The text is designed for classroom and self-study of Kazakh by Peace Corps volunteers training to serve in Kazakhstan. It consists of language and culture lessons on 13 topics: personal identification; classroom communication; conversation with a host counterpart or family; general communication; food; money; transportation; getting and giving directions; shopping at a bazaar; reception by a host family; workplace language; medical and health issues; and interaction with officials. An introductory section outlines major phonological and grammatical characteristics of the Kazakh language and features of the Cyrillic alphabet. Subsequent sections contain the language lessons, organized by topic. Each lesson consists of a prescribed competency, a brief dialogue, vocabulary list, and grammatical and vocabulary notes. Many sections also contain cultural notes. Appended materials include a translation of the dialogues, glossary, word list, and brief bibliography on Kazakh language, history, and literature and culture. (MSE)
Kazakh

Language Competencies
for
Peace Corps Volunteers
in
Kazakhstan

by
Ilse Cirtautas
1992
Dear Peace Corps Volunteer in Kazakhstan:

This Kazakhstan language text is a very important tool for properly preparing Peace Corps Volunteers for service in Kazakhstan. Your time of service in Kazakhstan will be of great benefit to the people of that vast and historic land.

Knowing the language is of course a key element in our programs everywhere and I hope that you keep this text with you for quick and easy reference at all times. This text is designed to put you at ease in the Kazakhstan culture by making you as conversant as possible, as rapidly as possible, with the most immediate and day-to-day kinds of language situations you are apt to encounter in your tour in Kazakhstan.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank each of you for your service to Peace Corps, the people of Kazakhstan and the people of the United States. Your gift of yourself is truly appreciated.

Good luck!

Sincerely,

Elaine L. Chao
Acknowledgments

This book is one of five Peace Corps language texts prepared under the supervision of Nancy Clair in mid-1992. It is hoped that this draft will be helpful in the initial language training for Volunteers in Kazakhstan. Most language text books take years to complete; this text was planned, written, and printed in less than four months. Working at a great distance from the country where this language is to be learned and spoken by the Volunteers, the authors have gone to great lengths to provide authentic language and as much useful explanatory material as possible. The book will certainly benefit from revisions, additions, and improvements in subsequent editions, but we are proud to have this volume ready for use by the first group of PCVs to serve in Kazakhstan. It is the result of work not only by the author, but also by Nancy Clair and staff at Peace Corps Washington headquarters, especially, Toni Borge and Janet Paz-Castillo, Training Officers for PACEM. The textbook project was initiated by PACEM Regional Director, Jerry Leach. I have been responsible for editing the English prose and providing technical support.

Douglas F. Gilzow
Language Training Specialist
Office of Training and Program Support

July 1992
Preface

This book is intended to be used in a competency-based language training program. A competency-based approach to language training is one which focuses on the specific tasks that learners will need to accomplish through language. This approach focuses not only on language, but also on the cultural context and purpose of the communication. Some competencies are closely tied to work tasks, such as reporting an absence, explaining a procedure, or making an appointment with a supervisor. Others reflect basic survival needs like buying food, handling emergencies, and using local transportation. Still other competencies are part of ordinary social transactions, such as discussing home and family, requesting clarification, or expressing likes and dislikes. The competencies included in this book are those which we anticipate Peace Corps Volunteers will need most during their initial months in the country.

The competency-based approach is particularly well-suited to adult learners, who bring many advantages to the language classroom. First, they are experienced learners whose cognitive skills are fully developed. This means they can make generalizations, understand semantic and syntactic relationships and integrate the new language into their already developed first language. Second, adult learners are self-directed and independent. They have strong feelings about how and what they need to learn, and they take responsibility for that learning. Finally, adult learners—especially Peace Corps Volunteers—are highly motivated. They understand the importance of being able to communicate in the new language in this new endeavor they have undertaken.

The competency-based approach takes advantage of these strengths that adults have as language learners. First, it is designed to be relevant. Because lessons are based directly on the needs of the learner, there should be no doubt as to their usefulness. Those which are not relevant should be omitted, and any essential competencies which have been overlooked should be added. (It is expected that further needs assessments will be conducted in order to plan revisions to this text). Second, basing instruction on competencies means that goals are clear and concrete. The learners know what success will look like from the start and can assess their own progress toward mastery of the competencies. Third, competency-based language programs are flexible in terms of time, learning style, and instructional techniques. There is no need to linger over a lesson once mastery of a competency has been demonstrated and, within program constraints, extra time can be devoted to more difficult competencies. Lessons can—and should—be taught through a variety of...
techniques, since different learners benefit from different kinds of approaches. And there is always room for experimenting with new methods, combining them with more familiar ones.

It is hoped that, with the help of trained Peace Corps language instructors, this book will provide the basis for interesting, relevant language instruction which will enable new Peace Corps Volunteers to function effectively in their new surroundings and to begin the process of continuing their language learning throughout their time of service.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Brief Introduction to the Kazakh Language 1

**TOPIC 1: PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION**
CULTURE NOTE: The Kazakhs 11

COMPETENCIES:
1. To exchange greetings and inquiries of well-being 13
2. To introduce and identify oneself 15
3. To ask for permission to leave/to say goodbye 17

**TOPIC 2: CLASSROOM ORIENTATION**
CULTURE NOTE: Terms of Address Among the Kazakhs 20

COMPETENCIES:
1. To follow simple classroom directions/to respond to instructions and questions 21
2. To ask to explain a phrase or word 23
3. To respond to warm-up questions 25
4. To state reason for being late or absent 27

**TOPIC 3: CONVERSATION WITH HOST COUNTERPART OR FAMILY**
CULTURE NOTE: The Kazakh Family 30

COMPETENCIES:
1. To ask or answer personal information questions 32
2. To describe own family 34
3. To ask about host/counterpart family 36
4. To express gratitude 38

**TOPIC 4: COMMUNICATION**
CULTURE NOTE: Communication in Kazakhstan 42

COMPETENCIES:
1. To make a phone call to a Kazakh family 43
2. To ask operator for assistance 45
3. To leave a message for someone 47
TOPIC 5: FOOD
CULTURE NOTE: Kazakh Dishes
COMPETENCIES:
1. To order food in a restaurant
2. To ask for identity of food items, typical host country foods
3. To express food preferences (likes/dislikes)

TOPIC 6: MONEY
CULTURE NOTE: Current Economic Situation in Kazakhstan
COMPETENCIES:
1. To ask for information on local currency
2. To inquire about living expenses

TOPIC 7: TRANSPORTATION
CULTURE NOTE: Transportation in Kazakhstan
COMPETENCIES:
1. To locate means of transportation
2. To ask for destination and distance of travel
3. To purchase tickets at the railway station
4. To hire a taxi

TOPIC 8: DIRECTIONS
CULTURE NOTE: Alma-Ata
COMPETENCIES:
1. To ask for and give location of buildings
2. To ask for and give directions to a place

TOPIC 9: SHOPPING AT THE BAZAAR
CULTURE NOTE: A Central Asian Market (Bazaar)
COMPETENCIES:
1. To ask for displayed food items
2. To ask for quantities and prices/to pay for purchased goods
3. To converse with salesperson at the bazaar
TOPIC 10: BEING INVITED BY A KAZAKH FAMILY
(Other than the Host Family)

CULTURE NOTE: On Kazakh Hospitality

COMPETENCIES:
1. To be invited and to respond to an invitation
2. To be welcomed into a Kazakh home
3. To be led to the seat of honor and to be offered and to accept food
4. To render good wishes as a way of expressing gratitude

TOPIC 11: AT THE WORKPLACE

CULTURE NOTE: Present Life in Kazakhstan

COMPETENCIES:
1. To introduce self and to describe Peace Corps' function
2. To ask questions about job-related functions and needs
3. To converse socially with a co-worker (counterpart)

TOPIC 12: MEDICAL

CULTURE NOTE: Health Issues in Kazakhstan

COMPETENCIES:
1. To respond to questions about illness
2. To purchase medicine
3. To describe one's emotional state

TOPIC 13: INTERACTION WITH OFFICIALS

CULTURE NOTE: Kazakh Governmental Structure

COMPETENCIES:
1. To make an appointment through a secretary
2. To ask for assistance

APPENDICES:
- TRANSLATION OF DIALOGUES
- GLOSSARY
- WORD LIST
- SHORT BIBLIOGRAPHY
A BRIEF INTRODUCTION TO THE KAZAKH LANGUAGE

0.1 The Kazakh language belongs to the family of Turkic languages. Together with the Mongolian and Manchu-Tungus languages they form a distinctive language group known as the Altaic languages. Some scholars add Japanese and Korean to this language group.

The Turkic languages are divided into Southern, Western, Eastern, Central and Northern sub-groups. To the Southern sub-group belong Turkish, Turkmen, and Azeri. Uzbek and Uighur constitute the major languages of the Eastern sub-group. The Western sub-group is comprised of Tatar, Bashkir, Karaim, Kumuk and Karachay. The Northern sub-group includes Yakut and Altay. Kazakh, together with Kirghiz, Karakalpak and Nogay, forms the Central sub-group.

0.2 MAJOR CHARACTERISTICS OF KAZAKH

0.2.1 Agglutination: Stems and Suffixes

Kazakh, like all other Turkic languages, is an agglutinative language. Word formation and grammatical concepts are expressed through mono-functional suffixes, added to simple, unchangeable stems, identical with base words, or derived stems.

Agglutination occurs also in the inflectional Indo-European languages. But in contrast to the Turkic languages, the suffixes added are poly-functional. For example, the ending *s* in English denotes two functions: a) plural, as in *gardens*, 2) genitive, as in *garden’s*.

In addition, the Turkic principle of agglutination, as it also applies to Kazakh, is strikingly regular and consistent. For example, only one plural suffix (+*пар/+*пер) exists to be added to nouns or verbs (in tense or mood formations). As soon as the student has learned a number of root-words and suffixes, he/she will be able to form new words. Without the help of a dictionary he/she will also be able to analyze and understand words and word formations. For example, in the Kazakh word 6accm3Ria the student will recognize -1-aim as a suffix forming abstract nouns comparable to English-ness [-hood or -dom, as in "childlessness," "childhood," "freedom"]. The proceeding suffix +Ch13 stands for "without," 6ac+ the root or base word means "head, mind," therefore 6accbaRbm is to be understood as "state of being without a mind," i.e. "mindlessness."
Suffixes in Kazakh, like in all other Turkic languages, consist either of a closed syllable (see examples given above) or an open syllable, as, e.g., the suffixes for the locative (+da+le/ra+le) and the dative case (+ra+le). Suffixes formed by one vowel or one consonant are rare.

As a rule, Kazakh stems or base words are also mono-syllabic, e.g., 5ac+ “head,” kern- “to come.” Stems with two or more syllables are usually of foreign origin.

0.3 OPPOSITION BETWEEN VERBS AND NOUNS

Kazakh, like all Turkic languages, observes a strict separation between verbal and nominal stems or base words, i.e., all words are classified into two opposite groups: verbs and nouns. The opposition between these two word categories can best be characterized by mathematical signs. As seen above, verbal stems (kern- “to come”) are designated by a minus sign and nominal stems by a plus sign (6ac+ “head”).

In order to maintain the rigid division between nouns and verbs, Kazakh has two sets of suffixes:

a) suffixes which can only be attached to verbal stems (deverbal suffixes);
b) suffixes which can only be added to nominal stems (denominal suffixes).

The deverbal suffixes are divided into:

a) deverbal verb suffixes: -wi/-nu- denoting the passive mood of the verb: 6ac- "to press," 6ac-wn- "to be pressed":
b) deverbal noun suffixes: -ma/-me+ (-pa/-pe+): 6ac- "to press," but 6ac-ma+> 6ac-na + "pressure; printing; press."

Similarly, the denominal suffixes are separated into:

a) denominal noun suffixes, as, e.g., +ma+/+mi+ denoting a person who does something habitually or professionally with the thing or object expressed in the preceding noun: etik "boots," etik+mi "one who makes boots or shoes, shoemaker;"
b) denominal verb suffixes, as, e.g., +пa-/+пe- (also: +тa-/+тe-), expressing the idea of doing (making) something with the preceding noun: ic+ "work," ic+7e- "to work" (literally: to make work).

As the above examples illustrate, in Kazakh, unlike English which can form nouns from verbs ("a find") and verbs from nouns ("to face") without morphological changes, the firmly fixed boundary between verbs and nouns can only be crossed by means of appropriate suffixes.

0.4 VOWEL HARMONY: PALATO-VELAR HARMONY

When adding appropriate suffixes to nominal or verbal stems, certain phonological rules affecting the vowels of the suffixes have to be observed.

Kazakh divides all vowels into:

a) back (velar) vowels: а о y (y) у
b) front (palatal) vowels: е o ᵦ i е n э (>Russ)

The vowel y is considered neutral in regard to the above division when rendering the verbal/noun suffix -y+, as in кел-y "coming," бин-y "knowing" (<бүр- "to know").

According to the Law of Palato-Velar Harmony base stems with a palatal (front) vowel can only have suffixes with front vowels. Likewise base stems containing a velar (back) vowel can only have suffixes containing back vowels. On account of this rule, each suffix has two versions: one with a front vowel, the other with a back vowel. It also follows that Kazakh words (base stems + suffixes) will either contain back or front vowels. If a word has both back and front vowels, like мүнәш "teacher," пахмет "thanks," it is of foreign origin.

On the basis of their vocalism and in agreement with the Law of Palato-Velar Harmony all suffixes in Kazakh can be divided into two groups:

a) suffixes containing the vowel a or e, as, e.g., the plural suffix +пaр+/пep (also: +тaр+/тep): at+ "horse," aт+тар (see 0.5) "horses," but: ic+ "work," ic+тeп "works"
Introduction

b) suffixes containing the vowel ɨ or i, as, e.g., the possessive suffix first
person sing. iar +ɨm +ɨm: arɨm+ɨm "my horse," ɨեi+ "face," ɨстɨm "my
face."

Note 1) The suffix -ɨ+ occupies a special position as already noted above.

Note 2) Some Kazakh speakers will also observe an additional law of
Vowel Harmony, called Labial Harmony. According to this law the suffix
vowel ɨɨ is changed to ɨ/ɨ after a labial vowel (ɨ, ɨ, ɨ, ɵ, e) in the stem.

0.5 CONSONANT ASSIMILATION

Kazakh avoids consonant clusters, wherever possible. They are not tolerated in word
initial position. The phonetic structure of a Kazakh stem or base word is either

a) VC: ɨт "horse," ɨТ "fire," ɨл "to take"

b) CVC: ɨк+ "to come," ɨб+ "to know," ɨб+ "head"
or (rarely)
c) CV: ɨе- "to eat," ɨе- "to say."

Kazakh also tries to avoid consonant clusters, when adding suffixes with the initial
consonants ɨ, ɨ, ศา, ɨ, ɨ, ɨ- to stems with a final consonant. In such cases, Kazakh
assimilates the initial consonant of the suffix to the stem final consonant.

For example, after voiceless consonants (ɨ, ɨ, ɨ, ɨ, ɨ, ɨ) the plural suffix -ɨn+ɨp
changes to -ɨp+ɨp:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kazakh Stem</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ɨт车厢 &quot;horses&quot;</td>
<td>ɨтп</td>
<td>ɨтп</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ɨр &quot;works&quot;</td>
<td>ɨр</td>
<td>ɨр</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ɨк+车厢 &quot;books&quot;</td>
<td>ɨкп</td>
<td>ɨкп</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After voiced consonants (-з, -ж, -л, -м, -н, -ң) the plural suffix is changed to +para +деп:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kazakh Stem</th>
<th>Transliteration</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ɨ +para &quot;years&quot;</td>
<td>ɨп</td>
<td>ɨп</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ɨдеп &quot;lakes&quot;</td>
<td>ɨдеп</td>
<td>ɨдеп</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ɨзеп &quot;rivers&quot;</td>
<td>ɨзеп</td>
<td>ɨзеп</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Similar rules of consonant assimilation exist for all other suffixes with the above-mentioned initial consonants. These rules will be given in the "Grammar Explanation" chapters.

0.6  THE KAZAKH ALPHABET AND RULES OF PRONUNCIATION

0.6.1  General Remarks

0.6.1.1  Script

Until 1929 the Kazakhs used the Arabic script; from 1929 till 1940 a Latin alphabet was used. In 1940 the Kazakhs, like all other Turkic peoples living in the former Soviet Union, had to adopt the Cyrillic script which is still being used today. For the presentation of sounds non-existing in Russian, Kazakh introduced special letter signs, such as i for the palatal i, y for ü, э for ę, y for a short u, э for ę, and r, k, h for consonants special to Kazakh (see 0.6.2).

0.6.1.2. Kazakh Vowels

Kazakh vowels are generally pronounced short. Vowels followed by the consonant ă are pronounced long, e.g.:

\[ \text{ýñ [üy]} \quad \text{"home, house"} \]

The vowel y is considered a semi-consonant. As such it can appear between vowels. It is pronounced like English u followed by a weakly articulated w:

\[ \text{aym3 [au\\uwiz]} \quad \text{"mouth"} \]
\[ \text{tay [ta\\uw]} \quad \text{"mountain"} \]

0.6.2  The Alphabet and Approximate Rules of Pronunciation

a [a]  like a in English but.
ë [ä]  like æ in English apple.
b [b]  like b in English best.
w [w]  like w in English vase.
r [g]  like g in English gate.
r [j]  like g in English garden, but pronounced more backwards. This sound is difficult to approximate. The student is advised to listen carefully to a native speaker’s pronunciation.

Note: F appears only in words containing back vowels.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Like English Sound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CLUD</td>
<td>door.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ED</td>
<td>end.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EYO</td>
<td>yonder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J</td>
<td>journal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZS</td>
<td>words is and was.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IU/YI</td>
<td>represents the vowels u [i] or i [i] followed by # [y].</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>care.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QC</td>
<td>clock, but pronounced further back.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>old.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>mother.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>no.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>the combination of ng in English hunger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>or, but pronounced shorter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>in German.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>past.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>summer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>top.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>see remarks 0.6.1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>English short u.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>in German über.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>father, occurs only in foreign words.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>in German hoch, or ch in Scottish loch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>hat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TS</td>
<td>occurs only in Russian loan words.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>pronounced like ch in English church.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S</td>
<td>sh in English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>occurs only in Russian loan words.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>velar i, like in English a (indefinite article).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>like the i in English bit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>occurs only in initial position of Russian words; pronounced like e in English ecology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YU</td>
<td>pronounced yu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YA</td>
<td>pronounced ya.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
0.7 STRESS

Kazakh employs different stress rules for noun and verb formations. In noun formations [i.e., stem (+plural suffix) + (possessive suffix) + case suffix] the last syllable (=suffix) is stressed:

\[
\text{тәу}+ ("\text{mountain}") + \text{ләр} \quad \text{"mountains"} \\
\text{тәу}+\text{ләр}+\text{ға} \quad \text{"to the mountains"}
\]

As a general rule, in verb formations (i.e., mood and tense) the stress falls on the syllable before the personal ending (see 0.8.2.1) which is unstressed:

\[
\text{кәл-ғәңмің} \quad \text{"I have come"}
\]

If the verb formation contains the negative suffix -\text{-ма-/-ме-}; -\text{-бә-/-бе-}; -\text{-нә-/-не-} (see p. 22), the stress generally moves to the syllable preceding the negative suffix:

\[
\text{кәл-ме-ғәңмің} \quad \text{"I have not come"} \\
\text{қәл-ме!} \quad \text{"don't come"} \\
\text{қәл-менүәз} \quad \text{"please don't come"}
\]

0.8 PARTS OF SPEECH

0.8.1 Declension of Nouns

Kazakh has six cases: nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, locative, and ablative. The cases are formed by adding case suffixes to noun stems (сол+ "word") or derived noun formations (сол+дер+им "my words"). The nominative has no case marker. All case suffixes have initial consonants, therefore rules of consonant assimilation have to be observed. The genitive is used to express definite ownership, e.g., English "my grandfather's garden" is rendered in Kazakh as атам+ның баг+ы ("ather-my-of garden-his). The dative renders direction, expressed in English by the prepositions "to, into." The accusative states the definite direct object. The locative indicates location, rendered in English by the prepositions "in, at, on." The ablative expresses separation (English "from"). Some Kazakh grammarians add to these six cases an instrumentalis, formed with the postpositions бен/мен/пен "with." Although the postposition is written together with the preceding noun, it cannot yet be considered a case suffix because it does not follow the rules of the Palatal-Velar Vowel Harmony (0.4).
0.8.2 Verbs

0.8.2.1 Tenses

Tenses are formed in Kazakh from verbal nouns to which personal endings, either personal pronouns or possessive suffixes have been added.

In tense formations Kazakh emphasizes the physical, mental and emotional position of the speaker in regard to the action. For actions which occurred in the past, Kazakh asks the following questions: Where was the speaker located when the action took place? Was the speaker an eyewitness or did he/she only hear about the action? In each of these situations different forms of past tenses have to be used.

Future tenses indicate the speaker's perception of whether the action will definitely take place or whether its execution is doubtful or uncertain. By means of the particles ay and ая (originally interjections), added to tense formations, Kazakh renders the emotional position of the speaker: regret, pity, satisfaction, etc.:

Кат жамы-ау  "at long last he/she wrote a letter"

0.9 WORD ORDER

The basic order of words in a Kazakh sentence is:

subject (3. person noun subject) object predicate.

The predicate, either noun or verb predicate, stands at the end of the sentence. The predicate always includes the person/subject:

кедин (I saw) you came (lit.: having come-your)
жаксымымн  I am well (lit.: well-I)

Direct and indirect objects precede the predicate. Expressions of time and locality can be placed before the objects, or in their absence before the predicate.
Noun subjects, placed at the beginning of the sentence, are only necessary to identify the third person subject, because Kazakh does not distinguish gender:

қат жазды he, she, it wrote a letter (lit.: letter wrote-he/she/it)

Ахмет қат жазды Ahmet wrote a letter.

