The First Step in Uygur

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Urumqi
For many years, I've wanted to write a book of this nature since it has been a heartfelt need among the many students who have come to Xinjiang to study Uygar for a summer and have found no such Uygar study material available. We are very thankful to Mr. Parshall who has skillfully put together the first step any learner must take in learning Uygar.

The approach of the book is very much learner-oriented and doesn't trouble the learner with a whole lot of grammatical explanations in the early stages of language learning, but instead gives everything the learner needs to say and understand. Students and those who use this book will be grateful to the very practical nature of its contents.

This book is not only for the student but also for those who come to Xinjiang to work or travel and desire some Uygar to get around. Since more and more people are coming to Xinjiang to study, work and travel, this book comes at a very opportune time and will hold a strategic place in providing them with the language they will need during their time here.

This book is on target in scope and content and will be used for many years to come.

Muhabbit. Kasim, Director

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Department of Uygar
and Chinese Studies for
International Students
Acknowledgements

This book is this author's work; therefore I take sole responsibility for any errors. I would like to give credit to two Uyghur friends, Abidim Abidergen who helped me scrutinize the entire manuscript, looking for and correcting major and minor mistakes and Arzigul, for her help in reading through and correcting the rough manuscript. I want to thank Professor Mubabat Kasim, and her husband for their valuable suggestions and help in polishing the final product. I must also thank Judy Simmons for her help in reading and correcting any mistakes in the English portions, and for those who helped point out errors in the book's first printing. Finally, I am grateful to all those Uyghurs who have helped us, from the outside world, to learn their language and rich culture. May they know their help and friendship was not in vain.

This book in your hands was written with two very specific goals in mind. The first is to introduce Uyghur to students who come to Xinjiang participating in one of the language and cultural exchange programs, or those who want to live in Xinjiang for a period of time and would like to learn enough Uyghur to get around and make friends. The second goal is to get the learner out on the street in the shortest possible time understanding and communicating in very basic Uyghur.

Because students will only come for a summer or the survival level of Uyghur some will need, the book doesn't go into the principles of Uyghur grammar. However, the learner can deduce some of the principles from the example sentences and patterns. The analytical learner who would like to know more, can question the teacher during a convenient time. For those who feel the book presents too much material, one suggestion is to try a selective study strategy and forget those parts which you feel aren't as useful. Nevertheless, you will surprise yourself by how much you do learn and remember.

The book has a total of fourteen lessons with a Uyghur-English English-Uyghur index in the back. In each of the first eight lessons, four Uyghur sounds are presented. The Minimal Pair Workout section contrasts of some of the more difficult sounds or unfamiliar alphabetic symbols found in Uyghur. Because vowels in many Uyghur words harmonize, you will notice in some of the minimal pairs two sounds are being contrasted. In these two sections, don't worry about the meanings of the words. Focus on the sounds. Later, the meanings of many of the words will become known while others will remain hidden.

In addition, the first eight lessons present practical sentence patterns to be used after class and also a listening section to help you work on understanding some commonly asked questions and replies.

Lessons 9-14 are built around situations the learner will be experiencing during his or her time in Xinjiang. In each of these lessons, a dialogue, vocabulary list, and a group of practical sentence patterns are built around one theme.

In the beginning of all the lessons, the learner will have the opportunity to review the important parts of the previous day's lesson. In the final section of each lesson more useful phrases and sentences are given with the focus on speech speed and fluency.

Finally, the learner is encouraged to get out daily and use the language he or she has learned in class. May those who use this book find it intensely practical and fun. May they also experience the kindness and hospitality of the Uyghurs in Xinjiang.

David Parshall
Urumqi, July 1993
Lesson One

What's in this lesson?

1. A brief overall presentation of all the sounds found in Uygur.
2. Pronunciation section focusing on the Uygur 'a / o / b / m' sounds.
3. Learn and practice the Uygur equative verb.
4. Listen and understand when people ask about your nationality or where your hometown is located, and learn to give them a short reply.
5. Learn several useful sentences in Uygur.
6. Choose a Uygur name.

A note of Interest

You will notice at the top of every Uygur sound is the Arabic-Script-Based Uygur Alphabet. Simply stated, the first symbol on the right will always begin a word. The next symbol is called a medial, and used when a letter is on the right and left. In this case, three or more letters can be connected together. The next is the final, and is used to end a word. The last is the independent letter. This is used when two letters are not allowed to connect together. There are some differences in the vowels and in several sounds with only two symbols.

If you would like to know more ask your teacher.

Some spelling conforms with the spoken form and not the written.
A Taste of the Uygur Sound System

The Uygur sound system consists of 32 basic sounds. The alphabet has 32 symbols which is six more than English. Although Uygur has several sounds very different from English, be aware the sounds which appear to be like English sounds do have subtle differences. These differences are especially found in the vowels.

Your teacher will go through the below list three times. The first time through acquaint yourself with the sounds and the Uygur Roman alphabet known as kona yeziq. The second time observe your teacher and the way the sounds are articulated. Watch the teacher's mouth closely. The third time through try to notice any differences between your language and Uygur. Now sit back and relax and listen to your teacher pronounce these sounds for you.

The order below will be the order found in the Uygur Alphabet.

a  like the 'a' in father.
  a  at  anar  asan  Amerika

ø  like the 'ø' in father, or the 'e' in bet.
  ø  øa  øar  øata  øapandi

b  like an English 'b'.
  be  bu  bala  bomba  bandit

p  like an English 'p'.
  pe  ptwo  polat  pasport  popayka


t  like an English 't'.
  te  tez  Tatar  telefon  Turpan

j  like an English 'j'.
  je  jan  joza  jiddi  janub

q  like an English 'ch'.
  qe  uq  qina  kiqik  qapan

h  is a guttural raspy sound like the German 'ch' sound in Achtung 'attention'.
  he  box  hata  axhana  b'ohimlye

d  like an English 'd'.
  de  dost  da'im  dialog  Dzhambel

r  is like a rolling 'r' sound, or one quick 'r' flap sound.
  re  rubli  radi'o  rasim  tiraktor

z  like an English 'z'.
  ze  laza  poytiz  zaman  ziby-zimst

z  like an English 'z' in azure or 's' in pleasure.
  ze  zanir  bandaz  zargon  zornal

s  like an English 's'.
  se  zal  aslan  suitan  semantika

x  like an English 'sh'.
  xe  xat  xekor  yahxi  xamal
This sound is not found in English. It is produced in the far back of the mouth and has sort of a rolling 'r' sound to it.

\[ \text{ö, ü} \]

like an English 'ö'.

\[ \text{ö, ü} \]

like the English 'ö' in 'beat'.

\[ \text{ü} \]

like the English 'u' sound in 'moose'.

\[ \text{e, o, a} \]

This vowel is not found in English, but it is found in some European languages.

\[ \text{w, v} \]

is like an English 'w', but in some words it is a 'v' sound.

\[ \text{i} \]

like an English 'i'.

\[ \text{i} \]

like the English 'e' in 'pet'.

\[ \text{y} \]

This sound is combined with other vowels like in the English words 'buy', 'get', 'yeah', etc.
The first sound in the Uyghur phonetic system is the 'a' sound. In American English, this sound closely resembles the 'a' in father, and the 'o' in 'bother' and 'Todd'. The characteristics of the mouth are: lips unrounded, muscles relaxed, the front of the tongue down, while the back is high. See fig. 1.

The second sound is the 'a' vowel. In English, this sound most closely resembles the 'a' in bat, cat, zap. This sound will also resemble an 'o' as in 'bet', 'pet', 'let' when a consonant is followed by the 'a'. The characteristics of the mouth are: lips unrounded, muscles tense. The front of the tongue will be slightly higher and the back lower in comparison to the 'a' vowel. See fig. 2.

'a' Pronunciation Exercise.

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<td>ayroplan</td>
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<td>lampa</td>
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<td>aptomobil</td>
<td>ааптомотор</td>
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'a' Pronunciation Exercises

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<tr>
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<td>ааптомотор</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lesson One
The next sound is the 'b' as in 'Big boys buy blue bubble gum'. The phonetic features are: voiced, bi-labial, unaspirated stop. This means air is stopped in the mouth because the lips are closed. But when the lips are opened while no puff of air comes out of the mouth, the vocal cords begin to vibrate making the /b/ sound. See fig. 3.

'b' Pronunciation Exercise

| bas-bas | bana |
| bæs | bang |
| bæp | banka |
| bæk | bomba |
| rab | budda |
| balæ | basma |
| bazl | æsblæy |
| belæt | biologiya |

In this lesson, the last sound we will focus our attention on is the 'm' sound as in 'My mom made me make mummies money.' The phonetic characteristics of this sound are: bi-labial, voiced nasal. That is, the lips are closed, and air is allowed to escape through the nose while the vocal cords are vibrating. See fig. 4.

'm' Pronunciation Exercise

| ma | mæ | atam |
| mæn | mæn | anam |
| mat | mæt | balam |
| mas | mæs | magma |
| mal | mæl | magnet |
| amma | amma | marka |
| amal | amal | maaka |
| ambal | ambal | medal |
| amat | amat | metro |
| moda | moda | matematika |
The Implied Uyghur Equative Verb

In Uyghur the verb 'to be' is implied. You've probably heard someone somewhere say, "Me injin, you paleface". Speakers of English quickly perceive something amiss in the above statement; yet this would be correct Uyghur. Let's practice some examples.

Bu alma. This is an apple. بۇ ئالما.
Bu kitap. This is a book. بۇ چاتاب.
Bu top. This is a ball. بۇ توپ.
Bu doska. This is a blackboard. بۇ ئوستا.
Bu radi’o. This is a radio. بۇ رادیو.

Man Ameriklik. I'm American. من ئامیرکلەق.
Man Önglilik. I'm English. من ئۆنگلیک.
Man Kanadalik. I'm Canadian. من کانادالەق.
Man Germanyilik. I'm German. من گەرمەنیک.
Man Rosstyilik. I'm Russian. من رۆسستیک.

The negative is stated by adding 'امس' to the end of the sentence.

Bu alma amas. This isn't an apple. بۇ ئالما امس.
Bu kitap amas. This isn't a book. بۇ چاتاب امس.
Bu top amas. This isn't a ball. بۇ توپ امس.
Bu doska amas. This isn't a blackboard. بۇ ئوستا امس.
Bu radi’o amas. This isn't a radio. بۇ رادیو امس.

Man Ameriklik amas. I'm not American. من ئامیرکلەق ئەمس.
Man Önglilik amas. I'm not English. من ئۆنگلیک ئەمس.
Man Kanadalik amas. I'm not Canadian. من کانادالەق ئەمس.
Man Germanyilik amas. I'm not German. من گەرمەنیک ئەمس.
Man Rosstyilik amas. I'm not Russian. من رۆسستیک ئەمس.

To make this sentence pattern a question, simply add a 'mu' at the end of the sentence. Here are the examples.

Bu alimimu? Is this an apple? بۇ ئالسۆ?
Bu kitabmu? Is this a book? بۇ چاتابسۆ?
Bu topmu? Is this a ball? بۇ توپسۆ?
Bu doskamu? Is this a blackboard? بۇ ئوستسۆ?
Bu radi’mumu? Is this a radio? بۇ رادیوسۆ?

Siz Ameriklikimu? Are you American? سەز ئامیرکلەکسۆ؟
Siz Önglilikimu? Are you English? سەز ئۆنگلیکسۆ؟
Siz Kanadalikimu? Are you Canadian? سەز کانادالەکسۆ؟
Siz Germanyilikimu? Are you German? سەز گەرمەنیکسۆ؟
Siz Rosstyilikimu? Are you Russian? سەز رۆسستیکسۆ؟

You will notice words ending in a Uyghur 'a' or 'o' the vowel changes to an 'i' when a suffix is added. This phenomenon is called Vowel Reduction, and its purpose is to make the pronunciation of a word easier and smoother.
What's this?

The next thing you'll learn to say is the 'what' question. To say 'What is this?' just add 'nema' to the end of 'Bu'.

Bu nema?
Bu alma.
Bu nema?
Bu kitab.
Bu nema?
Bu top.
Bu nema?
Bu doska.
Bu nema?
Bu radi'o.
Bu nema?
Bu lampa.
Bu nema?
Bu sa'at.
Bu nema?
Bu telefon.
Bu nema?
Bu televizor.
Bu nema?
Bu aptomobil.

Bu nema? What is this? 
Bu alma? This is an apple.
Bu nema? This is a book.
Bu top? This is a ball.
Bu nema? This is a blackboard.
Bu nema? This is a radio.
Bu nema? This is a lamp.
Bu nema? This is a watch.
Bu nema? This is a telephone.
Bu nema? This is a television.

What's your nationality?

What is your nationality? Siz kayarlik?
American. Ameriklik.
English. Ingilistlik.
Irish. Irelandliik.
Canadian. Kanadalik.
German. Germanylik.
Australian. Australylik.
What is your nationality? Siz kayarlik?

Where ja' come from?

Where did you come from? Siz nadin kaldinligiz?
From America. Amerikdindin.
From England. Ingilisdindin.
Where did you come from?
From Ireland.
Siz nadin kaldiniz?
Irlandyadin.

From Canada.
Kanadadın.

From Germany.
Germaniyadin.

From Australia.
Awstraliyadin.

From Japan.
Yaponiyadin.

Where did you come from?
From...
Siz nadin kaldiniz?
?

Where's your hometown?

New York.
Sizin yurttingiz nədə?
Nyu Yorkta

Los Angeles.
Los Anxelestə

San Francisco.
San Fransiskoda

Washington.
Waxingtonda

London.
Londonda

Edinburgh.
Edinburgda

Dublin.
Dublinda

Toronto.
Torontoda

Where is your home?
Sizin yurttingiz nədə?
?
Uygur Names

Below is a list of Uygur names. We suggest you look through the list and adopt one for your time in Xinjiang. If this idea doesn't appeal to you, you can use your foreign one.

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مرقودت دويس
موهومان
نادر
پرمان
پاسکول
پاتا
پریده
چیمگیل
پرمان
رابیه
راهمه
رسانده
رژون
روشن
روفیه
سلتالمن
سالمت
ساجده
ساجیمال
سارد
مشاهنو
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زیبیول
زؤلایات
زؤره
Lesson Two
نیکكنچئی دوس

What's in this lesson?
1. A review of the important parts of yesterday's lesson. Feel free to ask your teacher to review any part of yesterday's lesson which you would like to practice.
2. Pronunciation section focusing on the Uygur 'o / u / a / x' sounds.
3. Minimal Pair Workout: Contrasting the Uygur 'a and o' 'o and u' sounds.
4. Learn and practice the Uygur Verb 'to have'.
5. Learn and practice the location words 'This place: here' and 'That place: there'.
6. Names. Practice pronouncing your Uygur name. Learn to respond to others when they ask you for your Uygur name.
7. Learn several useful sentences in Uygur.

Review
花费

Spend ten to fifteen minutes reviewing some of the important parts of yesterday's lesson.
The second lesson will begin by learning the 'o' vowel. In English this sound closely resembles the 'o' in toe, go, row, foe. The physical characteristics of the mouth are: lips rounded, muscles tense, and the tongue in the mid back position. See fig. 5

The next sound is the 'u' vowel as in the sentence, 'Sue glued two zoo's dues together.' The characteristics of this sound are: lips rounded, muscles lax, and the tongue in the high back position. See fig. 6

'\textit{o}' Pronunciation Exercise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>oon</th>
<th>obdan</th>
<th>ۇودان</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>bostan</td>
<td>بۇۋەن</td>
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'\textit{u}' Pronunciation Exercise

<table>
<thead>
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</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>مۆز</td>
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<td>uda</td>
<td>تەدى</td>
</tr>
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<td>سۇس</td>
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<td>uesta</td>
<td>تۇۋەتى</td>
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<tr>
<td>urux</td>
<td>تۇۋەتۇنى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uduma</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>burma</th>
<th>بۇرىم</th>
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<td>بۇۇۇنى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burut</td>
<td>بۇۇۇنى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>murat</td>
<td>مۇرات</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buram</td>
<td>بۇۇۇنى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>murda</td>
<td>مۇرىدا</td>
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<tr>
<td>burda</td>
<td>بۇۇۇنى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mnuu</td>
<td>مۇۇۇنى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tunux</td>
<td>تۇۇۇنى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>musulman</td>
<td>مۇۇۇرىدا</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lessons Two 23
Our next sound is the ‘s’. As in the sentence, ‘Sassy sis smacked Suess silly.’ The phonetic features are: voiceless, alveo-dental fricative. In other words, while the vocal cords are not moving, the tip of the tongue is close enough to the alveo-dental ridge to cause ample friction to make the hissing sound we know as the /s/. See fig. 7

\( \text{fig. 7} \)

The last sound in this lesson is the ‘x’ phoneme. This sound resembles the English ‘sh’ sound in ‘She shall shell shells.’ The phonetic properties are: voiceless, alveo-palatal fricative. This means the vocal cords are not vibrating while the middle section of the tongue is close enough to the roof of the mouth to cause ample friction to make the /sh/ sound. See fig. 8

\( \text{fig. 8} \)

\( \text{’s’ Pronunciation Exercise} \)

\[
\begin{array}{llll}
\text{s} & \text{s} & \text{sun} & \text{sun} \\
\text{s} & \text{s} & \text{son} & \text{san} \\
\text{siz} & \text{siz} & \text{siz} & \text{siz} \\
\text{san} & \text{san} & \text{san} & \text{san} \\
\text{sap} & \text{sap} & \text{sap} & \text{sap} \\
\text{san} & \text{san} & \text{san} & \text{san} \\
\text{asan} & \text{asan} & \text{asan} & \text{asan} \\
\text{asas} & \text{asas} & \text{asas} & \text{asas} \\
\text{sob} & \text{sob} & \text{sob} & \text{sob} \\
\text{semiz} & \text{semiz} & \text{semiz} & \text{semiz} \\
\end{array}
\]

\( \text{’x’ Pronunciation Exercise} \)

\[
\begin{array}{llll}
\text{x} & \text{x} & \text{x} & \text{x} \\
\text{x} & \text{x} & \text{x} & \text{x} \\
\text{x} & \text{x} & \text{x} & \text{x} \\
\text{x} & \text{x} & \text{x} & \text{x} \\
\text{x} & \text{x} & \text{x} & \text{x} \\
\text{x} & \text{x} & \text{x} & \text{x} \\
\text{x} & \text{x} & \text{x} & \text{x} \\
\text{x} & \text{x} & \text{x} & \text{x} \\
\end{array}
\]
Minimal Pair Workout

In this section, two sounds will be contrasted to give you practice in distinguishing between two similar yet different sounds in Uyygar.

