This textbook is designed for use by Peace Corps volunteers learning Turkmen in preparation for serving in Turkmenistan. It takes a competency-based approach to language learning, focusing on specific tasks the learner will need to accomplish through language. Some competencies are related to work tasks and others to survival needs or social transactions. An introductory section gives basic information about Turkmen phonology, alphabet, and grammar. The instructional materials consist of lessons on 12 topics: personal identification; conversation with a host counterpart or family; food; transportation; getting and giving directions; shopping; general interpersonal communication; medical and health issues; social situations; and workplace interactions. Each lesson contains related cultural notes and segments on a number of specific competencies. Each competency is accompanied by a dialogue in Turkmen, a vocabulary list, grammar and vocabulary notes, and in some cases, a proverb. Appended materials include English translations of the dialogues, word lists by category (the calendar, numbers, terms of relationship, forms of address, anatomy and health, school terminology), notes on verb conjugation, and a glossary of dialogue words. (MSE)
Turkmen

Language Competencies for Peace Corps Volunteers in Turkmenistan

by

David Tyson and Larry Clark

1993
Acknowledgments

This book is one of three Peace Corps language texts prepared under the supervision of Nancy Clair in early 1993. It is hoped that this draft will be helpful in the initial language training for Volunteers in Turkmenistan. Most language text books take years to complete; this text was planned, written, and printed in less than four months. Working both in the U.S. and in Turkmenistan, 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 Turkmenistan. 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 the Eurasia/Middle East Region, which initiated the textbook project. I have been responsible for editing the English prose and providing technical support.

Douglas F. Gilzow
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Office of Training and Program Support

July 1993
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Authors' Preface

This manual of the standard Turkmen language is intended to facilitate the acquisition of basic language skills that Peace Corps volunteers will need to enrich their tour in Turkmenistan. Conceivably, its materials may be used in conjunction with a textbook for teaching Turkmen at the university level.

Mr. Tyson and Professor Clark of the Department of Eurasian Studies at Indiana University collaborated on and share responsibility for both the Turkmen and the English portions of the text. At the same time, the authors wish to acknowledge their gratitude for the assistance of the following individuals.

This project benefitted greatly from the assistance of a number of individuals at Magtymguly Turkmen State University in Ashgabat, namely Professors Rejepali Nazarov and Guichmyrat Durdymyradov, who helped Mr. Tyson tremendously during his fieldwork in Turkmenistan. The Peace Corps staff in Ashgabat, especially Mr. Mark Holt and Ms. Brenda Oldfield, also assisted Mr. Tyson in many ways during his stay.

Project consultant Ms. Nancy Clair made numerous suggestions that helped to improve the text. All shortcomings, however, remain with the authors.
A Brief Introduction to the Turkmen Language

Turkmen is a member of the widespread Turkic language family. These languages, whose speakers number around 150 million people, are spoken in Siberia (Yakut), China (Uygur), Central Asia (Turkmen, Uzbek, Kirgiz, Kazak), Russia (Tatar), and the Near East (Turkish). Turkic languages share a common grammar and vocabulary, but only a few of them are close enough today to ease mutual understanding. Turkmen speech is so distinctive that it constitutes an independent Turkic language, spoken by more than 2,700,000 people (1989).

Standard Turkmen was formed in the Soviet period primarily on the basis of the dialects spoken by Teke and Yorut groups of the Turkmen people, but it is not identical with any single dialect. In grammar and vocabulary, Turkmen has many features in common with Azeri and Turkish and with some dialects of Turkic speakers in parts of Afghanistan, Iran, and Uzbekistan. Russian constructions and words in the standard literary language are a visible reminder of the Soviet period. Uzbek has exerted an influence on the speech and vocabulary of Turkmen spoken in the eastern part of the republic. Arabic and Persian words and constructions form a classical heritage of the centuries of use of the Central Asian Turkic literary language in Arabic script.

Standard literary Turkmen has been written in a modified Cyrillic script since 1940. From 1928 to 1940, Turkmen was written in a Latin alphabet.

The current Turkmen alphabet does not represent accurately all the sounds of the speech of educated Turkmen. This is especially true of the vowel sounds. The alphabet consists of 36 letters and two signs in the following alphabetic order: А а, Б б, В в, Г г, Д д, Е е, Е е, Ж ж, Ж ж, З з, И и, Й й, К к, Л л, М м, Н н, О о, П п, Р р, С с, Т т, У у, У у, Ф ф, Х х, Ц ц, Ш ш, Щ щ, Ъ ъ, Ы ы, Ь ь, Э э, Э э, Ю ю, Я я.
Vowels

Beginners should take care to learn the difference between "short" and "long" vowels, because each vowel letter or letter-group in Turkmen can be pronounced with "short" or "long" duration. This difference often is all that distinguishes the meanings of two words.

"Short" vowels are approximately like simple vowels in standard American English; for example a in 'call'. Pronouncing a "long" vowel requires keeping the mouth in the same position for a longer time, for the space of two vowels. English has no true equivalents of long vowels, because it has "diphthongs" or double vowels that are different from each other; for example, in pronouncing the word 'wrote' the English speaker actually makes o into two different vowels (oh--ooh).

The 17 vowels of Turkmen are represented by the following letters or letter-group:

a  Pronounced "short" as English a in the word 'call.' In words with a long a, it is pronounced as a drawn out English aa in 'bah (humbug').

ə  Pronounced only short as English a in 'ant'. In words with a long ə, it is pronounced as a drawn out a as in 'ant'.

ə, ə Pronounced short as English a in 'say', but without the glide into a diphthong (say-ee). There are only two Turkmen words with a long ə: əp 's/he will give' and rep 's/he will come'. The letter ə is used at the beginning of a word, and e elsewhere in a word.

у  Pronounced short as English u in 'radium'. In words with a long у, it is pronounced approximately as a drawn out u in 'radium'.

и  Pronounced short as English e in 'end'. In words with a long и, it is pronounced approximately as English ea in 'be easy'.

o  Pronounced short as English o in 'stone' but without the glide into a diphthong (sto-oon). In words with a long о, it is pronounced approximately as a drawn out English o in 'oh'.
y Pronounced short as English u in 'truth'. In words with a long y, this sound is pronounced approximately as a drawn-out English oo in 'ooh'.

о Pronounced short as German ö in 'Körper' [body], which may be pronounced by pronouncing e and rounding the lips. In words with a long о, it is pronounced with a longer duration than short о.

y Pronounced short as German ü in 'Brücke' [bridge], which may be pronounced by forming i and rounding the lips.

 ýÝ This is the only long vowel represented distinctly in the Turkmen alphabet. In words with a long ý, this sound is pronounced with a longer duration than ý.

The following doublets (two words spelled the same but pronounced differently) will illustrate the distinction between short and long vowels in Turkmen (with the exception of э, е and è)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHORT</th>
<th>LONG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ат</td>
<td>'horse'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гыз</td>
<td>'get excited!' (imperative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>биб</td>
<td>'know!' (imperative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>от</td>
<td>'grass'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>еч</td>
<td>'extinguish!' (imperative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гурт</td>
<td>'dry cheese, curd'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дум</td>
<td>'come down!' (imperative)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Beginners should keep in mind that the Turkmen alphabet distinguishes only between short ɣ and long ɣɨ. Although similar in appearance, short ɣ is not distinguished from long ɣ by the letters ɣɨ -- in a word like ɣɨɣɨrv 'sense, feeling' the letters ɣɨ are pronounced as English ewey in 'Dewey'.

Consonants

Turkmen consonants are represented by the following letters:

- П Pronounced as English p in 'pen'.
- Т Pronounced as English t in 'stop'.
- К Pronounced as English k in 'keep' when in words with the vowels ə, e, и, e, y but as English c in 'call' when in words with the vowels ə, y, o, y.
- Б Pronounced as English b in 'boy' at the beginning of a word and similar to v in some other positions.
- Д Pronounced as English d in 'deep'.
- Г Pronounced as English g in 'geese' when in words with the vowels ə, e, и, e, y but as a sound like English gh in 'yoghurt' in words with ə, y, o, y.
- М Pronounced as English m in 'meat'.
- Н Pronounced as English n in the word 'snow'.
- НГ Pronounced as English ng in 'sing'.
- Л Pronounced as English l in 'look'.
- Р Pronounced the same way as English r in 'drill', but with a flap of the tongue.
- Ч Pronounced as English th in 'thin' in Turkmen (including Arabic and Persian) words, but as English s in 'sun' in words coming from Russian.
Pronounced as English th in 'then' in Turkmen (including Arabic and Persian) words, but as English z in 'zoo' in words coming from Russian.

Pronounced as English sh in 'share'.

Pronounced as English ch in 'check'.

Pronounced as English s in 'treasure' in words from Russian.

Pronounced as English j in 'juice'.

Pronounced as English h in 'hall' in some Turkmen words, but as ch in English-German 'Bach' in other Turkmen words.

Pronounced as English f in 'four'.

Pronounced as English w in 'wagon' in Turkmen (including Arabic and Persian) words, but as English v in 'very' in words from Russian.

Pronounced as English y in 'yes'.

Pronounced as English ya in 'yawn'.

Pronounced as English ye in 'yea verily', but only when this letter appears at the beginning of a word or after a vowel. When it appears after a consonant, it is pronounced as English a in 'say'.

Pronounced as English yo in 'yoke'.

Pronounced as English you in 'youth'.

These letters and signs are used in words from Russian. Turkmen often pronounce ѱ as English s and ѳ as English sh, and many times disregard the signs ѳ and ѱ altogether.
Several Turkmen letters have unexpected pronunciations:

- **c** Pronounced as English *th* in 'theory' or 'math', instead of *s* (except in Russian words).
- **з** Pronounced as English *th* in 'their' or 'mother', instead of *z* (except in Russian words).

Several Turkmen letters may have two very distinct pronunciations:

- **х** Pronounced as English *h* in 'hill' and 'aha' in some Turkmen words, but as a harsh sound without English equivalent in other Turkmen words. The latter is similar to the soft *g* sound, but without a voiced quality. In Russian words, this letter is always pronounced as a harsh sound.
- **р** Pronounced as English *g* in 'gill' and 'organ' when the Turkmen word has any of the vowels *а, е, и, о, ы* but as a soft sound without an English equivalent when the Turkmen word has any of the vowels *а, и, о, ы*. It is similar to the *х* sound, but with a voiced quality. In words from Russian, *р* is always pronounced as in 'gill'.

One set of letters and their corresponding sounds may present difficulties for the beginner. These represent the sound *ы* plus any of the vowel sounds:

- **я** (English *ya* in 'yawn'; long: no English equivalent)
- **е** (English *ye* in 'foyer'; long: no equivalent)
- **иа** (English *yea* in 'yeast'; long: no equivalent)
- **е** (English *yo* in 'yoke'; long: no equivalent)
- **ю** (English *you* in 'youth'; long: no equivalent)
- **ыы** (roughly English *yu* in 'yuk'; long: no equivalent)
- **ио** (y plus vowel like German *oe* in 'Goethe'; long: no equivalent)
- **ей** (y plus vowel like German *ü* in 'fuss'; long: no equivalent)
Vowel Harmony

Students of Turkmen should be prepared to learn a number of rules of pronunciation of vowels, as well as of consonants that are not reflected in the script. One of the most distinctive features of Turkmen is vowel harmony.

The vowels of Turkmen words share similarities that produce a kind of "harmony" in speech. Turkmen words may contain only vowels pronounced in the front of the mouth:

- э элем 'world', гүнэ 'fault, sin'
- э, е эркек 'male, man', гөзел 'beautiful'
- и илери 'forward', гүйчиле 'powerful, strong'
- о орп 'pasture', сөймек 'to love'
- у узенни 'stirrup', мүмкин 'possible, permissible'

Or, Turkmen words may contain only vowels pronounced in the back of the mouth:

- а ачык 'open', батыр 'hero'
- ы ынсан 'human', йылан 'snake'
- о оюн 'game', сөрө 'question'
- у улы 'big', гушак 'belt, sash'

All Turkmen words observe this kind of "front-back" harmony. Many also observe a second kind of harmony that affects the vowels of endings. Turkmen vowels may be pronounced with or without a rounding of the mouth. Those pronounced with rounding are the following: о у о ы

Those vowels pronounced without rounding are: а э э и
When a Turkmen word contains a rounded vowel, then the ending also is pronounced with a rounded vowel. However, Turkmen spelling does not reflect this:

буз 'ice'

бузлык 'glacier' = буз+лык (pronounced бузлук)

бузлы 'icy' = буз+лы (pronounced бузлу)

NOMINAL AND VERBAL WORDS

Turkmen has two basic types of words: nominals and verbals. Nominals are 'noun-like' words and verbals are 'verb-like' words. Endings (suffixes) of various kinds are added to both.

Nominals include classes of words that in English are called nouns, pronouns, adjectives, some adverbs, and verbal nouns; for example, Turkmen депдер 'notebook', улы 'big'. As in English, a Turkmen adjective may stand before a noun or serve as a verbal noun:

Депдерим улы. 'My notebook is big.'

Улы депдерим... 'My big notebook is...'

Verbals include those kinds of words that are equivalent to English verbs and gerunds; for example, гит 'go!' (imperative from the verb гитmek) and гитип 'going'.

Beside nominals and verbals, Turkmen has a small number of particles, conjunctions, and similar words which do not take endings; for example, хеә 'also, too' and бә 'and'.

As a rule, the last syllable of a Turkmen word is stressed. However, particles and certain suffixes added to the ends of words are not stressed.
SUFFIXATION

The meanings of Turkmen words, as well as their grammatical functions within sentences, are indicated by adding elements called suffixes to the ends of the words. These suffixes or endings are clearly distinguishable as such, especially in writing; for example:

гызларым = гыз+лар+ым
'my daughters' = 'daughter+s+my'

WORD FORMATION SUFFIXES

Turkmen forms new words, both nominals and verbals, by means of suffixation, or the addition of endings to existing roots and words. The addition of a suffix to a nominal word creates a new nominal or verbal word:

tәзе 'new, fresh'
tәзелик = тәзе+лик 'innovation, reform, news'
tәзелемек = тәзе+ле+mek 'to reform, renew'

Adding a suffix to a verbal word results in the formation of a nominal or verbal word with a new lexical meaning:

tәзелемек 'to reform, renew'
tәзеленmek = тәзе+ле+н+mek 'to be reformed, renewed'
tәзелеме = тәзе+ле+ме 'reform, renewal'
GRAMMATICAL SUFFIXES

The grammatical functions of Turkmen words within sentences are expressed by adding suffixes to them. Such suffixes indicate number, case, mood or tense. The addition of a grammatical suffix to a word changes its relationship to other words in the sentence; however, it does not change its lexical meaning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lexical Meaning</th>
<th>Grammatical Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>гез 'eye'</td>
<td>гези 'the eye' (object)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гезисиз 'without an eye'</td>
<td>гезым 'I shut my eye'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гезлемек 'look for, search'</td>
<td>гезлем 'I searched'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PLURAL SUFFIX

The Turkmen plural suffix +лар may be added to a nominal to indicate that there is more than one subject or object of a sentence. When the subject of a verb is plural, this ending may or may not be added:

гыз 'girl, daughter' гызлар 'girls, daughters'
Гызлар гитди(лер) 'The girls left.'
Гызлары герду(лер) 'They saw the girls.'

After a numeral, the plural suffix is not added:

диш 'tooth' дишлер 'teeth'
ики 'two' ики диш 'two teeth'
CASE SUFFIXES

Case suffixes express relationships between nominals to which they are added and other nominals or verbals. Their English equivalents include 'in', 'at', 'on', 'from', 'of', 'the', and other ideas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominal</th>
<th>English Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>мекдеп 'school'</td>
<td>мекдепде 'in the school'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ой 'house'</td>
<td>ое 'to the house'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ашгабат 'Ashgabat'</td>
<td>Ашгабатдан 'from Ashgabat'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

POSSESSION

There are several ways to express possession in Turkmen. A common way is the addition of possessive suffixes to a nominal:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominal</th>
<th>Possessive Suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>кана 'father'</td>
<td>каям 'my father'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ой 'house'</td>
<td>ойун 'your house' (singular)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дост 'friend'</td>
<td>дости 'his/her friend'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A second way to express possession is to form the possessive relationship construction. In Turkmen, the possessor is placed before the possessed. An example of this type of construction in English is 'my father's house' or 'the house of my father', where 'father' is the possessor and 'house' is the possessed. The suffix +ин 'of' often is added to the possessor, while the possessive suffix +(c)ин always is added to the possessed:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Possessor + 'of' Suffix</th>
<th>Possessed + Possessive Suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>кана +м+ин ой+ин</td>
<td>каямин ойи</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'father+my+of house+his' = 'my father's house'
INFINITIVE SUFFIX

The Turkmen equivalent of 'to' in English infinitives of verbs ('to see', 'to go', etc.) is created by adding the suffix +мак, +мек to the verbal stem.

