Travelling In Xinjiang

A Uyghur Conversation
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INTRODUCTION

It is our hope that "Travelling in Xinjiang" - "A Traveller's conversational guide to the Uyghur language" will be a useful tool in the hand of visitors to this fascinating area of China. We have attempted to make this book a practical introduction and guide to the Uyghur language spoken in this region. Included are over one hundred useful phrases for quick reference, dialogues, word lists and an easy to use pronunciation guide, written in the Latin form of the Uyghur language. If you want to say "Hello", "Thank you", "How much is it?" or other basic travel words have a look in the "Useful Phrases" section. If you want to buy a bus ticket, follow the pattern of the given conversation in the dialogues section. The dialogues were prepared with the traveller in mind, they not only provide helpful language for communication but also give practical and useful information about transportation, hotels, shopping, getting medical help and many more such topics. And if you are really stuck, the conversations are also written in the Uyghur Arabic script so you can show the book and point to the word or sentence you want to communicate.

While the book is mainly intended for travellers wishing to speak some Uyghur, the English translation of the dialogues will no doubt be useful for Uyghurs interested in learning English.
Pronunciation Guide to the Uyghur Alphabet

There are 32 letters in the alphabet of the Uyghur language. Their pronunciation is described in the following chart. We include the Arabic and Latin alphabets and for the more serious learner the International Phonetic Alphabet symbols. For the novice, there is a brief description of the approximate English pronunciation of each letter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>IPA Symbol</th>
<th>English Approximation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vowels</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ۇ</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>[a]</td>
<td>Like &quot;a&quot; in the word &quot;father&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ئ</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>[æ]</td>
<td>Like &quot;a&quot; in the word &quot;bad&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ئ</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>[e]</td>
<td>Like &quot;e&quot; in the word &quot;cent&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ې</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>[i]</td>
<td>Like &quot;ee&quot; in the word &quot;sheep&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ۆ</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>[o]</td>
<td>Like &quot;o&quot; in English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ئ</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>[u]</td>
<td>Like &quot;oo&quot; in &quot;pool&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ۆ</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>[œ]</td>
<td>Like &quot;oe&quot; in French &quot;l'œuf&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ۈ</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>[y]</td>
<td>Like &quot;ü&quot; in French &quot;tû&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consonants</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>چ</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>[b]</td>
<td>Like &quot;b&quot; in English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ئ</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>[p]</td>
<td>Like &quot;p&quot; in English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ت</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>[t]</td>
<td>Like &quot;t&quot; in English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ئ</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>[dz]</td>
<td>Like &quot;j&quot; in the word &quot;judge&quot;.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Keeping this in mind, we have chosen not to translate each dialogue in a literal way but into "living English", using the same language a native English speaker might use in the given situations. It is our hope that this guide not only meet the basic needs of both travellers and Uyghur English enthusiasts but more than that may it lead many to meaningful and lasting friendships through cross-cultural exchange.
The Letters of the Uyghur Alphabet

The letters of the Uyghur alphabet change according to their position in a word. These four positions are final position, medial position, initial position and isolated position. The chart below shows the appearance of the 32 letters of the Uyghur alphabet in their various positions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>Final</th>
<th>Medial</th>
<th>Initial</th>
<th>Isolated</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
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<td>ـه</td>
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<td>ـه</td>
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<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>دد</td>
<td>دد</td>
<td>دد</td>
<td>دد</td>
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<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>رر</td>
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<td>رر</td>
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<tr>
<td>z</td>
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<tr>
<td>ز</td>
<td>زز</td>
<td>زز</td>
<td>زز</td>
<td>زز</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| q | [ts] | Like "ch" in the word "church". |
| h | [x] | Like "ch" in "Bach" or "Loch". |
| d | [d] | Like "d" in English. |
| r | [r] | Like "r" in English. |
| z | [z] | Like "z" in English. |
| s | [s] | Like "su" in the word measure. |
| x | [ʃ] | Like "sh" in the word "shoe". |
| q | [ç] | Like "r" in the French word "radio" |
| f | [f] | Like "f" in English. |
| k | [q] | Like "ce" in the word "soccer" |
| g | [g] | Like "k" in English. |
| ng | [ŋ] | Like "g" in English. |
| l | [l] | Like "ing" in English. |
| m | [m] | Like "l" in English. |
| n | [n] | Like "m" in English. |
| v | [v] | Like "n" in English. |
| h | [h] | Like "v" in English. |
| y | [j] | Like "h" in English. |
| ئ | [e] | Like "y" in English. |
Useful Phrases

1. Hi.
   yahximusiz?
   How are you?
   shvalingiz kandak?

2. Thank you!
   rahmat sizga!

3. You're welcome!
   arzimaydu!
   Not at all!
   heqkisi yok!

4. I'm sorry! Forgive me.
   koqurung!
   Sorry about that!
   hapa bolmang!

5. Please.
   morhama!

6. Good bye!
   hayir hox!
   Bye!
   hox!
That's a lie / That's not real!
yalqan!

12. What's this? 
bu nema? 
This is an apple. 
bu alma.

13. What's that? 
avu nema? 
That's a coat. 
avu qapan.

14. Is this your glove? 
bu sizning poliyingizmu? 
No, it's not. 
yak, əməs.

15. Who is this? 
bu kim? 
This is my friend. 
bu dostum bolidu.

16. Let's get introduced! 
tonuxup kalayli!

7. Happy .... 
..... ga/qa mubarak bolsun 
Happy Festival!
heytingizqa mubarak 
bolsun.

8. I wish you .... 
..... tilaymon. 
I wish you a safe journey. 
sizgo ak yol tilaymon!

9. Okay! 
makul! 
Fine. 
bolidu

10. No. 
yak. 
No way! 
bolmaydu!

11. That's right! 
rast! 
That's the truth! 
rast xundak!

12. That's right! 
rast! 
That's the truth! 
rast xundak!
I'll go to .....  
من ..... ئاغا ئارماغي.  
I'll go to Turpan.  
من توربانغا ئارماغي.  
24. I'm not going to .....  
من ..... ئاغا ئارماغي.  
I'm not going to Aksu.  
من ئارسۇغا ئارماغي.  
25. I'm a .....  
من .....  
I'm a tourist.  
من ۋازاۋاتي.  
I'm a teacher.  
من اوتوۋاقي.  
26. How can I get to ..... from here?  
..... ئاغا ئاتاك باردۇ؟  
How can I get to Id Kah?  
هەيۋەۋەۋە ئاتاك باردۇ؟  
27. When do you go?  
سيۋر ئاقان ئانجىلىئەر؟  
We go tomorrow.  
بەئ ئەلى ئەنگەمۇز.  
17. My name's .....  
منين تۆۋەبىئەن ئارماغي.  
mening ismim .....  
18. What's your name?  
منين تۆۋەبىئەن ئىسمى ئىنە؟  
sizing ismingiz nema?  
19. Where are you from?  
سۇز سۇۋەرلەك؟  
I'm Canadian.  
من كانادالەك.  
men kanadalik.  
20. Where do you come from?  
سۇز ئەپدەن ئەڭدەك؟  
I come from Canada.  
من ئەپداندن ئەڭدلەم.  
men kanadaden كەلدەم.  
21. What are you doing?  
ئەپدە ئىكسى ئەيتەك؟  
nemә ix kilisiz?  
22. Where are you going?  
ئەپدە ئارەن تەمەنەك؟  
nәә ئارەن تەمەنەك؟  
نەهە بارەسەز؟  
23. I'm going to .....  
من ..... ئاغا ئارمەيەن.  
I'm going to Kashgar.  
من كەڭەرە ئارمەيەن.  
men قەشەقەرگە ئارمەيەن.
33. I've lost my way.
man ezikip kettim.

34. I'm going to sleep.
man uhlayman.

35. I'm going to rest.
man dam aliman.

36. Sit here.
bu yordo olturung.

37. Is this seat taken?
bu yordo adom barmu?

38. Excuse me, please let me through!
man ativalay!
Is it okay if I come through?
ativalsam bolamdu?

39. Get up!
kopung!
Would you mind getting up?
kopup tursingiz!

28. Is there a ..... here?
bu yordo ..... barmu?
Is there a hospital here?
bu yordo dohthurhana barmu?
Is there a hotel here?
bu yordo mahmanhana barmu?
Is there a free seat here?
orun barmu?

29. This is my case.
bu mening somkam.

30. Is this your case?
bu sizning somkingizmu?
No, not mine.
yak, mening amas.

31. Did you see my case?
mening somkamni kordingizmu?

32. I'm tired.
mon herip kaldim
I'm sick.
48. I couldn't understand.
    ukalmidim.

49. What do you say for this in Uyghur?
    buni uyƣurƣa nemo
daydu?

50. Do you understand?
quxandigizmu?

51. Could you repeat that?
yano bir danga!

52. Please find us a translator?
    bizga tarjiman tepip
    borsingiz.

53. We need a guide.
    bizga yol baxliqi
    lazim.

54. Please show us the way.
    bizga yol baxlap
    borsingiz.

40. It's my turn!
    novot manga koldi!

41. Please make an exception for me?
    manga etivar kilsingiz
    boluptikan.

42. Is it okay if I sit here?
    bu yerdə oltursam
    bolamdu?

43. Do you speak English?
    siz inglizça
    bilomsiz?

44. Are there any English speakers here?
    inglizça bilədiyənlar
    barmu?

45. I speak a little.
    mon azrak bitimim.

46. Speak slowly.
    astirak sözənə.

47. I understood.
62. That's very low.
Bak ərzən dovatingiz.

63. Okay. I'll give it to you.
Boldi, beray!

64. What would you like?
Siz nemo alisiz?

65. I'd like......
man ...... alimon.
I'd like shoes.
man ayaq alimon.
I'd like some glasses.
man kezaynak alimon.
I'd like some soap.
man sopun alimon.

66. What do you need?
Sizga nemo lazim?

67. I need......
manga .... lazim.
I need a pen.
manga kalam lazim.

55. How much is it?
Kanqa pul?

56. That's very expensive.
Bak kimmat ikon.
That's quite expensive.
kimnətrak ikon.

57. That's very cheap.
Heli ərzən ikon.

58. Which is cheaper?
Kaysisi ərzənarak?

59. Will you give it for less?
Ərzənarak bərmsiz?

60. I think I'll buy it.
Mən alay.

61. Do you want this ......?
Mavu ...... ni alamsiz?
Do you want this item?
Mavu nərsini alamsiz?
74. How much for a kilo?  
kilosi kanqo pul?

75. How much for a meter?  
metri kanqo pul?

76. How much are they each?  
danisi kanqo pul?

77. How much for one?  
birsi kanqo pul?

78. Do you have change?  
sizdo parqa pul barmu?

79. Please give me change for this.  
mavu pulni parqilap borsingiz!

80. I don’t have enough money.  
pulum yatomoy kaldi.

81. I won’t buy it!  
almaymon!

I need a case.  
manga somka lazim.

68. Let me have a look.  
man korup bakay!

69. I like ....  
man ....ni yahxi kerimon.  
I like this.  
man buni yahxi kerimon.

70. I’m returning this.  
man buni kayturupetimon.

71. Give me my money back.  
pulumi kayturup bering.

72. Write out a bill.  
yezip bering.

73. Give me a different one.  
baxkisini elip bering.
88. Is it okay if I smoke?
	tamaka qəksəm bolamdu?

89. Please don't smoke.

tamaka qəkməngiz kandak?!.

Don't smoke!

tamaka qəkməng!

90. Please pay for the damages!

ziyanni telop bering!

91. Is there a telephone here?

telefon barmış?

92. Put me through to this number please.

mavu nomurni manga elip bərsingiz!

93. Take me to a doctor please!

meni dohqurqa apirip koysingiz!

94. I don't feel well.

mijazim yok.

82. Not bad!
	yaman amas.

Not bad at all.
	yaman amas ikon.

83. Very good!

nahayiti yahxil!

Pretty good!

nahayiti yahxi ikon!

84. Please give me .......... for a moment!

......ni bərp turingiz!

Please give me your pen for a moment!

calimingizni bərp turingiz!

85. That's very kind of you!

siz bak yahxil adam ikansiz!

86. Could you help me?

manga yərdəm kilsingiz!

87. Do you exchange dollars?

dollar tigixamsiz?
99. Where is the Public Security Office?  
jamaat havpsizlik  
idarisi nədə?

Where is the police station?  
poyquso nədə?

100. A thief stole my passport!  
pasportumni oqrı  
elivaldi!

I lost my passport.  
pasportumni yutturup  
koydum.

101. Driver, please stop the bus!  
ustam, maxininini  
tohatsingiz!  
Stop!  
tohtag!

102. Please tell me when we get to ..... stop.  
... bikatka barqanda  
meni qakirip koyung.

95. Where is the long distance bus station?  
uzun yolluk aptobus bikiti  
bikiti kəyordə?

96. Where is the bus stop for bus #1?  
...... yol aptobus bikiti  
kəyordə?
Where is the bus stop for bus #1?  
1-(bırinqi) yol  
aptobus  
bikiti kəyordə?

97. Which bus do I take to go to .....?  
...... ga(qa) kaysi  
aptobus  
bilan barqili boldu?  
Which bus do I take to go to the park?  
baqiqiya kaysi aptobus  
bilan barqili boldu?