"a' ≠ 'e'"

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text{a} & \varepsilon \\
\text{at} & \varepsilon \text{at} \\
\text{ana} & \varepsilon \text{ana} \\
\text{san} & \varepsilon \text{san} \\
\text{tan} & \varepsilon \text{tan} \\
\text{mas} & \varepsilon \text{mas} \\
\text{asta} & \varepsilon \text{asta} \\
\text{bax} & \varepsilon \text{bax} \\
\text{mana} & \varepsilon \text{mana}
\end{array}
\]

"o' ≠ 'u'"

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
o & \partial \\
oi & \partial \text{oi} \\
on & \partial \text{on} \\
ot & \partial \text{ot} \\
tom & \partial \text{tum} \\
soda & \partial \text{suda} \\
song & \partial \text{sung} \\
ozon & \partial \text{uzun} \\
solom & \partial \text{solum} \\
borun & \partial \text{burun}
\end{array}
\]

A Uyygar Function Verb

This Function Verb is like the English Verb 'to have'. This verb also can express the idea of 'There is/are...' Let's now see and try some examples.

Manda alma bar. I have an apple.
Manda kitap bar. ...a book.
Manda top bar. ...a ball.
Manda somka bar. ...a bag.
Manda radi'o bar. ...a radio.
Manda pul bar. ...money.
Manda nan bar. ...bread.
Manda rastim bar. ...a picture.
Manda sa'at bar. ...a watch.
Manda tawuz bar. ...a watermelon.

To say 'I don't have something' is done by substituting 'yok' for 'bar'. The final consonant in 'yok' is different from an English 'k'. See Lesson Eight for a description of this sound.

Manda alma yok. I don't have an apple.
Manda kitap yok. ...a book.
Manda top yok. ...a ball.
To express 'There is/are', Uygur adds a 'Bu yarda' at the beginning of a sentence. Remember 'Bu = this' and 'yarda' means 'place'. 'Bu yarda' could be translated as 'This place has apples.' or 'There are apples here' Let's now do some sentences with 'Bu yarda'.

Bu yarda alma bar. This place has apples.
Bu yarda kitap bar. ...books.
Bu yarda top bar. ...balls.
Bu yarda somka bar. ...bags.
Bu yarda radi’o bar. ...radios.
Bu yarda pul bar. ...money.
Bu yarda nan bar. ...bread.
Bu yarda rastm bar. ...pictures.
Bu yarda sa’at bar. ...watches.
Bu yarda tawuz bar. ...watermelon.

To change this sentence into a question, just add a 'mu' to the end of the sentence. Below are some practice sentences.

Sizde alma barmu? Do you have an apple?
Sizde kitap barmu? ...a book?
Sizde top barmu? ...a ball?
Sizde somka barmu? ...a bag?
Sizde radi’o barmu? ...a radio?
Sizde pul barmu? ...money?
Sizde nan barmu? ...bread?
Sizde rastm barmu? ...a picture?
Sizde sa’at barmu? ...a watch?
Sizde tawuz barmu? ...watermelon?

How to say 'This place doesn't have something.' in Uygur is done by substituting 'yok' for 'bar'. The final consonant in 'yok' is different from an English 'k'. See Lesson Eight for a description of this sound.

Bu yarda alma yok. There aren't any apples here.
Bu yarda kitap yok. ...any books...
Bu yarda top yok. ...any balls...
Bu yarda somka yok. ...any bag...
Bu yarda radi’o yok. ...any radios...
Bu yarada pul yok. ... any money...
Bu yarada nan yok. ... any bread...
Bu yarada rasm yok. ... any pictures...
Bu yarada saat yok. ... any watches...
Bu yarada tawüz yok. ... any watermelon...

To change this sentence into a question, just add a ' mü ' to the end of the sentence. Here are some practice sentence patterns.

Bu yarada alma barmu? Are there any apples here?

Bu yarada kita barmu? ... books ...?
Bu yarada top barmu? ... balls ...?
Bu yarada somka barmu? ... bag ...?
Bu yarada radi'o barmu? ... radios ...?
Bu yarada pul barmu? ... money ...?
Bu yarada nan barmu? ... bread ...?
Bu yarada rasm barmu? ... any pictures ...?
Bu yarada saat barmu? ... watches ...?
Bu yarada tawüz barmu? ... any watermelon ...?

A Fact to Know
Although Uyghur does have different forms for the singular and plural, you will notice the singular form is sometimes used for a plural meaning.

What's your Name?

Yesterday, you were asked to choose a Uyghur name for yourself. In this section, you will first practice pronouncing your Uyghur name, then the teacher will ask you, “What is your name?” in Uyghur, and you will respond by saying “My name is ____.” in Uyghur. You will also practice responding when other people ask you what your friend’s name is. Let’s now have a go at it.

صينى نسمى? What is your name?
مەنى نسمەي كەدەي. My name is David.

صينى نسمى? My name is...
مەنى نسمەي...
Hey, what’s your friend’s name?

Now let’s practice saying someone else’s name in the group.

Uning ismi nema? What is his/her name?

Uning ismi Dawut. His name is David.

Uning ismi nema? What is his/her name?

Uning ismi... His/Her name is...

An Idea

In the spaces above, why not write down the names you will want to remember.

Hey, who is she?

Bu kim? Who is he/she?

Bu Dawut. This is David.

Bu kim? Who is he/she?

Bu...

Bu kim? Who is he/she?

Bu...

Bu kim? Who is he/she?

Bu...

Buildup Fluency Workout

In this section, you will learn several very practical sentences or phrases. Another purpose of this section is to improve your fluency through buildup drills.

Dollar barmu?
Manda dollar yok.
Manda dollar bar.

man.
meyman.
bulmeyman.

I don’t know.
Lesson Three
تولجمنجي دورس

What's in this lesson?

1. A review of the important parts of yesterday's lesson. Feel free to ask your teacher to review any part of yesterday's lesson which you would like to practice.
2. Pronunciation section focusing on the Uygur 'e/i/p/n' sounds.
3. Minimal Pair Workout: Contrasting the Uygur 's and x' 'a and e' sounds.
4. Learn and practice the Uygur Plural Form.
5. Listen and understand Uygur numbers.
6. Learn two questions requesting information about a person's age and the price of an item.
7. Learn several useful sentences in Uygur.

Review
تجرار

Spend ten to fifteen minutes reviewing some of the important parts of yesterday's lesson.
The first sound in this lesson is the vowel ‘e’ as in the words, bet, let, pet, rest. The physical traits of this vowel are: lips unrounded, muscles tense, and the tongue in the mid level position. See fig. 9

\[ \text{\textit{e} Pronunciation Exercise} \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>era</th>
<th>sepl</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clan</td>
<td>besim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elim</td>
<td>belat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bert</td>
<td>lenin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>edir</td>
<td>elektr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cran</td>
<td>keyin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serik</td>
<td>exinda</td>
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<tr>
<td>metir</td>
<td>energyla</td>
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<tr>
<td>lekin</td>
<td>begemot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metal</td>
<td>fonetika</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ \text{\textit{i} Pronunciation Exercise} \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>im</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in</td>
<td>isim</td>
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<tr>
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<td>isam</td>
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<td>it</td>
<td>imam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it-uy</td>
<td>pilan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pl</td>
<td>maxina</td>
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<tr>
<td>ion</td>
<td>import</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inim</td>
<td>impuls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xilim</td>
<td>indian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>snip</td>
<td>institut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>islam</td>
<td>minix</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The next sound is the 'p' as in 'Pop stopped Paul's planned trip.' The phonetic features of this sound are: voiceless, aspirated and in some environments non-aspirated, bi-labial stop. The /p/ sound is made when the lips release a puff of air while the vocal cords do not vibrate. Sometimes the [p] does not produce a puff of air as in the words, spoil, spot, doped, sipped, etc. See fig. 11.

'p' Pronunciation Exercise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pax</th>
<th>arpa</th>
<th>kariba</th>
</tr>
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<td>yariba</td>
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<td>partye</td>
<td>yaristhe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polo</td>
<td>patron</td>
<td>yaraton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>supa</td>
<td>opurux</td>
<td>tororux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xarpa</td>
<td>xip - xip</td>
<td>chi - chyi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elipbo</td>
<td>pasport</td>
<td>yasport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passip</td>
<td>parlament</td>
<td>yaralamynt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The last sound in this lesson is the consonant 'n' as in 'Nanny necked the inner tube.' The phonetic features of this sound are: alveo-dental, voiced nasal. That is, while the tip of the tongue is touching the back of the front teeth and alveolar ridge, the vocal cords are vibrating and air is passing through the nasal cavity. See fig. 12.

'n' Pronunciation exercise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ni</th>
<th>nemo</th>
<th>beja</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>nabi</td>
<td>yeebi</td>
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<td>yessos</td>
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<td>yeebu</td>
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<td>nesip</td>
<td>yesip</td>
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<tr>
<td>nesip</td>
<td>nesip</td>
<td>yesip</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Minimal Pair Workout

In this section, two sounds will be contrasted to give you practice in distinguishing between two phonetically similar yet distinctly different sounds in Uygur.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>su</th>
<th>xu</th>
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</thead>
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<td>xan</td>
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<tr>
<td>mas</td>
<td>max</td>
</tr>
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<td>sim</td>
<td>xim</td>
</tr>
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<td>bos</td>
<td>bax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sana</td>
<td>xana</td>
</tr>
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<td>sung</td>
<td>xung</td>
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<tr>
<td>sala</td>
<td>xala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saman</td>
<td>xaman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ 's' \neq 'x' \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ara</th>
<th>era</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sal</td>
<td>sal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pax</td>
<td>pax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>san</td>
<td>sen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amal</td>
<td>emal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xa'ir</td>
<td>xe'ir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tama</td>
<td>tema</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balet</td>
<td>belat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tatim</td>
<td>tetim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tarilix</td>
<td>terilix</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[ 'a' \neq 'e' \]

Making the Uygur Plural

The Uygur plural is made by adding a 'lar' or a 'lar' to the end of a noun. A basic guideline to use is 'lar' is added to nouns having the 'a, o, u, vowels', and 'lar' to words having the 'a, o, u, vowels'. This is called Vowel Harmony. When adding the plural ending in words ending in an 'a and o', the final 'a or o' usually becomes an 'i' making the word easier to pronounce. Let's have a look at some examples below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(lar)</th>
<th>(lar)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kitap</td>
<td>kitaplar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at</td>
<td>atlar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bu</td>
<td>bular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>awu</td>
<td>awular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tisim</td>
<td>tisimlar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bala</td>
<td>balilar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alma</td>
<td>almilar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>er</td>
<td>arlar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apandi</td>
<td>apandilar</td>
</tr>
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<td>maktab</td>
<td>maktoplar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belat</td>
<td>belstlar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daptar</td>
<td>daptarlar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rastram</td>
<td>rastramlar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>нарсы</td>
<td>нарслар</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

books
horses
these
names
children
apples
men
Sirs
schools
tickets
notebooks
pictures
things
### Practice Making the Uygur Plural

Below is a list of words for you to practice adding the 'lar' and 'lar'.

You will notice below a couple of words which have an 'a' and an 'o' in them. The general rule is the first vowel usually determines whether the 'lar' or 'lar' is added. Let's now have a go at it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Uygur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kim</td>
<td>kūm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dap</td>
<td>dāp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td>it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bār</td>
<td>bəɾ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brak</td>
<td>bər</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tlok</td>
<td>təɾ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam</td>
<td>adəm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doska</td>
<td>doska</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glam</td>
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<td>Dost</td>
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<tr>
<td>Doppa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kiyim</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saat</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bostan</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tawuz</td>
<td>tawuz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maxina</td>
<td>maxina</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Learning Numbers

In the first few days, it will be important for you to understand numbers especially when out buying things. The goal for you at this point is to understand. Later on you will be able to say the numbers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Uygur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One</td>
<td>Bir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two</td>
<td>Ikki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three</td>
<td>Üq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four</td>
<td>Tut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five</td>
<td>Bax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six</td>
<td>Alto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seven</td>
<td>Yatta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eight</td>
<td>Sakkdz</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nine</td>
<td>Tokkuz</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ten</td>
<td>On</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleven</td>
<td>On bir</td>
</tr>
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<td>Twelve</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thirteen</td>
<td>On òq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourteen</td>
<td>On tot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fifteen</td>
<td>On baax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sixteen</td>
<td>On alto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seventeen</td>
<td>On yatta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighteen</td>
<td>On sakkdz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nineteen</td>
<td>On tokkuz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty</td>
<td>Yigirma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty one</td>
<td>Yigirma bir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty two</td>
<td>Yigirma Ikki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twenty Three</td>
<td>Yigirma òq</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Listening for Numbers
Ages and Sums

In this section, you will learn how to ask someone their age and also a price of an item. The objective is to understand the response and not to reproduce the response yourself. You will be glad to know that in Uygur culture, it’s O.K. to ask someone his or her age. Now let’s go ahead and go through some example drills.

How old are you?

Siz kana yax?  I’m 20 years old.
How old are you?
Man yigirma yax.

Siz kana yax?  How old are you?
Man yigirma yax.

How old is he?

U kana yax?  He’s 30 years old.
How old is she?
U ottuz yax.

U kana yax?  How old is she?
U ottuz yax.

U kana yax?  How old is she?
U ottuz yax.
**How old is this child?**

Bu bala naqqo yax?  How old is this child?  بۇ بالا نانەخە پات؟
Bu bala bir yax.     He’s 1 year old.          بۇ بالا بەرف پات.
Bu bala naqqo yax?  How old is this child?  بۇ بالا نانەخە پات؟
Bu bala ikki yax.   بۇ بالا یکەی پات.
Bu bala iq yax.     بۇ بالا نەخە پات.
Bu bala teq yax.    بۇ بالا نەخە پات.
Bu bala bax yax.    بۇ بالا بەسفر پات.
Bu bala alta yax.   بۇ بالا تەڵە پات.

**How much is this?**

Bu naqqo pul?       How much is this?    بۇ نانەخە بۇژل.
Bu on koy.           It’s 10 yuan.       بۇ تەنەخە پۇژل.
Bu naqqo pul?       How much is this?    بۇ نانەخە بۇژل.
Bu on bir koy.      بۇ تەنەخە پۇژل.
Bu on ikki koy.     بۇ تەنەخە یکەی پۇژل.
Bu on teq koy.      بۇ تەنەخە نەخە پۇژل.
Bu on tot koy.       بۇ تەنەخە بەسفر پۇژل.
Bu on bax koy.      بۇ تەنەخە بەسفر پۇژل.

**How much for a kilo?**

Bir kilol naqqo pul?   How much is one kilo?   بەر کەللوسی نانەخە بۇژل.
Bir kilol bax mo.     One kilo is 5 mao.     بەر کەللوسی بەرم مەو.
Bir kilol naqqo pul?   How much is one kilo?   بەر کەللوسی نانەخە بۇژل.
Bir kilol bir som.    بەر کەللوسی بەرم ەسوم.
Bir kilol ikki som.   بەر کەللوسی یکەی ەسوم.
Bir kilol teq som.    بەر کەللوسی نەخە ەسوم.
Bir kilol tot som.    بەر کەللوسی بەسفر ەسوم.
Bir kilol bax som.    بەر کەللوسی بەسفر ەسوم.
Bir kilol alta som.   بەر کەللوسی ەڵەئە ەسوم.
Bir kilol yatta som.  بەر کەللوسی یەتە ەسوم.
Bir kilol sakkiz som. بەر کەللوسی سەککیز ەسوم.
Bir kilol tokkuz som. بەر کەللوسی یۆکۆژ ەسوم.
Bir kilol on som.     بەر کەللوسی ەسوم.

**Facts to Know**

‘kanga’ and ‘naqqo’ mean ‘How much’ and both are frequently used. A general rule is ‘naqqo’ is used in questions expecting a number below ten.

The Chinese monetary unit for dollar is ‘yuan or koy’. The Uygur word for yuan is ‘som’. The Uygurs will frequently use the Chinese loan word ‘koy’. The Uygur word for a tenth of a yuan is ‘pung’ and the Chinese loan word commonly used is ‘mo’.
Buildup Fluency Workout

In this section, you will learn several very practical sentences or phrases. Another purpose of this section is to improve your fluency through buildup drills.

