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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 Central 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 Yomut 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 Turki 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, Ё ё, Ж ж, З з, И и, Й й, К к, Л л, М м, Н н, Нн, О о, 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, Ь ь, Э э, Э э, Ю ю, Я я.
A Brief Introduction to the Turkmen Language

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**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').

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

- ә, е 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 е: әрп 's/he will give' and әрп 's/he will come'. The letter ә is used at the beginning of a word, and е elsewhere in a word.

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

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

- o Pronounced short as English о 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 о in 'oh'.
Introduction

\( y \)  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'.

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

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

\( ūū \)  This is the only long vowel represented distinctly in the Turkmen alphabet. In words with a long \( ū \), this sound is pronounced with a longer duration than \( ū \).

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 \( ā, ē \) and \( ā \))

<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>бил</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>дуяш</td>
<td>'come down!' (imperative)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ат</td>
<td>'name'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гыз</td>
<td>'girl'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бил</td>
<td>'waist'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>от</td>
<td>'fire'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>еч</td>
<td>'revenge'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гурт</td>
<td>'wolf; worm'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дуяш</td>
<td>'dream'</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 ɣɨɾɨm 'sense, feeling' the letters ɣɨ are pronounced as English ewey in 'Dewey'.

**Consonants**

Turkmen consonants are represented by the following letters:

- نبي Pronounced as English ɓ in 'boy' at the beginning of a word and similar to v in some other positions.
- ت Pronounced as English t in 'stop'.
- ٻ Pronounced as English k in 'keep' when in words with the vowels ә, ә, и, ө, ұ but as English c in 'call' when in words with the vowels ә, ы, о, ұ.
- ғ Pronounced as English b in 'boy' at the beginning of a word and similar to v in some other positions.
- ڊ Pronounced as English d in 'deep'.
- ғ Pronounced as English g in 'geese' when in words with the vowels ә, ә, и, ө, ұ but as a sound like English gh in 'yoghurt' in words with ә, ы, о, ұ.
- ڇ Pronounced as English m in 'meat'.
- ڋ Pronounced as English n in the word 'snow'.
- ң Pronounced as English ng in 'sing'.
- ܗ Pronounced as English l in 'look'.
- پ Pronounced the same way as English r in 'drill', but with a flap of the tongue.
- چ 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 η as English s and θ as English sh, and many times disregard the signs ρ and σ altogether.
Several Turkmen letters have unexpected pronunciations:

\( \text{c} \) Pronounced as English \( \text{th} \) in 'theory' or 'math', instead of \( \text{s} \) (except in Russian words).

\( \text{з} \) Pronounced as English \( \text{th} \) in 'their' or 'mother', instead of \( \text{z} \) (except in Russian words).

Several Turkmen letters may have two very distinct pronunciations:

\( \text{x} \) Pronounced as English \( \text{h} \) 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 \( \text{g} \) sound, but without a voiced quality. In Russian words, this letter is always pronounced as a harsh sound.

\( \text{r} \) Pronounced as English \( \text{g} \) in 'gill' and 'organ' when the Turkmen word has any of the vowels \( \text{a, e, i, o, y} \) but as a soft sound without an English equivalent when the Turkmen word has any of the vowels \( \text{a, i, o, y} \). It is similar to the \( \text{x} \) sound, but with a voiced quality. In words from Russian, \( \text{r} \) is always pronounced as in 'gill'.

One set of letters and their corresponding sounds may present difficulties for the beginner. These represent the sound \( \text{y} \) plus any of the vowel sounds:

\( \text{я} \) (English \( \text{ya} \) in 'yawn'; long: no English equivalent)

\( \text{е} \) (English \( \text{ye} \) in 'foyer'; long: no equivalent)

\( \text{iы} \) (English \( \text{yea} \) in 'yeast'; long: no equivalent)

\( \text{ё} \) (English \( \text{yo} \) in 'yoke'; long: no equivalent)

\( \text{ю} \) (English \( \text{you} \) in 'youth'; long: no equivalent)

\( \text{йы} \) (roughly English \( \text{yu} \) in 'yuk'; long: no equivalent)

\( \text{йэ} \) (\( \text{y} \) plus vowel like German \( \text{oe} \) in 'Goethe'; long: no equivalent)

\( \text{йý} \) (\( \text{y} \) plus vowel like German \( \text{ü} \) in 'füss'; 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:

- ə əlem 'world', гуна 'fault, sin'
- э, е эркек 'male, man', гёзел 'beautiful'
- и илери 'forward', гуйчли 'powerful, strong'
- ё ёри 'pasture', сеймек 'to love'
- у узенни 'stirrup', мумкин 'possible, permissible'

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

- а ачык 'open', батыр 'hero'
- ы ынсан 'human', ыллан 'snake'
- о оюн 'game', сораг '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 ё у

Those vowels pronounced without rounding are: а э еы 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, хем 'also, too' and бе '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:

\[
\text{гызларым} = \text{гыз} + \text{ларь} + \text{ым}
\]

'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:

\[
\text{тәзә} \quad \text{'new, fresh'}
\]

\[
\text{тәзелик} = \text{тәзә} + \text{лик} \quad \text{'innovation, reform, news'}
\]

\[
\text{тәзелемек} = \text{тәзә} + \text{ле} + \text{mek} \quad \text{'to reform, renew'}
\]

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

\[
\text{тәзелемек} \quad \text{'to reform, renew'}
\]

\[
\text{тәзелемек} = \text{тәзә} + \text{ле} + \text{ин} + \text{mek} \quad \text{'to be reformed, renewed'}
\]

\[
\text{тәзелеме} = \text{тәзә} + \text{ле} + \text{ме} \quad \text{'reform, renewal'}
\]
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.

**Lexical Meaning**

- гөз 'eye'
- гөзсиз 'without an eye'
- гөзлемек 'look for, search'

**Grammatical Meaning**

- гөз+и 'the eye' (object)
- гөзүмө үмдүм 'I shut my eye'
- гөзлөмөм 'I searched'

**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:

- өз 'girl, daughter'
- Гызлар гитди(лер) 'The girls left.'
- Гызлары өрдү(лер) 'They saw the girls.'

After a numeral, the plural suffix is not added:

- диш 'tooth'
- ики диш 'two 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:

- мекденеп 'school' → мекдепе 'in the school'
- ей 'house' → ee 'to the house'
- Ашгабат 'Ashgabat' → Ашгабатдан 'from Ashgabat'

POSSESSION

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

- кана 'father' → капам 'my father'
- ей 'house' → ейүң 'your house' (singular)
- дост 'friend' → досты 'his/her friend'

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 +(с)и always is added to the possessed:

- кана+мин ейи → канаымын ейи
  '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 +маx, +меx 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:

гермек  'to see' (infinitive)

гер!    'see, look!'

герсе  '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:

башламак  'to begin' (infinitive)

башлады  's/he began'
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:

гитмек 'to go' (infinitive)
гитди 's/he (certainly) left, is gone'
гиден 's/he (possibly) left, is gone'
гитжек 's/he (certainly) will go'
гидер '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 окадым. '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 окадым. 'I have read books.'

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

Китабы окадым. '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:

ёйин ичинде 'inside the house'

достум б 'with my friend'

RELATIVE CLAUSE

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, +эн) to a verbal stem and by reversing the order of the subject and object:

Ашгабат+а гит+ен дост+ум

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

= Ашгабада гиден достум

'My friend who went to Ashgabat...'
COMPLEX SENTENCES

Another difficult formation in Turkmen is the complex sentence. Spoken Turkmen only sometimes uses the conjunction in '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 +ин (+и) to the first verbal stem:

Өй+е гит+ип китап+ы ока+ды

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

= Өй гидип китабы ока+ды.

'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:

SUBJECT + OBJECT + PREDICATE

Дост+ум Ашгабат+а гит+ди

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

= Достум Ашгабада гитди.

'My friend went to Ashgabat.'
Topic 1

PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

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 (вилаят): Ахал in the south with the country's capital, Ashgabat; Балкан in the west along the Caspian Sea; Дашховуз 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 Эрсары of the east and the Эмут 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 **всалавмалейким!** 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', **сён** and **сиз** (and their corresponding verbal endings), must also be understood by the language learner. In short, **сён** 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 **сён** it by no means implies that a **сён** 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

PCV: Эссалавмалейким!

T: Валейкимессалам! Хош гелдиниз! Гелиц!

PCV: Саг болун!

**VOCABULARY**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Араби</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Эссалавмалейким</td>
<td>how do you do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Валейкимессалам</td>
<td>how do you do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Хош</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>Хош гелдиниз</td>
<td>welcome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Гелиц</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>Болун</td>
<td>be (imperative, singular polite or plural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Саг болун</td>
<td>thank you, 'be healthy'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

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-мек = 'to come'
бол-мак = '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 Гёzel. Фамилия Мередова. Мен мугалым. Мен сиз билен танышанымга шат.  

PCV: Мен хем шат.  

**VOCABULARY**:  

- мен  
- менин  
- ат  
- адым  
- Жан  
- фамилия  
- фамилиям  
- Мартин  
- америкалы  
- Гёzel  
- Мередова  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Kazakh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>мен</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>my</td>
<td>менин</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>first name</td>
<td>ат</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>my first name</td>
<td>адым</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>Жан</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>last name</td>
<td>фамилия</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>my last name</td>
<td>фамилиям</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin</td>
<td>Мартин</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>америкалы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gozel ('beautiful' - female name)</td>
<td>Гёzel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meredova</td>
<td>Мередова</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
мугалым teacher
сиз you (polite or plural)
билен with
tанышмак to become acquainted
tанышаныма 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 +ов (after consonants) or +ев (after vowels) was added to masculine names;

2. the suffix +ова (after consonants) or +ева (after vowels) was added to feminine names.

