

AN  
UYGHUR-ENGLISH  
DICTIONARY

by

Henry G. Schwarz

Western Washington

F	E	D	C	B	A	
a	a	ا	ا	ئا	ئا	1
b	b	ب	ب	ب	ب	2
p	p	پ	پ	پ	پ	3
t	t	ت	ت	ت	ت	4
d	d	د		د	د	5
ä	ə	ه		ئه	ئه	6
j	j	ج	ج	ج	ج	7
ç	q	چ	چ	چ	چ	8
x	h	خ	خ	خ	خ	9
h	h	ه	ه	ه	ه	10
o	o	و		ئو	ئو	11
ö	ə	ۆ		ئۆ	ئۆ	12
s	s	س	س	س	س	13
ş	x	ش	ش	ش	ش	14
r	r	ر		ر	ر	15
z	z	ز		ز	ز	16

A = Isolated form  
D = Final Position

B = Initial Position  
E = Latin Script

C = Medial Position  
F = Transliteration used in  
this dictionary

F	E	D	C	B	A	
z	z	ژ		ژ	ژ	17
w	w	ۋ		ۋ	ۋ	18
u	u	ۋ		ئۋ	ئۋ	19
ü	ü	ۋ		ئۋ	ئۋ	20
f	f	ف	ف	ف	ف	21
q	q	ق	ق	ق	ق	22
k	k	ك	ك	ك	ك	23
ñ	ng	ك	ك		ك	24
e	e	ې	ې	ې	ې	25
i	i	ى	ى	ى	ى	26
y	y	ي	ي	ي	ي	27
g	g	گ	گ	گ	گ	28
g̃	oɣ	غ	غ	غ	غ	29
l	l	ل	ل	ل	ل	30
m	m	م	م	م	م	31
n	n	ن	ن	ن	ن	32

A = Isolated form  
D = Final Position

B = Initial Position  
E = Latin Script

C = Medial Position  
F = Transliteration used in  
this dictionary

**Schwarz / An Uyghur-English Dictionary**

Special Collections  
Wilson Library

APR 12 2002

Center for East Asian Studies  
Western Washington University

*East Asian Research Aids & Translations, Volume 3*  
An Uyghur-English Dictionary, by Henry G. Schwarz

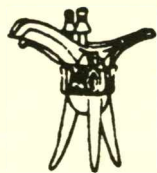
The Center for East Asian Studies publishes scholarly works  
on topics relating to China, Japan, Korea, and Mongolia

*Editor:*  
Professor Henry G. Schwarz

**AN  
UYGHUR-ENGLISH  
DICTIONARY**

by

**Henry G. Schwarz**



**Western Washington**

Copyright 1992  
by  
Center for East Asian Studies  
Western Washington University  
Bellingham, Washington 98225-9056

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopy, recording, or any information storage or retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publisher.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Schwarz, Henry G., 1928-  
An Uyghur-English dictionary / by Henry G. Schwarz.  
p. cm. -- (East Asian research aids & translations ; v. 3)  
On p. preceding t.p.: Center for East Asian Studies. Western Washington University.  
Includes bibliography.  
ISBN 0-914584-89-8

1. Uighur language--Dictionaries--English. I. Title. II. Series.

PL54.64.S39 1992

494'.3--dc20

92-30530

CIP

NE

Printed in the United States of America on acid-free paper

**To**

**GUNNAR JARRING**

## PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I began work on this dictionary in the winter of 1984-85 within the cold and dank confines of a Tokyo apartment and finished it seven years later at home. In between, I worked on it whenever and wherever I could, including in camps on both sides of the Altai mountains, in Ürümçi, in Ulaanbaatar and, of course, in Beijing.

As the initial foundation of my dictionary I chose the *Uyğurçä-xänzuçä luğät* which, in its manuscript form and after 1982 in published form, had been my steady companion in Xinjiang. If I ever considered doing nothing more than translating it into English, I rejected this option almost from the start. For one thing, I often found the dictionary to be inaccurate in many respects, both large and small. More importantly, a direct translation from Uyghur to English reduces the number and the degree of infelicities that smudge the interface between two languages. My course of action thus lay before me: after an initial translation of the *Uyğurçä-xänzuçä luğät* into English, a task completed by the time my Tokyo apartment had turned pleasantly warm in the spring of 1985, I went to work to hunt down every Uyghur word, phrase, sentence, and saying in a large number of Uyghur sources published between 1954 and 1985. If I could not find it, I dropped it. If I could not verify a usage contained in the Chinese dictionary, I dropped it. On the other hand, if I could verify a usage but not in identical language, I kept the language used in the Chinese dictionary. If I discovered a new word, phrase, or saying, I added it to my collection. This stage of my labors took most of my spare time between March 1985 and the summer of 1991.