0.10 MAIN DIFFERENCES BETWEEN KAZAKH AND ENGLISH

0.10.1 Kazakh has no gender.

0.10.2 Kazakh has neither a definite nor indefinite article.

0.10.3 English modal verbs "can, could, may, might, shall, should, must" do not exist in Kazakh. Each of these words requires a rephrasing in Kazakh. For example, "I must go" is rendered as "my going is necessary":

бәр-уым көрек

0.10.4 Kazakh has no auxiliary verb "to have, to not have." Instead it uses the phrase: "my so-and-so exists (does not exist)"

китаб+ым бар (жок)

0.10.5 Instead of prepositions Kazakh uses postpositions. English: "after school" is rendered as:

мектеп+тен ("school" + ablative case) келүү ("after")

0.10.6 Kazakh has no dependent (subordinated) clauses. Neither does it have subordinating conjunctions. An English dependent clause "when he came" is rendered as "at his coming": кел-тен+ин+де or кел-тен+де. English relative clauses correspond in Kazakh to attributive phrases: жаз-ған адам ... "the man who wrote ..." (lit.: the having written man).
TOPIC 1:
PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

CULTURE NOTE: The Kazakhs

COMPETENCIES:

1. To exchange greetings and inquiries of well-being
2. To introduce and identify oneself
3. To ask for permission to leave/to say goodbye
THE KAZAKHS

In the early seventeenth century Russians first penetrated into the Kazakh steppes. It took nearly two hundred years to complete their conquest, since the Russians were opposed at every step of their advance by the Kazakh nomads, inspired by their brave aqin (oral poets). After the conquest, there were numerous uprisings. One major revolt against Russian rule took place in 1916, when the Kazakhs were joined by the Kirghiz, Uzbeks and all other Turkic peoples of Russian-occupied Central Asia. Each uprising was met with mass killings and deportations. The Soviet regime, established in 1917, not only continued the colonial policies of the Russian Empire but employed even more brutal methods, depriving the Kazakh nomads of their culture and language.

Until 1929, most Kazakhs remained nomadic, although their seasonal movements had been restricted due to land seizures benefitting Russian settlers. Then, in 1930, Stalin enforced his policy of collectivization throughout the Soviet Union. For the Kazakhs this policy meant first sedentarization and then collectivization. The harsh measures taken to separate the Kazakhs from their horses and sheep and to move them into re-education camps, resulted in near-genocide. Within two years the Kazakhs lost over half of their population, their numbers reduced from four million to less than two million. After the great famine of 1932, only small groups of Kazakhs managed to cross with their herds into Xinjiang, where they continued their nomadic way of life.

The persecution continued. Between 1937 and 1938 66,000 Kazakh intellectuals, poets and writers were put to death on Stalin’s orders. Again, during World War II and the years thereafter, Kazakhs perished in large numbers, not only on the battlefields, but also in prison camps and at home from starvation. The suffering of the Kazakh people was matched by equally harsh attacks on the environment. The Soviets’ systematic exploitation of the natural resources of Kazakhstan led to a depletion of land and water resources. Large regions of Kazakhstan, such as the Aral Sea region, have become environmental disaster areas. Without regard for the life or health of the population, several regions in Kazakhstan (Semipalatinsk, Sariarqa) were turned into nuclear testing grounds.

Despite this history of nearly 300 years of continuous deprivation and suffering, the Kazakhs have not succumbed to adversity. On the contrary, they have stood up again and again. On December 16, 1986, now celebrated as their Independence Day, Kazakh
students demonstrated and openly challenged Moscow’s appointment of a Russian to the position of Kazakhstan’s First Secretary of the Communist Party. Although the demonstration was brutally crushed, it nevertheless signalled the beginning of similar expressions of national assertiveness in all the republics of the former Soviet Union, leading to its final break-up.

In the face of severe adversity, the Kazakhs also preserved their most precious cultural trait: the love of poetry, songs and music. There is hardly a Kazakh, man or woman, who does not love to sing and play the *dombira* (a two-stringed lute). Despite all hardships they did not lose their fondness for music. If two Kazakhs meet, they sing and challenge each other on the *dombira*. The ancient tradition of improvising poetry, sung to improvised melodies, is still practiced in poetry-singing contests called *aytis*. These contests are now being revived, with contests for accomplished poets (*aqin*), as well as for young children.

Another notable characteristic of the Kazakhs is their decorum in greetings and terms of address. They have a saying, "in a man’s greetings lies his character." Therefore, anyone who wants to know the Kazakhs well needs to become acquainted with their system of greetings and terms of address.
1. **COMPETENCY:** To exchange greetings and inquiries of well-being

**SITUATION:** Classroom

**ROLES:** PCV and Kazakh (male) teacher

**PCV:** Амансыз ба, агай!

**T:** Амансыз ба, хал-жагдайыңыз қалай?

**PCV:** Жаксы, рахмет.

**VOCABULARY:**
- аман — well, healthy
- амансыз — you are healthy, well
- ба — interrogative particle
- амансыз ба — greetings! (lit.: are you well?)
- агай — respectful address for a male teacher; form of address for a respected elder (male)
- рахмет — thank, thanks
- хал — situation, circumstance
- жагдай — situation
- хал-жагдайыңыз — your situation
- қалай — how
- жаксы — fine, well

**GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:**

**Personal Pronouns:**

*Used independently*

- мен (I)
- сен (you)
- сіз (you sing. polite form)
- ол (he, she, it)
- біз (we)
- сіңдер (you plural form)
- сіздер (you plural polite form)
- олар (they)

*Used as personal endings*

- мен/-мін; -бін/-бін; -пін/-пін
- сен/-сін
- сіз/-сіз
- ол/-оң
- біз/-біз
- сіңдер/-сіңдер
- сіздер/-сіздер
- олар/-олар
Topic 1

Rules for consonant changes in personal endings 1st person singular and plural:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consonant Change</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-мън/-мн</td>
<td>after vowels and л, р, й, й, у, м, н, н</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-бын/-бн</td>
<td>after з, ж</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-пън/-пн</td>
<td>after voiceless consonants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-мъз/-мз</td>
<td>after vowels and л, р, й, у</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-быз/-бз</td>
<td>after з, ж, м, н, н</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-пъз/-пз</td>
<td>after voiceless consonants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Because the person/subject is expressed in the verb or noun predicate through personal endings (see also 0.9), the personal pronouns of the 1st person singular and plural are only used for emphasis:

Мен Болатын
"It's me who is Bolat"

Биэ келдик
"We (not others) came"

When using the personal pronoun 1st person singular/plural for emphasis, it is good practice to make a pause after the pronoun.

Personal endings attached to adjectives or nouns render English phrases in the present tense of "to be," which is not expressed in Kazakh:

Америкалыксыз "you are an American" (lit.: American-you)
Америкаданбэ "<Америка+данбэ> "We are from America" (lit.: America-from we)
Казаклын "I am a Kazakh" (lit.: Kazakh-I)

Because the 3rd person does not have a personal ending, он "he, she, it," олар "they" precedes the noun or adjective:

Ол Америкадан "he is from America" (lit.: he America-from)
Олар жақсы "they are fine" (lit.: they-fine)
2. COMPETENCY: To introduce and identify oneself
SITUATION: Classroom
ROLES: PCV and elderly Kazakh teacher (female)

PCV: Саламатсыз ба, апай!
T: Амансыз ба! Атыңыз кім, бауырым?
PCV: Атым -- Жом, фамилия Шымыт.
T: Қай жерденсіз, шырағым?
PCV: Америкаданмын.

VOCABULARY:
саламат safe, sound; healthy; safety, health
саламатсыз ба greetings! (lit.: are you well?)
апа older sister
апай respectful form of address for an elderly lady; also for a female teacher
ат name (personal name)
кім who
бауыр liver; relative; younger brother
фамилия (>Russ.) family name
кай what, which
жер place
кай жер+den from what place, from where?
шырақ light
шырағ+ым my light, term of endearment: my dear
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Possessive Suffixes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>after noun stems ending in vowels</th>
<th>after noun stems ending in consonants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. +м</td>
<td>+ым/+им</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. +н</td>
<td>+ып/+иц</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. +сы/+си</td>
<td>+ы/+и</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plural</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. +мыз/+миз</td>
<td>+ымыз/+имиз</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. +ныз/+низ</td>
<td>+ыныз/+иниз</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. +ары/+ары;+дры/дери;+тры/тери</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Kazakhs do not ask "what is your name?" but атыныз ким? "who is your name?" Such a phrase is also common among the Mongols.

Questions:

Kazakh maintains the same sentence structure for statements and questions. A question marker (interrogative particle) has to be used if the question does not contain an interrogative pronoun (see p. 26). The form of the question marker is ма/ме (after vowels and н, р, л, у), ба/бе (after м, н, н, з, ж) and па/пе (after voiceless consonants). It is added after the word which is questioned:

Американасыз ба? Are you from America?
but: Американбасыз? > Американбасыз! Are you from America?

Note: The interrogative particle changes to бу/би if preceded by a personal ending.
3. **COMPETENCY:** To ask for permission to leave/to say goodbye

**SITUATION:** Classroom

**ROLES:** PCV and Kazakh teacher

PCV: Агай, бугин уакытыныз бар ма?

T: Экінішке орай, бугин уакытым ете аз.

PCV: Ертеген маган комек берсениз бола ма?

T: Болады. Енді кешіріңіз, кетуім керек еді. Аман-есен болыныз!

PCV: Сау болыныз!

**VOCABULARY:**

- бугін today
- уакыт time
- бар exists
- уакыттыныз бар ма? Do you have time?
- окінішке орай unfortunately
- ете very
- аз little
- ертеген tomorrow
- маган to me (dative case of personal pronoun 1. person singular)
- комек assistance
- бер- to give
- комек берсениз kindly help me (lit.: if you will help me); see p. 51
- бола ма (<болады ма) will it be, i.e., will it be possible?
- болады it will be (possible)
- енді now
- кешір- to forgive
- кешіріңіз please forgive me (imperative)
- кет- to leave
- кет-у+ім my leaving
- керек necessary; is necessary
- еді he, 'he, it was
- кет-у+ім керек еді I must definitely leave
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

With the help of the possessive suffixes learned in Competency 2 (p. 16) we can now render "to have, to have not," a concept which is rephrased in Kazakh as "object + possessive + бар (exists)/ жок (does not exist)," e.g.:

- уақыт+ыңыз бар "your time exists," i.e., "you have time";
- уақыт+ыңыз жож "your time does not exist," i.e., "you have no time";
- кітаб+ыңыз (<кітап) бар "my book exists," i.e., "I have a book."

Another concept for which Kazakh has no single word is "must," which Kazakh renders as "my doing is necessary," e.g.:

- кет-у+ім керек "my leaving is necessary," i.e., "I must go";
- бар-у+ін керек "your going is necessary," i.e., "you must go";
- бер-у+іміз керек "our giving is necessary," i.e., "we must give."

The negation is regularly formed with -ма-/ме- (see p. 22):

- бер-ме-у+ініз керек "your giving is not necessary," i.e., "you must/should not give."

By adding еді ("it was") to the phrases rendering "I must (not), etc." a sense of urgency is expressed:

- кет-(не)-у+ініз керек еді "you definitely must (not) go; you should (not) go"

PROVERB:

Адамдықтан ұлқен ат жок,  
Наннаң ұлқен ас жок.  
There is no greater name than human being,  
There is no better food than bread.
TOPIC 2:
CLASSROOM ORIENTATION

CULTURE NOTE: Terms of Address Among the Kazakhs

COMPETENCIES:
1. To follow simple classroom directions/to respond to instructions and questions
2. To ask to explain a phrase or word
3. To respond to warm-up questions
4. To state reasons for being late or absent
1. **COMPETENCY:** To follow simple classroom directions/to respond to instructions and questions

**SITUATION:** Classroom

**ROLES:** PCV and Kazakh teacher (male)

**T:** Енді, тынданыздар. Мына сөздерді дәнгертлеңізге жазыңыздар.

**PCV:** Агаң, жайлан, асықладай айтыңызмы.

**T:** Жарайды. Жазуды бітірдіңіздер ме?

**PCV:** Жоқ, элі бітірмедік. Агаң, сөздерді және бір рет кайталаңызмы!

**T:** Жақсы, кайталаіын.

**VOCABULARY:**

- тында-: to listen
- ына: this
- сөз: word
- дәнгерт: notebook
- жаз-: to write
- жайлан: slowly, without haste
- асық-: to hurry
- асықладай: without hurrying, without haste
- айт-: to say
- жарайды: good, well, okay
- жаз-у+: writing
- бітір-: to finish
- бітір- дініз+дер: you (all) finished
- бітір-ме-дік: we did not finish
- жоқ: no; it is not (in existence)
- элі: yet
- бір: one
- бір рет: one time
- кайтала-: to repeat
- кайтала- ыын: (1 pers. optative) I will repeat; let me repeat!
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Imperative:
For rendering requests Kazakh has several possibilities:

1) Command-like requests are rendered with the simple imperative form, identical with the stem of the verb, which also corresponds to the English infinitive:

- бөр- "to give,"; give!
- бөр- "to go"; go!

Negated:
- бөр-ма! "do not give!"
- бөр-ма! "do not go!"

This form is to be used in requests directed to a person younger than the speaker.

2) For polite requests the suffix -ини/-ині (after consonants) and -нен/-нін (after vowels) is added to the verb stem:

- көшір-ини (дер)
- кет-ини (дер)
- кет-не-нін

"please forgive me (all of you)"
"please leave (all of you)"
"please do not leave"

Particle шы/-ші:
Added to the above imperative forms, the particle шы/-ші denotes a plea or a request:

- кел-ини!
- кайтала-нышы!

"please do come!"
"please (I beg you) do repeat!"

Negation of the Verb Stem:
The verb stem is negated in Kazakh with:

- ма/-ме- (after vowels and -л, -р, -л, -у)
- ба/-бе- (after -м, -н, -т, -э, -ж)
- па/-пе- (after voiceless consonants)

Examples:
- кет-пе- "not to leave," "do not leave!"
- жаз-ба- "not to write," do not write!"
- бол-ма- "not to be," do not be!"
- көр-ме- "not to see," do not see!"
2. **COMPETENCY:** To ask to explain a phrase or word  
**SITUATION:** Classroom  
**ROLES:** PCV and Kazakh teacher (female)

PCV: Апай, тусинбедим.
T: Непі тусинбедін?  
PCV: “Той күттү болсын!” деген сөйлемнің мағынасы не?  
T: Бул сөйлем жақсы тілекти білірді. Бул сөйлемді досыңыздың тойында айтсамыз болады.
PCV: Рәкмет, апай, енді тусінім.

**VOCABULARY:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Кызмет</th>
<th>Деталы</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>тусин-</td>
<td>(with accusative) to understand something or someone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>не</td>
<td>what</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>той</td>
<td>wedding; feast; celebration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>күт</td>
<td>luck; happiness; good fortune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>күттү</td>
<td>(&lt;күт+ты) lucky, fortunate, happy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бол-</td>
<td>to be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бол-сыйн</td>
<td>(3. pers. optative) may he, she, it be!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сөйлем</td>
<td>phrase, sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мағына</td>
<td>meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сөйлем+нің мағына+сы</td>
<td>the meaning of the phrase (lit.: of the phrase its meaning)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бул</td>
<td>this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тілеқ</td>
<td>wish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>біл-</td>
<td>to know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>біл-дір-</td>
<td>to let know, to express, to inform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>білшіреді</td>
<td>it expresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дос</td>
<td>friend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дос+ының+</td>
<td>at the wedding of your friend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дың  той+ын+да</td>
<td>you may say (lit.: if you say it, it will be alright)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The Accusative Case:

Form:  
+ны/+ні  (after vowels)  
+ды/+ді  (after l, р, м, н, 3, І, у)  
+ты/+ті  (after к, к, т, п, ф, с, ш, ц, х, г, р)

After the 3 person possessive suffix +ы/+і; +сы/+сі the accusative suffix is -ны:
сөз+ні түсінбедім  "I did not understand his word"

Function: The accusative case denotes the direct object. Kazakh differentiates between a
definite and an indefinite direct object. A direct object is definite if:

1) represented by a proper name or a pronoun;
2) preceded by a demonstrative pronoun (see p. 28);
3) if possessive suffixes have been added to it.

Examples:

Ахметті (оны) көрдім  "I saw Ahmet (him)"
Мына сөздерді жазыңызdar  "please write down these words"
Даягерімді бердім  "I gave my notebook"
Нән түсінбедініз?  "What did you not understand?"

If a direct object is not defined in the above way, it is considered indefinite and the
accusative suffix is dropped:

Examples:

Даягер бердім  "I gave a notebook (any kind)"
Нән алдық  "We bought bread (any kind)"
Не көрдініз?  "What did you see," but:
Нәні көрдініз?  "What (in particular) did you see?"
3. **COMPETENCY:** To respond to warm-up questions  
**SITUATION:** Classroom  
**ROLES:** PCV and Kazakh teacher

T: Жоң, кеше ауа райы жаксы болды ма?  
PCV: Жоқ, кеше жанбыр жауды.  
T: Кеше не істедіңіз?  
PCV: Кітап оқыдым, үй тазаладым, кейін базарға бардым.

**VOCABULARY:**
- кеше: yesterday
- ауа: weather, air
- рай: mood; spirit; atmosphere
- ауа райы: weather (lit.: mood of the weather)
- жанбыр: rain
- жау-: to rain; to snow
- жанбыр жауды: it rained (lit.: the rain rained)
- істе-: to do, to work
- кітап: book
- оқы-: to read, to study
- үй: home, house, flat, apartment
- таза: clean, fresh
- таза+ла-: to clean
- кейін: then, afterwards
- базар: market, bazaar

**GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:**

**Simple Past Tense:**

Form: -д (>–т after voiceless consonants) + possessive suffixes (see p. 16), except 1st person plural which has an irregular form +ұқ/ұқ:
Examples:

- бар-(ма)-д+ым "I went (I did not go)," [lit.: (not) having gone-my]
- кёл-(мে)-д+ин "you came (did not come)"
- айт-(па)-д+ын(дар) "you (all) said (did not say)"
- жаз-(ба)-д+ы "he, she, (it), they wrote (did not write)"
- битир-(ме)-д+ик "we finished (did not finish)"
- тында-(ма)-д+ыныз(дар) "you (all) listened (did not listen)"

Function: The simple past tense denotes actions which took place recently and have been eyewitnessed by the speaker:

- битир-(мэ)-д+и "(I saw) they finished (did not finish)"

The simple past tense also renders future actions which the speaker is certain will take place and therefore perceives them as having already taken place:

- кет-т+ик "we will definitely go, let's go!"

The simple past tense of "to be" (едим, etc.) is also used for emphasizing present actions (see p. 44).
4. **COMPETENCY:** To state reasons for being late or absent

**SITUATION:** Classroom

**ROLES:** PCV and Kazakh teacher (male)

PCV: Салеметсіз бе, кешіріңіз, ағай, кеш калдың.

T: Салеметсіз бе, не болды?

PCV: Автобус болмады. Жаяу келдім.

T: Кіріңіз, отырыңыз.

**VOCABULARY:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kazakh</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>кеш</td>
<td>late</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кал-кеш калдың</td>
<td>to remain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>автобус</td>
<td>bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>жаяу</td>
<td>by foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кір-кел-отыр-</td>
<td>to enter, to come, to sit down</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:**

**Interrogative Pronouns:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nom: кім</th>
<th>who?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gen: кім+нің</td>
<td>whose?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat: кім+ге</td>
<td>to whom?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc: кім+ді</td>
<td>whom?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loc: кім+де</td>
<td>at whom?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl: кім+нен</td>
<td>from whom?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ins.: кім+мен</td>
<td>with whom?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Не</th>
<th>what?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Не+нің</td>
<td>of what?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Не+ге</td>
<td>why? (lit.: to what?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Не+ні</td>
<td>what?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Не+де</td>
<td>at what?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Не+ден</td>
<td>from what?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Не+мен</td>
<td>with what?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other interrogative pronouns, formed from the root *қа, are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>қай</th>
<th>which?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>қайдада</td>
<td>where? where to?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қайдан</td>
<td>from where?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қандай (қалайды)</td>
<td>how? what kind of? (attribute)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қашпа</td>
<td>(+ша/+ше equative suffix &quot;like, as&quot;) how much?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қашан</td>
<td>when?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Also note:  (үң-үң) how many?

Examples:

хымсиз  "who are you?"
кайдансыз  "from where are you?"
кайдасыз  "where are you?"
кандайсыз/калаисыз  "how are you?"

Demonstrative Pronouns:

As in English a demonstrative pronoun is a word which points out a particular person, place or thing. It can function as the subject of a sentence or as an attributive. When used as a subject, it is followed by a pause indicated below with --. The following demonstrative pronouns exist:

бул  "this"
булар  "these"
мышану "this"
мышанлар  "these"
ол/сол  "that"
олар/солар  "those"
аны "that"
anлар  "those"

Examples:

бул -- китап, анау -- дептер
мышану -- үйим
бул -- досым
ол -- мугалимим
анау киси мугалимим

"this is a book, that is a notebook"
"this is my home/house"
"this is my friend"
"that (or there) is my teacher"
"that person/gentleman is my teacher"

PROVERB:

Билімді бесіктен
Тесікке дейін ізден.

"Search for knowledge from the cradle to the grave."
TOPIC 3:
CONVERSATION WITH HOST COUNTERPART OR FAMILY

CULTURE NOTE: The Kazakh Family

COMPETENCIES:
1. To ask or answer personal information questions
2. To describe own family
3. To ask about host/counterpart family
4. To express gratitude
The Kazakh Family

In the traditional Kazakh family, the father was the head, surrounded by his many children, married sons and their children, all living together as a family unit in nearby yurts. During the years of Soviet rule, the Kazakh family suffered many changes. Instead of occupying stately yurts, the Kazakhs have had to move into crowded houses of poor quality. The lack of housing, especially in cities and towns, has limited the size of the family. Young people from the countryside move into the cities for education opportunities and better living conditions, leaving behind their parents and grandparents, breaking family ties.