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

Мәмет Сейетов Мәмет Сейет
Язмырат Мәмедиев Язмырат 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'

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

мениз адыым = 'my name'

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

SUBJECT 
Мениз адыым
= 'My name'

PREDICATE 
Жан.
= 'is' John'.

Мен
= 'I'

мугалым.
= 'am' a teacher'.

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

SITUATION: Classroom

ROLES: Teacher & PCV

T: Салам! Ягдайларын нәхили?

PCV: Ягшы. Саг бол. Ишлерин говымы?

PCV: Хава. Гаты говы.

VOCABULARY:

салам          hi, hello
ягдай          situation, condition
ягдайлар      situations, conditions (plural)
нәхили         how
ягдайларын нәхили? 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, +лери.

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

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

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

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

Гургумсыныз? Are you well?
Иштериниз хәхили? 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: ынха, мени автобусым. Мен гитмели.

A: Хош, саг болун.

PCV: Боляр, хош галың.

VOCABULARY:

ымха here (is)
автобус bus
автобусым my bus
gitmek to leave, go
gitmeli should go, have to leave
хош fine, well, all right, o.k.
cag bolun so long, thank you, be healthy
боляр all right, fine, o.k.
galmak to stay, remain
galyn stay, remain (imperative)
xoş galyn goodbye, stay well
One way to express obligation or necessity is by adding the suffix +малы or +мөлү to the stem of a verb:

Мен гитмөлү = 'I should, must go'.
Мен галмалы = 'I should, must stay'.

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

гең-мөл 'to come'.
гең! 'come on!, come here!
гең-мөл 'to stay'.
гең! 'stay then!, stay here!

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

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

The expression сал-аман барыш 'go safely' is used by the host or the person staying. The expression хаш галым is used by the guest or the person leaving. Other expressions used when parting are:

болур, гёрушиёнчө 'all right, until we see each other'
эртире ченли 'until tomorrow'
ёлуныз аз болсун! 'good luck, have a safe trip'
гелип дурун 'come again'
PROVERB

Эхмет соны рэхнет.

'(First) labor then pleasure.'

= 'No pain, no gain.'
Topic 2

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
THE TURKMEN FAMILY

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 жай. Because urban space is limited, families often have only a few children. In some places housing shortages are acute.

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 extreme importance in Turkmen society. Such events are usually referred to as той 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 (дурмуш той) 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 most 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 (гәлым). 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 (сүңнәт то́юы) 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 Төркменистанда нәче вагт ишлешек?

PCV: Мен шу ерде ики йыл ишлешек.

HFM: Сиз машгалаңыз билен үелдиницими?

PCV: Ёк. Мен ойленемок.

VOCABULARY:

Төркменистан Turkmenistan
нәче how much, how many
вагт time
нәче вагт how long
ишлемек to work
ишлешек will work (definite future)
шу this
er place
шу ерде here
ики two
йыл year
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

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

икі йыл 'two years'  NOT  икі йыллар

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 Туркменистанда ишле-жек-ми?
You Turkmenistan-in work-will - ?

= 'Will you work in Turkmenistan?'

Мен шу ерде 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 ойленmek 'to marry' is used for the marriage of a male. Ойленmek is formed from the noun ой 'home' and means 'to make a home.'

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

Эк. Мен ойленемок. 'No I'm not married'
2. For the marriage of a female, the verb дүрмүш а чыкмак 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 дүрмүш а чыкды. 'Gulshirin got married.'
2. COMPETENCY: To exchange information about families

SITUATION: Host family home

ROLES: PCV & host family member

PCV: Сизин машгаланыз улдыры.

HFM: Бизин үч оглумыз ве дөрт гызымыз бар. Бизин улы оглумыз отен хөздөө Чөржөөгө гитди.

PCV: Ол хачан гөлөр?

HFM: Эртир гөлөр. Машгаланыз хакыңда айдып берин.

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

VOCABULARY:

cизин
улы
бизин
үч
огул
оглумыз
ве
дөрт
гыз

your
large, big
our
three
son
our son
and
four
daughter, girl
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>гызымыз</td>
<td>our daughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бар</td>
<td>there are, there exists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гечен</td>
<td>last, past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>хепдэ</td>
<td>week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гечен хепдэдэ</td>
<td>last week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Чэржев</td>
<td>Chardzhou (city)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Чэржеве</td>
<td>to Chardzhou (dative case)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гитди</td>
<td>he/she went</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ол</td>
<td>he, she, it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>хачан</td>
<td>when</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гелер</td>
<td>(probably) will come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>эртир</td>
<td>tomorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гелйэр</td>
<td>is coming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>хакында</td>
<td>about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>айтмак</td>
<td>to tell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бермек</td>
<td>to give</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>айдып бериң</td>
<td>tell (me)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кака</td>
<td>father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>какам</td>
<td>my father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бизнесмен</td>
<td>businessman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>эже</td>
<td>mother</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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 ызымыз бар.
four daughter-our exist

= 'We have four daughters.'

Уч оглу-м бар. = 'I have three sons.'

The marker +дыр or +дир 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.'

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 or wife has some sort of health problem.
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:** Менин ое хат язасым гелиэрг.

**HFM:** Сизе ручка, кагыз герекми?

**PCV:** Ёк. Сар болун. Йоңе, бирнече сагатлык бош отаг алыш болармы?

**HFM:** Элбетдег. Кичи отаға гечиң ве гапыны япың. Хич ким сизе азар бермез.

**VOCABULARY:**

- ой
  - home, house
- ое
  - to home (dative case)
- хат
  - letter
- язмак
  - to write
- хат язасым
  - my writing a letter
- гелиэрг
  - comes (present tense)
- хат язасым гелиэрг
  - I would like to write a letter
- сизе
  - to you (dative)
- ручка
  - pen
- кагыз
  - paper

39
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Russian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>герек</td>
<td>necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>йөне</td>
<td>however, but</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бир</td>
<td>one, a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бирнәче</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>алмак</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>гечиц</td>
<td>go into, pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гапы</td>
<td>door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гапыны</td>
<td>the door ( accusative)</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>
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:

отаг room өтага 'to the room'
сиз you сизе 'to, for you'
өй home өе 'to home'

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

сиз+е герек
you-to (it is) necessary

= 'you need'

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

Кичи отага гецин ве гапыны япын.
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: Мениң әшігіміңізге көп сағ болун.

HFM: Баш ұстүне!

PCV: Индики сапар әзұм қоярым.

HFM: Ік, ік! Сиз бізің мұхамандыз ақырың!

PCV: Мен мұхамандарыңызға миндетді.

VOCABULARY:

әшік衣服 clothes, clothing
әшігіміңіз my clothes (accusative case)
қовмак to wash
қован washing
қованыңызға for your washing (dative case)
көп a lot, much
баш head
ұст top
баш ұстүне you're welcome, at your service
индіки next
Topic 2

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

қоғам + им + и қоғамнызы за car қоғам
қарғы-мий-ызы wash-ing-your-for healthy be-you

= 'Thank you for washing my clothes'.

ғапы + ны япның = 'Close the door'.

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

автобус + ым bus-my

мыхман + ымыз guest-our

ишлер + ин things-your

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

менин ад + ым
my name-my

бизин ад + ымыз
our name-our

сенин ад + ын
your name-your

сизин ад + ыныз
your name-your

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

бизин машгала
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
clothes

эшигим
my clothes

ат
name

адым
my name

PROVERB

Хичден гич ягыс.

'Better late than never.'
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 the dishes of other Central Asian peoples, the Turkmen are known for distinct dishes and food preparation. A staple is flat, round bread (чорек, 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 (дүү суйди, дүү чалы) are also favorites. Other important milk and dairy products include numerous types of butter (яг), yogurts (гatyк), creams (гаймак), and a sour milk product (суме).

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 (гөк) 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 is increasingly popular.

Turkmen generally eat three meals a day. Breakfast (эртирлик нашар) 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 (гунортанлык нашар), 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 (ашшамлык нашар) 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 "soups" 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 догрмама (a boiled dish made from sliced up bits of bread, meat, onions), meat pies, rice pilav (пилав), and ишлекли, a dish baked in the тандыр 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 Turkmens, almost all rural Turkmen take their meals sitting on the floor around a large cloth (сакык) 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 (төр) 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 маңа ярады. Ады нәме?

חשובetto כ on,ọcן, גן, הקש יבש בא.

PCV: әрән тагамлы экен. Маңа шу чөрекден биразажык - бөрсөнөлөнчү.

Hillary экен. Төмөндөн ызгын чөрек алып гелейин.

**VOCABULARY:**

tагам
мәна
ярамак
 ярады
ады
нәме
бу
ишпекли
ич
ичинде

dish
to me (dative)
to be pleasing
pleases, has pleased (past tense)
its (his, her) name
what
this
 a flat baked dish with a top and bottom crust
insides
inside (of it)
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

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

Черек + ден    берсенизлән.
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:

I like this dish.