In hindsight, I must say that there are some things I would have done differently. Without a doubt, my greatest regret has been my inability to write each main entry in both its original Arabic as well as in the Latin script. Although not having words represented in their original script is hardly unheard of -- in the Asian field, Robert Dankoff's translation of Mahmud al-Kašğari's dictionary and Jerry Norman's Manchu-English lexicon instantly spring to mind -- I consider it a most regrettable but, in the end, unavoidable omission. In 1984 I started out as a total newcomer to computers, and in my innocence, and fortified by plenty of friendly advice from cognoscenti among my friends and colleagues I chose the DOS system. It was only toward the end of my labors, when I looked for a program that could easily convert (by means of a global command) the Latin transliterations of each main entry into their modified Arabic original, that I realized I had made a mistake. For

## Preface and Acknowledgments

two years, I led a team of computer specialists on a search for what turned out to be an elusive quarry; the only way, so I was told again and again, was to convert the entire manuscript into some system or another in order to add the modified Arabic script forms. It sounded simple -- until I realized that literally hundreds of thousands ASCII symbols, being inconvertible, would have had to be retyped. It would have meant another year or more of spare time for a purely mechanical task. This somewhat belabored explanation as to why this dictionary has no words printed in the native script is intended as a warning to any reader who might be contemplating a task of this size and complexity.

---

This dictionary is essentially the result of one man's labors. All research, collating, and typing was done entirely by me, and whatever errors may crop up later were committed entirely by me. Still, in a project of this nature, there were some people who helped me considerably in a variety of ways, and it is my distinct pleasure to acknowledge my indebtedness to them.

Those beyond this campus include, first and foremost, my tutor Hushur Heyt for his enthusiastic and relentless efforts to turn me into an *uyğurşunas*; the many persons in Xinjiang for helping in many different ways; Abdurp Polat for helping resolve particularly difficult words and passages and also for kindly providing some excellent line drawings; Wei Cuiyi, Robert Dankoff, and Larry Clark for reading the entire manuscript and making many valuable suggestions; and Litip Toxti for proofreading some parts of the dictionary. This external group would not be complete without the inclusion of Gunnar Jarring. Although not directly involved in the creation of this dictionary, he has for many years been my main source of inspiration. May this dictionary prove to be a worthy companion to Jarring's many pioneering works on the Uyghur language.

I am also happy to acknowledge help received from my colleagues at Western Washington University. Wayne Richter took time out from his heavy cataloging schedule to check botanical and zoological entries and to suggest several improvements. Edward Vajda kindly helped me with some Russian etymons. Graphics Services, and particularly G. Morris Butler II, provided me with outline maps. Elsi Vassdal-Ellis created the handsome letters, both Arabic and Latin, that head each chapter and are also found in the endpapers. The Bureau of Faculty Research generously supported my efforts with timely grants. Finally, I owe a tremendous debt of gratitude to my family who tolerated seemingly endless hours of my withdrawal into lexicography.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Preface and acknowledgments.....	vii
Historical sketch of the Uyghurs and their language.....	xi
A brief description of the Uyghur language.....	xiii
A guide to the dictionary.....	xx
Abbreviations .....	xxiv
 An Uyghur-English Dictionary .....	 1
 Terminological lists .....	 948
Agriculture .....	948
Astronomy .....	954
Botany .....	956
Chemistry .....	973
Clothing .....	979
Food .....	981
Geography .....	987
Geology .....	989
Grammar and Linguistics .....	990
History .....	995
Literature .....	997
Mathematics .....	1002
Medicine .....	1006
Military .....	1017
Music .....	1022
Philosophy .....	1025
Physics .....	1026
Physiology .....	1030
Religion .....	1038
Sports .....	1047
Zoology .....	1049
 Some commonly used affixes .....	 1060
Calendars .....	1073
Gazetteer of Xinjiang .....	1075
Personal names .....	1078
Weights and measures .....	1079
List of works consulted .....	1081
About the author .....	1083

# HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE UYGHURS AND THEIR LANGUAGE

The Uyghurs constitute the largest Turkic nationality in China, accounting for 84% of all Turkic-speaking people in that country. Virtually all of them live in Xinjiang, a province officially renamed in 1955 the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region in recognition of the Uyghurs' majority status there. As the table below shows, the Uyghurs of Xinjiang also distinguish themselves from other major Turkic groups in China by the fact that they comprise practically all Uyghurs in the world.<sup>1</sup> Only about 2% live west of the Tianshans.

