The manual of standard Turkmen language is designed to teach basic language skills that Peace Corps volunteers need during a tour in Turkmenistan. An introductory section gives information about the Turkmen language, including a brief history, notes on the alphabet, vowel and consonant sounds, rules of vowel harmony, and specific grammatical forms (nominal and verbal words, affixes, articles, personal pronouns, postpositions, relative clauses, complex sentences, word order). Lessons are organized by topic: personal identification and greetings; conversations with hosts; food and food etiquette; transportation; getting, giving, and clarifying directions; shopping; communication systems; medical issues; communication in social situations; and workplace communication. Each lesson includes some or all of these elements: cultural notes on the topic in question, a list of intended competencies, a brief dialogue in Turkmen, a vocabulary list, and grammar and vocabulary notes. Appended materials consist of the dialogues in English, calendar-related vocabulary, numbers, terms of relationship, forms of address, anatomy and health, school terminology, notes on verb conjugation, and a glossary of the words contained in the dialogues. (MSE)
TURKMEN LANGUAGE MANUAL

by

David Tyson and Larry Clark

U.S Peace Corps

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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 (Uyghur), 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, О о, П п, Р р, С с, Т т, У у, Ю ю, Ф ф, Х х, Ц ц, Ш ш, Щ щ, Ъ ъ, Ы ы, 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:

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

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

э, 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: әәр 's/he will give' and әәр 's/he will come'. The letter э 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 у, it is pronounced approximately as a drawn out u in 'radium'.

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

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


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\( y \) 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'.

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

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

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

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 \( æ \), \( e \) and \( æ \))

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHORT</th>
<th>LONG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ат   'horse'</td>
<td>ат   'name'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гыз  'get excited!' (imperative)</td>
<td>гыз  'girl'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>биъ 'know!' (imperative)</td>
<td>биъ 'waist'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>от   'grass'</td>
<td>от   'fire'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>еч   'extinguish!' (imperative)</td>
<td>еч   'revenge'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гурт 'dry cheese, curd'</td>
<td>гурт 'wolf; worm'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>душ  'come down!' (imperative)</td>
<td>душ  'dream'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introduction

Beginners should keep in mind that the Turkmen alphabet distinguishes only between short y and long ý. Although similar in appearance, short y is not distinguished from long y by the letters ýi -- in a word like ýiýly 'sense, feeling' the letters ýi are pronounced as English ewey in 'Dewey'.

Consonants

Turkmen consonants are represented by the following letters:

п Pronounced as English p in 'pen'.

t Pronounced as English t in 'stop'.

к Pronounced as English k in 'keep' when in words with the vowels a, e, i, o, y but as English c in 'call' when in words with the vowels a, y, o, y.

б Pronounced as English b in 'boy' at the beginning of a word and similar to v in some other positions.

d Pronounced as English d in 'deep'.

г Pronounced as English g in 'geese' when in words with the vowels a, e, i, o, y but as a sound like English gh in 'yoghurt' in words with a, y, o, y.

м Pronounced as English m in 'meat'.

н Pronounced as English n in the word 'snow'.

н Pronounced as English ng in 'sing'.

л Pronounced as English l in 'look'.

р Pronounced the same way as English r in 'drill', but with a flap of the tongue.

c Pronounced as English th in 'thin' in Turkmen (including Arabic and Persian) words, but as English s in 'sun' in words coming from Russian.
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3 Pronounced as English th in 'then' in Turkmen (including Arabic and Persian) words, but as English z in 'zoo' in words coming from Russian.

\mathrm{w} Pronounced as English sh in 'share'.

\mathrm{ch} Pronounced as English ch in 'check'.

\mathrm{sh} Pronounced as English s in 'treasure' in words from Russian.

\mathrm{j} Pronounced as English j in 'juice'.

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

\mathrm{f} Pronounced as English f in 'four'.'

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

\mathrm{y} Pronounced as English y in 'yes'.

\mathrm{ya} Pronounced as English ya in 'yawn'.

\mathrm{e} 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'.

\mathrm{o} Pronounced as English yo in 'yoke'.

\mathrm{ou} Pronounced as English you in 'youth'.

\mathrm{i, ii, b, b} These letters and signs are used in words from Russian. Turkmen often pronounce i as English s and ii as English sh, and many times disregard the signs b and b altogether.
Several Turkmen letters have unexpected pronunciations:

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

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

Several Turkmen letters may have two very distinct pronunciations:

х Pronounced as English h in 'hill' and 'aha' in some Turkmen words, but as a harsh sound without English equivalent in other Turkmen words. The latter is similar to the soft g sound, but without a voiced quality. In Russian words, this letter is always pronounced as a harsh sound.

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

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

я (English ya in 'yawn'; long: no English equivalent)

e (English ye in 'foyer'; long: no equivalent)

йе (English yea in 'yeast'; long: no equivalent)

d (English yo in 'yoke'; long: no equivalent)

ю (English you in 'youth'; long: no equivalent)

йу (roughly English yu in 'yuk'; long: no 'equivalent')

йо (y plus vowel like German oe in 'Goethe'; long: no equivalent)

йы (y plus vowel like German 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:

о олек 'world', гунэ 'fault, sin'
е, е эркек 'male, man', гозел 'beautiful'
и илери 'forward', гуйчли 'powerful, strong'
э ори 'pasture', соймек 'to love'
у узенчи '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', йылан 'snake'
o 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 е 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'

бузлық 'glacier' = буз+лық (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 дәнәр 'notebook', улы 'big'. As in English, a Turkmen adjective may stand before a noun or serve as a verbal noun:

Дәнәр улы. 'My notebook is big.'

Улы дәнәрим... '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 гитпип 'going'.

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

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

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

гызларым = гыз+лар+ым

'my daughters' = 'daughter+s+my'

WORD FORMATION SUFFIXES

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

тэз 'new, fresh'

тэзелик = тэз+елик 'innovation, reform, news'

tэзелемек = тэз+е+лемек '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:

тэзелемек 'to reform, renew'

тэзеленmek = тэз+е+н+мек 'to be reformed, renewed'

tэзелемe = тэз+е+мe 'reform, renewal'
GRAMMATICAL SUFFIXES

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lexical Meaning</th>
<th>Grammatical Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>гез 'eye'</td>
<td>гез+и 'the eye' (object)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гезсиз 'without an eye'</td>
<td>гезуми комдум 'I shut my eye'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гезлемек 'look for, search'</td>
<td>гезледим 'I searched'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PLURAL SUFFIX

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

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

After a numeral, the plural suffix is not added:

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

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

mekdei 'school'  mekdeppede 'in the school'
oi 'house'  ee 'to the house'
Ashgabat 'Ashgabat'  Ashgabatdan 'from Ashgabat'

POSSESSION

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

kaqa 'father'  kakam 'my father'
oi 'house'  oyi 'your house' (sing'ar)
dost 'friend'  dosty '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 +иr 'of' often is added to the possessor, while the possessive suffix +(c)i always is added to the possessed:

kaqa+m+yи oyi+k  kaqamyи oyi

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

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

окамак  'to read'
гитмек  'to go'

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

ока!  'read!'
гит!  'go, leave!'

MOOD SUFFIXES

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

гермек  'to see' (infinitive)
гер!
'see, look!'
горсе  '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:

гитmek  'to go' (infinitive)
gитди  's/he (certainly) left, is gone'
gиден  's/he (possibly) left, is gone'
gитжек  's/he (certainly) will go'
gидер  '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 вииз 'we'. In the second person, the form сен is the singular and familiar 'you' (older English 'thou') and вииз 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:

өйин ичинде 'inside the house'

достум ө '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 +ч (чэ, чн) to a verbal stem and by reversing the order of the subject and object:

Ашгабат+а гит+чн дост+ум

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

= Ашгабада гиден достум

'My friend who went to Ashgabat...'

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COMPLEX SENTENCES

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

Өй+е гит+ин китап+ы ока+ды

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

= Өе гидин китапы окады.

'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
Topic 1

THE TURKMEN

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

Today there are approximately 2.8 million Turkmen in Turkmenistan (total population 4 million). Some estimates of Turkmen living outside of Turkmenistan run as high as 2 million. Other major ethnic groups in Turkmenistan include the Russians (10%) and Uzbeks (6%). Administratively, the country is divided into five provinces (вилайет): Ахал in the south with the country's capital, Ashgabat; Балкан in the west along the Caspian Sea; Дашков 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 Ерсары of the east and the Емур 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. Leagthy exchanges of this kind are especially frequent among people of rural background.

The greeting саalamaykim! 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 саalam! which also is from Arabic and means 'I also wish you peace!' Less formal, shortened forms of this greeting are саalamaykim! and саlam! which are used between friends, colleagues and relatives who see each other on a regular basis. The response to both of these greetings is саalam!

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

**SITUATION**: Classroom

**ROLES**: PCV & Teacher

PCV: Эссалавмалейким!

T: Валейкимессалам! Хош гелдиниз! Гелин!

PCV: Саг болуч!

**VOCABULARY**:

| Эссалавмалейким | how do you do? |
| валейкимессалам | how do you do? |
| хорош | good, well |
| гелмек | to come (infinitive) |
| гелдиниз | you have come (past tense, second person plural or polite) |
| хорош гелдиниз | welcome |
| гелин | come in (imperative, singular polite or plural) |
| саг | healthy |
| болмак | to be (infinitive) |
| болуч | be (imperative, singular polite or plural) |
| саг болуч | thank you, 'be healthy' |
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

The infinitive or dictionary form of verbs in Turkmen is produced by adding the suffix -мек, -мек to the root or stem of the verb. It is equivalent to English 'to (do something)':

гел-мек = 'to come'
бол-мек = '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'.