The word is often 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 эти нахар бармы?

W: Ёк. Шу гун гоюн эти нахар ёк. Бизде чорба, балык, дограма бар.

PCV: Мана чорба берин.

W: Сизин наме ичесиниз гелйәр?

PCV: Мана гара чай берин.

**VOCABULARY:**

сизде (on) you (locative case)
goюн lamb, sheep
et meat
эти meat (adjective)
нахар dish, food, meal
gун day
шу гун today
бизде (on) us
чорба a thick soup
балык fish
dограма dish consisting of diced bread, meat, and onion
берин give (imperative)
ичмек to drink
ичесиниз your drinking
ичесиниз гелиэр you would like to drink
гара black
чай tea

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, -ин is added to a verb stem ending in a consonant and the suffix -ын to one ending in a vowel:

Гапыны яп + йын
door-the close-you

= 'Close the door.'

Хош гал + йын = 'Stay well; Goodbye.'
A polite way to express the idea of wanting to do something is formed by adding the suffix -еси, -асы 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 -асть + м гелиэр.

letter write-ing my come-s

= 'I want to write a letter.'

Наме ич - еси + иниз гелиэр. = 'What would you like to drink?'
3. COMPETENCY: To refuse food or drink politely

SITUATION: Host family home

ROLES: Host & PCV

Host: Саглык үчин ичелиң.

PCV: Саг болун. Йөнө, мен миве сөгөңү ичэйин.

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

PCV: Ёк. Арагы ачман! Мен шүү гүн агшам мүндөн артык ичип билжек дәл.

VOCABULARY:

саглык         health
үчин           for
ичелиң          let's drink
миве            fruit
сок              juice
миве sogy       fruit juice
дост             friend
бираз           a little
арак            vodka
гүймак          to pour; to put
Topic 3

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

Turkmen expresses the first person imperative with the suffixes -айын, -ейин (singular) and -алын, -елин (plural):

Чөрек алып гел - ейин.
bread take-ing come-let me

= 'Let me bring bread'

Саглык учүн ич - елин. = 'Let's drink to health'

55
There is a special category of words in Turkmen called postpositions. These words stand after nouns and are translated as prepositions in English.

машгалацыз хакында
family-your about

= 'about your family'

cаглык үчүн = 'for health'

PROVERB

Тамдыр ызында яп.

'Bake (bread) when the oven is hot.'

= 'Strike while the iron is hot.'
Culture Note: Getting Around in Turkmenistan

Competencies:

1. To find means of transportation and destination
2. To purchase a train ticket with local currency
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 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 a higher 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 κυπе (a closed cubicle of four bunks) and the πλαζκαρτ 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 гибйёрмип?

P: Хава. Автобус дуаралгасы көчөнүн анры тарапында.

PCV: Гөрдүүм. Нечелик базара гибйёр?

P: Он алтылыга мүнүн. Ол барыр.

PCV: Саг болун, ага.

**VOCABULARY:**

- багышламак: to excuse, forgive
- ага: sir; older brother
- базар: market
- автобус: bus
- гибйёр: leaves, goes
- дуаралга: stop
- автобус дуаралгасы: bus stop
- көчө: street
- анры: other, opposite
- тарап: side
A possessive relationship exists between the two nouns автобус дұрағасы. The first noun possesses the second noun, which is indicated by adding the third person possessive suffix -ы, -и (after consonants) or -сы, -сі (after vowels) to the second noun:

автобус дұраға + сы
bus stop-its

= 'bus stop'

Unless the two nouns are perceived as a unit, the genitive case suffix -ңн, -ің (after consonants) or -ңың, -ңің (after vowels) may be added to the first noun:

көчөн түрдө тарап + ы + нда
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, -йэр to the verb stem:

Шу эрден автобус гид - йэр.
this place-from bus go-es

= 'The bus leaves from here.'

Ол эртир гел - йэр. = 'He's coming tomorrow'

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

Эжем ишле - ме - йэр.
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 индике отлы сагат нёчеде уграр?

TS: Сагат он бирде уграр бөшин ярына барар.

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

TS: Мун ярым манат.

**VOCABULARY:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uzbek</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Мары</td>
<td>Mary (city)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Мара</td>
<td>to Mary (dative case)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>отлы</td>
<td>train</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сагат</td>
<td>hour; watch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сагат нёчеде</td>
<td>at what time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>уграмак</td>
<td>to set off, to leave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>уграр</td>
<td>will leave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>он бир</td>
<td>eleven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>уграр</td>
<td>leaving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бэш</td>
<td>five</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
яры
бешин ярына
бараар
билет
сатын алмак
сатын алжакдым
баха
бахасы нче
муң
ярым
манат
муң 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:

Mary Mary-ıo

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

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 нчеде уграрп?
train hour what-at leave-will

= 'What time does the train leave.'

Personal endings may be added directly to this suffix:

Эшигими 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, -ып (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. Бэшэн ярына барар.
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.'
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 which did exist 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 (мәхеп) versus the village (оёа) 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 ерлешйәр?

P1: Ғынансын-да, билимок оглум. Ғызым, сен биленәкәмйә?

P2: Хава, билиэн. Әгер сиз ботаника бағына тарап йәрәсәннәз, илчихананы кечәнчә сагында горерсәннәз.

**VOCABULARY:**

dайза                       ma'am; aunt
Америка                    America
бирлешмек                  to be united
бирлешен                  united
штат                        state
Американың бирлешен штатлары (АБШ) United States of America
илчихананы                embassy
ниреде                      where? (locative case)
ерлешмек                   to be located
ерлешүәр                   located
Unfortunately

to know

I don't know

do you (not) know?

if

botany

garden

botanical garden

toward

to walk

if you walk

right (side)

you will see, should see

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

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

билийөн   } 'I know'
bил-йөрүү
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, -ан, etc.) followed by a negating element -ок. Use of this form implies that an action has never taken place:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{бил-ем-ок} & \quad \text{know-I-not} \\
= & \quad \text{I do not know'} \\
& \quad (I \text{ have not known before, and I don't know now)}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{бил-ен-ок-мы} & \quad \text{know-you-not?} \\
= & \quad \text{do you (not) know?'}
\end{align*}
\]

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

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{йёрс-се-циз} & \quad \text{walk-if-you} \\
= & \quad \text{if you walk'}
\end{align*}
\]
2. **COMPETENCY:** To express lack of understanding of directions

**SITUATION:** Ashgabat street

**ROLES:** PCV & Passerby

PCV: Мен дураламам ялнышдым эйдйән. Бу ер нире?

P: Бу меркез. Сен нирә барарсың?

PCV: Мениң достум Магтымгулы көчесинич етмишинчи жайында яшайар. Бу Магтымгулы көчесими?

P: Бу Магтымгулы көчеси дәл. Йөнә, сен ялнышмадың. Шу ёл билен гөни гицибер. Индики көче Магтымгулы көчеси.

PCV: Мен душуммедим. Сиз ене-де гайталасаныңлан.

**VOCABULARY:**

- **ялнышмак**
  to mistake, to make a mistake

- **ялнышдыым**
  I made a mistake about, I have the wrong (stop)

- **эйтмек**
  to think

- **эйдйән**
  I think

- **нире**
  where

- **меркез**
  center (of city)

- **сен**
  you (informal, singular)

- **нирә**
  (to) where? (dative case)
Магтымгулы Магтумгулы (famous 19th century Turkmen poet).

Гамыш семьдесят

Етмишагын жай строение, дом, место

Яшамак жай жить

Ялнышмадың жай вы не ошиблись.

Билин билин вместе

Ел йол, дорога, путь

Гени прямой

Гирибиер продолжай движение

Душунмек понимать

Душунмедим я не понял

Енелде опять

Гайталамак повторить

Гайталасанызлан угодно вас повторить (это)?

Grammar and vocabulary notes

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

Магтымгулы кече + си Magtymsguly street-his

= 'Magtymsguly Street'
MarrbImryam  iceqe + CH + HMF  TMLUMHIM  xah' + bi + Ewa

Magtymguly   street-his-of   seventieth  place-its-at

= 'at building 70 of Magtymguly Street'

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

dушундим   'I understand'
dушунмедим   'I don't understand'

ялнышыдым   'I was mistaken'

ялнышмадым   'I wasn't mistaken'

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

gайталасанзылам   '(would you) please repeat (that)?'

чёренден биразажык берсенизлең   '(would you) please give me a little bit of bread?'

PROVERB

Еди өлчәп, бир кес.

'Measure seven times and cut once.'

= 'Look before you leap.'
Topic 6

SHOPPING

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 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 contains 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 country side, offer their products. In another type of bazaar, often open only on weekends, individuals come to sell everything from old clothing, used household appliances, and even cars to sweets, vegetables, cooked products and very interesting items of traditional Turkmen material culture. These items 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 for the foreigner. The largest markets are in Ashgabat.

The basic monetary unit in Turkmenistan continues to be the Soviet-Russian rouble which is called manat (манат) in Turkmen. There has been talk of introducing a local Turkmen currency, but government officials insist 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 нирэниң гавунлары?

S: Бу Дашховуз гавунлары. Булаар ин сүйжи гавунлар. Килосы секиз йүз манат.

PCV: Бу гаты гыммат-да! Узүм нэчеден?

S: Узүм - ики йүз эллиден. Көп алсаң, мен арзанрак бержек.