Nationality	Population	Percent Living in China	Percent in Turkic Group
Uyghur	7,214,431	98	84.2
Kazakh	1,111,718	13	12.8
Kirghiz	141,549	7	1.6
Salar	87,697	100	< 1
Uzbek	14,502	1	< 1
Yugur <sup>2</sup>	12,297	100	< 1
Tatar	4,873	1	< 1

The Uyghurs originally lived in Mongolia where between about 647 and 840 they governed a state that extended across the Mongolian plateau and westward into today's Xinjiang. The script in use in this original Uyghur state was one inherited from the Turks and which is commonly referred to as Orkhon Turkic (identified in this dictionary as OT).

---

1. Figures are taken from *Minzu yanjiu*, 1991.1, 112-3.

2. The figure for the Yugur nationality combines the Turkic- and Mongolian-speaking components of that nationality.

## Historical Sketch

When the Kirghiz attacked them in 840, the Uyghurs fled from Mongolia in three groups. One eventually settled in today's Gansu province where it maintained a state until 1031 when it came under Tangut domination. Its present-day successors are the Yugurs (Yellow Uyghurs) who live in the western part of the Sunan Yugur autonomous county (for a more detailed sketch of this nationality, see the chapter on the Yugurs in my book *The Minorities of Northern China*).

A second group, consisting of fifteen tribes, migrated to the Amu-darya region of Central Asia where they joined forces with the Karluks and later established the Karakhanid empire. This state lasted from 940 until 1132 and included the western portions of present-day Xinjiang, specifically Kashgar and Khotan. As a result of the eastward spread of Islam during this period, the Uyghurs living in the Karakhanid empire, by converting to that religion, underwent a major cultural transformation. The most relevant consequences of this change for our purposes here included the adoption of the Arabic alphabet, the massive infusion of Arabic and, to a somewhat lesser extent, Persian loan words into the Uyghur language, and the flowering of a new Uyghur literary culture whose two chief architects were Yusup Hass Hajib and Mahmud Kashgari.

The third and largest group of Uyghurs fled to the Turfan Depression where it maintained a state until about 1270. There the Uyghurs completely switched to a settled life. While there was some farming, the main economic activity seems to have been trade, particularly along the Silk Road. Consequently, the Uyghurs became rich and enjoyed a flourishing culture, including a new, cursive script which they adapted from Sogdian (identified in this dictionary as TT). The most important extant works written in this script are Uyghur translations of Buddhist texts.

The original Uyghur vocabulary contained Common Turkic words as well as loan words from Chinese, Sogdian, and Sanskrit. After their move to Xinjiang, the Uyghurs also acquired words from their new neighbors such as the Oguz. When Islam came to Xinjiang, it brought with it many Arabic and Farsi (Persian) words, at first only religious terminology but later also large numbers of secular words. Since the nineteenth century, first Russian and then Chinese words were made part of the Uyghur vocabulary. This dictionary indicates some of these latter-day neologisms, but readers should note that they can on occasion find many more Chinese loan words in certain publications than are actually listed in this dictionary.

# BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE UYGHUR LANGUAGE

There is no agreement on the precise number and location of Uyghur dialects in present-day Xinjiang. It is safe to say that, like so many other places on this planet, rapid changes in transportation and communications have not only narrowed differences among various dialects but have also made the dialect spoken in Urumqi, capital of Xin-jiang and the seat of the most important radio and television stations as well as centers of higher learning, the standard dialect for all of Xinjiang. In a somewhat broader sense, one can speak of a central dialect which is anchored in Urumqi and extends across most of the northern tier as well as the southwest of Xinjiang. Specifically, the central dialect includes, besides Urumqi, the local dialects of Turfan, Ghomul (Hami), Ili, Aqsu, and Kashgar. Thus, the central dialect comprises the great majority of the Uyghur population in Xinjiang. A second dialect is spoken in the southern part of the province. Sometimes called the Khotan dialect, it includes the counties of Khotan, Lop, Minfeng, Moyu, Pishan, Qiemo, Qira, Yutian, and portions of Ruoqiang county. The third dialect is called Lobnor, spoken by the relatively few persons living in the desolate region around a lake by that name in eastern Xinjiang.

The following sketch presents some of the main elements of the contemporary Uyghur language.

## A. PHONOLOGY

### 1. Alphabet (*elipbä*)

The contemporary Uyghur alphabet consists of the following thirty-two letters. Their respective Arabic ideographs are listed at the head of each section in this dictionary.

a b p t d ä j ç x h o ö s ş r z z w u ü f q k ñ e i y ğ g l m n

All except ñ form the initial letters of words.