Kazakh newspapers have noted the large number of unmarried Kazakh women who comprise the majority of the over 100,000 young Kazakhs living in factory dormitories and hostels in Alma-Ata. Most of these women came from their villages (aul) to Alma-Ata at the age of seventeen intending to enter universities and institutes, but failed the entrance examinations. Instead of returning to their villages, where life is extremely harsh, they choose to remain in Alma-Ata and work in factories which provide a room or bed. The rules in these dormitories are very strict. The girls are not allowed to receive male guests, and if they marry, they must leave the dormitory and are dismissed from work. The young men they intend to marry are often in the same situation, living in factory-owned dormitories where the same restrictions are enforced. Facing the dilemma of losing a place to live as well as a job, most young people decide to remain single.

Housing for young couples is not available in Alma-Ata. As in other towns and cities, the housing shortage is so severe that even couples who have been married for many years have only a single room to call home. This housing situation has limited the size of the Kazakh urban family, which now usually consists of the parents and two children. There is seldom room for grandparents. Since both parents work, they had, until recently, no choice but to leave their children in kindergartens where the only language of communication was Russian.

In the countryside a family still includes three or sometimes four generations, and the number of children is between five and ten. These rural children have been growing up in a Kazakh environment, while a whole generation of young urban Kazakhs have been raised without knowing much of their mother tongue—although this is now changing. The
number of Kazakh schools and kindergartens in Alma-Ata and other urban centers is increasing, and the emphasis is on the revival of Kazakh traditions.

These traditions include the celebration of holidays. When a child is born a feast called shildexana is held. Forty days after the birth the family invites female guests for the besik salar, marking the day the child is first put in its cradle. On the first day of school the til ashar is celebrated. Together with all other Central Asians, the Kazakhs are again celebrating their traditional New Year (Nauriz) on March 21, after being banned for over seventy years. All Kazakh celebrations feature a dombira player to play and sing Kazakh songs. An aqin (oral poet) might also be present to improvise songs dedicated to the person honored at the feast.
1. **COMPETENCY:** To ask or answer personal information questions  
**SITUATION:** Conversation with host counterpart or family  
**ROLES:** PCV (male) and elderly Kazakh (male or female)

HFM: Карағым, Қазақстанда қашра бولدыйсыз?  
PCV: Келгеніме бір жыл болды.  
HFM: Неше жастасыз?  
PCV: Жырмра екідемін.  
HFM: Уйленгенсіз бе?  
PCV: Жок, элі уйленген жоклын, бойдаклын.

**VOCABULARY:**
- карақ: pupil of the eye  
- карағым: my darling (lit.: pupil of my eye)  
- қанша: how long (lit.: how much) have you been  
- кел-ген+ім+е: (dat. case) toward my having come, i.e.since I came  
- жас: age; young  
- неше: жас+та+сыз: how old are you? (lit.: at how many years of age are you?)  
- жырмра: twenty  
- екі: two  
- жырмра екі: twenty-two  
- уйлен-: to be married (said in reference to a man)  
- елі: yet, still  
- бойдак: bachelor, unmarried (man)

**GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:**

**Distant Past Tense:**
The phrase уйленгенсіз бе? "Are you married?" is rendered in a past tense called "Distant Past Tense" (Бұрышты Өткен Шақ), corresponding to the English present perfect tense "I have learned," etc.
Form:
-ран+/-ген+ (after vowels and voiced consonants) plus personal endings (see p. 13)
-кан+/-жен+ (after voiceless consonants)

Examples:
бар-гаными "I have gone"
исте-генсиз "you have worked"
ол кет-жен "he has left"

Negation. Three forms exist:
1) бар-ма-гаными "I have not gone"
2) бар-ган емессиз "you have not gone"
3) бар-кан жоклын "I have never gone"

Function: The tense in -гаными, etc. renders an action which took place some time ago. The emphasis is not so much on the action itself but on its results which continue into the present. The speaker may or may not have eyewitnessed the action itself. He/she should, however, be certain about its results either as an eyewitness or through obvious evidence.

Note: -ган+/-ген+ is a verbal noun which can also be used as a substantive and attributive, e.g., кел-ген+им+де "at my coming," i.e., when I came; шет елден кел-ген көнаклын "I am a guest who has come from a foreign country." Both usages of -ган+/-ген+ correspond to English dependent clauses, see p. 9.
2. COMPETENCY: To describe own family

SITUATION: Conversation with host counterpart or family

ROLES: PCV and host counterpart

HCP: Уй-ишініз тұрағы айтып беріңізмі!
P.CV: Эке-шешем бар. Бір ағам, бір қарыңдасым бар. Ағам мұғалім. Қарыңдасым дәрігер.

HCP: Эке-шешепіз істейді мі?
P.CV: Жок, олар -- зейнеткер.

VOCABULARY:

іш inside
үй-иші inside of a house; family
турағы about (postposition; see below)
айт-ыші- conversival form of айт- "to say"
айтып беріңізмі please do tell me
әже father
әше mother
әже-шеше parents
қарыңдас younger sister (of a man)
дәрі medicine
dәрігер physician, doctor
зейнеткер retiree

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Postpositions:

In the phrase үй-ишініз тұрағы "about your family" тұрағы is a postposition corresponding to the English preposition "about," but set after the noun which stands in the nominative case. Other postpositions governing the nominative case are:

1) үшін "for": сіз үшін "for you"; оқу үшін келдім "I came to study"
   (lit.: for studying)
2) бойынша "according to": айтуды бойынша "according to his saying"
Note: The instrumentalis (see p. 7) is actually formed by the postposition бен/мен/пен "with," also governing the nominative case:

- аирообуспен → "with the bus, by bus"
- касъккен → "with a spoon"
- сээбен → "with words"

Postpositions with the Dative case:

1) дейин "until, so, up to": 陶шкентге дейин "up to Tashkent" (see p. 70)
2) қарай "towards, in the direction": ол мектепке қарай барды "he went towards the school"

Postpositions with the Ablative case:

1) кейин, сон "after": бир қызғаған кейин "after one week"
   бир жылдан сон "after one year"
   жырғаң+ниң сон (p. 78) "after having walked; after walking"
2) бері "since": жаздан бері "since summer"
3. COMPETENCY: To ask about host/counterpart family
SITUATION: Conversation with host counterpart
ROLES: PCV and host counterpart (male)

PCV: Агай, айтынызшы, балаларыңыз бар ма?
HFM: Екі кызым, бір ұлым бар.
PCV: Ұлыныз қайда тұрады?
HFM: Ұлым Алматыда тұрады. Ол -- құрылысшы. Өзіңіз кім болып істейісіз?
PCV: Мен -- іскер адамымын (бизнесменмін).

VOCABULARY:

бала  child
кыз  daughter; girl
үл  son
түр-  to live
құрылыс  (<құр-шы- to be built) building
құрылысшы  builder
өзіңіз  yourself
кім болып  as what (lit.: as whom)
іс  work
іс+кер  businesslike; efficient; active
адам  man; person
іскер адам  businessman
бизнесмен  (<Engl.) businessman

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Тұрады "he lives" and істейісіз "you work" are verb formations of the Present-Definite Future Tense.

Form:

-ә/-е (after vowels -і) plus personal endings:
  1st and 2nd person as given on p. 13,
  3rd person -дү/-ді
Examples:

- бармайымын
  "I (will) go"
- келесин(дер)
  "you (all) come, will come" (familiar form)
- отырасыз(дар)
  "you (all) sit down, will sit down" (polite form)
- истейді
  "he, she, it (they) work, will work"
- оқыймыз
  "we will work"

Negation:

- бармайымын
  "I do not go, will not go"
- болмайды
  "it will not be"

Question:

- истейді ме?
  "does he work?"
- түнцайдысыпар ма?
  "do you (all) listen?"
- bola ма? болады ма?
  "will it be?"

Function: The Present-Definite Future Tense denotes an action which either takes place in the present or will definitely take place in the future, i.e., the speaker is certain that the action will take place.
Topic 3

4. COMPETENCY: To express gratitude
SITUATION: Conversation with Kazakh host family
ROLES: PCV and Kazakh host

HFMT: Астан тағы алыныз.
PCV: Рахмет, көп алдым.
HFMT: Ендеше мына қымыздан алыныз.
PCV: Оңда жарайды, ішйік. О, қымыз өте тамаша екен.
HFMT: Және бір кесе ішініз.
PCV: Рахмет, жетеді. Дастарханыңызға үлкен рахмет.

VOCABULARY:

ас food
tағы again; more
ал- to take
көп much
ендеше if so; then
қымыз fermented mare's milk
онша there; then; now then
жарарайды that's fine; okay
іш- to drink; to eat
O interjection
tамаша wonderful, splendid
екен indeed (particle)
кесе bowl
жет- to suffice; to reach, attain
dастархан tablecloth on which food is placed; food offered to guests;
hospitality
улкен great, big, large, huge
Optative-Voluntative:
The above suffix -етн in im-etlik "let us drink, we shall drink" belongs to an optative-voluntative mood of which only the 1st person singular/plural exists. For the missing 2nd person the imperative form -ын(ыз)/-ын(ыз) is usually given and the 3rd person is expressed through a suffix which must have belonged to a no longer existing optative form:

Form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sg. 1</th>
<th>Pl. 1</th>
<th>Sg./Pl. 2</th>
<th>Sg./Pl. 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ым/-ый</td>
<td>-ым/-ый</td>
<td>(after consonants)</td>
<td>(after vowels)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ым/-ый</td>
<td>-ым/-ый</td>
<td>(after consonants)</td>
<td>(after vowels)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ым/-ый</td>
<td>-ым/-ый</td>
<td>(after consonants)</td>
<td>(after vowels)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ым/-ый</td>
<td>-ым/-ый</td>
<td>(after consonants)</td>
<td>(after vowels)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples:

- кел-етн "I will (want to) come"
- ийте-ый "I will (want to) work"
- бар-сын "he, she, it may come"
- бер-етн "let us bring, we shall bring"

Negative:

- кет-пы-ый "I will not go, do not want to go"
- бар-ма-сын "he, she, it may not/should not go"

Interrogative:

- им-етн пе? "should we drink?"
- кир-етн бе? "may I come in?"

Note: The optative-voluntative forms listed above can take the emphatic particle шы/шы (see p. 22).

Examples:

- Айжанмен сезелесейн "I want to speak with Ayjan" (see p. 43)
- Конырау согаън "I will call (you on the phone)" (see p. 43)
Topic 3

Function: The optative-voluntative expresses a wish or a proposal to perform an action. When this wish is rendered in the 1st person the form is close in meaning to the present-future tense (see p. 36). When directed to a third person, the wish is rendered as a persuasion, often bordering on an order.

PROVERB:

Көп сөз -- күміс
Аз сөз -- алғын.

"Many words are silver,
Few words are gold."
TOPIC 4:
COMMUNICATION

CULTURE NOTE: Communication in Kazakhstan: The Telephone

COMPETENCIES:
1. To make a phone call to a Kazakh family
2. To ask operator for assistance
3. To leave a message for someone
Communication in Kazakhstan: The Telephone

In Kazakhstan, as in the other former Soviet republics, few people have a telephone in their homes. Many have waited for years to have a telephone installed, even those who are privileged (e.g., war veterans, invalids, and retirees). The telephone lines throughout Kazakhstan are outdated and in disrepair, and as a result, local connections are of very poor quality. Many urban dwellers share party lines with neighbors. The situation is not likely to improve in the near future, though telephone companies from countries such as Turkey, Singapore and South Korea have expressed an interest in installing an efficient telephone network in Kazakhstan.

Public telephone booths on the street are often broken, for they are a favorite target of vandals. One cannot make long-distance calls from public telephone booths on the street. People in villages (aul) must go to the "trunk-calling" offices—sometimes dozens of kilometers away—in order to make telephone calls to neighboring villages.

In towns, long-distance calls can be made on a home telephone by dialing 8 + area code + the party's number. All international long-distance calls are operator-assisted. dialing 07 to reach the international operator, the caller requests an international line, giving number to be called. The operator then calls back when the connection has been made, which may be several hours later or not at all. Long-distance calls are expensive, and the prices are rising steadily.
1. COMPETENCY: To make a phone call to a Kazakh family
   SITUATION: Calling a family
   ROLES: PCV and Kazakh

PCV: Элэу, саламатсыз ба (сәлеметсіз бе)!
K: Саламатсыз ба (сәлеметсіз бе)!
PCV: Кешіріңіз, мен Америкаданмын. Атым Біл.
K: Жаксы, Біл. Кош келдіңіз!
PCV: Мұмкін болса Айжанмен сөйлесейін деп едім.
K: Біл, қарагым, Айжан қазір үйде жоқ еді.
PCV: Ошқай болса кейін және қоңырау сөгайын.
K: Жарайды, айтайдын.

VOCABULARY:

әлэу            hello
кош            well, good
кош келдіңіз    welcome (lit.: you came well)
мұмкін болса    if it is possible
Айжан            personal name (female)
сөйле-с-        to talk, speak with each other
de-            to say
cөйлесейін деп едім I want(ed) (would like) to talk with ... (lit.: I had said: "I will talk with ..."), see p. 46
казір            now
оншайды болса  if it is so
кейін        then, later; after (postposition)
қоңырау            telephone; bell
cок-            to ring (telephone)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:
The above formation деп едім "I had said" renders a past perfect tense, formed by the
converbial form of the verb -ұн/-ін to which the past tense of "to be" has been added.

Past Tense of "To Be":
The past tense of "to be" ("I was, you were") is formed from the defect stem e- "to be," to
which only a few deverbal verb suffixes can be added.
Topic 4

Form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sg. 1</th>
<th>Pl. 1</th>
<th>Sg. 2</th>
<th>Pl. 2</th>
<th>Sg./Pl. 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>едім</td>
<td>едік</td>
<td>едін/едініз</td>
<td>едішер/едінішер</td>
<td>еді</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Negative: The negative suffix -ма-/ме- cannot be added to the defect stem е-. The negative has the following form: емес едім, etc.

Function: The past tense of "to be" is used:

1) to emphasize present actions: Айжан кәзір үйде жок еді (see above)
   "Ayjan is (lit.: was) not at home now"  
   Америкалық Біл едім (p. 47) "I am (lit.: was) Bill from America"  

2) to form compound tenses, such as the past perfect tenses:
   -ым/-ім едім (see above)
   -ған/-ген едім (see p. 47)
2. **COMPETENCY:** To ask operator for assistance  
**SITUATION:** PCV calls the international operator  
**ROLES:** PCV and international operator

PCV: Элэу, саламатсызы ба!  
O: Саламатсыз ба! Сизди тындаң тұрыңыз.  
PCV: Бул халықаралық телефон ба?  
O: Ия, солай.  
PCV: Өтініш, мен Америка мен сөйлесейін деп едім.  
O: жаксы, нөмірі қалай?  
PCV: 206-543-2864. (2-екі, 0-нөл, 6-алты; 5-бес, 4-төрт, 3-үш;  
2-екі, 8-сегіз, 6-алты, 4-төрт)  
O: Алматыдағы телефон нөмірі қалай?  
(6-алты, 5-бес, 4-төрт, 6-алты, 2-екі, 7-жеті)  
O: Күтіңіз.  
PCV: Рахмет.

**VOCABULARY:**  
тындаң тұрыңыз I am listening  
халық people  
халық аралық international (lit.: between people)  
telephone  
іә/ія yes  
солай that is so, that's right  
өтініш request; please  
нөмір number  
telefon нөмірі telephone number  
күт- to wait
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Direct Quotations:
In the above construction Чен Америкамен соилесейин деп едім the underlined part of the sentence is a direct quotation which in Kazakh has to be followed by a form of the verb де- "to say," here used in the past perfect tense. The most frequently used form of де- after a direct quotation is де-н (converbial form) followed by a finite verb (tense form).

Function: Direct quotations are frequently used in Kazakh when relating someone's words or even the speaker's own words, expressing his/her intentions.

If the verb in the direct quotation is given in the optative-voluntative form (sg./pl. 1st and 3rd person), the direct quotation corresponds to an English dependent clause of purpose:

Айланмен (Америкамен) соилесейин деп едім
"I want(ed) to talk with Ayjan (with America)" (lit.: I had said [to myself]: "I will talk with ... ").

Suffix Combination +да+ры/+де+ри:
The suffix +ры/+ри denotes "belonging." If added to the locative case, it forms nouns or adjectives with the meaning of "belonging to a locality; located in":

Алматы+да+ры телефон нөмери "the telephone number in (lit.: which belongs to) Alma-Ata"

үй+де+ри+пер "those (belonging) at home, i.e. the family"
3. **COMPETENCY:** To leave a message for someone
**SITUATION:** Telephone conversation
**ROLES:** PCV and an elderly Kazakh woman (working in an office)

PCV: Элесу, Саламатсыз ба!
K: Саламатсыз ба! (ор: Амансыз ба?)
PCV: Кепиріпіз, мен Америкалық Біл едім.
K: Із, Біл қарағым, тыңдау тұрмын.
PCV: Апай, Талғат ағаймен сейлесейін деп едім.
K: Талғат Талғарға кеткен еді. Ертен келеді.
PCV: Апай, отініш, Талғат ағайға айтынызмы, бейсенбі күні жиналыс болады.
K: Жарайды, қарағым, айтып коямын.

**VOCABULARY:**
- Талғат: personal name (male)
- Талғар: a town near Alma-Ata
- бейсенбі: Thursday
- жиналыс: meeting
- көп-айтып коямын: to put down
- I will definitely (without delay) tell him

**GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:**

**Past Perfect Tense:**
The form кеткен еді (see above) renders a past perfect tense: "he had left (some time ago)."

**Form:**
- ган/-генн
- кан/-кен plus едім, etc. (see p. 44)

**Examples:**
- айт-кан едіпіз "you had said"
- тур-ган едік "we had lived"
Note: For the rules of the initial consonant changes of the suffix -ған/-ғен see p. 33.

Function: The Past Perfect Tense expresses an action or state in the distant past. Unlike the Distant Past Tense in -ғымың (see p. 32), the Past Perfect Tense stresses the completion of an action which the speaker has either eyewitnessed or knows with certainty that it had actually happened. The Past Perfect often refers to an action which took place before another past action.

Verb Compounds: Converbs Plus Descriptive Verbs
Instead of adverbs of manner, Kazakh uses verb compounds in describing how an action proceeds. The first component of the Verb Compound stands in the converbial form of either -(ұ)ң/(i)ң or -а/-е, followed by the second component, a verb denoting movements of the human body: тұр- "to ret up," қой- "to put down," бер- "to give," алы- "to take," кет- "to leave," жүр- "to go, to move," өз- "to go," etc. These verbs describe (therefore: Descriptive Verbs) the way the action expressed in the converbial form is or has been performed, i.e., continuously, quickly, decisively, etc.

Examples:

тында-ң тұрмың*  "I am listening"
айтың қоймың  "I will definitely tell"

*Note: The descriptive verbs өтұр- "to sit," қат- "to lie down," тұр- "to stand, to get up," and жүр- "to go, to move on," form with a preceding converbial form in -(ұ)ң/-(i)ң and -а/-е the Present Continuous Tense (see p. 106).

PROVERB:

Жеті жұрттың тілім біл,  "Learn the languages of seven people,"
Жеті тұрлі білім біл!  "Know seven different skills!"
TOPIC 5: FOOD

CULTURE NOTE: Kazakh dishes

COMPETENCIES:

1. To order food at a restaurant
2. To ask for identity of food items, typical host country foods
3. To express food preferences (likes/dislikes)
Kazakh Dishes

Meat is the basis for the majority of Kazakh dishes, and it is obligatory to serve meat dishes to guests. The abundance of meat on the table is a sign of a host’s generosity. The way Kazakhs prepare meat reflects their heritage. For a nomadic people, the easiest and most economical method of cooking meat is to boil it in huge kettles over open pit fires, and even today preference is always given to boiling meat. Great importance is also placed on the long-term preservation of meat. When livestock is slaughtered a portion of the meat is salted, dried and sometimes smoked. From horse meat, for example, come such delicacies as qazil, shujuk, jaya, jal and qarta.

Among drinks qimiz and shubat are always popular. Qimiz is a lightly sour, astringent drink of fermented mare’s milk with a high Vitamin C content. The Kazakh nomads waited impatiently for the warm spring days when the mares begin to produce milk. The milk was poured into special leather bags (torsiq), which are essential to the fermentation process. Today qimiz is produced industrially, but the Kazakhs prefer the qimiz made in the traditional way. The Kazakhs claim that qimiz is a drink not only for merry making, but also to increase longevity. Information about the healing properties of qimiz and the ways of preparing it are handed down from generation to generation.

Shubat is fermented camel’s milk with a preparation process much like that for qimiz. It is of snow-white color, thicker and fatter than qimiz. Both drinks are said to cure tuberculosis. In addition, shubat is known for its capacity to clear up gastric and intestinal problems.

Always prepared for special guests, the most famous Kazakh dish is besbarmaq (lit.: "five fingers"). This dish is made by boiling mutton, horse meat or beef in a broth which is later served in large bowls. The meat itself is thinly sliced and accompanied by square noodles and rings of onions. For formal affairs and celebrations besbarmaq is served together with the boiled head of a sheep or lamb, which is ritually placed in front of the honored or oldest guest (see p. 89).
1. **COMPETENCY:** To order food at a restaurant  
**SITUATION:** Restaurant  
**ROLES:** PCVs and Kazakh waiter

W: Қош келдіңіздер! Қандай тагам қалайсыздар?  
PCV(1): Қандай тамагыңыз бар?  
W: Бүгін бесбармак, мәңті, қазы, карта бар.  
PCV(2): Ішүгө қандай сусыңыз бар?  
W: Қымыз, шұбат, шәй бар.  
PCV(1): Онда бізге қазы, карта, екі бесбармак және қымыз берсеңіз.  
W: Жарайды.