**VOCABULARY:**

нирэниң from where, of where
гавун melon
Дашховуз Dashkhowuz (city in northeastern Turkmenistan)
ин most
сүйжи sweet
ин сүйжи sweetest
кило kilo (kilogram)
килосы kilo (of it)
секиз eight

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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 +ың, +ңң:

миве сөгөы
fruit juice-its = 'fruit juice'

көчөңң сагыңда
street-of right-its-on = 'on the right side of the street'
The possessing noun may be omitted:

Булар иң суйғы гавунлар. Кило+сы... these most sweet melons. Кило-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 +рақ, +рек to a noun:

арзан 'cheap'
arзанрақ 'cheaper'
суійғы 'sweet'
sуійғұрәк 'sweeter'

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

Бу гавунлар арзан. 'These melons are cheap.'
Бу гавунлар үзүмден арзан. 'These melons are cheaper than the grapes'

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

арзан 'cheap'
ің арзан 'cheapest'
суійғы 'sweet'
ің суійғы 'sweetest'
2. COMPETENCY: To bargain for items

SITUATION: Market

ROLES: PCV & Seller

PCV: Дайья, шу халыны йигрими баш муне берип биรกекми?

S: Ёк, бу мүмкүн дәл. Бу халы элде докалан, аҳырын! Кыркдан бери берип биรกек дәл.

PCV: Бу төкө өлүми? Қонеми?

S: Хава. Төкө өлү, көне. Сен мыхман ялы-ла. Сениң үчүн өтүз баш муңе бержек.

VOCABULARY:

халы carpet
берип биรกекми can (you) give?
мүмкүн possible
эл hand
dокалмак to be woven
кырк forty
бери less (than), this side (of)
tөке Teke (Turkmen tribe)
өел ornamental design on Turkmen carpet
Topic 6

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

Мен Туркменистан+да ики йыл ишледем. (I will work in Turkmenistan for two years.)

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

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

= 'woven by hand, hand-woven'

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

SITUATION: State store

ROLES: PCV & Salesperson

PCV: Гелнеше, къойнек хайсы болумде сатыляр?

S: Сизе нямге гирекди?

PCV: Мен пагтадан эдилен ак къойнек ажакдым.

S: Бизде сизин размеринизде дине гок къойнек бар. Гейип гиржеакми?

PCV: Бу мана лайык. Рёнкини хем халадым. Оны кагыза долап берсенизвлан.

VOCABULARY:

гелнеше form of address to older or senior woman, ma'am

къойнек shirt

хайсы which

болум department, section

сатылмак to be sold

герекди needed

пагта cotton

эдилмек to be made
Топик 6

I would like to buy a white size mule only in blue, green.

I will try it on if it fits and is the right color to like. I like it, him, her (accusative case).

To wrap it up, please wrap it up (for me).

**Grammar and Vocabulary Notes**

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

\[
\text{пагтадан эдил-ен ак кейнек} \\
\text{cotton-from made-which was white shirt} \\
\]

= 'a white shirt made of cotton'

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Such formations also function as predicates of sentences:

АБШныч илчиханасы ниреде ерлеш-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 нәме әрекеңдә?, the suffix +ди is a past tense form that can be added to words. The sentence translates as 'What did you need?'

The suffix -жакдым, -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 сатыш ал-жак-ды-м.
l ticket selling buy-will-have-I

= 'I would like to buy a ticket.'

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

PROVERB

Гадаган миве сүйжы.

'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
COMMUNICATIONS IN TURKMENISTAN

Turkmenistan is experiencing many problems concerning communications technology. The telephone network is weakly developed and many homes and villages lack telephone service. Telephone books for the most part do not exist. While phone booths may be found in cities, coins for them are very hard to find.

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 мүүкминymi?

PC: Сиз нәме ибермекчи?

PCV: Мен телпек, дөн, китап ибермекчи

PC: Сиз китаплары иберип билерсицииз. Эмма, башqa зат ибермек учүн рүүсат алмалы. Степан Разин көчөсүнүң единжи жайына барың.

VOCABULARY:

Америка to America (dative)
посылка parcel
ибермек to send
ибермекчи intend to send
tелпек hat (traditional Turkmen sheep skin hat)
дон robe
китап book
эмма but, however
башqa other
зат thing
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

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

Сиз наме ибер-менчи?
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 телепек, дон, китап иберменчи.
I hat robe book send-intend

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

Сиз китапларыы иберип билерсиниз.
you book-s-the send-and know how-will-you

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

башыгα заг ибер-мек γунин
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

\[ \begin{align*}  
R & \quad \text{Алло. Сизи динлейэрин.} \\
PCV & \quad \text{Алло. Бу Дурдыевлерми?} \\
R & \quad \text{Хава. Бу ким? Сизе ким герек?} \\
PCV & \quad \text{Мениц адым Бренда. Мэхри билен геплешмек мүмкүнүми?} \\
R & \quad \text{Ол энтегем ишде. Сагат алтыларда гелер.} 
\end{align*} \]

**VOCABULARY:**

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

Дурдыв 'Durdyyev'
Дурдывлер 'the Durdyyevs'

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

сагат 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 энгерем ишде.
Mekhri home-at-? no she/he/it still work-at

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

SITUATION: On the telephone

ROLES: PCV & Receiver

PCV: Алло. Бу ким?

R: Мен Жерен - Бердинч аялы.

PCV: Берди пиреде?

R: Берди концертде гидипдири. Оңүң ое хачан гелжегини билмедим.

PCV: Мен йіғірімін жи мекеденде мугалым. Сиз оңа бириңжи гүң сагат едиңе мекеденде йынған барлығыны айдармысыңыз?
онча  him, her, it (dative)
биринжи  first
биринжи гун  Monday, first day
ыйынак  meeting, gathering
барлык  being
ыйынак бардыгыны  that there is a meeting (being held)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

The past subjective tense is formed by adding the suffix -ымдыр, -индир (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:

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:

his  home-to  when  coming-will-his-the  know-not-I
= 'I don't know when he will come home'.

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Many Turkmen do not use the specific words such as дүшенбө 'Monday,' сәшенбө 'Tuesday,' etc., for the days of the week. Instead, they use the numerals 1-7 with the ordinal suffix -ыңжи, -йңжи (after consonants), -ңжы, -иңжы (after vowels), before the word ғүң day:

биринжы ғүң 'first day (=Monday)'

инжы ғүң '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 этмекчи.

Q: Бынха. Шу кагызы долдуруң. Бир минут мүн алты йүз манат.

PCV: Хәзир телемелими?

Q: Хава. Сиз отырыберин. Йигриими минутлан гаражмалы. Вагт болса, эзүм чагыраңын.

VOCABULARY:

telefon etmek — to phone, make a call

бынха — here

кагыз — form, paper

doldurmak — to fill out, fill up

минут — minute

хәзир — now

tелемек — to pay

отырымак — to sit

отырыберин — have a seat, go ahead and sit down

минутлан — for (x number of) minutes
Гарашмақ to wait  
Чагыымак to call, invite

**GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES**

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

Вагт бол-са = 'when it's time'

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

Телефон этmek 'to telephone'

Жан этmek 'to ring up, call'

**PROVERB**

Ерганына гөрө аяк узат.

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

= 'Don't bite off more than you can chew.'
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, current 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 principal 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 does exist but may be unreliable.

In the countryside medical care is often deplorable, at least in terms of 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. Women in their child bearing years and children seem to be in the poorest health and the most susceptible to disease and sickness.

Perhaps for all the reasons described above, many people of 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 гэрүйнэр. Ягдайларин нэхэли?

PCV: Эрбет. Көллөм агъярар. Ашгазанымда хэм бир кем бар ялы.

C: Сен врачан Ыузы тутмалы.

PCV: Сен мамла. Шу гүн менин ериме сапак гечирин билермисин?

C: Этэн Ыылдан бөрө мен инпис дилини окатмадым, Ыөнө мен сынаып гөрөйн. Этэн сапакда хайсы теманы гечдиниз?

VOCABULARY:

- Ыузы face
- нэхэш unwell, unhealthy
- гэрүйнөкт to appear
- Ыузин нэхэш гэрүйнэр you don't look well
- эрбет bad
- көлле head
- агъярмак to hurt
- ашгазан stomach
- кем problem, flaw
something wrong, a problem

doctor

to see (present one's face)

right, correct

for me, in my place

lesson

to conduct

year

English

language, tongue

to teach

to try

let me give it a try

subject, theme

to cover, pass
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 -ин, -ин (after consonants) -ин (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:

гөрмөк 'to see' > 'to try'

Гейип гөржекми?
wear-and see-will-?

= 'Will you try it on?'

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

= 'Let me give it a try'

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

Сиз китаптарыңыз иберип билерсиниз
you book-s-the send-and know how-will-you

= 'You will be able to send the books'

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

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

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

Кенеми?  'Is (it) old?'

Сен биленим?  'Do you (not) know?'

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

Мени, ериме сапак гецирип билер-ми-син?
my place-my-for lesson conduct-and know how-will-?-you

= 'Can you conduct lessons in my place?'

Сиз она йыгнак барлыгыны айдар-мы-сыныз?
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: Нәме болды? Нәме үчүн ылгаярсыныз?

PCV: Бетбагытлык болупдыр. Мырат басганчакдан ыйылып келлесини агыйрдыпдыр.

A: Сиз гидиберин. Мен дуухтор Чарыеве жан эдерин.