Thank You.
You're Welcome.

Excuse me!
Don't be mad!

What's in this lesson?

1. A review of the important parts of yesterday's lesson. Feel free to ask your teacher to review any part of yesterday's lesson which you would like to practice.
2. Pronunciation section focusing on the Uygur 'ө / ü / ө / т' sounds.
3. Minimal Pair Workout: Contrasting the Uygur 'ө' and 'ө'
   'ı and 'ө' sounds.
4. Learn and practice some Uygur Descriptive Adjectives.
5. Learn and practice 'This and That / These and Those'.
6. Learn two questions requesting information about the number of members in a family and also relationships between people.
   Practice understanding a set of likely responses.
7. Listen and understand commonly heard commands and requests.
8. Learn several useful sentences.

Please, say it once more.
The first sound in this lesson is the Uyghur 'o' vowel. The English sound system does not have this particular sound, but it can be produced by first pronouncing the English 'e' vowel as in bet, pet, met. Once you have the English 'e', then round your lips as in an English 'o' vowel. The phonetic specifics of this vowel are: lips rounded, muscles tense, the tongue in the mid forward position. See fig. 13.

The next sound is the Uyghur 'u' vowel. Although this isn't an English vowel, the sound can be made by first pronouncing the vowel sound in the English words, beef, leaf, reef. Once you are producing this vowel sound, round your lips as in a 'u' vowel. Do you have it? Great! The phonetic specifics are: lips rounded, muscles tense, tongue in the front high position. See fig. 14.

O' Pronunciation Exercise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>O</th>
<th>börgi</th>
<th>birgön</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ün</td>
<td>tuän</td>
<td>tuöen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stät</td>
<td>stöest</td>
<td>stöest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ülük</td>
<td>tölük</td>
<td>tölüük</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stööm</td>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

Ü Pronunciation Exercise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ìl</th>
<th>bûgün</th>
<th>bûrgön</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ìl</td>
<td>bèltûx</td>
<td>bèltûx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ìl</td>
<td>tîstal</td>
<td>tîstal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ìl</td>
<td>plürûm</td>
<td>plürûm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ìl</td>
<td>stürûm</td>
<td>stürûm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ìl</td>
<td>múñük</td>
<td>múñük</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ìl</td>
<td>tüûnmät</td>
<td>tüûnmät</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ìl</td>
<td>tüûnmät</td>
<td>tüûnmät</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>tüûnmät</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ìl</td>
<td>tüûnmät</td>
<td>tüûnmät</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The next sound is the 'd' as in 'dad drove a dirty old Dodge.' The sound structure of this phoneme is: voiced, non-aspirated, alveo-dental stop. In other words, the tip of the tongue is touching the gums and the back of the upper front teeth; stopping air from leaving the mouth. Once the tongue pulls away from the teeth and gums, while no puff of air leaves the mouth, the vocal cords begin vibrating, producing the /d/ sound. See fig. 15.

**'d' Pronunciation Exercise**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dap</td>
<td>داب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>din</td>
<td>دین</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dot</td>
<td>دوت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dax</td>
<td>داکس</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dada</td>
<td>دادا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dost</td>
<td>دوست</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xada</td>
<td>خادا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delat</td>
<td>دلەت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dialog</td>
<td>دیلاگۆرکە</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The last sound is the 't' as in 'Tom, the turtle, took to the tropical tank.' The characteristics are: voiceless, aspirated or non-aspirated, alveo-dental stop. The /t/ and /d/ are both alveo-dental stops, but in the /t/ the vocal cords don't vibrate and when the tongue pulls away from the teeth a puff of air leaves the mouth. The /t/ in some words isn't aspirated at all. For example, place your hand in front of your mouth and pronounce the words stop, stain, star. In these words, the /t/ is unaspirated. See fig. 16.

**'t' Pronunciation Exercise**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>tax</td>
<td>تەکس</td>
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<tr>
<td>tiz</td>
<td>تەز</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tot</td>
<td>تۆت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polat</td>
<td>پۆڵات</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>putbol</td>
<td>پۆتپۆل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tonux</td>
<td>تۆنۆخ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talapat</td>
<td>تەڵابەت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turuba</td>
<td>تۆرۆبە</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dialog</td>
<td>دیلاگۆرکە</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Minimal Pair Workout

In this section, two sounds will be contrasted to give you practice in distinguishing between two similar yet different sounds in Uygur.

\[ 'e' \neq 'e' \]

ekin
okin
tara
tora
elip
oltip
bak
bok
elik
eltik
dengi
dengi
elim
ellim
kerak
korak
elboba
olupoba
kepak
kopulik
erimak
erlxmak

\[ 'i' \neq 'ü' \]

in
ün
is
üs
iz
üz
pir
pür
tipot
üpota
birgo
bürga
istak
istak
tizim
tüzim
txik
txtxik
tigac
tigax
indak
ündak
ülxmak

Some Uygur Descriptive Adjectives

In this section, you will be introduced to some basic Uygur adjectives which will help you describe in more detail things inside and outside the classroom.

\[ 'oq' \neq 'øk' \]

kiqik
qong
az
hop; jik
arzan
kimmot
bak
aldirax
yahxt
yahxt amas

\[ 'i' \neq 'ü' \]

Du kiqik.
U kiqik.
This is small.
That is small.

Du qong.
U qong.
This is big.
That is big.

Du lar az.
U lar az.
These are few.
Those are few.

Du lar kep.
U lar kep.
These are many.
Those are many.

Du arzan.
U arzan.
This is cheap.
That is cheap.
Bu kımmat.  This is expensive.
U kımmat.  That is expensive.

Bu yahxı.  This is good.
U yahxı.  That is good.

Bu yahxı amas.  This is not good.
U yahxı amas.  That is not good.

The word 'bak' in Uygur can mean 'very' or 'too'. Now let's add 'bak' to our sentences above and see what we get.

Bu bak kıqlık.  This is very small.
U bak kıqlık.  That is very small.

Bu bak qong.  This is very big.
U bak qong.  That is very big.

Bular bak az.  These are very few.
Ular bak az.  Those are very few.

Bular bak kop.  These are too many.
Ular bak kop.  Those are too many.

Bu bak arzan.  This is very cheap.
U bak arzan.  That is very cheap.

Bu bak kımmat.  This is too expensive.
U bak kımmat.  That is too expensive.

Bu bak yahxı.  This is very good.
U bak yahxı.  That is very good.

Bu bak yahxı amas.  This isn't very good.
U bak yahxı amas.  That isn't very good.

Now let's make our above pattern into a question by adding the question particle to the end of the sentence.

Bu kıqlıkmu? Is this small?
U kıqlıkmu? Is that small?

Bu qongmu? Is this big?
U qongmu? Is that big?

Bular bak azmu? Are these too few?
Ular bak azmu? Are those too few?

Bular bak kopmu? Are these too many?
Ular bak kopmu? Are those too many?

Bu arzanmu? Is this cheap?
U arzanmu? Is that cheap?

Bu kımmatmu? Is this expensive?
U kımmatmu? Is that expensive?

Bu yahxımu? Is this good?
U yahxımu? Is that good?

Bu yahxı amasmu? Is this not good?
U yahxı amasmu? Is that not good?

Make Your Own!

Using the above patterns and the vocabulary below, go ahead and make up your own sentences.

- gilm: carpets
- doppa: Uygur skull caps
- ktytm: clothes
- sa’t: watches
- tawuz: watermelons
- kitap: books
- daptar: notebooks
- nan: bread
- kawap: shishkabab
- manta: steamed bread with meat inside

Now let's make our above pattern into a question by adding the question particle to the end of the sentence.

Bu kıqlıkmu? Is this small?
U kıqlıkmu? Is that small?
Discovering Relationships
Sums and Kins

In this section, you will learn to ask a person the number of members in their family and also learn how people are related to one another. This is foremost a listening project, except for the two questions you will learn to ask.

How big is your family?

Silâr kanqa jan?  How many in your family?
Bîz tîdî jan.
Silâr kanqa jan?
Bîz tîdî jan.
Bîz tîb jan.
Bîz tîx jan.
Bîz tîla jan.
Bîz yattâ jan.
Bîz sakkîs jan.
Bîz tokkûz jan.
Bîz on jan.

Sîler fânî, bêz?  How many?  We are two lives.
Bîz tîdî, bêz?
Bîz tîb, bêz?
Bîz tîx, bêz?
Bîz tîla, bêz?
Bîz yattâ, bêz?
Bîz sakkîs, bêz?
Bîz tokkûz, bêz?
Bîz on, bêz.

HEY, WHO IS HE?

Bû kim?  Who is this?
Bû menîng dostm.  This is my friend.
Bû kim?
Bû menîng dadam.
Bû menîng apam.
Bû menîng akam.
Bû menîng inm.
Bû menîng apam.
Bû menîng singlim.
Bû menîng ayâlim.
Bû menîng yolâtîxim.
Bû menîng balam.

Means:

Kîring!  Please, come in!
Olturung!  Please, sit down!
Gay iqlîng!  Please, drink some tea!
Qîltîy iqlîng!  ... some soft drink!
Ketîk iqlîng!  ... some yogurt!
Su iqlîng!  ... some water!
Pîwo iqlîng!  ... some beer!

The Simple Form for the Second Person Singular

(Vou)  Kîring!  Enter!
Olturung!  Sit down!
Gay iqlîng!  Drink!
Yong!  Eat!
Eling!  Take!
Bering!  Give!
Keling!  Come!
Okung!  Read!
Yezing!  Write!
Anglang!  Listen!
Koring!  Look!

*The first five samples above will normally be heard when you're at someone's home or in and around one of the restaurants at the bazaar. The remainder will usually be heard in the classroom.

Some Simple Exercises

Kîring!  Please, come in!
Olturung!  Please, sit down!
Gay iqlîng!  Please, drink some tea!
Qîltîy iqlîng!  ... some soft drink!
Ketîk iqlîng!  ... some yogurt!
Su iqlîng!  ... some water!
Pîwo iqlîng!  ... some beer!
Kiring ! Please, come in!
Olтурун ! Please, sit down!
Nан яң ! Please, eat some bread!
Pоло яң ! ... some pilaf!
Лооман яң ! ... some noodles!
Самса яң ! ... a meat biscuit!
Узим яң ! ... some raisins!

Kiring ! Please, come in!
Olтурун ! Please, sit down!
Nан енд ! Take some bread!
Санзаза енд ! ... some fried bread noodles!
Самса енд ! ... a meat biscuit!
Узим енд ! ... some raisins!
Компт енд ! ... some candy!

The Simple Form for the Second Person Plural

This next set of examples will help you familiarize yourselves with the plural form of the Uygur simple command, request, or entreaty. The only part changed in the examples is the addition of "lar" at the end of the verb.

Kiringlar ! Please, come in!
Olтурунлар ! Please, sit down!
Йыш ! Please, eat some bread!
Поло яңlar ! ... some pilaf!
Лооман яңlar ! ... some noodles!
Самса яңlar ! ... a meat biscuit!
Узим яңlar ! ... some raisins!
Компт яңlar ! ... some candy!

Kiringlar ! Please, come in!
Olтурунлар ! Please, sit down!
Nан яңlar ! Please, eat some bread!
Pоло яңlar ! ... some pilaf!
Лооман яңlar ! ... some noodles!
Самса яңlar ! ... a meat biscuit!
Узим яңlar ! ... some raisins!
Компт яңlar ! ... some candy!

Some Simple Exercises

Kiringlar ! Please, come in!
Olтурунлар ! Please, sit down!
Qай яңlar ! Please, drink some tea!
Qбды яңlar ! ... some soft drink!
Кетик яңlar ! ... some yogurt!
Су яңlar ! ... some water!
Питэ яңlar ! ... some beer!

Kiringlar ! Please, come in!
Olтурунлар ! Please, sit down!
Nан яңlar ! Please, eat some bread!
Pоло яңlar ! ... some pilaf!
Лооман яңlar ! ... some noodles!
Самса яңlar ! ... a meat biscuit!
Узим яңlar ! ... some raisins!
Компт яңlar ! ... some candy!
Buildup Fluency Workout

In this section, you will learn several very practical sentences or phrases. Another purpose of this section is to improve your fluency through buildup drills.

Laza yok! No, hot peppers!

What's in this lesson?

1. A review of the important parts of yesterday's lesson. Feel free to ask your teacher to review parts of yesterday's lesson which you would like to practice.
2. Pronunciation section focusing on the Uygur 'y / g / k / ng' sounds.
3. Minimal Pair Workout: Contrasting the Uygur 'o and â' 'u and ü' sounds.
4. Learn and practice the Uygur Possessive.
5. Learn to ask a question requesting information about where a person lives and understand a set of likely responses.
6. Learn several useful sentences in Uygur.

Review

Spend ten to fifteen minutes reviewing some of the important parts of yesterday's lesson.
The first sound in this lesson is the Uygur "y" diphthong. This sound is a combination of two sounds, a vowel and a glide. For example, the word boy is a combination of the 'o' vowel and the 'y' glide. The word 'yet' is the combination of a 'y' glide and 'e' vowel as in bet. Any of the Uygur vowels can be used with the 'y' glide. See fig. 17

'g' Pronunciation Exercise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Uygur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gas</td>
<td>گالون</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gax</td>
<td>دوکما</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bag</td>
<td>گرام</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>egiz</td>
<td>اتیگان</td>
</tr>
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<td>toga</td>
<td>کپیرال</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>organ</td>
<td>تورگان</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaday</td>
<td>تونگان</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gitar</td>
<td>جیولوجیا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>güzal</td>
<td>گیمیناستیکا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gilm</td>
<td>کرامیسیکا</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The next sound is the 'k' as in 'Kirk makes Kim's keys.' The phonetic features are: voiceless, non-aspirated or lightly aspirated, velar stop. The differences between the 'g' and 'k' are: the 'k' is voiceless and can be lightly aspirated. See fig. 19

The last sound in this lesson is the 'ng' as in sung, rung, thing. The phonetic characteristics of this sound are: velar, voiced nasal. In this sound, the tongue is touching the back of the mouth while the vocal cords are vibrating, and air is passing through the nasal passage. See fig. 20

'k' Pronunciation Exercise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kim</th>
<th>kakkuk</th>
<th>كاککوك</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kol</td>
<td>saksaan</td>
<td>ساکسەن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kolk</td>
<td>lekin</td>
<td>لەکەن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lkt</td>
<td>mayka</td>
<td>مایکا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kilo</td>
<td>konsul</td>
<td>کۆنسل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kala</td>
<td>kapltal</td>
<td>کاپڵتەل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kino</td>
<td>barsak</td>
<td>بەرەسەک</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kartz</td>
<td>komanda</td>
<td>کۆمەندادا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kon</td>
<td>congqan</td>
<td>کۆنقەن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>klyim</td>
<td>kommunist</td>
<td>کۆمەنیست</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'ng' Pronunciation Exercise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ang</th>
<th>aŋg</th>
<th>kaddang</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ong</td>
<td>ong</td>
<td>seplng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ang</td>
<td>aŋg</td>
<td>barang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eling</td>
<td>eling</td>
<td>tangga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ling</td>
<td>ling</td>
<td>sangza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yeng</td>
<td>yeng</td>
<td>Xinjiang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yang</td>
<td>yang</td>
<td>bolmang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tang</td>
<td>tang</td>
<td>mangyi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keling</td>
<td>keling</td>
<td>sopmang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiring</td>
<td>kiring</td>
<td>Xanggang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>klyim</td>
<td>klyim</td>
<td>Hāikān</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Minimal Pair Workout

In this section, two sounds will be contrasted to give you practice in distinguishing between two similar yet different sounds in Uyghur.

The Uyghur Possessive Endings

In Uyghur, agreement between Subject and Verb is essential, as is the agreement between the possessor and possession. In this section, we want to begin to introduce the various noun possessive endings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possessor</th>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>My friend</td>
<td>Man dost</td>
<td>Mening dostum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Our friend</td>
<td>Biz dost</td>
<td>Bizning dostimiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your friend</td>
<td>Siz dost</td>
<td>Sizning dostinigz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your friend (pl)</td>
<td>Slar dost</td>
<td>Slarning dostunglar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His friend</td>
<td>U dost</td>
<td>Uning dosti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Their friend</td>
<td>Ular dost</td>
<td>Ularning dosti</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Let's now practice a range of sentences using the above examples.

- **Siz mening dostum.** You're my friend.  
  - سئى مىنە دوسىمتىم
- **Slar mening dostum.** You're my friend.  
  - سئىلە مىنە دوسىمتىم
- **U mening dostum.** He's my friend.  
  - ۇئە مىنە دوسىمتىم
- **Ular mening dostum.** They're my friend.  
  - ۇئەرىئە مىنە دوسىمتىم
- **Siz bizning dostimiz.** You're our friend.  
  - سئى بئېزىنىڭ دوسىمىز
- **Slar bizning dostimiz.** You're our friend.  
  - سئىلە بئېزىنىڭ دوسىمىز
- **U bizning dostimiz.** He's our friend.  
  - ۇئە بئېزىنىڭ دوسىمىز
- **Ular bizning dostimiz.** They're our friend.  
  - ۇئەرىئە بئېزىنىڭ دوسىمىز
Quite often when speaking, Uygurs will omit the pronoun and let the suffix in the word carry the meaning of person and number.