**VOCABULARY:**

- тагам: food; dish; meal  
- кана-: to like  
- тамак: food; dish; meal  
- бесбармак: national Kazakh dish (see p. 50)  
- мәңті: dumplings  
- қазы: sausage made of horsemeat  
- карта: horsemeat dish  
- сусың: drink; beverage  
- шұбат: fermented camel’s milk  
- шәй: tea

**GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:**

**Conditional Form: Polite Requests**

In Topic 1 (p. 17) the following phrase was introduced: Ертен маган кемек берсеңіз бола ма (=болады ма)? "Will you kindly help me tomorrow?" (lit.: if you help me tomorrow, will it be all right?). Kazakh uses the conditional form with or without a following conclusion to render polite requests:

қымыз берсеңіз "please give us qimiz" (lit.: if you give (us) qimiz)
Topic 5

Form:
-ca/-ce plus possessive suffixes (see p. 16), except 1st person plural which has the form +к.

Examples:
Sg. 1  алт-са+м  "if I say"
Sg. 2  кал-са+и(ыз)  "if you stay"
Sg./Pl. 3 бар-са  "if he, she, it (they) go"
Pl. 1  иш-са+к  "if we write"

Negative:  алт-па-сам  "if I do not say"
бер-ме-сек  "if we do not give"

Note  When rendering polite requests, the particle шы/шы (see p. 22) can be added to the conditional form:
сурасамшы  "please allow me to ask" (lit.: if I ask)
2. COMPETENCY: To ask for identity of food items, typical host country foods

SITUATION: Food store

ROLES: PCV and sales lady (younger than PCV)

PCV: Кешіріңіз, қарыңдас, бул ненін еті?
SL: Мынау -- қойдың еті, анау -- малдың еті, аң мынау жылқының еті.
PCV: Бесбармакқа қай ет дурыс болады?
SL: Жылқының етің алыңыз.
PCV: Бесбармакқа және не керек?
SL: Үн, жұмыртқа, пияз керек болды.
PCV: Рахмет, қарыңдасым.

VOCABULARY:
не+нің genitive of не "what"
et
қой sheep
mал cattle
мал(дың) еті beef
жылқы horse; horses (collectively)
дурыс true; right; correct
үн flour
жұмыртқа egg
пияз onion

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Expressing Definite and Indefinite Ownership: The Genitive Case

In the above dialogue the expressions қойдың еті, малдың еті, жылқының еті are rendered in a construction denoting definite ownership. In Kazakh definite ownership is expressed by adding to the possessor noun the genitive case and to the "owned" noun the 3rd person possessive suffix (see p. 16).
Topic 5

Form:

+нын/+нин (after vowels and after m, n, n)
+дын/+дин (after з, ж, р, л, щ, and u)
+тын/+тин (after voiceless consonants)

Examples: Definite Ownership

ағышас+тын кітаб+ы "the book of the younger sister"
эке+м+нин үй+и "the house of my father"
бул не+нин ет+и "the meat of this one"
онын бир қило+си (p. 84) "one kilo of that"

If the owner is definite, as in the examples given above, the genitive case suffix has to be used. The owner noun is definite if:

1) preceded by a demonstrative pronoun;
2) represented by a pronoun or personal name;
3) a possessive suffix has been added to it; or
4) it has been singled out in any other way, e.g., pointing to it, as in the above dialogue:

Мынау -- кой+дын ет+и. "This (one) -- is sheep's meat (mutton)."

Examples: Indefinite Ownership

телефон номір+и (p. 45) "telephone number"
Бейбитшілік тоб+ы (p. 100) "Peace Corps"
базар экономика+сы (p. 103) "market economy"
"Азия Дауыс+ы" (p. 112) "Voice of Asia"
бейсенбі күн+и (p. 47) "Thursday"

If the owner is indefinite or no specific ownership is involved, but merely a relationship between two nouns is expressed, the genitive case suffix is dropped, however, the 3rd person possessive suffix of the "owned" noun has to be kept.

Note: In a few cases the 3rd person possessive suffix of the possessed (owned) noun has also been dropped:

конак ыл hotel (lit.: guest house)
жол ақы (p. 65) ticket (lit.: road payment)
3. **COMPETENCY:** To express food preferences (likes/dislikes)

**SITUATION:** In a Kazakh home

**ROLES:** PCV and Kazakh host counterpart

**PCV:** Айтынышы, эдетте казактар қандай тамакты үнатады?

**H:** Қазактар эдетте етін де жейді ме?

**PCV:** Олар шошқа етін де жейді м?е?

**H:** О, жоқ, жоқ, біз епкапшан шошқа етін жемейміз!

**PCV:** Сіздер қөкөнісқе қалай қарайсыздар?

**H:** Біз сарымсак, помидор, сәбіз, пиязды үнатамыз.

**VOCABULARY:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ک‌دی</th>
<th>Habit; custom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>әдет</td>
<td>Customary; usually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>әдет+і</td>
<td>To please</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>үнат</td>
<td>To like (lit.: to make please)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>үнат-</td>
<td>With meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шошқа</td>
<td>Pig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>да/де; та/те</td>
<td>Also (emphatic particle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>же-</td>
<td>To eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>еш</td>
<td>Nothing, no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>епкапшан</td>
<td>Never</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>көкөніс</td>
<td>Vegetable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қарап</td>
<td>To look at, to regard (with the dative case)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сарымсак</td>
<td>Garlic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>помидор</td>
<td>Tomato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сәбіз</td>
<td>Carrot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:**

**Expressions for "to like," "to dislike," etc.:**

1) The above dialogue introduces the verb үнат- "to like." Note that the direct object of үнат- or үнат- "to dislike" is considered definite and takes the accusative case suffix.

The same rule applies to similar expressions given below:
Topic 5

Examples:
жаксы өр-  "to like, to love"
жек өр-  "to dislike, to hate"

Examples:
окуды жаксы көрөмөн         "I like (love) to read"
Казактар шошкага өр  жек өрөдө       "the Kazakhs dislike (hate) pork"

3)  қала-  "to choose, to prefer, to like"

Examples:
қандаят  тағамбы (ы) қалаысыздар (р. 51)  "what kind of food to you like (prefer)"
қымбызды қалаысыз ба?        "do you like (prefer) qimiz?"

Suffix +лы/+лі "provided with":
Form:
+лы/+лі       (after vowels and p, b and y)
+ды/+ді       (after ә, ж, ә, м, н and т)
+ты/+ті       (after voiceless consonants)

Function: The suffix +лы/+лі forms adjectives with the meaning "provided with the quality or object expressed in the preceding noun," as, e.g., in өр+ті тамактар (see above) "dishes with meat."

cүрөт+(<cүрөт "picture")ті кітап (р. 92)  "book without pictures"
қадір+(<қадір "respect")лі көнәктәр (р. 94)  "respected guests"

Note: The suffix which renders the opposite meaning is +сыз/+сіз "without":
қаймақсыз өші (р. 94)        "tea without cream"

PROVERB:
Конакты сообен тойгыза алмаисыз.  "You cannot feed a guest with words."
TOPIC 6:  
MONEY

CULTURE NOTE:  
Current Economic Situation in Kazakhstan

COMPETENCIES:
1. To ask information on local currency
2. To inquire about living expenses
Current Economic Situation in Kazakhstan

In September 1991 the parliament of Kazakhstan issued a law on the privatization of state property, which aims to return to the people at least part of the wealth produced by them. The law is being implemented step by step. First, small enterprises of trade, communal services, transport, construction and agriculture are being transferred to private ownership. After sufficient experience in the mechanics of the market economy has been gained, Kazakhstan will then privatize its larger industrial and trade complexes.

The transfer of state property into the hands of the people is being carried out through a system of coupons. Based on their work record and other factors, individual citizens receive an amount of coupons which can be used to purchase state-owned small businesses at auctions. Larger state enterprises will be privatized through leasing and the establishment of joint stock companies.

Of great significance is the transfer of ownership in housing. For every citizen of the Republic a certain number of housing coupons are being deposited into special bank accounts. An assigned number of coupons will be sufficient to transfer ownership of apartments to their present tenants. Home ownership will be a major test for the implementation of a market economy in Kazakhstan.

Not every reform measure has been popular with all citizens in Kazakhstan, but there is no thought of going back to the old, centralized economy. Most people understand that in the long run a stable economy can only be achieved through private ownership.

Now every citizen is responsible for his/her own welfare and living standards. The state encourages competition and the full realization of the rights of individuals. Tax reforms, including tax inspection services, are being implemented, and monopolistic activities are being curbed. Unlike other republics of the former Soviet Union, Kazakhstan is not requesting aid in the form of capital and food from foreign countries. It considers such assistance both immoral and ineffective. Rather, Kazakhstan invites constructive and mutually beneficial economic assistance—not charitable support—from other countries, including the United States.
1. COMPETENCY: To ask information on local currency
SITUATION: At the Kazakh State Bank in Alma-Ata
ROLES: PCV and bank employee

PCV: Айтынызмы, қазір сіздер қандай ақша колданасыздар?
BE: Біз эзірше бурынғы совет ақшасын колданамыз.
PCV: Қазақстандың өз ақшасы болады ма?
BE: Егер көрші мемлекеттер -- Ресей, Қыргызстан, Өзбекстан және басқалар өз ақшасын шығарса біздің де өз валютаныңыз болады.

VOCABULARY:
қазір now
ақша money
cолдан- to use (<қол arm, hand)
эзірше for now
бұрынғы former
өз own; self (with possessive suffixes)
егер if (conjunction)
мемлекет state, country
басқа other
шығар- to turn out; to produce

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Declension of Personal Pronouns:
The dialogue above gives the genitive case біздің (<біз "we") "our" (lit.: ours), used often to stress the notion of possession. The following noun usually takes the possessive suffix +ы/ыз/+(i)міз, but it is also acceptable to drop it:

*Examples:*

біздің өз валютаныңыз "our own (hard) currency"

*but:*

біздің ауылыдан (p. 82) "from our village"

біздің дастарханың (p. 90) "from our table"
In the same way, the genitive case of the other personal pronouns is used for emphasizing possession:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men:</td>
<td>Біз:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom.:</td>
<td>біз &quot;we&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.:</td>
<td>бізлін</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.:</td>
<td>бізге</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.:</td>
<td>бізді</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loc.:</td>
<td>бізде</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.:</td>
<td>бізден</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inst.:</td>
<td>бізден</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"my name"  "your speciality"
2. **COMPETENCY:** To inquire about living expenses

**SITUATION:** At a Kazakh's apartment

**ROLES:** PCV and a Kazakh university professor

**PCV:** Сиз қайда істейсіз?

**KUP:** Университетте мүгілім болып істеймін.

**PCV:** Ғапу етініз, айлығыңыз қанша?

**KUP:** Бір айық жалақым еki мың жеті жүз сом (2700 с).

**PCV:** Пәтерге канша телейсіз?

**KUP:** Пәтер ақсысы елу (50) сом.

**PCV:** Телефон мен шам үшін бөлек телейсіз бе?

**KUP:** Іә, олар үшін косымша ақы телеймін.

**VOCABULARY:**

- университет: university
- ғапу ет-: to excuse; to forgive; to apologize
- ай: month
- айлық: monthly; monthly wages
- жалақы: salary; wages
- мың: thousand
- жүз: hundred
- пәтер: (<Russ.) apartment
- шам: electricity; candle; lamp
- бөлек: apart; separately
- косымша: additional

**GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:**

Conjunctions ғен/мен/пен and және "and":

**Forms of ғен:**

- ғен (after ж and э)
- мен (after vowels and р, л, й, м, н, н and й)
- пен (after ш, к, в, б, г and д)
Function: The conjunction бен/мен/пен is only used to combine two nouns, as in the above phrase:

Телефон мен шам  
"Telephone and light"

Other examples:

Асан мен Сара  
"Asan and Sara"

эже мен бала  
"mother and child"

кагаз бен  
"paper and pencil"

шапан мен такия (p. 96)  
"long coat and scull cap"

In a numeration the third and all following nouns are connected with жэне "and":

Онда биэге  
"Please give us then qazı, qarta, two besbarmaq and küniż."

The conjunction жэне also combines verbal nouns and all other words:

Example:

жазу жэне китап оку  
"to write and read books"

PROVERB:

Издеген табады,  
"Those who search will find,

Сураған алады.  
"Those who ask will receive."
TOPIC 7: TRANSPORTATION

CULTURE NOTE: Transportation in Kazakhstan

COMPETENCIES:

1. To locate means of transportation
2. To ask for destination and distance of travel
3. To purchase tickets at the railway station
4. To hire a taxi
Transportation in Kazakhstan

Nearly everyone in Kazakhstan uses public transportation, although there are still many villages (aul) not connected by bus routes. Even the few who own cars often use buses because of the lack of fuel or spare parts.

Alma-Ata has no subway service, though one is under construction. The capital has buses, trolleys, trams and taxis. Eleven-seat minibuses are also occasionally available on the streets. Ticket prices for all types of public transportation have risen dramatically in the past year. Because of the high prices not everyone is able to take taxis. Thrifty city residents buy universal monthly tickets for the buses, trolleys and trams.

Alma-Ata has over 200 bus lines, more than 20 trolley lines and over 10 tram lines. They serve major sections of the city, as well as the surrounding area. Buses also connect towns in rural areas, but because of the vast territory of Kazakhstan, most people prefer to use trains or planes, which have also become fairly expensive. Buses, trolleys and trams are usually crowded, with little space to stand or breathe. Upon entering the bus, trolley or tram, passengers must validate their tickets at special punching machines (often out of order) located on the walls between the windows.

Though expensive, taxi cabs are convenient at night when other transportation lines are shut down, which nowadays may be as early as 10:00 pm. When ordering a taxi by telephone, it is best to call ahead of time, since it may take several hours before it arrives. It is also possible to stop a passing taxi on the street. The fare should be agreed upon before the trip begins. Realizing that the Volunteer is a foreigner, a taxi driver will try to negotiate a fare in hard currency. Do not be surprised if the taxi driver stops along the way until he has a cab full of other passengers; he will not feel it necessary to ask your permission.
1. COMPETENCY: To locate means of transportation
SITUATION: At the bus stop
ROLES: PCV and cashier at the bus stop

PCV: Мен Медеуге бармакшы едим.  
C: Медеуге бешинші нешесе алтыншы автобуспен барсаныз болады.

PCV: Кайсысы тезірек жүреді?  
C: Бешінші автобус 25 (жырма бес) минутте жеткізеді.

PCV: Жолакы қанша сом болады?  
C: Бір бағытқа жолакы екі сом болады.

PCV: Бірінші автобус сағат нешеде кетеді (жүреді)?  
C: Алғашқы автобус танертен сағат жетідеге (7:00) кетеді (жүреді).

VOCABULARY:
Медеу — a recreation center in the mountains surrounding Alma-Ata
бешінші — fifth
алтыншы — sixth
кайсысы — which of the mentioned ones
tез — fast
tезірек — faster
жүр- — to go; to run
минет — minute
жеткіз- — to arrive
жолакы — ticket (lit.: road payment)
багыт — direction
бір — one
бір+інші — first
ең — two
сағат — time; hour
сағат нешеде — at what time
кет- — to leave
алғашқы — first
tан — dawn
tанертен — early in the morning
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Intentional Future Tense:

1) Past Intentional Future Tense:
The above phrase бармаман салпам ипам renders a past intentional future tense: "I intended to go, I wanted to go." This tense is frequently used in polite speech to express an indirect request: "I wanted to do something (but could not), would you please help me." A similar idea is expressed with the optative form of -(а)лыни/-лын in a direct quotation followed by деп едим (see p. 46).

Form:

-мак+шы едим, -мек+шы едим, etc.
"I was with the habit/intention of doing something"

Variations:

-мак+шы/-мек+шы едим, etc. (after vowels and p, t, d and y)
-бак+шы/-бек+шы едим, etc. (after m, n, h, z and ж)
-пак+шы/-пек+шы едим, etc. (after voiceless consonants)

Negative:

кел-мекшы емес едим
"I did not intend to come"

бар-макшы емес едим
"you did not intend to go"

Function: The past intentional future expresses an action which was intended to be executed but for some reason the intention was not carried out.

2) Present Intentional Future Tenses:
The present intentional future tense has two forms:

a) -мак/-mek plus personal endings (see p. 13)

кел-мекшін
"I intend to come, I will definitely come"

жаз-максын
"you intend to write, you will write"
b) -мы/-мекші plus personal endings (see p. 13)

ол жүр-мекші  "he, she, it intends to move, will definitely move"
бол-мекписыва  "you intend to be, will definitely be"

Negative:

бармак емеспін, etc.  "I did not intend to go"
келмеск емеспін, etc.  "you did not intend to come"

Function: The present intentional future tenses relate an action which will definitely be executed. The speaker has no doubt that the action will be carried out.
Topic 7

2. **COMPETENCY:** To ask for destination and distance of travel

**SITUATION:** At the bus station

**ROLES:** PCV and employee at the information desk

---

**PCV:** Айтынызмы, осы арадан (осы жерден) Бишкекке дейин неше шакырым?

**TS:** Шамамен уш жуз (300) шакырым.

**PCV:** Ол жерге неше сагатта жетуге болады?

**TS:** Автобус пен шамамен төрт сагатта жетесиз, бірақ әр күні танертіп еki-ak автобус болады.

**PCV:** Быкыласыңызға ракмет.

---

**VOCABULARY:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Казак</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>осы</td>
<td>this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ара</td>
<td>interval (space or time)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>осы арадан</td>
<td>from this place, from here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>осы жерден</td>
<td>from this place, from here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Бишкек</td>
<td>capital of Kirghizistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дейин</td>
<td>until (postposition, with dative case)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шакырым</td>
<td>kilometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шама</td>
<td>opportunity; possibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шама+мен</td>
<td>approximately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бірақ</td>
<td>but</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>әр күні</td>
<td>daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>еки-ак</td>
<td>only two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>быйылас</td>
<td>attention, consideration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Dative Case:
The above text mentions several nouns in the dative case Бишкек+ке, жер+ге, ыкыласыныз+га. The dative case suffix has the following forms:

+га/+ге: after vowels and after з, ж, л, р, й, м, н, ы, у
+ка/+ке: after voiceless consonants
+a/+e: after possessive suffix singular 1st, 2nd person
+на/+не: after possessive suffix 3rd person

Examples:

апай+га for, to the lady teacher
Казакстан+га to (for) Kazakhstan
автобус+ка to the bus
карагым+а to (for) my darling
сеэп+е to (for) your word
ата+сы+на to (for) his father

Function: The dative case renders the indirect object. It denotes direction, expressed in English by the prepositions "to, toward, for":

Examples:

Бул кітапты сізге жаздым. "I wrote this book for you"
Окуға келді. "He came to study (for studying)."

Special usages: The dative case of the verbal noun +у, followed by болады "it is, will be" (present-future tense), renders: "it is possible to" (one can ...):

ол жерге неше сағатта жету+ге болады? "in how many hours can one (=I) reach that place?"
автобуспен бару+га болады "it is possible to go (=one, i.e., you can go) by bus"

The same construction used as a question renders "one may":

кіру+ге болады ма (>бола ма)? "May one enter? May I enter?"

Note: The above impersonal constructions indirectly imply the person.
3. **COMPETENCY:** To purchase tickets at the railway station  
**SITUATION:** Ticket office at the railway station  
**ROLES:** PCV and employee at ticket office

PCV: Тəшкентге дейін жолакы (билет) қанша турады?  
TS: Баруға жұз елу (150) сом (турады).  
PCV: Барып келуғе ше?  
TS: Үш жұз жырыма (320) сом. Неше билет аласыз?  
PCV: Маган барып келуғе екі билет берсіңіз.  
TS: Пойыз бірінші жолдан жүреді.  
PCV: Рахмет, сау болыңыз.

**VOCABULARY:**
- Təшкент  
- билет  
- қанша турады  
- барып кел-у  
- ше  
- маган  
- пойыз  
- жол

**GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:**
Канша and Неше:
The above dialogue gives good examples for the use of қанша "how much?" and неше "how many?" As a general rule, қанша asks for the total of a sum, неше asks for that which is still to be counted.

*Examples:*
- жолакы қанша турады?  
  "how much does a ticket cost?"
- нәзәрғе қанша төлөксіз? (p.61)  
  "how much do you pay for the apartment?"

*but:*
- неше билет аласыз?  
  "how many tickets will you buy?"
- неше жастансыз? (p. 32)  
  "how old are you?"
- сағат нешеде? (p. 65)  
  "at what time, when?"
Singular and Plural:
Unlike English, the singular of nouns is used if the plural is already expressed by an attribute, i.e., attributes such as numerals, numerative words, or words expressing an unspecified quantity.

**Examples:**

- екі билет  
  "two tickets"
- үш жұз жиырма сом  
  "320 rubles"
- қоп адам  
  "many people"

Likewise the plural suffix +лар/+лер (after vowels and -r, -я, y), +дар/+дер, +тар/+тер (see p. 4) is not used to mark the 3rd. person plural in verb or noun predicates because the plural is already expressed in the subject noun.

**Examples:**

- мұғалімдер келді  
  "the teachers came"
- олар Қазак  
  "they are Kazakhs"
4. COMPETENCY: To hire a taxi  
SITUATION: At a street in Alma-Ata  
ROLES: PCV and taxi driver  

TD: Жол болсың! Қайға барасыз?  
PCV: Мен Көк Базарға бармакшы өдім.  
TD: Ол біраз алыс әрекет.  
PCV: Ал, валютамен тәлесеміш?  
TD: Уш долларға алып барымын.  
PCV: Жарайды, кеттік.

VOCABULARY:  
жол болсың!  
Көк Базар  
біраз  
алыс  
валюта  
алып бар-  
good luck (lit.: may your road be blessed, said to someone who is going or travelling somewhere)  
"Green Bazaar," name of a market in Alma-Ata  
a little  
distant, distance  
hard currency  
to take

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Additional Usages of the Conditional Tense:  
In addition to expressing polite requests (see p. 52), the conditional is used without a following conclusion to render wishes, as in the above phrase:

тәлесеміші lit.: what if I pay, i.e., "I would like to pay"
also: Алматыға барсым lit.: if I go, i.e., "I wish to go to Almaty."