окамак  'to read'
гитмек  'to go'

Without this suffix the stem of the verb is equivalent to the familiar or impolite imperative mood:

ока!  'read!'
гит!  'go, leave!'

MOOD SUFFIXES

Turkmen adds suffixes to verb stems to express moods like the imperative or the conditional:

гёрмек  'to see' (infinitive)
гёр!    'see, look!'  
гёрсе    'if s/he sees'

TENSE SUFFIXES

To express tenses like past, present, and future, Turkmen adds suffixes to a verbal stem; for example, the definite past tense suffix +ды: 

bashlamак  'to begin' (infinitive)
bashлады    's/he began'
Introduction

Turkmen uses suffixes to distinguish between definite action (action which certainly occurred or occurs or will occur) and indefinite action (action which possibly or habitually occurred or possibly will occur) in the past and future:

- гыымек ‘to go’ (infinitive)
- гыыды ‘s/he (certainly) left, is gone’
- гыы и ‘s/he (possibly) left, is gone’
- гыы жек ‘s/he (certainly) will go’
- гыы ир ‘s/he goes, (and possibly) will go’

ARTICLES

Turkmen does not have words equivalent to the English indefinite article 'a/an' or to the definite article 'the.' Instead, it distinguishes a definite subject or object by placing the numeral бир 'one' (or some other definite word) before the nominal:

- Бир китап бар. ‘There is one book (=a book).’
- Бир китап окудум. ‘I read a book.’ (definite past)

Without the numeral or other definite words, the subject or object nominal is indefinite:

- Китап бар. ‘There are books.’
- Китап окудум. ‘I have read books.’

Another way to make an object definite is to add the ending +ы to the nominal:

- Китабы окудум. ‘I read the book.’ (definite past)
PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Turkmen has both singular and plural forms for personal pronouns. The first person forms are мен 'I' and биз 'we'. In the second person, the form сен is the singular and familiar 'you' (older English 'thou') and сиз is the plural 'you', as well as the polite singular 'you'.

Turkmen does not have distinct words for 'he,' 'she,' and 'it'. Instead, it expresses all of these with the pronoun ол. The listener must determine the gender from other words in the sentence or from context.

POSTPOSITIONS

In Turkmen, relationship words like 'inside', 'with', and so on, are placed after the nominals they are related to. These postposition words are equivalent to English prepositions, and mostly are nominals themselves:

өй ичинде
'de inside the house'

достум билен
'with my friend'

RELATIVE CLAUSES

One of the most difficult constructions for a student of Turkmen is the relative clause. The English 'who' of the sentence 'my friend who went to Ashgabat' is expressed in Turkmen by adding the suffix +ен (+ан, +ён) to a verbal stem and by reversing the order of the subject and object:

Ашгабат+а гид+ен дост+ум

'Ashgabat+to go+he/past friend+my'

= Ашгабада гиден достум

'My friend who went to Ashgabat...'
Another difficult formation in Turkmen is the complex sentence. Spoken Turkmen only sometimes uses the conjunction be 'and' to connect two sentences together. The English 'and' of a sentence 'he went home and read the book' is often indicated in Turkmen by adding the suffix +ип (+ЫП) to the first verbal stem:

\[
\text{Өй+е гит+ип китап+ы оку+ду}
\]

'Home+to go+ing book+the read+he/past'

\[
= \quad \text{Өг гитип китабы окуду.}
\]

'He went home and read the book.'

**WORD ORDER**

In a normal Turkmen sentence the subject is placed first, the object second, and the verb or predicate last:

\[
\text{SUBJECT + OBJECT + PREDICATE}
\]

\[
\text{Дост+ум Ашгабат+а гит+ди}
\]

'friend+my Ashgabat+to go+he/past'

\[
= \quad \text{Достум Ашгабада гитди.}
\]

'My friend went to Ashgabat.'
Culture Note: The Turkmen

Competencies:

1. To express initial greetings
2. To identify and introduce oneself
3. To ask and respond about well-being
4. To say goodbye
THE TURKMEN

Turkmen history can be traced back for centuries. As part of large groups of Turkic peoples who moved from east to west and settled Central Asia, the Turkmen maintained a nomadic and semi-nomadic lifestyle into the 19th century. Russian conquest and later Soviet rule led most Turkmen to adopt a more sedentary existence. During the Soviet period, much of the land once controlled by the Turkmen became the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic; other areas fell within the borders of Iran and Afghanistan.

Today there are approximately 2.8 million Turkmen in Turkmenistan (total population 4 million). Some estimates of Turkmen living outside of Turkmenistan run as high as 2 million. Other major ethnic groups in Turkmenistan include the Russians (10%) and Uzbeks (6%). Administratively, the country is divided into five provinces (вилайет): Ахал in the south with the country's capital, Ashgabat; Балкан in the west along the Caspian Sea; Дашкадзы in the northeast; Чарджев in the east bordering Uzbekistan; and the Мары province in the south east.

Aside from purely administrative divisions, the Turkmen distinguish themselves according to "tribal" group. Even today almost all Turkmen are conscious of belonging to a specific tribe or clan. Variations in terms of material culture and dialect of the tribes may be great. Marriage patterns continue to demonstrate the strength of tribal bonds (many Turkmen marry only within their "tribe") and it is not uncommon for villages to be grouped according to clan or lineage. It is often possible to guess tribal affiliation with knowledge of birthplace. The largest and most politically powerful tribe is the Теке of south-central Turkmenistan (including Ashgabat). Other important tribes include the Эразы of the east and the Ымут of the north and west.

Since Turkmenistan's independence in 1990, efforts have been made to regain some of the cultural heritage lost under Soviet rule. Islam, the religion of the Turkmen, has been revived (in a non-politicized form) and the Turkmen language has been declared the state language.

An important aspect of Turkmen culture concerns the formalities connected with greeting, hospitality and addressing one another. Turkmen has numerous phrases used as greetings. Aside from personal affairs, it is not uncommon for people to inquire about the health and well-being of family
members and the general state of the household. Lengthy exchanges of this kind are especially frequent among people of rural background.

The greeting *эссалавмалейким!* is common when in more formal situations (when people first meet, when they have not seen each other for a long time, etc.). It is from Arabic and literally means 'peace be upon you!'. The response to this greeting should be *валейкимессалам!* which also is from Arabic and means 'I also wish you peace!' Less formal, shortened forms of this greeting are *салавмалейким!* and *салам!* which are used between friends, colleagues and relatives who see each other on a regular basis. The response to both of these greetings is *салам!*

The difference between the two pronoun forms 'you', сен and сиз (and their corresponding verbal endings), must also be understood by the language learner. In short, сен is the familiar 'you' and сиз is the formal, polite, or plural form of 'you'. When addressing someone older or acquaintances, etc., the use of сиз is in order. Even when one is addressed with сен it by no means implies that a сен response is appropriate. The best rule of thumb is to use сиз always, at least until one becomes more knowledgeable about the nuances concerning the pronouns' usage.
1. COMPETENCY: To express initial greetings

SITUATION: Classroom

ROLES: PCV & Teacher

I-CV: Эссалавмалейким!

T: Валейкимессалам! Хош гелдиниз! Гелинц!

PCV: Саг болун!

VOCABULARY:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Эссалавмалейким</th>
<th>how do you do?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>валейкимессалам</td>
<td>how do you do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hoş</td>
<td>good, well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гелмек</td>
<td>to come (infinitive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гелдиниз</td>
<td>you have come (past tense, second person plural or polite)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hoş гелдиниз</td>
<td>welcome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гелинц</td>
<td>come in (imperative, singular polite or plural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>саг</td>
<td>healthy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>болмак</td>
<td>to be (infinitive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>болунц</td>
<td>be (imperative, singular polite or plural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>саг болунц</td>
<td>thank you, 'be healthy'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The infinitive or dictionary form of verbs in Turkmen is produced by adding the suffix -мак, -мек to the root or stem of the verb. It is equivalent to English 'to (do something)'

гел-меқ = 'to come'

бол-мақ = 'to be, become'

To express deeper gratitude (than саг болун), Turkmen may say танры ялкасын 'God bless you'. The reply to this is биле ялкасын 'God bless both of us'.
2. COMPETENCY: To identify and introduce oneself

SITUATION: Classroom

ROLES: PCV & Teacher

PCV: Менин адым Жан. Фамилия Мартин. Мен америкалы.

T: Менин адым Гәзәл. Фамилия Мередова. Мен мугалым. Мен сиз билен танышанымы шат.

PCV: Мен хем шат.

VOCABULARY:

мен — I
менин — my
ат — first name
адым — my first name
Жан — John
фамилия — last name
фамилияым — my last name
Мартин — Martin
америкалы — American
Гәзәл — Gozel ('beautiful' - female name)
Мередова — Meredova
мугалым teacher
сиз you (polite or plural)
бilen with
tанышмак to become acquainted
tанышанымыа meet, (to my) meeting
шат glad, happy
хем too, also

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

Under Soviet rule Turkmen adopted the practice of forming their family names with Russian suffixes:
1. the suffix +орс (after consonants) or +ес (after vowels) was added to masculine names;
2. the suffix +оса (after consonants) or +еса (after vowels) was added to feminine names.

Recently, some Turkmen have begun to eliminate this Russian suffix from their names:

Мәмет Сейетов Мәмет Сейет
Язмышат Мәмедиев Язмышат Мәмеди

The word адым 'my name' combines a noun ат 'name' and a first person possessive suffix +ым (after consonants), +м (after vowels).

адым
адым
name-my = 'my name'

фамилям = 'my last name'
Мениң 'my' is a possessive form of the personal pronoun мениң 'I'. It may be omitted before a noun with a possessive suffix:

мениң адым = 'my name'

A common type of sentence is that composed of a noun subject and a noun predicate:

SUBJECT          PREDICATE
Мениң адым     жан.
= 'My name' (is)  John'.

Мениң адым     мугалым.
= 'I' (am) a teacher'.

23  30
3. COMPETENCY: To ask and respond about well-being

SITUATION: Classroom

ROLES: Teacher & PCV

T: Салам! Ягдайларың нэхили?

PCV: Ягшы. Саг бол. Ишлерин говымы?

PCV: Хава. Гаты говы.

VOCABULARY:

салам hi, hello
ягдай situation, condition
ягдайлар situations, conditions (plural)
нэхили how
ягдайларың нэхили? how are you doing?
ягшы good, well
саг бол thanks
иш work, thing
ишлер things (plural)
говы good, well
ишлерин говымы? are things good with you?
хава yes
гаты very; hard
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

Turkmen forms a plural of a noun with the suffix +лар, +лер.

мугалым 'teacher'  мугалым-лар  'teachers'
иш 'work'  иш-лер  'works, matters'

To ask a question, the particle +мы or +ми is added to the predicate of a sentence:

Говымы?  'Is it good?'
Сиз мугалыммы?  'Are you a teacher?'

Turkmen has numerous phrases for use as greetings. Some are the more common are:

Гургунмысыңyz?  Are you well?
Ишлериниз нәхили  How are things with you?
Кейпиниз кәкми?  Are you in good spirits?
Өй-ичериелер гургунчылыкмы?  Are your house and family well?
4. COMPETENCY: To say goodbye

SITUATION: At a bus stop

ROLES: PCV & Acquaintance

PCV: ынханы менин автобусым. Мен ытмели.

A: Хош, сан болуң.

PCV: Боляр, хош галың.

VOCABULARY:

ынханы here (is)
автобус bus
автобусым my bus
ытмек to leave, go
ытмели should go, have to leave
хош fine, well, all right, o.k.
сан болуң so long, thank you, be healthy
боляр all right, fine, o.k.
галмак to stay, remain
галың stay, remain (imperative)
хош галың goodbye, stay well
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS

One way to express obligation or necessity is by adding the suffix +малы or +мели to the stem of a verb:

Мен гятмели = 'I should, must go'.
Мен ғалмалы = 'I should, must stay'.

The root or stem of a Turkmen verb functions as a simple imperative with either a familiar or impolite sense:

гел-мек 'to come'.
гел! 'come on!, come here!'

гал-мек 'to stay'.
гал! 'stay then!, stay here!'

Aside from being used as 'thank you', the expression сар болун also can mean 'goodbye', 'so long'.

Depending on the situation, Turkmen uses different expressions when saying goodbye. Several are prefaced with боляр 'all right', 'o.k.' or боляр онда 'all right then'.

Ті.ә expression сар-аман барың 'go safely' is used by the host or the person staying. The expression хош ғалың is used by the guest or the person leaving. Other expressions used when parting are:

боляр, ғерушйэнчәк 'all right, until we see each other'
эртүйе челли 'until tomorrow'
ёлуныз ак болсун! 'good luck, have a safe trip'
гелип дуруң 'come again'
PROVERB

Захмет соны рөхнет.

'(First) labor then pleasure.'

= 'No pain, no gain.'
Conversations with Hosts

Culture Note: The Turkmen Family

Competencies:

1. To ask and answer personal information questions
2. To exchange information about families
3. To make a polite request for privacy
4. To express gratitude
Prior to Soviet rule, the extended family was the basic and most important social and economic unit among the Turkmen. Grouped according to clan, small bands of Turkmen families moved about in the desert usually consolidating only in time of war or celebration. In most cases, the families were entirely self-sufficient and subsisted on their livestock and at times on modest agricultural production. For some groups, raiding sedentary populations, especially the Iranians to the south, was an important economic activity.

Although Soviet power brought about fundamental and even drastic changes concerning the Turkmen family, many traditional aspects remain. Turkmen families continue to be close-knit and are often large (over five children). In rural areas, while no longer nomadic, families still are grouped according to clan or tribe and it is the rule rather than the exception for the inhabitants of a village to be of one lineage. Here also it is common for sons (and their wives) to remain with their parents and live in an extended one-story clay structure with courtyard and agricultural plot. In the cities, many Turkmen live in multi-storied apartment complexes called жыл. Because urban space is limited, families often have only a few children. In some places housing shortages are acute.

Most Turkmen come from large families and they may consider it strange when they find out that someone has no brothers or sisters. Also, they may feel the same way about a woman (over age 22) who is unmarried. In much of Central Asia such things traditionally mean that the woman has some sort of health problem.

In both rural and urban areas respect for elders is great. While homes for the elderly do exist in Turkmenistan, Turkmen are conspicuously absent from them: it is almost unheard of for a Turkmen to commit his or her parent to such an institution, as grandparents are considered integral family members and sources of wisdom and spirituality.
Life-cycle events and other family-oriented celebrations are of enormous importance in Turkmen society. Such events are usually referred to as Toily and often consist of a series of gatherings and complex customs. Many celebrations vary in detail according to geographic area, clan, or tribe. Along with customs connected with birth and death, the marriage celebration (Durmuhip Toily) is a most important event. In rural areas especially, marriages are often arranged by special match-makers (Савчылар). Aside from finding the right match in terms of social status, education, etc., the match-makers invariably must find couples of the same clan and locale. While such practices may seem strange to Americans, most couples have known each other before hand and freely consent to the marriage arrangement. Divorce among Turkmen is relatively rare.

One important custom connected with marriage that is still practiced in Turkmenistan is the brideprice (Галын). Depending on region and a family's wealth, the bride's family may demand huge sums of money from the groom in return for the bride's hand in marriage. Since Turkmenistan's independence, celebrations and observances connected with Islam have gained greater significance and status. Новруз (considered by Central Asians to be the Muslim New Year) is celebrated on March 21 (the spring equinox) with gatherings, feasts, and street festivals. Aside from this and other "universal" holidays, there are numerous localized celebrations in the country-side connected with tombs and other places of spiritual significance.

The circumcision rite (Суннет Toily) is common for all Turkmen boys and signifies their entering into Islam and taking on some adult responsibilities. Large sums of money may also be spent on the festivities accompanying this rite.
1. COMPETENCY: To ask and answer personal information questions

SITUATION: Host family home

ROLES: Host family member & PCV

HFM: Сиз Туркменистанда нәче вагт ишлежек?

PCV: Мен шу ерде ики йыл ишлежек.

HFM: Сиз машгаланыз билен гелдинизми?

PCV: Ёк. Мен ойленемок.

VOCABULARY:

Туркменистан Turkmenistan
нәче how much, how many
вагт time
нәче вагт how long
ишлемек to work
ишлежек will work (definite future)
шу this
er place
шу ерде here
ики two
йыл year
маштоила family
ёк no
эйленмек to marry (for males)
эйленемок i am not married

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

Nouns preceded by a number do not take the plural suffix +лар:

ике Ылл 'two years' NOT ики Ыллар

Adding the suffix +жак, +жек to a verb stem expresses that an action will definitely occur. This definite future form can be used in any person:

Сиз Түркменистанда ишле-жек-ми?
You Turkmenistan-in work-will - ?

= 'Will you work in Turkmenistan?'

Мен шу иерде ишле-жек. = 'i will work here.'

There are several ways to express 'to marry' in Turkmen. The most common way distinguishes between male and female:

1. The verb эйленмек 'to marry' is used for the marriage of a male. Эйленмек is formed from the noun эй 'home' and means 'to make a home.'