**VOCABULARY:**

- нәме болды: what happened?
- нәме үчүн: why?
- ылгамак: to run
- бетбагытлык: accident, misfortune
- Мырат: Myrat ('object of desire' - male name)
- басганчак: step(s), stairs
- ыйылымак: to fall
- агыйрмак: to hurt, to cause to hurt
- дуухтор: doctor
- Чарыев: Charyyev (family name)
- жан: ring, bell
- жан этмек: to ring up, call
A verb the suffix -ин, -ин (after consonants) -ин (after vowels) usually must precede a verb that has tense and person suffixes. The two verbs may combine to express aspects of action:

гейип гөрөйин 'let me try it on'

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

Myrat басганчаңдан йыкылып, келлесини агырдыпдыйр.

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 (+ник, +м, etc.) to a noun ending in the vowel -е cause that vowel to change into the vowel -ө:

көчө 'street'
көчөнин 'of the street'
көлле 'head'
көллөм '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.'

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Topic 9

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
LIFE IN TURKMENISTAN

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 long (May - late September) and dry and may be unbearably hot to Westerners (over 110 degrees). Air conditioners are available and are highly recommended. 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 well-known 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 Canai, 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 тамусда хова ызғынмым?

PCV: Хава. Эмма, мен халыс өвренишип гидипдирип. Шу тайда ыш нэхили гечйэр?

C: Худай бидсин. Бир нче ыыл мундан он, мениң Ашгабатда илкинчи болан үүнлериңде, гар өн ягынды.

PCV: Бу ыыл ыш ончаклы совук болмазмыка дийип умыт эдйэн.

C: Эншалла.

**VOCABULARY:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kyrgyz</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Аризона</td>
<td>Arizona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>томус</td>
<td>summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>хова</td>
<td>weather, air</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>халыс</td>
<td>totally, completely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>өврөмөк</td>
<td>to become used to, accustomed; to study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тай</td>
<td>place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шу тайда</td>
<td>here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ыш</td>
<td>winter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
Actions that occurred long ago in the past or before or during other past actions are indicated by adding the suffixes -ЫПДЫ, -ИНДИ to the verb stem:

Бир нэче йыл мүндан эн гар кэн яг-ЫПДЫ.
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 дийип 'saying' as equivalent to 'that':

Бу йыл гыт ончаклы совук болмазмыка дийип умыт ээйэн.
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'.

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2. COMPETENCY: To invite and respond to invitations

SITUATION: Workplace

ROLES: Colleague & PCV

C: Сиз етен агшам ниредин бөлүңүз? Ресторана гелмединиз - э!

PCV: Ишлик болдук -- сапак тайырламалык.

C: Биз сизи бешинчи майда болжак тоймызына чагырырсы.

PCV: Негихил той?

C: Менин оглумнын сүннет той. Сиз гелсениз, ерэн говы боларды.

PCV: Хевес билен.

VOCABULARY:

өтен last, past
өтен агшам last night
ресторан restaurant
-э emphatic particle
ишли busy
tайырламак to prepare
tайырламалык I had to prepare
май May
тор — feast, celebration
сүннэт — circumcision
боларды — would be
хөвөс — enthusiasm, interest, desire
хөвөс билин — with pleasure

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;

Ашгабатда ерлешен.
Akhchabat-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 Ашгабатда илкинчи болан гүнлөримдө... my Ashgabat-in first be-when day-s-my-in

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

Башингүү 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 мана сизин сапаларыңыздан кән зат овренийэндигини айтды.

C: Шейлимин? Мен хем сизин сапаларыңыз хакында говы затлар эшибйөн.

PCV: Сизин диййөниниз якылып. Йөпе, мен эңнет ишими говулашдырмалы.

VOCABULARY:

Мерген  Mergen ('sharpshooter' - male name)
студент  student (university)
ovrernek  to learn
оvrernekndigi  his learning
шейле  such, so
шейлеми  is that so?
эшитmek  to hear
якылы  pleasant, nice
govulashdirmak  to improve
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

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 хакындада говы залар эшимйэн.
il 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 гүн кейпиң көк ялыла.

PCV: Башлыгымыз менен соран зэхмет ругсадыма гол чеңди.

C: Сен окув йылының ортасында дыңч алжакмы?

PCV: Ёк. Парахатчылык корпусы индики айда мугалымларың семинар-маслахатыны гечирмекчи. Мен шол ерде достларым билен дуңарын.

VOCABULARY:

кейп spirit(s), mood
көк root
кейпиң көк you're in good spirits
башлык head, boss
coramak to ask
coran requested зэхмет work, labor
зэхмет ругсат work leave
gол arm
чекмек to pull, draw
grammatical notes

The word ялы-ла 'it seems, evidently' consists of the
postposition ялы 'like, as' and the particle -ла (-ле) which is
separated by a hyphen in writing. The particle adds nuances ranging
from 'it seems', 'well, now' to an exclamation:

Сен мыхман ялы-ла.
you guest it seems

= 'You seem to be a guest (foreigner).'

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You seem to be in high spirits today.

PROVERB

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 (бағча) and primary school (мекден). The school year begins on September 1 with classes beginning at 9 am and ending at 2 pm; Saturdays are included but the hours are shorter. In some areas where facilities are lacking there are two shifts (смена), one in the morning (эртир) and the other in the afternoon (өйлан). 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 (гириш экзамене) 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 эдеп 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 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

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C: Салам. Сиз Америкадан тезеликде гелен инлис дили мугалыми болмалы.

PCV: Шейле. Мен Паракатчылык корпусыныц ағасы. Адым Марк. Фамилияым Карлсон.

C: Ягышы. Мен Аман Кадыров. Мен Түркменистаның тарыхындан окадарын. Сиз шу тайдага еке-төқ америкалымы?

PCV: Јқ. Бу шәхере әш саны мугалым гелди. Ене-де йігримі саны мугалым Түркменистаның дүрли ерлеринде ішлейәр.

---

**VOCABULARY:**

тезеликде newly

tезеликде гелен newly arrived

агза member

Аман Aman ('safe' - male name)

Кадыров Kadyrov (family name)

tарых history

еке-тәк only
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

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

Мен Туркменистанын тарыхы+дан окаядырын.  
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:

беш 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. Зяны өк. Биз окувчыларың өзүні алпы барышшалары өакында ғұрул әдіпп отырдық. Бу өакында қыңғылыцың бармы?

**PCV:** Рахман өй ишини ерине етірмән гелі жәр.

**D:** Сиз оны тергібе чагырдыңызмы?

**PCV:** Она дыймели зады дыйдым. Эмме, ол еңтегем өй ишини өтмән гелі жәр.

**VOCABULARY:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Кыргыз</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>гич</td>
<td>late</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>етишмек</td>
<td>to make, succeed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ай</td>
<td>oh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>хичле</td>
<td>nothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>зыян</td>
<td>harm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>зяны өк</td>
<td>no harm done</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>окувчы</td>
<td>pupil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>өзүні алпы барыш</td>
<td>behavior, conduct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ғұрул</td>
<td>discussion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Гурруң этмек to discuss
Кыңчылык difficulty
Рахман Rakhman (from 'compassion' - male name)
Өй иші homework
Ерине етірмек to complete, fulfill
Тертіп order
Тертібе чагырмак to discipline
Дийимели зады what one should say

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

The negative of the suffix -ып, -іп is formed with -ман, -мэн

Рахман өй ишині ерине
Rakhman home work-its-the place-its-to

етир-ман гелім. reach-not-and come-s

= 'Rakhman has not been completing his homework'.

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

Біз Рахман хакында
We Rakhman part-his-on

gурруң өдіп отырдық.
discussion make-and sit-was-we

= 'We were discussing Rakhman'.

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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 барлағ иш алмакчы. Сиз сорагларыны гөрөчөкми?

C: Барлағ ишде сораг көң болмалы.

PCV: Сизин баха системаныз нэгиле?

D: Бизде бахалар санлар билен гүйлөү, меселем: башликтүү (5) -- иң говы баха, сонра дөртлүүк (4), ӱчлүүк (3), икилүүк (2). Иң эрбет баха -- бирликтүү (1).

VOCABULARY:

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

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

Он алтылыга мүнүн.
ten six-number-on get on-you

= 'Get on number sixteen'.

Башлик -- ин говы баха.
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 Гулнара бердим.

C: Ол сизе китабы гетирип берсе, mana айтсанызланч, болармы?

PCV: Сиз шу китабы сораян учунжи киши. Биз они көпелдип билерисми?

**VOCABULARY:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ИСЛ</th>
<th>ESL (English as a Second Language)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>методика</td>
<td>methodology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>боюнча</td>
<td>on, along</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>эййәм</td>
<td>already</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Гулнар</td>
<td>Гулнар (pomegranate flower - female name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гетирмек</td>
<td>to return, bring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>учунжи</td>
<td>third</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>киши</td>
<td>person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>көпелтмек</td>
<td>to duplicate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

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

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

= 'Can I get the book from you?'

PROVERB

Эрбет усса гуралыны айыплар.

'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.
Topic 3: Food

Competency 1: To identify types of food

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

H: This is *ishlektli*. 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.
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.
Appendix 1

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 Durdyevs?

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.
Appendix 1

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.
R: Here, fill out this form. It's 1,600 manat per minute.
PCV: Should I pay now?
R: 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.
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 homework.