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2. COMPETENCY: To identify and introduce oneself

SITUATION: Classroom

ROLES: PCV & Teacher

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

T: Менин адым Гоэл. Фамилия Мередова. Мен мугалым.
Мен сиз билип танышшыва ма шат.

PCV: Мен хем шат.

VOCABULARY:

мен
men

менин
my

ат
first name

адым
my first name

Жан
John

фамилия
last name

фамилияым
my last name

Мартин
Martin

америкалары
American

Гоэл
Gozel ('beautiful' - female name)

Мередова
Meredova
мугалым teacher
сиз you (polite or plural)
билен with
tанышмак to become acquainted
tанышанымы 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:

Мөмет Сеййетов Мөмет Сейет
Язырыат Мөмедиев Язырыат Мөмеди

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

адым
ад+ым
name-my = 'my name'

фамилиям = 'my last name'

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Менич 'my' is a possessive form of the personal pronoun мен 'I'. It may be omitted before a noun with a possessive suffix:

мениц адым = 'my name'

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECT</th>
<th>PREDICATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Менич адым</td>
<td>Жан.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>= 'My name'</td>
<td>(is) John'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Мен</td>
<td>мугалым.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>= 'I'</td>
<td>(am) a teacher'.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. COMPETENCY: To ask and respond about well-being

SITUATION: Classroom

ROLES: Teacher & PCV

T: Салам! Ягдайларын нэхили?

PCV: Ягшы. Саг бол. Ишлериң говыми?

PCV: Хава. Гаты говы.

VOCABULARY:

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

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

мугалым 'teacher'  мугалым-лар 'teachers'

иш 'work'  иш-лер 'works, matters'

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

Говыми? 'Is it good?'

Сиз мугалыммы? 'Are you a teacher?'

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

Гургунмысынъыз? Are you well?

Ишлериниз нэхили? How are things with you?

Кейпизц көкми? Are you in good spirits?

Өй-ичерилер гургунчылыкмы? Are your house and family well?
4. **COMPETENCY**: To say goodbye  
**SITUATION**: At a bus stop  
**ROLES**: PCV & Acquaintance

PCV: ынха, менин автобусым. Мен гитмели.  
A: Хош, саг болун.  
PCV: Боляр, хош галың.

**VOCABULARY**:  
ывха — here (is)  
автобус — bus  
автобусым — my bus  
гитмек — to leave, go  
гитмели — should go, have to leave  
хош — fine, well, all right, o.k.  
саг болун — so long, thank you, be healthy  
болдар — all right, fine, o.k.  
галмак — to stay, remain  
галың — stay, remain (imperative)  
хош галың — goodbye, stay well
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY EXPLANATIONS

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

Мен гитмели = '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:

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

gал-мек = 'to stay'.
gал! = 'stay then!, stay here!'

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

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

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

боляр, горушканчек = 'all right, until we see each other'
эрире ченли = 'until tomorrow'
ёлуңyz ак болсун! = 'good luck, have a safe trip'
гелип дурун = 'come again'

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Proverb

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

SITUATION: Host family home

ROLES: Host family member & PCV

HFM: Сиз Туркменистанда нәче вагт ишлежек?

PCV: Мен шу ерде ики йыл ишлежек.

HFM: Сиз масгалаңыз билен гелдинизми?

PCV: Ёк. Мен өйленемок.

VOCABULARY:

Туркмениستان Turkmenistan

нәче how much, how many

вагт time

нәче вагт how long

ишлемек to work

ишлежек will work (definite future)

шу this

ер place

шу ерде here

ики two

йыл year
машгала family
ёк no
оэйленmek to marry (for males)
oэйленемок I am not married

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

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

ики йыл 'two years' NOT ики 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 оэйленmek 'to marry' is used for the marriage of a male. Оэйленmek is formed from the noun ой 'home' and means 'to make a home.'

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

Ёк. Мен ойленемок. 'No I'm not married'

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2. For the marriage of a female, the verb дурмуша чыкмак is used. It consists of the noun дурмуш 'life' plus the dative suffix +а and the verb чыкмак 'to exit, to go out'; thus, 'to go out into life.'

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

SITUATION: Host family home

ROLES: PCV & host family member

PCV: Сизин маражаныз улыдыр.

HFM: Бизин үч оглумыз ве дөрт ызымыз бар. Бизин улы оглумыз отен хөздөн Чэржеве гитди.

PCV: Ол хачан гёлйәр?

HFM: Эртир гелер. Машраганыз хакында ызып берин.

PCV: Менин какам бизнешен. Эжем ишлемейәр. Мен еке.

VOCABULARY:

сизинц　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　your
улы　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　large, big
бизинц　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　our
үч　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　three
огул　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　son
оглумыз　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　our son
ве　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　and
dөрт　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　four
ғыз　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　daughter, girl
гызымыз  our daughter
бар  there are, there exists
гечен  last, past
хепде  week
гечен хепдеде  last week
Чаржев  Chardzhou (city)
Чаржеве  to Chardzhou (dative case)
гитди  he/she went
ол  he, she, it
хачан  when
гелер  (probably) will come
эртир  tomorrow
гелиэр  is coming
хакында  about
айтмак  to tell
бермек  to give
айдып бериц  tell (me)
кака  father
какам  my father
бизнесмен  businessman
эже  mother

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ишлемейэр  he/she does not work

eке  only child, sole, only, single

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

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

Дөрүт үүлүү 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':

Машкааладыз 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:

гел-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: Өй хат язасым гелиәр.

НFM: Сизе ручка, кагыз герекми?

PCV: Ёк. Саг болун. Йөне, бирнәче сагатлык бош отаг алып болармы?

НFM: Элбетде. Кичи отага гечик ве гапыны япың. Хич ким сизе азәр бєрмез.

**VOCABULARY:**

өй  

өе  

хат  

язык  

хат язасым  

гелиәр  

хат язасым гелиәр  

сизе  

ручка  

кагыз  

home, house  

to home (dative case)  

letter  

to write  

my writing a letter  

comes (present tense)  

i would like to write a letter  

to you (dative)  

pen  

paper  

39
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>слово</th>
<th>перевод</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>герек</td>
<td>necessary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>йөнө</td>
<td>however, but</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бир</td>
<td>one, a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бирнөче</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>алмөк</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>гөөмөк</td>
<td>to pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>гөөнөц</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>япмөк</td>
<td>to close, cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>япныц</td>
<td>close</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>хөөч</td>
<td>no, none, at all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>көөм</td>
<td>who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>хөөг көөм</td>
<td>no one</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
азар  bother, trouble, pain
азар бермез  will not bother

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

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

отара room  отара 'to the room'
сизə you  сизə 'to, for you'
эй home  эе 'to home'

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

сиз+э  режек
you-to  (it is) necessary

= 'you need'

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

Кичи отара  гечин  ве  гапыны  япың.
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 эшигими юваныңызға көп саг болун.

HFM: Баш үстүне!

PCV: Индики сапар эзүм юварың.

HFM: Ёк, ёк! Сиз бизин мыйзамыз ақырың!

PCV: Мен мыйзамсоерлигинизе минnetteң.

VOCABULARY:

эшик clothes, clothing
эшигими my clothes (accusative case)
юмак to wash
юван washing
юваныңыза for your washing (dative case)
көп a lot, much
bash head
ұст top
баш үстүнө you're welcome, at your service
индике next
сапар  
time; journey

eэ  
self

eэум  
my self

мыхман  
guest

мыхманымыз  
our guest

ахырын  
after all, finally

мыхманчоерлик  
hospitality

миннетдар  
grateful

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

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

эшг + им + и  юванызыа  car    сар    болунач
clothes-my-the   washing-your-for       healthy   be-you

= 'Thank you for washing my clothes'.

гапы + ны япын  = '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 + ич  
Things-your

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

менин ад + ым
my name-my

бизиң ад + ымыз
our name-our

сенин ад + ың
your name-your

сизиң ад + ыңыз
your name-your

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

бизиң мәшгала
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:

эшлик
clothes

эшғым
my clothes

ат
name

адым
my name

PROVERB

Хицден гиц ягыз.

'Better late than never.'
Topic 3

FOOD

Culture Note: Turkmen Food

Competencies:

1. To identify types of food
2. To order food at a restaurant
3. To refuse food or drink politely
Topic 3

FOOD

TURKMEN FOOD

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 (дуе суеипи, дуе чалы) are also favorites. Other important milk and dairy products include numerous types of butter (яг), yogurts (гатык), creams (гаймак), and a sour milk product (сузме).

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

The most popular Turkmen dishes include a variety of "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 дюргама (a boiled dish made from sliced up bits of bread, meat, onions), meat pies, rice pilav (папав), 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 (сачык) on which the meal is placed. As a guest one is expected to eat a lot. The guest or the oldest male in the group is invariably seated at the place of honor (торп) 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 маца ярады. Ады нәме?

Н: Бу ишлекли. Ичинде эт, кәди, сөган, кәшир бар.

PCV: Бу орөн тагамлы экен. Маца шу чөрөкден биразажык - бөрсөнөлөн.

Н: Совук экен. Тамдырдан гызғын чөрөк алып гелейин.