Instead of the optative-voluntative (see p. 39) the conditional can also be used in rendering a wish, desire expressed in a direct quotation:

Қазақстанда шағын бизнес құруға қомектесе ал едік. (p. 103)  
"We would like (lit.: we said: we wish to help ...) to help establishing small businesses in Kazakhstan."
Followed by "it will be, i.e., it is possible," the conditional renders possibility:

"you can go by bus" (lit.: if you go by bus it will be possible)

cf. also p. 23: Бул сөйлемді досыңыздың тойында айтсаңыз болады.

Note: Instead of the above construction frequently the construction:+y+га(+ге) болады is used, see p. 69.

PROVERB:

"Mountains don't meet mountains, (but) humans meet humans."
TOPIC 8:
DIRECTIONS

CULTURE NOTE: Alma-Ata

COMPETENCIES:
1. To ask for and give location of buildings
2. To ask for and give directions to a place
Alma-Ata (Almati)

Alma-Ata (in Kazakh: Almaty), the largest city and capital of Kazakhstan, is located 750 to 1100 meters above sea level in the foothills of the Alatau mountains in southeastern Kazakhstan. The city and its environs have a Continental climate, with temperatures varying greatly throughout the year. The summer season lasts from May to September with an average temperature of 22°C in July. The winters are cold with an average of -8°C in January. Alma-Ata receives almost the same amount of rain as Moscow.

The city has airline connections to all major cities in the former Soviet Union. A recently established Kazakh airline and a Turkish airline now provide service between Alma-Ata and Istanbul. Other direct connections with Western European cities will soon be in place. A railroad now connects Alma-Ata with Urumchi, the capital of Xinjiang, People’s Republic of China. This railroad will eventually extend to Turkey and Europe through the use of already existing lines and the laying of new tracks.

Surrounded on three sides by snow-capped mountains, Alma-Ata has a strikingly beautiful natural setting. The city layout and the architecture of its museums, hotels and government buildings are quite impressive. Tree-lined avenues lead to parks or squares with fountains set within bright flower beds. But like other urban centers in the former Soviet Union, Alma-Ata suffers from pollution which is particularly severe during the winter. The capital city has numerous industrial plants pouring large amounts of pollutants into the air. During the 1970s one could still enjoy the beautiful panorama of Alma-Ata from the top of Kök Töbe (“Green Hill”), located at the outskirts of the city. For many years now the view has been marred by polluted air which has made the nearby majestic mountains invisible. Pollution and other related problems have also affected the quality of the famous Alma-Ata apples which gave the city its name: Almaty "city of apples." Once widely available, this large and flavorful fruit has become rare and expensive.

In 1992 there have been a number of significant changes in Alma-Ata. Streets, places and buildings, which with a few exceptions had Russian names like Lenin-Square or Dzerzhinsky Street, have all been re-christened with Kazakh names. Streets with the names of Russian/Socialist "celebrities" are being renamed honoring outstanding Kazakhs who served the Kazakh people. Similar changes are now taking place throughout the Republic of Kazakhstan as historical Kazakh names of regions and towns are revived.
1. COMPETENCY: To ask for and give location of buildings
SITUATION: At a street
ROLES: PCV and an elderly Kazakh man

PCV: Ағай, маган жол көрсетіп жіберіңіз! (Agay, margan jol koresetip ziberiniz!)
K: Қайдас барасыз? (Qaidasa barasyz?)
PCV: “Алатау” конак үйіне барайын деп едім. (“Alatau” konak yyine barayyn dep dim.)
K: “Алатау” конак үйіне 5- (бес-) ішіні автомобиль баруға болады.
PCV: Автобус аялдамасы кайда? (Autobus ayldamasy kaida?)
K: Көшпен арғы бетінде. (Koshpen arga betinde.)
PCV: Рахмет, ағай. (Rahmet, agay.)

VOCABULARY:

қорсет- to show
жібер- to send, to send away
қорсетіп жібер- to show quickly, without any trouble
конак guest
конак үйі hotel (lit.: guest house)
Алатау name of a mountain range, here: name of a hotel
аялда- to wait, to delay, to stop
аялда-ма stop (bus, tramway, etc.)
көше street
арғы opposite
бет side

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Basic Function of Converbial Forms in -(ы)п/-iп and -a/-e/-й:
The above converbial forms were introduced on page 48. Their function in verb compounds (converbs plus descriptive verbs) was briefly explained. Here some rules of their basic functions will be given:

1) Converbs are incomplete, i.e., infinite verbal forms. They do not express person, number and tense.
2) Because they lack the above information, they have to be used in conjunction with a following complete or finite verb, as, e.g., келдим, барды, келгенси, барган едик, etc.

3) The converbial form in -(ы)n/(i)n renders an action which has been or will be completed before the action of the following verb.

*Examples:*

упи долларга алып барымын (p. 72)
lit.: I will take (you) and (then) go for three dollars, i.e., "I will take you along for three dollars."

"We would like (wanted) to meet with the Deputy Prime Minister and (then) talk with (him)."

In most verb compounds -(ы)n/(i)n basically carries the same meaning, although the descriptive verbs (see p. 48) add certain aspects of the execution of the action expressed in the converbial form.

*For example:*

маган жол көрсетиң жүбересіз (p. 76)
lit.: you will (can) show the road and (then) quickly send (me) off, i.e., "can you show me the road without much trouble?"

4) The converbial form in -a/-e (after vowels -э) expresses an action which takes place simultaneously with the action rendered in the following verb. It also states the direction (intention) toward an action:

оган күле (күл to smile, to laugh) қарақы "he looked at him smilingly"
жаза бағылды "he started to write."

The meaning of direction toward an action is also expressed in the verb compound consisting of -a/-e/-э followed by al- "to take, to get something successfully," functioning here as a descriptive verb in the meaning of "to be able to":

оки алды "he is able to read"
бара алмасың (p.112) "I am unable to go" (I cannot go).
Topic 8

2. COMPETENCY: To ask for and give directions to a place
SITUATION: At a street
ROLES: PCV and elderly Kazakh woman

PCV: Апай, поштага қалай баруға бөлөгүңүңү айтпай жазырышы!
K: Төк жөрө берипсиз, кейин он жактағы бирінші көшеге бұрылысыз. Шамасы жарты шакырым жүргенден сон солға бұрылысыз. Поштага көшенің сол жақ бұрышында.
PCV: Көп рахмет сізге, апай.

VOCABULARY:
посыла - post office
була-тын+ы+н - being possible (accusative case)
тике - straight
он - right
жак - side
жак+та+гы - which is at the side
бурыл- - to turn to (dative case)
жарты - half
сол - left
бурыш - corner

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:
The above text gives further examples of verb compounds (converb plus descriptive verb):

алтыйн жазырышы! "please tell me quickly, i.e., without much trouble!"
lit.: please tell me and (then) send (me) off.

• As a rule the verb compound -(ы)п/-(и)п жазыры "to send off" renders an action which is done quickly without much trouble.

төк жөрө берипсиз "please continue to go straight ahead"

• The combination -а/-а/-а and беп- "to give" renders the continuation of an action.
In the sentence given in the above dialogue, the underlined formation contains the verb compound -a/-e/-и тип- "to stand, to get up" denoting a continuous, ongoing or habitual action. In the latter meaning the compound has been used as a habitual participle formed with -ган/-ген (see p. 33): -а турган/-е турган > -атыган/-етиген > -ата/-ети/-итен (after vowels). In the above sentence the habitual participle is used as a substantive in the accusative case preceded by 3rd person possessive suffix:

"please tell me how it is possible to go to the post office," lit.: tell me its being possible to go to the post office.

The habitual participle -ата/-ети/-итен can also be used attributively. In this case it has to be translated into an English relative clause:

келетиң адам "the person who usually comes, who will be coming."

With personal endings (see p. 13) the habitual participle renders a habitual past tense:

баратынымын "I used to go"
бар-ма-й тынсын "You used not to go."

PROVERB:

Айтсаң созинде тур. "(Whatever) you say, keep your word."
TOPIC 9:
SHOPPING AT THE BAZAAR

CULTURE NOTE: A Central Asian Market (Bazaar)

COMPETENCIES:
1. To ask for displayed food items
2. To ask for quantities/prices and pay for purchased goods
3. To converse with a salesperson at the bazaar
A Central Asian Market (Bazaar)

As in all Central Asian republics of the former Soviet Union, in Kazakhstan a private economy existed along side of the planned state economy. Goods not available in state stores could be obtained easily in the bazaars, although at higher prices. The bazaar, an ancient institution in Central Asia, have traditionally been places for buying and selling produce: fruit, vegetables, bread, meat, spices and rice. In a Central Asian bazaar, like those in the Middle East, each type of produce has its special area: spices are sold at one place, vegetables at another. The customer walks by rows of tables loaded with neatly displayed apples, followed by rows of tables stacked with tomatoes or cucumbers. Prices and quality can be easily compared to secure the best deal. In contrast to the poor service at state stores, the producers and sellers at a bazaar have always been customer oriented, friendly and aware of the competitors standing next to them.

Originally the bazaar was designed as an open-air place with pathways lined with stalls. To protect customers from the sun, awnings would be spread across the stalls. In some places such bazaars still exist, though many were transformed "for sanitary reasons" into permanent buildings during the Soviet period.

The most popular bazaar in Alma-Ata is the Kök Bazaar ("Green Bazaar"), located in a three-story building in the center of the city. The floors are crowded with produce, especially in autumn, when fruits such as apples, grapes, pears, and melons are all in season. Some of the produce is brought from the neighboring republics, Uzbekistan and Kirghizistan., and the salespeople are mostly Uzbeks, Tajiks, Uyghurs, Dungans and Koreans. Traditionally, the Kazakh nomads did not engage in trade and bargaining. Nowadays the prices at the Kök Bazaar reflect the general economy. Whereas two years ago one kilogram of apples would cost only a few kopecks, in May 1992 the price was over 120 rubles.
1. **COMPETENCY:** To ask for displayed food items

**SITUATION:** At a market (bazaar)

**ROLES:** PCV and salesperson (younger girl)

PCV: Амансыз ба, карындас.
S: Амансыз ба! Келиңиз!
PCV: Кешіріңіз, шет елден келген қонақпен. Қейібір нәрселерді сұрауға бөл ма?
S: Әрине, болады. Сұраныз.
PCV: Мыңа жемісті қазақша не дейді?
S: Мұны алыма, ал ынаны алыұрт дейді.
PCV: Бұл жергілікті алыұрт па?
S: Іа, бұл алыұрт біздің ауылдан.
PCV: Тамаша. Онда әсі алыұрттан алғым келеді.

**VOCABULARY:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Каз</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>шет</td>
<td>edge, border; foreign country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ел</td>
<td>people, nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кейібір</td>
<td>some</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>нәрсе</td>
<td>thing, object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сұра-</td>
<td>to ask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>де-</td>
<td>to say; to call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>аріне</td>
<td>of course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>жеміс</td>
<td>fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қазақ+ша</td>
<td>Kazakh language; in Kazakh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>алыма</td>
<td>apple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>алыұрт</td>
<td>pear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>жер</td>
<td>land, country; place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>жергілікті</td>
<td>(&lt;жер+гі+лік+гі) local</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ауыл</td>
<td>village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ал-ғым келеді</td>
<td>I very much want to buy (would like to buy)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The Mood/Tense of Wish and Desire:

Kazakh has several ways of expressing "I want, I wish, etc.," as, e.g., by means of the optative-voluntative (pp. 39, 46), the intentional future (p. 66), and the conditional (p. 72). To this list we may add the formation in:

-ры/-ри; -кы/-кі plus possessive suffixes, followed by the 3rd person singular of the present or past tense of кел- "to come."

Examples:

бар-ры+м келди "I very much want(ed) to go" (lit.: my desire of going came out)
бар-ры+н(ыз) келді "you desire to go"
ал-ры+сы келді "he, she, it, they desire(d) to go"
же-ры+міз келді "we desire(d) to eat"
айт-кы+пап+ылыз келді "you all desired to say"

or: айт-кы+ныздар келді "you all desired to say"

Negative: бар-ры+м келмөді/келмейді, etc.

Function: This mood/tense, common in all Turkic languages, is based on the belief that emotions such as anger, hate, love and desire are seated inside the human body and are being brought to the surface by forces beyond the control of the human being. This formation expresses therefore a strong wish or desire: "I very much want to ...."
2. COMPETENCY: To ask for quantities/prices and pay for purchased goods

SITUATION: At the bazaar

ROLES: PCV and salesperson (younger girl)

PCV: Карындас, сизде Қызылорда күріші бар ма?
S: Иә, бар.
PCV: Оның бір килосы қанша тұрады?
S: Жиырма сом тұрады.
PCV: Оңда күріштеген төрт кіл о тартыныз, және бес кіл о үн беріңіз.
S: Жаксы.
PCV: Барлығы қанша сом болады?
S: Төрт кіл о күрішіңіз сексен (80) сом, бес кіл о үншіз жетіп бес (75) сом, барлығы жүз елу бес (155) сом болады.

VOCABULARY:

Қызылорда: name of regional center, formerly Aqmeshit
күріш: rice
Қызылорда күріші: rice from (lit.: of) Qizilorda
кілә/келі: kilogram
tарт-: to weigh
барлық: all, everything
барлығы: total, in all, altogether

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The Ablative Case:
The ablative answers to the questions "from whom?;, "from where?" It denotes separation and corresponds to the English preposition "from."

Form:
+дан/+ден: after vowels and з, ж, л, р, ы and ү
+тан/+тен: after voiceless consonants
+шан/+шен: after м, н, н and after 3rd person possessive suffix
Examples:

- шет ел+йен \rightarrow "from a foreign country"
- осы алмурт+тан \rightarrow "from these pears"
- менен (<мен (I) + нен) \rightarrow "from me"
- кім+йен \rightarrow "from whom?"
- кай+дан \rightarrow "from where?"
- Қызылорда куріш+і+йен \rightarrow "from the Qizilorda rice"

Function: Besides denoting separation, the ablative indicates the thing serving for something:

Тұмадан (бас аурудан) дәріңіз бар ма? (p. 111)
"Do you have medicine for a cold (headache)?"

In addition, the ablative followed by an adjective functions as the comparative ("than" in English):

- ол сізден үлкен \rightarrow "he is taller than you"
- кешегіден біраз дұрыс \rightarrow "it is a little better than yesterday's" (p. 112)
- сексеннен астам мемлекет(р. 100) \rightarrow "more than eighty countries"
3. COMPETENCY: To converse with a salesperson at the bazaar
SITUATION: At the melon bazaar
ROLES: PCV and elderly salesperson

PCV: Агай, бул кауьндар кай жерден?
S: Мырзашоөлден, қарагым.
PCV: Дөмді мек?
S: Балдың төрті. Бір тілігін жең көр!
PCV: О, рас, оте дәмді екен. Маган бір кауын берсеміз.
Бір данасы неше сом болады?
S: Жиырма жеті сом.
PCV: Мінс, алыныз!
S: Саламат болыңыз!

VOCABULARY:

кауын melon
Мырзашоөл name of a region
dәм taste
dәм+ді tasty (lit.: with taste)
бал honey
бал+дай like (as) honey
tөрті sweet
tілік slice
cөр- to see
cөр- жөң көр- to try to eat
dана piece
саламат болыңыз be healthy! (said when departing: goodbye!)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:
The Suffix +дай/+дәй "like":
The suffix +дай/+дәй ("like") forms adjectives of comparison from nouns.

Form:
+дай/+дәй after vowels and all voiced consonants
+тәй/+тәй after voiceless consonants
Examples:

- тар+дай адарм
- бал+дай
- кар+дай
- мен+дай
- он+дай
- уйлериниз+дай (p. 92)

*a man like a mountain*
"like honey"
"like snow" (white as snow)
"like me"
"like him, her, (them)"
"like your home"

Note: The suffix +дай/+дай is added to the genitive case of personal pronouns.

The Particle екен:

Used after noun and verb predicates, the particle екен indicates in statements that the speaker has not been aware of the situation or fact. He/she learned only *later* about it, either through reliable sources or through his own experience, as in the example below:

О, рас, ете дәндә екен.  
"(I did not know it, but *now* I am convinced)  
It is very tasty indeed!"

See also:

Ойларыңыз дурсыс екен.(p.103)  
"(I did not think so before, but *now* I am  
convinced) your thoughts are good indeed."

Бейбишлик тоби буралы билмес екенмөн. (p. 100)  
"(I realize now) I do not know (anything) about the Peace Corps."

Other Explanations:

- For the suffix +рит in төт+рит "tasty," lit.: with taste, see .

- The converb -(ы)к/-(и)к followed by көр- "to see" renders "to try to do something": жеп көр! "try to eat!" Originally, the converbial form -а/-е/-и (see p. 72) preceded the verb көр-.

PROVERB:

Базар -- акшалыяга базар,  
"A bazaar is (only) a bazaar for those with money,  
For those without money it is a wake."
TOPIC 10: 
BEING INVITED BY A KAZAKH FAMILY

CULTURE NOTE: On Kazakh Hospitality

COMPETENCIES:
1. To be invited and to respond to an invitation
2. To be welcomed into a Kazakh home
3. To be led to the seat of honor and to be offered and to accept food
4. To render good wishes as a way of expressing gratitude
On Kazakh Hospitality

Deeply rooted in their nomadic past, Kazakh hospitality differs significantly from that of other Turkic peoples. Not so long ago a traveller unable to reach his destination would enter the nearest yurt and introduce himself as quday qonaqpîn, "I am a guest sent by God." The owner of the yurt would invite him to be his guest without even asking who he was.

To honor a guest, Kazakhs would slaughter a sheep. This custom is still practiced in villages whenever a friend or relative has been invited for a visit. In cities, where slaughtering sheep is less convenient, the host buys a sheep's head, has it boiled and then ceremonially places it in front of the honored guest, who occupies the seat of honor (tôp), opposite the door. In traditional yurts, as in Kazakh homes in the villages, guests sit on quilts (körpese) around a spread-out tablecloth (dastarxan) on which the food is placed. The floor itself is covered with carpets and cushions (jastiq) are placed for guests to lean on.

The guest is expected to play an active role at a Kazakh feast. According to ancient custom, the honored guest cuts choice pieces from the sheep's head and, with eloquent words of well-wishing, he distributes them to the other guests and members of the host family. For example, the guest might cut off an ear and present it to the youngest member of the family, saying "This ear is for you, my son (my daughter), may you always have an ear for the words of your elders." The ears are usually given to the youngest member of the host family. The entire ceremony is usually officiated by the male head of a household. If the father of the honored guest is present, he should politely pass the sheep's head to the eldest among the guests.

At a Kazakh dastarxan plenty of meat is served. Necessary dishes are besbarmaq (lit.: five fingers), horsemeat sausage (qazi) and other dishes made from horse meat (qarta, jala, jaya). Although meat is usually boiled, a dish with fried meat, potatoes, onions and tomatoes, called quirdaq, might also be served. Fermented mare's milk (qimiz), camel's milk (subat), and tea with cream or milk are typical beverages. Traditionally Kazakhs did not drink alcohol or smoke cigarettes, but these habits have been introduced by the Russians.
Topic 10

1. **COMPETENCY:** To be invited and to respond to an invitation

**SITUATION:** After Kazakh class

**ROLES:** PCV and Kazakh teacher

**KT:** Ертен кешке сагат алтыда біздің дастарханан дом татыңыз.

**PCV:** Рахмет. Ертен келемін.

**KT:** Кутеміз.

**PCV:** Айтыпачы, мекен-жайыңыз қайда?

**KT:** Эл-Фараби кешесі мен Университет кешесінің киылысы:
үй номірі -- он уш (13), пәтер номірі -- елу уш (53),
телефон номірі -- алыш бес, қырык алты, жиырма жеті
(65-46-27).

**PCV:** Ертен кездескенше!

**VOCABULARY:**

- кешке: evening
- алты+да: at six
- тат-: to taste
- дом тат-: to taste food; to be invited
- айтыпачы: by the way
- мекен: place, dwelling, residence
- жай: place; condition; position
- мекен-жай: place of living
- Эл-Фараби: name of a scholar and philosopher of the 10th century
- кис: crossing; corner
- кездес-: to meet with each other
- кездес-кешеще: until we meet
- ертен кездескенше: until tomorrow!
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Converbial Form -қанша/-генше:
The above text introduces the suffix combination -қанша/-генше functioning as a converbial form with the meaning "until, before": кэздес-ғенше lit.: until meeting again. Like the converbial form in -(ы)у/-(и)у and -а/-е/-и (see p. 76), -қанша/-генше does not indicate person, number or tense. For this information it depends on a following main or finite verb. An exception is the above idiomatic expression "until we meet again!" Similarly, кэпіс-ғенше "until we see each other again."

Form:

-ғанша/-ғенше after vowels and voiced consonants
-қанша/-қенше after voiceless consonants

Examples:

қолымыздан келгенше ... қөмек бергіміз келеді (p. 103)
"We want very much to help you as much as we can "
(lit.: as far as it comes from our hands).
2. **COMPETENCY:** To be welcomed into a Kazakh home

**SITUATION:** Arrival at a Kazakh home

**ROLES:** 2 PCVs and elderly parents of the Kazakh teacher

PCVs  Ассалоуму алейкум, ата!
FKT:     Уа -- алейкум асалаом, келениздер.
PCV(1):  Саламатсыз ба, ата! Ден-саулығыңыз жакссы ма?
MKT:     Амалсыз ба, балам. Қош келешіз! Өгерге  шығыныздар. Өз үйлеріңізден қерініздер.
PCV(2):  Апаңыз, мына құрышқаң -- немеренізге, ал, мына Америка Курғама Штаттары турағы суретті  кітап -- сізге.
MKT:     Рахмет, балам, көсеген көгерсің!