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

ekshenbe  Sunday  пнешенbe  Thursday

dushenbe  Monday  анна  Friday

cishenbe  Tuesday  шенbe  Saturday

charshenbe  Wednesday

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

биринчи гүн  Monday  бөшинчи гүн  Friday

икинчи гүн  Tuesday  алтынчи гүн  Saturday

үчүнчи гүн  Wednesday  единчи гүн  Sunday

dөрдүнчи гүн  Thursday

Months of the year

январь  January  июль  July

февраль  February  август  August

март  March  сентябрь  September

апрель  April  октябрь  October

май  May  ноябрь  November

июнь  June  декабрь  December
### Seasons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Turkmen</th>
<th>Russian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spring</td>
<td>яз / бахар</td>
<td>томус</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>гүйээ</td>
<td>гыш</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>Winter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In some of 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>биринчи</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ики</td>
<td>икинчи</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>уч</td>
<td>учунчи</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дерт</td>
<td>дердунчи</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бөш</td>
<td>башинчи</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>алты</td>
<td>алтыйнчы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>еди</td>
<td>едипчы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сексиз</td>
<td>сексизинчи</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>докуз</td>
<td>докузунчы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>он</td>
<td>онунчы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>он бир</td>
<td>он биринчи</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>он ики</td>
<td>он икинчи</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>он уч</td>
<td>он учунчи</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>он дерт</td>
<td>он дердунчи</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>он бөш</td>
<td>он башинчи</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>он алты</td>
<td>он алтыйнчы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>он еди</td>
<td>он едипчы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>он сексиз</td>
<td>он сексизинчи</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>он докуз</td>
<td>он докузунчы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>йигрыми</td>
<td>йигрымчы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>йигрыми бир</td>
<td>йигрымчи биринчи</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>йигрыми ики</td>
<td>йигрымчи икинчи</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>отуз</td>
<td>отузунчы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кырк</td>
<td>кыркунчы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>элли</td>
<td>эллинчы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>алтмыш</td>
<td>алтмышунчы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>етмиш</td>
<td>етмишунчы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сегсэн</td>
<td>сегсэнинчы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тогсан</td>
<td>тогсандунчы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>йүз</td>
<td>йүзунчы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(бир) йүз бир</td>
<td>(бир) йүз биринчи</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(бир) йүз кырк бөш</td>
<td>(бир) йүз кырк башинчи</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ики йүз</td>
<td>ики йүзунчы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>уч йүз</td>
<td>уч йүзунчы</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Appendices 2 - 8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Дөрт ыз</th>
<th>400</th>
<th>Дөрт ызунжы</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Баш ыз</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>Баш ызунжы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Алты ыз</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>Алты ызунжы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Еди ыз</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>Еди ызунжы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Секиз ыз</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>Секиз ызунжы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Докуз ыз</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>Докуз ызунжы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Бир) мүн</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>(Бир) мүнүнжы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Бир) мүн үч ыз отуз ики</td>
<td>1,332</td>
<td>(Бир) мүн үч ыз отуз икинжы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Миллион</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>Миллиондымжы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Миллиард</td>
<td>1,000,000,000</td>
<td>Миллиарддымжы</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>бирлик</td>
<td>бирлик</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>икислик</td>
<td>икислик</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>учлук</td>
<td>дөртлүк</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>башликтүү</td>
<td>алтылык</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>единликтүү</td>
<td>секизлүк</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>докузлүк</td>
<td>бирликтүү</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>онлүк</td>
<td>он бирликтүү</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>он икислик</td>
<td>он икислик</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Дөртлүк базара бардыр. *(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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 / 3</th>
<th>2 / 3</th>
<th>4 / 10</th>
<th>1/2</th>
<th>1/4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>учден бир</td>
<td>учден ики</td>
<td>ондан дөрт</td>
<td>ярым</td>
<td>чөрьерк</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(quarter)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 140 |
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.

mother, эже, эне (Чәржев: Эрсары), опа (Салыр)
father, какка, ата (Чәржев: Эрсары), дәде (Дашховуз)
son, огыл
daughter, гыз
brother, доган
older brother, ага, (улы) доган
younger brother, ини, (кичи) доган
sister, уя, бажы
older sister, улы аял доган
younger sister, кичи аял доган, гыз жиги

grandfather, father's father

grandfather

mother's father, баба

grandmother, father's mother, эне

grandmother, mother's mother, мама
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relation</th>
<th>Kazakh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>uncle, father's brother</td>
<td>ага</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uncle, mother's brother</td>
<td>дайы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aunt, father's sister</td>
<td>биби</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aunt, mother's sister</td>
<td>дайза</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cousin (male)</td>
<td>доганоглан/чыкан</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cousin (female)</td>
<td>доганоглан гыз/чыкан</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mother-in-law</td>
<td>гайын эне</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>father-in-law</td>
<td>гайын ата</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grandson</td>
<td>(огул) агтык</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>granddaughter</td>
<td>(гыз) агтык</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relative</td>
<td>гарындаш</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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, гелнеже '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 касасы and энеси ('his/her father, his/her mother), especially when guests or older people are present.
## APPENDIX 6:
### ANATOMY AND HEALTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Russian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>arm</td>
<td>гол</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>back</td>
<td>арка</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheek</td>
<td>ячак</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chest</td>
<td>кукрек, деш</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ear</td>
<td>гулак</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elbow</td>
<td>тирсек</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eye</td>
<td>гэз</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>face</td>
<td>йүз</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finger</td>
<td>бармак</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hair</td>
<td>сач</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hand</td>
<td>эл</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>head</td>
<td>баш, келле</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heart</td>
<td>йурек</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intestine</td>
<td>ич</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kidney</td>
<td>бөөрек</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>knee</td>
<td>дыз</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leg</td>
<td>аяк</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lip</td>
<td>додак</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liver</td>
<td>багыр</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
mouth  агыз
neck  боюн
nose  бурун
shoulder  эгін
skin  дери, хам
stomach  ашгазан, гарын
thigh  бут
throat  боғаз
toe  аяғың бармағы
tooth  диш
tongue  дил
underarm  голтук
waist  били

I'm sick.  Мен ярамок/мен кеселедим.
Call for an ambulance/first aid.  Тиз көмек чагырың.
My stomache hurts.  Ашгазаным/гарым ағыр.
My head aches.  Келем ағыр.
I hurt my leg/hand  Аяғымы/элими ағыртылды.
I broke my arm.  Голумы довдым.
I have diarrhea.  Ичим гечейер
### 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>тағта</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grade (1st, 2nd, etc.)</td>
<td>класс</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>бәшлик (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>дөртлұқ (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>ұчлұқ (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>икілиқ (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>бирлиқ (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give a test/quiz</td>
<td>экзамен/барлаг іш алмак</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>graduate student</td>
<td>аспирант</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>institute</td>
<td>институт</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kindergarten</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>қағыз</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

146
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Russian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pen</td>
<td>ручка</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pencil</td>
<td>галам</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pupil (grade school)</td>
<td>окуччы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preschool, day care</td>
<td>яслы, чагалар яслысы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quiz</td>
<td>барлал 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/барлал иш табышырмак</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teach</td>
<td>дарс бермак, сапак бермек, овретмек, окатмак</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teacher</td>
<td>мугаллым</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>test</td>
<td>экзамен</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>university</td>
<td>университет</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write</td>
<td>язык</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 8:

VERB CONJUGATION

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

язмак "to write"

мен язарын
'I write/am writing'

сен язарыныз
'you write/are writing'

ол язар
'he/she writes/is writing'

биз язарыс
'we write/are writing'

сиз язарысыз
'you write/are writing'

опар язарлар
'they write/are writing'

To negate, insert мa after the stem: мен язма ярын 'I do not write', etc.

гелмек "to come"

мен гелиёрин
'I come/am coming'

сен гелиёрсиз
'you come/are coming'

ол гелиёр
'he/she comes/is coming'

биз гелиёрис
'we come/are coming'

сиз гелиёрсиз
'you come/are coming'

опар гелиёрлар
'they come/are coming'

To negate, insert мe after the stem: мен гелимейёрин 'I do not come', etc.
Comprehensive present tense (contracted form)  
(verb stem + я or ё + personal endings)

dурмак "to stand"

| Мен дуръян | Сен дуръян | Ол дуръя |
| 'I stand/am standing' | 'you stand/are standing' | 'he/she stands/is standing' |

| Биз дуръяс | Сиз дуръяныз | Олар дуръялар |
| 'we stand/are standing' | 'you stand/are standing' | 'they stand/are standing' |

To negate, insert ма after the stem: мен дуръягын 'I do not stand', etc.

гулмек "to laugh"

| Мен гулъян | Сен гулъян | Ол гулъя |
| 'I laugh/am laughing' | 'you laugh/are laughing' | 'he/she laughs/is laughing' |

| Биз гулъяс | Сиз гулъяныз | Олар гулъялар |
| 'we laugh/are laughing' | 'you laugh/are laughing' | 'they laugh/are laughing' |

To negate, insert ме after the stem: мен гулмейган 'I do not laugh', etc.
Definite future tense
(verb stem + жак or жек)

алмак "to take"

мен алжак  сен алжак  ол алжак
'I will take'  'you will take'  'he/she will take'

биз алжак  сиз алжак  олар алжак
'we will take'  'you will take'  'they will take'

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

гөрмөө "to see"

мен гөржек  сен гөржек  ол гөржек
'I will see'  'you will see'  'he/she will see'

биз гөржек  сиз гөржек  олар гөржек
'we will see'  'you will see'  'they will see'

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

Яымак "to lie (down)"

мен ятарын  
'sen ятарын'
'I (probably) will lie down'  
'you (probably) will lie down'

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

биз ятарыс  
'сиз ятарысыз'
'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.