Майк, сен эйлендинми? 'Mike, are you married?'

Ёк. Мен эйленемок. 'No I'm not married'
2. For the marriage of a female, the verb дүрмүшачыкмак is used. It consists of the noun дүрмүш 'life' plus the dative suffix +a and the verb чыкмак 'to exit, to go out'; thus, 'to go out into life.'

Гүлширин дүрмүшачыкды. 'Gulshirin got married.'
2. COMPETENCY: To exchange information about families

SITUATION: Host family home

ROLES: PCV & host family member

PCV: Сизин машигалаңыз улыдып.

HFM: Бизин уч оглумыз ве дөрт гызымыз бар. Бизин улы оглумыз отен хөндөө Чөржөве гитди.

PCV: Ол хачан гелийер?

HFM: Эртир гелер. Машгалаңыз хакында айдып бериң.

PCV: Мениң какам бизнесмен. Эжем ишлемейөр. Мен еке.

VOCABULARY:

сизин: your
улы: large, big
бизин: our
уч: three
огул: son
оглумыз: our son
ве: and
dөрт: four
гыз: daughter, girl
гызымыз  our daughter
бар  there are, there exists
glechen  last, past
хепде  week
glechen хепеде  last week
Чёржев  Chardzhou (city)
Чёржеве  to Chardzhou (dative case)
гитди  he/she went
ол  he, she, it
хачан  when
gleler  (probably) will come
эртир  tomorrow
gleйер  is coming
хакында  about
айтмак  to tell
бермек  to give
айдып берин  tell (me)
кака  father
какам  my father
бизнесмен  businessman
эже  mother
he/she does not work

only child, sole, only, single

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

The word бар is used in the meaning of 'there is/are, 'has/have, exists'. Adding a possessive ending to a noun before бар creates the 'to have' construction:

Дерт гызымыз бар.
four daughter-our exist

= 'We have four daughters.'

Уч oglu-m bap. = 'I have three sons.'

The marker +дыр or +дыр often expresses supposition, presumption, or uncertainty. English equivalents include 'suppose, think, seems':

Машгала-ныз улы-дыр.
family-your large-seems

= 'It seems you have a large family.'
In Turkmen, the suffix +ды or +ди is added to a verb stem to state that an action definitely has occurred:

гит-ди      'he/she/it has gone, left, went'

Person markers can be added to this suffix:

gел-ди-низ 'you have come, you came'
3. COMPETENCY: To make a polite request for privacy

SITUATION: Host family home

ROLES: PCV & Host family member

PCV: Мениң ое хат язасым геліəр.

HFM: Сизе ручка, қагыз қерекмі?

PCV: Єк. Саг болуң. Йөнө, бир нәче сагаттык бош отаг алып болармы?

HFM: Элбетде. Қыч отага геңіз ве ғапыны япың. Қыч ким сизе азар бөрмез.

VOCABULARY:

әй home, house
әе to home (dative case)
хат letter
язмак to write
хат язасым my writing a letter
геліəр comes (present tense)
хат язасым геліəр I would like to write a letter
сизе to you (dative)
ручка pen
қагыз paper
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Русский</th>
<th>Английский</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>герек</td>
<td>necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>йоне</td>
<td>however, but</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бир</td>
<td>one, a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бир нәче</td>
<td>a few, several</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сагатлык</td>
<td>hour, hour's worth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бош</td>
<td>free, unoccupied, empty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>отаг</td>
<td>room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>алпак</td>
<td>to get, take, receive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>алып</td>
<td>getting (gerund)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>болар</td>
<td>possible, can, 'will be'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>элбетде</td>
<td>of course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кичи</td>
<td>small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гечмек</td>
<td>to pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гечинц</td>
<td>go into, pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гапы</td>
<td>door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гапыны</td>
<td>the door (acusative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>япмак</td>
<td>to close, cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>япыңч</td>
<td>close</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>хич</td>
<td>no, none, at all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ким</td>
<td>who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>хич ким</td>
<td>no one</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
azap  bother, trouble, pain
azap bermez  will not bother

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

The equivalent of English 'to, for' can be expressed in Turkmen by adding the dative case suffix to a noun. This suffix has the form +a, +e after nouns ending in consonants:

отар room  отара 'to the room'
сиз you  сизе 'to, for you'
ей home  ее 'to home'

To form the construction 'to need', Turkmen usually adds the dative suffix to the subject which needs something followed by the word גם 'it is) necessary':

сиз+ә  gambar
you-to  it is) necessary

= 'you need'

In Turkmen the conjunction әве 'and' can be used to join two sentences together:

Қичи отарга  гөчүн әве  гапыны  япый.
small room-to  pass-you and  door-the close-you

= 'Go into the small room and close the door'.
4. **COMPETENCY:** To express gratitude

**SITUATION:** Host family home

**ROLES:** PCV & Host family member

PCV: Менин эшигимиси юваныңызга көп саг болун.

HFM: Баш үстүне!

PCV: Иңдики сапар өзүң юварың.

HFM: Ёк, ёк! Сиз бизиндый мүхманымызд ахырың!

PCV: Мен мүхмансоерлигинизе миннетдар.

**VOCABULARY:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>.words</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>эшик</td>
<td>clothes, clothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>эшигими</td>
<td>my clothes (accusative case)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ювмак</td>
<td>to wash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>юван</td>
<td>washing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>юваныңыза</td>
<td>for your washing (dative case)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>көп</td>
<td>a lot, much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>баш</td>
<td>head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ұст</td>
<td>top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>баш ұстүне</td>
<td>you're welcome, at your service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>индики</td>
<td>next</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
сапар  

time; journey

өз  

self

өзүүм  

my self

мыыхман  

guest

мыыхманымыз  

our guest

ахырын  

after all, finally

мыыхмансоёрлик  

hospitality

мөннөтдөр  

grateful

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

The word эшпигими contains the case suffix +ы, +и (after consonants), +ыы, +ини (after vowels). This suffix is used to mark the definite object of a verb and often is equivalent to English 'the':

эшпиг + им + и  көрөнүн ымызыз  
car   clothes-my-the wash-ing-your-for   healthy   be-you

= 'Thank you for washing my clothes'.

gапы + ны ядынч = 'Close the door'.

Turkmen expresses personal possession in several ways. Possessive suffixes may be added to a noun:

автобус + им  
bus-my

мыыхман + ымыз  
guest-our

ишлөр + иин  
things-your

машгала + ныз  
family-your
Possessive pronouns may stand in front of such nouns without changing the meaning:

- мениң ад + ым
  - билиң ад + ымыз
  - my name-my
  - our name-our

- сениң ад + ың
  - сизиң ад + ыныз
  - your name-your

An exception may occur in the first person plural when the possessive suffix is omitted:

- бизиң маңгала
  - our family

Some final consonants are pronounced with voicing when a suffix is added. This occurs because the unvoiced consonant now stands between two voiced vowels. These changes are reflected in writing:

- эшик
  - эшизим
  - clothes
  - my clothes

- ат
  - адым
  - name
  - my name

**PROVERB**

Хицден гич ягшы.

'Better late than never.'
Topic 3

FOOD

Culture Note: Turkmen Food

Competencies:

1. To identify types of food
2. To order food at a restaurant
3. To refuse food or drink politely
While Turkmen cuisine has much in common with that of other Central Asian peoples, the Turkmen are known for particular dishes and food preparation. A staple is flat, round bread (чәрек, нан) which is baked in a rounded oven (тамдыр) made from clay. In rural areas almost every household has a тамдыр and in cities, the yards between large housing projects are often dotted with "communal" ovens.

Milk products also form an important part of their diet. While cow's milk is common, drinks prepared from camel-milk (дье сыйди, дье чалы) are also favorites. Other important milk and dairy products include numerous types of butter (яг), yogurts (гатык), creams (гаймак), and a sour milk product (сүзмә).

Meat serves as a basis for many Turkmen dishes. Beef and lamb are very common and can be boiled or fried. Young camel also is a favorite. Other dishes are made from chicken, goat, and even horse meats, as well as from eggs.

The most common drink by far is hot tea (чай). It is of the black (гара) or green (гәк) variety and is served liberally at every meal and on every occasion (even on extremely hot days). While milk beverages are common, many milk products must be eaten with a spoon or dipped in bread. Cold and iced drinks are rare and it is popularly believed that they may cause a sore throat. Pepsi and carbonated water are sold unrefrigerated in many shops. Alcohol such as vodka and cognac is consumed especially on festive occasions or when a guest is present. Males are expected to make toasts and drink -- symbolic sips and abstinence are permitted but only after one insists. Some Turkmen may consider it improper for women to drink alcohol.

While the availability of fruits and vegetables remains to a large extent seasonal, greenhouses, increased cold storage capabilities, and food imports have increased their availability year-round. Melons, grapes, apples, and apricots are just a few of the local fruits. Many fruits are dried and stored. Onions, carrots, cucumbers, tomatoes, and pumpkin are among the most used
vegetables. Potatoes (usually fried) are very common, and dried and fresh fish are increasingly popular.

Turkmen generally eat three meals a day. Breakfast (эртирлик нахар) is usually light and consists of bread, dairy products, and tea. Cold-cuts also may be served. Because most of those who work do not go home for lunch (гүнортанлык нахар), they often eat at cafeterias located in the same building as their jobs. Whether it be at home or in a cafeteria, lunch (eaten from 2 to 3 pm) usually consists of bread, soup, milk products, and tea. In the cities street vendors sell shishkabobs (чишлик) of beef, lamb, and sometimes even pork. The main meal is eaten in the evening (агшамлык нахар) from around seven to eight. Again tea and bread are served. Meat, soup, fruit, and vegetables are also eaten.

The most popular Turkmen dishes include a variety of "soup" consisting of boiled noodles with meat, beans, and other vegetables (унаш) or of chunks of meat and potatoes mixed with vegetables and sometimes rice (чорба). Other favorite dishes are дограма (a boiled dish made from sliced up bits of bread, meat, onions), meat pies, rice pilav (палав), and ишлемли, a dish baked in the тамдыр consisting of a top and bottom crust of bread containing either meat, pumpkin, or mushrooms.

Turkmen are very hospitable and will go to much effort to entertain a guest. While tables and chairs may be used by urban Turkmen, almost all rural Turkmen take their meals sitting on the floor around a large cloth (сачык) on which the meal is placed. As a guest one is expected to eat a lot. The guest or the oldest male in the group is invariably seated at the place of honor (тор) which is usually located opposite or farthest away from the entrance to the room.
1. COMPETENCY: To identify types of food

SITUATION: Host family home

ROLES: PCV & Host

PCV: Шу тагам маана ярады. Ады нәме?

H: Бу ишлекли. Ичинде эт, қәди, сөган, кәшир бар.

PCV: Бу өрән тагамлы экен. Маана шу чәрекден биразажык барсыңыз.

H: Совук экен. Тамдырдан ғызғын чәрек алып гелейин.

VOCABULARY:

tагам dish
мана to me (dative)
ярамак to be pleasing
ярады плесе, has pleased (past tense)
adы its (his, her) name
нәме what
бу this
ишлекли a flat baked dish with a top and bottom crust
ич insides
ичинде inside (of it)
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

The ablatative case suffix +даң, +ден is added to the stem of a noun and indicates a part of a whole or motion out of or from a place:

Чөрөк + дәң  берсенизлең.
Bread-some give-if-you-please

= 'Would you please give me some bread'
Let me bring bread from the oven.

One way to express the idea 'to like' is to add the dative suffix to a personal pronoun before the verb ярамак:

I like this dish.

The word экен often is used when one finds out that something is true which one did not expect would be true. Thus, it can have various English equivalents, including 'really, it turns out that,' or simply an emphatic 'is.'

This (really) is tasty.

Aw, it's cold.
2. COMPETENCY: To order food at a restaurant

SITUATION: Restaurant

ROLES: PCV & Waiter

PCV: Сизде гоюн этли нахар бармы?

W: Ёк. Шу гүн гоюн этли нахар ёк. Бизде чорба, балык, дограма бар.

PCV: Мана чорба берин.

W: Сизин нәме ичесиниз гелйәр?

PCV: Маана гара чай берин.

VOCABULARY:

сизде (on) you (locative case)
гоюн lamb, sheep
эт meat
этли meat (adjective)
нахар dish, food, meal
gүн day
шул гүн today
бизде (on) us
чорба a thick soup
балык fish
dограма dish consisting of diced bread, meat, and onion
бериц  
give (imperative)

ичмек  
to drink

ичесиниз  
your drinking

ичесиниз гелйер  
you would like to drink

gара  
black

чай  
teat

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

Another way of expressing 'to have' is by adding the locative case suffix +да, +де to any pronoun or noun, along with the word бар 'there is, there are; exists':

Сиз + де  гоюн  этили  нахар  бармы?  
you-on  sheep  meat-with  food  there is-?

= 'Do you have any lamb dishes?'

Биз + де  чорба  бар. = 'We have soup.'

To express the imperative in a polite manner, the suffix -ын, -ын is added to a verb stem ending in a consonant and the suffix -ын to one ending in a vowel:

Гапыны  яп + ын  
door-the  close-you

= 'Close the door.'

Хош  гал + ын = 'Stay well; Goodbye.'
A polite way to express the idea of wanting to do something is formed by adding the suffix -єси, -аєсы to the verb stem along with the verb гелмек (to come). Person is indicated by a possessive suffix on the first verb while tense is indicated in the second verb:

Хат яз - аєсы + м гелйєр.
letter write-ing my come-s

= 'I want to write a letter.'

Нєме ич - еси + іниц гелйєр. = 'What would you like to drink?'
3. COMPETENCY: To refuse food or drink politely

SITUATION: Host family home

ROLES: Host & PCV

PCV: Саг болун. Йөнө, мен миве соғыны ичөйүн.

Host: Элбетде, достум. Мен сизе бираз арак хем гуяйбын.

PCV: Ёк. Арагы ачман! Мен шу гүн агшам мундан артык ичип билжек дәл.

VOCABULARY:

саглык  health
 учин  for
 ичелиң  let's drink
 миве  fruit
 сок  juice
 миве соғы  fruit juice
 дост  friend
 бираз  a little
 арак  vodka
 гүймак  to pour; to put
Туркмен expresses the first person imperative with the suffixes -айым, -ейин (singular) and -алын, -елин (plural):

Черек алым гел - ейин.
bread take-ing come-let me

= 'Let me bring bread'

Саглык учин ич - елин. = 'Let's drink to health'
There is a special category of words in Turkmen called postpositions. These words stand after nouns and are translated as prepositions in English.

машгаланыз хакында
family-your about

= 'about your family'

саглык учун = 'for health'

PROVERB

Тамдыра гызғында яп.

'Put the bread in the oven when (the oven) is hot.'

= 'Strike while the iron is hot.'
Topic 4

TRANSPORTATION

Culture Note: Getting Around in Turkmenistan

Competencies:

1. To find means of transportation and destination
2. To purchase a train ticket with local currency
TRANSPORTATION

GETTING AROUND IN TURKMENISTAN

Public transportation is the most common form of transportation in Turkmenistan. In the cities, there are numerous bus routes and in some of the large cities, such as Ashgabat, there are trolley lines. The cost for a bus or trolley ride is two manat. Usually one must buy a sheet of five tickets on the bus itself -- the driver always has tickets and during peak hours a ticket seller comes around to sell and check tickets. One must validate a ticket by getting it punched in one of the ticket-punchers located on the bus. Buses and trolleys run often during the day and invariably are crowded. In the evening hours their number decreases to the point where one may have to wait a long time at a stop. Unfortunately there are no maps available showing transportation routes -- one must simply learn which bus goes where from experience and from asking others.

Relatively few people in Turkmenistan own a car. Taxis in the cities are plentiful but fairly expensive -- when a taxi stops one must ask the driver whether he will go to the required destination; sometimes the fare must be negotiated. Many people also simply stand on the side of the street and signal a passing car to stop by waving their hand. If the driver agrees to take the passenger, the passenger pays the driver the "going rate" upon arrival.

Bus routes connect all of Turkmenistan's cities and villages. Major cities in Turkmenistan are connected by rail. Fairly inexpensive, a train ride can be an exciting cultural experience, especially the common overnight trips. Overnight trains offer several types of accommodations. The most common are the купе (a closed cubicle of four bunks) and the плацкарт car which consists of open bunks in close quarters.

Each major city in Turkmenistan has an airport. In spite of a sharp rise in ticket prices, it still may be difficult to obtain tickets. They should be purchased well in advance.
1. **COMPETENCY:** To find means of transportation and destination

**SITUATION:** Ashgabat street

**ROLES:** PCV & passerby

PCV: Багышлан, ага. Шу ерден базара автобус гидйёрми?

Р: Хава. Автобус дуралгасы кечениң анры тарапында.

PCV: Гердүм. Нечелик базара гидйёр?

Р: Он алтылыга мүнүн. Ол баряр.

PCV: Саг болун, ага.