98. What time do you have?  
saatiniz qanqa boldi?
103. Please wake me up.
meni oyoqnutup koyung.

104. I'm hungry.
korskim aqti.

105. I feel like eating.
tamak yegum bar.

106. Please stop shouting!
varkirimisanglarq!

107. Give me a little.
manga azrak bering!

108. Is there a toilet near here?
ynecinda hajathana barmu?

109. Which is the men's toilet?
olar hajathanisi
kaysi?

110. Which is the women's toilet?
ayallar hajathanisi
kaysi?
1. Greetings and Introductions

A. Hi, how are you?
B. Hi.
A. I'd like to ask you something.
B. Sure, go ahead. Hey, you can speak Uyghur!

A. I've learned a little.
B. You're Russian aren't you?
A. No, not Russian American.
B. Uh?
A. I'm a tourist here. I can't find a hotel.
B. Okay let me show you a good hotel.

A. That's a lot of trouble I'm causing you.
B. No, no trouble at all. Let's go this way.
A. Let's get introduced, what's your name?
B. My name is Yasin. And yours?
A. Mine's Bill. You're Uyghur, right?
B. That's right.
A. Are we nearly there?

1. Salamlixix va Tonuxux

A. yahximusiz?
B. yahximusiz?
A. man sizdin bir ixni sorimakqidim.
B. bolidu, hoy! siz uyqurqa seziyaydikansiz-ha?
A. azrak egandim.
B. siz rus oxhimmansiz?
A. yak, man rus ames, amerikilik.
B. ha!
A. man bu yarga sayahatka kolganidim.
mehmanhana tapalmay kaldim.
B. bolidu, man sizni yahxi mehmanhaniaq baxlap apirip koyay.
A. sizni avaro kilidigan boldum.
B. yak! undak amas. bu yakka mangayli.
A. tonuxup kalayti, ismingiz nemo?
B. ismim yasin, sizningqu?
A. mening bil. Siz uyqurqu dayman?
B. xundak.
A. az kaldukmu?
A. We're just there. Nice meeting you. If you need anything, let me know.

B. kelip kalduk, tonuxup kalqinizim yahxi boldi. Ixingiz bolsa meni izlong.

A. bolida. rahmet.

B. man sayahat idarisida iklayman. mana bu mening kartuqkam.

A. bok yahxi, mon izloydigan adimin bilan tonuxup kaptiman.

B. bu nomur boyiqo telefon borsingiz man bar.

A. rahmet.

B. mana bu mehmanhana, hox amisa.

A. hayir hox.

B. Cultural Notes: How Uyghurs Greet Each Other

When two Uyghurs meet and exchange greetings they will start by saying hello and then inquire about each other's health. Following this they ask where each is going. When they ask this, specific details are not expected and there is no intention to be prying. They usually give a very general answer. If they know the various members of each other's families they might then ask for each one and enquire about their health.

People living in the city do not follow these formalities so strictly but in the villages and towns this form of greeting continues. In the villages, men always shake hands when they meet but this is not so common in the cities anymore.
Good yahxi ياخشي
Very good bok yahxi بوك ياخشي
Here! Look! mana مانا
This bu بو
Here it is mana bu مانا بو
That's right xundak شونداق
Eh? Uh. ho هه
Yes ho'd هه د
No yak ياق
Not ams نامس
Okay. That's fine bolidu بوليدو
Okay makul ماقول
Present. It's here bar بار
Not present yok بوق
There isn't any etc.
I say daymon ديمدن
I said don't do that.
undak kilmang daymon تونداق قلماك ديمدن
I'm Uyghur man uyqur مين ثيغور
Chinese hanzu خانزود
To travel sayahot kilmak سايانه قلماك
To start, lead baxlimak باشلماك
To take elip barmak, aparmak ثلبل بارماك، ثلبارماك
somebody some koymak قويماك
place تاوار قلماك
To put avaro kilmak تاوار قلماك
To trouble some one
I've put you to a lot of trouble.
Sizni aware kilip koydum. سزي ناواره قلبي قويدوم
To walk, move, mangmak ماگماك
go
to be introduced tonuxmak تونوخماك
Let me introduce you two.
silarni tonuxturup koyay. سيلارني تونوختوريوب كوياي
To look for, find izlimak تشلماك
To work ixlimak ثيغلماك
To meet uqraxmak ثوچرخماك
unexpectedly
Hotel mehmanhana مهبانها
Something to do, ix
work
People don't knock very loud on doors, but they tend to keep knocking until someone comes. Of course customs vary quite a bit between the city and the towns or villages. For example, in the cities most visitors do not remove their shoes when entering a home. In the villages however, shoes are generally removed. When entering a home you do not automatically remove your coat, you wait until the host suggests you remove it. It is quite acceptable for Uyghur men to wear their hats indoors.

If others are present in a room, it is polite to shake hands and greet each one. Men don't usually shake hands with women. Tea will be served in small bowls and it is polite to receive the bowl from the hostess using both hands. Nuts, cookies, candies and other "snacks" are usually served. Each time the bowl of tea is refilled, say thank you and touch the bowl. Before leaving the home, finish most of the tea in your bowl.

Since indoor washrooms are relatively recent, most Uyghurs are accustomed to using outdoor public washrooms. For this reason visitors would not usually request to use the washroom in a home, but excuse themselves and use one outside.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kazakh</th>
<th>Uzbek</th>
<th>Kirghiz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kazak</td>
<td>ozbek</td>
<td>kiroqiz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I'm American. man amerikilik.
American amerikilik
British angliyilik
Canadian kanadalik
French fransiyilik
Italian italiyilik
Australian avstraliyilik
German germaniyilik
Dutch gollandiyilik
Swiss xvetsariyilik
Swedish xvetsiyilik

Cultural Notes: Visiting a Uyghur Home

When visiting a Uyghur home there are a number of courtesies the foreign guest needs to keep in mind. If you are invited for a meal, it is a nice gesture to bring some fruit or candy "for the Children".
2. Asking the Way
A. Excuse me, is there a hotel near here?
A. There isn't really a good hotel near here. It's best to go to the Holiday Inn.

A. How can I get there?
B. Take number 54 minibus to Hong Shan stop. Change to a number 7 bus and go one stop. You can get off at the stop after the bridge.

A. Ooh, that sounds like a lot of trouble.
B. Then take a taxi. The driver will take you right there.

A. I'll do that. Thank you
B. You're welcome

2. Yol Sorax
A. ukam, yekin atrapta mehmanhane barmu?
B. bu yekinda anqo yahxi mehmanhane yok, ang yahxisi «istirahat» mehmanhanisiq bering.
A. u mehmanhaniqa kandak baridu?
B. kiqik aptobuska oltursingiz, ayrudurumdin 54-yolningkigo qikip, hongson bikatko barqanda 7-yolningkigo almixisiz. Ikki bikot mengip «qong kevruk» bikitida quxup kalsingiz bolidu.
A. wayyay! bak avariqilik obxaydu.
B. undakta tuksiqa oltursingiz, xorur ezi mehmanhaniqa apririp koyidu.
A. xundak kilay, rahmat sizgo!
B. ørziñaydu.
A. Sir, where can I get a visa extended?
B. Go to the Public Security Office
A. Where is that Office?
B. Go straight down this road. Turn right when you come to the intersection. Walk 100 meters and you'll see it.
A. Thank you.
B. No problem.

A. Excuse me Ma'am, I don't feel very well. Is there a hospital around here?
B. Not around here. There's one about a kilometer away.
A. How can I get there?
B. Follow this road and you'll see a tall building. The hospital is right across from it.

A. aka, pasportning karolini uzartidigan yor koyarda?
B. jama'yat havþsizlik idarisiga bering.
A. u idaro noda?
B. muxu yoldin udul mengip, bir têt koça eçiziqa barqanda, ong tərəfdən kayrilip 100 metirdə mangsingiz yetip barisiz
A. rohmət sizgə!
B. heqkisi yok!

A. aqa, mijazim yok, bu yordo dohturhana barmu?
B. bu yordo yok, bir ketomitr nərisido bar.
A. kandak barqili bolidu?
B. muxu yolni boylap mangsingiz nahayit igit bir bina bar, xunung udulidi dohturhana.

Cultural Notes: Addressing Others

Uyghurs address men older than themselves as "aka" and women older than themselves as "aqa" or "hodo". All people younger than themselves, they can address as "ukam" or for females they may often use "singlim".
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Azerbaijani</th>
<th>Russian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Airport</td>
<td>ayrudurum</td>
<td>Назар-нурдум</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intersection</td>
<td>xət koqa eğızi</td>
<td>Назар-нурдум</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To get on (a bus)</td>
<td>(maxiniqa)qikmak</td>
<td>(машкун) кешмақ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To get off (a bus)</td>
<td>(maxinidin)güxmək</td>
<td>(машкундөн) кешмақ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To take a bus</td>
<td>(maxinida)olturmak</td>
<td>(машкундөн) толтурмақ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To change busses</td>
<td>maxina almaxmak</td>
<td>(машкундөн) толтурмақ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To turn</td>
<td>kayrilmak</td>
<td>(машкундөн) толтурмақ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trouble, hassle</td>
<td>avariqilik</td>
<td>Тоху-тозу</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oops! Oh, no!</td>
<td>vayyay</td>
<td>Тоху-тозу</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In that case</td>
<td>undakta</td>
<td>Тюбетей</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where</td>
<td>node</td>
<td>Тюбетей</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where</td>
<td>kayərdə</td>
<td>Тюбетей</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over there</td>
<td>avu yarəda</td>
<td>Тюбетей</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Here</td>
<td>mawu yerde</td>
<td>Тюбетей</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vocabulary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Azerbaijani</th>
<th>Russian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Little brother</td>
<td>uka</td>
<td>Нерсий</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elder brother</td>
<td>aka</td>
<td>Зороастан</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elder sister</td>
<td>aqa</td>
<td>Сага</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little sister</td>
<td>singil</td>
<td>Сюнгил</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle</td>
<td>maxina</td>
<td>Автомобил</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus</td>
<td>aptobus</td>
<td>Автобус</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taxi</td>
<td>taksı</td>
<td>Такси</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minibus</td>
<td>kiqik aptobus</td>
<td>Мінібус</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Way, road</td>
<td>yol</td>
<td>Путь</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus stop</td>
<td>bikət</td>
<td>Стан</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straight, opposite</td>
<td>uδul</td>
<td>Противоположность</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direction</td>
<td>yan</td>
<td>Направление</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right</td>
<td>əng</td>
<td>Правый</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left</td>
<td>şol</td>
<td>Левый</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back</td>
<td>köyni</td>
<td>Назад</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear, back</td>
<td>ahir</td>
<td>Назад</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Security</td>
<td>jamaat hövpsizlik</td>
<td>Биостория</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office</td>
<td>idarisi</td>
<td>Офис</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes**

1. **Trouble, hassle**: avariqilik
2. **In that case**: undakta
3. **Where**: node
4. **Where**: kayərdə
5. **Over there**: avu yarəda
6. **Here**: mawu yerde
3. Time

A. What day is it today?
B. Today is Sunday.
A. Bugün kün'gü nemo?
B. Bugün yokşanba.

A. When will we go to Kashgar?
B. Let's go on Wednesday.
A. Kəşək də qəyan
manqimiz?
B. Qarxanba künini mangaylı.

A. What day of the month is this?
B. Today's the 15th.
A. Bugün qıslaqa qanqa?
B. Bugün qıslaqa 15 bəoldə.

A. It's been more than two weeks since we came.
A. Biz ələləlik ikki həftədən exiptə.

A. You don't say, another year's gone.
B. A year bolup kaptu, dənga.

A. Have you also lived in Turkey?
B. Yes. I stayed in Istanbul for almost two years from May 1990 to April 1992.
A. Siz Türkiyədə mən əyəqə türqənamu?

A. How long have you been in Xinjiang?
B. I came on October 5th last year.
A. Xinjiangda kəzələlik kanqiliq vəkələ boldu?
B. Bəltürt 10-əyən 5-lü künə kolqonidim.

A. It's been a year.
B. Yeah.
A. Bir yil boluptu.
B. Ho'qə.
A. What time do you have?  
B. It's one thirty.

A. My watch is slow. It's ten past one, now. The afternoon bus goes at ten past two.

B. We can catch it. If we don't get held up in traffic, we can be at the stop in 10 or 15 minutes.

A. Okay then, let's hurry. We can't be late.

B. Okay.

Beijing Time and Xinjiang Time:

Beijing time is the standard time used all over China. However, since Xinjiang is in a different time zone from Beijing the Uyghurs prefer to set their watches to local time which is two hours behind Beijing. The Chinese living in Xinjiang continue to use Beijing time so when you ask about the time, you can get different answers depending on whom you ask! When buying tickets, making travel arrangements and appointments etc. be sure to clarify whether the time being discussed is Beijing time or local time.