VOCABULARY:

tагам dish
маца to me (dative)
ярамах to be pleasing
ярады pleases, has pleased (past tense)
ады its (his, her) name
нәме what
бу this
ишлекли a flat baked dish with a top and bottom crust
ич insides
ичинде inside (of it)
эт  meat
кёди  pumpkin
соган  onion
кэшир  carrot
орэн  very, extremely
tагамлы  tasty, delicious
экен  really, is
~шү  that, this
чөрек  bread
биразажык  a little bit
берсенизлэн  would you please give
совук  cold
tамдыр  (clay) oven
гызгын  hot
алып гелейин  let me bring

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:

Чөрек + ден  бёрсенизлэн.
Bread-some  give-if-you-please

= 'Would you please give me some bread'

49
Тамдыр + дан черек алып гелсейин.
oven-from bread take-ing come-let me

= 'Let me bring bread from the oven'

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

Шу тагам ман-а ярады.
this dish me-to please-d

= 'I like this dish'

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

Бу тагамлы эжен. 'This (really) is tasty'.
Совук эжен. 'Aw, it's cold'.

50
2. **COMPETENCY:** To order food at a restaurant

**SITUATION:** Restaurant

**ROLES:** PCV & Waiter

PCV: Сизде гоюн этли нахар бармы?

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

PCV: Мана чорба берин.

W: Сизин номе ичесиниз гелиёр?

PCV: Мана гара чай берин.

**VOCABULARY:**

сизде (on) you (locative case)

goюн lamb, sheep

эт meat

этли meat (adjective)

нахар dish, food, meal

гун 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
ичесициз your drinking
ичесициз гелйәр 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 +дә, +де to any pronoun or noun, along with the word бәр 'there is, there are; exists':

Сиз + де гәйән әтили нәхәр бәрмә?  
you-on sheep meat-with food there is-?  
= 'Do you have any lamb dishes?'

Биз + де чәрбә бәр. = 'We have soup.'

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

Гаңыңы яң + ың  
door-the close-you

= 'Close the door.'

Хош гәл + ың = 'Stay well; Goodbye.'

52
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 язы асы + м гелейр.
letter write-ing my come-s

= 'I want to write a letter.'

Нәме ич - еси + иниц гелейр. = 'What would you like to drink?'
3. COMPETENCY: To refuse food or drink politely
SITUATION: Host family home
ROLES: Host & PCV

H Саглык учнин ичелин.
PCV: Саг болун. Йөне, мен миве сөгүнү ичөйүн.
H Элбетде, достум. Мен сизе бираз арак хем гунайын.
PCV: Ёк. Арагы ачман! Мен шу гун агшам мундан артык ичин бижиек дәл.

VOCABULARY:
саглык health
учнин for
ичелин let's drink
миве fruit
сок juice
миве сөгүн fruit juice
dост friend
бираз a little
арак vodka
гуймак to pour; to put
Топик 3

гүййүп  
let me pour

ачмак  
to open

ачман  
don't open

агшам  
evening

шу гүү агшам  
this evening

мундан  
than this

артык  
more

инип билмек  
to be able to drink

dәл  
not, it is not

инип биңек дәл  
will not be able to drink

ГРАММАРИК ИНДЕКСИ

Туркмен выражает первое лицо повелительное с помощью суффиксов -айын, -ейин (сингуляр) и -алын, -елин (плура́л):

Чөрөк  алып  гөл - ейин.
bread  take-ing  come-let me

= 'Let me bring bread'

Салгык учүн іч - 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.

ماشغالانыз қaқында
family-your about

= 'about your family'

саpлық учин = 'for health'

PROVERB

Тамдыр гызанды яп.

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

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

TRANSPORTATION

Culture Note: Getting Around in Turkmenistan

Competencies:

1. To find means of transportation and destination

2. To purchase a train ticket with local currency
Topic 4

TRANSPORTATION

GETTING AROUND IN TURKMENISTAN

Public transportation is the most common form of transportation in Turkmenistan. In the cities, there are numerous bus routes and in some of the large cities, such as Ashgabat, there are trolley lines. The cost for a bus or trolley ride is two manat. Usually one must buy a sheet of five tickets on the bus itself -- the driver always has tickets and during peak hours a ticket seller comes around to sell and check tickets. One must validate a ticket by getting it punched in one of the ticket-punchers located on the bus. Buses and trolleys run often during the day and invariably are crowded. In the evening hours their number decreases to the point where one may have to wait 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 купе (a closed cubicle of four bunks) and the плацкарт car which consists of open bunks in close quarters.

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

SITUATION: Ashgabat street

ROLES: PCV & passerby

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

P: Хава. Автобус дүралгасы көчөниң анры тарапында.

PCV: Гөрдүүм. Нөчөлөөк базара гидйер?

P: Он алынға мүнүн. Ол барыр.

PCV: Саг болун, ага.

VOCABULARY:

багышlamak to excuse, forgive
ага sir; older brother
базар market
автобус bus
гидйер leaves, goes
dүралга stop
автобус дүралгасы bus stop
кече street
анры other, opposite
тарап side
көчөниң анық тараңышда on the other side of the street
gермек to see
gердүм I see, saw
нечелик which (number)
on алтылык (number) sixteen
мүнмек to get on, mount
мүнүн take, get on
бармак to go
баряр goes

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

A possessive relationship exists between the two nouns автобус дүрөлтасы. The first noun possesses the second noun, which is indicated by adding the third person possessive suffix -ы, -и (after consonants) or -сы, -си (after vowels) to the second noun:

автобус дүрөлтасы + сы
bus stop-its

= 'bus stop'

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

көчө + иң анық тараңы + иң дая
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, -йәр to the verb stem:

Шу ерден автобус гид - йәр.
this place-from bus go-es

= 'The bus leaves from here.'

Ол эртигел - йәр. = '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 - йәр.
mother-my work-not-s

= 'My mother doesn't work'
2. COMPETENCY: To purchase a train ticket with local currency

SITUATION: Train station

ROLES: PCV & Ticket Seller

PCV: Мара индики отлы сагат нәшеде уграр?

TS: Сагат он бирде уграр бәшин ярына барар.

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

TS: Мун ярым манат.

VOCABULARY:

Мары Mary (city)
Мара to Mary (dative case)
отлы train
сагат hour; watch
cагат нәшеде at what time
уғрамак to set off, to leave
уғрап will leave
он бир eleven
уғрап leaving
бәш five
яры       half
бэшин ярына    around four-thirty
бараМ       will arrive, will go
билет    ticket
сатын алмак   to buy
сатын алжакдым I would like to buy
баха     price; grade
бахасы нэче   how much does it cost
мүн     thousand
ярым    half
манат    manat (Turkmen currency)
мүн, ярым манат one thousand five hundred manat

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

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

Мары       Map - a
Mary     Mary-io

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

коче       коч - э
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 сарат нәчөде угра-p?
train hour what-at leave-will

= 'What time does the train leave.'

Personal endings may be added directly to this suffix:

Эшгимы юв-ар-ын.
clothes-my-the wash-will-l

= 'I will wash my clothes.'

The most common means of joining two sentences together involves adding the suffix -ып, -ип (after consonants) or -и (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:

Сарат он бирде уграп. Бәшиц ярына баар.

= Сарат он бирде уграп бәшиц ярына баар.
hour ten one-at leave-will five-of half-about go-will

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

PROVERB

Баша бела дилден гелер.

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

DIRECTIONS

Culture Note: On Turkmenistan's Streets

Competencies:

1. To ask for and give locations of buildings
2. To express lack of understanding of directions
Topic 5

DIRECTIONS

ON TURKMENISTAN'S STREETS

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 (мěсьєр) versus the village (оbа) 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, Американъц бирлешен штатларыныц илчиханасы ниреде ерлешйэр?

P1: Гынансам-да, билемок олгум. Гызым, сен биленокмы?

P2: Хава, билиэн. Эгер сиз ботаника багъна тарап йересениз, илчихананы кочоңиз сагъыңда гөрерсизиз.

**VOCABULARY:**

дайза ma'am; aunt

Америка America

бирлешmek to be united

бирлешен united

штат state

Американъц бирлешен штатлары (АБШ) United States of America

илчихана embassy

ниреде where? (locative case)

ерлешmek to be located

ерлешйэр located
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kyrgyz</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>гынансым-да</td>
<td>unfortunately</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>билимек</td>
<td>to know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>билемок</td>
<td>I don't know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>биленокмы</td>
<td>do you (not) know?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>эгер</td>
<td>if</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ботаника</td>
<td>botany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>баг</td>
<td>garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ботаника багы</td>
<td>botanical garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тарап</td>
<td>toward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>йоремек</td>
<td>to walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>йересециз</td>
<td>if you walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>саг</td>
<td>right (side)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>горерсингиз</td>
<td>you will see, should see</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>бил-йән</th>
<th>} 'I know'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>бил-йәрән</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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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, -ат, etc.) followed by a negating element -ок. Use of this form implies that an action has never taken place:

бил-см-ок
know·l-not

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

бил-ен-ок-мы
know-you-not?

= 'do you (not) know?'

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

йөрө-се-низ
walk-if-you

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

**SITUATION:** Ashgabat street

**ROLES:** PCV & Passerby

PCV: Мен дуралгамы ялнышдым өйдөн. Бу ер нире?

P: Бу мержез. Сен нирө барырсын?

PCV: Мениң дүстүм Магтымгулы өчөсүнүн этмининг жайында яшайра. Бу Магтымгулы өчөсими?