**VOCABULARY:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Kazakh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to excuse, forgive</td>
<td>багышламак</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sir; older brother</td>
<td>ага</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>market</td>
<td>базар</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bus</td>
<td>автобус</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leaves, goes</td>
<td>гидйёр</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stop</td>
<td>дуралга</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bus stop</td>
<td>автобус дуралгасы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>street</td>
<td>кече</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other, opposite</td>
<td>анры</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>side</td>
<td>тарап</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A possessive relationship exists between the two nouns автобус дураалгасы. The first noun possesses the second noun, which is indicated by adding the third person possessive suffix -ы, -и (after consonants) or -сы, -си (after vowels) to the second noun:

автобус дураалга + сы
bus stop-its

= 'bus stop'

Unless the two nouns are perceived as a unit, the genitive case suffix -ын, -ин (after consonants) or -ынн, -инн (after vowels) may be added to the first noun:

кече + инн анры тарап + и + инд
street-of other side-its-on

= 'on the other side of the street'
To express action that takes place habitually or expectedly in the present or future, Turkmen adds -яр, -йар to the verb stem:

\[
\text{Шу ерден автобус гид - йар.} \\
\text{this place-from bus go-es} \\
= 'The bus leaves from here.'
\]

\[
\text{Ол эртир гел - йар. = 'He's coming tomorrow'}
\]

To negate this verb tense, the marker -ма, -ме is inserted after the verb stem and before the tense suffix:

\[
\text{Эжем ишле - ме - йар.} \\
\text{mother-my work-not-s} \\
= 'My mother doesn't work'
\]
2. **COMPETENCY**: To purchase a train ticket with local currency

**SITUATION**: Train station

**ROLES**: PCV & Ticket Seller

PCV: Мара индики отлы сагат нөчөде уграр?

TS: Сагат он бирде уграр бешин ярына барар.

PCV: Болар. Мен билет сатын алжакдым. Бахасы нөче?

TS: Мун ярым манат.

**VOCABULARY**:

- Мары: Mary (city)
- Мара: to Mary (dative case)
- отлы: train
- сагат: hour; watch
- сагат нөчөде: at what time
- уграмак: to set off, to leave
- уграр: will leave
- он бир: eleven
- уграр: leaving
- беш: five
яры
бэшин ярына
баарар
билет
сатын алмак
сатын алжакым
баха
- бахасы нөче
мүң
ямым
манат
мүң ярым манат

half
around four-thirty
will arrive, will go
ticket
to buy
I would like to buy
price; grade
how much does it cost
thousand
half
manat (Turkmen currency)
one thousand five hundred manat

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

When the dative suffix -a is added to a noun ending in a vowel, the suffix replaces that vowel even if it is the same vowel:

Мары Мар - а
Mary Mary-to

When the noun ends in the vowels -е or -и, however, the dative suffix -ә replaces these:

кече кеч - ә
street street-to
To indicate an action that should occur in the future, Turkmen adds the suffix -ap, -ep (after consonants) or -p (after vowels) to the verb stem:

Отлы сагат нэчеде угра-р?
train hour what-at leave-will

= 'What time does the train leave.'

Personal endings may be added directly to this suffix:

Эшпигими юв-ар-ын.
clothes-my-the wash-will-1

= 'I will wash my clothes.'

The most common means of joining two sentences together involves adding the suffix -ып, -ип (after consonants) or -п (after vowels) to the verb stem of the first sentence. It is understood that the tense or mood and person of the first sentence will be expressed in the verb of the second sentence:

Сагат он бирде уграр. Бэшиц ярына барак.
hour ten one-at leave-will five-of half-about go-will

= 'It will leave at 11 o'clock and arrive about 4:30.'

PROVERB

Баша бела дилден гелер.

'Trouble to the head comes from the tongue.'
Topic 5

DIRECTIONS

Culture Note: On Turkmenistan's Streets

Competencies:

1. To ask for and give locations of buildings
2. To express lack of understanding of directions
Prior to the coming of the Russians in the late 19th century, there were very few urban areas in Turkmenistan, and many of the large towns and cities that exist today were developed after the 1930's. Ashgabat, the capital and largest city in Turkmenistan, has a population of about 420,000. Other major cities are Krasnovodsk on the Caspian Sea coast, Mary in the Southeast, Chardzhou on the Amu Darya in the East, and Dashkhovuz in the Northeast. Because much of the Russian population only came to Turkmenistan in the Soviet period, separate Russian quarters or neighborhoods never developed in Turkmenistan's cities as they did elsewhere in Central Asia. This, combined with a relatively small Slavic population, has led to Slavs and Turkmen living in the same neighborhoods and housing projects.

Since Turkmenistan's independence, the names of many streets, institutions, collective farms, etc. have been changed to reflect Turkmen heroes, culture, and national aspirations. As a result, some confusion has arisen concerning addresses and directions.

In 1948 Ashgabat suffered a tremendous earthquake and even today the facts concerning the number of dead and amount of damage are unclear. Many of the older buildings were destroyed and an extensive rebuilding project was undertaken. A simple mass grave of earthquake victims is located near Turkmen State University. Many cities, especially Ashgabat, are continuing to grow and numerous large housing projects are under construction.

Most cities have paved streets, electricity, plumbing, and natural gas. In rural areas such may not be the case. The difference between living conditions and standards in the city (махалла) versus the village (ош) is immense. Aside from the material differences, there are also many disparities in terms of culture and way of life. Thanks to the rebirth of national culture, the village has assumed a more prominent role in Turkmen society as it is considered a valuable repository of Turkmen language and traditional culture.
1. **COMPETENCY:** To ask for and give locations of buildings

**SITUATION:** Ashgabat street

**ROLES:** PCV, Passerby 1 and Passerby 2

PCV: Дайза, Американың бирлешен штатларының илчиханасы ниреде ерлешен?

P1: Гынансам-да, билөм оглуум. Ғызым, сен билөккөм?

P2: Хава, билиён. Өзгө сиз ботаника багына тарап йөресениз, илчиханын кошениң сагында ғерерсиңиз.

**VOCABULARY:**

daiزا                ma'am; aunt
Америка            America
бирлешмек           to be united
бирлешен            united
штат                state
Американың бирлешен штатлары (АБШ) United States of America
илчихана            embassy
ниреде              where? (locative case)
ерлешмек           to be located
ерлешен            located
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Термин</th>
<th>Португальский эквивалент</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>гыйансам-да</td>
<td>unfortunately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>билмек</td>
<td>to know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>билемок</td>
<td>I don't know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>биленокмы</td>
<td>do you (not) know?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>эгер</td>
<td>if</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ботаника</td>
<td>botany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>баг</td>
<td>garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ботаника багы</td>
<td>botanical garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тарап</td>
<td>toward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>йеремек</td>
<td>to walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>йересениз</td>
<td>if you walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>саг</td>
<td>right (side)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>герерсиниз</td>
<td>you will see, should see</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES**

The verb form *билиён 'I know'* is the short form in -я, -йə of the standard present tense in -яр, -йəр. Both are widely used without any difference in grammatical meaning:

*билиён* | 'I know'*
---|---
*билиёрин* | 'I know'
Turkmen forms the negative of the present-past tense (no affirmative form exists) by adding a contraction of a verbal form combined with personal suffixes (-ам, -аң, etc.) followed by a negating element -ок. Use of this form implies that an action has never taken place:

6м-ем-ок
know-l-not

= 'I do not know'
(I have not known before, and I don't know now)

6әл-ен-оқ-әң
know-you-not?

= 'do you (not) know?'

The conditional mood of the verb is formed by means of the suffix -ка, -ке plus one of the personal endings:

йәрә-се-ңиз
walk-if-you

= 'if you walk'
2. **COMPETENCY:** To express lack of understanding of directions

**SITUATION:** Ashgabat street

**ROLES:** PCV & Passerby

PCV: Мен дуралгамы ялнышдым эйдйэн. Бу ер нире?

P: Бу меркез. Сен нирэ барярсын?

PCV: Менин достум Магтымгулы көчесинин етмешинки жайлдына яшайр. Бу Магтымгулы көчесими?

P: Бу Магтымгулы көчеси дәл. Йөнө, сен ялнышмадың. Шу ёл билен гөнү гидибер. Индики көче Магтымгулы көчеси.

PCV: Мен дүшүнмөдим. Сиз ене-де гайталасызылаң.

**VOCABULARY:**

ялнышмак — to mistake, to make a mistake
ялнышдым — I made a mistake about, I have the wrong (stop)
өйтmek — to think
өйдйэн — I think
нире — where
меркез — center (of city)
сен — you (informal, singular)
нирэ — (to) where? (dative case)
бәрәрсың  you are going
Магтумгулы  Magtumguly (famous 19th century Turkmen poet)
etмш  seventy
etмшшынжы (number) seventy, seventieth
жай  building, house, place
яшамак  to live
ялнышмадың  you were not mistaken
билен  along, with
ёл  street, road, way
gеңи  straight
gидибер  keep going
dушунmek  to understand
dушунмедим  I did not understand
eне-де  again
gaиталамак  to repeat
gaиталасанызлан  would you please repeat (that)?)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

Two nouns that stand in possessive relationship may possess another noun with the addition of the genitive suffix -ның, -ниң:

Магтумгулы көче + си
Magtumguly street-his

= 'Magtumguly Street'
The definite past tense is negated by inserting the suffix -ма, -ме between the verb stem and the tense marker:

дузундим 'I understand'
дузунмедим 'I don't understand'
ялнышдыым 'I was mistaken'
ялнышмадым 'you weren't mistaken'

A common way to make a polite request is to add the suffix -саныслан, -сенилэн to a verb stem:

гайталасаныслан '(would you) please repeat (that)?'
черекден биразажык бирсенилэн '(would you) please give me a little bit of bread?'

PROVERB

Еди елчеп, бир кес.
'Measure seven times and cut once.'

= 'Look before you leap.'
Culture Note: Markets and Stores in Turkmenistan

Competencies:

1. To ask for items, prices and quantities
2. To bargain for items
3. To shop at a state store
While the economic situation has deteriorated somewhat in Turkmenistan in recent years, the overall standard of living has not dropped as dramatically as it has in other former Soviet republics. Economic reforms have been modest and the majority of businesses remain state-owned. Thanks to government subsidies and price controls, basic food products continue to be fairly affordable. One of the most important modifications in economic policy took effect in early 1993 when President Niyazov decreed that natural gas, water, and electricity would be supplied virtually free of charge to all homes in Turkmenistan for an indefinite period. Gasoline and other fuels are also very cheap, especially compared to neighboring republics. The primary reasons for such economic stability stem from the fact that Turkmenistan has a relatively small population and is rich in important resources such as natural gas and oil.

In spite of such favorable economic conditions, there is a noticeable lack of affordable consumer goods. Quality clothing and shoes are especially hard to get. State stores often are almost bare while the items offered by the numerous small privately owned stores lack variety and are prohibitively expensive to the average citizen. There is no equivalent to a supermarket; instead there are specialty stores labeled "milk store," "bread store," and the like. In the state stores it is still sometimes necessary to get a ticket with the price of the item, go pay for the item at a different cash register, and then return the receipt to the clerk to receive the item.
An important alternative to the state and private stores is the private market (bazaar). Throughout Turkmenistan there are generally three types of markets. The first type sells spices, produce and other food products. These markets are open daily and consist of stalls or booths from which the sellers, usually farmers from the countryside, offer their products. Another type of bazaar, often open only on weekends, is a kind of flea market, where individuals come to sell everything from old clothing, used household appliances, or even cars to sweets, vegetables, cooked products and a variety of traditional Turkmen cultural items. These include antique silver jewelry, traditional women's clothing, men's sheepskin hats, and the beautiful, world-famous carpets. Here bargaining skills are very important. The third type of market deals in livestock such as cattle, sheep, goats, horses, and camels. It too is usually open only on weekends. All markets draw large crowds of both city and village folk and are colorful and extremely interesting to foreign visitors. The largest markets are in Ashgabat.

The basic monetary unit in Turkmenistan continues to be the Soviet-Russian rouble which is called manat (маHaТ) in Turkmen. There has been talk of introducing a local Turkmen currency, but government officials say that such plans are in the preliminary stages of development.
1. **COMPETENCY:** To ask for items, prices and quantities

**SITUATION:** Market

**ROLES:** PCV & Seller

PCV: Ага, бу нирәниң гавунлары?

S: Бу Дашховуз гавунлары. Булаар иң сүйжи гавунлар. Килосы сәкіз үүз манат.

PCV: Бу гаты ғыммат-да! Үүм нәчеден?

S: Үүм - ики үүз эллиден. Кәп алсан, мен арзынарак бержек.

**VOCABULARY:**

нирәниң from where, of where

гавун melon

Дашховуз Dashkhowuz (city in northeastern Turkmenistan)

иң most

сүйжи sweet

иң сүйжи sweetest

кило kilo (kilogram)

килосы kilo (of it)

сәкіз eight
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

When a word contains the third person possessive suffix +ы, +и (after consonants) +сы, +си (after vowels), this indicates that the word is possessed by the preceding noun. The preceding noun may or may not have the genitive suffix +ын, +ынч:

миве сор+ы
fruit juice-its = 'fruit juice'

кечэ+ынч саг+ында
street-of right-its-on = 'on the right side of the street'
The possessing noun may be omitted:

Булар иң суижи гавунлар. Кило-сы...
these most sweet melons. Kilo-its...

= 'These are the sweetest melons. A kilo...

Килосы in this sentence is possessed by гавунлар:

(гавунлар) кило-сы (melon-s) kilo-their

There are several ways to indicate the comparative in Turkmen.

1. addition of the suffix +пак, +пек to a noun:

арзаман 'cheap'
арзаманпак 'cheaper'

суижи 'sweet'
суижириек 'sweeter'

2. addition of the ablative +дан, +ден to the noun being compared:

Бу гавунлар арзаман. 'These melons are cheap.'
Бу гавунлар узумден арзаман. 'These melons are cheaper than the grapes'

Turkmen forms the superlative by placing the word иң 'most' before an adjective:

арзаман 'cheap'
ин арзаман 'cheapest'

суижи 'sweet'
ин суижи 'sweetest'
2. COMPETENCY: To bargain for items

SITUATION: Market

ROLES: PCV & Seller

PCV: Дайза, шу халыны йигрими баш муне берип билжекми?

S: Ёк, бу мумкин дәл. Бу халы элде докалан, ахырын! Кыркдан бери берип билжек дәл.

PCV: Бу теке гәлими? Көнеми?

S: Хава. Теке гәли, көнә. Сен мыхман ялы-ла. Сенин учин отуз баш муне бержек.

VOCABULARY:

халы carpet
берип билжекми can (you) give?
мумкин possible
эл hand
dокаляем to be woven
курк forty
бери less (than), this side (of)
tеке Teke (Turkmen tribe)
гәл ornamental design on Turkmen carpet
коне          old, ancient
ялы            like
сениц          your
-ла            (emphatic particle)
ялы-ла        it seems, evidently, as though
отуз           thirty

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

The suffix +да, +де forms the locative case in Turkmen and usually is equivalent to English 'in, on, at':

Мен Туркменистан+да ики йыл ишлешек
I Turkmenistan-in two years work-will

= 'I will work in Turkmenistan for two years.'

Илчихана нире+де ерлешен?= 'Where is the embassy located'

This suffix also has an instrumental function equivalent to 'by':

эл+де докалан
hand-in woven

= 'woven by hand, hand-woven'

A common and polite way to address elders is to use kinship terms. The word ara 'older brother' is equivalent to 'sir' in English while дайза 'aunt' is like 'ma'am.'
3. COMPETENCY: To shop at a state store

SITUATION: State store

ROLES: PCV & Salesperson

PCV: Гелнеже, көйнек хайсы бөлүмде сатылар?

S: Сизе нәмә герекди?

PCV: Мен паттадан эдилен ак көйнек алыкдыым.

S: Бизде сизин размеринизде дине гәк көйнек бар. Гейип гөрөжекми?

PCV: Бу маана лайык. Рецкни хем халадым. Оны кагыза долап берсенизлез.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Эдилен</th>
<th>Made</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ак</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>алжакым</td>
<td>I would like to buy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>размер</td>
<td>Size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дице</td>
<td>Only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>рөк</td>
<td>Blue, green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>геймек</td>
<td>To wear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гейип гөржек</td>
<td>Will (you) try it on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>лайык</td>
<td>Fit, appropriate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ренк</td>
<td>Color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>халамак</td>
<td>To like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>халадым</td>
<td>I like (past tense)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>они</td>
<td>It, him, her (accusative case)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>доламак</td>
<td>To wrap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>долап бөрсөнөзүңүңүз</td>
<td>Please wrap it up (for me)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grammar and Vocabulary Notes**

Turkmen adds the suffix -ан, -ен, -өн to verb stems to form relative clauses equivalent to English 'which (is), that (is).' This suffix denotes a completed action:

- пагладан эди-ен ак көйнөк
cotton-from made-which was white shirt

= 'a white shirt made of cotton'
Such formations also function as predicates of sentences:

АБШныч иличаанасы нире де ершеш-ен?
USA-of embassy-its where-at locate-d

= 'Where is the USA embassy located?'