**Vocabulary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Days of the Week</th>
<th>Sözd-İbaralar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>hoptining künliri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>duxanbo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>sgyxanbo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>qaryanbo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The above text is written in English. The text in the middle of the page is in both English and Uyghur.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>4-ay (april)</td>
<td>4-ay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>5-ay (may)</td>
<td>5-ay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>6-ay (iyon)</td>
<td>6-ay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>7-ay (iyol)</td>
<td>7-ay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>8-ay (avqust)</td>
<td>8-ay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>9-ay (sentabir)</td>
<td>9-ay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>10-ay (oktabir)</td>
<td>10-ay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>11-ay (noyabir)</td>
<td>11-ay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>12-ay (deKBabir)</td>
<td>12-ay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>مئاى (نايریل)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>مئاى (ماي)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>مئاى (شیون)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>مئاى (نبول)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>مئاى (نآوغوس)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>مئاى (سبنتبه)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>مئاى (خکته بیر)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>مئاى (نویابر)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>مئاى (دکابیر)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The dash following a number means the number is to be read as an Ordinal number. Ordinal numbers receive the suffix "-inqi". So January is referred to as "biriniq ay", the first month.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day of Week</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>payxanbo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>jumma</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>xanbo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td>sanlar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One</td>
<td>bir</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two</td>
<td>ikki</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three</td>
<td>üq</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four</td>
<td>töt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five</td>
<td>box</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six</td>
<td>alto</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seven</td>
<td>yatte</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eight</td>
<td>sokkiz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nine</td>
<td>tokkuz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten</td>
<td>on</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eleven</td>
<td>on bir</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twelve</td>
<td>on ikki</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>1-ay</td>
<td>1-ay (yanwar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>2-ay</td>
<td>2-ay (fewral)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>3-ay</td>
<td>3-ay (mart)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1-ئاى (ئاییوە)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2-ئاى (ئیوەڕە)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3-ئاى (مارت)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tracks in the Desert
by Abdurehim Otkur

So young we were, when we set out on this long trek,
look! now even our grandchildren are old enough to ride.
So few we were, when we headed out on this hard way,
leaving our tracks in the desert, we've now become a Caravan.
On the hillsides, all through the wilderness, our tracks remain,
there too, in that cruel desert, lie our young in graves unmarked.
But no, they're not like that, there amidst the scarlet tamarisk,
come Springtime, they will burst into blossom and bloom, those graves.
The tracks remain as does our destination, still so far away,
but let the wind blow, let the sands shift, our tracks will not be buried.
Though our horses are so feeble, this caravan is never going to stop,
one day for sure they will follow the tracks again, our grandchildren,
or theirs.

...  burnakûn
Year  yîl
This year/month/  bu yîl/ay
week    /haptô
Last year/month/  ötkên yîl/a yê
week    /haptô
Next year/month/  këlar yîl/ay
week    /haptô
Minute  minut
To be late  kiqikîp kalmak
To catch up  ülgürmäk
To pass, exceed  axmak
...minutes past...  ..din.. minut ötmäk
...minutes before...  ..go..minut kalmak
Say!  danga
Let's go for it.  bolayli
4. The Weather

A. The weather's pretty good today.
B. That's right. It's not very cold at all.
A. Yesterday it was really cold.
B. Right. I froze when I went out.
A. What was the temperature yesterday?
B. The lowest temperature was 21 below zero and the highest temperature was 12 below zero.
A. What's the temperature today?
B. The high is 10 below zero, the low is 15 below zero.
A. But the weather wasn't clear today.
B. Right. According to the TV weather forecast, tomorrow will also be cloudy with a little snow.
A. Is it going to snow tomorrow?
B. Yes.

4. Havarayi

A. bugün hava heli yakshi.
B. xundak, anqo bok soquq omas.
A. tünügün bok soquq bolqanidi.
B. xundak, sirtka qikkanda nahayiti muzlap kättim.
A. tünügün tempqratora känq gradus idi?
B. tevon tempqratora nöldin tevon 21 gradus, yukiri tempqratora nöldin tevon 12 gradus idi.
A. bugün känq ikän?
B. yukiri nöldin tevon 15 gradus, tevini nöldin tevon 10 gradus ikän.
A. lekin bugün hava eqilmidi.
B. xundak, televizorda elan kilixqa, otimu bulutlik bolqidan, ærak karmu yaqidikän.
A. æte kar yaqamdikän?
B. haæ.
A. It's really hot today, no wind at all and it's so humid.
B. This is Urumqi, winters here are very cold and summers are very hot.
A. According to the TV, the weather is going to change tonight, some rain is expected tomorrow.
B. What kind of weather is this! One day it's hot, the next is cold, one day there's a storm, the next it's raining.
A. But it's good that it rains, it makes the air fresh.
B. You're right. What's the temperature for today?
A. The high is to be 26 above zero, the low 20.
B. Thank God. We can keep cool.

A. Bugün hava Çok sıcak, hım nahayiti dimik pakat xamal yok.
B. Bu urumqıda kıxtıa soquk bók bolidıkın yazda issik bók bolidıkın.
A. Televizorda ukturixqa, bğun kaq hava buzıldıkın, otı ottura hal yamqur yaqıdıkın.
B. Kandak hava boldi bu, bir kün issik, bir kün soquk, bir kün boran qıksa, bir kün yamqur yaçasa.
A. Yamqurnınmu yaqıskinı yahxi, hava tasızlınidu.
B. Toqra deding, temperatura kangi bolidıkın?
A. Yukiri temperatura neldın yukiri 26 graddus, tevan temperatura neldın yukiri 20 graddus bolidıkın.
B. Hudaqa xukri, helı safkindap kalidıkınmiz.
Uyghur Handcrafts: Atlas Silk

Atlas silk is the favorite cloth of Uyghur women and in many ways the atlas silk dress has become the national dress of the Uyghur woman. For many Uyghurs the flowing colours of the atlas silk designs and patterns portray the landscape of Xinjiang, the mountains, the orchards, the oases and the flowing rivers. A woman's choice of atlas silk often depends on her age. The elderly women usually wear the black patterned atlas, young women like the brighter colours and middle aged women prefer the blue or green coloured patterns.

The ancient art of silk weaving is still being preserved in many of the towns around Hotan and Kashgar. The first step in silk production is the softening of the cocoons by putting them in boiling water. The thread is then unravelled from the cocoon. The average cocoon provides about 25 meters of thread. The second step is dyeing the silk thread. The most common colours used are red, blue, yellow, black and green. Generally three or four colours are used in each pattern. The dyes used are fully natural and will never fade. The third step is the weaving of the dyed thread into cloth. The thin threads of silk are stretched out on the weaver's loom and brushed smooth and clean with a special brush made from local grass and roots. Next, the threads are polished with a corn flour based paste which leaves them silky smooth and separated into strands. The silk is then ready to be woven. It is said the only design the silk weavers use is the design in their own heads. They never refer to any other patterns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
<th>söz-ibarətər</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weather</td>
<td>hava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot</td>
<td>issik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cold</td>
<td>soquq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cool</td>
<td>salkin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warm</td>
<td>yillik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humid</td>
<td>dimik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear</td>
<td>oquq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloudy</td>
<td>bulutluğ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foggy</td>
<td>tuman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rain</td>
<td>yamqur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To rain</td>
<td>yamqur yaqmaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snow</td>
<td>kar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To snow</td>
<td>kar yaqmaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hail</td>
<td>moldür</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To hail</td>
<td>moldür yaqmaq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind</td>
<td>xamal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To become windy</td>
<td>xamal qıkmak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storm</td>
<td>boran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To become stormy</td>
<td>boran qıkmak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To get hot</td>
<td>issimak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To get cold</td>
<td>tonglimak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To freeze</td>
<td>muzlimak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be freeze</td>
<td>issik bolmak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be hot</td>
<td>soquq bolmak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temperature</td>
<td>temperaturə</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Transportation

A. Excuse me sir, where's the inter-city bus terminal?
B. Look, it's over there.
A. Do they sell tickets for the Turpan bus here?
B. What day do you want it for?
A. The day after tomorrow, in the morning.
B. How many?
A. Two
B. One moment please.
A. Okay
B. Here's your ticket. You'll board the bus at seven thirty in the morning.

A. I can't go tomorrow. Can I get a refund?
B. Okay, but we withhold ten percent
A. Okay.
A. I can't go tomorrow. Can you change my ticket?
B. Okay. Let me change it to the morning of the day after tomorrow.
A. Thank you
B. You're welcome.

A. Do you sell plane tickets to Kashgar at this window?
B. We do.
A. Are there any tickets for the 15th?
B. No. They're all gone. But there are some for the 16th.
A. All right. Give me one for the 16th. How much is it?
B. 1000 yuan.
A. What time does the plane leave?

A. ман ста мангальмайдыган болуп калдим беләти
B. алмахтурүп борсынгиз.
A. гана середне? устунду
B. бөлүндө, өгүнүүкө атыйнан көөвө
A. алмахтурүп берәй.
B. өрзимөйдүл!

A. көккөрнүн айрулпен белитини мүху камарда
B. сатамду?
A. 15-кысьланып бөлүп бармун?
B. кандак.
A. 15-кысьланып бөлүп бар.
B. yok, түү жооп көптө.
A. майыл, 15-кысьланык киин
B. берүү, канпо пул?
A. айрулпен сат алаң, өгүдө
B. 1000 эур."
B. It leaves at 7:20 in the evening.
A. What time must I be there?
B. You must be here by 6:00.
A. Okay, fine. Thank you.
B. You're welcome.

A. Driver, can you take me to Er Dao Qiao market?
B. Sure. Get in.
A. How much will it be?
B. 16 yuan will be enough.
A. I'll give you 10, okay?
B. Okay.
A. Thank you.
B. You're welcome.

A. Koq saat 7din 20 minut etkondo uqidu.
A. man saat naqqido kelip boluxim kerok?
B. saat 6 yerimda kelip boluxingiz kerok.
A. makul, bolidu. rahmat sizga.
B. orzimaydu.

A. Driver, can you take me to Er Dao Qiao market?
B. Sure. Get in.
A. How much will it be?
B. 16 yuan will be enough.
A. I'll give you 10, okay?
B. Okay.
A. Thank you.
B. You're welcome.

ب. کوچ سائنت 7دن 20 مشتلوخ توكدە سئاجەدە.
ن. مەن سائنت نەچچەدە کەڵەپ بەرەمبە بەرەتە؟
ب. سائنت 6 بەرەمبە کەڵەپ بەرەمبەکەرەکە.
ن. ماڤۆڵە، بەرەبە. رەھەمەت سەزگە.
ب. تەرەزمە سەزگە.

ن. تەرەزە، بۆ تاکسی دۆگەوورۆک بارەنە بارامەدە؟
ب. بەرەبە. چەکە.
ن. قانیچە پەولگا تاپەرەسەن؟
ب. 16 یەنجە بەرەسگەن بەرەبە.
ن. 10 یەنجە نەپێیەیە، ماڤۆڵە؟
ب. بەرەبە.
ب. کەڵەپ بەرەبە.
ن. رەھەمەت سەزگە.
ب. تەرەزمە سەزگە.
A. Does this bus go to Nanmen?
B. Yes, it does. Go three stops.
A. How much is it?
B. Three jiao
A. Give me one, please!
B. Here you are!
A. Please tell me when we get there. I don’t know it.
B. Nanmen stop. Those wanting to get off please move to the door. This is your stop, friend!
A. Thank you!
B. You’re welcome!

Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>soz-ibarilori</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Train</td>
<td>poyiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plane</td>
<td>ayrupilan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle, bus, truck</td>
<td>maxina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inter-city bus</td>
<td>uzun yollik aptobus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

aison. Yow napitobos neqnsenghe barahmdo?
ba. baridu. uq bikat oltursingiz boldu.
A. kanqa pul?
B. uq moqon.
A. belettin birni bering!
B. mana!
A. nonmingo barqanda manga dap koysingiz, man bilmayman.
B. nonmingo kolduk.
quxidiclanlar iixik aldicqa menginglar, mehman, siz quxung!

Places in Xinjiang often have two names. A Chinese name and a Uyghur name. When maps are printed in English, often the Chinese names are used, for example Wulumuchi for Urumqi, Kashi for Kashgar. In these examples the Chinese name is a form of the Uyghur name but in many cases the two names are completely unrelated. For example, Sache for Yarkand, Minfeng for Niya etc.
Inter-City Bus Travel In Xinjiang

For the average citizen, the bus is the only option for inter-city travel. So if you want to mix with the common folk travel by bus.

The Buses:

Over the past few years the number and kinds of buses to choose from has increased. You can choose from the inexpensive basic long distance bus with its hard seats and minimal leg room, to the more expensive "sleeper bus" with its bunk style beds. The cheapest buses do not travel much after dark, they stop in roadside inns overnight. Between the "sleeper bus" and the basic long distance bus comes the non-stop service bus which travels through the night. The seat space and comfort level of these buses varies a great deal from bus to bus.

Buying your Ticket:

You can usually buy your ticket a couple of hours before departure on the day you plan to travel or a day or two earlier. To be certain of a seat buy early but the drawback to this is you don't get to see which bus you will be on. If leg room is important to you, you might be wiser to check out the bus before you buy the ticket.

The baggage area inside the busses is limited to a small space overhead on a narrow rack. Larger bags and goods are loaded onto the roof. The passengers are responsible to load their goods onto the roof themselves.
The knives of Yenisar are a unique souvenir item from Xinjiang. The art of beautifully decorating the handles of daggers and knives originated in this town south west of Kashgar. There are over twenty specific designs that are attributed to Yenisar. Many of the designs still used today go back 300 years to the small village of Karabash and to the skill of the master knife maker, Mohammed Kolahun.

The blades are forged from the best steel in the hands of expert knife makers. The handles and blades are designed specifically for the kind of use they will get. For example, there are double edged knives, daggers, butcher knives, kitchen knives, pocket knives, knives to hang on your belt and decorative knives. One of the main characteristics of the Yenisar knives is the decoration of the knife blades as well as the handles. Very often the artisan will include his name or his town engraved in copper on the blade of the knife. For the handle design, copper, silver, jade, jewels and tiny pieces of animal bones or antlers are often put to use. Every Yenisar knife also comes with an ornately decorated leather sheath.

What to Take Along on a Bus Journey:

Be sure to take some food and water with you. Things such as peanuts and raisins as well as bottled water are always useful to have with you. The food in the restaurants along the way may not appeal to you. The "safest" kind of food for foreign stomachs in these places is the kind which has been boiling or steaming for a long time. The soups are quite good. It's also a good idea to buy your own spoon or a set of chopsticks and use them as you eat out.

Since restroom stops are often no more that a ditch in the desert, be sure to take along your own bathroom tissue.

Uyghur Handcrafts: The Knives of Yenisar

For centuries the knife has been the Uyghur male's symbol of manhood and his traditional weapon. It is even said that the Uyghur's practice of tying something around their waists developed from their need to have something on which to hang their knives!