P: Бу Магтымгулы өчөсө дөл. Ыюңө, сен ялнышмадың. Шююл билин гөөгү гүлдөрө. Интік көче Магтымгулы өчөсү.

PCV: Мен дүүнүмөлөмө. Сиз енө-де гайталасызлан.

**VOCABULARY:**

ялнышмак to mistake, to make a mistake

ялнышым I made a mistake about, ! have the wrong (stop)

өйтөөк to think

өйдөн I think

нирө where

меркез center (of city)

сөө you (informal, singular)

нирө (to) where? (dative case)
барырсың you are going
Магтумгулы Magtumguly (famous 19th century Turkmen poet)
etмиш seventy
etмишинжи (number) seventy, seventieth
жай building, house, place
яшамак to live
ялнышмадың you were not mistaken
билен along, with
ёл street, road, way
gөңи straight
gидибер keep going
dушунмек to understand
dушунмедим I did not understand
eне-де again
gайталамак to repeat
gайталасанызлан would you please repeat (that)?

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

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

Магтумгулы көче + си
Magtymguly street-his

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

душундым  'I understand'
dушунмедим  'I don't understand'
ялнышдым  'I was mistaken'
yалнышмадым  'I wasn't mistaken'

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

gайталасанызлан  '(would you) please repeat (that)?'
череклен биразажык берсенизлан  '(would you) please give me a little bit of bread?'

**PROVERB**

Еди олчеп, 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
Topic 6

SHOPPING

MARKETS AND STORES IN TURKMENISTAN

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 countryside, 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 нирэниц гавунлары?

S: Бу Дашховуз гавунлары. Булаар иң суўжи гавунлар. Килосы сексиз йүз манат.

PCV: Бу гаты гыммат-да! Узум нечеден?

S: Узум - ики йүз эллиден. Көп алсан, мен арзанрак бержек.

VOCABULARY:

нирэниц from where, of where
gавун melon
Дашховуз Dashkhowuz (city in northeastern Turkmenistan)
ин most
суйжи sweet
ин суйжи sweetest
кило kilo (kilogram)
килосы kilo (of it)
сексиз eight
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>йүүз</td>
<td>hundred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ыңымат</td>
<td>expensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ұұым</td>
<td>grape(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>элли</td>
<td>fifty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>алсаң</td>
<td>if you buy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>көп</td>
<td>a lot, many, much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>аразан</td>
<td>cheap, inexpensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>аразанрақ</td>
<td>cheaper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бержек</td>
<td>(I) will give</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES**

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

- миве сөгү
  fruit juice-its = 'fruit juice'

- көчөнин ңын сагүңында
  street-of right-its-on = 'on the right side of the street'
The possessing noun may be omitted:

Бу ың сужжы гавунлар. Кило+сы...
these most sweet melons. Kilo-its...

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

Килосы in this sentence is possessed by гавунлар:

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

There are several ways to indicate the comparative in Turkmen.

1. addition of the suffix +рак, +рек to a noun:

арзан
'cheap'
arзанрақ
'cheaper'

сужжы
'sweet'
сужжурек
'sweeter'

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

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

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

арзан
'cheap'
ны арзан
'cheapest'

сужжы
'sweet'
ны сужжы
'sweetest'
2. COMPETENCY: To bargain for items

SITUATION: Market

ROLES: PCV & Seller

PCV: Дайза, шу халыны йигрим беш мүнче берип биляккеми?

S: Ёк, бу могут дап. Бу халы элде докалан, ахырын! Кырыкдан бери бери билякс дап.

PCV: Бу теке голими? Көпеми?

S: Хава. Теке гол, көне. Сен мыхман ялы-ла. Сениң үчүн отуз беш мүнче бержек.

VOCABULARY:

халы carpet
берип биляккеми can (you) give?
мүмкин possible
ел hand
dокалмак to be woven
кырк forty
бери less (than), this side (of)
tеке Teke (Turkmen tribe)
гөл ornamental design on Turkmen carpet
кене
яды
сенич
-ла
яды-ла
отуз

old, ancient
like
your
(emphatic particle)
it seems, evidently, as though
thirty

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

cө+де докалан
hand-in woven

= 'woven by hand, hand-woven'

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

SITUATION: State store

ROLES: PCV & Salesperson

PCV: Гелнеже, койнек хайсы бөлүмдө сатылар?

S: Сизе нәмә герекди?

PCV: Мен ыңғыздан эдилен ак койнек алжакым.

S: Бизде сизин размеринизде дүзө гөк койнек бар. Гейип өржеким?

PCV: Бу мана лайык. Реңкини өзө қаладым. Они қазы алуу өлүү берсенизлең.

VOCABULARY:

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

köyнек shirt

хайсы which

бөлүм department, section

сатылмак to be sold

герекди needed

пагта cotton

эдилемек to be made
эдилен
ак
алжакдым
размер
дине
гёк
геймек
гейип гёржек
лайык
ренк
халамак
халадым
оны
доламак
долап берсенизлэн

did not
white
I would like to buy
size
only
blue, green
to wear
will (you) try it on
fit, appropriate
color
to like
I like (past tense)
it, him, her (accusative case)
to wrap
please wrap it up (for me)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

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

пагтадан эди-эн ак койнек
cotton-from made-which was white shirt

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

АБШның илчишанысы ниреде ерлеш-ен?
USA-of embassy-its where-at locate-d

= 'Where is the USA embassy located?'

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

= 'This carpet is woven by hand'

In the sentence Сизе нысне өгереди?, 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, -жакдим 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':

Менин билет сатып ал-жак-ды-м.
I ticket selling buy-will-have-1

= 'I would like to buy a ticket.'

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

PRoVERB

Гадаган миве суйжы.

'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
Topic 7

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 мүмкүнми?

PC: Сиз нәмә ибермекчи?

PCV: Мен телпек, доп, китап ибермекчи

PC: Сиз китаплары иберип билерсиңиз. Эмма, башга зат ибермек учүн рүүсат алмалы. Степан Разын көчесинин единжи жайына барьы.

VOCABULARY:

Америка to America (dative)
посылка parcel
ибермек to send
ибермекчи intend to send
телпек hat (traditional Turkmen sheep skin hat)
дон robe
китап book
эмма but, however
башга other
зат thing
ру́гса́т  permission
Степа́н Рази́н  Stepan Razin (famous 18th century Cossack)
еди́нчи  (number) seven, seventh

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

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

Сиз нәме ибәр-мекчи?
you what send-intend

= 'What do you want to send?'

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

Мен телпек, доп, китал ибермекчи.
I hat robe book send-intend

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

Сиз китаплар-ы иберип билерсиз.
you book-s-the send-and know how-will-you

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

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

= 'in order to send other things'

Посылка ибер-мек мүмкүн.
parcel send-ing possible

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

**SITUATION:** On the telephone

**ROLES:** Receiver & PCV

R: Алло. Сизи динлейэрин.

PCV: Алло. Бу Дурдыевлерми?

R: Хава. Бу ким? Сизе ким герек?

PCV: Мсниц адым Бренда. Мэхри билен геплешмек мümкинми?

R: Ол энтегем ишде. Сагат алтыларда гелер.

**VOCABULARY:**

сизи you (accusative)
allo hello
dinlemek to listen
Дурдыев Durdyyev (family name)
Бренда Brenda
Мэхри Mekhri ('compassion' - female name)
геплешмек to speak to, converse with
энтегем still
алты six
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

Besides making a word plural, the suffix +лар, +лер can mean 'house or family of' when added to a last name, just as in English:

Дурдыев 'Durdyyev'

Дурдыевлер 'the Durdyyevs'

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

сарат 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 ойдеми? Ёк, ол энтегем ишде.
Mekhri home-at-? no she/he/it still work-at

= 'is Mekhri home? No, she is still at work.'
3. COMPETENCY: To leave a phone message
SITUATION: On the telephone
ROLES: PCV & Receiver

PCV: Алло. Бу ким?

R: Мен Жерен - Бердиниц аялы.

PCV: Берди пиреде?

R: Берди концерте гидипдири. Онун ое хачан гелжегини билмедим.

PCV: Мен йигиминди мекденде мугаллыым. Сиз оңа биринчи гун сагат едиде мекденде йыгнаак барлыгыны айдармысыңыз?

VOCABULARY:

Жерен Jeren ('antelope' - female name)
Берди Berdi ('He (God) gave' - male name)
аял wife, woman
концерт concert
гидипдири he has gone, went
онун his, her, its
gелжегини his coming (accusative)
йигиминди (number) twenty, twentieth
mekdenni elementary-secondary school
она  him, her, it (dative)
биринчи  first
биринчи гүн  Monday, first day
йыгынак  meeting, gathering
барлык  being
йыгынак бардыгыны  that there is a meeting (being held)

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

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

Берди  концертге  гид-иңдир.
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, -жак also functions as a noun and can be the
object of a verb:

Онун  өө  хачан  гел-жер-и-ни  билмөдөм.
his  home-to  when  coming-will-his-the  know-not-

= 'I don't know when he will come home'.
Many Turkmen do not use the specific words such as дүшенбе 'Monday,' сеңенбе 'Tuesday,' etc., for the days of the week. Instead, they use the numerals 1-7 with the ordinal suffix -нжы, -нжи (after consonants), -нжы, -нжи (after vowels), before the word гын day:

биринжи гын 'first day (=Monday)'

икинжи гын '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** Ынха. Шу кагызы долгурцын. Бир минут мун алты йүз манат.