Бу халы элде докалан.
this carpet hand-by wove-n

= 'This carpet is woven by hand'

In the sentence Сизе ниме герекди?, the suffix +ди is a past tense form that can be added to words. The sentence translates as 'What did you need?'

The suffix -жакым, -жекдим is a first person form that expresses an existing intention or wish to be completed in the future. Usually its English equivalents are 'would, would like to, want':

Мен билет сатын ал-жак-ды-м.
l ticket selling buy-will-have-l

= 'I would like to buy a ticket.'

Кейнек ал-жак-ды-м. = 'I would like to buy a shirt.'

PROVERB

Гадаган миве суйжи.

'Forbidden fruit is sweet.'
Culture Note: Communications in Turkmenistan

Competencies:

1. To mail a letter or parcel
2. To get one's party on the line
3. To leave a phone message
4. To order and make an international phone call
 Turkmenistan is experiencing many problems concerning communications technology. The telephone network is poorly developed and many homes and villages lack telephone service. Although there are phone booths in cities, coins for them are very hard to find, and there are virtually no telephone books.

A call to the United States may be ordered at a telephone and telegraph office. Many times this requires going to the office, ordering and paying for the call, and then waiting up to an hour until the call is placed. The quality of the connection for both international calls and internal calls is often poor.

Recently fax machines and electronic mail systems have begun to appear in Turkmenistan. However, these are often expensive and unreliable. Apparently, it is not possible to wire money to Turkmenistan, and traveler's checks and credit cards are not accepted.

The postal system is slow and letters are sometimes lost. The Ministry of Culture must approve international shipment of all items except books.
1. **COMPETENCY:** To mail a letter or parcel  
**SITUATION:** At the post office  
**ROLES:** PCV & Postal Clerk

PCV: Америка посылка ибермек мөмкүнми?

PC: Сиз нәмә ибермекчи?

PCV: Мен телпек, дөн. китап ибермекчи

PC: Сиз китаплары иберип билерсиниз. Эмне, башға зат ибермек учун рүгсат алмалы. Степан Разин көчесиниң едиңжи жай барың.

**VOCABULARY:**

Америка to America (dative)  
посылка parcel  
ибермек to send  
ибермекчи intend to send  
tелпек hat (traditional Turkmen sheep skin hat)  
don robe  
kитап book  
эмме but, however  
башға other  
zат thing
Грамматика и словарные заметки

Adding the suffix -макы, -мекчи to a verb stem expresses an intention or wish to do something:

- Сиз нәме ибер-мекчи?
  you what send-intend

  = 'What do you want to send?'

Turkmen distinguishes between indefinite and definite ('the') objects. An indefinite object is unmarked, while a definite object has the accusative suffix +ы, +и:

Мен телпек, дон, китап ибермекчи.
I hat robe book send-intend

= 'I want to send hats, robes, and books.'

Сиз китаблар+ы иберип билерсиниз.
you book-s-the send-and know how-will-you

= 'You can send the books.'
The suffix -мак, -мек can serve not only as the infinitive marker in Turkmen (иберmek 'to send'), but also can make a verb into a noun ('sending'):

башга зат ибер-мек учин
other thing send-to in order to

= 'in order to send other things'

Посылка ибер-мек мумкин.
parcel send-ing possible

= 'Sending parcels is possible.'
2. COMPETENCY: To get one's party on the line

SITUATION: On the telephone

ROLES: Receiver & PCV

R: А lle. Сиз дынлайыр.н.

PCV: А lle. Бу Дурдыевлерми?

R: Хава. Бу ким. Сизе ким герек?

PCV: Менин адым Бренда. Мехри билен геплешмек мумкинми?

R: Ол эңтегем ишде. Сагат алтыларда гелер.

VOCABULARY:

сизи you (accusative)
алло hello
dицлемек to listen
Дурдыев Durdyyev (family name)
Бренда Brenda
Мехри Mekhri ('compassion' - female name)
геплешмек to speak to, converse with
энтегем still
алты six
Besides making a word plural, the suffix +лар, +лер can mean 'house or family of' when added to a last name, just as in English:

Дурдыев 'Durdyev'
Дурдыевлер 'the Durdyeevs'

Adding this suffix to the numeral for an hour indicates an approximate time after that hour:

carat алты-лар-да
hour six-es-at

= 'at sometime after six o'clock (but before seven)'

The word ол serves both as a demonstrative pronoun ('that') and as the third person personal pronoun. In the third person, ол is used for all three genders: 'he, she, it'. However, context nearly always makes clear who is meant by ол:

Мехри ейдеми? Ёк, ол энтекем ишде.
Mekhri home-at-? no she/he/it still work-at

= 'Is Mekhri home? No, she is still at work.'
3. **COMPETENCY:** To leave a phone message

**SITUATION:** On the telephone

**ROLES:** PCV & Receiver

PCV: Алло. Бу ким?

R: Мен Жерен - Бердинин аялы.

PCV: Берди ниреде?

R: Берди концерте гидипдири. Ониң ее хачан гелжегини билимдем.

PCV: Мен йигриминже мекдепде мугаллым. Сиз оңа биринжи гүн сагат едиде мекдепде йыгнак барлыгыны айдармысыңыз?

**VOCABULARY:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Жерен</th>
<th>Jeren ('antelope' - female name)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Берди</td>
<td>Berdi ('He (God) gave' - male name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>аял</td>
<td>wife, woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>концерт</td>
<td>concert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гидипдири</td>
<td>he has gone, went</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>онун</td>
<td>his, her, its</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гелжегини</td>
<td>his coming (accusative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>йигриминжи</td>
<td>(number) twenty, twentieth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мекдеп</td>
<td>elementary-secondary school</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

The past subjective tense is formed by adding the suffix
-лыр, -шлар (plus personal endings) to the verb stem. This tense
indicates, among other things, an action completed in the past which
was not witnessed by the speaker. In English it may be translated
using the simple past or past perfect tense:

Берди концерт гид-шлар.
Berdi concert-to go-has gone

= 'Berdi has gone to a concert (but I was not there when he went)'.

Besides indicating future tense at the end of a sentence, a verb
with the suffix -жак, -жек also functions as a noun and can be the
object of a verb:

Онун өс хачан гел-жег-и-ни билмем.
his home-to when coming-will-his-the know-not-l

= 'I don't know when he will come home'.
Many Turkmen do not use the specific words such as "дүшэнбэ 'Monday,' сесэнбэ 'Tuesday,' etc., for the days of the week. Instead, they use the numerals 1-7 with the ordinal suffix -ыңжы, -инжи (after consonants), -ңжы, -ижи (after vowels), before the word "гун day:"

биринжи гун 'first day (=Monday)'

икинжи гун 'second day (=Tuesday)'
4. COMPETENCY: To order and make an international phone call

SITUATION: At the telephone and telegraph office

ROLES: PCV & Operator

PCV: Мен Америка телефон этmekchi.

Q: Бынха. Шу кагьзы долдурын. Бир минут мун алты йуз манат.

PCV: Хээир телемелими?

Q: Хава. Сиз отырыберин. Йигрими минутлаб гарышмалы. Ваг толса, эзум чагыраын.

VOCABULARY:

телефон этmek | to phone, make a call
бынха | here
кагьзы | form, paper
dолдурымак | to fill out, fill up
минут | minute
хээир | now
tелемек | to pay
отырымак | to sit
отырыберин | have a seat, go ahead and sit down
минутлаб | for (x number of) minutes
Гарапмак  

to wait

Чагырмак  

to call, invite

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

Besides forming conditional verbs with the meaning 'if,' the suffix -ca, -ce also can indicate 'when':

вагт бел-са = 'when it's time'

One way to form verbs in Turkmen is by combining a noun and the auxiliary verb этмек 'to do, to make.'

телекфон этмек  

'to telephone'

жан этмек  

'to ring up, call'

PROVERB

'Наргына гёрг эяк узат.

'Streach your legs according to the length of your blanket.'

= 'Don't bite off more than you can chew.'
Topic 8

MEDICAL

Culture Note: Health care in Turkmenistan

Competencies:

1. To ask and respond to questions about illness
2. To report an emergency
HEALTH CARE IN TURKMENISTAN

The health care system inherited from the Soviet regime is fraught with deficiencies. On the whole, physicians are poorly trained, modern medical technologies are almost unheard of, and many basic medicines are in short supply. As a result, treatment is often primitive. The care, however, which does exist, is in principle free and accessible to most urban residents. Only recently have medical professionals begun to (legally) offer their services for a price.

Most citizens are registered at a clinic to which they must go when care is needed. The registration may be based on one’s geographic location or place of employment. Ambulance service, where it exists at all, is unreliable.

In the countryside medical care is often deplorable, at least by Western standards. Here, as in the urban areas, many medical problems stem from and are exacerbated by poor diet, polluted drinking water, and industrial wastes and pesticides. Such problems are especially acute in the northeast areas of the country near the Amu Darya River and Aral Sea. Children and women in their child bearing years seem to be in the poorest health and the most susceptible to disease and sickness.

Perhaps for all the reasons described above, many people in Turkmenistan have once again turned to "traditional" medicine. Healers employing herbs and prayer are common, and in some rural areas this type "medicine" may be the only type readily available.
1. **COMPETENCY:** To ask and respond to questions about illness

**SITUATION:** At school

**ROLES:** Co-worker & PCV

C: Жан. Ыузин нэхэш гэрүңийэр. Ягдайларын нэхэли?

PCV: Эрбет. Келлөм агырар. Ашгаганымда хем бир кем бар ялы.

C: Сен врача Ыуз тутмалы.

PCV: Сен мамла. Шу гүн менин ериме сапак гечирип билермисиз?

C: Өтен Ыылдан бэри мен инлис дилини окатмадым, Ыйне мен сынанын гөрөйин. Өтен сапакда хайсы теманы гечдиниз.

**VOCABULARY:**

ïүз
нэхэш
гэрүңмек
йүзин нэхэш гэрүңийэр
эрбет
келле
агырмак
ашгаган
кем

face
unwell, unhealthy
to appear
you don't look well
bad
head
to hurt
stomach
problem, flaw
| Бир кем | Something wrong, a problem |
| врач | doctor |
| Йүз тутмак | To see (present one's face) |
| мамла | Right, correct |
| ериме | For me, in my place |
| сапак | Lesson |
| гечирмесек | To conduct |
| Йыл | Year |
| индис | English |
| дил | Language, tongue |
| окатмак | To teach |
| сынаъмак | To try |
| сынаъп гөрөйин | Let me give it a try |
| тема | Subject, theme |
| үчмек | To cover, pass |
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

Turkmen makes frequent use of a special construction to express the manner in which an action is completed. This construction consists of two verbs. The first verb indicates the main action and has the suffix -ып, -ип (after consonants) -п (after vowels). The second verb is one of a limited number of common verbs, each of which expresses, in combination with the first verb, some nuance:

гөрмек 'to see' > 'to try'

Гейип гөржекми?
wear-and see-will-?

= 'Will you try it on?'

Мен сынаый гөрейин.
I try-and see-let me

= 'Let me give it a try'

бирмек 'to know, know how' > 'to be able, can'

Сиз китанляры ибериип биерсиниз
you book-s-the send-and know how-will-you

= 'You will be able to send the books'

бермек 'to give' > 'to do something for someone'

Оны кагыза долап биерсиниз.
it-the paper-in wrap-and give-you-please

= 'Please wrap it up for me.'
As a rule, the question particle +мы, +ми is added to the end of nouns and most verb forms:

Конеми? 'Is (it) old?'

Сен биленокми? 'Do you (not) know?'

However, the particle can be added directly to tense suffixes before personal endings:

Мениң еріме сапак гецирип билер-ми-сиң? my place-my-for lesson conduct-and know how-will-?-you

= 'Can you conduct lessons in my place?'

Сиз оңа йыңнан барлығыны айдар-мы-сыңыз? you him-to meeting be-ing-its-the tell-will-?-you

= 'Will you tell him there will be a meeting?'
2. **COMPETENCY:** To report an emergency

**SITUATION:** At school

**ROLES:** Administrator & PCV

A: Хәмә болды? Хәмә учин ылгайлысыңыз?

PCV: Бетбагытлык болуп дыр. Мыйрат басганчакдан ыыкылып келлесини ағырдып дыр.

A: Сиз гибиерин. Мен духтор Чарыеве жан әдерин.

**VOCABULARY:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Чынуу</th>
<th>Алдынараак</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>нәме болды</td>
<td>what happened?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>нәме учин</td>
<td>why?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ылгамак</td>
<td>to run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бетбагытлык</td>
<td>accident, misfortune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Мыйрат</td>
<td>Myrat ('object of desire' - male name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>басганчак</td>
<td>step(s), stairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ыыкылымак</td>
<td>to fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ағыртымак</td>
<td>to hurt, to cause to hurt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>духтор</td>
<td>doctor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Чарыев</td>
<td>Charyyev (family name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>жан</td>
<td>ring, bell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>жан этmek</td>
<td>to ring up, call</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

A verb with the suffix -ып, -ип (after consonants) -и (after vowels) usually must precede a verb that has tense and person suffixes. The two verbs may combine to express aspects of action:

гейим гөрөйим 'let me try it on'

Or the two verbs may serve as the main verbs of two sentences formed together:

Мырат басганчакдан ыйылып, келге синип агырдып.

Myrat steps-from fall-and head-his-the hurt-made-has done

= 'Myrat has fallen from the steps and hurt his head.'

The addition of certain suffixes (+нин, +м, etc.) to a noun ending in the vowel -с cause that vowel to change into the vowel -э:

кече 'street'

кеченин 'of the street'

келле 'head'

келлем 'my head'

PROVERB

От болмадык ерде түссе болмаз.

= 'In a place where there was no fire there will be no smoke.'

= 'Where there's smoke there's fire.'
SOCIAL SITUATIONS

Culture Note: Life in Turkmenistan

Competencies:

1. To converse about the weather
2. To invite and respond to invitations
3. To give and respond to compliments
4. To describe one's emotional state
In some respects, life in Turkmenistan differs quite noticeably from that in the other Central Asian republics. There has been relatively little economic, political, or social upheaval in Turkmenistan and a general sense of calm reigns. The religious and ethnic problems that seem to plague the rest of the former Soviet Union seemingly are absent in Turkmenistan. Some attribute this to the so-called unobtrusive and kind nature of the Turkmen. Others see this as stemming from the sometimes oppressive climate.

The summers in Turkmenistan are dry and long (May - late September) and may be unbearably hot to Westerners (over 110 degrees). Air conditioners are available in the cities. In the summer the pace of everyday life slows and during the early to mid-afternoon people generally stay indoors and shops and businesses are usually closed. Winters may be cold and damp, especially in the north, but in most areas snowfall is limited.

The desert areas which comprise the vast majority of Turkmenistan's territory contain large sand dunes and various rare species of flora and fauna. Here there are several large, popular national parks. In the desert, strong winds blow year-round and may bring dust into the urban areas. In fact, all that separates cities and towns from the desert are the large and extensive canals which bring water for both drinking and irrigation. The largest canal, the Kara Kum Canal, stretches west from the Amu Darya river some 800 kilometers to Ashgabat.
1. COMPETENCY: To converse about the weather
SITUATION: Workplace
ROLES: PCV & Colleague

C: Аризонада төмөндө ховагызымны?
PCV: Хава. Эммө, мен көмөк өврөшүү гидирип. Шу тайдагы мундан ишти. Гар көз югары.

G: Худай билсүү. Бир нөчө Ылы мундан он, менен Ашгабатда илки жөн боло, гар көз югары.
PCV: Бу Ылы мундан совук болмазы кайык укум үйдөө эйин.
C: Эншалла.

VOCABULARY:
Аризона Arizona
төмөндө summer
ховагызы weather, air
tоо көмөк to become used to, accustomed; to study
tайдагы place
шулайдагы here
gыш winter
God
God knows
before, previously
ago
in the days when I was
Ashgabat
first, initial
snow
a lot, much
to precipitate
to snow
it (had) snowed
so, so much
it won't turn out to be
to say
that, saying
hope
to hope
God willing
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

Actions that occurred long ago in the past or before or during other past actions are indicated by adding the suffixes -ымды, -ипды to the verb stem:

Бир нәче йыл мундан өң гар кән яг-ымды.
one how many year this-from before snow a lot fall-had done

= 'Several years ago it (had) snowed a lot.'

Sentences that begin with expressions like 'I hope that,' 'I think that' often require диипп 'saying' as equivalent to 'that':

Бу йыл ыңп өңчәлкә совук болмазыкы
диипп умыт эййән.

This year winter so. (much) cold be-will not-?
say-and hope do-l

= 'I hope that this year winter will not be so cold.'
2. COMPETENCY: To invite and respond to invitations

SITUATION: Workplace

ROLES: Colleague & PCV

C: Сиз өтен агшам ниреде болдуңyz? Ресторанга гелменияз - э!