When a baby Uyghur boy is first placed in the cradle, under his pillow is placed a knife as his companion. When an oath is being given, a knife is stuck in the ground as the "witness".
6. At the Hotel

A. Do you have any rooms?
B. Yes we do. What kind do you want?
A. Do you have a single?
B. Yes. We have doubles and triples, too.
A. Give me a single.
   What's the daily rate?
B. ——— yuan
A. Give me a receipt for two days.
B. Here's your receipt.
   Room 202.
A. Thank you!
B. You're welcome!

A. Excuse me, the phone in this room isn't working.
B. Sorry. It was fine yesterday. I'll have it fixed right away.
A. Ma'am, my hot water hasn't come.
B. Sorry. It comes in a half an hour.

6. Mehmanhanida

A. yatak barmu?
B. bar. kandıkda yatisiz?
A. yalquz kixilik ey barmu?
B. bar. ikki kixilikimu, üq kixilikimu bar.
A. yalquz kixilikidin bering.
   bir künlüki kanqo pul?
B. ——— yün.
A. ikki künlük belot kesip bering.
B. mana belot.
   202- nomurluk ey.
A. rahmat sizgo!
B. orzimaydu!

A. kütküqi singlim, bu eydiki telefon buzuk ikonqu?
B. tümügün sak idi, hapa bolmang, mon hazir ongliatkuzup beray.
A. singlim, issik su kolmoptiqu?
B. qoqurung, yerim saattin keyin kelidu.
A. Can I call overseas on this phone?
B. You can. Call the operator first.
A. What do I dial for the operator?
B. ------

A. Can I have the key please?
B. Sure. Here. The rooms are quite safe but if you have cash it's better to put it in the safety deposit box on the first floor.
A. Thank you.
B. You're welcome.

A. Is it possible to make plane ticket reservations at the hotel?
B. Yes, of course.

A. Is there a restaurant in this hotel?
B. Yes, and there's also a tea house and a coffee shop.

A. bu telefon din qot'olga telefon bargi bolamdu?
B. bolid, avval bax xapetini alisiz.
A. bax xapet telefon nomuri kanqo?
B. ------

A. aqkuqtni birni bermsiz?
B. bolidu, mana. oy bihotor, xundaktimu nahi pul bolsa 1- kavattiki amanot koyux ornioq aamanatko koysingiz yahxirak.
A. rohmat sizga.
B. arzimaydu.

A. mehmahananglardan ayruplan belitigo aldin tizimlaklili bolamdu?
B. alvatta bolidu.
A. mehmahananglardar tamakhana barmu?
B. bar' yo ho tehi qayhana, kohvehanilmarnmu bar.
Broken
Not working
Not broken
Working
To be broken
To fix
To put into safety
deposit
To reserve
Of course

Vocabulary
Broken
Not working
Not broken
Working
To be broken
To fix
To put into safety
deposit
To reserve
Of course

Vocabulary
Room
Dorm
Bed
Quilt
Mattress
Pillow
Blanket
Soap
Towel
Television
Telephone
Hot water
Single room
Double room
Attendant
Door key

Vocabulary
Room
tta
Dorm
tamattak
Bed
tkarvat
Quilt
tyotkin
Mattress
tkerpo
Pillow
tyastuk
Blanket
tdiyay
Soap
topun
Towel
tlonggo
Television
ttelevizor
Telephone
ttelefon
Hot water
tissik tso
Single room
bir Kixilik
Double room
ikki kixilik
Attendant
tkütküqi
Door key
taqkuq

Cultural Notes: Giving and Taking

When a Uyghur offers something to another Uyghur, it is the custom to refuse it at first. The offering and refusing can go on for quite awhile. The person offering is expected to keep insisting until the other person reluctantly accepts or if it is money allows it to be slipped into their pocket. Such scenes can often be seen in restaurants when time for payment comes, or when one person is inviting another to eat with them.
7. At the Post Office
A. Excuse me, sir. Where's the Post Office?
B. Go straight down the right side of this street for a kilometer.
A. Excuse me, sir. Where do they sell stamps?
B. At that window over there.
A. How much is a stamp for a letter?
B. Where is it going?
A. To Canada.
B. Let me weigh it.
A. Here you are.
B. Do you want to send it by registered or normal mail?
A. How much will it be if I send it by registered mail?
B. Registered will be -- yuan. Normal will be -- .
A. Can I send an EMS letter from here?
B. Go to that window.

7. Poqtihanida
A. høy aka, poqtihana koyärds?
B. yolning ong tàripini boylap bir keloñmajor mangsingiz barisiz
A. ukam, markini nödo satidu?
B. øne avu teóıkta.
A. bir parço hatkë kanço pulluk marka qaplisam bolidu?
B. nqo salisiz?
A. kanadaqa.
B. hotini akiling jinglap bakay.
A. mana.
B. zakaz kilduramsiz, adattiqo salamsiz?
A. zakaz kildursam, kanço pul telixim keräkkän?
B. zakaz kildursingiz -- yün adattiqo salsingiz -- yünan bolidu.
A. alahidë tiz hotnimu(EMS) muxu yödo salimizmu?
B. avu teóikkë bering.
A. I wanted to send a telegram.
B. First fill out the telegram form.
A. How do I do it?
B. On the top, you write the name and address of the receiver. Write the message here. And write your name and address on the back.

A. Thank you!
B. You’re welcome!

A. Can I make a long distance phone call from here?
B. Yes. Where to?
A. To London.
B. First pay a deposit of 200 yuan then you can make your call.
A. Okay, Thanks!
B. You’re welcome!

A. mon telegramma berottim.
B. aldi bilan telegramma koqizini toxturung.
A. kandak yaziman?
B. üstü tərəfdən telegramma tapşırış alaquvinq ismi və adrisini yezing. mun yergə telegramma məzmunını yezing.
ahırıqə ozingizini isim və adrisinizini yezing.

A. rohmət!
B. arziməydül!

A. uzun yolqon telefoni maxun xəndin berimizmə?
B. ha’o, nəgə bərəsişiz?
A. londona.
B. aldin 200 yuana telop, andin ursingiz boludü.

A. makul, rohmət!
B. arziməydül!
A. I've finished speaking. How much will it be?
B. May I see your deposit slip?
A. Here.
B. It's ---yuan. Here's the change remaining from your deposit.
A. Thanks!
B. rahmet!
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
A. Is this where I collect a parcel?
B. Yes. Can I see your parcel notification slip.
A. posulkinı muxu yərdin alinizmu?
B. xundak, həijitini okiling.
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
The Corban Festival

This festival comes 50 days after the Roza Festival, and is a three day holiday for Muslims in Xinjiang. It is a commemoration of the prophet Abraham being willing to sacrifice his son to God and then God at the last minute, providing a ram for a sacrifice instead. Many Uyghur families sacrifice a sheep at the time of this festival. Visiting friends is also a major part of this holiday.

Cultural Notes: Uyghur Festivals

The Roza Festival

This festival follows the Muslim month of Ramadan. The month when faithful muslims are to fast from dawn to dusk. For Uyghurs in Xinjiang this is usually a one day holiday. They traditionally make brief visits to their friends and acquaintances on this day.
Uyghur Proverbs

"Think ten times, speak once."

"If one who speaks is Silver, then one who doesn't speak is Gold."

"He knew how to fly, but didn't know how to land."

"The barren cow moos the most."
8. In the hospital

A. I've got a bad headache, is there a hospital near here?
B. Yes there is. Look, that is it over there. Can I help?
A. It's okay, thanks. I'll go by myself.

A. Excuse me sir, I don't feel well and I don't know what to do to see a doctor.
B. First you get a number from that window. Where does it hurt?
A. My head hurts.
B. In that case, get a number for the internal medicine department.
A. Thank you. Then what?
B. Then go to the room next to the stairs on the 2nd floor.
A. Is there a doctor who speaks English here?
B. No, I don't think so.
A. That's a pity. Well, thank you.

8. Dohturhanida

A. mening bexim bok aqrip kotti. yekinda dohturhana barmu?
B. bar o'anu kerüngi, yardomlixoymu?
A. boldi, rahmat. ezam baray.

A. ukam, mening mijazim yok, dohturqa kandak kerünuñi bilalmay turivatimon.
B. aldi bilan avu kamardin nomur eling, koyeryingiz aqridu?
A. bexim aqridu.
B. undakta, iñki kesolliklor belimiga nomur eling.

A. rahmat sizga, undin keyinqu?
B. 2-kavat haxtakning yenidiki oýgo kirsingiz bolidu.
A. bu yarda in'giliza bilidicdan dohtur barmu?
B. yokku doymen.
A. apsus, rahmat sizga.
A. Doctor, I have a bad headache
B. How long’s it been?
A. For about two hours.
B. Do you have a fever?
A. Yes, I’ve a light fever.
B. Do you have a cough?
A. No.
B. Is your blood pressure usually normal?
A. My blood pressure has been a little high.
B. Hold out your arm. Let me check your blood pressure.
A. How is it?
B. Nothing serious. I’ll write you a prescription.
Get some rest and you’ll be fine. Are you allergic to any drugs?
A. No. Where do I buy the medicine?
B. First, go to the “accounts” window and get your bill then pay at the window next to it.
Finally go to the dispensary and get your medicine.
A. I understand. Thank you.
B. dohtur mening bexim bak aqrip kotti.
A. ikki sastqa boldi.
B. kiziyamsiz?
A. haa, biraz kizip kaldim.
B. yoitlomsiz?
A. yak.
B. kan besimingiz burun normalmi?
A. kan besimim biraz yukuri idi.
B. kolingizni akling, kan besimingizni tekkurup bakay.
A. kandak ikon?
B. molisə yok, dora yezip berəy. iqip yahxi dom eling, yahxi bolup ketisiz. dora re’aksiya berip bakkanmu?
A. yak. dorini nadin aliman?
B. aldi bilen 1- kavottiki «baha koyux» texikige berip baha yazdurisiz. undin keyin, uning yenidiki texikte pul taylasiz. undin keyin dora tarkitix ornicqa berip dora alingiz boldu.
A. bildim, rahmet sizga.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To have diarrhea</td>
<td>iqi sürmek</td>
<td>قانون تولبغاق بولوب CALAMAC</td>
<td>نمجكي تسولمجلار</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dysentery</td>
<td>kan toloq bolup kalmak</td>
<td>بولوب CALAMAC</td>
<td>كيسه للمكلير</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To have trouble breathing</td>
<td>napsas slikmak</td>
<td>نمجكي تسولمجلار</td>
<td>كيسه للمكلير</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To have heart trouble</td>
<td>yurak kesili</td>
<td>يورولد كبسلى</td>
<td>كيوس، قولاق، بورون</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To develop heart trouble</td>
<td>bolup kalmak</td>
<td>بولوب CALAMAC</td>
<td>بورومي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To be wounded</td>
<td>yarilannmak</td>
<td>يورولد كبسلى</td>
<td>پولومي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To bleed</td>
<td>kan qikmak (akmak)</td>
<td>قانون جقماق، تافملاك</td>
<td>پولومي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To have angina</td>
<td>angina bolup kalmak</td>
<td>ناكيشا بولوب CALAMAC</td>
<td>زوكام بالووب CALAMAC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To cough</td>
<td>yetelmak</td>
<td>يورولد كبسلى</td>
<td>قنزب قالماق</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To cough blood</td>
<td>kan tükürmek</td>
<td>قانون تزكابورملاك</td>
<td>تاغرب قالماق</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To have food poisoning</td>
<td>yemekliktigin</td>
<td>يامه كلكتكن</td>
<td>مميزب يوق</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To have a toothache</td>
<td>zaharlanmak</td>
<td>زهمرهلنملاك</td>
<td>بولوب قالماق</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To have a tooth</td>
<td>qix aqrimak</td>
<td>چش تاغريس قالماق</td>
<td>قورسقى تاغريب قالماق</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pulled</td>
<td>qix tartkuzmak</td>
<td>چش تارتفوزماق</td>
<td>ناش قادرىي تاغريس قالماق</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Penicillin  penitsillin
S.M.Z. s.m.z
Bandage tengik dakişisi
Cough syrup yotäl suykliklï
Eye drops közko
temitidiqan dora
Chinese medicine jongiyiqwa dora
Western medicine qarqwa dora
Help me! kutkužunlaglï!
I can't! bolalmidim!

More Proverbs

"In order to teach you must first be taught."

"Whatever is in the heart comes out of the mouth."

"Let your right hand do good, but don't let your left hand know."

To have a tooth qixni
filled zamaskilatmak
To have a needle okul saldurmak
To have an operatsiya
operation kildurmak
Blood pressure kan besimi
To have your blood kan besimini
presure checked takxurmak
To get a number nomur almak
To get a bill baha yazdurmak
To pay pul telimak
to buy medicine dora almak
To have an X-ray rentginga qüxmak
Prescriptus dora quxandûrxi
twișka ikki vah
Two tablets ikki tal
Aspirin aspirin
Antibiotics antibiotiklar

چئشنی
زاماسکلاتماق
نۆکۆل سالدۆرماراق
ثوپەریئمیه
قەڵدۆرماراق
قەڵان بەبەسەیی
قەڵان بەبەسەنی
تە کەشۆرتمەک
ئەوەمۆر تەڵاتەک
بەەھا یازدۆرمارەک
پۆڵ تۆلۆمەک
دورا تەڵاتەک
رەپەگنجکە
چۆشەک
دورا چۆشەنەدۆروشی
ئەوەکی وەئە
ئەوەکی تەڵ
ئاسەپەن
ئاتەسەنتەکەلاژ
9. In the Bookstore

A. Do you have any Uyghur books in this bookstore?
B. Yes, in this area.
A. Do you have any travel guides?
B. Yes, look on the second shelf of that bookcase.
A. Do you have a Uyghur-English dictionary?
B. Yes, here.
A. Do you have a road map of Xinjiang?
B. That's there, too.