**PCV:** Хэзир толемелими?

**Q** Хава. Сиз отырьбериң. Йигрими минуттан гарашмалыы. Вагт болса, эзүм чогырасын.

**VOCABULARY:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Башкалык</th>
<th>Түркчөсү</th>
<th>Кыргызчоо</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>телефон этмек</td>
<td>to phone, make a call</td>
<td>телефон этмек</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ынха</td>
<td>here</td>
<td>ынха</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>кагыз</td>
<td>form, paper</td>
<td>кагыз</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>долгурмак</td>
<td>to fill out, fill up</td>
<td>долгурмак</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>минут</td>
<td>minute</td>
<td>минут</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>хэзир</td>
<td>now</td>
<td>хэзир</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>толемек</td>
<td>to pay</td>
<td>толемек</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>отырмак</td>
<td>to sit</td>
<td>отырмак</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>отырьбериң</td>
<td>have a seat, go ahead and sit down</td>
<td>отырьбериң</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>минутлан</td>
<td>for (x number of) minutes</td>
<td>минутлан</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
гарашмак        to wait
чагырмак        to call, invite

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

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

вагт бөл-са ≈ 'when it's time'

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

tелефон этмек        'to telephone'
жан этмек            'to ring up, call'

PROVERB

embrosа герэ аяк узат.

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

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

MEDICAL

Culture Note: Health care in Turkmenistan

Competencies:

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

The health care system inherited from the Soviet regime is fraught with deficiencies. On the whole, physicians are poorly trained, 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. Ыizuun нэхээш гэрүүнйэр. Ягдайларин нэхээш?

PCV: Эрүү. Келлээм агууңар. Ашгазаныямда хэм бирип кем бар ялы.

C: Сен врачаны эрүү тутгылла.

PCV: Сен мамла. Шу гүү менин ериме сапак гечүрүп билеришүү?

C: Этен алылдан бари мен иннис дилип окатмаымдын, йөнөн мен. сынаыңг гөрөйнүүн. Этен сапакда хайсы темапы гечүрүүңиз?

VOCABULARY:

йүз
нэхээш
гэрүүнмек
йүзүн нэхээш гэрүүнйэр
эрүү
келле
агырмак
ашгазан
кем

face
unwell, unhealthy
to appear
you don't look well
bad
head
to hurt
stomach
problem, flaw
бир кем
врач
йуз тутмак
мамла
ериме
сапак
геширмек
йыл
индис
дил
окатмак
сынанмак
сынанып гөрөйин
тема
гечмек

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
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

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

гөрмөк 'to see' > 'to try'

Гейип гөржекми?
wear-and see-will-?

= 'Will you try it on?'

Мен сыйнып гөрэйип.
I try-and see-let me

= 'Let me give it a try'

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

Сиз китаплары иберип билирсиниз
you book-s-the send-and know how-will-you

= 'You will be able to send the books'

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

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

= 'Please wrap it up for me.'

100
As a rule, the question particle +мы, +ми is added to the end of nouns and most verb forms:

Кенеми?  'Is (it) old?'
Сек биенокми? 'Do you (not) know?'

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

Менин ериме сапак гечирип билер-ми-син? 'Can you conduct lessons in my place?'
Сиз она йыгнак барлыгыны айдар-мы-сыныз? '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 учин ылгаярсыңыз?

**PCV:** Бетбагыштык болушырь. Мұрыт басқандаң ықтылып келесіні ағырдыдыры.

**A:** Сиз гидибиріңіз. Мен дуhoт Charyev жаң едерін.

**VOCABULARY:**

нәме болды  what happened?
нәме учин  why?
ылгамақ  to run
бетбагыштык  accident, misfortune
Мұрыт  Myrat ('object of desire' - male name)
басқандақ  step(s), stairs
ықтылымақ  to fall
агырғамақ  to hurt, to cause to hurt
duhoт  doctor
Charyev  Charyev (family name)
жаң  ring, bell
жаң ұткемеқ  to ring up, call
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

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

гейин гәрәеин 'let me try it on'

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

Мырат басганчакдан йыкылып, келлесини ағырдыпдыр.

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

көчә 'street'
көчәңнә 'of the street'
көлле 'head'
көлләм '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.'
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 Canal, stretches west from the Amu Darya river some 800 kilometers to Ashgabat.
1. **COMPETENCY:** To converse about the weather  
   **SITUATION:** Workplace  
   **ROLES:** PCV & Colleague  

C: Аризонада томусда хова гызгымы?  

PCV: Хава. Эмма, мен халыс өөрөөсүн өөрөөсүн өзүү өтүүү. Шу тайда гыш нэгилээ өчү?  

C: Худай билсүн. Бир паче йыл мундан он, менин Ашгабатда илк ишти болоо өтүү. гар көңүлдү.  

PCV: Бу йыл гыш өчүк көңүл болуу өлдөмүнү кийип умыт эдиң эң.  

C: Эңшалла.  

**VOCABULARY:**  
Аризона: Arizona  
томус: summer  
хова: weather, air  
халыс: totally, completely  
өөрөөсүн: to become used to, accustomed; to study  
тай: place  
шу тайда: here  
гыш: winter
худай
худай билсин
өң
мундан өң
болан гүнлериңде
Ашгабат
илкинжи
гар
көң
ягмак
гар ягмак
гар ягъынды
ончаклы
болмазыка
диймек
дийип
умыт
умыт этмек
эншалла

God
God knows
before, previously
ago
in the days when I was
Ashgabat
first, initial
snow
a lot, much
to precipitate
to snow
it (had) snowed
so, so much
it won't turn out to be
to say
that, saying
hope
to hope
God willing
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

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

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

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

Sentences that begin with expressions like 'I hope that', 'I think that' after require дийип 'saying' is equivalent to 'that':

Бү йыл гыз ончаклы совук болмазыка дийип уымт эдйэн.
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 өтөн агшам нирөдө болдуньзы? Ресторана гелмезиз - э!

PCV: Ишлө бөлдөм -- сапак тайярламалычы." - а

C: Биз сиз ишенинчи майда болжак тоймыз чагырырсы.

PCV: Нөхөрү той?

C: Менин оглуумун суңгөт тойы. Сиз гөлсөнүз, эрен говы боларды.

PCV: Хөөөс билип.

**VOCABULARY:**

өтөн last, past
өтөн агшам last night
ресторан restaurant
-э emphatic particle
ишлө busy
tайярламак to prepare
tайярламалычы I had to prepare
май May
Той
feit, celebration
Суннен
circumcision
Боларды
would be
Хөнес
enthusiasm, interest, desire
Хөнес билен
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;

Ашгабатта ерпелен.
Ashgabat-in located
= 'It is located in Ashgabat.'

Мен сизе бержек.
I you-to give-will
= 'I will give to you.'

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

Мениң Ашгабатда илкинчи болан үтүшеримдеге...
my Ashgabat-in first be-when day-s-my-in
= 'in the days when I was first in Ashgabat...'

Башынды бойында болыш ақ 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: Work:place

ROLES: PCV & Colleague

PCV: Мерген, бир студент маан сизин сапакларызыздан кән зат өвренйэндигини айтды.

C: Шейлими? Мен хем сизин сапакларыңыз хакында говы затлар эшибей.

PCV: Сизин диййәниңиз якымлы. Йөпө, мен эңтөк ишими говулашдырмалы.

VOCABULARY:

Мерген Mergen ('sharpshooter' - male name)
студент student (university)
өвренмек to learn
өвренйэндиги his learning
шейле such, so
шейлеми is that so?
эшитмек to hear
якымлы pleasant, nice
gовулашдырмак to improve
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

Adding the suffix -яң, -йәң to a verb stem can produce a noun:

Сизин дий-йәң-иниз яңымлы.
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 затлар есидің.
i your part-your-on good thing-s hear-i

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

SITUATION: Host family home

ROLES: Colleague & PCV

C: Шу гүн көйпин көк ылыла.

PCV: Башлыгымыз менин сорап азхмет русалдыма гол чекди.

C: Сен окув ылыныц өртасында дыңч алжакмы?

PCV: Ык. Паракатчылъык корпусы индик айда мугаллымдарнын семинар-маслахатыны гечирмекчи. Мен шол ерде достларым билен душарыны.

VOCABULARY:

кейип spirit(s), mood
көк root
көйпин көк you're in good spirits
башлык head, boss
сорамак to ask
сорап requested
азхмет work, labor
азхмет русат work leave
gол arm
чекмек to pull, draw

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ялы-ла to sign
академия academic, school
ортазында in the middle of
рычка rest
рычка алмак to take a vacation
пакатла маалымат peace
cорпус corps
мий мун ай month, moon
семинар seminar
маслахат council, advice
семинар-маслахат workshop
шул that
дышить to meet

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY 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).'
Шу гүн кейпин көк ялы-ла.

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

PROVERB

Горка́к үүрекли адам гөзел гызы өнүп билмез.

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

AT THE WORKPLACE

Culture Note: EDUCATION IN TURKMENISTAN

Competencies:

1. To identify self and describe Peace Corps assignment
2. To apologize for coming late
3. To ask about job-related functions
4. To decline a request to loan books or materials
Topic 10

AT THE WORKPLACE

EDUCATION IN TURKMENISTAN

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 (багча) and primary school (меңеп). 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 (эритир) and the other in the afternoon (өйпән). 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 экзамен) which stretches over two weeks in August. This exam, as all other tests and evaluations in the Turkmen educational system, consists of both written and oral parts.