Isningiz nema? What’s your name?
Isnim Dawut. My name is David.
Isningiz nema? What’s your name?
Isningiz nema? What’s your name?
Isnim Maryam. My name is Mary.
Isningiz nema? What’s your name?
Isnim... My name is...

Make Your Own!

Using the above patterns and the vocabulary below, go ahead and try to use the Uygur possessive.

Let’s now practice a range of sentences using the above examples.

Mening isnm nema? What’s my name?
Biz isnmisiz nema? What are our names?
Sizin ismingiz nema? What’s your name?
Silarning isminalar nema? What’s your name?
Uning ismi nema? What’s his name?
Ularning ismi nema? What are their names?

- glym carpets
- dopa Uygar skull caps
- ktym clothes
- sa’et watches
- tawuz watermelons
- daptar notebooks
Where Do You Live?

Places

In this section, you will be armed with the question, “Where do you live?” and given practice understanding some likely responses. Again, the main focus is to understand the response and not to reproduce it. Let’s now go to the workout below.

Mon Koxkarda turitman. I live in Kashgar.
Koxkarda. Kashgar.

Plurals for Groups

Sillar nada turitlar? Where do you live?
Biz u yarda turimiz. We live here.
Biz u yarda turimiz. We live there.

Bil ez u yarda turimiz. We live at the school.
Mektepti. Mektepti.

Bil bazarda turimiz. We live in the bazaar.
Mektepti. Mektepti.

Bil munez yorda turimiz. We live here.
Muxe yorda. Muxe yorda.

Bil mehman xanindani turimiz. We live in the guesthouse.
Mehman xaninda. Mehman xaninda.

Bil yataqta turimiz. We live in the dorm.
Yataqta. Yataqta.

Bil Turpanda turimiz. We live in Turpan.
Turpanda. Turpanda.

Bil qulijdanda turimiz. We live in Illi.
Qulijdanda. Qulijdanda.

Bil Koxkarda turimiz. We live in Kashgar.
Koxkarda. Kashgar.
Buildup Fluency Workout

In this section, you will learn several very practical sentences or phrases. Another purpose of this section is to improve your fluency through buildup drills.

What's in this lesson?

1. A review of the important parts of yesterday's lesson. Feel free to ask your teacher to review any part of yesterday's lesson which you would like to practice.
2. Pronunciation section focusing on the Uygur 'i / r / z / z' sounds.
3. Minimal Pair Workout: Contrasting the Uygur 'i and e' 'o and â' sounds.
4. Learn and practice the Uygur Simple tenses: past, present and future.
5. Learn two questions requesting information about 'from where' and 'to where' a person is going and understand some likely responses. Also, Learn to request information about which University department a person is a member of and listen for the various responses.
6. Learn several useful sentences.

Review

 Spend ten to fifteen minutes reviewing some of the important parts of yesterday's lesson.

I'm happy.
I'm very happy.
Are you happy?

Where a telephone?

Can I use the telephone?

I don't understand.
The Uyghur 'i' is like the 'i' in 'Lilliputians' love long lillies.' The phonetic specifics are: alveo-dental, voiced, lateral liquid. A lateral sound occurs when the front of the tongue touches the alveolar ridge with its sides pulled down, allowing air to pass over both sides of the tongue. A liquid sound can be either an 'l' or 'r'. The Uyghur 'i' has one major difference from the English. The 'i' in an environment between two voiceless consonants will become a voiceless 'i' as in the voiceless Welsh 'i' in Lloyd. Don't be too concerned about this difference since it is very minute. See fig. 21.

'İ' Pronunciation Exercise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rus</th>
<th>тaмүр</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tar</td>
<td>тaлм</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rast</td>
<td>тaлa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berir</td>
<td>бейрир</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radi'o</td>
<td>радио</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orun</td>
<td>орун</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rubli</td>
<td>рубли</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rawap</td>
<td>рауап</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>narsə</td>
<td>нарыса</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>langqə</td>
<td>лaнгqə</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bilsə</td>
<td>билсə</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alsam</td>
<td>аслам</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xaptal</td>
<td>xapтал</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>millat</td>
<td>миллат</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aslimak</td>
<td>аслимак</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>molla</td>
<td>молла</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salamat</td>
<td>саламəт</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The next sound is the Uyghur 'r'. This sound has two major differences from the English 'r'. The first is the Uyghur 'r' sometimes is a trill. A trill occurs when the tip of the tongue vibrates against the alveolar ridge. The Uyghur 'r' is also sometimes a flap. A flap occurs when the tip of the tongue quickly hits the alveolar ridge once. When the 'r' is at the end of a word, it is often not pronounced at all. The phonetic specifics are: alveo-dental, voiced trill or flap, non-lateral liquid. 'See fig. 22.

'T' Pronunciation Exercise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rus</th>
<th>тaмүр</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tar</td>
<td>тaлм</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rast</td>
<td>тaлa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berir</td>
<td>бейрир</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radi'o</td>
<td>радио</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orun</td>
<td>орун</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rubli</td>
<td>рубли</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rawap</td>
<td>рауап</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>narsə</td>
<td>нарыса</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>langqə</td>
<td>лaнгqə</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bilsə</td>
<td>билсə</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alsam</td>
<td>аслам</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xaptal</td>
<td>xapтал</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>millat</td>
<td>миллат</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aslimak</td>
<td>аслимак</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>molla</td>
<td>молла</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salamat</td>
<td>саламəт</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 0221:115
- 0221:115
The next sound is the 'z' as in 'zoo' or 'zany.' The phonetic features are: voiced, alveolar-dental fricative. That is, while the vocal cords are moving, the tip of the tongue is very close to the alveolar ridge, causing the /z/ sound. See fig. 23.

The last sound in this lesson is the Uygur 'z.' This sound is like the 's' in pleasure and the 'z' in azure. The phonetic features of this sound are: voiced, alveolar-fron palatal fricative. In this sound, while the vocal cords are moving, the tongue is flat and close enough to the roof of the mouth to cause sufficient friction to make the /z/ sound. See fig. 24.

'z' Pronunciation Exercise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>az</th>
<th>zaman</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>zal</td>
<td>gezit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boz</td>
<td>zinnat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laza</td>
<td>poylz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basz</td>
<td>zakaz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roza</td>
<td>arzan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uzun</td>
<td>zombil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuzum</td>
<td>ramzan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuzkam</td>
<td>zimistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lazim</td>
<td>parazit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>zanir</th>
<th>zargon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tuzma</td>
<td>tuzmilik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pariz</td>
<td>tuzinaz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zornal</td>
<td>zandarma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dozna</td>
<td>buzuaazlya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bandaz</td>
<td>buz-buz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wazzida</td>
<td>gaz-guz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>purzina</td>
<td>mitz-miz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Minimal Pair Workout

In this section, two sounds will be contrasted to give you practice in distinguishing between two similar yet different sounds in Uyugur.

\[ 'i' \neq 'e' \]

im  em  ŋem
it  et  tŋt
mil  mel  dŋl
sil  sel  dŋl
siz  sez  sŋz
dit  dot  dŋt
ding  deng  dŋl
diwə  dəwə  dŋl
mul-mul  mel-Mel  mel-Mel
mirt-mirt  mört-mört  mört-mört

\[ 'o' \neq 'ü' \]

om  ŋem  tŋm
eq  ŋeq  tŋŋ
sez  sŋz-

The Uyugur Simple Tenses

Uyugur has three main tenses: past, present and future. Before we focus on the simple future tense, we first would like to remind you of some simple grammar principles to guide you in constructing your own sentences in Uyugur.

1. Subject and Verb both must agree in person and number. In other words, when the subject is in the first person, plural 'we' form, the verb ending for 'we' will be used. After this lesson, this should be much clearer to you. Remember, Sentences in Uyugur are made by sticking endings on the root words of nouns and verbs.

2. Uyugur grammatical order is 'Subject Object Verb'.

The Uyugur Simple Future Tense

\[ al-/ to take \]

Mon alıman.  I will take (it).
Biz alımlar.  We will take (it).
Siz alıtas.  You will take (it).
Sıkar alıstir.  You will take (pl).
U alıda.  He will take (it).
Ular alıdu.  They will take (it).

\[ bor-/ to give \]

Mon borıman.  I will give (it).
Biz borımis.  We will give (it).
Siz berrıs.  You will give (it).
Sıkar berrisler.  You will give (pl).
U berrıdu.  He will give (it).
Ular berrıdu.  They will give (it).
Simple Present Continuous Tense

**bar-/ to go**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Man barıman.</th>
<th>Biz barımlız.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I will go.</td>
<td>We will go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz barırsız.</td>
<td>You will go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sılar barıslar.</td>
<td>You will go.(pl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U barıdu.</td>
<td>They will go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ular barıdulu.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ketwätımän.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Man ketwätımän.</th>
<th>Biz ketwätimiz.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am going.</td>
<td>We are going.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz ketwätisiz.</td>
<td>You are going.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sılar ketwätislar.</td>
<td>You are going.(pl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U ketwätidulu.</td>
<td>He is going.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ular ketwätidulu.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**kal-/ to come**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Man kelimän.</th>
<th>Biz kelimätz.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I will come.</td>
<td>We will come.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz kelişiz.</td>
<td>You will come.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sılar kelişlər.</td>
<td>You will come.(pl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U keli.</td>
<td>He will come.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ular keldul.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ad-/ to take**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Man elwitamän.</th>
<th>Biz elwitamız.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am taking (it).</td>
<td>We are taking (it).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz elwitisiz.</td>
<td>You are taking (it).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sılar elwitislar.</td>
<td>You are taking.(pl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U elwitidulu.</td>
<td>He is taking (it).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ular elwitidulu.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**bär-/ to give**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Man bärétwätımän.</th>
<th>Biz bärétwätimiz.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I am giving (it).</td>
<td>We are giving (it).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz bärétwätisiz.</td>
<td>You are giving (it).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sılar bärétwätislar.</td>
<td>You are giving.(pl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U bärétwätidulu.</td>
<td>He is giving (it).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ular bärétwätidulu.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The Uygur Simple Past Tense**

**ad-/ to take**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Man aldım.</th>
<th>I took (it).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Siz aldıngiz.</td>
<td>You took (it).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sılar aldınlar.</td>
<td>You took (it).(pl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U ali.</td>
<td>He took (it).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ular aildı.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**bär-/ to give**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Man bärét.</th>
<th>I gave (it).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Siz bärétgiz.</td>
<td>You gave (it).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sılar bärétgilar.</td>
<td>You gave (it).(pl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U bäréti.</td>
<td>He gave (it).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ular bäréti.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Where Ya’ Going?
A Listening Exercise

In this exercise, you will learn one question. “Where are you going?” The purpose is for you to get people to respond to your question, and for you to understand them. The goal is to understand their response, not to reproduce it.

سیز ناغا باریسی؟

Where are you going?

سیز ناغا باریسی?

Siz naga barisz?

Going home.

dostumning oyiga,

to a friend’s home.

moktapqä,

to school.

sınipqä,

to classroom.

darska,

to class.

bazarqa,

to the bazaar.

açhanica,

to a restaurant.

hajothanica.

to the toilet.

The next question is, “Where are you coming from?” You will notice the change of ‘din or tin’ for the other endings. The direction is changed from ‘to’ to ‘from’. The meaning between ‘din and tin’ is the same. ‘din’ is used when the last sound is voiced. ‘tin’ is used when the last sound is unvoiced.

Siz nadin kaldingsiz?

Where are you coming from?

oynin.

From home.

dostumning oynin.

From a friend’s home.

moktaptin.

From school.

sınipitin.

From the classroom.

darsstìn.

From class.

bazarstìn.

From the bazaar.

açhanitìn.

From a restaurant.

hajothanitìn.

From the toilet.
Buildup Fluency Workout

In this section, you will learn several very practical sentences. Another purpose of this section is to improve your fluency through buildup drills.

Lesson Seven

What's in this lesson?

1. A review of the important parts of yesterday's lesson. Feel free to ask your teacher to review any part of yesterday's lesson which you would like to practice.
2. Pronunciation section focusing on the Uygur 'j / q / h / h' sounds.
3. Minimal Pair Workout: Contrasting the Uygur 'j and q' 'h and h' sounds.
4. Learn and practice more Descriptive Adjectives.
5. Answer questions to whether you understand any other languages.
6. Learn several useful sentences.

Review

Spend ten to fifteen minutes reviewing some of the important parts of yesterday's lesson.

لیگی درسی بیشترین برزوز، نون من تنین توئری نون بیش من تنینچع

ئرئکئمئکی درسیکی موفون توئیینی چکارلندو.
In most words, the Uygur 'j' will sound like the English as in 'jack jammed jam in the jam jars.' In some words, it will sound like the 's' as in 'pleasure.' The phonetic specifics are: voiced, non-aspirated or lightly aspirated, alveo-palatal affricate. An affricate sound is a combination of a stop and a fricative. In other words, when making the 'j' sound, the tongue makes contact with the roof of the mouth, creating a stop, and then pulls away from the roof to create a fricative. When the Uygur 'j' sounds like the 's' above, it will be a fricative because the tongue doesn't create a stop. See fig. 23

The Uygur 'q' can be like the, ch, t or sh in 'Chuck mischarged the sculptured fish lunch.' The phonetic specifics are: voiceless, aspirated, non-aspirated or lightly aspirated, alveo-palatal affricate. The 'q' is much like the 'j' except the 'q' is voiceless and can be aspirated. Look at the example sentence above. The ch in 'Chuck' and 'lunch' are an aspirated ch, but in 'mischarged', the ch is only lightly aspirated. Now the t in 'sculptured' is an unaspirated ch, and in some Uygur words the 'q' won't sound like a ch at all, but like an sh as in 'fish'. See fig. 24

'j' Pronunciation Exercise

ja     جا     anjūr ٢٠٠٢٠ر
jīn    جين    jamal ٣٣٠٢٠ل
jan    جان    jāma ٢٠٠٠٢٠ما
jay    جاي    panjīra ٢٠٠٣٠را
jīng   جينج   jānup ٢٠٠٠٢٠ب
injīl  تينجیل  manju ٢٠٠٠٢٠ج
jiddī  جدیدی  dijornī ٢٠٠٠٢٠ن

'q' Pronunciation Exercise

qay    قای    qelīk ٢٠٠٢٠ل
qū     قع     qogīn ٢٠٠٢٠ن
qaq    قاج    baqka ٢٠٠٢٠كا
qīm    قيم    qaṭallīk ٢٠٠٢٠ل
qīm    قیم    qaynak ٢٠٠٢٠ن
qoka   قوکا    qirayītk ٢٠٠٢٠ی
kaqīta  کمقیتا    koqīrīng ٢٠٠٢٠ین
qūxta  قوششة    Qarxanba ٢٠٠٢٠ن
The next sound is the Uygur 'h'. This is not an English sound, but can be described as a German guttural sound as in the ch in the German word for attention, 'achtung'. It's also similar to children playing cops and robbers and they make a gun popping 'p' and a guttural raspy sound. The phonetic specifics are: voiceless, uvular fricative. The Uvula hangs down in the back of your mouth, and this is the area where air escapes between the back of the tongue and Uvula to cause the /h/ sound. See fig. 25

\[\text{h} \] Pronunciation Exercise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>han</th>
<th>hotun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hil</td>
<td>ohbax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hat</td>
<td>hotan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hox</td>
<td>axhana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>helt</td>
<td>himiya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hapa</td>
<td>hizmat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hata</td>
<td>Hudaytm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>halta</td>
<td>dohturhana</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The final sound in this lesson is the Uygur 'h'. In English, this sound is similar to the English 'h' in 'Harry hems hats.' The phonetic specifics are: voiceless or voiced, laryngeal fricative. The laryngeal is between the Uvula and glottis. See fig. 26

\[\text{h} \] Pronunciation Exercise

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hə</th>
<th>hapa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>həz</td>
<td>bahar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hay</td>
<td>horun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hajı</td>
<td>guruh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heyt</td>
<td>heqkim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hawa</td>
<td>xiltilik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hazır</td>
<td>hidrogen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>harpa</td>
<td>mehman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haram</td>
<td>hajisthana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bahasi</td>
<td>sahiphan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Minimal Pair Workout

In this section, two sounds will be contrasted to give you practice in distinguishing between two similar yet different sounds in Uyghur.

The front unrounded nasal and the back rounded nasal:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>j</th>
<th>q</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'ja'</td>
<td>'qa'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'jai'</td>
<td>'qai'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'jum'</td>
<td>'qum'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'jala'</td>
<td>'qala'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'jaka'</td>
<td>'qaka'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'jang'</td>
<td>'qang'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'jing'</td>
<td>'qing'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'jaynak'</td>
<td>'qaynak'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'janggal'</td>
<td>'qanggal'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Group Two

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>aldirax</th>
<th>busy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>egz</td>
<td>tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bay</td>
<td>rich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qiraylik</td>
<td>beautiful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asan</td>
<td>easy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsa</td>
<td>difficult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paklz</td>
<td>clean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paizna</td>
<td>dirty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yekln</td>
<td>near</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yirak</td>
<td>far</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Working with pronouns and descriptive words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Òæ aldiraxmu?</th>
<th>Are you busy?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ha'æ, mon aldirax.</td>
<td>Yes, I'm busy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ha'æ, mon bak aldirax.</td>
<td>Yes, I'm very busy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yëk, aldirax amas.</td>
<td>No, I'm not busy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Òæ aldiraxmu?</th>
<th>Is she busy?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ha'æ, u aldirax.</td>
<td>Yes, she's busy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ha'æ, u bak aldirax.</td>
<td>Yes, she's very busy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yëk, u aldirax amas.</td>
<td>No, she's not busy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Siz baymu? Are you rich?
Ho’o, man bay.
Yes, I’m rich.
Ho’o, man bak bay.
Yes, I’m very rich.
Yak, bay amas.
No, I’m not rich.