**VOCABULARY:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Term</strong></th>
<th><strong>English Translation</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Ассалоуму алейкум! | traditional formula of Muslim greeting: "peace be upon you!"
| Уа -- алейкум асалаом! | answer to the above formula of greeting
| ден-саулық | health
| тор | seat of honor
| шығ- | to ascend, to go up
| терге шығыңыз | (idiom) please go up to the seat of honor (opposite the entrance)
| өз үйлеріңізден қерініздер | (idiom) please feel at home
| құрышқаң | doll
| немер | grandchild
| Америка Курғама | United States of America
| Штаттары | 
| сурет | picture
| сурет+ті | with pictures
| көсеген көгерсің | formula of blessing: "May you have a long and happy life!"
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Expressions of Blessings and Well-wishes:
The 3rd person optative -сын/-сін (see ) is frequently used to express blessings, as, e.g., in the above dialogue: кесеген көрерсін "may you have a long and successful life," said by an elderly lady, as it is the prerogative of the elders to pronounce blessings.

Other expressions of good wishes used in the dialogues are:

жоп(ыныз) болсын (p.72) "may your road be blessed"
істеріңіз табысты болсын (p.117) "may your work be successful"
айтканың келсін (p.96) "may it come (true), what you have said"
(traditional response to a good wish)

The negative -ма-сын/-ме-сін renders bad wishes and curses.
3. **COMPETENCY:** To be led to the seat of honor and to be offered and to accept food

**SITUATION:** At a Kazakh home

**ROLES:** Two PCVs, Kazakh teacher's father (=head of household) and Kazakh teacher's wife

FKT: Кадирдэ конактар, дастарханга отырыпжыдап. Кимнин жасы улкен болса төрге шығады.

PCV(1): Арамызда улкенемиз -- Дейвид, ол төрге отырсын.

FKT: Жарайды, Дейвид калкам, төрге шык. Карактарым, астан алыш отырындап.

WKT: Шәйдә каймақпен ішесіздер мә?

PCV(2): Мүмкүн болса, каймақсыз ішейік.

**VOCABULARY:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kazakh</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>кадир</td>
<td>respect, esteem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>жас</td>
<td>age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>улкен</td>
<td>old; great, large, big</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ара+$мыш+$да</td>
<td>between us, among us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>калка+$м</td>
<td>my shield, my protection (term of endearment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>астан алып отырындап</td>
<td>please help yourself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>каймақ</td>
<td>cream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>каймақсыз</td>
<td>without cream</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:**

**Interrogative Pronouns in Conditional Sentences:**

The above sentence, "Кимнин жасы улкен болса төрге шығады," combines a conditional phrase, улкен болса, with an interrogative pronoun ким "who." As a rule, such combinations render English dependent clauses introduced with "whoever, whatever, whenever," etc. The above sentence translates as "Whoever's age is older takes the seat of honor."
Vocabulary explanation:

• ал-ып отыраңдар: -(ы)п/-п followed by отыр- "to sit, to sit down" renders a continuous action which takes place for some time; here to be translated "please (go on) help(ing) yourself to the food" (lit.: take from the food for some time).

• қаймақ+сыз "without cream," see p. 56.
4. COMPETENCY: To render good wishes as a way of expressing gratitude

SITUATION: At a Kazakh dinner table

ROLES: Two PCVs and elderly parents of a Kazakh teacher

PCV(1): Қадірлі ата, еже! Біз сіздермен танысық, дәм-тұздас болғанымызға қуаныштуымыз. Сіздерге үзак өмір, зор денсаулық, бәқыт тілеіміз! Балаларыңыздың қызығын көрінізгер!

FKT: Айтықаның келесін, қарабың. Біздің шанырақтан естелік ретінде мына шанан мен такияны қиіп қайтындыдар.

PCVs: Улкен рахмет, ата.

VOCABULARY:
ата  father
әже  mother
tаны-  to know
tанық-  to know each other, i.e., to get acquainted with
tуз  salt
dәм-тұздас  friends who have shared a meal: food and salt
қуан-  to be happy
қуаныш  joy, gladness
қуаныш+ты  with happiness: glad, happy
ұзак  long
өмір  life
әрір  good; great
бәқыт  happiness
tіле-  to wish
қызық  interesting; amusing; here: joy, happiness
Балаларыңыз ... корініздер May you see the happiness of your children (traditional phrase of blessing)
айтықаның кел.ін!  (idiom) May what you said come (true)
шанырақ  wooden circle forming the smoke opening of a yurt; home remembrance; souvenir
естелік  order; occasion; cause
(postposition) in the order of, as
robe; national gown
scull cap
to dress
to return

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Suffix +дес/+-дес, etc.:
The suffix +дес/+-дес, etc. forms nouns and adjectives with the meaning of "a companion in ..., a person sharing in, a person with the same ...," e.g., in the above example: дәм-туздас "a person who shares food and salt, i.e., close friends."

Form:
+дас/+-дес after л, р, м, н, н, з and ж
+тас/+-тес after voiceless consonants
+лас/+-лес after vowels

Examples:
елп+тес (p. 100) "a person who shares the same profession, colleague"
курбый+лас "a person who shares the same age"
заман+дас "a person who shares the same age"
жол+дас "a person who shares the same road, i.e., a friend, comrade"
отан+дас "a person who shares the same fatherland, i.e., compatriot"

Other Explanations:
• The phrase дәм-туздас болганымызга қуаныштымыз ("We are happy to have become close friends") contains a standard construction for English "I am pleased to have met you, etc. (+тан+ poss.+ра followed by қуаныштымыз/мыз), see, e.g., p. 100.

PROVERB:

"If a blessed guest arrives, the sheep bears twins.
If a bad guest arrives, the wolf attacks the sheep."
CULTURE NOTE: Present Life in Kazakhstan

COMPETENCIES:
1. To introduce oneself and to describe Peace Corps' function
2. To ask questions about job-related functions and needs
3. To converse socially with co-workers (counterparts)
Present Life in Kazakhstan

Since the attempted coup of August 1991, which brought about the final break-up of the Soviet Union, life has been changing rapidly in Kazakhstan. President Nazarbayev immediately disbanded the Communist Party in Kazakhstan, and the country changed from a one-party to a multi-party system. As new parties and movements appeared, new newspapers and journals have sprung up to open the "secret files" of the past. For the first time, the policies and actions leading to the loss of over half of the Kazakh population between 1931-1932 were openly discussed. A parliamentary commission was appointed to identify those responsible for the brutal suppression of the peaceful student demonstrations of December 17-18, 1986. It was on the fifth anniversary of those demonstrations, December 16, 1991, that Kazakhstan declared itself an independent state. A preliminary constitution was adopted, and international recognition of Kazakhstan's independence followed.

As in all regions of the former Soviet Union, Kazakhstan faces enormous problems. high inflation has combined with insufficient supplies of food, medicine, and affordably priced consumer goods. The wide-spread destruction of the environment has affected the health of a large segment of the population. While trying to deal with these immediate problems, Kazakhstan is also trying to rid itself of the Soviet-style planned economy and to introduce a market economy. The greatest need, however, is for the training and education of young people who will be able to function in a market oriented society. As a result, Kazakhstan is establishing a new educational system. Like all other non-Russian republics of the former Soviet Union, the new nation wants to free itself as rapidly as possible of all vestiges of seventy-five years of Communist rule.

In times of such enormous change, the daily life of the average citizen of Kazakhstan has become very difficult, particularly for women. Finding food for children and other family members consumes all of their time and energy, so very few women have been involved directly in the decisions determining the future of Kazakhstan.
1. COMPETENCY: To introduce oneself and describe Peace Corps’ function

SITUATION: At the workplace

ROLES: PCV and two Kazakh colleagues

C(1): Бакытжан ага, келіңіз, сізді әріптесімге таныстырып қояйқы. Танысыныздар. Бүл жігіт --Дейвид. Дейвид Америка Бейбітшілік Тобының мүшесі.


PCV: Біздің топ сексенен (80-нен) астам мемлекеттің тұрғындарына көмек беріп келеді.

C(2): Осы еңбектеріңіз үшін қоң ақпа аласыздар ма?

PCV: Жоқ, күн қоруге жететін біраз тиын-тебен аламыз.

VOCABULARY:

Бакытжан personal name (male)
әріптес colleague
tаны-с-тыр- to introduce (lit.: to make someone acquainted to)
жігіт young man
бейбітшілік peace
tоп group, corps
мүшег group, corps
білмес екенім (I must say; I realize) I do not know
астам above, over, beyond, more than (with ablative case)
tұрғын inhabitant
көмек assistance
көмек бер- to help (lit.: to give assistance)
көмек бер-іп келеді they have been helping (for some time)
енбек work
үшін for (postposition)
күн қор- to go through the day; to live
күн қор-у+ге жететін (which is) sufficient for living (expenses)
біраз a few
tиын-тебен kopecks; small amount of money
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Indefinite Future Tense:
The above dialogue introduces the negative form of an indefinite future tense: бил-месмен, here given with the particle екен (see p. 87).

Form:
-(a)p/-(e)p plus personal endings (see p. 13)

Examples:

- бил-ермін "I might know"
- кел-ерсіз "you might come"
- бар-армыз "we might go"
- олды-рсын "you might study"

Negative: -мас/-мес plus personal endings (see p. 13)

- бар-маспін, бил-меспін, etc.

Function: The future tense in -(a)рмін/-(e)рмін, etc. denotes an action of which the speaker is doubtful that it will take place:

Пойыз уакыттыла келер. "The train might arrive on time."
дурыс болар (p. 111) "it might be good"

The negative of this tense renders an action of which the speaker is certain that it will not take place:

Бейіптішлік тобы туралы білмеспін. "I do not know about the Peace Corps."
бара алмаспін (p. 112) "I am definitely unable to go, I cannot go"
Explanations of some phrases:

• -(ү)-/(i)н кой- ("to place, to put down") renders all action which is executed thoroughly:

сизди ... таныстыр-ын койын  "let me introduce you" (lit.: let me make you acquainted).

• -(ү)-/(i)н кел- ("to come") denotes an action which started at a given point in time and continues into the present.

Біздін топ ... көмек беріп келеді  "Our Corps has been helping ..."

• Күн көрге жететін ... алатыз: the underlined form is explained on p. 79.
2. COMPETENCY: To ask questions about job-related functions and needs
SITUATION: Meeting at the PC Regional Office
ROLES: PCV and a new acquaintance

K: Дейвид, сіздің мамандығыңыз не?
PCV: Мен негізінен есепшімін.
K: Қазақстанға келуден максаттарыңыз не?
PCV: Қазақстанда шағын бизнесті куруға көмектеседік деп едік.
K: Ойларыңыз дұрыс екен.
PCV: Қолымыздан келгенше Қазақстанда базар экономикасын дамытуға көмек бергіміз келеді.

VOCABULARY:
маман expert, specialist
маман+дық expertise, specialty
негіз basis; origin
негіз+і+нен by origin; by training
есеп account
есеп+ші accountant
максат purpose
шагын small; limited
бизнестін business
cұр- to establish
cөмектес- to help, to assist
ой thought, intention
dұрыс allright, correct, good
қол arm, hand
қолымыздан келгенше as much as we can (lit.: as much as it come from our hands)
базар market
ekonomika economy
dамыт- to develop
cөмек бергіміз келеді we want very much to help; we would like to help
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Suffix +шы/+ші:

The above suffix denotes a *nomen actoris*, i.e., it forms nouns describing a person who does something habitually or professionally with the thing or concept expressed in the preceding noun:

- ецен+ші  "accountant" (<єцен "account")
- енбек+ші  "worker" (<єнбек "work")
- балык+шы  "fisherman" (<балык "fish")

Explanation of some phrases:

*бер-гі+міз келеді* see p. 83.
*курuga қомектесек деп едік, see p. 72.
*... дұрыс екен, see p. 87.*
3. **COMPETENCY:** To converse socially with a co-worker  
**SITUATION:** On the way home  
**ROLES:** PCV and Kazakh colleague

C: Дейвид, қайд бара жатырсыз?
PCV: Уйге қайтып бара жатырмын.
C: Пәтерім үйінізге жақсы. Бірге, жау, әнгімелесіп, кетейік. Оның ұстіне қаранғы да тұсіп қалды.
PCV: Жақсы, сөйтейік. Жол-жөңекей "Наурыз-93" ке дайындық мәселесін әл әнгімелерсіміз.
C: Рас, Наурызға екі ай-ақ қалыпты гой!

**VOCABULARY:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Казах</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>бар-а жатырсыз</td>
<td>you are (just) going (present continuous tense)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қайтып бар-а жатырмын</td>
<td>I am (just) returning (home)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>жақсы</td>
<td>close</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бір+ге</td>
<td>together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>әнгіме</td>
<td>talk, conversation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>әнгіме+лес-</td>
<td>to talk with each other, to discuss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қыны ұстіне</td>
<td>besides, in addition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қаранғы</td>
<td>dark, darkness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тұс-</td>
<td>to fall down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тұсіп қалды</td>
<td>it is getting dark (lit: darkness has fallen down)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сөйт-</td>
<td>to do so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>жол-жөңекей</td>
<td>on the way; in passing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>наурыз</td>
<td>New Year (March 21)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дайын</td>
<td>ready</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дайында-</td>
<td>to prepare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дайын+дық</td>
<td>preparation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мәселе</td>
<td>question; matter, problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>рәс</td>
<td>true, correct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>екі ай+әк</td>
<td>only two months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қал-</td>
<td>to remain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гой</td>
<td>emphatic particle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

Present Continous Tense:
The present continuous tense is formed with the descriptive verbs отър- "to sit," тур- "to stand," жур- "to go, to move," жат- "to lie" (see p. 48). The first three verbs combine with the converbial form of -(у)п/-п, whereas жат- is used in the form of жатър- in combination with the converbv -а/-е/-и:

**Examples:**
- тыйчан отърмыйн
- сейлен турсын
- олсип журмиз

"I am listening (just now)"
"you are talking (just now)"
"we are studying (just now)"

**but:** бара жатърмыйн
- уйге кайте бара жатърмыйн

"we are going just now"
"I am just going home" (lit.: I am just returning and going home)

Negation: The present continuous tense has no negative form. The negation of the present-future tense is used instead:

отърмаймын, бармаймын, etc. (see p. 37)

Explanation of some phrases:

- -(у)п/-п кан- renders an action which takes the speaker by surprise: it just so happened.
- эпименес-ермиз see p. 112.
- калыныты see p. 110.

PROVERB:

Жылкылык -- жаман ауруу.  "Laziness is an evil sickness."
TOPIC 12:
MEDICAL

CULTURE NOTE: Health Issues in Kazakhstan

COMPETENCIES:
1. To respond to questions about illness
2. To purchase medicine
3. To describe one's emotional state
Health Issues in Kazakhstan

As in other parts of the former Soviet Union, medical services were theoretically free to all inhabitants of Kazakhstan, but there were dramatic differences in the quality of medical care different people received. Those in the "upper class" of Soviet society had access to special health facilities, such as hospitals and spas, but for the ordinary citizen, especially for those living in villages and small towns, the standards of medical care were very low.

During recent years the health care system inherited from the previous Soviet regime has deteriorated. Kazakhstan now needs hard currency to purchase medicine or replacements for outdated equipment. The lack of hard currency, rising food prices, and the lack of basic necessities, such as soap, bandages, disposable needles, have made it difficult to maintain even minimal standards in hospitals and other health facilities for the general public. The special facilities still available to high government officials, academicians and other select groups seem to be better served.

If a visitor or a tourist has a health problem, he or she will have access to some medical care. In the last few years private polyclinics have been opened in Alma-Ata. In an emergency Kazakhs are always eager to help their visitors or guests. Visitors should be advised, however, to bring all necessary medications with them, because it is nearly impossible to find prescription drugs at a Kazakh pharmacy.

The local population has turned increasingly to traditional herbal medicine. In the valleys of the Alatau mountains one can find many plants which traditionally have been used as medicinal herbs. Many young people are now learning from the old how to identify and gather such herbs. Particularly in the villages (auil) most people depend entirely on herbal medicines to treat their family's health problems.

The level of public health is generally very low in most regions of Kazakhstan. Adults and children alike suffer from serious diseases as a result of air and water pollution and radiation from the nuclear testing grounds in Semipalatinsk, Sarıarqa and Aqtöbe. In addition, the decline of the Aral Sea has left the sea's bottom exposed to storms that deposit millions of tons of sand mixed with poisonous salts over vast areas of Kazakhstan and Karakalpakistan, leading to high infant mortality rates.
1. COMPETENCY: To respond to questions about illness
   SITUATION: At a doctor's office
   ROLES: PCV and doctor

PCV: Кіруге рухсат па?
D: Кепініз, отырыныз. Қай жерініз ауырады?
PCV: Басым ауырады. Бұқіл денем қасқайды.
D: Қызуынызды өлшеп қердініз бе?
PCV: Жок, өлшемедім.
D: Дененізде қызу бар екен. Қыұқ (40°) градус. Енді ауызынызды ашсаңыз (ашыныз). Қия, тамагыңызда қызырлып, иcin кетіпті.
PCV: Бәсе!?
D: Сіз самалдан қалыпсыз.

VOCABULARY:

қір- to enter
рухсат permission
ауыр- to hurt, to ache
бас head
бұқіл whole
dене body
қакса- to ache severly
қызу temperature
өлше- to measure, to check
өлше-ң көп- to try to measure
gрадус degree
ауыз mouth
аш- to open
тамак throat
қызар- to get red
іс- to swell
бәсе! how come!
самал breeze
самалдан қал- to catch a cold
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:

The above dialogue introduces the verb forms қалыпсыз, кетіріті which belong to a tense formation relating a past action of which the speaker has not been an eyewitness. He/she might have heard about it or he might have witnessed part of the action, usually its result. This tense can also express the speaker's surprise or unawareness that something has happened.

*Examples:*

 тамагыңыз да кызарып, ісің кетіріті  
сіз самалдан қалыпсыз

"your throat is reddened too and it is swollen badly (as I recognize now)"
"you must have caught a cold"

*cf. also:*  
"Only two months are left until Nauriz!" (I was unaware of it).

Explanations of Some Phrases:

• -(ын/-ін кет- implies here an action done intensely.
2. **COMPETENCY:** To purchase medicine

**SITUATION:** At the drug store

**ROLES:** PCV and pharmacist

---

**PCV:** Тумаудан дәрәнИз бар ма?

**P:** Иә, бар. Мына дәрә жөтелдІ төктөтәдү. Қүніне -- таңертен, түстө, көшке шәй касыкпен уш рет ішіңіз.

**PCV:** Жақсы. Бас аурудан қандай дәрәнІз бар?

**P:** Аспирин ішкеніңіз дүрыс болар. Дәрә ушін акшаңы көсіге төлеңіз.

---

**VOCABULARY:**

tумау cold; chill
dәрә medicine
жөтел coughing
tөкта-т- to stop (lit.: to make someone or something stop)
күніне daily
tүс+те at noon
шәй касык+пен with a teaspoon
уш рет three times
бас ауру headache
аспирин aspirin
dүрыс болар it might be good; might help
көсі cashier's desk

---

**GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:**

*The use of the ablative in the phrase тумаан (бас аурудан) дәрәнІз бар ма? (Do you have medicine for [lit.: from] a cold [headache]?) has been explained on p. 85.*

*The phrase аспирин ішкеніңіз (үш-кен+іііз) дүрыс болар renders "if you would take aspirin, it would be good" (lit.: you having taken aspirin would be (=might be) good).*
3. **COMPETENCY:** To describe one's emotional state

**SITUATION:** At the host family's house

**ROLES:** PCV and younger member of host family

**HFM:** Дейвід, халініз калай? Ден-саульыныз дұрыс па?

**PCV:** Кешегіден біраз дұрыс.

**HFM:** Бұғін кешке Медеуде "Азия Дауысы" фестивалы басталады. Барғыныз келе не? Сізге де билет алған едім.

**PCV:** Біркласынызға рахмет. Бара алмасың.

**HFM:** Нерек?

**PCV:** Коніл-күйім жок. Уйде калып тынығайын.

**VOCABULARY:**

| Кішері | belonging to yesterday; yesterday's |
| біраз | a little |
| бұғін кешке | today in the evening |
| "Азия Дауысы" | "Voice of Asia" |
| фестивал | festival |
| бастау-л- | to be started |
| нерек | why |
| коніл-күй | mood, desire (lit.: heart-mood) |
| тынық- | to rest |

**GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:**

**Emphatic Particles:**

1) да/де; та/те emphasizes a preceding noun. It corresponds to English "also, too,"

see above:

Сізге де билет алған едім. "I have bought a ticket for you, too."

2) рой emphasizes noun or verb predicates:

Наурызға екі ай-ак қалыпты рой! (for translation see p. 110)

білуіңіз керек рой! "you must know it!"
3) -אָס emphasizes nouns, see example given above: אָס אָּס "only two months."

Note: -אָס can also be added to certain verb predicates.

Explanation of Some Phrases:

*קֶשׁיגִדֶן בַּרְאָז לִידְרִיס, see p. 85.
*בָּראָא אָלָמסֶלֶן, see p. 77.

PROVERB:

תָּאֶזֶלָה -- סָאָלָה נֶגִּזֶּי,  "Cleanliness is the root of health,"
סָאָלָה -- בָּיָלָה נֶגִּזֶּי.  Health is the root of wealth."
TOPIC 13:
INTERACTION WITH OFFICIALS

CULTURE NOTE: The Government of Kazakhstan

COMPETENCIES:
1. To make an appointment through a secretary
2. To ask for assistance
The Government of Kazakhstan

In December 1991 Kazakhstan declared its independence. Soon afterwards, the people of Kazakhstan reelected Nursultan Nazarbayev as the president of the Republic. A preliminary constitution was adopted in December 1991, and a new constitution was presented for approval by a referendum in May 1992.

The constitution reconfirms the independence of Kazakhstan and defines Kazakhstan as a democratic state to be governed by three independent branches of government: the legislative, the executive and the judicial. The president, elected for a term of five years, is the head of the executive branch. The newly elected president appoints a Cabinet of Ministers. A vice-president is elected along with the president.