### 2. Syllables (*boğum*)

Syllables are formed in six ways:

# The Uyghur Language

- a. Vowel: *u* he;
- b. Vowel-Consonant: *at* horse; *öz* self;
- c. Consonant-Vowel: *dada* Dad; *hana* room, building;
- d. Consonant-Vowel-Consonant: *bar* have, there is; *sän* you (sing.);
- e. Vowel-Consonant-Consonant: *üst* above; *eyt* speak; *art* carry (on back);
- f. Consonant-Vowel-Consonant-Consonant: *xärt* condition, situation; *därs* class, lesson; *hey*t holiday.

### 3. Stress (*urğu*)

Stress is almost always on the last syllable; when suffixes are added, the stress shifts to the last syllable: *bazar* market; *bazarda* in the market. There are a few exceptions, especially in loan words: *ittipaq* solidarity; *ittipağımız* our solidarity.

### 4. Vowel harmony (*singarmonizim*)

Like other Altaic languages, Uyghur phonology is governed by vowel harmony. Accordingly, Uyghur vowels are divided into two groups, the first including a, o, and u and called back or masculine vowels, and the second including ä, ö, and ü and called front or feminine vowels. If the first vowel of a word is a back vowel, all other vowels in that word must also be back vowels. the same principle applies to front vowels. The vowel i is considered neutral and can go with vowels of either group. There are three exceptions to this rule:

- a. compound words, e.g. *yalañ* bare + *töş* chest = *yalañtöş* pauper;
- b. words of foreign origin, e.g. *namä* , *qassidä* , *arxeologiyä* ;
- c. some suffixes, like *-päräs*, *-püz*, *-daş*, *-dar*, *-dan*, *-är*, *-çä*, *-xana*, *-xor*, *-saz*, *-gär*.

As characteristic of any Turkic language, Uyghur makes ample use of affixes to express changes in tense, mood, person, and the like. Only some of these affixes are incorporated in main entries but others are found in glosses given within entries. As an aid to the reader, a list of most affixes is given on pp. 1060-72.

## B. MORPHOLOGY

### Parts of Speech (*söz türkümi*)

#### I. Substantive words (*turğun söz*)

##### 1. Nouns (*isim*)

# The Uyghur Language

## Declension of Nouns

- a. Nominative case (*baş keliş*) has no suffix.
- b. Genitive case (*igilik keliş*) -niñ: *kitapniñ qāğizi yaxşı* the book's paper is good.
- c. Accusative case (*çüşüm keliş*) -ni: *mān bu kitapni oqudum* I read this book.
- d. Ablative case (*çiqış keliş*) -din/-tin: *u yataqtin kaldi* he came from the dormitory.
- e. Directional case (*yünülüş keliş*) -qa/-ğa/-kä/-gä: *u mäktäpkä kätti* he returned to school; *biz qāşqārgä barimiz* we are going to Kashgar.
- f. Locative case (*orun-päyt keliş*) -ta/-da/-tä/-dä: *ular şähärdä qaldi* they remained in the city; *u işxanida işläwatidu* he is working in the office.

## Personal Suffixes of Nouns

	after vowel		after consonant	
	singular	plural	singular	plural
1st person	-m	-miz	-im/-um/-üm	-imiz
2nd person	-ñ(-ñiz)	-ñlar	-iñ(-iñiz)/-uñ/-üñ	-iñlar/-uñlar/-üñlar
3rd person	-si	-si	-i	-i

Examples: *bala* child, *balam* my child, *balimiz* our child, *balañ* (*balıñiz*; *baliliri*) your child, *balisi* his, her, their child.

## 2. Verbs (*peil*)

Uyghur has transitive verbs (*ötümlük peil*) and intransitive verbs (*ötüm- siz peil*). Transitive verbs (vt.) are preceded by direct object, but intransitive verbs (vi.) are not. Thus, *taqildat-* in *işikni taqildat-* to knock on a door is vt., but *yiqil-* in *düm yiqil-* to fall face down is vi.

## Conjugation of Verbs

		Past Tense			plural
		a ä e i	o u	ö ü	
1st person	voiced	-dim	-dum	-düm	-duq
	unvoiced	-tim	-tum	-tüm	-tuq

## The Uyghur Language

2nd person	voiced	-diñ	-duñ	-dūñ	+ lar
	unvoiced	(-diñiz)	-tuñ	-tüñ	+ lar
3rd person	voiced	-di	-di	-di	-di
	unvoiced	-ti	-ti	-ti	-ti

Examples: *yazdim* I wrote; *kättim* I went; *oqudum* I read; *tuttum* I took; *küttüm* I waited.