A. Do you have any books about Uyghur songs and music?
B. We had some but they are all sold out.
A. I think I'll buy a Travel Guide. How much are they?
B. The price is on the back.
A. Where do I pay?
B. Go out to the hall and pay at the cash desk.

A. bu kitabhanida uyqurqa kitab barmu?
B. bar, mavu taqapta.
A. sayahotqilor kollanmisi barmu?
B. bar, avu kitabtanning 2- kvitiqo karang.
A. uyqurqa-in'glizqa luqot barmu?
B. bar, mana.
A. xinjargning katnax haritisi barmu?
B. umu axu yorda.

A. uyqur nahxa-muzikisiqa ait kitab barmu?
B. bar idi, tugap kotti.
A. sayahotqilor kollanmisidin birni alay, kanoq pul?
B. bahasi koyinda bar.
A. pulni nagi teleymen?
B. texidiki zalqa qikip pul telox orniqa teloysiz.

9. Kitabhanida

ئا. نېيغوروچ كېتېب بارمو؟
ب. بار، مإو تېرىمېنې.
ئا. ساىاھەتچەلىر قوللاムسە بارمو؟
ب. بار، نېيغۆرچ 2- قەوەتەچە قارالە.
ئا. نېيغۆرچ-پىڭەڵەچە لەوەت بارمو؟
ب. بار، مەنا.
ئا. شەنجەكەكە قەتەناس خەندەسە بارمو؟
ب. نەوەنەوە ئەھەمە.

ئا. نەوەنەوە ناخشاپەوە نەکسەنا كەنتە كېتەب بارمو؟
ب. بار ئەمەدە، تەۆگەكە كەنتە.
ئا. ساىاھەتچەلىر قوللاムسەسەن بەرەنی ئەلائەي، قانەچە پەو؟
ب. پەهەسە چەكەندە بار.
ئا. چۆلىئە نەکە تەڵەمەنە؟
ب. تەپەدەكەي زالە كەچەبە پەو تەڵەمە ڤۆرەنە
تەپەدەسە.
10. At the Bank

A. I want to deposit some money.
B. Go to the window at the left.
A. Thanks!
B. You're welcome!

A. Where can I exchange money?
B. At the window on the right.
A. I want to change dollars to Renminbi
B. Okay. Please fill out this form.
A. What's the exchange rate for a dollar now?
B. .... Yuan.
A. Here. I've filled it out.
B. Here's your money. Be careful with it.
A. Thanks!

A. Can I get money sent from overseas here?
B. Yes, take a money order form.
A. Here.
B. Sign under here.
Uyghur Foods: Polo, Noodles, Manta & Kabob

Polo is Uyghur rice Pilaf. Large chunks of mutton and carrots cut into long strips are spiced with salt and cumin and fried together in oil. Water and rice are then added and all the ingredients are slowly cooked together until the rice is soft.

Noodles (laqman/ووقم) are always hand made – very often right in front of your eyes! The topping consists of thin sliced mutton fried together with spices and the vegetable that is in season at the time. If you don't like hot spicy food, be sure to order your noodles without red pepper. Say "laza salmang".

Manta is a kind of dumpling. It is like steamed bread with a mutton and chopped vegetable filling. It goes well with the dark vinegar popular in these parts. "Pitir manta" has a thin noodle-like wall and is usually filled with fatty mutton and onion.

Uyghur kabob is made with thin strips of mutton and fat spiced with salt, cumin and red pepper and roasted over hot coals on thin skewers (often bicycle spokes!).

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<td>germaniyə marki گيرمانىيە مارکى</td>
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<td>Pound sterling</td>
<td>fond sterling فوند ستيرلينگ</td>
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<td>Music Book</td>
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<td>roman رومان</td>
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<td>To deposit money</td>
<td>hekayә ئەچەيە</td>
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<tr>
<td>To change money</td>
<td>xe'er شەپەر</td>
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<tr>
<td>To send a money order</td>
<td>pul elix ەپەل ئەلەخ</td>
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<td>U.S. dollar</td>
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<td>amerika dolliri ئامەریکا ەدلەری</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11. In the restaurant
A. Waiter, do you have any food?
B. Come in, what would you like?
A. I feel like "pilav".
B. Fine. It'll be ready in a minute.
Please sit down and have some tea. Would you like meat with it?
A. Sure, give me some.
B. Certainly.
A. Waiter, do you serve beer?
B. I'm sorry. We're not permitted to serve alcoholic drinks here.
A. Is it okay if I smoke?
B. Certainly.
Here's your food. Enjoy it.
A. Thanks.

A. Waiter, do you have any tea?
B. Shall I change it or just top it up?
A. Just top it up.
B. There you are.
A. Thank you.

A. How much did it cost?
B. -- yuan.
A. Here you are.

11. Axhanida
A. ustim, tamak barmu?
B. keling mehman, nem vaysiz?
A. polo yegüm bar.
B. bolidu, mana hazırlık edam.
siz qay iqip olturqan
turing, gex basimizmu?
A. gaxtin birni besip bering.
B. bolidu.
A. ustim, piva barmu?
B. hapa bolman.
axhanimizda harak iqikko
rohsat kilinmadu.
A. tamaka qekkiko bolamdu?
B. bolidu.
mana tamak kaldı, boking.
A. rahmat.
A. ustim, qay barmu?
B. qeyingizni almakturup
beraymu, üstigo
kuyuveremeymusu?
A. boldi, kuyuvering.
B. mana.
A. rahmat sizga.
A. käna pul boldi?
B. -- yuan.
A. mana.
Spoon  koxuk  قولوشق
Chop sticks  qoka  چوبکا
Soup bowl  qino  چینه
Small bowl  piyalo  پییاله
To cook  tamak otmak  تاماق نتمهک
To stir-fry  say korumak  سهی قوروماق
Meat  gox  گوش
Egg  tuhum  توهوم
Vinegar  aqqiksu  تاجچفسو
Hot pepper  laza  لازا
Carrot  savza  سؤزه
Garlic  samsak  سامساق
Cucumber  torhomak  تورخمەک
Tomato  xohla  شوشەلا
Black pepper  karimuq  قاریمۆج
Salt  tuz  تۆز
Soy sauce  jangyu  چەچۆرە

Vocabulary  söz-iباریلەر
Pilav  polo  پەلو
Pilav and dumplings  ax manta  نەش مانتا
Noodles  laqmon  لەقمەن
Soup  suyuq ax  سۆیوەق ناش تۆگرە
Thin noodle soup  ügra  ەگرە
Dumplings  manta  مانتا
Thin dumplings  pitir manta  پیتر مانتا
Stir-fried vegetables  soy  سەی
Shish Kabob  kavap  کاوەب
Mutton stew  kordak  کوردەک
Fried Kabob  tava kavap  تۆڤەک کاوەب
Roasted Kabob  tonur kavapi  تۆنۆر کاوەبی
Flat bread  nan  نان
Small meat pie  samsa  سەمسا
Won ton soup  qeqüre  چەچۆرە
12. Shopping
A. Excuse me, How much is that shirt?
B. The white one?
A. May I have a look. I like white.
B. Here you are.
A. Is it too big for me?
B. No, it looks fine.
A. Okay I'll take it. Can you give me a reduction?
B. This is a government store, you can't bargain here. Take this slip, pay over there and come back.
A. I've paid. Here's the slip.
B. Here's your shirt.
A. Thank you!
B. You're welcome!

A. Do you sell buttons in this store?
B. Ask on the second floor.
A. Do you have buttons here?
B. Yes, have a look. What kind do you want?
A. I'll take two of those black ones.
B. Fine.

A. bu magizinda tükme barmu?
B. ikkinqi koavatka qikip sorang.
A. bu yerdə tükme barmu?
B. bar. kandikini alisiz, keling kering.
A. avu karsidin ikkini alay.
B. bolidu.

A. hoy aqa, avu konglok naqqa pul?
B. ekimu? 35 yünan.
A. kerüb bakay, mon ak rangni yahxi kerımän.
B. mana.
A. manga qong kelip kalarım?
B. yak, sizgo obdan kelidu.
A. bolidu, alay. orzanrak beremsiz?
B. bu hokümətning magizini, baha talaxmaysiz, mana bu talunni elip avu kamarqa berip pul tapxurup keling.
A. mana talon, pul tapxurup boldum.
B. mana konglok.
A. rahmat sizgo!
B. arzimaydu!
A. How much is this coat?  
B. 200 yuan.
A. That's pretty expensive.  
can you give it for less?  
B. What will you give  
me for it?
A. Will you give it to me  
for a hundred yuan?  
B. That's not enough.
A. Tell me what you'll  
give it for.
B. You can have it for  
150 yuan.
A. How about 140?  
B. Okay. Take it.

A. Could I have a bottle  
of pop please?
B. Here you are.
A. How much is it?
B. 5 yuan.
A. I don't have anything  
smaller. Here's 50 yuan.
B. Your change is 45 yuan.  
Here you are.
A. Thank you.
B. You're welcome.

A. How much is a kilo  
of grapes?
B. 5 Yuan.
A. Give me a kilo.
B. Okay.
A. bu qapan nəqqə pul?
B. 200 yünən.
A. bək kiməmət ıkən,  
arzañarak berəmsiz?
B. kanqı pulqa alisiz, baha  
koyup bəking.
A. yüz yüsəngə berəmsiz?
B. kam bolıdu.
A. satar yeringizни danga.
B. 150 yüsəngə eling.
A. 140 yünən beray bolamdu?
B. hə bolıdu. elinga.

A. manga bir potulka iqimlik  
hersingiz.
B. mana.
A. kanqa pul?
B. 5 yünən.
A. parqə pul yok ıkən, mana  
mavu 50 yünən.
B. mən sizə 45 yünən  
kayturup beray. mana pul.
A. rohmat sizgo.
B. arzumuydu.

A. üzümning kilosı kanqa  
pul?
B. 5 yünən.
A. bir kilo bering.  
B. makul.

A. Bu Çaydan neçịje pölə?
B. 200 yönən.
A. weakness is naken,  
nezerətrac birəmsəz?
B. Qanqı pulqa alisiz, baha  
koyup beking.
A. yüz yüsəngə berəmsiz?
B. Cam bolıdu.
A. satar yeringizni dğa.
B. 150 yüsəngə eling.
A. 140 yünən beray bolamdu?
B. He bolıdu. Niğəzə.

A. Maqə bir pətələsə nəçilmək  
berəmsız.
B. Maqə.
A. Qanqıje pölə?
B. 5 yönən.
A. Pərçəje əvlə bəyəq  
nakenə, maqə 50 yönən.
B. Mən səzərə 45 yönən  
çayturup beray. maqə pul.
A. RƏhmat sizgo.
B. Thiğənədəvo!

A. Nəzərəmən kənəli Qanqıje  
pölə?
B. 5 yönən.
A. Bir kilo birənək.
B. Məqəllə.
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**Cultural Notes: Bargaining**

When shopping in a free market it is customary to bargain over the price. At first, the salesperson will ask for a lot more than the item is worth especially if it's a foreigner. If you show slight interest and then walk away, they might call you back saying they'll give it to you for a cheaper price. That is the cue to enter into bargaining. Offer about half of their initial price and work your way back up to a fair price.

In South Xinjiang, at the markets the ancient practice of using a "go-between" continues in certain markets. Especially if the item being purchased is quite expensive, like a carpet or rug. The "go-between" will negotiate for you and if he gets you a good deal with the seller you give him a couple of yuan for his trouble.
13. Ürümqi

A. Are you from Ürümqi?
B. Yes, I'd gone to Beijing on business. And you?
A. I'm English. I'm on my way to visit Xinjiang.
B. That's great. Welcome. will you need my help when we get to Ürümqi?
A. Thank you. I'd appreciate your help.
B. Okay. Well let's get to know each other. My name's Kadir.
A. I'm George.
B. Look! We've arrived in Ürümqi!
A. Which hotel should I stay in here in Ürümqi?
B. There's Holiday Inn, The Overseas Chinese Hotel, The Hong Shan Hotel, The Xinjiang Hotel and others, go to whichever one you like.

A. siz ürümqilikmu?
B. ha'ə, beyjingə soda ixi bilən barqanidim, sizqu?
A. man on'giliylik, xinjiangə sayahatə ketip barıman.
B. yahxi, karxi aliman. ürümqiə yetip barqandın keyin yardıminm kerəkmü?
A. rahmat, bolsa yardım kilsingiz.
B. boldu, tonuxup kalaylı. menin isimin kadir.
A. menin isimin jorj.
B. karang, ürümqiə kelip kalduk.
A. ürümqiə kaysi mehmənhiçə qüxsəm bolar?
B. istirahat mehməhanisi, muhajirlar mehməhanisi, kizil taq mehməhanisi, xinjiang mehməhanisi katarlıq mehməhanılar bar. kaysısığa qüxsingiz boliveridu.
A. Where are these hotels located?
B. All of these hotels are in the city. The Holiday Inn and the Hong Shan Hotel are at Xi Da Qiao. The Overseas Chinese Hotel is on south Xin Hua Rd. The Xinjiang Hotel is on Chang Jien Rd. They're much the same.

A. I think I'll start my tour on foot. Where is a good place to start?
B. The area around Nanmen and Da Xizi is considered the downtown area. There's the Da Xizi department store, the Xinjiang department store and others at Da Xizi.