U baymu? Is he rich?
Ho’o, u bay.
Yes, he’s rich.
Ho’o, u bak bay.
Yes, he’s very rich.
Yak, u bay amas.
No, he’s not rich.

Siz boymaz? Are you tall?
Ho’o, boyum egz.
Yes, I’m tall.
Ho’o, boyum bak egz.
Yes, I’m very tall.
Yak, boyum egz amas.
No, I’m not tall.

Uning boymaz? Is he tall?
Ho’o, boy egz.
Yes, he’s tall.
Ho’o, boy bak egz.
Yes, he’s very tall.
Yak, boy egz amas.
No, he’s not tall.

Mawu paktizmu? Is this clean?
Ho’o, u pakt.
Yes, it’s clean.
Ho’o, u bak paktiz.
Yes, it’s very clean.
Yak, u paktiz amas.
No, it’s not clean.

Mawu pakizmu? Is that clean?
Ho’o, u pakt.
Yes, that’s clean.
Ho’o, u bak paktiz.
Yes, that’s very clean.
Yak, u paktiz amas.
No, that’s not clean.

Mawu paskinimu? Is this dirty?
Ho’o, bu paskina.
Yes, this is dirty.
Ho’o, bak paskina.
Yes, very dirty.
Yak, bu pakt.
No, this is clean.

Mawu paskinimu? Is that dirty?
Ho’o, u paskina.
Yes, that’s dirty.
Ho’o, u bak paskina.
Yes, that’s very dirty.
Yak, u pakt.
No, that’s clean.

Mawu asanmu? Is this easy?
Ho’o, bu asan.
Yes, this is easy.
Ho’o, bak asan.
Yes, very easy.
Yak, bu paktz amas.
No, this isn’t easy.

Mawu asanmu? Is that easy?
Ho’o, u asan.
Yes, that’s easy.
Ho’o, bak asan.
Yes, very easy.
Yak, u paktz amas.
No, that isn’t easy.
### Make Your Own!

Using the above patterns and the vocabulary below, go ahead and make up your own sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Uyghur</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Uyghur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To there, is it near?</td>
<td>To there, is it far?</td>
<td>generous, skinny; thin</td>
<td>лаык, кырча</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, it's near.</td>
<td>Yes, it's far.</td>
<td>fat, lazy</td>
<td>пакар, кырча</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No, it's far.</td>
<td></td>
<td>industrious</td>
<td>жылка</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excellent.</td>
<td>Yes, that's very hard.</td>
<td>short</td>
<td>Пакар, кырча</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No, that's easy.</td>
<td>Yes, that's hard.</td>
<td>pretty</td>
<td>жылка</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, it's near.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Пакар, кырча</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes, it's far.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Пакар, кырча</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Vocabulary

- **phslik** generous
- **mart** generous
- **oruk** skinny; thin
- **semiz** fat
- **hurun** lazy
- **angakqan** industrious
- **tirtxan** studious
- **palar** short
- **gizat** pretty
Hey, Do You Know Uygur?

A Listening Workout

In this section, we want to acquaint you with some commonly asked question, and arm you with a reply. This is basically a listening workout, the goal is to understand the question and then give a simple reply.

Do you know English?
I know (it).

Siz İngilizce bilamsız?
Man bilmeyman.

Siz Hanzuqa bilamsız?
Man bilmeyman.

Siz Uyqurça bilamsız?
Man bilmeyman.

Siz Kazakça bilamsız?
Man bilmeyman.

Siz Rusça bilamsız?
Man bilmeyman.

Siz İspanyolça bilamsız?
Man bilmeyman.

Siz Fransızça bilamsız?
Man bilmeyman.

Siz Nemisça bilamsız?
Man bilmeyman.

Do you know English?
I don’t know (it).

Siz İngilizce bilamsız?
Siz İngilizce bilmem.

Siz Hanzuqa bilamsız?
Siz Hanzuqa bilmem.

Siz Uyqurça bilamsız?
Siz Uyqurça bilmem.

Siz Kazakça bilamsız?
Siz Kazakça bilmem.

Siz Rusça bilamsız?
Siz Rusça bilmem.

Siz İspanyolça bilamsız?
Siz İspanyolça bilmem.

Siz Fransızça bilamsız?
Siz Fransızça bilmem.

Siz Nemisça bilamsız?
Siz Nemisçe bilmem.
Buildup Fluency Workout

In this section, you will learn four very practical sentences. Another purpose of this section is to improve your fluency through buildups.

1. A review of the important parts of yesterday’s lesson. Feel free to ask your teacher to review any parts of yesterday’s lesson which you would like to practice.
2. Pronunciation section focusing on the Uygur ‘f / w / k / q’ sounds.
3. Minimal Pair Workout: Contrasting the Uygur ‘k and q’ ‘r and q’ sounds.
4. Learn and practice the directions of ‘going to a Placeword’ and ‘coming from Placeword’.
5. Learn two questions requesting information about a person’s occupation and present activity and practice listening for some various responses.
6. Learn several useful sentences in Uygur.

What’s in this lesson?

1. How is your health today?
2. Today, How are you feeling?
3. Today, I’m not feeling too good.
The first sound in this last pronunciation lesson is the 'f' as in 'Four fathers found four flat fat fifes.' The phonetic description is: labiodental, voiceless fricative. A labiodental is where the front teeth make contact with the lower lip. In some words, the Uygur 'f' will be like a 'p' as in pie, pop, pill. See fig. 29.

The second sound is the 'w' as in 'Wally watches and waits with Wanda.' The phonetic specifics are: labiovelar glide, voiced fricative. A labiovelar glide is made when the back of the tongue is raised and the lips are rounded at the same time. In some words, the Uygur 'w' will be a 'v' as in vat, vine, volley. See fig. 30.

'f' Pronunciation Exercise

- fonf
- fot
- koff
- film
- Afrika
- feodal
- ferma
- fuxat
- farfur
- formula
- fizika
- reflexes
- familia
- telefon
- fonetika
- Franstya
- fabrika
- fakultet
- fantaziya
- fotografiya

'w' Pronunciation Exercise

- wa
- waj
- volt
- juwa
- wada
- vektor
- watan
- wirus
- wakit
- alwatta
- wagon
- kawap
- watka
- tawuz
- witsiska
- juwawa
- vazelin
- walspit
- vitamin
- wakalat
The next sound is the Uygur 'k'. The Uygur 'k' sounds much like a 'k', but is pronounced much further back in the mouth, giving it a deeper sounding pitch. Phonetic specifics are: voiceless, non-aspirated, lightly aspirated or aspirated, uvular stop. The differences in the aspirations will depend on the 'k's' surrounding environment. Sometimes the 'k' will sound like the Uygur 'h'. See fig. 31

\[\text{'k' Pronunciation Exercise}\]

| kak | kazak |
| kar | tamak |
| kdz | ketim |
| yok | yatak |
| keni | kajar |
| kdzl | issat |
| ktrak | kimmot |
| kanqa | kandak |
| kazan | kodxny |
| kuruq | tukdjinm |

The last sound we need to learn is the Uygur 'q'. This sound is pronounced in the same place as the Uygur 'k', but the difference is it's a voiced fricative. It sounds much like a rolling 'r' in the back of the mouth. The phonetic specifics are: voiced, uvular fricative. See fig. 32

\[\text{'q' Pronunciation Exercise}\]

| qua | qula |
| qua | qulja |
| qar | lucqat |
| qar | lucot |
| qar | qaraq |
| tak | daqour |
| qazi | qazila |
| qawa | koqoun |
| qalib | Uyqour |
| qulim | Mongaurl |
| qayot | karangou |
| quroq | kambuqul |
Minimal Pair Workout

In this section, two sounds will be contrasted to give you practice in distinguishing between two similar yet different sounds in Uygur.

\[ k' = o' \]

| kan | 0an | Qan | قان |
| kanx | 0anx | Qaax | قاخ |
| kar | 0ar | Qar | قار |
| kol | 0ol | Quol | قول |
| kil | 0il | Qil | قيل |
| kax | 0ax | Qaax | قاخ |
| kux | 0ux | Quux | قوؤخ |
| kaz | 0az | Quaz | قاز |
| koa | 0oa | Quoa | قوؤا |
| keni | 0eni | Queni | قوئن |
| kozilim | 0ozilim | Quozilim | قوژیلەم |

\[ 'r' = 'a' \]

| ar | aq | تاغ | تاغ |
| bar | baq | بار | بار |
| ora | ooa | تۇرا | تۇرا |
| tur | tuq | دۇر | دۇر |
| rizi | ozî | رژی | رژی |
| dora | doqa | دۇرا | دۇرا |
| ralla | oello | رەللە | رەللە |
| bora | boa | بۇرا | بۇرا |
| paraz | pocaq | پەرزە | پەرزە |
| seris | scotis | سەریس | سەریس |
| soralmak | sosalmak | سورەلەم | سورەلەم |

Are you coming or going?

In this exercise, you will learn some sentence patterns describing directions to and from a specific place in the three simple tenses. And after have the chance to create your own sentences using the patterns below.

\[ PIW + ka AND bar- / to go \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mon maktapka bartman.</th>
<th>I will go to school.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biz maktapka barmitz.</td>
<td>We...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz maktapka baritsiz.</td>
<td>You...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sular maktapka baritsilar.</td>
<td>You... (pl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U maktapka baridu.</td>
<td>He...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ular maktapka baridu.</td>
<td>They...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| PIW + tin AND kel- / to come |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Man maktpatin keliman.</th>
<th>I will come from school.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biz maktpatin kelimiz.</td>
<td>We...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz maktpatin kelsiz.</td>
<td>You...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sular maktpatin kelsiljar.</td>
<td>(Plural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U maktpatin kelidu.</td>
<td>He...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ular maktpatin kelidu.</td>
<td>They...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| PIW + on AND ket- / to go |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Man bazaraa ketiwatman.</th>
<th>I am going to the bazaar.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biz bazaraa ketiwatimiz.</td>
<td>We...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz bazaraa ketiwatsiz.</td>
<td>You...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sular bazaraa ketiwatsiljar.</td>
<td>(plural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U bazaraa ketiwatidu.</td>
<td>He...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ular bazaraa ketiwatidu.</td>
<td>They...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**What do you do?**

*A Listening Exercise*

In this exercise, you will learn one question. “Where are you going?”
The purpose is for you to get people to respond to the question, and to understand their response. The goal is to understand the response and not to reproduce it.

Biziň bine neselmersi?  What is your work?  Men, muallim.

**A note to Know**

You will notice there are various suffix endings attached to a Place Word. There are four of these suffix endings, ‘-a -ka -ga -ko’. The 1st and 3rd consonants are voiced and the 2nd and 4th ones unvoiced. Notice also the two different vowels. The general rule is if the last sound is voiced you use the one of the voiced endings. Unvoiced with unvoiced. To determine which one in the pair, the vowel will usually harmonies with the proceeding vowels in the word. At this point learn which ending goes with which Place Word.

**Another note to Know**

Notice the top question asks a person their occupation. The second question asks a person their present activity.
Buildup Fluency Workout

In this section, you will learn several very practical sentences or phrases. Another purpose of this section is to improve your fluency through buildup drills.

Bu bak kizzikkan. This is great fun.

What's in this lesson?

- A review of the important parts of yesterday's lesson. Feel free to ask your teacher to review any part of yesterday's lesson which you would like to practice.
- Dialogue: Touring in Turpan
- Vocabulary
- Sentence patterns
- Learn several useful sentences in Uygur.

Lesson Nine
دروس

9

Don't put hot peppers in my meal.

lamsiz?

külalamsiz?
yardam külalamsiz?
mang ayardam külalamsiz?
Siz mang ayardam külalamsiz?
Can you help me?

dim.

kaldim.

cizip kaldim.

Man cizip kaldim.

I'm lost.

تۈكۈنچى دوسەنە تۇوقۇتۇن تۇون بەش منئەپەكە

Tuktunki dosensan, ton sober ton besh mensephek.

毅毅的玫針挺的厚實, 你的挺实

Yiyi dezheng dezheng dezheng dezheng dezheng dezheng dezheng.

You're thick, firm, and robust.

تۈكۈنچى دوسەنە تۇوقۇتۇن تۇون بەش منئەپەكە

Tuktunki dosensan, ton sober ton besh mensephek.

毅毅的玫針挺的厚實, 你的挺实

Yiyi dezheng dezheng dezheng dezheng dezheng dezheng dezheng.

You're thick, firm, and robust.

تۈكۈنچى دوسەنە تۇوقۇتۇن تۇون بەش منئەپەكە

Tuktunki dosensan, ton sober ton besh mensephek.

毅毅的玫針挺的厚實, 你的挺实

Yiyi dezheng dezheng dezheng dezheng dezheng dezheng dezheng.

You're thick, firm, and robust.

تۈكۈنچى دوسەنە تۇوقۇتۇن تۇون بەش منئەپەكە

Tuktunki dosensan, ton sober ton besh mensephek.

毅毅的玫針挺的厚實, 你的挺实

Yiyi dezheng dezheng dezheng dezheng dezheng dezheng dezheng.

You're thick, firm, and robust.
Trip to Turpan

Dialogue 1

The day before Steve and the group go to Turpan for a three-day weekend, he meets his friend Tursun. Steve wants to tell Tursun he’ll be going to Turpan for a few days and also wants to learn some things about Turpan from Tursun before he leaves.

S: Tursun, Yahkimüstüz.
T: Yahkimüstüz. Nağa barlisiz?

S: Bazaraa ketiwatimam.
T: Qyqa.

T: Bütqin shwaling xandak?
S: Yahxi, Ýzinqinique?
T: Yaman ansa.

S: Turpan xandak jay?
T: Yahx jay.

S: Biz ata Turpança barimiz.
T: Yahxi boptu, Turpança nağa qit turistlar?
S: Ög kün turizm.

T: Siz käyíticandaga mening eyitimko kelting.
S: Turpanda nemini korisiz?
T: Özim, kodimdi xoqor, Ming öy, karzlarini korim.

S: Makul, Keyin korixayli.
T: Keyin korixayli.

S: Hox omissa.
T: Hox omissa.

Dialogue 2

Steve and the rest of the group are in Turpan. They are looking for a place which sells ‘doosap’, a very delicious ice cold milk drink. They decide to ask someone where to buy some.

S: Yahkimüstüz.
T: Yahkimüstüz.

S: Kaqurün, Doosap saticioon jay barmu?
T: Bar.

S: Xandak barimiz?
T: Xandak barimiz.

S: Man gépingizni qûxanmidim. Biz niyoqóq niyoqóq baralarstizmu?
T: Makul, baxlap baray.

S: Ismingiz nima?
T: Alim.

S: Alim, bila doosap igoqayil.
T: Bolamdu?

S: Bolddu, rahmat.

S: Turpana ang yahxi jay keyor?
T: ýäuşınyxochköopör.

S: Siz bizni niyoqóq niyoqóq bahramisiz?
T: Makul, ýürünqar.

S: Bu ýorduk yîrakmu?
T: Yîrak ansa.

S: Biz bila mangayli.
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<tr>
<td>Ürümqi</td>
<td>Urumqi</td>
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<tr>
<td>mehmanhana</td>
<td>guesthouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kədəmək xətar</td>
<td>ancient city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ming Gəy</td>
<td>Thousand caves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>düap</td>
<td>Uygur ice milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>məqit</td>
<td>mosque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kərtz</td>
<td>Underground irrigation channels in Turpan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kül</td>
<td>day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bügün</td>
<td>today</td>
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<td>ata</td>
<td>tomorrow</td>
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<td>təməlgən</td>
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<td>jay</td>
<td>land, place</td>
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<td>at</td>
<td>horse</td>
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<td>donkey</td>
</tr>
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<td>hərwa</td>
<td>cart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turux</td>
<td>to live, stay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>təqə</td>
<td>to drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minix</td>
<td>to ride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elix</td>
<td>to buy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oynax</td>
<td>to play, to have fun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ang</td>
<td>most, best</td>
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<tr>
<td>eng</td>
<td>not bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yaman amas</td>
<td>how, what kind of...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kandak</td>
<td>when</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qaån</td>
<td>how much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qanda</td>
<td>with, by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bilan</td>
<td>together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bilba</td>
<td>when 'you' come back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaytidoanda</td>
<td>your words</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Supplementary Vocabulary**

| Yarool | Jiahe Ruins |
| Edikut | Gaochang Ruins |
| Yalkun Taq | Flaming Mountains |
| Xəhitlik (mazari) | Muslim Graves |
| Sultan İMİN Wang Munari | Emin Minaret |
| buyluk | Grape Valley |
| kooun | cantaloupe |
| yatak | dorm |
| sińp | classroom |
| gradus | degree |
| hawa | weather |
| sooruk | cold |
| issik | hot |
Minimal Pair Workout

In this section, two sounds will be contrasted to give you practice in distinguishing between two similar yet different sounds in Uygur.

\[ \text{'k'} \neq \text{'k'} \]

- kan /qan/ قان
- kap /qap/ قاب
- kar /qar/ قار
- koy /qoy/ قوی
- koza /qozə/ قوزا
- kabil /qabil/ قابل
- kadir /qadir/ قادر
- kamal /qamal/ قمال
- kiqik /qiqiq/ قیقیق
- kawak /qawak/ قاواک
- kelinlik /qelinlik/ قئئینلیک
- komanda /qomanda/ قوماندا

The Silent Vowels

- üq /ůq/ ئۇ
- ükkə /ůkkə/ ئۇککە
- tıp /tıp/ ئى
- issım /isım/ ئىسم
- put /put/ ئۇت
- qix /qix/ قیش
- ikki /ikki/ ئىگى
- iptar /iptar/ ئىپتار
- okul /okul/ ئۇکۇل
- pütım /putım/ پۇتۇم
- ipsi /ipsi/ ىپيىس
- tütün /tütün/ تۇتۇن
- issik /issik/ ىسېك
- peqak /peqak/ پېياک
- qipar /qipar/ قېپار
- qixıp /qixıp/ قېخېپ
- üqün /üqün/ ئۇقۇن
- itipak /itipak/ یتېپاک

Sentence Pattern Workouts

These workouts are meant to give you some useful sentences to use outside class and also to improve your fluency in Uygur.