PCV: Ишли болдым -- сапак тайярламалдыкм.

C: Биз сизи бэшингиз майда болжак тойымызга чагыраңыз.

PCV: Нэхили той?

C: Менин оглумыз сүнөт тойы. Сиз гелсениз, өрөн говы боларды.

PCV: Хөвөс билөн.

VOCABULARY:

өтен last, past
өтен агшам last night
ресторан restaurant
-э emphatic particle
ишли busy
tайярламак to prepare
tайярламалдыкм I had to prepare
май May
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

Certain suffixes used to express tense (-ан, -ен; -жак, -жек, etc.) can also serve to form relative clauses:

1. as the predicate of a sentence;

Ашгабатda ерпешен.
Ashgabat-in located

= 'It is located in Ashgabat.'

Мен сизе бержек.
I you-to give-will

= 'I will give to you.'

2. as the verb of relative clause meaning 'which, that, when.'

Менин Ашгабатda илкнжы болan гунлеримде...
my Ashgabat-in first be-when day-s-my-in

= 'in the days when I was first in Ashgabat...'

Бэспинкэ майда болжак тойымыз
fifth May-on be-which will feast-our

= 'our feast which will be on May 5th.'
3. **COMPETENCY:** To give and respond to compliments

**SITUATION:** Workplace

**ROLES:** PCV & Colleague

PCV: Мерген, бир студент маңа сизин сапаклырызыдан кән зат өвренийэндигини айтыды.

C: Шейлимин? Мен хем сизин сапаклырыныз хакында говы затлар эшлийән.

PCV: Сизин диийәниниз якымлы. Йөнө, мен эңтек ишими говулашдырмалы.

**VOCABULARY:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Мерген</th>
<th>Mergen ('sharpshooter' - male name)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>студент</td>
<td>student (university)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>өврнемек</td>
<td>to learn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>өвренийэндиги</td>
<td>his learning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шейли</td>
<td>such, so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шейлимин</td>
<td>is that so?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>эшитмек</td>
<td>to hear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>якымлы</td>
<td>pleasant, nice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>говулашдырмак</td>
<td>to improve</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Adding the suffix -ян, -йэн to a verb stem can produce a noun:

Сизин дий-йэн+иниз якымлы.
your say-ing-your nice

= 'What you say is nice'.

One should take care to distinguish this suffix from the short form of the present tense suffix in the first person:

Мен сизин қақыңызда говы затлар эшидйэн.
your part-your-on good thing-s hear-l

= 'I hear good things about you'.
4. **COMPETENCY:** To describe one's emotional state

**SITUATION:** Host family home

**ROLES:** Colleague & PCV

C. Шу гун кейпик көк ялы-ла.

PCV: Башлыгымыз мениң соран эәхмет ругсатымда гол чекди.

C. Сен окув йылының ортасында дынч алжакмы?

PCV: Ёқ. Паракатчылык корпусы индики айда мугаллимларың семинар-маслахатыны гечирмекчи. Мен шил ерде достларым билен душарын.

**VOCABULARY:**

- кейп: spirit(s), mood
- көк: root
- кейпин көк: you're in good spirits
- башлык: head, boss
- сорамак: to ask
- соран: requested
- эәхмет: work, labor
- эәхмет ругсат: work leave
- гол: arm
- чекмек: to pull, draw
You seem to be a guest (foreigner).
Шу гун кейипин көк ялы-ла.

= 'You seem to be in high spirits today.'

PROVERB

Горкак йүрекли адам ғәзәл ғызы енип билмез.

'A faint hearted man will not be able to win the beautiful girl.'
Topic 10

AT THE WORKPLACE

Culture  Note: EDUCATION IN TURKMENISTAN

Competencies:

1. To identify self and describe Peace Corps assignment
2. To apologize for coming late
3. To ask about job-related functions
4. To decline a request to loan books or materials
While the education system in Turkmenistan possesses many traits of the old Soviet system, there are significant modifications underway. In large part, these changes are a response to both a national cultural rebirth and factors connected with the government's attempts to produce a highly skilled work force capable of assisting Turkmenistan's participation in international business and trade activities.

Formal schooling begins with the kindergarten (багчак) and primary school (мечдеп). The school year begins on September 1 with classes six days per week beginning at 9 am and ending at 2 pm, except Saturdays when the hours are shorter. In areas where school facilities are insufficient, there are two shifts (смена): one in the morning (эртир) and the other in the afternoon (өйлөн). Pupils generally graduate after completing the tenth grade; some, however, opt for leaving in the ninth grade so that they may enter a trade or technical school. Students may also continue their education at one of the dozens of specialized institutes or at Turkmen State University in Ashgabat. Here the course of study may take up to five years. Graduate study (аспирантура) is an option for outstanding students. Study and research in graduate school can be carried out at the university or in one of the many Academy of Science's research institutes.

Admittance into higher education institutions is often extremely competitive, and contacts and connections may play a role in gaining entry and later advancement. Prospective students must pass a pressure-packed entrance examination (гирш экзамен) which stretches over two weeks in August. This exam, as all other tests and evaluations in the Turkmen educational system, consists of both written and oral parts.

The curriculum followed by schools is standardized with little variation among the country's school "districts." One class which has been added recently to both primary and higher education curriculums is элэп which can be translated as 'proper (social) behavior/conduct.' In this class young people
are taught Turkmen cultural norms, including religious (Islamic) history and principles.

While education generally is free of charge, some institutions are changing this policy. Other recent developments include the sending of large numbers of university and institute students abroad, especially to Turkey. Attempts are being made to decrease the number of years one must study so that girls may finish their higher education by their 20th or 21st birthday -- by this time girls are expected to be married.

Two languages which have gained increasing importance in the curriculum are Turkmen and English. There is pressure on non-Turkmen residents to learn Turkmen, and many adults study Turkmen in special courses or at their workplace. English has been declared the "third state language" after Turkmen and Russian, and there have been serious efforts made to improve English language capabilities. The Latin alphabet is scheduled to replace the Cyrillic in the mid-1990's.

In spite of some improvements and changes, severe shortages of school supplies such as textbooks, technology such as computers, school buildings, and qualified teachers continue to hinder success. The schools which cater to the Slavic population (those schools in which instruction is in Russian) are considered better than the much more numerous Turkmen-language schools.
1. COMPETENCY: To identify self and describe Peace Corps assignment

SITUATION: Government office

ROLES: Colleague & PVC

C: Салам. Сиз Америкадан тэзеликде гелен инлиц дили мугаллымы болмалы.

PCV: Шейли. Мен Парагатчылык корпусыныч агзасы. Адым Марк. Фалмиллим Карлсон.

C: Ягышы. Мен Аман Кадыров. Мен Туркменистанын тарыхыдан окадарын. Сиз шу тайда еке-тэк америкалымы?

PCV: Ёк. Бу шөхер беш саны мугаллым enderecoор. Ене-де йигрыми саны мугаллым Туркменистанын дурли ерлеринде ишлйэрлер.

VOCABULARY:

tэзеликде  newly

tэзеликде гелен newly arrived

агза member

Аман Aman ('safe' - male name)

Кадыров Kadyrov (family name)

тарых history

еке-тэк only
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

The ablative suffix +дан, +ден is used in the following phrase to indicate teaching 'from' or topics from Turkmenistan's history rather than all of Turkmenistan's history:

Мен Туркменистаны тарыхы+дан окадарын.
I Turkmenistan-of history-its-from teach-1

= 'I teach Turkmenistan's history'.

When placed after a numeral, the word сан 'number' counts the number of following items and as a rule is not expressed in English:

баш саны мугалым
five number-its teacher

= 'five teachers'
2. **COMPETENCY:** To apologize for coming late  
**SITUATION:** Workplace  
**ROLES:** PCV & Director of school

PCV: Гич геленим учин багышлан. Автобуса етишмедим.

D: Ай, хичле. Зыян ёк. Биз окувчыларынын озünü алып барышлары хакында гүрүү эдип отурдых. Бу хакында кынчылыгыңyz бармы?

PCV: Рахман ой ишини ерине етирмэн гелйэр.

D: Сиз оны тертibe чагырдынызмы?

PCV: Она диймели зады дийдым. Эмме, ол энтегем ой ишини этмэн гелйэр.

**VOCABULARY:**

- гич: late  
- етишмек: to make, succeed  
- ай: oh  
- хичле: nothing  
- зыян: harm  
- зыян ёк: no harm done  
- окувчы: pupil  
- эзүнү алып барыш: behavior, conduct  
- гүрүүн: discussion
The negative of the suffix -ип, -ип is formed with -ман, -ман

Rахман өй ишини ерине
Rakhman home work-its-the place-its-to

etir+ман гелйәр.
reach-not-and come-s

= 'Rakhman has not been completing his homework'.

The verbs гелмек 'to come' and отурмак 'to sit' both add the nuance of continuous action to a main verb:

Биз Рахман хакында
We Rakhman part-his-on

gурруң сәнп отурдык.
discussion make-and sit-was-we

= 'We were discussing Rakhman'.
Он ещё не дома и не сделал домашнее задание.
He still has not been doing his homework.
3. COMPETENCY: To ask about job-related functions

SITUATION: Workplace

ROLES: PCV & colleague

PCV: Мен биринчи гүн барлаг иш алмакчы. Сиз сорагларыны горжекми?

C: Барлаг ишде сораг кән болмалы.

PCV: Сизин баха системаңыз нәхили?

D: Бизде бахалар санлар билен гөюлмак, меселем: бөшлик (5) -- иң говы баха, сонра дөртлүк (4), үчлүк (3), икилик (2). Иң эрбет баха -- бирликт (1).

VOCABULARY:

барлаг иш            quiz, evaluation
барлаг иш алмак      to give a quiz
сораг                question
баха                 grade
система              system
баха система          grading system
сан                  number
гоюлмак              to be placed, given
меселем              for example
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

When added to a numeral, the suffix -лыв, -лыв adds the meaning 'number' to that numeral:

Он алпымына мунуң.
ten six-number-on get on-you

= 'Get on number sixteen.'

Беплыв -- ин говы баҳа.
five-number (is) most good grade

= 'A number five is the best grade.'
4. **COMPETENCY:** To decline a request to loan books or materials

**SITUATION:** Workplace

**ROLES:** Colleague & PCV

C: Сизден ИСЛ методикасы боюнча китабы алып болармы?

PCV: Мен эййәм оны Гүлнара бердим.

C: Ол сизе китабы гетирип берсе, мана айтынызлан, болармы?

PCV: Сиз шу китабы сораян учун жи киши. Биз оны көпелдип билерисми?

**VOCABULARY:**

ИСЛ ESL (English as a Second Language)

методика methodology

боюнча on, along

эййәм already

Гүлнар Gulnar ('pomegranate flower' - female name)

gетирмек to return, bring

учун жи third

киши person

көпелтүүк to duplicate
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

When the form 6onapm 'will it be?' appears after a verb ending in -ып, -ип it adds the meaning 'can one, may one (do something)'

Сизден китабы алыш болармы?
you-from book-the take-ing be-will-?

= 'Can I get the book from you?'

PROVERB

Эрбет уссар гуралыны айыптар.
A bad master (craftsman) blames his tools.
APPENDIX 1:

THE COMPETENCIES IN ENGLISH

Topic 1: Personal Identification

Competency 1: To express initial greetings

PCV: How do you do!
T: How do you do! Welcome! Please, come in!
PCV: Thank you!

Competency 2: To identify and introduce oneself

PCV: My name is John. My family name is Martin. I am an American.
T: My name is Gozel. My family name is Meredova. I am a teacher. I'm glad to meet you.
PCV: I'm also glad.

Competency 3: To ask and respond about well-being

T: Hello. How are you doing?
PCV: Fine, thanks. Are things good with you?
T: Yes. Very good.

Competency 4: To say goodbye

PCV: Here is my bus. I have to go.
A: All right, so long.
PCV: O.K., goodbye!
Topic 2: Conversations with Hosts

Competency 1: To ask and answer personal information questions

HFM: How long will you work in Turkmenistan?
PCV: I will work here for two years.
HFM: Did you come with your family?
PCV: No, I'm not married.

Competency 2: To exchange information about families

PCV: It seems you have a large family.
HFM: We have three sons and four daughters? Our oldest son went to Chardzhou last week.
PCV: When will he come back?
HFM: He'll come back tomorrow. Tell me about your family.
PCV: My father is a businessman. My mother doesn't work. I'm an only child.

Competency 3: To make a polite request for privacy

PCV: I would like to write a letter home.
HFM: Do you need a pen and paper?
PCV: No, thank you. However, can I get a free room for a few hours?
HFM: Of course. Go into the small room and close the door. No one will bother you.

Competency 4: To express gratitude

PCV: Thank you for washing my clothes.
HFM: You're welcome.
PCV: Next time I'll wash them myself.
HFM: No, no! You're our guest, after all.
PCV: I'm grateful for your hospitality.
Appendix 1

Topic 3: Food

Competency 1: To identify types of food

PCV: I like this dish. What's its name?

H: This is *ishlekli*. It contains meat, pumpkin, onion, and carrots.

PCV: This really is very tasty. Please give me a little bit of that bread.

H: Aw, it's cold. Let me bring you some hot bread from the oven.

Competency 2: To order food at a restaurant

PCV: Do you have any dishes with lamb?

W: No. Today there are no lamb dishes. We have soup, fish and *dograma*.

PCV: Give me some soup.

W: What would you like to drink?

PCV: Give me some black tea.

Competency 3: To refuse food or drink politely

H: Let's drink to health!

PCV: Thank you, but let me drink fruit juice.

H: Of course, my friend. I'll also pour you a little vodka.

PCV: No. Don't open the vodka. I can't drink any more tonight.

Topic 4: Transportation

Competency 1: To find means of transportation and destination

PCV: Excuse me, sir. Does a bus go to the bazaar from here?

P: Yes. The bus stop is on the other side of the street.

PCV: I see it. Which number bus goes to the bazaar?

P: Get on number sixteen. It goes there.

PCV: Thank you, sir.
Appendix 1

Competency 2: To purchase a train ticket with local currency

PCV: What time will the next train leave for Mary?

TS: It leaves at 11 o'clock and arrives about 4:30.

PCV: Fine. I would like to buy a ticket. How much is it?

TS: Fifteen hundred manat.

Topic 5: Directions

Competency 1: To ask for and give locations of buildings

PCV: Ma'am, where is the United States Embassy located?

P1: Unfortunately, I don't know, young man. Young lady, do you know?

P2: Yes, I know. If you walk toward the botanical gardens, you will see the embassy on the right side of the street.

Competency 2: To express lack of understanding of directions

PCV: I think I have the wrong stop. Where is this?

P: This is the center of town. Where are you going?

PCV: My friend lives at building 70 of Magtymguly Street.

P: This is not Magtymguly Street. But you didn't make a mistake. Just go straight along this street. The next street is Magtymguly Street.

PCV: I don't understand. Please repeat that again.

Topic 6: Shopping

Competency 1: To ask for items, prices and quantities

PCV: Sir, where are these melons from?

S: These are Dashkhowuz melons. These are the sweetest melons. One kilo is 800 manat.

PCV: That's really expensive! How much are the grapes?

S: The grapes are 250. If you buy a lot, I'll give them to you cheaper.
Competency 2: To bargain for items

PCV: Ma'am, can you give me this carpet for 25,000?

S: No, this is not possible. After all, this carpet is hand-woven. I can't give it to you for less than 40,000.

PCV: Is this a Teke pattern? Is it old?

S: Yes, it's a Teke pattern and old. It seems you're a guest. For you, I'll sell it for 35,000.

Competency 3: To shop at a state store

PCV: Madam, in which department are shirts sold?

S: What did you need?

PCV: I would like to buy a white shirt made of cotton.

S: We only have blue shirts in your size. Will you try it on?

PCV: This fits me. I like the color, too. Please wrap it up for me.

Topic 7: Communications

Competency 1: To mail a letter or parcel

PCV: Is it possible to send a parcel to America?

PC: What do you want to send?

PCV: I want to send hats, robes, and books.

PC: You can send the books. But you have to get permission to send the other things. Go to building 7 on Stepan Razin Street.

Competency 2: To get one's party on the line.

R: Hello. I hear you.

PCV: Hello. Is this the Purdyyevs?

R: Yes. Who is this? Who do you want?

PCV: My name Brenda. Can I talk to Mekhri?

R: She's still at work. She'll be back sometime after six.
Competency 3: To leave a phone message

PCV: Hello. Who is this?
R: I'm Jeren -- Berdi's wife.
PCV: Where is Berdi?
R: He's gone to a concert. I don't know when he'll come home.
PCV: I'm a teacher at school 20. Will you tell him that there is a meeting at school at seven o'clock on Monday?