The curriculum followed by schools is standardized with little variation among the country's school "districts". One class which has been added recently to both primary and higher education curriculums is эдет 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

C: Салам. Сиз Америкадан тәзеликде гелен инліс дили мугалымы болмалы.

PCV: Шейле. Мен Парахатчылык корпусының агзамы Адым Марк. Фамилиям Карлсон.

C: Ягым. Мен Аман Кадыров. Мен Түркменстандың тарыхындан окадарын. Сиз шу тайда еке-тәк американлым?

PCV: Ёк. Бу шөхерә бәш саны мугалым гелди. Ене-де йыгрыми саны мугалым Түркменстандың дүрли ерлеринде ишлейәр.

**VOCABULARY:**

tәзеликде — newly

tәзеликде гелен — newly arrived

агза — member

Аман — Aman (‘safe’ - male name)

Кадыров — Kadyrov (family name)

тарых — history

eке-тәк — only
шахер  
city

сан  
number, item (counting word)

еңе-де  
still (more), another

dүрли  
various

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

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

Мен Туркменистаның тарыхы-дан өкадарын.
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 үчүн багыланып. Автобуса етишмедим.

D: Ай, хиччи. Зияны жок. Биз окуучуларын өзүүнү алдын барышлары хакында ғурруң эдил эпирдик. Бу хакында кынчалығынызды бармы?

PCV: Рахман ой ишини ерине етирөө өгөлөө.

D: Сиз оны тертибе чагырдыңызмы?

PCV: Оңа диймепе зады дийдим. Эммө, ол эңтөөгө ой ишини огөлөө өгөлөө.

VOCABULARY:

гич late
етишмек to make, succeed
ай oh
хичче nothing
зиян harm
зиялы ёк no harm done
окуучу pupil
өзүүнү алдын барыш behavior, conduct
ғурруң discussion
гүрүүн этmek  
to discuss

күнчүлүк  
difficulty

Рахман  
Rakhman (from 'compassion' - male name)

өй иши  
homework

erine етиrmек  
to complete, fulfill

tертип  
order

tертибе чагырмак  
to discipline

dийимели зады  
what one should say

GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

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

Рахман  ой  ишини  ерине
Rakhman  home  work-its-the  place-its-to

этир-ман  ғелийр.
reach-not-and  come-s

= 'Rakhman has not been completing his homework'.

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

Биз Рахман  хакьында
We  Rakhman  part-his-on

gүрүүн  эдип  отырдык.
discussion  make-and  sit-was-we

= 'We were discussing Rakhman'.

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Од синагем ей ишни этмен гелйер.
Не still home work-its-the do-not-and come-s

= 'He still has not been doing his homework'.

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3. **COMPETENCY:** To ask about job-related functions

**SITUATION:** Workplace

**ROLES:** PCV & colleague

PCV: Мен биринчи гүн барлاغ иш алымчы. Сиз сорагларыңы гөрөөмүнү?

C: Барлاغ ишде сөраг көң болмалы.

PCV: Сизин баха системаңыз нәхили?

D: Биздин бахалар санын дилен гөюлөрү, мөселем: бөлүк (5) -- иң говы баха, сонра дөртүүк (4), улчүк (3), ичилик (2). Ин эрбет баха -- бирликтүү (1).

**VOCABULARY:**

барлап иш | quiz, evaluation  
barlag iš almak | to give a quiz  
copael | question 
bah | grade  
sistem | system 
bah sistem | grading system 
san | number 
goyolmak | to be placed, given 
mesel | for example
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

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

Он алтылыгымунун.
ten six-number-on get on-you

= 'Get on number sixteen'.

Бешлик ик говьи 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 эййем оны Гулнара бердим.

C: Ол сизе китабы гетирип берсе, маана айтсанызлан, болармы?

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

**VOCABULARY:**

ИСЛ | ESL (English as a Second Language)
---|---
методика | methodology
боюнча | on, along
эййем | already
Гулнар | Gulnar ('pomegranate flower' - female name)
gетирмек | to return, bring
учун жи | third
киши | person
кепелтмек | to duplicate
GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY NOTES

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

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

= 'Can I get the book from you?'

PROVERB

Эрбег усса гуралыны айыптар.

'A bad master (craftsman) blames his tools.'
APPENDIX 1:
THE COMPETENCIES IN ENGLISH

Topic 1: Personal Identification

Competency 1: To express initial greetings

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

Competency 2: To identify and introduce oneself

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

Competency 3: To ask and respond about well-being

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

Competency 4: To say goodbye

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

Competency 1: To ask and answer personal information questions

HFM: How long will you work in Turkmenistan?

PCV: I will work here for two years.

HFM: Did you come with your family?

PCV: No, I'm not married.

Competency 2: To exchange information about families

PCV: It seems you have a large family.

HFM: We have three sons and four daughters? Our oldest son went to Chardzhou last week.

PCV: When will he come back?

HFM: He'll come back tomorrow. Tell me about your family.

PCV: My father is a businessman. My mother doesn't work. I'm an only child.

Competency 3: To make a polite request for privacy

PCV: I would like to write a letter home.

HFM: Do you need a pen and paper?

PCV: No, thank you. However, can I get a free room for a few hours?

HFM: Of course. Go into the small room and close the door. No one will bother you.

Competency 4: To express gratitude

PCV: Thank you for washing my clothes.

HFM: You're welcome.

PCV: Next time I'll wash them myself.

HFM: No, no! You're our guest, after all.

PCV: I'm grateful for your hospitality.
Topic 3: Food

Competency 1: To identify types of food

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

H: This is *ishleklili*. 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.
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 Téke pattern? Is it old?

S: Yes, it's a Téke 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.
Competency 3: To leave a phone message

PCV: Hello. Who is this?

R: I'm Jeren -- Berdi's wife.

PCV: Where is Berdi?

R: He's gone to a concert. I don't know when he'll come home.

PCV: I'm a teacher at school 20. Will you tell him that there is a meeting at school at seven o'clock on Monday?

Competency 4: To order and make an international phone call

PCV: I want to make a call to America.

Q: Here, fill out this form. It's 1,600 manat per minute.

PCV: Should I pay now?

Q: Yes. Go ahead and sit down. You'll have to wait for 20 minutes or so. I'll call you when it's time.

Topic 8: Medical

Competency 1: To ask and respond to questions about illness

C: John, you don't look well. How do you feel?

PCV: Bad. My head aches and it feels like there's something wrong with my stomach.

C: You should see a doctor.

PCV: You're right. Can you conduct lessons for me today?

C: I haven't taught English since last year but let me give it a try. What subject did you cover last lesson?

Competency 2: To report an emergency

A: What happened? Why are you running?

PCV: There's been an accident. Myrat fell on the steps and hurt his head.

A: You go ahead. I'll call Doctor Charyyev.
Appendix 1

Topic 9: Social Situations

Competency 1: To converse about the weather
C: Is it hot in the summer in Arizona?
PCV: Yes, but I've gotten used to it. How will the winter be here?
C: God knows. A few years ago, in my first days in Ashgabat, it snowed a lot.
PCV: I hope that winter won't turn out to be so cold this year.
C: God willing.

Competency 2: To invite and respond to invitations
C: Where were you last evening? You didn't come to the restaurant! Why?
PCV: I was busy. I had to prepare lessons.
C: We're inviting you to our celebration which will be on May 5th.
PCV: What kind of celebration?
C: My son's circumcision celebration. It would be really great if you came.
PCV: I'd be delighted.

Competency 3: To give and respond to compliments
PCV: Mergen, a student told me that she is learning a lot of things from your lessons.
C: Is that so? I hear good things about your lessons too.
PCV: What you say is nice. But I still have to improve my work.
Competency 4: To describe one's emotional state

C: You seem to be in high spirits today.

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

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

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

Topic 10: At the workplace

Competency 1: To identify self and describe Peace Corps assignment

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

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

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

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

Competency 2: To apologize for coming late

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

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

PCV: Rakhman has not been completing his 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fergana</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>сънчабе</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>душенбе</td>
<td>Monday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сишенбе</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>чаршенбе</td>
<td>Wednesday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сишенбе</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>аена</td>
<td>Friday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>шенбе</td>
<td>Saturday</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fergana</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>биринчи гун</td>
<td>Monday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>икинчи гун</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>учинчи гун</td>
<td>Wednesday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дардунчи гун</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>бешинчи гун</td>
<td>Friday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>алдынчы гун</td>
<td>Saturday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>единчи гун</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Months of the year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fergana</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>январь</td>
<td>January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>февраль</td>
<td>February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>март</td>
<td>March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>апрель</td>
<td>April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>май</td>
<td>May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>июнь</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>июль</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>август</td>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>сентябрь</td>
<td>September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>октябрь</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ноябрь</td>
<td>November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>декабрь</td>
<td>December</td>
</tr>
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</table>
#### Seasons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>язу / бахар</th>
<th>Spring</th>
<th>томус</th>
<th>Summer</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>гүзэ</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>дыйш</td>
<td>Winter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In some of the eastern areas of Turkmenistan where there are large Uzbek populations язу can also mean 'Summer'.