We're off to Turpan

Where is the best place in Turpan?

Turpanda ang yahxii jay kayor?
mehmanhana kayorda?
țüzüm kayorda?
tawuz
kawap
axhana
bazar
kariz
miqt

Ötömgünderde ang yahxii jay kayor?

Otljida ang yahxii jay kayor?

Kaxkorda ang yahxii jay kayor?

We're going to Turpan tomorrow.

Biz sta Turpanга барيمиз.

Ürümqi, Otljida, Kaxkorda, maktaba, Bazar, Beijinga, Xanqhou, Amerikoa баримиз.
We’re gonna have a great time.

When are you going to placeword?

Siz Turpana kaqan barımsz?

حكماياغا قاتان باريسزا
 Ortumqo
 Ouljoza
 Kasxkarga
 Maktabako
 Bazarqa
 Ayga
 Yatakdza
 Sinilika
 Angilyaga
 Ameridzo

Where is the place to ride a horse?

Turpana at minidican jay nada?

tasa
 ezaq
 walispit

What is there to see in Turpan?

Turpana nemini koridu?

Turpana قاداقان جايى?
 Ortumqo قاتان قاداقان
 Ouljoza قاداقان
 Kasxkarga قاداقان
 Bu jardza قاداقان
 U jardza

Where is tea sold?

Turpana qay satidican jay nada?

Turpana قاي ساتيدوان جايى?
 Ortumqo قاتان ساتيدوان
 Ouljoza قاتان ساتيدوان
 Kasxkarga قاتان ساتيدوان
 Bu jardza قاتان ساتيدوان
 U jardza
Buildup Fluency Workout

In this section, you will learn several very practical sentences. Another purpose of this section is to improve your fluency through buildup drills.

Lesson Ten

What’s in this lesson?

1. A review of the important parts of yesterday’s lesson. Feel free to ask your teacher to review any part of yesterday’s lesson which you would like to practice.
2. Dialogue: Making a Friend
3. Vocabulary
4. Sentence patterns
5. Learn several useful sentences.

Review

Spend ten to fifteen minutes reviewing some of the important parts of yesterday’s lesson.

Bolamdu? بولامدو؟
walsam bolamdu? ۋەلىسام بۇلامدو؟
tartiwaldam bolamdu? تەرىۋەلىسام بۇلامدو؟
rasimga tartiwaldam bolamdu? رەسېمىغا تەرىۋەلىسام بۇلامدو؟
Man sizi rasinga tartiwaldam bolamdu?
Can I take your picture?

Bolamdu?
walsam bolamdu?
rasimga tartiwaldam bolamdu?
Man sizi rasinga tartiwaldam bolamdu?
Can I take your picture?

Lasrizmu?
Baralasrizmu?
Baxlap baralasrizmu?
U yorqo baxlap baralasrizmu?
Bzni u yorqo baxlap baralasrizmu?
Siz bzni u yorqo baxlap baralasrizmu?
Can you take us there?
Making a Friend

**Dialogue 1**

After class Steve decides to go for a walk so he can meet someone to practice his Uyghur and start a friendship. Steve sees a guy who is not busy and walks up to him. This is what happens.

S: Yaxtimsiz.  
*Yaxtimsiz.*

S: Kandak ahwaatisiz?  
*Yaxh, Ozingizningqu?  
*Yaxh, Siz Uyqurmu?  
*Hoo, man Uyqur. Siz malik?  
S: Man Amerikilik, Siz Amerikica baroqanmu?  
*Yak, barmoqan.

S: Siz naqq a yax?  
*Man ottuz bir yax. Sizqu?  
S: Man yigirma bax yax.

S: Ismingiz nema?  
*Menlingma?  
S: Hu.  
R: Menling isim Abilit. Steningqu?  
S: Sardar.  
R: Sardar? Uyqurqa ismmu?  
S: Hu. Man hazir Uyqurqa ogiiniwaqtan. Siz engiizga bilmasq?  

S: Hox amisa. Keyin korxayli.  
R: Keyin korxayli.

**Dialogue 2**

The next day after class Steve goes out again for a walk to meet people and practice his Uyghur. Steve sees someone and walks up to him.

S: Yaxtimsiz.  
*Yaxtimsiz.*

S: Yaxh, turuwatamiz?  
*Yaxh.

S: Nema ix kiliwatisiz?  
*Mening hazir xilm yok.

S: Dadingiz Apingiz yahximu?  
*Yaxh, Ozingizningqu?  
S: Yahx. Ular nema ix kildu?  
*Damam mu'ailim. Apam oyda. Steningqu?

S: Damam hizmatqi. Apam pensiytda.

S: Siz kaysi hil tanharkotni yahx karmz?  
*Man wallibolni yahxi korman.  
S: Mannu wallibolni yahxi korman. Biz kaqan bila top oynaymak?  
*Yaxxanba atiganda oynayil.  
S: Saat kanqida?  
*Tokhuza.

S: Makul, nada korximiz?  
*Muxru yordo. Bolamdu?  
S: Boldu. Yaxxanba kTURN kornxayli.  
*Makul, Hox.

S: Hox amisa.
### Supplementary Vocabulary

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<td>Daour</td>
<td>Daur</td>
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<td>qot' allik</td>
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<td>Duxanba</td>
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<td>دوست‌نیه‌ی</td>
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<td>Friday</td>
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<td>Saturday</td>
<td>شنبه‌ی</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yaloxanba</td>
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<td>پیکاننه‌ی</td>
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<td>Komul/Hami</td>
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<td>your home town</td>
<td>پروستگر</td>
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<td>یوگر</td>
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<td>قزاق</td>
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<td>تاتار</td>
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<td>Tunggan</td>
<td>Hui</td>
<td>یوگرگان</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hanzu</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>خانز</td>
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<td>Turuwatamsiz?</td>
<td>How's life?</td>
<td>ترووتوتامسجد؟</td>
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<td>tanharakot</td>
<td>sports</td>
<td>تانحراکت</td>
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<td>yahxii kerux</td>
<td>to like</td>
<td>یاخی کرورس</td>
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<td>kllix</td>
<td>to do</td>
<td>قفلش</td>
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<td>kortuxlix</td>
<td>to meet</td>
<td>قروشوم</td>
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<td>type, kind</td>
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<td>keyin</td>
<td>before</td>
<td>پروزن</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Sentence Pattern Workouts

These workouts are meant to give you some useful sentences to use outside class, and also to improve your fluency in Uygur.

Do you know English?

Siz inglizce biliriz?

I know English.

I don't know English.

Hey, do you like this?

I like this person / thing.

Do you like this person / thing?

What do you like?

I don't know English.

I know English.

What do you like?
Are you a real Uygur?

What is your ethnic group?

Sizning millîtingiz nema?

Man Uygur.
Kazak.
Tatar.
Tunggan.
Özbek.
Kirgiz.
Tajik.

What is his / her ethnic group?

Uning milliti nema?

U Uygur.
Kazak.
Tatar.
Tunggan.
Özbek.
Kirgiz.
Tajik.
Monggol.
Hilba.
Daur.
Manju.
Rus.
Hanzu.

What’s your line of work?

Siz nema iy kilisz?

What is your work?

Man huallim.
Man oktukçuqi.
Man okluquqi.
Man toxqi.

Man hizmaqi.
Man dohtur.
Man dehkan.
Man kadir.
Man sodigur.
Man xopur.
Man pensalyida.

Siz nema iy kilisz?

What is your work?

I'm a worker.
a doctor.
a farmer.
a cadre.
a merchant.
a chauffeur.
retired.

You’re really studying Uygur?

What are you studying?
I’m studying Uygur.

Siz nema og‘nisatlisiz?

Man Uyrurqa og‘nisatman.

Inglizqa
Hosnuzqa
Rusqa
Kazakqa
Nemisqa
Fransuzqa
Ispanqa

Where’s your hometown?

Where is your hometown?
It’s in Kashgar.

Sizning yurtingiz neda?

Yurtum Ürümqida.
Yurtum Ksakarda.
Yurtum Hotanda.
Yurtum Aksuda.
Yurtum Ohujlda.
Yurtum Komula.
Yurtum Altayda.
Buildup Fluency Workout

In this section, you will learn several very practical sentences. Another purpose of this section is to improve your fluency through buildup drills.

****

Lesson Eleven
تون برمنچجی درس

What’s in this lesson?

1. A review of the important parts of yesterday's lesson. Feel free to ask your teacher to review any portion of yesterday's lesson which you would like to practice.
2. Dialogue: Dining Out Uyghur Style
3. Vocabulary
4. Sentence patterns
5. Learn several useful sentences.

Review

Spend ten to fifteen minutes reviewing some of the important parts of yesterday's lesson.

Which sport do you like?
Dining Out Uygur Style

Dialogue 1

Steue and the group are hungry and head off to restaurant alley to get some noodles for dinner. This is what happens.

H: Kirinlur, Kirinlur, Marhomat.
S: Kandak tamak bar?
H: Polo, laomun, soman bar.
S: Orun barmu?
H: Bar, Olturumun.
S: Bizga laomun din liq tahsa koltiring, iktdstga laza salmang.
H: Bolmdu.
S: Aqlik su barmu?
H: Bar.
S: Aqlik su akep bering, yana ikki koxuk akep bering.
S: Yabxikan.
J: Bok ohxaptu.
H: Rahmat.
S: Man toydum.
J: Manmu toydum. Bzg mangayli. Bolamdu?
S: Makul. Kanka pul?
H: Alta som.
S: Rahmat sizgo.
H: Ezrimaydu.

Dialogue 2

Steue and Tursun are together one day when they decide to go to the bazaar to eat some Shishkababs.

S: Siz kandak tamak yaysiz?
T: Kawap yoy, bolamdu?
S: Bolmdu. Nado yalyi?
T: Bazardu, bolamdu?
S: Bolmdu. Biz mangayli. At the bazaar

*: Hoy, Hoy, kawap, keltinglar.
S: Kawap kanka pul?
*: Bir zki box mo, naqa zhi yoyalar?
S: Sizdo nan barmu?
*: Bar.
S: Tursun, siz naqa zhi yoyasiz?
T: On zhi.
S: Bizga yigirmo zhi bering. Onito laza seping, onito laza soppung.
Bolamdu?
*: Bolmdu.
S: Yana ikki nan akep bering.
T: Qay barmu?
*: Bar. On zhi laza bar, on zhi laza yoy.
T: Rahmat sizgo.
S: Kanka pul?
*: On bir som. Rahmat.
S: Ezrimaydu. Hox.
*: Hox amlasa.
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<td>axhona</td>
<td>eatery</td>
<td>كاشانا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tamak</td>
<td>food</td>
<td>تاماق</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polo</td>
<td>pilaf</td>
<td>براو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laorman</td>
<td>noodles</td>
<td>لفسمن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kawap</td>
<td>shishkabab</td>
<td>كاواب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>samsa</td>
<td>Baked meat buns</td>
<td>ساسا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manta</td>
<td>steamed bread</td>
<td>مانتا</td>
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<tr>
<td>suyuk ax</td>
<td>soup</td>
<td>سویوق تاش</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gax</td>
<td>meat</td>
<td>کوش</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koy gax</td>
<td>lamb</td>
<td>قوم کوش</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gax nan</td>
<td>like hamburger</td>
<td>نان کوش تان</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qay</td>
<td>tea</td>
<td>جای</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aqqik su</td>
<td>vinegar</td>
<td>تاشچینق سؤ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laza</td>
<td>red pepper</td>
<td>لازا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seping</td>
<td>sprinkle (you)</td>
<td>سپینک</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sapmang</td>
<td>don't sprinkle</td>
<td>سپینکیا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yano</td>
<td>also, again</td>
<td>ییهدا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>da'tm</td>
<td>usually, often</td>
<td>داشم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ohxaptu</td>
<td>delicious</td>
<td>توخابتو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orun</td>
<td>seat</td>
<td>تورون</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orunduk</td>
<td>chair</td>
<td>تورندوق</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plyala</td>
<td>small bowl</td>
<td>پیاپا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qina</td>
<td>big bowl</td>
<td>جینه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tahsa</td>
<td>plate</td>
<td>لهغه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>langgo</td>
<td>towel</td>
<td>قوروش</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qoka</td>
<td>chop sticks</td>
<td>قوروش</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koxuk</td>
<td>spoon</td>
<td>نارا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ara</td>
<td>fork</td>
<td>بیپس</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zih/ziki</td>
<td>skewer for kawaps</td>
<td>زیخ زنی</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yeytx</td>
<td>to eat</td>
<td>بیپس</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akalmak</td>
<td>to bring, fetch</td>
<td>تامکیم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangayli.</td>
<td>Lets go.</td>
<td>مانگیلی.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toydum.</td>
<td>(I'm) full.</td>
<td>تویدم</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Supplementary Vocabulary**

- qeqlro: small dumplings in soup، جین چور
- juwawa: water dumplings، جین چور
- xoyla: a mutton a rice dish، شورا
- gangpan: rice and vegetables، گاچین
- sit: milk، سوت
- tuz: salt، دوز
- salmang: don't put (you)، سالماک
- toymidim: (I'm) not full، تویمیدم
- tatlik: sweet، بادلیک
- qeqilmal: sour، چورجومل
- tuzluk: salty، تورازوق
- tuzkam: no salt، تورسکام
- kirtak: bitter، قورتاق
- aqqik: spicy، تاشچینق
- yilman: lukewarm، ییلمان
- atigam: morning، اتیگام
- qüxtin burun: midmorning، قورشین بورن
- qüxta: noon، قورشین
- qüxtin keyn: afternoon، قورشین کین
- kaqta: evening، کاقتا
Sentence Pattern Workouts

These workouts are meant to give you some useful sentences to use outside class, and also to improve your fluency in the Uygur.

What do Uyghurs eat in the morning?

Uyourlar atganda kandak
itexuqmatar qadlan
Uyourlar atganda nan yaddi
say yaddi.
qay ilti.
sut ilti.

What do Uyghurs eat at noon?

Uyourlar quxta kandak
tamaklami yaddi.
Uyourlar quxta laoman yaddi.
polo
manta
juwawa
samsa
kawap
qeqfre
gangpan
suyuk ax
qay ilti.

What do Uyghurs eat in the evening?

Uyourlar qasta kandak
tamaklami yaddi.
Uyourlar qasta xorpa ilti.
suyuk, ax ilti.
xoyla yaddi.
qay ilti.
sut ilti.

I'd like one of those.

Do (you) have pilaf?

Poilo barmo?
Looman
Kawap
Samsa
Manta
Juwawa
Suyuk ax.
Qeqfre
Gangpan.
Nan

Please, give me a plate of noodles.

Manga bir tahso laoman baringiz.
kiqit tahso laoman
qong tahso laoman
bir tahso polo
bir tahso sooman
bir-qino suyuq ax
bir-qino qeqfre
kawapitin on zik
samsidin yottini
mantidin boxni
juwawidin yiqtirmini

Please, pass me some tea.

Qay akep bering.
Qoka
Koxuk
Ara
Pyala
Qino
Laza
Tuz
Aqok su
Lingo
Orunduk.
This is hot!
This food is too hot.

Bu tamak bok aqtilkan.

taltiškan.
quqtumakän.
tuzułukan.
tuzkamakän.
kırtakan.
yılmakan.
sorukkan.
issikan.
əhəptikan.

When do you do it?

What time do you eat in the morning?

Siz atiganda kankida tamak yayışsiz?

qıxta
daqta
da'ım

What time do you go to class in the morning?

Siz atiganda darska kankida barışsiz?

qıxta
daqta
da'ım

What time do you go to work in the morning?

Siz atiganda hizmotka kankida barışsiz?

qıxta
daqta
da'ım

What time do you sleep in the afternoon?

Siz qıxta kankida uhlaysiz?

daqta
da'ım

I only have this much left.
I have only two yuan.

Manda iki konqa bar.

 işq
rot
box
alta
yotö
sakiz
toküz
on
on bir
ottuz
kiřık
əlilik
ətəmix
yotəmix
səksən
Buildup Fluency Workout

In this section, you will learn several very practical sentences. Another purpose of this section is to improve your fluency through buildup drills.

What's in this lesson?

1. A review of the important parts of yesterday's lesson. Feel free to ask your teacher to review any part of yesterday's lesson which you would like to practice.
2. Dialogue: The Bazaar
3. Vocabulary
4. Sentence patterns
5. Learn several useful sentences.