Competency 4: To order and make an international phone call

PCV: I want to make a call to America.
Q: Here, fill out this form. It's 1,600 manat per minute.
PCV: Should I pay now?
Q: Yes. Go ahead and sit down. You'll have to wait for 20 minutes or so. I'll call you when its time.

Topic 8: Medical

Competency 1: To ask and respond to questions about illness
C: John, you don't look well. How do you feel?
PCV: Bad. My head aches and it feels like there's something wrong with my stomach.
C: You should see a doctor.
PCV: You're right. Can you conduct lessons for me today?
C: I haven't taught English since last year, but let me give it a try. What subject did you cover last lesson?

Competency 2: To report an emergency
A: What happened? Why are you running?
PCV: There's been an accident. Myrat fell on the steps and hurt his head.
A: You go ahead. I'll call Doctor Charyyev.
Appendix 1

Topic 9: Social Situations

Competency 1: To converse about the weather

C: Is it hot in the summer in Arizona?

PCV: Yes, but I've gotten used to it. How will the winter be here?

C: God knows. A few years ago, in my first days in Ashgabat, it snowed a lot.

PCV: I hope that winter won't turn out to be so cold this year.

C: God willing.

Competency 2: To invite and respond to invitations

C: Where were you last evening? You didn't come to the restaurant! Why?

PCV: I was busy. I had to prepare lessons.

C: We're inviting you to our celebration which will be on May 5th.

PCV: What kind of celebration?

C: My son's circumcision celebration. It would be really great if you came.

PCV: I'd be delighted.

Competency 3: To give and respond to compliments

PCV: Mergen, a student told me that she is learning a lot of things from your lessons.

C: Is that so? I hear good things about your lessons too.

PCV: What you say is nice. But I still have to improve my work.
Competency 4: To describe one's emotional state

C: You seem to be in high spirits today.

PCV: Our boss signed the work-leave that I requested.

C: You're taking a vacation in the middle of the school year?

PCV: No. Next month Peace Corps plans to conduct a teacher workshop. I'll meet my friends there.

Topic 10: At the workplace

Competency 1: To identify self and describe Peace Corps assignment

C: Hello. You must be the newly arrived English teacher from America.

PCV: That's right. I'm a Peace Corps member. My first name is Mark. My last name is Carlson.

C: Good. I'm Aman Kadyrov. I teach the history of Turkmenistan. Are you the only American here?

PCV: No. Five teachers have come to this city. Twenty more teachers are working in various places in Turkmenistan.

Competency 2: To apologize for coming late

PCV: Excuse me for coming late. I did not make the bus.

D: Oh, it's nothing. No harm done. We were discussing student behavior. Do you have any difficulties with this?

PCV: Rakhman has not been completing his home work.

D: Have you disciplined him?

PCV: I told him what I should tell him. But he still has not been doing his homework.

Competency 3: To ask about job-related functions

PCV: I intend to give a quiz on Monday. Will you look at the quiz questions?

C: There should be more questions on a quiz.

PCV: What kind of grading system do you have?

C: We grade using numbers. For example, a 5 is the best grade; then comes 4, 3, and 2; the worst grade is 1.
Competency 4. To decline a request to loan books or materials

C: Can I get the book on ESL methodology from you?

PCV: I already gave it to Gulnar.

C: Please tell me when she returns it to you, will you?

PCV: You are the third person who has asked for this book. Can we get it duplicated?
APPENDIX 2:

CALENDAR

Days of the week

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Russian</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>енешебе</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>душенбе</td>
<td>Monday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сишенбе</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>чаршенбе</td>
<td>Wednesday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>пешенбе</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>анна</td>
<td>Friday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шенбе</td>
<td>Saturday</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Another very common way to express days of the week is to use ordinal numbers with the word гун 'day':

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Russian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>биринжи гун</td>
<td>Monday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>икинжи гун</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>учунжи гун</td>
<td>Wednesday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дердунжи гун</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бешинжи гун</td>
<td>Friday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>алтынжи гун</td>
<td>Saturday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>единжи гун</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Months of the year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Russian</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>сентябь</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

яз / бахран spring томус summer
гыш fall гыш winter

In the eastern areas of Turkmenistan where there are large Uzbek populations, яз can also mean 'summer.'
## APPENDIX 3
### NUMERALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cardinal</th>
<th>Ordinal*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>бир</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ики</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>уч</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дерт</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>баш</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>алты</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>еди</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>секиз</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>докуз</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>он</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>он бир</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>он ики</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>он уч</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>он дерт</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>он баш</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>он алты</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>он еди</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>он секиз</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>он докуз</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>йигримы</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>йигримы бир</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>йигримы ики</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>отуз</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кырк</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>эпли</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>алтмыш</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>етмеш</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сегсен</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тогсан</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>йуз</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(бир) йуз бир  
(бир) йуз кырк баш  
ики йуз  
уч йуз

139 145
*Ordinal numbers are often written in an abbreviated form: 1-нж, 5-нж, 124-нж, etc.

A common way to refer to numbered buses, trolleys, etc. is to add the suffix +лýк to a number:

1 бирлýк
2 икйлýк
3 учлýк
4 дөртлýк
5 башлýк
6 алтылýк
7 елилýк
8 секизлýк
9 дөкүл ýлýк
10 онлýк
11 он бирлýк
12 он икйлýк

Дөртлýк базара борýр. ‘(Bus) number four goes to the market’.

**Fractions**

When writing out fractions, the denominator comes first and is formed with the ablative case. The numerator follows in the nominative case:

1 / 3 учден бир
2 / 3 учден икй
4 / 10 ондан дөрт
1 / 2 (half) ярýм
1 / 4 (quarter) чёрек

*(Bus) number four goes to the market*. 
APPENDIX 4:

TERMS OF RELATIONSHIP

The kinship terms listed first below are recognized as the literary and most common, especially in Ashgabat. Terms may vary according to geographic area and tribal dialect. Words in parentheses designate regional or tribal variants.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Turkmen</th>
<th>Russian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mother</td>
<td>эже, эне (Чержев: Эрсары), опа (Салыр)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>father</td>
<td>кака, ата (Чержев: Эрсары), дэде (Дашховуз)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>son</td>
<td>огуул</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daughter</td>
<td>гыз</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brother</td>
<td>доган</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>older brother</td>
<td>ага, (улы) доган</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>younger brother</td>
<td>ини, (кичи) доган</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sister</td>
<td>уя, бажы</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>older sister</td>
<td>улы аял доган</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>younger sister</td>
<td>кичи аял доган, гыз жиги</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grandfather,</td>
<td>ата</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>father's father</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grandfather</td>
<td>баба</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mother's father</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grandmother,</td>
<td>эне</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>father's mother</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grandmother,</td>
<td>мама</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mother's mother</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
uncle, father's brother  ага 
uncle, mother's brother  дайы 
aunt, father's sister  биби 
aunt, mother's sister  дайза 
cousin (male)  доганolang/чыкан 
cousin (female)  доганolang гыз/чыкан 
mother-in-law  гайын эне 
father-in-law  гайын ата 
grandson  (огул) агтык 
granddaughter  (гыз) агтык 
relative  гарындаш
APPENDIX 5:
FORMS OF ADDRESS

The following forms of address are commonly used when people are not acquainted. They are used in stores, on the street, and on public transportation. Some are possessed by the first person 'my' (+ым, +м) without меня. This is most often the case when a person addresses someone younger than him/herself.

To younger male: иним, жигим 'my younger brother'
To older male: ага, яшулы 'older brother, elder'
To elderly male: яшулы, ата, баба 'elder, grandfather'
To younger female: гыз, жигим, уым 'daughter, my sister'
To older female: дайза, гелнеше 'aunt, auntie'
To elderly female: дайза, эне, мама 'aunt, mother, grandmother'
To children: жигим 'my younger sibling'

Male to male (approximately same age): достум, гардаш, ёлдаш 'my friend, brother, comrade'

Female to female (approximately same age): уым 'my sister'

Sometimes a husband and wife will address each other as какасы and энеси ('his/her father, his/her mother), especially when guests or older people are present.
APPENDIX 6:

ANATOMY AND HEALTH

arm          гол
back         арка
cheek        янак
chest        кукрек, деш
ear          гулак
elbow        тирсек
eye          гэз
face         йүз
finger       бармак
hair         сач
hand         эл
head         баш, келле
heart        йүрек
intestine    ич
kidney       бөөрек
knee         дүз
leg          аяк
lip          додак
liver        багыр
I'm sick.

Call for an ambulance/first aid.

My stomache hurts.

mM head aches.

I hurt my leg/hand

I broke my arm.

I have diarrhea.

Мен ярамок/мен кеселледим.

Тииз көмөгү чагырың.

Ашгазаным/гарным азырың.

Көлөмөм азырың.

Аягымы/элими ағыртдың.

Голумы довдүм.

Ичим гечйөр
## APPENDIX 7:

### SCHOOL TERMINOLOGY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Kazakh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>book</td>
<td>китап</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chalk</td>
<td>хек</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chalk board</td>
<td>тагта</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grade (1st, 2nd, etc)</td>
<td>клас</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grade (A,B,C, etc.)</td>
<td>баха</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grades</td>
<td>бахалар:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>бөшлик (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>дөрттүүк (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>учлуу (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>икилиик (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>бирлиик (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give a test/quiz</td>
<td>экзамен/барлаг иш алмак</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>graduate student</td>
<td>аспирант</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>institute</td>
<td>институт</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kindergarden</td>
<td>чагалар багы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lesson</td>
<td>сапак</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>notebook</td>
<td>депдер</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paper</td>
<td>кагыз</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Russian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pen</td>
<td>ручка</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pencil</td>
<td>галам</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pupil (grade school)</td>
<td>окувчы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preschool, day care</td>
<td>яслы, чагалар яслысы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiz</td>
<td>барлاغ иш</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>read</td>
<td>окамак</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>school</td>
<td>мекдеп</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>student (university, institute)</td>
<td>студент</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>study (in general)</td>
<td>окамак</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>study (a particular subject)</td>
<td>овренмек</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take a test/quiz</td>
<td>экзамен/барлаг иш тапшырмак</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teach</td>
<td>дурс бермак, сапак бермек, овретмек, окатмак</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teacher</td>
<td>мугалым</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>test</td>
<td>экзамен</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>university</td>
<td>университет</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write</td>
<td>язмак</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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APPENDIX 8:

VERB CONJUGATION

Comprehensive present tense
(verb stem + яр or нер + personal endings)

яман "to write"

мек язарын
'I write/am writing'
сена язарсын
'you write/are writing'
ол язар
'he/she writes/is writing'

биз язырс
'we write/are writing'
сиз язырсныз
'you write/are writing'
олар язырлар
'they write/are writing'

To negate, insert ma after the stem: мен ямаярдын 'I do not write', etc.

гелме "to come"

мек гелиэргин
'I come/am coming'
сена гелиэргсин
'you come/are coming'
ол гелиэрг
'he/she comes/is coming'

биз гелиэргис
'we come/are coming'
сиз гелиэргсийз
'you come/are coming'
олар гелиэрглар
'they come/are coming'

To negate, insert me after the stem: мен гелмейэргин 'I do not come', etc.
Comprehensive present tense (contracted form)
(verb stem + r or \(\text{\textit{\textbf{\textcircled{\textbf{m}}}x}}\) + personal endings)

дурмак "to stand"

мен дурян 'I stand/am standing'
сен дуряп 'you stand/are standing'
ол дуря 'he/she stands/is standing'

биз дуряс 'we stand/are standing'
сиз дуряньыз 'you stand/are standing'
олар дурьялар 'they stand/are standing'

To negate, insert \textit{ма} after the stem: мен дурмаяп 'I do not stand', etc.

гулмек "to laugh"

мен гуллёх 'I laugh/am laughing'
сен гуллёх 'you laugh/are laughing'
ол гуллё 'he/she laughs/is laughing'

биз гуллёч 'we laugh/are laughing'
сиз гуллёхъыз 'you laugh/are laughing'
олар гуллёлер 'they laugh/are laughing'

To negate, insert \textit{ме} after the stem: мен гулмейёх 'I do not laugh', etc.
Definite future tense  
(*verb stem + жак or жек*)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Almakh &quot;to take&quot;</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>мен алык</td>
<td>сен алык</td>
<td>ол алык</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'I will take'</td>
<td>'you will take'</td>
<td>'he/she will take'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>биз алык</td>
<td>сиз алык</td>
<td>олар алык</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'we will take'</td>
<td>'you will take'</td>
<td>'they will take'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To negate, insert дәл after the verb: мен алык дәл 'I will not take', etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Гермек &quot;to see&quot;</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>мен гержек</td>
<td>сен гержек</td>
<td>ол гержек</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'I will see'</td>
<td>'you will see'</td>
<td>'he/she will see'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>биз гержек</td>
<td>сиз гержек</td>
<td>олар гержек</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'we will see'</td>
<td>'you will see'</td>
<td>'they will see'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To negate, insert дәл after the verb: мен гержек дәл 'I will not see', etc.
Indefinite future tense
(verb stem + ap or ep + personal possessive endings)

ятмак "to lie (down)"

мен ятарын  сен ятарсын
'I (probably) will lie down'  'you (probably) will lie down'

ол ятар
'he/she (probably) will lie down'

биз ятарыс  сиз ятарсыныз
'we (probably) will lie down'  'you (probably) will lie down'

олар ятарлар
'they (probably) will lie down'

To negate, insert м after the verb stem: мен ятарын  'I will not lie down', etc. When the third person is negated, however, маз is often used: ол ятмаз, олар ятмазлар.

gирмек "to enter"

мен гирерин  сен гирерсин
'I (probably) will enter'  'you (probably) will enter'

ол гирер
'he/she (probably) will enter'

биз гирерис  сиз гирерсиниз
'we (probably) will enter'  'you (probably) will enter'

олар гирерлер
'they (probably) will enter'

To negate, insert м after the verb stem: мен гирерин  'I will not enter', etc. When the third person is negated, however, маз is often used: ол гирмес, олар гирмезлер.
Definite past tense
(verb stem + мы or и + personal possessive endings)

язык "to write"

мен языым
'stayed'  сен языдын  ол язы
'I wrote'

биэ языык
'we wrote'

To negate, insert after мы the stem: мен языым 'I did not write', etc.

гелмек "to come"

мен гелдим
'stayed'  сен gelдин  ол гелди
'I came'

биэ гелдик
'we came'

To negate, insert me after the stem: men гелдим 'I did not come', etc.
**Indefinite continuous past tense** (‘used to’ or ‘would’)

(Verb stem + اردش or اردش + personal possessive endings)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Turkish</th>
<th>Russian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I used to write</td>
<td>мен язарды</td>
<td>язык языков</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you used to write</td>
<td>син язарды</td>
<td>син языков</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she used to write</td>
<td>ол язарды</td>
<td>ол языков</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we used to write</td>
<td>биз язарды</td>
<td>биз языков</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you used to write</td>
<td>сиз язарды</td>
<td>сиз языков</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they used to write</td>
<td>олар язарды</td>
<td>олар языков</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To negate, insert ماز after the stem: мен ماز 'I did not used to write', etc.

---

**Гелмек “to come”**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Turkish</th>
<th>Russian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I used to come</td>
<td>мен гелерды</td>
<td>мен гелердим</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you used to come</td>
<td>син гелердин</td>
<td>син гелердим</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he/she used to come</td>
<td>ол гелерды</td>
<td>ол гелердим</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we used to come</td>
<td>биз гелерды</td>
<td>биз гелердим</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you used to come</td>
<td>сиз гелердин</td>
<td>сиз гелердим</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they used to come</td>
<td>олар гелердилер</td>
<td>олар гелердилер</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To negate, insert ماز after the stem: мен ماز 'I did not used to come', etc.
The negative present perfect tense
(verb stem + personal infixes + ок)

алмак "to take"

мен аламок сен аланок ол аланок
'I do not/have not take/n' 'you do not/have not take/n' 'he/she does not/has not take/n'

биз аламызок сиз аланызок олар аланызок
'we do not/have not take/n' 'you do not/have not take/n' 'they do not/have not take/n'

gелмек "to come"

мен гелемок сен геленок ол геленок
'I do not/have not come' 'you do not/have not come' 'he/she does not/has not come'

биз гелемизок сиз геленизок олар геленизок
'we do not/have not come' 'you do not/have not come' 'they do not/have not come'
The conditional
(verb stem + ca or ce + personal possessive endings)

алмак “to take”

мен алсам  сен алсан  ол алса
‘if I take’  ‘if you take’  ‘if he/she takes’

биз алсак  сиз алсаныз  олар алсалар
‘if we take’  ‘if you take’  ‘if they take’

To negate, insert ма after the stem: мен алмасам ‘if I do not take’, etc.

gelmek “to come”

мен гелсем  сен гелсен  ол гелсе
‘if I come’  ‘if you come’  ‘if he/she comes’

биз гелсек  сиз гелсениз  олар гелселар
‘if we come’  ‘if you come’  ‘if they come’

To negate, insert ме after the stem: мен гелмесем ‘if I do not come’, etc.
There is no single verb in Turkmen that means "to be able." In order to render this meaning, the verb билимек "to know" is used in conjunction with another verb in gerund form:

**Verb stem + п о ып, ип + the verb билимек in the appropriate conjugated form**

Men сизин хатынызы она бериң билирин.
'I will be able to/can give your letter to her.'