The highest institution in the legislative branch is the Supreme Council of the Republic (Respublika jogari keñesi), which consists of representatives elected for a term of five years. The Supreme Council adopts laws, watches over their execution, establishes the basic direction of internal and external policies, formulates the national budget and decides on matters of war and peace. Meetings of the Supreme Council are generally open to the public, although closed meetings may be held when the majority of the deputies so decide.

The judicial branch of government consists of the Constitutional High Court, the High Court and the Administrative High Court. Judges are elected for a ten-year term.
1. **COMPETENCY:** To make an appointment through a secretary  
**SITUATION:** At the office of the Prime Minister  
**ROLES:** Three PCVs and a receptionist

**PCV:** Кешірініз, бикең, біз Америка Бейібітшілік Тобынан едік.
**R:** Қош келшініздер!
**PCV:** Премьер Міністрінің орынбасарымен кезделіп, сөйлеспейкші едік.
**R:** Ол кісі қазір Президенттің алдында.
**PCV:** Бізді кашан кабылдауы мүмкін?
**R:** Телефон нөмірін калдырсаңыздар сіздерге хабар беремін.

**VOCABULARY:**
- бикең young lady
- орынбасар deputy, assistant
- кісі person; gentleman, lady.
- алдында in front of
- кабыл reception
- кабылдау to receive
- калдыр- to leave (behind)
- хабар information; news
- хабар бер- to inform

**GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:**

The above dialogue gives another example for rendering possibility:

Бізлі кашан кабылдауы мүмкін? "When is his receiving us possible?, i.e. When can he receive us?"

For other ways of rendering possibility see pp. 69, 73.
2. **COMPETENCY:** To ask for assistance  
**SITUATION:** Meeting with the Prime Minister  
**ROLES:** Three PCVs and the Prime Minister

M: Кош келдініздер, қадірлі қоңақтар! Сіздер бізнесен шұғылданатын мамандар көрінесіздер.

PCV: Иә, солай, Міністр мырза. Бізді аралық көсіпорын жұмыстары қызықтырады.

М: Бізден кандай және кәтеме кәражет болады?

PCV: Бір катаар көсіпорындармен танысып, бірге жұмыс бастау пістіміз бар.

М: Қastleңіз табысты болсын!

**VOCABULARY:**
- керін-: to appear, to seem
- шұғылда-н-: to occupy oneself with (men/ten)
- солай: that is so
- міністр: minister
- мырза: sir, honorable (term of address)
- аралық: between, joint
- көсіпорын: enterprise, place of business
- кәражет: need
- қызықтыр-: to be interested in (lit.: to be made interested)
- бір катаар: a number
- баста-ніет: intention
- табысты: successful

**GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATION:**
The sentence above, Сіздер бізнесен шұғылданатын мамандар көрінесіздер, gives a good example for the adjectival use of the habitual participle -атын/-етін (see p. 79). "You seem to be specialists who are engaged in business."

**PROVERB:**
- Бармаган жәрім: "I have no place to go"
- Шықпалған тауым жок: and no mountain to climb."

(i.e., I asked everyone for assistance, but did not receive any help.)
TOPIC 1 PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

Competency 1: To exchange greetings and inquiries of well-being
PCV: Greetings, dear sir (=arafi)!
T: Greetings, how are you (How is your situation?)?
PCV: Fine, thank you.

Competency 2: To introduce and identify oneself
PCV: Greetings, dear lady (=arafi)!
T: Greetings! What is your name, my dear (= my younger brother)?
PCV: My first name is John. My family name is Shimit (Schmidt).
T: From where are you, my dear (=my light)?
PCV: I am from America.

Competency 3: To ask for permission to leave/to say goodbye
PCV: Dear sir, do you have time today?
T: Unfortunately, I have little time today.
PCV: Can you help me tomorrow (lit.: if you help me tomorrow, will it be possible?)?
T: Yes, that is possible. Now please excuse me, I definitely must leave. Goodbye!
PCV: Goodbye!

TOPIC 2 CLASSROOM ORIENTATION

Competency 1: To follow simple classroom directions/to respond to instructions and questions
T: Please, all of you listen now. Write down, please, these words into your notebook.
PCV: Dear sir, please do speak slowly, without haste.
T: Fine. Did you finish the writing?
PCV: No, we did not finish yet. Sir, please do repeat the words one more time.
T: Good, I will repeat.
Competency 2: To ask to explain a phrase or word
PCV: Dear lady, I did not understand (it).
T: What did you not understand?
PCV: What is the meaning of the phrase "Төй күнү болсын"? (May the feast/wedding be happy!)
T: This phrase expresses a good wish. You may say this phrase at your friend's wedding.
PCV: Thank you, dear lady. Now I understand.

Competency 3: To respond to warm-up questions
T: John, was the weather fine yesterday?
PCV: No, it rained yesterday.
T: What did you do yesterday?
PCV: I read books, cleaned (my) room, and then I went to the bazaar.

Competency 4: To state reason for being late or absent
PCV: Greetings, I beg your pardon, dear sir, I am late.
T: Greetings, what happened?
PCV: There was no bus. I walked.
T: Please come in, sit down.

TOPIC 3 CONVERSATION WITH HOST COUNTERPART OR FAMILY

Competency 1: To ask or answer personal information questions
HFM: My dear, how long have you been in Kazakhstan?
PCV: It has been one year since I came to Kazakhstan.
HFM: How old are you?
PCV: I am twenty-two.
HFM: Are you married?
PCV: No, I am not married yet, I am a bachelor.

Competency 2: To describe own family
HCP: Please (do) tell me about your family.
PCV: My parents (lit.: my father and mother) are alive. I have one older brother and one younger sister. My older brother is a teacher. My younger sister is a physician.
English Competencies

HCP: Do your parents work?
PCV: No, they are retired.

Competency 3: To ask about host/counterpart family
PCV: Dear sir, please tell me, do you have children?
HFM: I have two daughters and one son.
PCV: Where does your son live?
HFM: My son lives in Alma-Ata. He is a builder. What is your profession? (lit.: as what are you yourself working?)
PCV: I am a businessman.

Competency 4: To express gratitude
HFM: Please have some more food.
PCV: Thank you, I ate a lot (lit.: I took a lot).
HFM: Then have some of the кызыл (fermented mare's milk) here.
PCV: That's fine! Let's drink (it). Oh, the кызыл is very tasty, indeed!
HFM: Please have another cup.
PCV: Thank you, it's enough. I thank you very much for your hospitality.

TOPIC 4 COMMUNICATION

Competency 1: To make a phone call to a Kazakh family
PCV: Hello, greetings!
K: Greetings!
PCV: Excuse me, I am from America. My name is Bill.
K: Well, Bill -- welcome (to Kazakhstan)!
PCV: If it is possible, I would like to talk with Ayjan.
K: Bill, my dear, Ayjan is not at home now.
PCV: Then (=if this is so) I will call her again later.
K: That's fine. I will tell (her).

Competency 2: To ask operator for assistance
PCV: Hello, greetings!
O: Greetings. I am listening.
PCV: Is this the international telephone (service)?
O: Yes, that's right.
PCV: Please, I would like to call America (=to talk with America).
O: Well, what is the number?
PCV: 206-543-2864.
O: What is your telephone number in Alma-Ata?
O: Please wait.
PCV: Thank you.

Competency 3: To leave a message for someone
PCV: Hello, greetings!
K: Greetings!
PCV: Excuse me, I am Bill.
K: Yes, Bill, my dear, I am listening.
PCV: Dear lady, I would like to talk with Talghat ara#.
K: Talghat went to Talghar. He will come tomorrow.
PCV: Dear lady, could you, please tell Talghat ara# there will be a meeting on Thursday morning at nine o'clock.
K: OK, my dear, I will certainly tell it.

TOPIC 5 FOOD

Competency 1: To order food in a restaurant
W: Welcome! What kind of dishes do you prefer?
PCV(1): What (=what kind of food) do you have today?
W: Today there is бесбармак (boiled meat with noodles), мант (meat-filled steamed dumplings), казы (horse meat sausage) and карта (specially prepared horse meat, broiled, dried or smoked).
PCV(2): What (=kind of drinks) do you have to drink?
W: We have (=there is) кымыз (fermented mare's milk), шубат (fermented camel's milk) and tea.
PCV(1): Then please bring us казы, карта, two бесбармак and кымыз.
W: Fine, it will be done.
Competency 2: To ask for identity of food items, typical host country foods
PCV: Excuse me, younger sister, what kind of meat is this?
SL: This is mutton, and that is beef, and this here is horse meat.
PCV: Which meat is best for бешбармак?
SL: (Please) Take horse meat!
PCV: What else is needed for бешбармак?
SL: You will need (=it will be necessary) flour, eggs and onions.
PCV: Thank you, my younger sister.

Competency 3: To express food preferences (likes/dislikes)
PCV: Please tell me, what kind of food do the Kazakhs usually like?
H: As a rule, Kazakhs like dishes with meat.
PCV: Do they also eat pork?
H: Oh, no, no, we never eat pork!
PCV: How do you regard vegetables?
H: We also like garlic, tomatoes, carrots and onions.

TOPIC 6  MONEY

Competency 1: To ask for information on local currency
PCV: Please tell me, what kind of money do you use now?
K: For now, we are using the former Soviet money.
PCV: Will Kazakhstan have its own currency?
K: If the neighboring countries -- Russia, Kirghizistan, Uzbekistan and others adopt (=turn out) their own money, we will also have our own currency.

Competency 2: To inquire about living expenses
PCV: Where do you work?
KP: I am (=work as) a professor at the university.
PCV: Excuse me, how much is your salary?
KP: One month's salary is 2,700 rubles.
PCV: What are you paying for your apartment?
KP: The rent is 50 rubles.
PCV: Do you pay separately for telephone and electricity?
KP: Yes, I pay additional fees.
TOPIC 7 TRANSPORTATION

Competency 1: To locate means of transportation
PCV: I would like to go to Medeu.
C: You may take (=go with) bus No. 5 or 6.
PCV: Which one goes faster?
C: The bus No. 5 arrives (at Medeu) in 25 minutes.
PCV: How much is the fare?
C: For one way it is 2 rubles.
PCV: When does the first bus leave?
C: The first bus leaves in the morning at 7:00.

Competency 2: To ask for destination and distance of travel
PCV: Tell me, please, how many kilometers is it from here to Bishkek?
KE: Approximately 300 kilometers.
PCV: How many hours does it take to reach Bishkek? (lit.: in how many hours is it possible to reach Bishkek?)
KE: By bus you can be there in approximately four hours. However, there are only two buses daily, in the morning.
PCV: Thank you for your attention.

Competency 3: To purchase tickets at the railway station
PCV: How much does a ticket to Tashkent cost?
TS: A one-way ticket is 150 rubles.
PCV: And for a round-trip (ticket)?
TS: 320 rubles. How many tickets do you need (=do you buy)?
PCV: Please give me 2 round-trip tickets.
TS: The train leaves from the first platform.
PCV: Thank you, goodbye!

Competency 4: To hire a taxi
TD: Good luck on the road! Where are you going?
PCV: I want to go to the Kök Bazaar.
TD: That is quite a long way (lit.: that is quite a distant place).
PCV: What about if I pay in hard currency?
TD: I will take you (there) for three dollars.
PCV: Agreed. Let's go!

**TOPIC 8  DIRECTIONS**

**Competency 1:** To ask for and give location of buildings
PCV: Dear sir, can you show me the way?
K: Where are you going?
PCV: I want to go to the Alatau Hotel.
K: You can go to the Alatau Hotel by bus No. 5.
PCV: Where is the bus stop?
K: It is on the other side of the street.
PCV: Thank you, dear sir.

**Competency 2:** To ask for and give directions to a place
PCV: Dear lady, please do tell me how I can get to the post office?
K: Go straight ahead. Then turn into the first street on the right. After approximately (walking) half a kilometer turn left. The post office is on the corner of the left side of the street.
PCV: I thank you very much, dear lady.

**TOPIC 9  SHOPPING AT THE BAZAAR**

**Competency 1:** To ask for displayed food items
PCV: Greetings, younger sister!
S: Greetings, please come (here).
PCV: Excuse me, I am a visitor (=guest) from abroad. May I ask you something?
S: Of course, please ask.
PCV: What are these fruits called in Kazakh?
S: These are called алма (apples), and these are called аймурт (pears).
PCV: Are these local pears?
S: Yes, these pears are from my village.
PCV: Very interesting. I very much would like to buy some of these pears.
Competency 2: To ask for quantities and prices/to pay for purchased goods

PCV: Younger sister, do you have rice from Qızılorda (Қызылорда)?
S: Yes, I have.
PCV: How much does one kilogram cost?
S: Twenty rubles.
PCV: Then give (=weigh) me please four kilograms of rice, and also give me five kilograms of flour.
S: Okay, fine.
PCV: How much is everything (lit.: altogether how many rubles?)?
S: Four kilograms of rice is 80 rubles, five kilograms of flour is 75 rubles, the total is 155 rubles.

Competency 3: To converse with salesperson at the bazaar

PCV: Dear sir, from where are these melons?
S: From Mirzashöl (Мырзашоöl), my dear.
PCV: Are they tasty?
S: They are as sweet as honey. Please, try a slice (lit.: try to eat a slice).
PCV: Oh, you are right, they are very tasty. Please give me one melon. How many rubles for one melon (lit.: One piece of melon will be how many rubles?)?
S: 27 rubles.
PCV: Here, please take it.
S: Goodbye (lit.: be healthy).

TOPIC 10 BEING INVITED BY A KAZAKH FAMILY

Competency 1: To be invited and to respond to an invitation

KT: Tomorrow evening at 6 o'clock please taste (from) our food.
PCV: Thank you. I will come tomorrow.
KT: We will be expecting you.
PCV: By the way, where do you live (=where is your place of living)?
KT: At the corner of Al-Farabi and University Street. My house number is 13, my apartment number is 53, my telephone number is 65-46-27.
PCV: Until tomorrow then!
Competency 2: To be welcomed into a Kazakh home
PCVs: Peace be upon you, (honored) father!
FKT: And peace be upon you, please come in!
PCV(1): Greetings, dear lady. How is your health (lit. = is your health alright)?
MKT: Greetings (to you), my son. Welcome, both of you! Please go up to the "place of honor." Please feel at home (lit.: consider our home like your own home).
PCV(2): Dear lady, this doll is for your grandchild, and this picture book about the United States is for you.
MKT: Thank you, my son, may you live a long and happy life!

Competency 3: To be led to the seat of honor, to be offered and to accept food
FKT: Respected guests, please sit down at the table. Whoever is older takes the "seat of honor."
PCV(1): The older among us is David. He should sit in the "seat of honor."
FKT: Fine, David, my dear, go up to the "seat of honor." My dear ones, please help yourselves (lit.: take from the food).
WKT: (bringing in tea): Do you drink tea with cream?
PCV(2): If possible, we will have (=drink) tea without cream.

Competency 4: To render good wishes as a way of expressing gratitude
PCV: Respected father and mother! We are very happy to have met with you and have become friends (by sharing food and salt with you). We wish you a long life, good health and happiness. May you see your children's happiness!
FKT: May it come true, what you have said, my dear. As a souvenir from our home please wear this manan (national gown) and takulta (scull cap) and return (safely).
PCVs: Many, many thanks, father.

TOPIC 11 AT THE WORKPLACE

Competency 1: To introduce self and to describe Peace Corps’ function
C(1): Baqitjan ara, come please, I will introduce you to a colleague of mine. Please get acquainted! This young man is David. David is a member of the American Peace Corps.
C(2): My name is Baqitjan. I am pleased to have met you. I must say, I don't know (much) about the Peace Corps.
Our Corps has been helping the populations in more than eighty countries.

Do you earn (=get) much money for your work?

No, we get only a small amount of money sufficient for our living expenses.

To ask questions about job-related functions and needs

David, what is your specialty?

By training I am an accountant.

What is your purpose in coming to Kazakhstan?

We want to help to establish small businesses in Kazakhstan.

Your intention (=thought) is good, indeed.

As much as we can, we would like very much to help to develop a market economy in Kazakhstan.

To converse socially with a co-worker (counterpart)

David, where are you going?

I am going home.

My apartment is close to your place. Let's go together, we walk and talk. Besides, it's getting dark.

Fine, let's do that. On the way we might also discuss the matter of the preparations for "Nauryz-1993."

Oh yes, I forgot, only two months are left until Nauryz (Нуриз)!

To respond to questions about illness

May I come in?

Come in please, sit down. Where are you hurting?

My head hurts. My whole body aches.

Did you try to check your temperature?

No, I did not measure (it).

(After checking the temperature) You do have a temperature. 40 degrees. Please open your mouth now. Yes, your throat is also infected (lit.: has become red and swollen).

How come?!

You must have caught a cold.
English Competencies

Competency 2:  To purchase medicine
PCV:  Do you have medicine for a cold?
P:  Yes, I do. This medicine stops the cough. Please take (=drink) one teaspoon three
times daily, in the morning, at noon and in the evening.
PCV:  Fine. What medicine do you have for headaches?
P:  Take aspirin. It might help. Please pay for the medicine at the cashier's desk.

Competency 3:  To describe one's emotional state
HFM:  David, how are you (today)? Is your health all right?
PCV:  It is better than yesterday.
HFM:  Today in the evening the "Voice of Asia" festival starts at Medeu. Would you like
to come. I have bought a ticket for you too.
PCV:  Thank you for your consideration. I am not able to go.
HFM:  Why?!
PCV:  I am not feeling up to it. I will stay home and rest.

TOPIC 13  INTERACTION WITH OFFICIALS

Competency 1:  To make an appointment through a secretary
PCV:  Excuse us, young lady, we are from the American Peace Corps.
R:  Welcome!
PCV:  We would like to meet and talk with the Deputy Prime Minister.
R:  He (=that gentleman) is now with the President.
PCV:  When can he receive us?
R:  If you leave your telephone number, I will call you (=inform you).

Competency 2:  To ask for assistance
M:  Welcome, dear guests. You seem to be specialists who are engaged in business.
PCV:  Yes, indeed, Honorable Minister. We are interested in the work of joint
temporary enterprises.
M:  How can I help you (lit.: What help do you need from us?)?
PCV:  We would like to meet with a number of businesses; our intention is to start
to work together.
M:  May your work be successful!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kazakh</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>автобус</td>
<td>bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>автобусын</td>
<td>by bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>агай</td>
<td>respectful address for a male teacher; form of address for a respected elder (male)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ата</td>
<td>man; person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>аз</td>
<td>little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>айын Дауысы</td>
<td>&quot;Voice of Asia&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>айкызкы</td>
<td>month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>айтықы</td>
<td>personal name (female)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>айт-</td>
<td>monthly; monthly wages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>айтканиң қелсін!</td>
<td>(idiom) May what you said come (true)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>айтыңшы</td>
<td>by the way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>айтыңшы болады</td>
<td>you may say (lit.: if you say it, it will be all right)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>айтыңшықшы</td>
<td>please do say</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>айтқашы</td>
<td>conversbal form of айт- &quot;to say&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>айтыңшыға берінізміңіз</td>
<td>please do tell me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>айтыңшы жібер-</td>
<td>to say without trouble, quickly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>айтыңшы коымың</td>
<td>I will definitely (without delay) tell (him)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>акша</td>
<td>money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>акың</td>
<td>pay; payment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ал-</td>
<td>to take</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Алатау</td>
<td>name of a mountain range, here: name of a hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>алғашқы</td>
<td>first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>алғым келеді</td>
<td>I want to buy (I would like to buy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>алдыңға</td>
<td>in front of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>алма</td>
<td>apple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>алмурт</td>
<td>pear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>алтыңға</td>
<td>at six</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>алтыңшы</td>
<td>sixth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>алым бар-</td>
<td>to take</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>алыс</td>
<td>distant, distance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>аман</td>
<td>well, healthy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

129 137
Glossary

аман-есе
healthy
аман-есе (сай) бойышы!
be healthy! (expression of goodbye)
amanсыз ба
greetings! (lit.: are you well?)
Америка Кұрама
United States of America
Штаттары