Review

Spend ten to fifteen minutes reviewing some of the important parts of yesterday's lesson.

تمكرار

1. لامبر؟
2. قويلامس؟
3. رسيمس تازبي قويلامس؟
4. بزني رسيمس تازبي قويلامس؟
5. سز بزني رسيمس تازبي قويلامس؟

Can you take a picture of us?

لا كامان.
لازإ كامان.
ميسنت إموزإ لازإ كامان.
سز ميسنت إموزإ لازإ كامان.

Don't put hot peppers in my meal.

لا زالي كامان.
لازإ زالي كامان.
ميسنت إموزإ لازإ كامان.
سز ميسنت إموزإ لازإ كامان.

What time do you get out of bed?

كامل؟
نامزو ينزيز كاملي?
نامزو ينزيز كاملي?
نامزو ينزيز كاملي?

لا زالي كامان.
لازإ زالي كامان.
ميسنت إموزإ لازإ كامان.
سز ميسنت إموزإ لازإ كامان.

A review of the important parts of yesterday's lesson. Feel free to ask your teacher to review any part of yesterday's lesson which you would like to practice.

Dialogue: The Bazaar

Sentence patterns

Learn several useful sentences.

What time do you get out of bed?

A review of the important parts of yesterday's lesson. Feel free to ask your teacher to review any part of yesterday's lesson which you would like to practice.

Dialogue: The Bazaar

Sentence patterns

Learn several useful sentences.

What time do you get out of bed?
The Bazaar

Dialogue 1

Steve meets Tursun, and they together go to the bazaar to buy Steve a knife. And this is how it all happened.

S: Tursun, haam wakaling z bargamun?
T: Bar, bar a tzingiz bargamun?
S: Bazaraa billa baraylimu?
T: Bolodu.

At the bazaar.

S: Man piaqat allamun.
T: Meninggga nada yahxtay bargamun.
Jürting.

S: Buluq piaqatlar nanning?
*: Kasak ming, Aksun ming, Çümlü ming.
Siz kaqal hili piaqatlar yahxtay korisiz?
T: Piaqatlar süüpti kandak?
*: Yahxtay.
S: Kandak materyaldirin ilxiyan?
*: Mis, tomur, polat.

S: Buning bahasi kandak?
*: Yigirma som.
S: Azankaar beramsiz?
*: Bolumaydu.
T: Siga on box som bausak, bolamdu?
*: Bolumaydu.
S: Çovi alsam azankaar beramsiz?
S: Othuq box som, bolsma mayli.
*: Bolodu.
S: Rahmat, Hox.
*: Hox amisa.

Dialogue 2

Steve wants to buy a carpet at the bazaar, so he heads off to the bazaar to buy himself one. This is what happens.

S: Koqrüng, Gilam satidigam jay nada?
*: Awu yarba.
S: Rahmat.

At the carpet stall.

S: Sizada kandak giilam bar?
*: Yahxi giilam bar.
S: Bu giilam nanning?
*: Hotan ming.
S: Süüpti kandak?
*: Süüpti bolodu, lekin awuning süüpti bol yahxtay.
S: Bu giilamming bahasi kandak?
*: Tikki ming som.
S: Bak kimtikion. Mawu giilamming astidikisini korüp bakayrku.
Buning bahasi kandak?
*: Bu, ming som.
S: Miqg som kimtikion?
*: Siz naqq pul bertisiz?
S: Sökkiiz yuq som, bolamu?
*: Tokluq yuq som.
S: Makul, amisa.
*: Rahmat, Hox.
S: Hox amisa.
Supplementary Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Turkish</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tsmür</td>
<td>iron</td>
<td>铁</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polat</td>
<td>steel</td>
<td>钢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>albyuminden</td>
<td>aluminum</td>
<td>铝</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalay</td>
<td>tin</td>
<td>锡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sap/jing</td>
<td>pure</td>
<td>洁</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ja</td>
<td>unpure, false, fake</td>
<td>污</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>htl</td>
<td>kind, type</td>
<td>品种</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biror tix</td>
<td>a particular thing</td>
<td>特殊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>materiyal</td>
<td>material</td>
<td>材料</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lekin</td>
<td>but</td>
<td>但是</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>süpiti</td>
<td>quality</td>
<td>质量</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

kaysi yahxtrak?  Which one’s better?  قايسى ياخشراق؟
Sentence Pattern Workouts

These workouts are meant to give you some useful sentences to use outside class, and also to improve your fluency in the Uygur.

Hey, I’d like to buy it.
Where is jewelry sold?

زیبـى زـنـمـت سـانـدـیمـان جاىى نـدە؟

What is the price of this?

بُنینگ بَهـاـسی کانقا؟
بُو گلـمـنیک
بُو کیـیـمـنیک
بُو پوپاـیکـنگـنیک
بُو یـپاکـنگـنیک
بُو اتـلـسـنگ
بُو پیـقـاقـنگـنیک
بُو کاخـتـسـتـنگـنیک
بُو التـنـگـنیک
بُو کورـکـ مـئـوـنـگ
بُو زاـپـتـلـنگ
بُو کیـمـتـنگ

This product is which place’s?

بُو نانـیـنگ؟
حۆتامنگ.
بُو گلـمـنیک نانـیـنگ؟
حۆتامنگ.
بُو کیـیـمـنیک نانـیـنگ؟
حۆتامنگ.

What are you looking for?
I’m looking for a carpet.

سز نیمه ترەزوـنـسەر؟
بەـکەیەم گەمەن.
سز نیمه ترەزوـنـسەر؟
بەـکەیەم گەمەن.
تەلـنۆن ڤۆرۆق مەوە
کەیەوەن قەبەز.

This product is which place’s?

بُو نانـیـنگ؟
حۆتامنگ.
بُو گلـمـنیک نانـیـنگ؟
حۆتامنگ.
بُو کیـیـمـنیک نانـیـنگ؟
حۆتامنگ.

Things in Relationship to Place

Bu popayka nanning?
Altaym.
Bu ylpak nanning?
Kaxkarma.
Bu atlas nanning?
Hotanda.
Bu piqak nanning?
Aksu.
Bu kaxtek nanning?
Hotanda.

Where was this product made?

Bu nada izlangan?
Hotanda.
Bu gilm naya izlangan?
Hotanda.
Bu kiyum nada izlangan?
Kaxkarma.
Bu popayka nada izlangan?
Altaym.
Bu ylpak nada izlangan?
Kaxkarma.
Bu atlas nada izlangan?
Hotanda.
Bu piqak nada izlangan?
Aksu.
Bu kaxtek nada izlangan?
Hotanda.

- Ústidikini the one above
- Astidikini the one below
- Soldikini the one on the left
- Ongdikini the one on the right
- Kayniddikini the one behind
- Aldidikini the one in front

Kakning ústidikini the one above the apricots
Kakning astidikini "... below..."
Kakning soldikini "... on the left..."
Kakning ongdikini "... on the right..."
Kakning kayniddikini "... behind..."
Kakning aldidikini "... in front..."

Please give me the one above the apricots.

Kakning ústidikini, manga bering.
Kakning astidikini, manga...
Kakning soldikini, manga...
Kakning ongdikini, manga...
Kakning kayniddikini, manga...
Kakning aldidikini, manga...
Buildup Fluency Workout

In this section, you will learn several very practical sentences. Another purpose of this section is to improve your fluency through buildup drills.

1. A review of the important parts of yesterday's lesson. Feel free to ask your teacher to review any part of yesterday's lesson which you would like to practice.
2. Dialogue: Visiting a Friend
3. Vocabulary
4. Sentence patterns
5. Learn several useful sentences.

Lesson Thirteen

What’s in this lesson?

Review

Spend ten to fifteen minutes reviewing some of the important parts of yesterday's lesson.
Visiting a Friend

Dialogue 1

Steve goes over to Tursun’s home for a visit, but Tursun is not home. Although Tursun isn’t home, his mother, Anargul, invites Steve for tea and a chat.

S: Tursun barmu?
R: Yok. Kiring.
S: Rahmat.

R: Olturung. qay tqaamalsiz?
S: Iqay.
R: Nawat salamatsiz?
S: Azrak, rahmat. Hazir eyniga kim bar?
R: Hazir, Tursunning Dadishi, Singlis bar.
S: A’llingizda kanqa adam bar?
R: Bax adam bar. Katkat eling.
S: Rahmat. Bu katinati ezingis pixurosamnu.
R: Ha’a, tam kandakkon?
S: Tomi yahxtiken. Bok ohrxaptu.
R: Rahmat.

S: Hazir sa’at kanqa boldi?
R: Hazir sa’at toktuz boldi.
S: Hoy. man yatakka kaytxim kerak.
R: Olturung.

S: Rahmat, Mon manggal.
R: Watkingiz bolsa kep turung.
S: Makul, Rahmat. Hox.
R: Arzimaydu. Hox.

Dialogue 2

Steve and the group are invited to Tursun’s home for an evening dinner. This is what happens to them.

S: Tursun barmu?
S: Rahmat.
R: Olturunglar. Sangza elinglar.
S: Rahmat. Tursun, yahxtimusiz.
T: Yahxi. Ozanglarqu?
S: Yahxi.
R: Silor kandak tamakni yahxi korigilar?
S: Apingiz kandak tamakni yahxi etidu y?’
R: U polo litxka usta.
S: Biz poloni yahxi kerimiz.
T: Makul. Harak tqaamslar?
S: Harak tqaamymiz. Azrak ptwo kpally. Bolamdu?
T: Bolindu.

S: Polo bok ohrxaptu.
R: Rahmat. yana azrak, yanglar.

T: Olturunglar.
S: Rahmat. Shalni awara kildik.
T: Yak, Undak Bolamdu. Waktinlar bolsa kep turunglar.
S: Boldlu. Hox.
T: Hox amisa.
Supplementary Vocabulary

- tonux: to know (a person)
- kizikrix: to be interested in
- Hapa bolmang: Don’t be angry.
- Kaçırıng: Excuse me.
- Aman bolung: Peace be upon me.
- salmak: put in
- Mangay: I’m going to go.
- usul: Folk dance
- tansa: dance
- xekar: sugar
- kol: hand
- Yawropça: Europe
- ma’ax: wage, salary
- yerim: half

Sezlor | Vocabulary
---|---
oy | house, home
hajothana | toilet
furuka | faucet
tukkintingiz | your relatives
tukkintim | my relatives
ailingiz | your family
ailam | my family
mehmanlar | guests
sahiphan | host
hizmat | work
ahwal | situation, health
heli | quite, very
lop | many
az | few
rasim | picture
sangza | fried bread noodles
bakalı | cake
katkat | layered cake
ptraniq | cookie, biscuit
kompfit | candy
kon | granular sugar
naqat | rock sugar
plwa | beer
harak | liquor
sopun | soap
ketik | yogurt
su | water
qelk | to strum
etx | to make, e.g. food
ptxurutan | to have made
oynax | to play
Awaro kilduk: We’ve troubled you.
Sentence Pattern Workouts

These workouts are meant to give you some useful sentences to use outside class, and also to improve your fluency in the Uyghur.

Hey, who’s home?

Who’s home?

Gyngizda kim bar?
Dadam bar.
Apam bar.
Akam bar.
Inim bar.
Aqam bar.
Hodam bar.
Stqtim bar.
Ayaltim.
Baltltim.
Nawram bar.

Oot itsekde kem bar?
Oot itsekde kem bar?
Oot itsekde kem bar?
Oot itsekde kem bar?
Oot itsekde kem bar?
Oot itsekde kem bar?
Oot itsekde kem bar?
Oot itsekde kem bar?
Oot itsekde kem bar?
Oot itsekde kem bar?

Where’s the W.C.?

Where’s the toilet?

Hajathana kayarda?
Turuba kayarda?
Qay kayarda?
Sopun kayarda?
Lengga kayarda?
Arxana kayarda?
Mehmanhama kayarda?
televizor kayarda?
Kol yuydloran yar kayarda?
Xikor kayarda?

Wow, your mom can make that!

What kind of food does your mother like to make?

Apingtuz kandak tamakni yahxzi etidu?
U poloni yahxzi etidu.
U isomannu yahxzi etidu.
U juawwini yahxzi etidu.
U suyuk ‘axni yahxzi etidu.
U qoqirinini yahxzi etidu.
U mantini yahxzi etidu.
U samzini yahxzi etidu.
U gangpinni yahxzi etidu.
U xorpinni yahxzi etidu.

I have an Uncle in Kashgar.

Do you have any relatives in Placeword?

Orumqida tulkdiningz barmu?
Hotanda tulkdiningz barmu?
Koskarda tulkdiningz barmu?
Altayda tulkdiningz barmu?
Ajkunda tulkdiningz barmu?
Turpanda tulkdiningz barmu?
Otulida tulkdiningz barmu?
Yawrapada tulkdiningz barmu?
Amerikida tulkdiningz barmu?
Rustyida tulkdiningz barmu?
**How much do you make?**

How much money do you make?

Siz qanqa ma'ax alaşız?  
Man bir ayda üç yüz koy alıman.

Mu'allimlar qanqa ma'ax alıdular?

İxCharlar  
Heyrəmçilər  
Dohturlar  
Dehkanlar  
Kadırlar  
Xopurlar  
Penşiyoga qılkanlar

labors  
workers  
doctors  
farmers  
cadres  
chauffeurs  
retirees

---

**Time to go.**

What time is it?

Hazır sa'at qanqa boldi?  
Bir boldi.

Hazır sa'at qanqa boldi?  
Bir yerim boldi.

İkki dəfin box mınut otti.

Üğ boldi.

Qətin yegirmə mınut otti.  
Tət boldi.

Baxtıf kırık mınut otti.  
Aта boldi.

Yattıdın kırık box mınut otti.  
Sokkız boldi.

Toğçuüzün alıq mınut otti.  
On boldi.

On birğa box mınut kaldi.  
On ikki boldi.

---

**Can I join in?**

Can I sit down?

oltursam bolamdu?  
Anglisam bolamdu?

barsam bolamdu?  
kalsam bolamdu?

İqsom bolamdu?

klysam bolamdu?

salsam bolamdu?

alsam bolamdu?

setivalsam bolamdu?

satsam bolamdu?

minsam bolamdu?

ktrsam bolamdu?

qılışam bolamdu?

Buy  
Pay/sell  
Enter  
Get on/go out

---

**Do you want to drink boz?**

Drink some camel's milk?

Boz lqmısız?  
Pıwı lqmısız?

Hərək lqmısız?  
Qay lqmısız?

Su lqmısız?  
Sül qay lqmısız?

Küтик lqmısız?  
Kimiz lqmısız?
Buildup Fluency Workout

In this section, you will learn several very practical sentences. Another purpose of this section is to improve your fluency through buildup drills.

What’s in this lesson?

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2. Dialogue: Returning Home
3. Vocabulary
4. Sentence patterns
5. Learn a bunch of useful sentences in Uygur.

Review

Spend ten to fifteen minutes reviewing some of the important parts of yesterday’s lesson.

Lesson Fourteen
تَونِ ژواننچی دەمۆس

*The word ‘play’ above is used by adults as well as by children.
Returning Home

Dialogue 1

Steve meets Tursun and tells him he'll be leaving Xinjiang next week. Steve will ask Tursun to help him buy a train ticket and also get his address so he can write him from the States.

S: Tursun, yahshimustiz.
T: Tursun, yahshimustiz.

S: yahshimustiz.
T: yahshimustiz.

S: Man otu Amerikdisi kormakl. Man sizni da'lm oslop turiman.
T: Man otu Amerikdisi kormakl. Man otu Amerikdisi kormakl.

S: Man sizni da'lm oslop turiman. Man sizni unutmayman.
T: Man sizni da'lm oslop turiman. Man sizni unutmayman.

S: Aman bolung, Hox.
T: Aman bolung, Hox.
## Sentence Pattern Workouts

These workouts are meant to give you some useful sentences to use outside class, and also to improve your fluency in Uygur.

### Hope you come back!

**Will you come again to Xinjiang?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uygur</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Siz Xinjianga yana keləmsiz?</td>
<td>Сиз Хинжанга яны келмесиз?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Could you please send me a picture?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uygur</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Siz mana rəstim awoiting.</td>
<td>Сиз мына рестиим авотинг.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Hope to hear from you.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uygur</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Siz şenjakçasыны көлөмөсез?</td>
<td>Сиз шенжаккасыны коломесиз?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uygur</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>дөөлөк</td>
<td>country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>да'лым</td>
<td>often</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>яна</td>
<td>again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тал</td>
<td>letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>халт</td>
<td>package</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>пошта марка</td>
<td>postage stamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ярдымчы машейләт</td>
<td>local product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>колам</td>
<td>pen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>конуқак</td>
<td>doll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>оюнук</td>
<td>toy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сакал алуу</td>
<td>shaver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ат</td>
<td>perfume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>лак</td>
<td>nail polish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гөрөм боюнча</td>
<td>make up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>плед</td>
<td>walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>пой</td>
<td>train</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>билет</td>
<td>ticket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>велосипед</td>
<td>bicycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ата-Акиндоо</td>
<td>your father and mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ойгүзөдөк</td>
<td>the ones in your home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>достош</td>
<td>our friends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>адрес</td>
<td>address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Растым</td>
<td>Really?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>авытмак</td>
<td>to send</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>пайымбак</td>
<td>to write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сөзимек</td>
<td>to remember, miss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бар маакөзүү</td>
<td>plan to go (future tense)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>макөзүү</td>
<td>plan to leave (future tense)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unutmayman.</td>
<td>I won't forget.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unutup көлөмөн.</td>
<td>Don't forget.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Хадиям буюрса.</td>
<td>If God wills.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Хадиям сакалсын.</td>
<td>God preserve you.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
You're really leaving.
When will you be leaving?
I plan to go tomorrow at three O'clock.