A. And in Nanmen?
B. In Nanmen there's the Han Tanri department store. It's on the ground floor of the mosque.

A. What do they sell there?
B. They sell Uyghur articles and clothing.

A. bu mehmanhanilarning orni nado?
B. bu mehmanhanilarning hommisi xohor idida.
istirahot mehmanhanisi bilen kizil taq mehmanhanisi xida qavda, muhajirlar mehmanhanisi jonubi xinhua yolida, xinjiang mehmanhanisi qangiyang yolida, kaysisiqqa qüxsingiz ohxax.
A. sayahitimni koqa aylinsk bilan baxlay dayman.
koyarlori aylansam bolar?
B. nanmin, daxizi atapi xoharning eng avat jayliri hesablinidu. daxizida daxizi soda sariyi, xinjiang tillik mallar soda sariyi katarlik qong magazinlar bar.

A. nanminde qu?
B. nanminde hantangri soda sariyi bar. u hantangri masqitining astinki kavitide.
A. u yorda nemilar bar?
B. u yorda uyqurlarning turnux buyumliri, kiyim-keqaklor setilidu.
A. Good. I'll take a look there. What other places are there?
B. If you want to see the Uyghur markets, go to Xianxi hangzi and Er dao qiao.

A. Whereabouts are they?
B. Go south from Nanmen for about a kilometer and you'll get there.
A. Are there any large stores there?
B. Along the road there are many small shops. And then there's the Rabia Kadir department store and the Er dao qiao market. It's a bustling place.
A. Thank you! I'll take a walk around the places you said.
B. Also look around the Beimen, Hongshan, and DaXimen intersections. The shops and markets there are good.

A. yahxi, xu soda sariyini bir korup bakay. yana kandak orunlar bar?
B. uyqurlarning tijarat bazirini koray desigiz, sonxihangza, deng kevrük (ardoqo), torapirigo bering.
A. uyqulor kayakta?
B. nonmundin yanup teropko karap biror kilometr qo mangsintiz yetip barisiz.
A. u yarho qong magizinlar barmu?
B. yol boyida kiqiq-kiqiq tijarat dukanlari bar. undin baxka Rabia Kadir soda sariyi vo deng kevrük soda baziri bar. bek kiziyidu.
A. rahmat sizga! siz degan yarlni aylinip koray.
B. undin baxka, beymin, hongson daximin degen koqa eqizlirdiki magizin vo bazarlarmu, nahayiti avat. aylinip kersingiz bolidu.
A. Are there any parks in the city?
B. Yes, there are. The main ones are People's Park, Hongshan Park, the Zoo and the Water Park.
A. How can I get to the parks?
B. People's Park and Hongshan Park are near Hongshan hill. The Zoo is in the south part of the city on Victory Road. The Water Park is also in the south part. If you take bus number 1, 101 or 7 and get off at the last stop, you will see it.
A. Is there a museum in Urumqi?
B. There is the Autonomous Region Museum. To go there, take bus number 7 and get off across from the Xinjiang Industrial College.
A. Are there many Colleges in Urumqi?
A. ularça kandak bərqili bolidu.
B. həl həqqi biiton həngsan bəqqisi həngsan strapiqla jaylaxkan, hayvanatlar bəqqisi xoərəmən jərnubda yollıngi boyda, su üstü bəqqismu xoərəmən jərnubda bolidu, 1-101-7- yol axtarış olar, hərki bəlxidə quxup kalsingiz bolidu.
A. ürümqide muzey barmu?
B. aptronum rayonluq muzey bar. 7- yol axtarış olur, xinjiang sana'at institütin qoxup kalsingiz bolidu.
A. ürümqide ali məktəpler kepmu?
A. It'd be good if you told me about a hospital or two.

B. The major ones are the Autonomous Region Peoples' Hospital and the Xinjiang Medical College Number 1 Hospital.

A. How do you go to the hospitals?

B. The Autonomous Region People's hospital is at the end of the Er dao Qiao market. And for the Medical College's Number 1 Hospital, take bus number 1,101 or 2 and get off at the Medical College.

A. Where can I change foreign money into Chinese money?

B. The Bank of China at Nanmen does exchange.

A. bu dohturhanilarqo kandak baroqili boldu?

B. aptonum rayonluk halk dohturhanisi deng kevrük soda bazirining ayiqida. tibbi institut karmiqidiki 1-dohturhania bolsa, 1-, 101- va 2- yol aptobastirqa olturup tibbi institut bikitiida quxup kalsingiz baralaysiz.

A. qət'əl pulini junggo pulicə nədo téqixip beridu?

B. nanmindiki junggo halk bankisida téqixip beridu.
A. Where is the Public Security Office?
B. Did you want to extend your visa?
A. Yes.
B. It's at Xiao Xizi, that's between Da Xizi and Beimen. Take bus number 1 or 101, and get off at the Da Xizi stop. You can find it near there.
A. Are there any touristic places near the city?
B. Yes. The main ones are the Nan Shan touristic region and the Heavenly Lake touristic region. If you go to them you can see some of the beautiful scenery of the Tian Shan Mountains.
A. Is getting there easy?
B. Quite easy. There are special buses and taxis for there that leave from in front of People's Park near Hongshan.
A. Thank you for your trouble.
B. Not at all! If you need me you can reach me at this number.
B. See you.

A. xahərlik jamaat havpsizlik idarisi kayərədə?
B. vəziyning korolini uzartmakqimidingiz?
A. əha.
B. xyavxizida, yoni daxizi bilen beymin arılıqiqa toqra kolidu. 1-, 101-, yol aptobusliriqa olturup daxizi bikitida quxup kelip izlisiniz tapalaysız.
A. xohar strapidə sayahat orunlari barmu?
B. bar. orq asastiki nanson sayahat rayuni va boqda keli sayahat rayuni bar. v yorlarga barsingiz təngri təqəlirinin güzəl manzirilirlirini kərələysiz.
A. katnax kolaylikmu?
B. nahayiti kolaylik.
həngəndiki holq bəqışqinindən aldıda xu yorgə qikidiləqan məhsus kira maximilirli bar.
A. ruhum! sizni kəp avarə kildim.
B. heqkişin yok! yono ixingiz bolsa munu nomur boyiqə telefon bering.
A. bolidu, hox!
B. hox!
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<td><strong>Shop</strong></td>
<td><strong>sez-ibarilar</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>To bustle</strong></td>
<td><strong>soda</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Park</strong></td>
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<td><strong>People's Park</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Museum</strong></td>
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<td><strong>The Autonomous Region</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Xinjiang</strong></td>
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<td><strong>University</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Xinjiang Normal University</strong></td>
<td><strong>help?</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>kerkimu?</strong></td>
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<td><strong>To be located</strong></td>
<td><strong>To go to bed</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Convenient</strong></td>
<td><strong>yatakka quxmak</strong></td>
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<td><strong>More convenient</strong></td>
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<td><strong>To go around</strong></td>
<td><strong>kolaylikrak</strong></td>
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<td><strong>To take a stroll</strong></td>
<td><strong>aylanmak</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Around the city</strong></td>
<td><strong>koqa aylamak</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Modern, Prosperous</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Department Store</strong></td>
<td><strong>Shahar Jemtari</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mosque</strong></td>
<td><strong>Natoats</strong></td>
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<td><strong>General merchandise</strong></td>
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<td><strong>To the south</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hesabinidu</strong></td>
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<td><strong>North</strong></td>
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<td><strong>West</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Xinjiang Medical College</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Agricultural</strong></td>
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Places to Eat in Urumqi

Eating out in Urumqi is quite good. There are many kinds of large restaurants and thousands of tiny four or five table Noodle Shops. For Chinese food, you generally go in say what you want, pay and then take your receipt and wait. The waiters will bring your food and you hand them the receipt. The Dumpling Restaurant opposite the Pink Friendship Store on You Hao Lu is good.

The Er dao Qiao Market has many Kabob sellers and other little places where you can try the various Uyghur dishes.

If you’ve been away for a while and long for some real western food the Caravan restaurant in the Holiday Inn should be able to satisfy you. The breakfast buffet is popular, but beware the prices are high. You could also try any of a number of the smaller western food cafes and restaurants that have sprung up in the vicinity of the Holiday Inn.
14. In Turpan

A. How can I get to Turpan from Urumqi?

B. You can take the bus that leaves from the City of Turpan Urumqi office.

A. Where's that?

B. At the end of Er Dao Qiao market, opposite the Autonomous Region People's Hospital.

A. What hotels are in the city of Turpan?

B. The main ones are The Turpan Hotel, The Turpan Palace, The Oasis Hotel plus others.

A. Where is the Turpan Hotel?

B. After leaving the bus station, go east for about a kilometer and you will come to Yashlar Road. Go south for 300 meters and you will reach the hotel.

14. Turpanda

A. ürümqidin turpanqu kandak baridu?

B. turpan xo'irining ürümqidiki ix baxkurux ornidin aptobuska oltursingiz bolidu.

A. u yor neda?

B. deng kevruk bazirining ayoqida, yani aptonom rayonluk halk dohturhanising udulida.

A. turpan xohiri iqida kandak mehmanhanilar bar.

B. asaslik, turpan mehmanhanisi, turpan sariyi, bostan mehmanhanisi katarliklar bar.

A. turpan mehmanhanisi neda?

B. turpan biktidin qikip, xork tarafda karap bir-a kilometrica mangsingiz yaxlar yoliqda yetip kelisisiz, janup tarafda 300 metirca mangsingiz yetip barisisiz.
A. What's the way to the Turpan Palace?

B. After leaving the bus station go east for 200 meters and you will come to an intersection. Turn west and you will reach the hotel after a kilometer.

A. How do you get to the Oasis Hotel?

B. After leaving the station continue to Yashlar Road. Turn north and go about a kilometer and a half and you'll reach the hotel.

A. I feel like taking a stroll. What should I go and see?

B. You could go and see places like the Turpan Market, Yashlar Road and the night market.

A. How do you get to the market?

B. It's opposite the bus station.

A. Turpan sariyiqa kandak baridu?

B. Aptobus bikitidin qikip xarkka karap ikki yuz metrqa mangsingiz tet koqa ecqiizqiq kelisiz. Yono ximalqa karap biror kilometrqa mangsingiz yetip barisiz.

A. Bostan mehmanganisiqa (2- mehmangan) kandak baridu?

B. Bikottin qikip yaxlar yoliqa kelip, ximalqa karap bir yerim kilometrqa mangsingiz yetip barisiz.

A. Koqa aylanqum bar. Kayrlarni kersam bolars?

B. Turpan soda baziri, yaxlar yoli, kaglik bazar katarik jaylarni kerip kalsingiz bolidu.

A. Turpan soda baziriqua kandak baridu?

B. Aptobus bikitining udulida.
A. How do you get to Yashlar road?
B. Go west after leaving the bus station and you’ll come to Yashlar Road.
A. How do you get to the night market?
B. This market is interesting at night. Go south on Yashlar Road and you’ll reach it.
A. Is there a hospital in the city?
B. Yes, there is. There's Turpan Municipal Hospital, Turpan County People's Hospital and the County Traditional Medicine Clinic.
A. How do you get the Turpan Municipal Hospital?
B. After leaving the bus station go east for 200 meters and you’ll come to an intersection. Go south for about 100 meters and you’ll reach it.

A. yaxlar yoliça kandak baridu?
B. bikətən qikip xərıkə karap mungsingiz yaxlar yoliça barisiz.

A. kaqəlik bazarəqə kandak baridu?
B. bu bazar kaqəta kizidu. yaxlar yolidin jonubka karap mungsingiz yetip barisiz.

A. xəhərdə dohturhana barmu?
B. bar, turpan xəhərlək həlk dohturhanisi, turpan vələyətlik həlk dohturhanisi, vələyətlik milliy xəhərana barmu.

A. turpan xəhərlək həlk dohturhanisiça kandak baridu?
B. bikətən qikip xərıkə karap ikki yüz metrə mungsingiz tet koqa eqiçiça kəlisiz. u yərdin jonupka yüz metrə mungsingiz yetip barisiz.
A. What touristic places are there in Turpan?
B. There are many touristic places in Turpan. The main ones are the Turpan Museum, the Imin Minaret, The Gazihan Mosque, the Old City, the Grape valley, The 1000 Buddha Caves, the Ancient city of Gaochang, the Astana Graveyard, The Kariz wells, Ayding Lake and more.

A. How do you get to the Turpan Museum?
B. From the Turpan Palace, go south for 300 meters and you’ll reach it.

A. How do you get to Imin Minaret?
B. Go east from the city for 3 Km. and you’ll reach it.

A. turpan kandak sayahat oranlıri bar?
B. turpan sayahat oranlıri nahayiti kep, asaslıki, turpan mozeyi, solaymanvang munari, kazıhana mosqiti, yarqul kadimi xohiri, boyluk üzümzarliki, bızklik ming eyi, idikut kadimi xohiri harabisi, astana kadimi kovristanliklari, kariz sayilgahi, aydingkol katarliklar bar.

A. turpan mozeyiqa kandak baridu?
B. turpan sariyidin jonubka karap üq yüz metrə mangsiz yetip barisiz.

A. solayman vang munariqa kandak baridu?
B. xoaradın xoirkka üq kilometre qısm mangsiz yetip barisiz.
A. How do you get to Gazihan Mosque?
B. Go west from the city for 4 Km. and you'll reach it.
A. How do you get to the old city?
B. Take a vehicle from the city, go west for about 20 Km. and you'll reach it.
A. How do you get to the Grape Valley?
B. Take a vehicle from the city, go north for 12 Km. and you'll reach it.
A. How do get to The 1000 Budda Caves?
B. Take a vehicle from the city, go east for about 70 Km. and you'll reach it.