Гирмек "to enter"

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

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

биз гирерис  
'сиз гирерисиз'
'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, мез is often used: ол гирмес, олар гирмеслер.
Definite past tense
(verb stem + ы or и + personal possessive endings)

язык "to write"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal</th>
<th>язык</th>
<th>язы (\text{ы} )</th>
<th>язы (\text{ы} )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'I wrote'</td>
<td>сен язык</td>
<td>сен язы</td>
<td>сен язы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'we wrote'</td>
<td>сиз язы</td>
<td>сиз язы</td>
<td>сиз язы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'you wrote'</td>
<td>'you wrote'</td>
<td>'you wrote'</td>
<td>'you wrote'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'you wrote'</td>
<td>'you wrote'</td>
<td>'you wrote'</td>
<td>'you wrote'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'he/she wrote'</td>
<td>'he/she wrote'</td>
<td>'he/she wrote'</td>
<td>'he/she wrote'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'they wrote'</td>
<td>'they wrote'</td>
<td>'they wrote'</td>
<td>'they wrote'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To negate, insert after я язык 'I did not write', etc.

гелмах "to come"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal</th>
<th>гелма</th>
<th>гелди</th>
<th>гелди</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>'I came'</td>
<td>сен гелма</td>
<td>сен гелди</td>
<td>сен гелди</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'we came'</td>
<td>сиз гелма</td>
<td>сиз гелди</td>
<td>сиз гелди</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'you came'</td>
<td>'you came'</td>
<td>'you came'</td>
<td>'you came'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'he/she came'</td>
<td>'he/she came'</td>
<td>'he/she came'</td>
<td>'he/she came'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'they came'</td>
<td>'they came'</td>
<td>'they came'</td>
<td>'they came'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

(verb stem + ярды or е/эрди + personal possessive endings)

Язмак "to write"

мен язардым 'I used to write'
сен язардын 'you used to write'
ол язарды 'he/she used to write'

биз язардых 'we used to write'
сиз язардыныз 'you used to write'
олар язардылар 'they used to write'

To negate, insert ма3 after the stem: мен язмаздым 'I did not used to write', etc.

Гелмек "to come"

мен гелердим 'I used to come'
сен гелердин 'you used to come'
ол гелерди 'he/she used to come'

биз гелердик 'we used to come'
сиз гелердиниз 'you used to come'
олар гелердилер 'they used to come'

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

алмак "to take"

мен аламок
'I do not/have not take/n'
сен аланок
'you do not/have not take/n'
ол аланок
'he/she does not/has not take/n'
биз аламызок
'we do not/have not take/n'
сиз аланызок
'you do not/have not take/n'
олар аланоклар
'they do not/have not take/n'

гелмек "to come"

мен гелемок
'I do not/have not come'
сен геленок
'you do not/have not come'
ол геленок
'he/she does not/has not come'
биз гелемизок
'we do not/have not come'
сиз геленизор
'you do not/have not come'
олар геленоклар
'they do not/have not come'
The conditional
(verb stem + ca or ce + personal possessive endings)

алмак "to take"

мен алсам
'men take'

сен алсан
'sen take'

ол алса
'he/she takes'

биз алсак
'we take'

сиз алсаныз
'you take'

олар алсалар
'they take'

To negate, insert мa after the stem: men алсам 'if I do not take', etc.

гелмек "to come"

мен гелсем
'men come'

сен гелсен
'sen come'

ол гелсе
'he/she comes'

биз гелсек
'we come'

сиз гелсениз
'you come'

олар гелселар
'they come'

To negate, insert мe after the stem: men гелсем '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 бilmек "to know" is used in conjunction with another verb in gerund form:

**Verb stem + ып, ип + the verb бilmек in the appropriate conjugated form**

Мен сизин хатъызыы она берип биле́рин.
'I will be able to/can give your letter to her.'

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

Мен сизе вада берип билижек дэл.
'I will not be able to promise you.'

Мен шу гун ишлем биле́мок.
'I am not able to/can't work today.'

Мен бу китабы окап билимейри́н.
'I can't read this book.'
## Appendix 9

### Glossary of Words in Dialogs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>автобус</td>
<td>bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>автобус дүрәлгәсы</td>
<td>bus stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ага</td>
<td>'sir'; older brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>агза</td>
<td>member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ағышам</td>
<td>evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ағырмак</td>
<td>to hurt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ағыртмак</td>
<td>to hurt, to cause to hurt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>азар</td>
<td>bother, trouble, pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>азар бермек</td>
<td>to bother, trouble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ай</td>
<td>month, moon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ай</td>
<td>oh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>әйтмак</td>
<td>to tell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ak</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>алло</td>
<td>hello</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>алмак</td>
<td>to get, take, receive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>алты</td>
<td>six</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>алып гелмек</td>
<td>to bring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Аман</td>
<td>Aman ('safe' - male name)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Америка</td>
<td>America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>америкали</td>
<td>American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Американың бирлешен штатлары</td>
<td>United States of America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>анры</td>
<td>other, opposite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>арак</td>
<td>vodka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>арзан</td>
<td>cheap, inexpensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Аризона</td>
<td>Arizona</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>артык</td>
<td>more, extra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ат</td>
<td>first name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ахырын</td>
<td>after all, finally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ачмак</td>
<td>to open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ашгабат</td>
<td>Ashgabat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ашгазан</td>
<td>stomach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>аял</td>
<td>wife, woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>баг</td>
<td>garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>багышшамак</td>
<td>to excuse, forgive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>базар</td>
<td>market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>балык</td>
<td>fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бар</td>
<td>there is, there exists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>барларгашш</td>
<td>quiz, evaluation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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барлак иш алмак to give a quiz

барлык being

бормак to go

басганчак step(s)

баха price; grade

баха система grading system

баш head

башга other

башлык head, boss

баш устүне you're welcome, at your service

Берди Berdi ('He (God) gave' - male name)

бермек to give

бутбагытлык accident, misfortune

биз we

бизиц our

бизнесмен businessman

билин with, along

билет ticket

билмек to know

бир one, a

бирараз a little
бираз  
a little
биразажык  
a little bit
биринжи  
first
биринжи гун  
Monday, first day
бирлешмек  
to be united
болмак  
to be, become
боляр  
all right, fine, o.k.
bотаника  
botany
ботаника багы  
botanical garden
бош  
free, unoccupied, empty
боюнча  
on, along
белум  
department, section
Бренда  
Brenda
бу  
this
бэри  
less (than), this side (of); since
бэш  
five
вагт  
time
валейкимессалам  
how do you do?
ве  
and
врач  
doctor