---

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## APPENDIX 3

### NUMERALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cardinal</th>
<th>Ordinal*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>бир</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ики</td>
<td>икинжи</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>уч</td>
<td>учунжи</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дерт</td>
<td>дердунжiali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>баш</td>
<td>башинжи</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>алтывнжы</td>
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<tr>
<td>оны ики</td>
<td>оны икинжи</td>
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<td>оны учунжи</td>
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<tr>
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<td>оны башинжы</td>
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<tr>
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<td>оны единжyi</td>
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<tr>
<td>оны секиз</td>
<td>оны секизинжы</td>
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<td>йитрымийнжы</td>
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<td>кыркывнжы</td>
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<td>алтымышнымжы</td>
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<td>етмийнжы</td>
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<td>сегсенинжы</td>
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<td>уузнжyi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(бир) ууза бир</td>
<td>(бир) ууза биринжы</td>
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<tr>
<td>(бир) ууза кырк баш</td>
<td>(бир) ууза кырк башинжы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ики ууза</td>
<td>ики уузнжы</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>уч ууза</td>
<td>уч уузнжы</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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| Дөрт йүз | 400 | Дөрт йүзүү жүнү |  
| Бөш йүз | 500 | Бөш йүзүү жүнү |  
| Алты йүз | 600 | Алты йүзүү жүнү |  
| Еди йүз | 700 | Еди йүзүү жүнү |  
| Секиз йүз | 800 | Секиз йүзүү жүнү |  
| Докуз йүз | 900 | Докуз йүзүү жүнү |  
| (Бир) мүн | 1,000 | (Бир) мүнүү жүнү |  
| (Бир) мүн үч йүз отуз ики | 1,332 | (Бир) мүн үч йүз отуз икинүү жүнү |  
| Миллион | 1,000,000 | Миллионнын жүнү |  
| Миллиард | 1,000,000,000 | Миллиарднын жүнү |  

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

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

1 бирликтүү
2 дүзүлүктүү
3 чыңдыктүү
4 дөрдүлүктүү
5 бөшүлүктүү
6 алтылыктүү
7 едиликтүү
8 сегизликтүү
9 докузлуулуултуү
10 опшулуултуү
11 он бирликтүү
12 он икиликтүү

Дөрдүлүк базарда барып. '(Bus) number four goes to the market'.

**Fractions**

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

1/3 учден бир
2/3 учден ики
4/10 ондан дөрт
1/2 (half) ярым
1/4 (quarter) чарык
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 (Чаржев: Эрсары), опа (Салыр)
father  кака, ата (Чаржев: Эрсары), дэде (Дашховуз)
son  огул
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  ата
grandfather, mother's father  баба
grandmother, father's mother  эне
grandmother, mother's mother  мама
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</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>доганолган/чыкан</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cousin (female)</td>
<td>доганолган 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, +им) without меня. This is most often the case when a person addresses someone younger than him/herself.

To younger male:  ишым, 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, гелпеже  '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 и энеси ('his/her father, his/her mother), especially when guests or older people are present.
APPENDIX 6:
ANATOMY AND HEALTH

arm  гол
back  арка
cheek  яңак
chest  күкрек, дөш
ear  гулак
elbow  тирсек
eye  гөз
face  йүз
finger  бармак
hair  сач
hand  эл
head  баш, келле
heart  йүрек
intestine  ич
kidney  бөврек
knee  дыз
leg  аяк
lip  додак
liver  багыр
mouth  агыз
neck  боюн
nose  бурун
shoulder  эгин
skin  дери, хам
stomach  ашгазан, гарын
thigh  буг
throat  богаз
toe  аягыц бармагы
tooth  диш
tongue  дил
underarm  голтук
waist  бил

I'm sick.
Call for an ambulance/first aid.
My stomach hurts.
My head aches.
I hurt my leg/hand
I broke my arm.
I have diarrhea.

Мен ярамок/мен кеселледим.
Тиз көмөгч чыгырын.
Ашгазаным/гарым агырп.
Келлем агырп.
Аягымы/элимдеги агыртдым.
Голумы дөвдүм.
Ичим гечӣор

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APPENDIX 7:  
SCHOOL TERMINOLOGY

<table>
<thead>
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<th>English</th>
<th>Kazakh</th>
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<tr>
<td>book</td>
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<tr>
<td>chalk</td>
<td>хек</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chalk board</td>
<td>тагта</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grade (1st, 2nd, etc)</td>
<td>класс</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grade (A,B,C, etc.)</td>
<td>баха</td>
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<tr>
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<td>бахалар:</td>
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<tr>
<td>A</td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>дертлүүк (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>учлүүк (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>икилик (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>бирлик (1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>give a test/quiz</td>
<td>экзамен/барлаг иш алмак</td>
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<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>
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<tr>
<td>notebook</td>
<td>дөндер</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paper</td>
<td>кагыз</td>
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</table>

146
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Russian</th>
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</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>окувчы</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>мекден</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>student (university, institute)</td>
<td>студент</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>study (in general)</td>
<td>окамак</td>
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<tr>
<td>study (a particular subject)</td>
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<td>take a test/quiz</td>
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<td>дэрс бермак, сапак бермек, өвретмек, окатмак</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teacher</td>
<td>мугаллым</td>
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<td>test</td>
<td>экзамен</td>
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<tr>
<td>university</td>
<td>университет</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write</td>
<td>язмак</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 8:
VERB CONJUGATION

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

ярмак "to write"
мен ярмак
'I write/am writing'
сем ярмаксын
'you write/are writing'
ол ярмак
'he/she writes/is writing'

биз ярмаксыз
'we write/are writing'
сиз ярмаксынз
'you write/are writing'
олар ярмаклар
'they write/are writing'

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

гельмек "to come"
мен гельмек
'I come/am coming'
сем гельмексын
'you come/are coming'
ол гельмек
'he/she comes/is coming'

биз гельмексиз
'we come/are coming'
сиз гельмексиниз
'you come/are coming'
олар гельмеклөр
'they come/are coming'

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

durmak "to stand"

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

биз дуряц
'we stand/are standing'

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

гулыпэх "to laugh"

мен гулыпэх    сен гулыпэх    ол гулыпэ
'I laugh/am laughing'    'you laugh/are laughing'    'he/she laughs/is laughing'

биз гулыпэх
'we laugh/are laughing'

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

алжак "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 дәл after the verb: мен алжак дәл 'I will not take', etc.

гержеқ "to see"

мен гержеқ | сен гержеқ | ол гержеқ
'I will see' | 'you will see' | 'he/she will see'

биз гержеқ | сиз гержеқ | олар гержеқ
'we will see' | 'you will see' | 'they will see'

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

ятык "to lie (down)"

мен ятарым
'1 (probably) will lie down'
сен ятарсын
'you (probably) will lie down'

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

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

олар ятарлар
'they (probably) will lie down'

To negate, insert м after the verb stem: мен ятарым
'I will not lie down', etc. When the third person is negated, however, мез is often used: өл өтөмөз, өлар ятарлар.

гирмес "to enter"

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

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

биз гирерис
'we (probably) will enter'
сиз гирерсинз
'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: өл гирмес, өлар гирмеслер.
Definite past tense
(verb stem + ды or ды + personal possessive endings)

язык "to write"

мен язылым  сен язынын  ол языны
'I wrote'  'you wrote'  'he/she wrote'

биз язылым  сиз языныз  олар язылым
'we wrote'  'you wrote'  'they wrote'

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

gelmek "to come"

мен гепди  сен гедин  син геди
'I came'  'you came'  'he/she came'

биз гедик  сиз гединиз  олар гедилер
'we came'  'you came'  'they came'

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

(verb stem + ярды or ерды + personal possessive endings)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Язык</th>
<th>'To write'</th>
<th>'To come'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Мен язардым</td>
<td>сен язардын</td>
<td>ол язарды</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'I used to write'</td>
<td>'you used to write'</td>
<td>'he/she used to write'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Биз язардык</td>
<td>сиз язардыныз</td>
<td>олар язардылар</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'we used to write'</td>
<td>'you used to write'</td>
<td>'they used to write'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To negate, insert маз after the stem: Мен яраздыым 'I did not used to write', etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Гелмек</th>
<th>'To come'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Мен гелердим</td>
<td>сен гелердин</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'I used to come'</td>
<td>'you used to come'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Биз гелердик</td>
<td>сиз гелердиниз</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'we used to come'</td>
<td>'you used to come'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 taken'
сен аламок 'you do not/have not taken'
ол аламок 'he/she does not/have not taken'

биз аламызок 'we do not/have not taken'
сиз аламызок 'you do not/have not taken'
олар аламоклар 'they do not/have not taken'

gelmek "to come"

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

биз гелемизок 'we do not/have not come'
сиз геленизок '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 алмал
'if I take'
сен алсан
'if you take'
ол алсана
'if he/she takes'

биз алсак
'if we take'
сиз алсанақыз
'if you take'
олар алсалар
'if they take'

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

геңек "to come"

мен геңем
'if I come'
сен геңесен
'if you come'
ол геңесе
'if he/she comes'

биз геңем
'if we come'
сиз геңесениз
'if you come'
олар геңеселар
'if they come'

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

**Verb stem + пи, уп + the verb билимек in the appropriate conjugated form**

Мен сизге хатъызы сана берип билерим.
'I will be able to/can give your letter to her.'

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

Мен сизге вада берип биликем дал.
'I will not be able to promise you.'