A. kazihana mosqitiga kandak baridu?
B. xøhar igidin qarpko karap ket kilomegrqo mangsingiz yetip barisiz.
A. yaqqol kodini xøhiriga kandak baridu?
B. xøhar igidin maxiniqo oltursingiz qarpko karap 20 kilometrqa mangsingiz it barisiz.
A. boyulq üzümzarlikioq a kandak baridu?
B. xøhar igidin maxiniqo olturup, ximalqa karap 12 kilometrqa mangsingiz yetip barisiz.
A. bizaklik ming oýga kandak baridu?
B. xøhar igidin maxiniqo olturup, xørikkø karap 70 kilometrqa mangsingiz barisiz.
A. How do you get to the Ancient ruins of Gaochang?
B. Go east for 46 Km. and you'll reach it.

A. astana kodimki kavristanlikida kandak baridu?
B. xarikkaka karap 46 kilometrda mangsingiz yetip barisiz.

A. How do you get to the Astana Graveyard?
B. Go east for 50 Km. and you'll reach it.

A. kariz syligahida kandak baridu?
B. xahordin xarikkaka karap 50 kilometrda mangsingiz yetip barisiz.

A. How do you get to the Kariz Wells?
B. Go west for just over 10 km. and you'll find them.

A. aydingkelgina kandak baridu?
B. xarikkaka karap 70 kilometrda mangsingiz yetip barisiz.

A. How do you get to Ayding Lake?
B. Go east for 70 Km and you'll reach it.

A. idikut kodimi xohiri harabismo kandak baridu?
15. In Kashgar
A. Are you from Kashgar?
B. Yes, I'd gone to Urumqi on business.
A. I'm from Canada. I'm going to sightsee in Kashgar. Let's get introduced!
B. Fine, I'm Hasan.
Welcome to Kashgar.
A. Thank you. My name's Joe. This is my first time to Kashgar. When we land, how about giving me a brief introduction to Kashgar?
B. Okay. Look! we've arrived.
A. Which hotel should I stay in?
B. The good hotels in Kashgar are The Seman Hotel, The Qini Bagh Hotel, The Kashgar GuestHouse and others. Which one will you go to?
A. Where is the Semen Hotel?
B. It's in the west part of the city.
A. How do you get to the Qini Bagh Hotel?
B. It's north on Norbeshi Road behind the Id Kah Mosque.
A. Where is The Kashgar Guest House?
B. In the east of the city (around the wood bridge area) just past the Farmer's Market.
A. If I want to stroll around the city market, where’s a good place to start?
B. It's good to start at the Id Kah Mosque. The area in front of it is always bustling.
A. And another place?
B. In Kashgar there are many markets such as The Central Asia International Trade Market, the Orda Aldi market, the Hambaziri market and the Chasa market.

A. Samen mehmanhanisi nədə?
B. Xəhəninq qəribə qoqra kelidu?
A. Qinivaq mehmanhanisiqə kandak baridu?
B. Norbexi koqsising ximali tərapə, həytgah jamaəining kəynəqə qoqra kelidu?
A. Kəkkər mehmanhanisi (xinbinggūn) kayisi tərapə?
B. Xəhəninq xərk təripidə (tahto kəvrük təripidə) yəngi bazardın etüp bərsingiz yəkınrak.
A. Bazar ayliniq keray dəymən, nolərnə aylənsən yahxi?
B. Sayəhətingizni həytgah jaməsədın bəxlişəngiz yahxi, jamənən aldı nahayiti kiziridu.
A. yanə qu?
B. Kəkkərdə qəribiy ottura asiya halk'ara soda baziri (yəngi bazar), orda aldi baziri, hanbaziri, qasa baziri katarlık bazarlar bar.
A. What is sold at the Central Asia Trade Market (the New Market)?

B. This is the biggest market. On Sundays it is really bustling. There you can buy general goods, clothing, farm produce, industrial tools, handicrafts, all kinds of foreign goods and there's also a livestock market.

A. And at Orda Aldi market?

B. At Orda Aldi market, they mainly sell hats and general items.

A. What touristic places are there in Kashgar?

B. In Kashgar the things to see are the Id Kah Mosque, the Abak Hoja Mausoleum, the Mahmut Kashgari Tomb, and the Yusup Has Hajib tomb.

A. Where is the Id Kah Mosque?

A. qorbiy ottura asiya soda baziri (yengi bazar)da nemilar setildi?

B. bu bazar kaxkoring qong baziri bolup, vakxonbo kunlirni nahayti kizip ketidu, uningda turmux istimal boyumli, kiyim-keqak, dehkanqilik mohsalatli, sanaat mohsalatli, kol hunar boyumli, qat'ollaring harhil malliri, setildi. yana tehi ularq bazirimu bar.

A. orda aldi bazirida qu?

B. orda aldi bazirida asaslik harhil bux kiyimli va kundilik turmux buyumli setildi.

A. kaxkordo kandak sayahot oruntiri bar?

B. kaxkordo heytgah jamasi, appak qoja maziri, mahmut kaxkiri mokborisi, yusup has hajib mokborisi katarlik sayahot nuktiliri bar.

A. heytgah jamasi koyarda?
B. The Id Kah Mosque is located right in the center of the city.
A. Whereabouts is the Abak Hoja Mausoleum?
B. This grave is to the northeast of the city. If you take a horsecart you can get out there in half an hour.
A. Where is the Yusup Has Hajib tomb?
B. It's opposite the Kashgar County Courthouse.
A. Where is the Mahmut Kashgarî tomb?
B. It's in the village of Opal of the Old City township, about 54 km from Kashgar.
A. Are there any parks?
B. Yes there are. There's People's Park and the East Lake Park.
A. Where is the People's Park?
B. Next to the square.
A. Where is the East Lake Park?
B. It's behind the Bus Station.

A. Is there a College in Kashgar?
B. Yes, there is. The main one is Kashgar Teacher's College. There are other Colleges as well.

A. What other touristic sites are there?
B. If you like, you could travel out to some of Kashgar's towns.

A. Which towns should I go to?
B. You could go to places like Yarkand and Tashkorgan. There is the Amanisahan Tomb, the Hefta Muhammedi Grave, and the Golden Mosque in Yarkand. If you go to Tashkorgan, you can see the Kara Kul Lake and also find out about Tajik customs and traditions.

B. koxkor yoluqlar biktining kayni toripiga toqra kelidu.
A. koxkordo ali maktap barmu?
B. bar. asaslik koxkor pedagogika instituti bar. unindin baxka tehnikom moktaplar bar.
A. yono baxka sayahat orunliri barmu?
B. halisingiz koxkorming nahiylirini sayahat kilip kalsingiz bolidu.
A. kaysi nahiyligo baray?
B. yarqan, taxkurqan, katarlik nahiylirini kerp kalsingiz bolidu. yarqonda amanisahan han makborisi, hofta muhammadidin maziri, altun mosqit katarlik orunlar bar. taxkurqanqa barsingiz karikel sayahat orni bar, undin baxka tajiklarning turmux, orp-adetliridin hovardar bolasiz.
A. Mister, How about taking me to the Seman Hotel?
B. Okay.
A. How much do you want?
B. Give me five yuan.
A. I'll give you three, okay?
B. Okay, get on the cart.

Vocabulary

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<td>Civil Court</td>
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<td>To find out about</td>
<td>havardar bolmak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Uyghur Handcrafts: The Doppa

There are many kinds and patterns of Uyghur Doppas. Embroidery, cross-stitch, bead-inlay are a few of the stitches used in making these interesting caps. The motifs represent all forms of nature, from flowers in bloom to mountains and rivers. Hotan is well-known for its women's doppas in chequered embroidery, Kucha for its bead-inlay women's designs and Turpan for its large motifs that nearly cover the whole cap. Kashgar's men's almond motif is popular all over central Asia. The almond motif is developed around the oval shape of an almond stone but with a curved appearance often giving the impression of the star and crescent.
my eye -kožium
my ticket -belitim
our child -balimiz
our hand -kölümiz
our eye -kožiumiz

A noun receiving the 2nd person singular ending has "ngiz"("ingiz") added to it. The 2nd person plural ending is "nglar"("inglar", "unglar", "ünglar") added to it.

For example:
your child -balingiz
your hand -kolingiz
your(pl) child -balanglar
your(pl) hand -kolinglar

A noun receiving the 3rd person singular or 3rd person plural ending has "si"("i") added to it.

For example:
his/her/their child - balisi
his/her/their eye - kezi

Note:
The endings outside the brackets above are the forms added to words that end with vowels. The endings inside the brackets above are the various forms of the endings added to words that end with consonants and they are determined as follows.

A Grammar Key to the Uyghur Language

1. Nouns
(1) There are singular and plural nouns in Uyghur. The basic form is singular and in order to make a noun plural the ending "lar" (لار) or "lar" (لار) is added to the basic form. The choice of "lar" (لار) or "lar" (لار) is determined by the sounds in the final syllable of the basic form. In general if the final syllable of the basic form has "o"("o"), "ü"("u"), or "g"("k"),"k"("k") then the plural marker "lar" (لار) is added. The rest have the plural marker "lar" (لار) added to them.
For example:
schools - maktəplər
men - adamlar
workers - iqilər
students - okuquqilər
Americans - Amerikilikler
roads - yollar
clothes - kiyimlar

(2) In Uyghur, nouns can receive personal endings.
A noun receiving the 1st person singular ending has "m" ("im", "üm", "üm") added to it. The 1st person plural ending is "miz"("imiz") added to it.
For example:
my child - balam
my hand - kolum
c. The Accusative Case
This case shows the object.
Ending - "ni" (نى)
Example:
I saw Ali - mәn әлнини әмдән
He bought clothes -u кийннән өтөвлөдә.

d. The Ablative Case
This case shows the direction "from".
Ending - "din" ("din")
Example:
I came from Kashgar - mәn кәкәрдән кәлдәм.
He got back from the market -u баярдән кәлдә.
I bought this case in Urumqi.
-бу сәмкәнән үрөмжидән алын.

e. The Dative Case
This case shows the direction "to".
Ending - "go" (кә, әрә, кә)
Example:
Come here - бу сәмкә қыйын.

If the final syllable of the noun has "а" or "ә", then "и" joins the noun to its personal ending.
If the final syllable of the noun has "о" or "у", then "ун" joins the noun to its personal ending.
If the final syllable of the noun has "ө" or "ү", then "үн" joins the noun to its personal ending.
If an ending has a variety of forms, choose the vowel form that comes closest to the vowel in the noun. As for consonant sound, choose an ending with voiced consonants if the noun has a voiced consonant sound and a voiceless consonant sound ending if the noun has a voiceless consonant sound.

(3) The six noun cases in Uyghur

a. The Basic Case
This case shows the subject of the verb.
Ending - no ending
Example:
Colin is Canadian. -Kolin Канадалын.
Erkin is going to Kashgar.
洱кин кәкәрө барду.

b. The Genitive case
This case shows possession.
Ending - "ning" (лык)
Example:
Erkin's money -洱кинөң пүлө
Mike's father - маыкнинөң дадиси

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From the socks, give me a two pairs of the red ones.

-paypakning kizlidin ikki jüp bering.

3. Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Slovenian</th>
<th>Uzbek</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>bir</td>
<td>бир</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>ikki</td>
<td>икки</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>üç</td>
<td>трёх</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>tet</td>
<td>четыре</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>box</td>
<td>пять</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>alte</td>
<td>шест</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>yatta</td>
<td>семь</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>sakkiz</td>
<td>восемь</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>tokkuz</td>
<td>девять</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>десять</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>on bir</td>
<td>одиннадцать</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>on ikki</td>
<td>двенадцать</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ordinal Numbers

To form an ordinal number, the ending "nqi" (inqi), (ئنجي), is added to the cardinal number.

Example:

First       birinqi  
Second      ikkinqi  
Third       üqinqi   
Hundredth   yüzinqi  

Numbers can also receive noun case endings.

Example:

20          yigirmə  
30          ottuz    
40          kirik    
50          allik    
60          atmix    

I'll take one Uyghur doppa.
-
-uyqurlarning doppisidin birni almon

ئويغۇرلارنىڭ دۇپپىسىدىڭ يېرىنى تاپمەن.

If we take three away from six, three is left.
-
altdin üqni alsak, üq kalidu.

ئالتىدىن يۇنى تالاساق، يۇچ قالدوۇ.

7. Pronouns

Personal Pronouns
(1) The personal pronouns are;

I

ئەمەن

You

سەز (سەن)

S/he, It

ئۇ

We

بىز

You

سەلەر

They

ئۇلار

The personal pronouns can take any of the noun case endings. But some small adjustments are necessary.

Examples:
The Genitive case

My

mening

Your

sizning (sening)
Example:

xuningqə
xuningdin
buningda
uningdə

Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive pronouns are formed by adding the various personal noun endings to the root "əz".

Example

I'll go by myself.
- Man əzəm barımon.
You go by yourself.
-Sız əzıniz bering.
Let him go by himself.
-U ozi barsun.
We'll go by ourselves.
-biz əzınız bəriniz.
You go by yourselves.
-Silar əzəniz bərləngər.
Let them go by themselves.
-Ular ozi barsun.

The Dative Case

To me          manga
To you         sizə (sangə)
To him, her, It uningqə
To us          bizə
To you         silərə
To them        ularıə

The Locative Case

me          məndə
you         sizə (səndə)
Him, her, It uningda
Us          bizə
You          silərə
Them        ularıə

Demonstrative Pronouns

This          bu
That          xu, u
These         bular
Those         xular, ular

We can add the Locative, Dative, and Ablative case endings to the demonstrative pronouns "bu", "xu", and "u". But the "ning" ending must be used to join the pronoun to the case ending.
5. Verbs

(1) The Verb Stem
In the Uyghur language, the second person singular imperative form is considered the verb stem.