### Present Progressive Tense

after vowel	-wat	+ (1st person singular)	= -imän
after consonant	-iwat	+ (1st person singular)	= -imiz
back	-uwat	+ (2nd person singular)	= -isän (-isiz)
front	-üwat	+ (2nd person plural)	= -isilär
		+ (3rd person sing. & pl.)	= -idu

Examples: *yäwatimän* I am eating; *yeziwatimän* I am writing; *oquwatimiz* we are reading; *keliwatidu* he is coming.

### Present-Future Tense

		after vowel	after consonant
1st person	singular	-ymän	-imän
	plural	-ymiz	-imiz
2nd person	singular	-ysän	-isän
	plural	(-ysiz)	(-isiz)
3rd person	singular	-ysilär	-isilär
	plural	-ydu	-idu

Examples: *oynaymän* I play, I will play; *körimän* I see, I will see; *üginimän* I study, I will study.

### 3. Adjectives (*süpät*)

There are three types of adjectives: basic (*äsli*), derived (*yasalma*), and relative (*nispi*). Any adjective can serve as adverb. All take the comparative and superlative degrees. The

## The Uyghur Language

comparative degree is expressed by *-din* and *-raq/-rāk*, as in The superlative degree is usually formed by a hyphenated binom where the first element is shorter than and sounding similar to the second element, like *pak-pakiz* extremely clean.

### 4. Pronouns (*almas*)

One can identify at least seven different pronouns in contemporary Uyghur, as follows:

- a. personal (*kişilik almas*), like *män* I, *ta* you, *u* he.
- b. demonstrative (*körsitiş almas*), includes general terms for nearby persons and objects (*bu, mushu, munu, mawu, mana* and *shu*), for persons and objects located farther away (*u, awu, aşu*, and *änä*), for specific persons and objects nearby (*bundaq, mundaq, şundaq, muşundaq*) and farther away (*undaq, andaq, aşundaq, änäşundaq*).
- c. interrogative (*soraq almas*), like *kim* who, *qançä* what, *qaçan* when, *qaysi* which.
- d. indefinite (*bälgisiz almas*), like *alliqayaq* somewhere, *alliqandaq* somehow.
- e. assembled (*ömlük almas*), like *härqaçan* at all times, *härnimä* everything.
- f. retroflex (*özlük almas*) is formed by *öz* + personal suffix, as in *özäm* myself, and *özliri* themselves.
- g. definite (*eniqlaş almas*) is formed by *här* + several forms, as in *härkim* whoever, *härnimä* whatsoever, and *härqaçan* whenever.

### 5. Numerals (*san*)

Modern Uyghur has at least six different kinds of numerals, as follows:

- a. cardinal (*sanaq san*) include *bir* one, *ikki* two, and *üç* three.
- b. ordinal (*därijä san*) are formed by adding *-nçi/-inçi* to cardinal numerals, as in *birinçi* first, *ikkinçi* second.
- c. assembled (*ömlük san*) apply to persons who belong to a set or group. They take the suffix *-ylän/-äylän* and act as nouns, as in *ikkiyländä* at the two, *onäyländin* from the ten, *bäşäylängä* to the five.
- d. approximative (*mölçär san*) are formed by adding *-däk/-täk/-çä* as in *miñçä* about a thousand, *-lar/-lär* for age and time, as in *uniñ yeşi ottuzlarda bar* he is about thirty, and *män ätigän sa'ät başlärdä ornumdin turdum* I got up about five in the morning.
- e. fractions (*käsir san*), like *ondin bäs* five-tenths and *töttin bir* one-fourth.

## II. Functional words (*yardämçi söz*)

### 1. Postpositions (*söz arqayardäçi söz*)

Postpositions are placed after the words they control. Examples: *biz wätän üçün xizmät*

## The Uyghur Language

*qilimiz* we work for [purpose] the country; *u ağrip qalğanliğı ücün kelälmidi* he did not come because [reason] he fell ill.