I'm taking the night train.
How will you be leaving?
I will be taking a train.

I need your help.
Could you help me buy a train ticket?

I'm heading East.
When you leave Xinjiang to which city will you be going?
I will be going to Beijing.
Where you going?

You will be going to which country?
I will be going to England.

Tell them I said "Hello".

Tell your Father and Mother "hello."

Buildup Fluency Workout

In this section, you will learn several very practical sentences and phrases. Another purpose of this section is to improve your fluency through buildup drills.

Mening Xinjiangdiki qaolirmim yahxi ett.
I had a great time in Xinjiang.
singiz.

boraingiz.
manga boraingiz.
singtzi manga boraingiz.
Adresingtzi manga boraingiz.
Please give me your address.

laymu?
zwalaymu?
yezwalaymu?
singtzi yezwalaymu?
Adresingtzi yezwalaymu?
Can you write down your address?

nema?
singtzi nema?
adresingtzi nema?
iki adresingtzi nema?
Xinjiangdikili adresingtzi nema?
Stizing Xinjiangdikili adresingtzi nema?
What is your Xinjiang address?

turman.

aseal turman.
da‘im aseal turman.
sintzi da‘im aseal turman.
Mon sintzi da‘im aseal turman.
I will think of you often.

turman.
yezip turman.
hot yezip turman.
sztepa hat yezip turman.
darman sztepa hat yezip turman.
I will often write you a letter.

turarsz.
yezip turarsz.
hot yezip turarsz.
manga hat yezip turarsz.
da‘im manga hat yezip turarsz.
I will often write you a letter.

mang.
kalmang.
untup kalmang.
Ment untup kalmang.
Don’t forget me.

courtsarmiz.
yone courtsarmiz.
rissa yone courtsarmiz.
buyrisa yone courtsarmiz.
Hudayim buyrissa yone courtsarmiz.
God willing we’ll meet again.

Aman bolung.

Hudayim saklisun.
God look after you.

کامان بولاق.

خوداييم پاچارسون.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uygur-English Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aliim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alingiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aksu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aldirax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alsmam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>altun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alyumini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aman bolung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amrak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aptobus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aqul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aqul su</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>astildikini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Astana kowristanlot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ata-Anjingiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awaro kilduk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>awu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>axhana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ayak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayding Kel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>az</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anjür</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ohwal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angakqan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
D continued

D continued

dohtur
doctor
doppa
Uygur skull cap
dostirmiz
our friends
ducap
Uygur ice milk
dutar
two-stringed instrument
dolat
country
Düxanba
Monday

B

badam
a special fruit
B

bağım
cake
bakali
price
bahasî
rich
bay
bazaar
baka
folding knife
borsak
If we give...
belat
ticket
bellik
fish
beritwa
shaver
billâ
together
bîtorix
a particular thing
bostan
oasis
boz
fermented camel's milk
buynumlâri
curios
Uyghurlearning ~
Uygur ~
kodimkî ~
.today
bûlûn
before
burun
buyûluk
Grape Valley

dangîlk
famous
Daour
Daur
dap
tambourine
da‘îm
often
dehûnan
farmer
H continued

Honzu  Chinese  خونزۇ
hat  letter  خات
heli  quite, very  خەلى
hil  kind, type  خەلى
hizmat  work  خىزمارت
hizmatqi  worker  خىزمارتچى
Hotan  Hotan  خوڭەن
Hudayim buyrisa  If God wills.  خەۋەيەم بەھرەسا
Hudayim sakilsun.  God preserve you.  خەۋەيەم سەخەسەن.

lqix  I  تەخش
isin  name  كەسم
issik  hot  قەسپەنە
Ispanqa  Spanish  قەستانە
ixtan  trousers  قەشتوان
izak  donkey  قەشخەن

J  to be interested in  قەزەقش
ja  unpure, false, fake  قەزەق
cay  land, place  قەزە
Juma  Friday  قەزە

K  cadre  قەدەداق
kala  cow  قەلا
kariz  underground irrigation channels in Turpan  قەلاریز
kawap  apricot  قەچەپ
kampüt  apricot  قەچەپ
kang  when  قەجان
kaqta  dark  قەجەت
katkut  layered cake  قەتاپەتتە
katmak  commerce  قەتاپەتتە
kaxtext  jade  قەتاپەتتە
Kazak  Kazak  قەتاپەتتە

K continued

kodimki  ancient  قەدەدىمکى
kodimki xahor  ancient city  قەدەدىمکى خەپەر
kelam  pen  قەلەم
kalay  tin  قەلەي
kan  granular sugar  قەن
Kashgar  thick  قەشەگەر
kelin  to do  قەلەن
kdx  fermented mare's milk  قەندۆخ
kirtak  bitter  قەرتەک
kisqa  short  قەمسەک
kizdix  to be interested in  قەزەقش
kot  hand  قەوەت
Komul  Komul/Hami  قەومۇل/ەمىە
konqak  toy  قەونقەک
kocon  cantaloup  قەوۇنەن
koxuk  spoon  قەوۇنەن
koy good  lamb  قەوۇنەن
koyuk  strong  قەوۇنەن
kuroqak  dry  قەوۇنەن
kuruk mewa  dried fruit  قەوۇنەن

K continued

kadir  cadre  قەدەر
kal  cow  قەڵ
kariz  underground irrigation channels in Turpan  قەلاریز
kawap  shishkabab  قەچەپ
kampüt  candy  قەچەپ
kang  wide  قەچەپ
kaqta  evening  قەچەپ
Kaqurung  Excuse me.  قەچەپ
koyndilkin  the one behind  قەچەپ
ktyim  cloths  قەچەپ
keyin  later  قەچەپ
kelkar
kona
kona gax
kérkxux
kap
kümüx
ktín

L
lak
laza
lektín
loorman
longga

M
ma'ax
Mangay.
Mangaylı.
mangmakql
Manju
manta
mata
material
marka
mawu
mayka
mart
mayl
meluhanhana
Turpan ~
Bostan ~
Katnax ~
meluhanlar

meqît
millet
Ming Gîy
mix
mis
Mongoul
murabba
kak ~
baldırğan ~
stırgül ~
mü'allim

namrat
man
nawat
Nemísqo
nada
nam
napšt
nepťz

noídan
ohxaptu
okuorqî
okütikuqî
ongdikînî
orun
oruk
oynax

M continued
mosque
ethnic group
Thousand caves
to ride
copper
Mongol
jam
apricot jam
strawberry jam
rose flower jam
teacher

N
poor
Uygur bread
rock sugar
German
where
wet; humid
ppear
thin

O
good
delicious
student
teacher

the one on the right
seat
skinny; thin
to play, to have fun
T continued

Tatlik
sweet

Tawuz
watermelon

Taba
plate

Tanharikst
sports

Tambur
three-stringed instrument

Tas
hard

Tirxxan
studious

Tiz
fast

Tohu
chicken

Tong
Uygur long coat

Toxdum.
to know (a person)

Toymidim.
(I'm) full.

Tega
camel

Temir
iron

Tukdnim
my relatives

Tukkiningiz
your relatives

Turba
washroom

Turpan
Turpan

turux
to live, stay

Tuzlak
no salt

Tuzluk
salty

Turwatamsztub?
How's life?

Tumtigcin
yesterday

U
Don't forget.

Unguyunman
I won't forget.

Usul
Folk dance

Uyghur
Uygur

Uyghurlaming ~
long

Ü
dislike

Ürumqi
the one above

Üstiddikin
grape, raisin

Üzüm
Grape garden

Üzüm barang

W
volleyball
time

Walibol
basketball

Wakit
bicycle

Waskitbol

Woispit

X
peach

Xapul
style, shape

Xakli
Saturday

Xanbo
cap

Xapka
Muslim Graves

Xehtlik
Sibo

Xekor
sugar

Xilapa
hat

 Xinjiang
Xinjiang
chauffeur

Xopur

Yaaxi korux

to like

Yaman
bad

Yaqaoq kosuk
embroidery

Yangak
walnut

Yalkun Taoi
Flaming Mountains

Yaroq
Jiaohe Ruins

Ya管道

Yalpogol

Ya管道

Yapaxi kosrux

Yapaxi kosrux

Yapaxi kosrux
English-Uygur Index

Y continued

yatak  
dorm
Yawropa  
Europe
yazmak  
to write
yengi  
new
yengi gox  
fresh meat
yengi say  
fresh vegetables
yerm  
half
yekin  
near
yilman  
lukewarm
ypok  
silk
Ytpok yoll  
Silkroad
ytrak  
far
yeyix  
to eat
yoruk  
bright
yurtingz  
your home town
yurtum  
my home town
Yakcanba  
Sunday
yono  
also, again

Z

zibu-zinnat  
jewelry
zik / zih  
skewer

A

a particular thing
almond
address
afternoon
again
Aksu
also, again
aluminum
ancient
apricot
Astano Graves
Aydingkol Lake

baked meat buns
bad
basketball
beautiful
beer
before
bicycle
big bowl
bitter
bowl
bread
but
bright
bus
busy

cadre
cake

B

barr irx
badam
adres
qültín keyín
yana
Aksu
yan
alyumin
ködümık
kap
Astano kəwristanlık
Aydınq Kol

samsa
yaman
waskitbol
qraylık
pho
burun
wolşipt
qtra
kirtak
daqya
nan
lekin
yoruk
apitobus
aldrax

C

cadr
bakalı

Kadri
baqalli
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Uyghur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>candy</td>
<td>kómput</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cap</td>
<td>xapkä</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carpet</td>
<td>gílam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chauffeur</td>
<td>xorur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheaper</td>
<td>erzanrak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chicken</td>
<td>tohu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>Hanzu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chop stickes</td>
<td>qoka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>classroom</td>
<td>snip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clothes</td>
<td>kíytm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cookie, biscuit</td>
<td>píranlök</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>copper</td>
<td>mis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cotton</td>
<td>pahta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cotton cloth (rough)</td>
<td>mata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>country</td>
<td>dolot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dance</td>
<td>tansa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dark</td>
<td>karrangsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daur</td>
<td>Daour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delicious</td>
<td>ohxaptu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>degree</td>
<td>gradus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dislike</td>
<td>úiq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doctor</td>
<td>dohtur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't be angry.</td>
<td>Hapa bolmang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't forget.</td>
<td>Untup kalmang.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>don't sprinkle</td>
<td>sopmang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dorm</td>
<td>yatak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dried fruit</td>
<td>kuruk mewä</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dry</td>
<td>kurock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>easy</td>
<td>asan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>embroidery</td>
<td>yaoæq kozuk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ethnic group</td>
<td>millat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>Yawropa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>evening</td>
<td>kaqta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excuse me.</td>
<td>Kaqürünğ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>famous</td>
<td>dang tík</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>far</td>
<td>yirak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>farmer</td>
<td>dehkan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fast</td>
<td>tez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>father and mother (your)</td>
<td>Ata-ányingiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fermented camel's milk</td>
<td>boz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fermented mare's milk</td>
<td>kdmiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>few</td>
<td>az</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fig</td>
<td>anjür</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fish</td>
<td>belik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>folding knife</td>
<td>bökä</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>food</td>
<td>tamak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>foreigner</td>
<td>qat’ilik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fork</td>
<td>ara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fresh meat</td>
<td>yengi gax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fresh vegetables</td>
<td>yengi say</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>Jümä</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fried bread noodles</td>
<td>sangza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>full. (I'm)</td>
<td>toydum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>full. (I'm) not</td>
<td>toydümum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td>nemisña</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>generous</td>
<td>mart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>God preserve you.</td>
<td>Hudayým saqalísun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gold</td>
<td>altun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>obdan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>granular sugar</td>
<td>kon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grape garden</td>
<td>üüzüm barang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guesthouse</td>
<td>mehmanhanma</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turpan -</td>
<td>Turpan -</td>
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<tr>
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</table>
Oasis ـ Bostan ـ ـ بۆستان
Commerce-guests Katnaq ـ مەھمانلار
Gulja/Ili Oulja غولجا
half yerim ـ يەریم
hamburger like gas nan قول-
hand kol دەس
hard tas شەلمی
hat xilapa خان
highest quality of ـ han ـ ـ ـ
home town (my) yurtum سەمەخان
host sahifan ـ تەوکان
house, home ey تۇراش
Hui Tunggar تۇرسا

I won’t forget. Unutmaymәn. ـ تۇرەتتەيەن
I’m going to go. Mangay. ـ مەگەي
If God wills Hudayim buyrisa ـ خوەدایەم بەرەسە
If I buy, ... alsam تەسلام
If we give... barsak بەرسەک
industrious amgokqan ۆبەخەکان
instrument (two-stringed) duttar دەتەر
three-stringed tambur تەمبەر
four-stringed rawap دەوەپ
iron tamtir دەوەتەر

K
Kashgar Kaxkar ـ خەخەر
kettle qagün خەن
kind, type lil پەچەت
knife pqak كەپ
Komul/Hami Komul قەمەشەر
lamb illegal ـ کەپ
later keyin کەپ
layered cake katkat قەتەkat
lazy horun ـ ـ ـ قەتەرۆن
Lets go. Mangayt. هەت
letter hot هەت
like amrak هەرەک
liquor harak ـ ـ ـ ەڕەک
long uzun ـ ـ ـ ڕەن
lukewarm yilman ـ ـ ڕەن

L
make up gtrim boyumlar کەمپ ۆبەیمەر
Manchu Manju ـ ـ ۆبە خەن
many kop ـ ـ ۆبە کەپ
material materyal ـ ـ ۆبە مەترەیەل
meat gax کەپ
beef kala gox ـ ـ ۆبە کەپ
merchant sodiger ۆبە سەدیگەر
midmorning qixtin bûrin ۆبە سەدیگەر
milk sut ۆبە سەدیگەر
Monday Dilxombo ۆبە دەڵەخەمبە
Mongol Mongoul نەگۆژۆل
morning atgän نەگۆژۆل
my family atlam ۆبە تەڵەم
my relatives tukkdnim ۆبە تەڵەم
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Uyghur</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nail polish</td>
<td>лак</td>
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<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>ишми</td>
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<tr>
<td>narrow</td>
<td>тар</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>near</td>
<td>көп</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>never mind, forget it</td>
<td>салам</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>new</td>
<td>көп</td>
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<tr>
<td>next</td>
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<td>локом</td>
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<td>noon</td>
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<td>now</td>
<td>көп</td>
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<tr>
<td>often</td>
<td>дайым</td>
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<tr>
<td>old</td>
<td>кона</td>
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<tr>
<td>old meat</td>
<td>кона жоглу</td>
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<tr>
<td>ones in your home</td>
<td>ойнугузлук</td>
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<tr>
<td>our friends</td>
<td>достуримиз</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>package</td>
<td>халта</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peach</td>
<td>кылыш</td>
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<tr>
<td>pear</td>
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<tr>
<td>pen</td>
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<tr>
<td>perfume</td>
<td>атир</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>person/mankind</td>
<td>адам</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>picture</td>
<td>растр</td>
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<td>pilaf</td>
<td>поп</td>
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<tr>
<td>plate</td>
<td>тахсого</td>
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<tr>
<td>pomegranate</td>
<td>анар</td>
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<tr>
<td>price</td>
<td>бахаси</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>нерат</td>
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<td>pretty</td>
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<td>сап/ жинг</td>
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<td>сүпил</td>
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<td>quite, very</td>
<td>хел</td>
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<td>Really?</td>
<td>Рамату</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red pepper</td>
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<td>restaurant</td>
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<td>retired</td>
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<td>Рус</td>
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<td>сакал алуу</td>
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<td>Sibo</td>
<td>Хibo</td>
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<td>situation, health</td>
<td>агвал</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skewer</td>
<td>зил / зил</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skinny; thin</td>
<td>орун</td>
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<tr>
<td>slow</td>
<td>аста</td>
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<td>small bowl</td>
<td>пылай</td>
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<td>сопун</td>
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<tr>
<td>sour</td>
<td>көктимел</td>
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<tr>
<td>pure</td>
<td>сап/ жинг</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Spanish
spicy
spoon
sports
sprinkle (you)
estamed bread
steel
strong (taste)
student
style, shape
sugar
studious
Sunday
sweater
sweet
Take care
tall
tambourine
Tatar
tea
teacher
tea pot
that
the one above
the one behind
the one below
the one in front
the one on the left
the one on the right
thick
thin
this
Thursday

S continued

Ispanqa
aqrik
koxuk
tanharlikat
seping
manta
polat
koyuk
okuroqi
zoki
xekor
trixgan
Yalxanbo
popayka
tatlik

T continued

Aman bolung.
egiz
dap
Tatar
qay
okutkuqi
qaynak
awu
fieltidiki
kaynildiki
asidiki
aliidiki
soldiki
ongdiki
kelin
nepiz
mawu
Payxanbo
ticket
time
tin
to be interested in
to do
to eat
to know (a person)
to like
to make, e.g. food
to meet
to play
to put in
to remember, miss
to send
to strum
to write
together
toilet
towel
toy
train
trousers
Tuesday

ugly
ungenerous
unpure, false, fake
Uygur
Uygur dance
Uygur long coat
Uygur rainbow cloth
Uygur skull cap