Example:

Write       yaz-
Speak       sezle-
Look, See    kör-
Go          mang-
Sit          oltur-
Come        köl-
Leave       kā-
Read        oku-

(2) The Negative Form of the Verb
The negative of the verb is formed by adding "ma" (ma) to the verb stem.

Example:

Don't write yazma-
Don't speak sezlimo-
Don't look.. körme-
Don't go.. mangma-
Don't sit olturma-
Don't come kölme-
Example:
You’re reading okuvatıson
We’re watching koruvatımız
You’re writing yazıvatisiz

The third person has a special form "watifdū" (واتيتو)، "iwatifdū" (واتيتو)، "uwatifdū" (واتيتو)، "iwatifdū" (واتيتو) that is added to the verb stem. No other ending is added.

Example:
S/he is reading okuvatıdu
S/he is watching koruvatıdu
S/he is writing yazıvatıdu

2. Past tense marker
There are basically two types of past tense markers.
a. Verbs in the simple past tense have "di" (دي)، "ti" (تی)، "du" (دی)، "tu" (تی)، "dū" (دی)، "ti" (تی) added to the verb stem. The personal endings are then added to the tense marker.

Example:
I wrote yazdim
We wrote yazduk
You wrote yazdın
You wrote yazdingiz
You wrote yazdinglar

You wrote yazdingiz
You write yazısızılır

Second person plural is formed by adding "înglar" (îنگلار)، "înglar" (îنگلار)، "înglar" (îنگلار)، "înglar" (îنگلار) , "siler" (سلیر).

Example:
You wrote yazînglar
You write yazîsîlar

Third person singular is recognized by its absence of a personal ending. There is no difference in the form of the verb between third person singular and third person plural. When we find the tense marker added but nothing else, we recognize the verb to be in the third person form.

Example:
S/he, it wrote yazdi
S/he, it writes yazıdau

(4) Verb Tenses
Verbs have three kinds of Tense markers.

1. Continuous tense marker
Verbs in the continuous tense have "wät" (وات)، "iwät" (وات)، "uwät" (وات)، "üvat" (وات) added to the verb stem. The personal endings described above are then added to the markers.
You(pl) say  

daysilar  دمیسلر

The third person form takes the endings "idu" (يدو) or "ydu" (يدو). As for other tenses no personal endings are added. The absence of a personal ending indicates the third person form.

Example:
He says  
daydu  دمیدو
He takes  
alidu  نالیدو

b. The future of purpose form

This form is made by adding "makqi" (ماقچی) or "qakqi" (ماقچی) to the verb stem. Then the personal endings are added.

Example:
I'll go  
barmakqiим  بارماقچیم
We will write  
yazmakqimiz  پایازماقچیم
You will take  
alisakqisiz  ثالماقچیس

In some situations, for example if a personal pronoun is used, the personal endings may be omitted.

Example:
I will go to Kashgar.

Mон көккөрө бармақ.  мен قەشقەرگە بارماقچی.
We will go to Kashgar.

Biz көккөрө бармақ.  بش قەشقەرگە بارماقچی.

S/he, it wrote  
yazdi  یازدی

Note that the third person has no personal ending.

b. Verbs in the reported past tense have "p" (پ) ("ip" (پ)), "up" (وپ), "up" (وپ) plus "ti" (تی), plus the personal endings. However, for the second person singular the "ti" is omitted.

Example:
I reportedly said  
daptimin   دەپۆتیم
You reportedly said  
dapsim    دەپسەم
S/he reportedly said  
dapı    دەپسە
S/he reportedly came  
tünğün    تۆنۇگەن
yesterday.  
keliptu    کێلێتۆ

3. Future Tense markers

The most often encountered two future tense forms are as follows:

a. The near future form

This form is made by adding "y" (ي) to the verb stem if the stem ends with a vowel, or "i" (ي) if it ends with a consonant. Then the personal endings are added to these.

Example:
I go  
barim  باریم
We write  
yazimiz  پایازیم
You take  
alisiz  تەلیسیز
Write yaz
Look kör
Eat yə
Drink iq

The second person singular polite imperative form has the ending "ng" (ئىگ) ("ing" (ینگ), "ung" (ئىنگ), "üng" (ئىىنگ)) added to the stem. This is the most often used imperative form.

Example: Go bering
Read okung
Look köring
Eat yəng

The second person plural imperative form has the ending "nglar" (نەغلەر) ("inglar" (ئەئەئەر), "unglar" (ئەئەئەر), "ünglar" (ئەئەئەر)) added to the stem.

Example: Read okunğlar
Look körünğlar
Write yezinglar
Eat yənglar

The third person singular and plural imperative forms are the same. Both have the ending "sun" (سۇن) added to the stem.

(5) The Imperative forms of Uyghur Verbs
The first person imperative forms.
The singular form takes the ending "y" (ي) ("ay" (ئاي), "cy" (ئىئىي)).
Example:
Let me go baray
Let me write yazay
Let me see kərəy
Let me eat yay
Let me drink iqay

The first person plural imperative form takes the ending "yli" (يىلي) ("ayli" (ئىئىلي), "clyi" (ئىئىئىيلى)).
Example:
Let's go barayli
Let's write yazayli
Let's see kərəyli
Let's eat yoyli
Let's drink iqayli

The second person imperative forms.
As mentioned above the second person singular imperative form is the basic verb stem.
Example:
Go bar
We will go on a trip tomorrow if the weather is clear.

Let him have alsun
Let him go barsun
Let him see korsun
Let him say desun

(7) The Abilitative form of the verbs
The abilitative form of the verb is formed by "alay" (الائي), ("alay" (اليهيلي), "yalay" (اليالاي)، "yalay" (اليهيلي)) to the verb stem. The personal endings are then added to this.

Example:
I can go baralayman
I can read okuyalayman
I can see kerolamen
I can eat yeoyalayman
We can go baralaymiz
You can see kerolaisiz
You(pl) can read okuyalaysilar
S/he can eat yeoyalaydu

(8) Voice in Uyghur verbs
a. Active voice
Verbs in active voice show the subject of the verb as the one doing the action.

Example:

(6) The Conditional form of the verbs
The conditional form of a verb is made by adding "sa" (سا), "so" (سو) to the stem of the verb. Personal endings are as follows:

1st person singular "sam" (سام)
1st person plural "sak" (ساق)
2nd person polite "singiz" (سينگيز)
2nd person singular "sang" (سەڭ)
2nd person plural "sanglar" (سەڭلار)
3rd person "sa" (سا)

Example:
If I go barsam
If we go barsak
If you go barsingiz
If you(pl) go barsanglar
If he goes barsa
If they go barsa
c. Reflexive voice

Verbs in the reflexive voice show that the subject is both the receiver and the doer of the action. Reflexive voice is indicated by adding "n" (ئن), "un" (ۇن), "ün" (ۇئىن) or "i" (ئى) to the verb stem. Tense markers and personal endings are then added.

Example:
to appear korun-

to wash oneself yuyun-

I washed myself. man yuyundum.

d. Causative voice

Verbs in the causative voice show that the subject of the verb is causing the action of the verb to be done by another person.

Causative voice is indicated by adding "dur" (ۇۋەر), "tur" (ۇتۈر) or "cuq" (ۇچۇ) to the verb stem. Tense markers and personal endings are then added.

Example:
to make write yazqiz-/yazdur-

to show korqiz-/kordur-

I had the attendant show me the goods.

Pirkaziqka mal alqozap kordum.

I wrote this letter.
Bu hati ni man yazdim.

b. Passive voice

Verbs in passive voice show the subject of the verb as the receiver of the action. Passive voice is indicated by adding "i" (ئى), "ul" (ۇۇلى), "ül" (ۇۇلى) or "n" (ئئىن), "un" (ۇئۇن), "ün" (ۇئۇئىن) to the verb stem. Tense markers and personal endings (if necessary) are then added.

Example:
to be written yezil-
to be seen korul-
to be eaten yeiyil-

New clothes were bought from the store.
Magizinde ni yengi kiyimler setivildi.

The bicycle was made.
Welisipit yasilip boldi.

ئەلبەسەپت یاسیل بۆڵدى.
I know how to speak French.
Men fransuzça sözəxni bilmən.

(10) Verb Participles
The participial form of the verb takes on the same role as an adjective in a sentence.
The Past participle is formed by adding "qan" (قان), "kan" (كان), "gan" (كن), "kan" (كن) to the verb stem.
The Present participle is formed by adding "vatkan" (واتقان), "ivatkan" (واتقان), "uvatkan" (واتقان) to the verb stem.
The Future participle is formed by adding "yidiqan" (يديقان), "yidiqan" (يديقان).
Examples:
This is the movie that I saw.
Bu men kərəğən kınə.
I've been to Kashgar.
Men kəxərgə barqan.
This is what I have to say.
mening daydiqan gəpim məşhur.

(11) Gerunds
Gerunds are formed by adding the following endings to the verb stems:

c. Reciprocal Voice
Verbs in the reciprocal voice show that the action of the verb is being shared by a number of people. Reciprocal voice is indicated by adding "x" (خ), "ix" (إي), "ux" (ع), "ix" (إي) to the verb stem. Tense markers and personal endings are then added.
Example:
to meet kərəx-
koɾəx-

to converse sözəx-
sözəx-

I talked with him.
Men uning bilan sözəxtim.

(9) The Infinitive form of the verb
The infinitive form is made by adding "mak" (ماق), "mak" (ماك), or "x" (خ), "ix" (إي), "ux" (ع), "ix" (إي) to the verb stem.
The infinitive form of the verb takes on the same role as a noun in a sentence.
Example:
To learn Uyghur isn't really very difficult.
Uyƣur tilini oƣumak anqə tas omas.

He loves to watch movies.
U kino kərəxə amrək.
He's going to buy clothes.
U kiyim setivalqili baridu.

(2) Gerund of Concurrence
"qaq" (قاج), ("kaq" (قاج), "gaq" (گاج), "kaq" (کاج) is added to the verb stem. This gerund indicates that a second action is being performed at the same time as the action of the verb.
Examples:
I picked up some fruit on the way here to see you.
Man sizga neva aloqo koldim.

If you go to Turpan, see my friend before coming back.
Turpanqa barsingiz, dostumni korgaq keling.

(12) Verbs of Aspect
Verbs of aspect are formed when the gerund of association is used together with the verbs "sal-" (سال), "koy-" (قوي), "bak-" (باق), "kol-" (کول), "ker-" (کر) etc.
Compare the following sentences:

a. He spoke laughing.
U külüp sazldi.

Positive form:
"p" (پ), ("ip" (پ), "up" (پ), "iip" (پ)) is added to the verb stem. This gerund indicates the circumstances surrounding the action of the verb.
Example:
Is it okay if I pick and choose from these clothes before I buy?
Bu kiyimlardin keriip, tallap setivalsam bolamdu?

Negative form:
"may" (ماي), ("moy" (موي)) is added to the verb stem.
He spoke without laughing.
U külmay sazldi.

b. Gerund of Purpose
"qili" (قیله), ("kili" (قیله), "gili" (گیله), "kili" (کیله)) is added to the verb stem. This gerund indicates the purpose intended in the action of the verb.
Examples:
I came here to travel.
Mon sayahat kilqili koldim.

Mun safahat قیله کمڅه. 

Kitabni qoqodum.
e.
He looked out.
U sirtka karidi.

vs.

He had a look out.
U sirtka karap bakti.

f.
I like you.
Man sizni yahxi kerim-e.

vs.
I've come to really like you.
Man sizni yahxi kerip kaldim.

g.
I'll wait for you.
Man sizgo saklayman.

vs.
I'll be here waiting for you.
Man sizgo saklap turim-e.

6. Adverbs
Below is a list of the most common adverbs used in Uyghur.

Very
nahayiti

"bok
Examples:
We talked about business.
Biz soda toqrisida paranglaştuk.
I brought you a present.
Men siz uqün bir socat okoldim.

8. The Question form of sentences
a. The question form of a sentence can be expressed using question words:
Where are you going?
Neno barisiz?
How much will you give it for?
Kanqa pulqa birisiz?
What color is it?
Ranggi kandak?

7. Conjunctions and Prepositions
a. Conjunctions
Some of the most common conjunctions are as follows:
And va
But bila
However lekin
Although gorqa
If egor
Because qünkí
Even hotta
So, therefore xunga

b. Prepositions
About toqrisida
Are you going to eat?
Tamak yormsun?
Are you going to write home?
Qyynigdol hot yazamsun?

9. Word Order in Sentences
The general word order in a Uyghur sentence is as follows:
SUBJECT + OBJECT + VERB
Mon → dora → aldum
(l) (medicine) (bought)
Modifiers precede the words they modify. Adverbials come before the verbs and the verbs are always at the end of the sentence.
Examples:
I brought this medicine from America.
Mon bu doruny namberkendin the kulдум.
My Canadian friend Mike bought a Uyghur "Doppa" in Kashgar.
Kanadalik dostum Mike koxkordin uyqurlarning doppisidin birini setivaldi.

b. For sentences where the action is expressed by words other than a verb, the ending "mu" (مو), is added to that word.
Examples:
Are you American?
Siz Amerikilikmum?
Is this the bus stop?
Bu aptobus bekitimum?
Is it far to Turpan from Urumqi?
Turpan Urumqiqa yirakmu?

c. For sentences where the action is expressed by the verb in past form the ending "mu" (مو), is added to the verb.
Examples:
Have you been to IIli?
Siz quliqua barqanmu?
Did you go to Kashgar?
Siz koxkordu bardingizmu?

For sentences where the action is expressed by the verb in present or future form "m" (م) ("am" (ايم), "am" (ام)) is placed between the verb stem and the personal ending.
Examples:
Are you going to the museum?
Muzeyqa baramsz?

Muzeyqa baramsz?
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