Colloquial Turkmen

Second Edition
Peace Corps Turkmenistan
October 2011
# Table of Contents

- **HOW TO USE THIS BOOK** ................................................................................................................................... 5
- **TIPS FOR LEARNING A NEW LANGUAGE** ............................................................................................................. 6
- **UNIT 1: ALPHABET, GREETINGS** ............................................................................................................................. 9
  - **The Turkmen Alphabet** ......................................................................................................................................... 10
  - **Consonants** ............................................................................................................................................................. 10
  - **Vowels** ...................................................................................................................................................................... 11
  - **Stress** ....................................................................................................................................................................... 12
  - **Dialogue 1: Greetings** .......................................................................................................................................... 12
  - **Pronouns** .................................................................................................................................................................. 12
  - **Dialogue 2: How are you?** .................................................................................................................................. 13
  - **Dialogue 3: Asking Questions** ............................................................................................................................... 14
  - **Vowel harmony** ........................................................................................................................................................ 15
  - **Forming yes/no questions** .................................................................................................................................... 15
  - **Dialogue 4: Names** ............................................................................................................................................... 17
  - **Genitive case and suffixes** .................................................................................................................................... 17
  - **Sound assimilation** .................................................................................................................................................. 19
  - **Question words** ....................................................................................................................................................... 20
  - **Dialogue 5: Age** .................................................................................................................................................... 20
  - **Numbers 0-10** ....................................................................................................................................................... 21
  - **Numbers 11-999** ..................................................................................................................................................... 22
  - **Dialogue 6: Origins** ............................................................................................................................................ 24
  - **Dialogue 7: Misunderstanding** ............................................................................................................................. 25
  - **Vocabulary** .............................................................................................................................................................. 28
- **UNIT 2: FAMILY, HOME** ......................................................................................................................................... 31
  - **Dialogue 1: Family** ............................................................................................................................................. 32
  - **Polite second person forms** .................................................................................................................................. 32
  - **Indicating possessions** .......................................................................................................................................... 33
  - **Specifying quantities** ............................................................................................................................................. 35
  - **Using multiple genitive cases** ............................................................................................................................... 36
  - **Dialogue 2: Drinking Tea** ..................................................................................................................................... 38
  - **Rounded and unrounded vowels** .......................................................................................................................... 39
  - **Verb Infinitives** ....................................................................................................................................................... 40
  - **Singular imperatives** .............................................................................................................................................. 40
  - **Singular polite imperatives** .................................................................................................................................... 41
  - **Plural imperatives** ................................................................................................................................................... 42
  - **Using “bar” without a subject** ................................................................................................................................ 43
  - **Dialogue 3: Home** ............................................................................................................................................... 43
  - **Asking for permission** .......................................................................................................................................... 44
  - **Simple Present Tense** ........................................................................................................................................... 45
  - **Sentence Order** ..................................................................................................................................................... 46
  - **Simple Present Tense, Negative** ............................................................................................................................ 47
  - **Locative Case** .......................................................................................................................................................... 51
  - **Using “-lar/-ler” to indicate residence** .................................................................................................................. 52
  - **Possessions revisited** ............................................................................................................................................ 53
  - **Ordinal Numbers** ................................................................................................................................................... 57
  - **Vocabulary** .............................................................................................................................................................. 58
- **UNIT 3: FOOD, BAZAAR** ......................................................................................................................................... 59
  - **Dialogue 1: Likes and Dislikes** ............................................................................................................................ 60
  - **Accusative case** ...................................................................................................................................................... 61
  - **Absolute possessive** ............................................................................................................................................... 65
  - **Simple past tense** .................................................................................................................................................... 67
  - **Simple past tense, negative** .................................................................................................................................. 69

---

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
Table of Contents

UNIT 4: TIME, SEASONS, WEATHER, HOLIDAYS ................................................................. 93
DIALOGUE 1: TIME .................................................................................................................. 94
Numbers with cases .............................................................................................................. 94
Expressing approximate time ............................................................................................... 97
At what time? ......................................................................................................................... 97
Times of the day .................................................................................................................... 99
Days of the week ................................................................................................................. 100
Definite future tense ........................................................................................................... 102
Forming questions with question words ........................................................................... 103
Months of the year .............................................................................................................. 105
Verb durations ..................................................................................................................... 107
Stating specific time durations ......................................................................................... 108
TEXT 1: THE SEASONS ......................................................................................................... 111
Locative case and time words ............................................................................................ 111
Indicating generalities with “bolmak” ............................................................................. 112
Using “bolmak” in past and future .................................................................................. 113
Reading centigrade temperatures ...................................................................................... 114
HOLIDAYS AND IMPORTANT DATES ................................................................................ 115
VOCABULARY ..................................................................................................................... 118

UNIT 5: PHONE STATION, POST OFFICE, BANK ............................................................... 123
DIALOGUE 1: AT THE PHONE STATION ............................................................................. 124
DIALOGUE 2: WRONG NUMBER ......................................................................................... 125
Requesting information ...................................................................................................... 125
Short answers ...................................................................................................................... 126
“I think...”: öýtmek ............................................................................................................. 126
Emergency phone numbers ............................................................................................... 128
DIALOGUE 3: POST OFFICE ............................................................................................... 128
Cases and their suffixes .................................................................................................... 129
Suffix order ......................................................................................................................... 132
With ................................................................................................................................... 133
DIALOGUE 4: EXCHANGING MONEY ............................................................................... 134
Sentence order .................................................................................................................... 135
Absolute pronouns ............................................................................................................ 136
Each .................................................................................................................................... 138
Question words .................................................................................................................. 139
Expressing motivation or reason ..................................................................................... 141
VOCABULARY ..................................................................................................................... 143