### 2. Conjunctions (*bağliğuçi*)

There are at least six kinds of conjunctions in contemporary Uyghur:

- a. selective (*ayriğuçi bağliğuçi*), like *ya* and *yaki*, as in *ya yolwasni öltürüş keräk, yaki yolwasqa yäm* either the tiger must be killed or one must become food for the tiger.
- b. coordinate (*tāñdaş bağliğuçi*): *wä*, *häm*, *häm dä*, and *bilän* all mean 'and,' but are used differently; e.g. *wä* and *häm* connect words and sentences, *häm dä* only sentences, and *bilän* only words.
- c. cause-and-effect (*sāwāp-nätijä bağliğuçi*), like *şuñä* and *şuñlaşqa*, as in *u ağrip qaldi şuñä kälmi* he fell ill, therefore he did not come.
- d. conditional (*şärt bağliğuçi*) include *ägär*, *mubada*, and *nawada*, expressing the idea of "if," "in case," and "supposing." Example: *ägär u kälmişä, män barmaymän* if he does not come, I will not go.
- e. opposite (*qarimu-qarşi bağliğuçi*) like *lekin*, *ämma*, and *biraq*. They link opposites, as in *män uni birqançä qetiğ izlidim, ämma uni tapalmidim* I looked for him several times, but I could not find him.
- f. successive (*küçäytma bağliğuçi*) include *bälki*, *hätta*, and *hättaki*. They express ideas like "more over" and "even to the point of," as in *u işqa berilip ketip, hätta tamaq yiyişnimu untup qaldi* he immersed himself in work even to the point of forgetting to eat.

### 3. Onomatepia (*imliq*)

The sole function of onomatepia is to imitate sounds; consequently, one can commonly find different words to express the same or similar sounds. Some examples are *pañ-puñ* bang-bang, *tak-tak* knock-knock, *port-port* putt-putt.

### 4. Interjections (*ündäş söz*)

Interjections are words to express emotions, like *wiyi* "wow," to express surprise or astonishment. The large number of interjections in contemporary Uyghur have many different meanings and usages.

# A GUIDE TO THE DICTIONARY

This dictionary is primarily for the reader of contemporary Uyghur literature as published in Xinjiang and elsewhere in China, especially in Beijing, since the early 1950s. The script used in Xinjiang has been a modified form of Arabic, with the important exception of the mid-1960s until the early 1980s when a Latin script was used (see column e in table located in the end papers). Uyghur in either script consists of thirty-two letters, but while the Latin script was consistently arranged in one particular sequence (see 3 below), the Uyghur script has appeared in at least three different arrangements, to wit, the following first two examples and the 1983 official sequence, listed below.

1. a/b/p/t/d/ä/j/ç/x/h/o/ö/s/ş/r/z/ı/ü/f/q/k/ñ/e/ı/y/ğ/g/l/m/n.
  2. a/b/p/t/j/ç/x/h/d/r/z/ş/s/ğ/q/f/k/g/ñ/e/ı/y/l/m/n/w/o/ö/u/ü/ä.
  3. a/b/d/e/f/g/x/i/j/k/l/m/n/o/p/ç/r/s/t/u/w/ş/y/z/ğ/h/q/ä/ö/ü/z.
- (1) *Uyğurçä turaqlıq ibarılär luğiti* (1982).  
(2) *Uyğur tilidin asas* (1983).  
(3) *Uyğurçä-xänzüçä luğät* (1982).

In November 1983 the Nationalities Language and Literature Commission of the Xinjiang government issued regulations decreeing a new, official alphabetic sequence, as follows: a/ä/b/p/t/j/ç/x/d/r/z/ş/s/ğ/f/q/k/g/ñ/l/m/n/h/o/u/ö/ü/w/e/i/y. It should be pointed out, however, that for the next several years and, indeed, occasionally even to this date, one encounters publications which have not yet adopted this official sequence. In any case, I adopted for use in this dictionary the first sequence listed above mainly because it was the one I first learned in Xinjiang and which I encountered most frequently in my work.

## Entry Word or Words

The main entry word appears in Latin transcription, boldface type, flush left to the margin of the column. English words are syllabified according to the usual American principles of word division, as observed in printing and typing. Uyghur words are syllabified according to the rules set forth in the preceding section of the introduction (pp. xiii-xiv).

Separate main entries, distinguished by different Roman numerals, are made for all words that are spelled identically but have quite different meanings and derivations, as in

## Guide to the Dictionary

### at I

zoo. n. Horse (*Equidae*): -- *baqar* ag.

### at II

1. n. Name; title: -- *qoy-* to name/

## Parts of Speech

A part of speech label for each main entry and entry is given as an abbreviation. The following parts of speech are labeled (with their abbreviations in parentheses):

adjective (adj.); adverb (adv.); conjunction (conj.);  
interjection (int.); numeral (num.); noun (n.);  
onomatopoeia (onom.); postposition (pp.); preposition  
(prep.); pronoun (pro.); intransitive verb (vi.);  
and transitive verb (vt.)