ага
older sister
алай
respectful form of address for an elderly lady; also
for a female teacher
ара
interval (space or time)
аралык көсіпорын
private enterprise
аралық
between
арамызда
between us, among us
арғы
opposite
ас
food
аспирин
aspirin
Ассалоуму алейкүм!
traditional formula of Muslim greeting: "peace be upon you!"
астан алып өтірішіңіз
please help yourself (lit.: please go on taking from the food)
астам
above, over, beyond, more than (with ablative)
асық-
to hurry
асықпай
without hurrying, without haste
ат
name (personal name)
ата
father
ауа
air; weather
ауа райы
weather (lit.: mood of the weather)
ауыз
mouth
ауыл
village
ауырып-
to hurt, to ache
аш-
to open
ашпак
at the bus, tramway, etc.
ашпак
to wait, to delay, to stop
ашпак
stop (bus, tramway, etc.)
аует
custom, habit
ауетте
customary; usually
аэзирше
for now
эке
father
эке-шеше
parents
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>алі</td>
<td>yet, still</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>алоу</td>
<td>hello</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Эл-Фараби</td>
<td>name of a scholar and philosopher of the 10th century</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>эрпөн</td>
<td>of course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>эркүңи</td>
<td>daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>эріктес</td>
<td>colleague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ба</td>
<td>interrogative particle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>багыт</td>
<td>direction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>базар</td>
<td>market, bazaar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бакыт</td>
<td>happiness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Бакытжан</td>
<td>personal name (male)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бал</td>
<td>honey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бала</td>
<td>child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>балдай</td>
<td>like (as) honey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бар</td>
<td>exists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бар-</td>
<td>to go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>барғыңыз кел еме?</td>
<td>would you like to come?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>барлығы</td>
<td>total, in all, altogether</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>барлык</td>
<td>all, everything</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>баруға болады</td>
<td>one can go (lit.: it is possible to go)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>барып келу</td>
<td>going and coming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бас</td>
<td>head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бас ауру</td>
<td>headache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бакса</td>
<td>other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>баста-</td>
<td>to begin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бастал-</td>
<td>to be started</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>баяуыр</td>
<td>liver; relative; younger brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бейібішілік</td>
<td>peace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бейсенбі</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бер-</td>
<td>to give</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бесбармақ</td>
<td>national Kazakh dish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бесіші</td>
<td>fifth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бет</td>
<td>side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>боес!</td>
<td>how come!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бизнес</td>
<td>business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бизнесмен</td>
<td>(&lt;Engl.) businessman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бижешь</td>
<td>young lady</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>билет</td>
<td>ticket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бойдак</td>
<td>bachelor, unmarried (man)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бол-</td>
<td>to be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бола ма</td>
<td>(&lt;болады ма) will it be, i.e., will it be possible?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>болады</td>
<td>it will be (possible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>болек</td>
<td>apart; separately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бул</td>
<td>this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бурылы-</td>
<td>to turn to (with dative case)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бурыныгы</td>
<td>former</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бурыш</td>
<td>corner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бугүн</td>
<td>today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бугүн кешке</td>
<td>today in the evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бүлкүл</td>
<td>whole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>би</td>
<td>we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>би-</td>
<td>to know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>биштир-</td>
<td>to let know, to express, to inform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бир</td>
<td>one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бир рет</td>
<td>one time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бир катаr</td>
<td>a number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бираз</td>
<td>a few, a little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бирак</td>
<td>but</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>биришш</td>
<td>first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>битир-</td>
<td>to finish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Бишкек</td>
<td>capital of Kirghizistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>градус</td>
<td>degree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гапу ет-</td>
<td>to excuse; to forgive; to apologize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>да/дс; та/ге</td>
<td>also (emphatic particle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дамыт-</td>
<td>to develop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дана</td>
<td>piece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дастархан</td>
<td>tablecloth on which food is placed; food offered to guests; hospitality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de-</td>
<td>to say, to call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>деййин</td>
<td>until (postposition, with dative case)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ден-саульк</td>
<td>health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дене</td>
<td>body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дэрі</td>
<td>medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дәм</td>
<td>taste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дәмді</td>
<td>tasty (lit.: with taste)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дәм тат-</td>
<td>to taste food; to be invited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дәм-туздақ</td>
<td>friends who have shared a meal: food and salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дәңгер</td>
<td>notebook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дәрі</td>
<td>medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дәрігер</td>
<td>physician, doctor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дос</td>
<td>friend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дүрүс</td>
<td>true; right; correct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дүрүс болар</td>
<td>it might be good; might help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>еді</td>
<td>he, she, it was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>егер</td>
<td>if (conjunction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>екі</td>
<td>two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>екі-ак</td>
<td>only two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>екен</td>
<td>indeed (particle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ел</td>
<td>people, nation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>елу</td>
<td>fifty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>енді</td>
<td>now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>еңдеше</td>
<td>if so; then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>еңбек</td>
<td>work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ертен</td>
<td>tomorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ертен кезіскенше</td>
<td>until tomorrow!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>есеп</td>
<td>account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>есеппі</td>
<td>accountant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>есептік</td>
<td>remembrance; souvenir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ет</td>
<td>meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>етті</td>
<td>with meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>еш</td>
<td>nothing, no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ешқашан</td>
<td>never</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Glossary

жагдай  situation
жаз-  to write
жазу  writing
жай  place; condition; position
жайшап  slowly, without haste
жак  side
жаксы  fine, well
жалакы  salary; wages
жанбүр  rain
жараалды  good, well, okay; that's fine
жарты  half
жас  age; young
жау-  to rain; to snow
же-  to eat
жемис  fruit
жөн  conversbial form of же- to eat
жөн көр-  to try to eat
жер  land, country; place
жергілікти  local
жет-  to suffice; to reach, attain
жеткіз-  to arrive
және  and
жиналыс  meeting
жынырма  twenty
жоң  road; way
жоң болсын  good luck (lit.: may your road be blessed, said to someone who is going or travelling somewhere)
жолакы  ticket (lit.: road payment)
жок  no; it is not (in existence)
жотел  coughing
жумыртка  egg
жур-  to go; to run
жууре бер-  to go on walking
жуз  hundred
жылды  horse; horses (collectively)
жібер-  to send, to send away
жигит  young man
жаяу  by foot
зейнекер  retiree
зор  good; great
ия/яс  yes
кейин  then, later; after (postposition)
кейбір  some
кел-  to come
келі  kilogram
керек  necessary
кесе  bowl
кет-  to leave
кеш  late
кеш калдым  I am late
кеше  yesterday
кешегі  belonging to yesterday; yesterday's
кешье  evening
кешір-  to forgive
кешірініз  please forgive me (imperative)
kездес-  to meet with each other
кездес-кешше  until we meet
кассі  cashier's desk
ки-  to dress
кило  kilogram
коконіс  vegetable
комек  assistance
комек бер-  to help (lit.: to give assistance)
комектес-  to help, to assist
коніл-куй  mood, desire (lit.: heart-mood)
коп  much
кор-  to see
косеген көгерсін  formula of blessing: "May you have a long and happy life!"
kорсет-  to show
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kazakh</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>қорсетіп жібер-</td>
<td>show quickly, without any trouble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қорініп-</td>
<td>to appear, to seem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>коше</td>
<td>street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>құп қор-</td>
<td>to go through the day; to live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>құйіне</td>
<td>daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>құріш</td>
<td>rice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>құт-</td>
<td>to wait</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қім</td>
<td>who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қім болып</td>
<td>as what (lit.: as whom)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қір-</td>
<td>to enter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кісі</td>
<td>person; gentleman, lady.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кітап</td>
<td>book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қабыл</td>
<td>reception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қабылда-</td>
<td>to receive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қадір</td>
<td>respect, esteem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қадірлі</td>
<td>respected, esteemed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қажет</td>
<td>need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қазақша</td>
<td>Kazakh language; in Kazakh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қазы</td>
<td>sausage made of horsemeat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қазір</td>
<td>now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қай</td>
<td>what, which</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қай жерден</td>
<td>from what place, from where?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қаймақ</td>
<td>cream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қаймақсyz</td>
<td>without cream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қайсысы</td>
<td>which of the mentioned ones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қайт-</td>
<td>to return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қайтала-</td>
<td>to repeat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қап-</td>
<td>to remain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қала-</td>
<td>to like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қалай</td>
<td>how</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қадыр-</td>
<td>to leave (behind)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қалқам</td>
<td>my shield, my protection (term of endearment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қанша болдыныз</td>
<td>how much?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қара-</td>
<td>to look at, to regard (with the dative case)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karagym</td>
<td>my darling (lit.: pupil of my eye)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karak</td>
<td>pupil of the eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karta</td>
<td>horsemeat dish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karышас</td>
<td>younger sister (of a man)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kauyu</td>
<td>melon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kashan</td>
<td>when (interrogative pronoun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kakса-</td>
<td>to ache severely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiniylyc</td>
<td>crossing; corner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koy</td>
<td>sheep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koy-</td>
<td>to put down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kol</td>
<td>arm, hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koldan-</td>
<td>to use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kolымышдан келгенше</td>
<td>as much as we can (lit.: as much as it come from our hands)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>konak</td>
<td>guest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>konak уйi</td>
<td>hotel (lit.: guest house)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>конырау</td>
<td>telephone; bell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kосьмша</td>
<td>additional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koш</td>
<td>well, good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koш келдинэ</td>
<td>welcome (lit.: you came well)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>куан-</td>
<td>to be happy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>куаныш</td>
<td>joy, gladness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>куанышты</td>
<td>with happiness: glad, happy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>куыршак</td>
<td>doll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кур-</td>
<td>to establish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>курлыкчы</td>
<td>building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>курлыкышы</td>
<td>builder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кут</td>
<td>luck; happiness; good fortune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кутты</td>
<td>lucky, fortunate, happy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>қыз</td>
<td>daughter; girl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кызар-</td>
<td>to get red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кызу</td>
<td>temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кызык</td>
<td>interesting; amusing; joy, happiness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кызыкыр-</td>
<td>to be interested</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Кызылорда күріші</td>
<td>rice from (lit.: of) Qizilorda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Кызылорда</td>
<td>name of regional center, formerly Aqmashit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кымыш</td>
<td>qimiz (fermented mare's milk)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>манан</td>
<td>to me (dative case of pers. pronoun 1st person singular)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>магына</td>
<td>meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>максат</td>
<td>purpose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мал</td>
<td>cattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мал  эти</td>
<td>beef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>манан</td>
<td>expert, specialist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>манандык</td>
<td>expertise, specialty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Медеу</td>
<td>a recreation center in the mountains surrounding Alma-Ata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мекен</td>
<td>place, dwelling, residence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мекен-жай</td>
<td>place of living</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мемлекет</td>
<td>state, country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мецти</td>
<td>dumplings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>минет</td>
<td>minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мумкін</td>
<td>possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мумкін болса</td>
<td>if it is possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>муша</td>
<td>member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мына</td>
<td>this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мыц</td>
<td>thousand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мираза</td>
<td>sir, honorable (term of address)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Мыршапел</td>
<td>name of a region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>министр</td>
<td>minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>не</td>
<td>what</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>нерге</td>
<td>why</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>негіз</td>
<td>basis; origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>негізінен</td>
<td>by origin; by training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>немере</td>
<td>grandchild</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>неше</td>
<td>how many?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>неше жастасыз</td>
<td>how old are you? (lit.: at how many years of age are you?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>норсе</td>
<td>thing, object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ниет</td>
<td>intention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>номир</td>
<td>number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ы</td>
<td>interjection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Кыргыз</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ой</td>
<td>thought, intention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>окы-</td>
<td>to read, to study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>онда</td>
<td>there; then; now then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ончай болса</td>
<td>if it is so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ош</td>
<td>right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>орынбасар</td>
<td>deputy, assistant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>осы</td>
<td>this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>осы жерден</td>
<td>from this place, from here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>осы арадан</td>
<td>from this place, from here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>отыр-</td>
<td>to sit down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>оз</td>
<td>own; self (with possessive suffixes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>оз уйлеринизде? кориниздер</td>
<td>(idiom) please feel at home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>окініш</td>
<td>regret; repentance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>окінішке орай</td>
<td>unfortunately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>елшеш</td>
<td>to measure, to check</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>елшеп көр-</td>
<td>to try to measure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>омір</td>
<td>life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>оте</td>
<td>very</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>отініш</td>
<td>request; please</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>патер</td>
<td>(&lt;Russ.) apartment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>пияз</td>
<td>onion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>пойыз</td>
<td>train</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>помидор</td>
<td>tomato</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>пошта</td>
<td>post office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>рай</td>
<td>mood; spirit; atmosphere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>рахмет</td>
<td>thank, thanks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>рет</td>
<td>order; occasion; cause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ретінде</td>
<td>(postposition) in the order of, as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>рухсат</td>
<td>permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сагат</td>
<td>time; hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сагат неше</td>
<td>at what time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>саламат</td>
<td>safe, sound; healthy; safety, health</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Glossary

calamat bolynyz be healthy! (said when departing: goodbye!)
calamatsyz ba greetings! (lit.: are you well?)
samal breeze
samaldan kal- to catch a cold
carymsak garlic
cay healthy, well
cay 60111413 be healthy! (said when departing: goodbye!)
cayri3 carrot
cok- to ring (telephone)
солои left
com that is so, that's right
con ruble
coe after (postposition)
col ruble
cойлес- to speak
cойлем phrase, sentence
cойлес- to talk, speak with each other
cурын drink; beverage
cура- to ask
cурет picture
cуретти with pictures
tabysty successful
taza clean, fresh
tazala- to clean
tagam food; dish; meal
tagy again; more
takia scull cap
talgar a town near Alma-Ata
talgat personal name (male)
tamak food; dish; meal
tamak throat
tamash a wonderful, splendid
tanys- to know
tanys- to know each other, i.e., to get acquainted with
tanystyr- to introduce (lit.: to make someone acquainted to)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Turkish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>тан</td>
<td>dawn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>танерген</td>
<td>in the morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тарт-</td>
<td>to weigh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тат-</td>
<td>to taste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тез</td>
<td>fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тезирек</td>
<td>faster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>телефон</td>
<td>telephone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>телефон номирі</td>
<td>telephone number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>төті</td>
<td>sweet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ташкен</td>
<td>Tashkent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тилін</td>
<td>kopecks; small amount of money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>той</td>
<td>wedding; feast; celebration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>токтат-</td>
<td>to stop (lit.: to make someone or something stop)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>топ</td>
<td>group, corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>төле-</td>
<td>to pay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тор</td>
<td>seat of honor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>төрге шығыныз</td>
<td>(idiom) please go up to the seat of honor (opposite the entrance)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тұралы</td>
<td>about (post-position, takes nominative case of preceding noun)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тұмау</td>
<td>cold; chill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тұр-</td>
<td>to live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тұрғын</td>
<td>inhabitant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>түз</td>
<td>salt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тұстеге</td>
<td>at noon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тұсіңі-</td>
<td>(with accusative) to understand something or someone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тынық-</td>
<td>to rest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тыңда-</td>
<td>to listen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тіке</td>
<td>straight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тіле-</td>
<td>to wish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тілеқ</td>
<td>wish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тілік</td>
<td>slice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ұа -- алеңім ассалом!</td>
<td>answer to the above formula of greeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ұакыт</td>
<td>time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ұниверситет</td>
<td>university</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>узак</td>
<td>long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>уй</td>
<td>son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>уй</td>
<td>flour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>уйа-</td>
<td>to please</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>уйнат-</td>
<td>to like (lit.: to make please)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>уй</td>
<td>home, house, flat, apartment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>уйлен-</td>
<td>to be married (said in reference to a man)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>уй-ишл</td>
<td>inside of a house; family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>уйкен</td>
<td>old; great, big, large, huge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>уй</td>
<td>three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>уй рет</td>
<td>three times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>уйин</td>
<td>for (postposition)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>фамилия</td>
<td>(&gt;Russ.) family name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>фестивал</td>
<td>festival</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>хабар</td>
<td>information; news</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>хабар бер-</td>
<td>to inform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>хал</td>
<td>situation, circumstance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>хал-жагдай</td>
<td>situation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>халык</td>
<td>people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>халык аралык</td>
<td>international (lit.: between people)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шагын</td>
<td>small; limited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шакырым</td>
<td>kilometers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шам</td>
<td>electricity; candle; lamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шама</td>
<td>opportunity; possibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шамамен</td>
<td>approximately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шамасы</td>
<td>approximately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шанырак</td>
<td>wooden circle forming the smoke opening of a yurt; home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шапан</td>
<td>robe; national gown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шет</td>
<td>edge, border; foreign country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шеше</td>
<td>mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шошкык</td>
<td>tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шошка</td>
<td>teaspoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шубат</td>
<td>pig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шугылдан-</td>
<td>fermented camel's milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шыгар-</td>
<td>to occupy oneself with (мен/пен)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шык-</td>
<td>to turn out; to produce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шырагым</td>
<td>to ascend, to go up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шырак</td>
<td>my light, term of endearment: my dear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мьыллаас</td>
<td>light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мьыллаас</td>
<td>attention, consideration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ic</td>
<td>work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ic-</td>
<td>to swell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>искер</td>
<td>businesslike; efficient; active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>искер адум</td>
<td>businessman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>исте-</td>
<td>to do, to work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>иш</td>
<td>inside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>иш-</td>
<td>to drink; to eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>экономика</td>
<td>economy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KAZAKH-ENGLISH WORD LIST

TERMS OF OCCUPATIONS

бухгалтер  (<Germ.) accountant, book-keeper
жургізуші  driver
инженер  engineer
окушишшы  teacher
dарігер  physician, doctor
cәулетші  architect
жұмысшы  worker
жазушы  writer
акың  poet
актер  actor
занды кызметкері  lawyer
журналіст  journalist
ettiші  shoemaker
шаштарақ  barber
gылыми кызметкер  research worker
мұғалім (мектепте)  teacher
еңістікер  pensioner
іскер адам  businessman
сатушшы  salesperson
ушкыш  pilot
аудармашшы (жазба)  translator
tілмеш (ауызша)  interpreter

EXPRESSIONS OF TIME

жыл  year
ай  month
апта  week
сагат  hour; time
секунд  second
минут/минут  minute
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word List</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>тан</td>
<td>dawn, daybreak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>таертау</td>
<td>early in the morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>күн</td>
<td>day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>күүшүү</td>
<td>at daytime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>көшкөрүү</td>
<td>in the evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>көшкөрүү</td>
<td>late in the evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>түн</td>
<td>night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>түнчө</td>
<td>at night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>түс</td>
<td>noon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>түстө</td>
<td>at noon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>төөлүк</td>
<td>day and night (time of 24 hours)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бүүн</td>
<td>today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>көшө</td>
<td>yesterday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ертө</td>
<td>tomorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бүүсүнүү</td>
<td>the day after tomorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дал казыр</td>
<td>at once</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бирнеше минуттан кейин</td>
<td>in a few minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**THE CALENDAR**

**Days of the Week**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>дүйсөнбө</td>
<td>Monday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сөйсөнбө</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сөрөсөнбө</td>
<td>Wednesday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бөйсөнбө</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>жумаба</td>
<td>Friday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сөнбө</td>
<td>Saturday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>жексөнбө</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** According to the Islamic tradition, the week starts with сөнбө "Saturday." The days from Sunday to Thursday are counted as day one (жек<Pers. "one"), day two (үүл<Pers. "two"), day three (сөй<Pers. "three"), day four (сөр<Pers. "four") and day five (бөй<Pers. "five") after сөнбө "Saturday."
Word List

Months of the Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Кыргыз</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Январь</td>
<td>January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Февраль</td>
<td>February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Март</td>
<td>March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Апрель</td>
<td>April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Май</td>
<td>May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Июнь</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Июль</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Август</td>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Сентябрь</td>
<td>September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Октябрь</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ноябрь</td>
<td>November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Декабрь</td>
<td>December</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Seasons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Кыргыз</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Весна</td>
<td>Spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Лето</td>
<td>Summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Осень</td>
<td>Autumn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Зима</td>
<td>Winter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTICES AND SIGNS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Кыргыз</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Байқаныйыз!</td>
<td>Attention!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Токта!</td>
<td>Stop!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Кирү</td>
<td>Entrance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Шығу</td>
<td>Exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Шегүүгө бөлмөйдү!</td>
<td>No smoking!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Кирүгө бөлмөйдү!</td>
<td>No admission!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Шығүүга бөлмөйдү!</td>
<td>No exit!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Автобус аялдамасы</td>
<td>Bus stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Жабык</td>
<td>Closed!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ашык</td>
<td>Open!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Узун</td>
<td>Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Түүкү узун</td>
<td>Lunch break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Эжетхана (Эйелшер)</td>
<td>Toilet (women, ladies)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Эжетхана (Еркектер)</td>
<td>Toilet (men, gentlemen)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
USEFUL PHRASES

жалпы (алганды) in general, generally
кыскасы in short
бириншиден firstly
екиншиден secondly
акырында finally, at last
эрине of course
себеби the reason is ...
енеше thus, then, now
менчише in my opinion
сиздише in your opinion
баскаша айтқанда in other words (lit.: when saying otherwise)
өкінішке орай unfortunately
онда үстіне in addition
әсерінізге белгілі as you know
қорыта айтқанда in conclusion
сөндіктен therefore
демек that is to say, that means, so
ондай болса if it is so, then

NUMBERS
Cardinals
1 - бір
2 - екі
3 - үш
4 - төрт
5 - бес
6 - алты
7 - жеті
8 - сегіз
9 - тәғыз
10 - он
11 - он бір
12 - он екі,
20 - жыырға, 21-жыырға бір, ...
30 - отыз, 31-отыз бір, 32-отыз екі, ...
40 - қырық, 41-қырық бір, 42-қырық екі, ...
50 - елу, 51-елу бір, 52-елу екі, ...
60 - алыс ...
70 - жетпіс ...
80 - сексен ...
90 - токсан ...
100 - жүз
1000 - (бір) мын
1000000 - миллион
1000000000 - миллиард
0 - нел (<Russ.)
Ordinals

Ordinals are regularly formed by adding +иңлүү/-иңүү; +иңлүү/-иңүү to the cardinals:

- бирүү / first
- жийрмашлы (also: жыйрмасыншы) / twelfth
- отыз бөсүү / thirty-fifth
- елүүү / fiftieth

Dates of years are given in ordinals, e.g.:

(бир) мын тогyz жүз токсан екінші жыл
the year 1992
I. KAZAKH LANGUAGE

A) Dictionaries:

S.G. Axmedova, Agilsin-Qazaq Sözdigi (English-Kazakh Dictionary), Moscow, Alma-Ata, 1960 [contains 5,300 words; out of print, photocopy can be provided].

S.G. Axmetova, et als., Agilsin-Qazaq Sözdigi (English-Kazakh Dictionary), Alma-Ata, 1974 [contains 20,000 words; out of print, photocopy can be provided].


B) Readers and Grammars:


Ilse Laude-Cirtautas, Introduction to Kazakh [grammar, text, dialogues, exercises, and glossary; in preparation].

Ilse Laude-Cirtautas, Reader in Kazakh Oral Literature [texts, notes and glossary; in preparation].

C) Studies on Various Aspects of the Kazakh Language:


Bibliography


II. HISTORY


III. LITERATURE AND CULTURE

Chingiz Aitmatov, *The Day Lasts More than a Hundred Years.* Translated by John French. Foreward by Katarina Clark. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1983. [The Kirghiz writer Chingiz Aitmatov describes in this novel the life of simple Kazakhs, living in a far-off place in the Kazakh steppe, trying to preserve their culture in the face of changes catching up with them].


IV. PERIODICALS AND OTHER SOURCE MATERIALS

Alatau Newsletter
Central Asian Survey
Central Asiatic Journal
FBIS Translation Service
Radio Free Europe: Excerpts on Turkic Republics and Tajikistan