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>гавун</td>
<td>melon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гайталамак</td>
<td>to repeat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>галмак</td>
<td>to stay, remain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гапы</td>
<td>door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гар</td>
<td>snow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гар ягмак</td>
<td>to snow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гара</td>
<td>black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гарашмак</td>
<td>to wait</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гаты</td>
<td>very; hard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>геймек</td>
<td>to wear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гелмек</td>
<td>to come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гелнеже</td>
<td>form of address to older or senior woman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>геплеishment</td>
<td>to speak to, converse with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>герек</td>
<td>necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гетьirmek</td>
<td>to return, bring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гечен</td>
<td>last, past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гечиirmek</td>
<td>to conduct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гечмек</td>
<td>to pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гитмек</td>
<td>to leave, go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гич</td>
<td>late</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
говулашдырмак  —  to improve
говы  —  good, well
гол  —  arm
гол чекmek  —  to sign
goюлмак  —  to be placed, given
goюн  —  lamb, sheep
Гезел  —  Gozel (‘beautiful’ - female name)
гөк  —  blue, green
gөл  —  carpet design
gөни  —  straight
gөрмек  —  to see
gөрүнмек  —  to appear
gуймак  —  to pour; to put
Гулнар  —  Gulnar (‘pomegranate flower’ - female name)
gүн  —  day
gүрүүң  —  discussion
gүрүүң этmek  —  to discuss
gүз  —  girl, daughter
gүзгүн  —  hot
gыммат  —  expensive
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>Translation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>гынансам-да</td>
<td>unfortunately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гыш</td>
<td>winter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дайза</td>
<td>aunt; ma'am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Дашховуз</td>
<td>Dashkhowuz (city in northeastern Turkmenistan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дийmek</td>
<td>to say</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дил</td>
<td>language, tongue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дице</td>
<td>only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дицлемек</td>
<td>to listen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дограма</td>
<td>dish consisting of diced bread, meat, and onion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>докалмак</td>
<td>to be woven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>доламак</td>
<td>to wrap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>долдурмак</td>
<td>to fill out, fill up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дон</td>
<td>robe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дост</td>
<td>friend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дерт</td>
<td>four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дуралга</td>
<td>stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Дурдывев</td>
<td>Durdyyev (family name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>духтор</td>
<td>doctor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>душмак</td>
<td>to meet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дурли</td>
<td>various</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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дүшүнөк
дүңч
дүңч алмак
dөл
edи
единчи
eке
eке-төк
eне-де
er
ерине етирөк
ерлешмек
етишмек
etмиш
етмишинчи
ёк
ёл
жай
Жан
to understand
rest
to take a rest, vacation
not, is not
seven
(number) seven, seventh
sole, only, single
only
again, still (more), another
place
to complete, fulfill
to be located
to make, succeed
seventy
(number) seventy, seventieth
no, there is not, does not exist
street, road, way
building, house, place
John
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>русский</th>
<th>перевод</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>жан</td>
<td>ring, bell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>жан этmek</td>
<td>to ring up, call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Жерен</td>
<td>Jeren ('antelope' - female name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>зат</td>
<td>thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>зыян</td>
<td>harm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ээмет</td>
<td>work, labor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ээмет ругсат</td>
<td>work leave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ибермек</td>
<td>to send</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ики</td>
<td>two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>илкинжи</td>
<td>first, initial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>илчихана</td>
<td>embassy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>индики</td>
<td>next</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ин</td>
<td>most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>инлис</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ЫСЛ</td>
<td>ESL (English as a Second Language)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ич</td>
<td>insides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ичинде</td>
<td>inside (of)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ичмек</td>
<td>to drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>иш</td>
<td>work, thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian Word</td>
<td>English Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ишлекли</td>
<td>a flat baked dish with a top and bottom crust which can contain either meat, pumpkin, or mushrooms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ишлемек</td>
<td>to work (infinitive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ишли</td>
<td>busy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>йигрим</td>
<td>twenty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>йигриминчи</td>
<td>(number) twenty, twentieth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>йөңе</td>
<td>however, but</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>йөрөмөлек</td>
<td>to walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>йүз</td>
<td>hundred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>йүз</td>
<td>face</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>йүз тутмак</td>
<td>to see (present one's face)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>йыгнак</td>
<td>meeting, gathering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>йыкылмак</td>
<td>to fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>йыл</td>
<td>year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кагыз</td>
<td>paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Кадыров</td>
<td>Kadyrov (family name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кака</td>
<td>father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кейп</td>
<td>spirit(s), mood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>келле</td>
<td>head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кем</td>
<td>flaw, problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кило</td>
<td>kilo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ким</td>
<td>who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>китап</td>
<td>book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кичи</td>
<td>small</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кишши</td>
<td>person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>концерт</td>
<td>concert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>корпус</td>
<td>corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кейнек</td>
<td>shirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кек</td>
<td>root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кене</td>
<td>old, ancient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кеп</td>
<td>a lot, many, much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кепелтмек</td>
<td>to duplicate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кече</td>
<td>street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кынчылык</td>
<td>difficulty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кырк</td>
<td>forty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кэди</td>
<td>pumpkin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кэн</td>
<td>a lot, much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кэшир</td>
<td>carrot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>лайык</td>
<td>fit, appropriate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ла</td>
<td>emphatic particle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Магтymгулы</th>
<th>Magtymguly (famous 19th century Turkmen poet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>май</td>
<td>May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мамла</td>
<td>right, correct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>манат</td>
<td>manat (Turkmen currency)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Мара</td>
<td>to Mary (the city)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Мартин</td>
<td>Martin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Мары</td>
<td>Mary (city in southeastern Turkmenistan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>маслахат</td>
<td>council, advice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>машгала</td>
<td>family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>меклеп</td>
<td>elementary-secondary school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>мен</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>менинц</td>
<td>my</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Мерген</td>
<td>Mergen ('sharpshooter' - male name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Мередова</td>
<td>Meredova (family name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>меркез</td>
<td>center (of city)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>меселем</td>
<td>for example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>методика</td>
<td>methodology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Мехри</td>
<td>Mekhri ('compassion' - female name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>миве</td>
<td>fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>миве согы</td>
<td>fruit juice</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

168
миннегтар  
grateful
минут  
minute
минутлап  
for (x number of) minutes
мугалыми  
teacher
мундандан  
ago
мумкин  
possible
муңmek  
to get on, mount
мүң  
thousand
Мырат  
Myrat ('object of desire' - male name)
мыкман  
guest
мыкмансеерлик  
hospitality
нахар  
dish, food, meal
нире  
where?
nиреде  
where?
наме  
what?
nаме учин  
why?
нэхили  
how?
нэхош  
unwell, unhealthy
нэче  
how much?, how many?
nачелик  
which (number)?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Кыргызский</th>
<th>Русский</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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>оңчаклы</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>овренмек</td>
<td>to learn, to study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>овренмек</td>
<td>to become accustomed, used to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>өз</td>
<td>self</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>өзум</td>
<td>1, myself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>өзүнү алыш барыш</td>
<td>behavior, conduct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>өй</td>
<td>home, house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>өй иши</td>
<td>homework</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
өйленmek  to marry (for males)
өйтмек  to think
өн  before, previously
өрөн  very, extremely
өтен  last, past
өтен агшам  last night
пагта  cotton
парахатчылык  peace
посылка  parcel
размер  size
Рахман  Rakhman (from'compassion' - male name)
ренк  color
ресторан  restaurant
ругсат  permission
ручка  pen
саг  right side
саг  health
саг бол(ун)  thank you; good bye ('be healthy')
сагат  o'clock, hour, watch
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>сагатлык</td>
<td>hour, hour's worth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>салым</td>
<td>health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сан</td>
<td>hi, hello</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сапак</td>
<td>number, item (counting word)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сапар</td>
<td>lesson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сатылмак</td>
<td>time; journey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сатын алмак</td>
<td>to be sold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сейиз</td>
<td>to buy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>семинар</td>
<td>eight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>семинар-маслахат</td>
<td>workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сен</td>
<td>you (singular, familiar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сениң</td>
<td>your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сиз</td>
<td>you (polite or plural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сизин</td>
<td>your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>система</td>
<td>system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>совук</td>
<td>cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сокан</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>
</tbody>
</table>

172
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Russian</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Степан Разин</td>
<td>Stepan Razin (famous 18th century Cossack)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>студент</td>
<td>student (university)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>суйжы</td>
<td>sweet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>суннет</td>
<td>circumcision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сынанмак</td>
<td>to try</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тагам</td>
<td>dish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тагамлы</td>
<td>tasty, delicious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тай</td>
<td>place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тайярламак</td>
<td>to prepare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тамдыр</td>
<td>(clay) oven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>танышмак</td>
<td>to become acquainted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тарат</td>
<td>side; toward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тарых</td>
<td>history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Теке</td>
<td>Teke (Turkmen tribe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>теппек</td>
<td>hat (Traditional Turkmen wool hat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>телефон этмек</td>
<td>to phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тема</td>
<td>subject, theme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тертибе чагырманк</td>
<td>to discipline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тертип</td>
<td>order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>той</td>
<td>feast, celebration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>томус</td>
<td>summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>төлөмөк</td>
<td>to pay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Түркменистан</td>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>төзөлөккөлө</td>
<td>newly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>уграсак</td>
<td>to set off, to leave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>улы</td>
<td>large, big</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>уымт</td>
<td>hope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>уымт этмек</td>
<td>to hope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>узум</td>
<td>grape(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>уст</td>
<td>top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>уч</td>
<td>three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>учин</td>
<td>for, (in order) to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>учун жи</td>
<td>third</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>фамилия</td>
<td>last name</td>
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<tr>
<td>хава</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>хайсы</td>
<td>which?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>хакымда</td>
<td>about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>халамак</td>
<td>to like</td>
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</table>

174
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrase</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>халы</td>
<td>carpet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>халыс</td>
<td>totally, completely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>хош</td>
<td>fine, well, all right, o.k.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>хош галын</td>
<td>goodbye ('stay well')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>хош гелдициз</td>
<td>welcome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ховес</td>
<td>enthusiasm, interest, desire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>худай</td>
<td>God</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>худай билсин</td>
<td>God knows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>хәзир</td>
<td>now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>чагырмак</td>
<td>to invite, to call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>чай</td>
<td>tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Чарыев</td>
<td>Charyyev (family name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>English Translation</td>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>чорек</td>
<td>bread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Чаржев</td>
<td>Chardzhou (city)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шат</td>
<td>glad, happy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шейле</td>
<td>such, so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шол</td>
<td>that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>штат</td>
<td>state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шу</td>
<td>this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шу гун</td>
<td>today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шу гун ашам</td>
<td>this evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шу ерде</td>
<td>here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шу тайда</td>
<td>here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шахер</td>
<td>city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ылгамак</td>
<td>to run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ынха</td>
<td>here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>эгер</td>
<td>if</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>эдилмек</td>
<td>to be made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>эже</td>
<td>mother</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
already
really, *is*
hand
of course
fifty
but, however
still
God willing
bad
tomorrow
how do you do?
meat
meat (adjective)
clothes, clothing
to hear
emphatic particle
to wash
situation, condition
to precipitate
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ягшы</td>
<td>good, well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>яэмаьк</td>
<td>to write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>якымлы</td>
<td>pleasant, nice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ялнышмак</td>
<td>to mistake, to make a mistake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ялы</td>
<td>like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ялы-ла</td>
<td>it seems, evidently, as though</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>яшмак</td>
<td>to close, cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ярамак</td>
<td>to be pleasing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>яры</td>
<td>half</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ярым</td>
<td>half</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>яшамак</td>
<td>to live</td>
</tr>
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</table>