If a word is used in more than one grammatical form, separate entries are given to each form, as in

### çapaq

1. phys. n. Ocular mucus; eye gum:

*köz çapıǵı* eye gum: *közni* -- *bastı*  
the gum congealed.

2. adj. Blurred; indistinct: -- *yezilğan xät*  
an indistinct letter.

The reader should bear in mind that in Uyghur, any adjective can also serve as an adverb; therefore, an entry listing an adjective will have only the adj. label.

## Restrictive Labels

Entries that are limited, in whole or in part, to a particular time, subject or level of usage are appropriately labeled, as obs. (obsolete), poe. (poetic), bot. (botanical), etc. These labels are found at the head of a main entry, entry or definition.

### organizim

phys. n. Organism: *adämniñ* --i human

### oşuq II

1. phys. n. Anklebone: *putniñ oşuǵı*  
*çiqıp kätti* the anklebone was disloc-

### ottura

adj. Middle; center: -- *boy* medium  
height / -- *dolqun* phy. medium wave/

## Guide to the Dictionary

### Definitions

Closely related definitions are given in a single entry, as in

#### **ada**

n. Implementation; fulfillment; realization: -- *bol-* to complete: *wäzipä*

Definitions somewhat farther apart from but definitely related to one another are given in separate entries, as in

#### **ajra-**

1. vi. To separate, come off: *tam su-wiği --p kätti* the wallpaper peeled off / *çäm --p kätti* the shoe sole came off / *ügä --p kätti* the bone joint came loose. [U. *ajra-*].

2. vi. To move away: *ular ikkisi bir-dämmu ajrimaydu* they did not move an inch.

Examples are given in italics, followed by an English translation and separated by a slash from the next example.

### Cross References

Common variant spellings are listed at the end of entries, preceded by "Also;" variant names for an entry are similarly shown, preceded by "Also called." Related words are preceded by "Cf." Bold-face indicates main entries, italics refer either to words found within main entries or, in the case of given names, to names in the list of Personal Names on p. 1078 in the appendix. Given the unsettled state of Uyghur orthography during the period under consideration, the reader should know that the dictionary does not list every variant that has ever been printed in Xinjiang.

### Illustrations

This dictionary contains 450 illustrations of which 84 are sketch maps, 286 show plants, 47 show animals, 18 show musical instruments, and 15 portray folk objects. Except for the maps, virtually every illustration has been taken from sources in Xinjiang. When additional information is given in an illustration or map, the reader is referred to the main entry where the information may be found, as in

#### **hormil**

bot. n. Camel fleabane (*Pegenum hormo-le*). See illustration at **adrasman** on p. 9.

# Guide to the Dictionary

## Geographical names

This dictionary lists mostly place names in Xinjiang and relatively few toponyms from areas beyond the region. The gazetteer in the appendix on pp. 1075-77 lists populated places (cities, towns, villages, settlements) by the various names a reader is likely to find in most maps. Only where I was certain of the Uyghur name did I include it. In addition to being listed in the gazetteer, the names of major administrative units (province, prefecture, county and city) are also listed in the main body of the dictionary. The listed coordinates are taken from *Mainland China* (cf. entry in the bibliography on p. 1081).

## Etymologies

Most Uyghur words are derived from Arabic and Farsi words; some linguists estimate as much as 75% of the total Uyghur vocabulary. In addition, during the twentieth century, many Russian and Chinese words have been incorporated in the contemporary Uyghur vocabulary. This dictionary indicates the etymologies of these recent borrowings within brackets at the end of entries, thus [*<Chin. baozi*] and [*<R. meteor*]. If a word in Chinese or Russian is itself a loan from another language, the original word is also listed, as in [*<R. lager' <G. Lager*]. The task of listing adding Persian and Arabic etymons is left for a full-fledged etymological dictionary which my modest book does not claim to be.

## Correspondences

This dictionary lists a few correspondences in certain ancient and modern Turkic languages as well as in modern Mongolian. Mongolian entries come from my own knowledge of the language, checked against and supplemented by Secencogtu's dictionary. Turkic entries were taken from the following sources.

Chagatay	Eckmann
Karakalpak	Reichl
Kazakh	Shnitnikov
Kirghiz	Hebert
Medieval Turkic	Mahmud al-Kaşğari
Orkhon Turkic	Tekin
Osmanli	Hony
Tatar	Poppe
Turfan texts	Bang
Turkmen	Hanser
Tuvan	Krueger
Uzbek	Waterman
Yakut	Krueger

## Guide to the Dictionary

Full citations for these sources and Secencogtu are found in the bibliography on pp. 1081-82. Technical shortcomings occasionally forced me to depart from usual practices in transliterating a number of letters in most Turkic alphabets.