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

Мен бу китеби окай билимейерим.
'I can't read this book.'
APPENDIX 9

GLOSSARY OF WORDS IN DIALOGS

автобус  bus
автобус дүрөлгөсү  bus stop
ага  'sir'; older brother
агэзә  member
агшам  evening
агымак  to hurt
агырмак  to hurt, to cause to hurt
азар  bother, trouble, pain
азар бермек  to bother, trouble
ай  month, moon
ай  oh
йтмак  to tell
ак  white
алло  hello
алмак  to get, take, receive
алты  six
алып гелмек  to bring
Аман  Aman ('safe' - male name)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Америка</th>
<th>America</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>америкалы</td>
<td>American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Американы 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>ачмақ</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>багышламак</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>барлагиш</td>
<td>quiz, evaluation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Barlag iш алмак  to give a quiz

барлык being
бармак 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)
берmek to give
бетбагытлык accident, misfortune
биз we
бизиш our
бизнесмен businessman
бilen with, along
билет ticket
билmek to know
бир one, a
бираз a little
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Любам</th>
<th>a little</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Любашык</td>
<td>a little bit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lovezhi</td>
<td>first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lovezhi gun</td>
<td>Monday, first day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ловшемек</td>
<td>to be united</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lovemak</td>
<td>to be, become</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loveyar</td>
<td>all right, fine, o.k.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>botanika</td>
<td>botany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Botanika bagy</td>
<td>botanical garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bozh</td>
<td>free, unoccupied, empty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bozhcha</td>
<td>on, along</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belum</td>
<td>department, section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brenda</td>
<td>Brenda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bu</td>
<td>this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beri</td>
<td>less (than), this side (of); since</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>besh</td>
<td>five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vat</td>
<td>time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valejimesselam</td>
<td>how do you do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>must</td>
<td>and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>врач</td>
<td>doctor</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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гавун  melon
гайтalamак  to repeat
galmak  to stay, remain
gapx  door
garp  snow
garp yamak  to snow
gara  black
garaqamak  to wait
gatuy  very; hard
gaymek  to wear
gelmek  to come
gelnejox  form of address to older or senior woman
gelplaxmek  to speak to, converse with
ingex  necessary
getirmek  to return, bring
gechen  last, past
gechirmek  to conduct
gechmek  to pass
gitmek  to leave, go
getic  late
говулашдырмак  to improve
говы  good, well
gol  arm
gol чекmek  to sign
goюлмак  to be placed, given
goюн  lamb, sheep
Гезел  Gozel ('beautiful' - female name)
gек  blue, green
gел  carpet design
gони  straight
germek  to see
gerунмек  to appear
gуймак  to pour; to put
Гулнар  Gulnar ('pomegranate flower' - female name)
gун  day
gуррун  discussion
gуррун этmek  to discuss
gыз  girl, daughter
gызгын  hot
gыммат  expensive
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Русское</th>
<th>Английский</th>
</tr>
</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>диймек</td>
<td>to say</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>дил</td>
<td>language, tongue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>динче</td>
<td>only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>динлемек</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>дураалга</td>
<td>stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Дурдыев</td>
<td>Durdyev (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>
душунмек  to understand
dынч  rest
dынч алмак  to take a rest, vacation
dэл  not, is not
edи  seven
eединжи  (number) seven, seventh
eке  sole, only, single
eке-гэк  only
eне-де  again, still (more), another
er  place
erине етирмек  to complete, fulfill
erлешмек  to be located
етишмек  to make, succeed
етмиш  seventy
etмишнэж  (number) seventy, seventieth
ёк  no, there is not, does not exist
ёл  street, road, way
жай  building, house, place
Жан  John
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Жаң</th>
<th>ring, bell</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Жаң этмек</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>зыман</td>
<td>harm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>зәхмет</td>
<td>work, labor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>зәхмет 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>илкинжы</td>
<td>first, initial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>илчихана</td>
<td>embassy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>индикки</td>
<td>next</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>инц</td>
<td>most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>инлинс</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ИСЛ</td>
<td>ESL (English as a Second Language)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>инч</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>
</tbody>
</table>
ишлекли  a flat baked dish with a top and bottom crust which can contain either meat, pumpkin, or mushrooms
ишлемек  to work (infinitive)
ишли  busy
йигрими  twenty
йигриминжи  (number) twenty, twentieth
йөне  however, but
йөремек  to walk
йүз  hundred
йүз  face
йүзүсүмүк  to see (present one's face)
йыгынак  meeting, gathering
йыкылмак  to fall
йыл  year
кағыз  paper
Кадыров  Kadyrov (family name)
кака  father
кейп  spirit(s), mood
келле  head
кем  flaw, problem

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кило
кім
кітап
кіччи
кіші
концерт
корпус
қойнек
қөк
қөне
қөп
қөпелтімек
қоче
қындылық
қырк
қәді
қән
қәшир
лайық
-ла

kilo
who
book
small
person
consert
corps
shirt
root
old, ancient
a lot, many, much
to duplicate
street
difficulty
forty
pumpkin
a lot, much
carrot
fit, appropriate
emphatic particle
Magtymguly (famous 19th century Turkmen poet)

May

right, correct

manat (Turkmen currency)

to Mary (the city)

Martin

Mary (city in southeastern Turkmenistan))

council, advice

family

elementary-secondary school

I

my

Mergen ('sharpshooter' - male name)

Meredova (family name)

center (of city)

for example

methodology

Mehri ('compassion' - female name)

fruit

fruit juice
минлетдап  
greateful

минут  
minute

минутлап  
for (x number of) minutes

teach

мундан он  
ago

мумкин  
possible

to get on; mount

мунmek  

мүн  
thousand

Мырат  
Myrat ('object of desire' - male name)

мыхман  
guest

мыхмансоерлик  
hospitality

нахар  
dish, food, meal

нире  
where?

ниреде  
where?

неме  
what?

неме учин  
why?

нэхили  
how?

нэхош  
unwell, unhealthy

наче  
how much?, how many?

начелик  
which (number)?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Русский</th>
<th>Кыргызский</th>
<th>Английский</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>огул</td>
<td>окумак</td>
<td>son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>окув</td>
<td>окувчы</td>
<td>to teach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ол</td>
<td>ол бир</td>
<td>academic, school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ончаклы</td>
<td>ончаклы</td>
<td>pupil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ортасында</td>
<td>отаг</td>
<td>she, he, it, that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>отаг</td>
<td>отлы</td>
<td>eleven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>отуу</td>
<td>отуу</td>
<td>so, so much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>отырмак</td>
<td>отырмак</td>
<td>in the middle of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>оврөкемк</td>
<td>оврөкемк</td>
<td>room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>оврөкемк</td>
<td>оврөкемк</td>
<td>train</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>озу</td>
<td>озу</td>
<td>thirty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>озуум</td>
<td>озуум</td>
<td>to sit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>озууу алып барыш</td>
<td>озууу алып барыш</td>
<td>to learn, to study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ей</td>
<td>ей</td>
<td>to become accustomed, used to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ей</td>
<td>ей</td>
<td>self</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ей</td>
<td>ей иши</td>
<td>behavior, conduct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ей</td>
<td>ей иши</td>
<td>home, house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ей</td>
<td>ей иши</td>
<td>homework</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ファイレンク</th>
<th>to marry (for males)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ファイティメック</td>
<td>to think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おん</td>
<td>before, previously</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>おんおん</td>
<td>very, extremely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>お師父</td>
<td>last, past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>お師父 あごしま</td>
<td>last night</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| パタ      | cotton              |
| パラハチチール | peace               |
| ポスイナ | parcel              |
| ラサーチョル    | size                |
| ラクマン      | Rakhman (from 'compassion' - male name) |
| レンク       | color               |
| レストコーナン | restaurant          |
| ルグサト      | permission          |
| ルガッカ      | pen                 |
| カーグ | right side         |
| カーグ | health             |
| カーグ ぼっ(ウチ)  | thank you; good bye ('be healthy') |
| カーグタ | o'clock, hour, watch |
сагатлык  hour, hour's worth
саглык  health
салам  hi, hello
сан  number, item (counting word)
сапак  lesson
сапар  time; journey
сатылымак  to be sold
сатын алмак  to buy
секиз  eight
семинар  seminar
семинар-маслахат  workshop
сен  you (singular, familiar)
сениң  your
сиз  you (polite or plural)
сизиң  your
система  system
совук  cold
соган  onion
сок  juice
сораг  question
сорамак  to ask

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<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>суйжи</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>тарап</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>тепек</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 чагырмак</td>
<td>to discipline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>тертип</td>
<td>order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>той</td>
<td>feast, celebration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

173
томус  summer
төлемек  to pay
Түркменистан  Turkmenistan
tәзеликде  newly
уграмак  to set off, to leave
улы  large, big
уымт  hope
уымт әтмек  to hope
узум  grape(s)
yст  top
уч  three
учин  for, (in order) to
учунжи  third
фамилия  last name
хава  yes
хайсы  which?
хакында  about
халамак  to like

174
халыы  carpet
taxlyс  totally, completely
хат  letter
хаанан  when?
хем  too, also
хепде  week
хич  no, none, at all
хич ким  no one
хичле  nothing
хова  weather, air
хош  fine, well, all right, o.k.
хош галын  goodbye (‘stay well’)
хош гелдиниз  welcome
ховес  enthusiasm, interest, desire
худай  God
худай билсин  God knows
хээрир  now
чагымрак  to invite, to call
чай  tea
Чарыев  Charyyev (family name)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<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>Чэргежев</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 агшам</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>шэхер</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>

176
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>язмак</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>япмак</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>