Men сурат чекип билимейрән.
'I don't know how/am not able to/can't draw a picture.'

Men сизе вада бериң биликем дәл.
'I will not be able to promise you.'

Men шы гүн ишләп билеәрән.
'I am not able to/can't work today.'

Men бу китабы окап билимейрән.
'I can't read this book.'
APPENDIX 9

GLOSSARY OF WORDS IN DIALOGS

автобус  bus
автобус дүрүлгөсы  bus stop
ага  'sir'; older brother
агза  member
агшам  evening
агырмак  to hurt
агыртмак  to hurt, to cause to hurt
азар  bother, trouble, pain
азар бермек  to bother, trouble
ай  month, moon
аи  oh
аитмак  to tell
ак  white
алло  hello
алмак  to get, take, receive
алпы  six
алыш гелмек  to bring
Аман  Aman ('safe' - male name)
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<td>америкалы</td>
<td>American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Американы бирлешен штатлары</td>
<td>United States of America</td>
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<td>аныры</td>
<td>other, opposite</td>
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<td>арак</td>
<td>vodka</td>
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<td>арзан</td>
<td>cheap, inexpensive</td>
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<td>Аризона</td>
<td>Arizona</td>
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<td>артык</td>
<td>more, extra</td>
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<tr>
<td>ат</td>
<td>first name</td>
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<td>after all, finally</td>
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<td>to open</td>
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<td>Ashgabat</td>
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<td>ашгазан</td>
<td>stomach</td>
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<td>аял</td>
<td>wife, woman</td>
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<tr>
<td>баг</td>
<td>garden</td>
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<tr>
<td>багыпшамак</td>
<td>to excuse, forgive</td>
</tr>
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<td>market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>fish</td>
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<tr>
<td>бар</td>
<td>there is, there exists</td>
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<td>барлаг иш</td>
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<td>барлаг иш алмак</td>
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<td>баха</td>
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<td>head</td>
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<td>other</td>
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<td>башлык</td>
<td>head, boss</td>
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<td>баш устүнө</td>
<td>you're welcome, at your service</td>
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<td>Берди</td>
<td>Berdi ('He (God) gave' - male name)</td>
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<td>бермек</td>
<td>to give</td>
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<td>бетбагытлык</td>
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<td>businessman</td>
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<td>ticket</td>
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<td>бир нәче</td>
<td>a few, several</td>
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<td>бираз</td>
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</tr>
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<td>биразажык</td>
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<td>first</td>
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<td>Monday, first day</td>
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<td>бирлешмек</td>
<td>to be united</td>
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<td>Brenda</td>
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<td>less (than), this side (of); since</td>
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<td>валейкимессалам</td>
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<td>ве</td>
<td>and</td>
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<td>doctor</td>
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<td>melon</td>
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<td>гайталамак</td>
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<td>to stay, remain</td>
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<td>door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гар</td>
<td>snow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гар ягмак</td>
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<td>гара</td>
<td>black</td>
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<tr>
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<td>to wait</td>
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<tr>
<td>гаты</td>
<td>very; hard</td>
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<tr>
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<td>to wear</td>
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<tr>
<td>гелмек</td>
<td>to come</td>
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<tr>
<td>гелнеже</td>
<td>form of address to older or senior woman</td>
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<td>геплешмек</td>
<td>to speak to, converse with</td>
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<td>last, past</td>
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<td>to conduct</td>
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<td>to pass</td>
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<td>to leave, go</td>
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<td>гич</td>
<td>late</td>
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<td>Russian Word</td>
<td>English Translation</td>
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<td>говулашдырмак</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>гол</td>
<td>arm</td>
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<tr>
<td>гол чекmek</td>
<td>to sign</td>
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<td>гоюлмак</td>
<td>to be placed, given</td>
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<td>гоюн</td>
<td>lamb, sheep</td>
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<td>Гезел</td>
<td>Gozel ('beautiful' - female name)</td>
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<td>гек</td>
<td>blue, green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гол</td>
<td>carpet design</td>
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<tr>
<td>геңи</td>
<td>straight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гермек</td>
<td>to see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>герунмек</td>
<td>to appear</td>
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<td>гуймак</td>
<td>to pour; to put</td>
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<td>Гулнар</td>
<td>Gulnar ('pomegranate flower' - female name)</td>
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<tr>
<td>гүн</td>
<td>day</td>
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<td>hot</td>
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<td>expensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zymansam-da</td>
<td>unfortunately</td>
</tr>
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</table>
gsh́| winter |
danzha| aunt; ma'am |
Dashkhowuz| Dashkhowuz (city in northeastern Turkmenistan) |
diymek| to say |
dil| language, tongue |
dine| only |
dinlemek| to listen |
dograma| dish consisting of diced bread, meat, and onion |
dokalmak| to be woven |
dolamak| to wrap |
doldurmak| to fill out, fill up |
don| robe |
dost| friend |
dert| four |
duralga| stop |
Durdyyev| Durdyyev (family name) |
dukhor| doctor |
dushmak| to meet |
durli| various |
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<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>душунmek</td>
<td>to understand</td>
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<td>дынч</td>
<td>rest</td>
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<tr>
<td>дынч алмак</td>
<td>to take a rest, vacation</td>
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<tr>
<td>дәл</td>
<td>not, is not</td>
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<tr>
<td>еди</td>
<td>seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>единжи</td>
<td>(number) seven, seventh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>еке</td>
<td>sole, only, single</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>еке-тәк</td>
<td>only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ене-де</td>
<td>again, still (more), another</td>
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<tr>
<td>ер</td>
<td>place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>to be located</td>
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<tr>
<td>етмиш</td>
<td>seventy</td>
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<tr>
<td>етмишинги</td>
<td>(number) seventy, seventieth</td>
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<td>ёк</td>
<td>no, there is not, does not exist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ёл</td>
<td>street, road, way</td>
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<tr>
<td>жай</td>
<td>building, house, place</td>
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<tr>
<td>Жан</td>
<td>John</td>
</tr>
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<td>Жан</td>
<td>ring, bell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------------</td>
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<td>Жан эмек</td>
<td>to ring up, call</td>
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<td>Jeren ('antelope' - female name)</td>
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<td>thing</td>
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<td>harm</td>
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<td>first, initial</td>
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<td>ИСЛ</td>
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<td>Ичмек</td>
<td>to drink</td>
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<td>Иш</td>
<td>work, thing</td>
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</table>
ишиккилама — a flat baked dish with a top and bottom crust which can contain either meat, pumpkin, or mushrooms

ишемек — to work (infinitive)

ишли — busy

йигрими — twenty

йигриминчи — (number) twenty, twentieth

йөнө — however, but

йөрөмек — to walk

йүз — hundred

йүз — face

йүз тутмак — to see (present one's face)

йыгынак — meeting, gathering

йыкылмак — to fall

йыл — year

кагыз — paper

Кадыров — Kadyrov (family name)

кака — father

кейп — spirit(s), mood

келле — head

кем — flaw, problem
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>English Translation</th>
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<td>кило</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ким</td>
<td>who</td>
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<td>китап</td>
<td>book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кичи</td>
<td>small</td>
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<tr>
<td>киши</td>
<td>person</td>
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<tr>
<td>концерт</td>
<td>concert</td>
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<td>корпус</td>
<td>corps</td>
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<td>кәйнек</td>
<td>shirt</td>
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<td>кәк</td>
<td>root</td>
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<td>кәне</td>
<td>old, ancient</td>
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<td>кәп</td>
<td>a lot, many, much</td>
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<td>кәпелтмек</td>
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<td>кәди</td>
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<td>a lot, much</td>
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<td>carrot</td>
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<td>лайык</td>
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<td>-ла</td>
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<td>Agreement</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>Magtymguly</td>
<td>Magtymguly (famous 19th century Turkmen poet)</td>
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<td>май</td>
<td>May</td>
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<td>мамла</td>
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<td>manat (Turkmen currency)</td>
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<td>Мара</td>
<td>to Mary (the city)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Мартин</td>
<td>Martin</td>
</tr>
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<td>Мары</td>
<td>Mary (city in southeastern Turkmenistan))</td>
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<td>маслахат</td>
<td>council, advice</td>
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<td>машгала</td>
<td>family</td>
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<td>мекдеп</td>
<td>elementary-secondary school</td>
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<td>I</td>
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<td>my</td>
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<td>Мерген</td>
<td>Mergen ('sharpshooter' - male name)</td>
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<td>Мередова</td>
<td>Meredova (family name)</td>
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<td>меркез</td>
<td>center (of city)</td>
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<td>меселем</td>
<td>for example</td>
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<td>методика</td>
<td>methodology</td>
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<td>Мехри</td>
<td>Mekhri ('compassion' - female name)</td>
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<tr>
<td>миве</td>
<td>fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>миве сойы</td>
<td>fruit juice</td>
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</table>

168
<p>| minnetdar   | greateful            |
| минут       | minute              |
| минутлаб    | for (x number of) minutes |
| мугалым     | teacher             |
| мундан он   | ago                 |
| мумкин      | possible            |
| мунмек      | to get on, mount    |
| мун         | thousand            |
| Мырат      | Myrat ('object of desire' - male name) |
| мыхман      | guest               |
| мыхмансеерлик | hospitality    |
| нахар       | dish, food, meal    |
| нире        | where?              |
| ниреде      | where?              |
| нэме        | what?               |
| нэме учин   | why?                |
| нэхили      | how?                |
| нэхош       | unwell, unhealthy   |
| нэче        | how much?, how many?|
| нэчелик     | which (number)?     |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Кыргызська</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tr>
<td>огул</td>
<td>son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>окатмак</td>
<td>to teach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>окув</td>
<td>academic, school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>окувчы</td>
<td>pupil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ол</td>
<td>she, he, it, that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>он бир</td>
<td>eleven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ончаклы</td>
<td>so, so much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ортасында</td>
<td>in the middle of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>отаг</td>
<td>room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>отлы</td>
<td>train</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>отуз</td>
<td>thirty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>отырмак</td>
<td>to sit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>овренmek</td>
<td>to learn, to study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>овренmek</td>
<td>to become accustomed, used to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>оз</td>
<td>self</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>озум</td>
<td>I, myself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>озун и алып барыш</td>
<td>behavior, conduct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ей</td>
<td>home, house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ей иши</td>
<td>homework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uyghur Word</td>
<td>English Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>ئایلمەك</td>
<td>to marry (for males)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ئەتەك</td>
<td>to think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ئەن</td>
<td>before, previously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ئەرەن</td>
<td>very, extremely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ئەتەن</td>
<td>last, past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ئەتەن اغىشەم</td>
<td>last night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>پەختە</td>
<td>cotton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>پەراخەتچىلەك</td>
<td>peace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>پەسەپەک</td>
<td>parcel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ئەزەمەر</td>
<td>size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رەخەمان</td>
<td>Rakhman (from 'compassion' - male name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رەنەک</td>
<td>color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رەستۆرەن</td>
<td>restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رەغسەت</td>
<td>permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رەچەکا</td>
<td>pen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سەگ</td>
<td>right side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سەگ</td>
<td>health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سەگ بەل(ەن)</td>
<td>thank you; good bye ('be healthy')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سەگەت</td>
<td>o'clock, hour, watch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сагатлык</td>
<td>hour, hour's worth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>саглык</td>
<td>health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>салам</td>
<td>hi, hello</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сан</td>
<td>number, item (counting word)</td>
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<tr>
<td>сапак</td>
<td>lesson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сапар</td>
<td>time; journey</td>
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<tr>
<td>сатылмак</td>
<td>to be sold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сатын алмак</td>
<td>to buy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сексиз</td>
<td>eight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>семинар</td>
<td>seminar</td>
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<tr>
<td>семинар-маслахат</td>
<td>workshop</td>
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<tr>
<td>сен</td>
<td>you (singular, familiar)</td>
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<tr>
<td>сенинц</td>
<td>your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сиз</td>
<td>you (polite or plural)</td>
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<tr>
<td>сизинц</td>
<td>your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>система</td>
<td>system</td>
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<tr>
<td>совук</td>
<td>cold</td>
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<td>соган</td>
<td>onion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сок</td>
<td>juice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сораг</td>
<td>question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сорамак</td>
<td>to ask</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Appendix 9

Степан Разин Stepan Razin (famous 18th century Cossack)
студент student (university)
sуйжи sweet
cуннет circumcision
сынанмак to try
tagam dish
tagamlyz tasty, delicious
tay place
taýyrlamak to prepare
tamdyr (clay) oven
tanýshmak to become acquainted
tarap side; toward	
taryx history
Теке Teke (Turkmen tribe)
telpek hat (Traditional Turkmen wool hat)
telefon etmek to phone
tema subject, theme
tenibche chagyrmak to discipline
terтип order
tой feast, celebration
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Туркменчине</th>
<th>Туркменистан</th>
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<tr>
<td>томус</td>
<td>summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>төлөмөк</td>
<td>to pay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Төркменистан</td>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>төзеликде</td>
<td>newly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>уграамак</td>
<td>to set off, to leave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>улы</td>
<td>large, big</td>
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<td>умыт</td>
<td>hope</td>
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**Умыт этмек**

to hope

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Узум</th>
<th>grape(s)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Уст</td>
<td>top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Уч</td>
<td>three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Учын</td>
<td>for, (in order) to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Учунджи</td>
<td>third</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<td>Хава</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Хайсы</td>
<td>which?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Хакында</td>
<td>about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Халамак</td>
<td>to like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Немецкое</td>
<td>Русское</td>
</tr>
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<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>халы</td>
<td>carpet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>халыс</td>
<td>totally, completely</td>
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<td>хат</td>
<td>letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>хачан</td>
<td>when?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>хем</td>
<td>too, also</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>хепде</td>
<td>week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>хич</td>
<td>no, none, at all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>хич ким</td>
<td>no one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>хичле</td>
<td>nothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>хова</td>
<td>weather, air</td>
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<tr>
<td>хош</td>
<td>fine, well, all right, o.k.</td>
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<tr>
<td>хош галыч</td>
<td>goodbye ('stay well')</td>
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<td>хош гелдиниз</td>
<td>welcome</td>
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<tr>
<td>ховес</td>
<td>enthusiasm, interest, desire</td>
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<tr>
<td>худай</td>
<td>God</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>худай билсин</td>
<td>God knows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>хэзир</td>
<td>now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>чагырмак</td>
<td>to invite, to call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>чай</td>
<td>tea</td>
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<td>Чарыев</td>
<td>Charyyev (family name)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Translation</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>чекмек</td>
<td>to pull, draw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>чорба</td>
<td>a thick soup</td>
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<td>чёрук</td>
<td>bread</td>
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<td>Чёржев</td>
<td>Chardzhou (city)</td>
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<tr>
<td>шат</td>
<td>glad, happy</td>
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<tr>
<td>шейли</td>
<td>such, so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шол</td>
<td>that</td>
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<td>штат</td>
<td>state</td>
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<td>this</td>
</tr>
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<td>шу гүн</td>
<td>today</td>
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<td>шу гүн агшам</td>
<td>this evening</td>
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<td>шу ерде</td>
<td>here</td>
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<td>шу тайда</td>
<td>here</td>
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<td>city</td>
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<td>to run</td>
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<td>here</td>
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<td>if</td>
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<td>эдилмек</td>
<td>to be made</td>
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<td>оже</td>
<td>mother</td>
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<td>Английский</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>эййэм</td>
<td>already</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>экен</td>
<td>really, is</td>
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<tr>
<td>эл</td>
<td>hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>элбетде</td>
<td>of course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>элли</td>
<td>fifty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>эмме</td>
<td>but, however</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>энтегем</td>
<td>still</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>эншалла</td>
<td>God willing</td>
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<td>эрбет</td>
<td>bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>эртир</td>
<td>tomorrow</td>
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<tr>
<td>эссалавмалейким</td>
<td>how do you do?</td>
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<tr>
<td>эт</td>
<td>meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>этли</td>
<td>meat (adjective)</td>
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<tr>
<td>эшик</td>
<td>clothes, clothing</td>
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<tr>
<td>эшитмек</td>
<td>to hear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-э</td>
<td>emphatic particle</td>
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<tr>
<td>ювмак</td>
<td>to wash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ягдай</td>
<td>situation, condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ягмак</td>
<td>to precipitate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Appendix 9
| ягышы      | good, well       |
| язмак      | to write         |
| якымлы     | pleasant, nice   |
| ялнышмак   | to mistake, to make a mistake |
| ялы        | like             |
| ялы-ла     | it seems, evidently, as though |
| япмак       | to close, cover  |
| ярамак     | to be pleasing   |
| яры        | half             |
| ярыым       | half             |
| яшамак     | to live          |