The sole purpose of adding these correspondences is to give the lay user of this dictionary an idea of the sometimes close lexical relationships among the members of a language group which spans an enormously large area from the Bosphorus to northeastern Siberia. I hope that my modest effort to offer a few correspondences will encourage others to start a much needed full-fledged comparative dictionary of Turkic and Mongolic languages which will prove a worthy companion to the magnificent *Sravnitel'niy slovar' tunguso-man'chzhurskikh yazykov*.

### Orthography

Finally, a word about orthography. I started this guide by warning readers that they are likely to find not one but several different alphabetic sequences in Uyghur sources printed since the early 1950s. I will conclude by issuing a similar warning regarding spelling. While some orthographic abnormalities can be expected to be found in materials written in any language, they are, to say the least, numerous in post-war Uyghur publications. One can adduce at least three reasons for this deplorable state of affairs. One cause rests with the fact, familiar to anyone acquainted with publishing in regions of low literacy, that typesetters are often insufficiently literate to select the correct font each and every time. A second reason has to do with the lack of orthographic rules uniformly adhered to by all publishers in all parts of Xinjiang. Finally, contributing to the orthographic muddle has been official policy. Since 1949, there have been at least two major attempts at orthographic reform, in 1954 and 1985, and there are indications that yet another will be introduced in the not too distant future. The main, but not the only, difference between the 1954 and 1985 rules is found in certain final consonants of nouns. During affixation, the 1954 rules decreed a consonantal change to conform to spoken practices, whereas the 1985 rules seek to avoid any alteration of the stem. Examples include *mäktäp*, 'school': *mäktiwi* (1954), *mäkti* (1985), 'his school'; *tiläk*, 'demand': *tiligim* (1954), *tilikim* (1985), 'my demand'; *piçaq*, 'knife': *piçağim* (1954), *piçaqim* (1985), 'my knife'; *bağ*, 'garden': *baqqa* (1954), *bağqa* (1985), 'to the garden'. Adherence to the rules of either reform has been anything but swift and universal, and even now in 1992 one has no difficulty in finding publications which have so far ignored the latest orthographic rules. This dictionary, tailored to publications of the entire post-war period, in which the 1985 rules do not yet have a significant impact, generally follows the older orthographic rules.

# ABBREVIATIONS

<	derived from	Mo.	Mongolian (Secencogtu)
†	proverb; saying	mus.	music
◆	special meaning (incl. idioms and technical terms)	mut.	mutual voice
adj.	adjective; adjectival form	n.	noun; noun form
adv.	adverb; adverbial form	NU	Nadzhip, <i>Uyğurçā</i>
ag.	agriculture	num.	numeral
ast.	astronomy	O.	Osmanli Turkish (Hony)
bot.	botany	obs.	obsolete
caus.	causative voice	onom.	onomatepia
Ç.	Chagatay (Eckmann)	OT.	Orkhon Turkic (Tekin)
Ch.	Chinese	pass.	passive voice
chem.	chemistry	pe.	physical education; sports
clo.	clothing	ph.	philosophy
conj.	conjunction	phy.	physics
cul.	culinary	phys.	physiology
E.	English	poe.	poetic
F.	French	pp.	postposition
fig.	figurative	prep.	preposition
G.	German	pro.	pronoun
geo.	geography	Q.	Kazakh (Qazaqşa)
geol.	geology	R.	Russian
gr.	grammar; linguistics	rel.	religion
his.	historical; history	RET	Raquette, <i>English-Turki</i>
int.	interjection	retro.	retroactive voice
JE	Jarring, <i>Eastern Turki</i>	sby	somebody
JL	Jarring, <i>Literary Texts</i>	sth	something
JMC	Jarring, <i>Moen Collection</i>	Ta.	Tatar (Poppe)
K.	Kirghiz (Hebert)	TT.	Turfan texts (Bang)
KK.	Karakalpak (Reichl)	Tu.	Turkmen (Hanser)
lit.	literature and arts; literary; literary	Tv.	Tuvan (Krueger)
M.	Mahmud al Kaşğari	U.	Uzbek (Waterman)
m.	measure or counting word	UM	<i>Uyğur milli</i>
math.	mathematics	vi.	intransitive verb
med.	medicine	vt.	transitive verb
mil.	military	Y.	Yakut (Krueger)
		ZM	<i>Zhongguo minzu yaozhi</i>
		zoo.	zoology