UNIT 6: TRANSPORT, ORIENTATION, DIRECTIONS .......................................................... 147
DIALOGUE 1: TAXI RIDE ................................................................................................... 148
Stating means of transportation ......................................................................................... 151
Asking for permission ......................................................................................................... 153
Adding politeness to verbs ............................................................................................... 154
Super-duper polite imperatives ......................................................................................... 155
DIALOGUE 2: GETTING LOST ........................................................................................... 156
Reflexive pronouns ............................................................................................................ 156
Asking for directions .......................................................................................................... 158
Locations in the immediate vicinity .................................................................................. 159

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table of Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**UNIT 7: AT WORK, PEACE CORPS**

- Dialog 1: On the Way to Work ................................................................. 174
- Group references ................................................................................... 175
- Expressing ability .............................................................................. 178
- "Also" .................................................................................................. 181
- Nouns in direct association ................................................................. 183
- Expressing lengths of time ................................................................ 184
- Unwitnessed actions ......................................................................... 198
- Dialog 2: Shopping ............................................................................ 206
- Colors ................................................................................................. 207
- Making suggestions: "Let me..." ......................................................... 210
- Doing an action for someone else ...................................................... 211
- Conditionals ....................................................................................... 213
- Vocabulary ......................................................................................... 218

**UNIT 8: CLOTHES, SHOPPING**

- Dialog 1: Clothes ................................................................................ 200
- Using clothing as an adverb or adjective ... .............................. 200
- Making group suggestions: "Let’s..." ............................................... 201
- Unwitnessed actions ......................................................................... 203
- Dialog 2: Shopping ............................................................................ 206
- Colors ................................................................................................. 207
- Making suggestions: "Let me..." ......................................................... 210
- Doing an action for someone else ...................................................... 211
- Conditionals ....................................................................................... 213
- Vocabulary ......................................................................................... 218

**UNIT 9: HEALTH**

- Dialog 1: A Day Off ............................................................................ 224
- Expressing repeated actions ............................................................. 226
- Dialog 2: Health ................................................................................ 227
- Uncompleted obligatory actions in the past ...................................... 229
- Completed obligatory actions in the past ........................................... 230
- Expressing causation ......................................................................... 232
- Beginning an action .......................................................................... 234
- Completing an action ....................................................................... 235
- Requesting an action with mümkin .................................................. 237
- Vocabulary ......................................................................................... 238

**UNIT 10: TRAVEL, TICKETS**

- Dialog 1: Travel ................................................................................ 242
- Expressing uncertainty with “belki” .................................................... 242
- Expressing uncertainty with “mümkin” .............................................. 244
- Expressing comparative equality ....................................................... 247
- Double verbs .................................................................................... 249
- Double verbs with movement ............................................................ 251
- Applying dative case to verbs ............................................................. 252
- Beginning, middle, and end of units of time ..................................... 253
- Dialog 2: Airport Ticket Office ........................................................... 253
- Remembering and forgetting ............................................................ 255
- Before and after with nouns .............................................................. 257
- Expressing time durations with “bäri” ............................................... 259
- Vocabulary ......................................................................................... 262

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
Table of Contents

UNIT 11: APPEARANCE, PERSONALITY................................................................. 267

DIALOGUE 1: APPEARANCES ................................................................. 268
Changing degrees of adjectives ....................................................... 268
Describing physical characteristics ......................................... 270
Alone .............................. 271
DIALOGUE 2: PERSONALITY ................................................................. 271
UNIT 1-10 REVIEW ................................................................. 273
VOCABULARY ................................................................. 284

UNIT 12: PARTIES, TOASTS ................................................................. 287

DIALOGUE 1: WELCOME ................................................................. 288
Attention-getter: “Bara” ............................................................. 289
Removing vowels ............................................................................. 290
Informal future tense ................................................................. 291
Third person imperatives ............................................................ 293
Reflexive verbs “-yn/-in/-n/-un/-ün” ................................................ 294
DIALOGUE 2: AT THE PARTY ................................................................. 296
Direct, quoted speech ................................................................. 297
Informal past action, short form .................................................... 298
Present continuous tense ............................................................. 300
Actions in the immediate future ..................................................... 303
Encouraging commands ............................................................... 305
SAMPLE TOASTS ................................................................. 306
VOCABULARY ................................................................. 307

UNIT 13: FAMILY HISTORY, TRIBES................................................................. 309

DIALOGUE 1: FAMILY HISTORY ................................................................. 310
“Sany” ................................................................. 310
Habitual actions in the past ........................................................... 311
Simple time statements with “wagt” ................................................. 313
Passive voice ................................................................. 314
Time statements with “-ka/-kä” ....................................................... 316
Continuous verbs and “-ka/-kä” ....................................................... 318
Using “-ka/-kä” with “bar/yok” ....................................................... 319
DIALOGUE 2: TRIBES ................................................................. 320
Besides ................................................................. 321
Relative clauses with “-daky/-däki” .................................................... 322
Locative case and time words ......................................................... 323
Time clauses ................................................................. 324
After with verbs ............................................................................. 326
Negative form, “-ka/-kä” ............................................................... 328
Before with verbs ............................................................................. 329
MARAL’S HISTORY ................................................................. 330
VOCABULARY ................................................................. 332

REGIONAL DIFFERENCES IN LANGUAGE

Balkan ................................................................. 335
Charjouksi: Lebop ................................................................. 338
Dashoguz ................................................................. 347
Mary ................................................................. 349

TURKMEN PHRASES QUICK REFERENCE: ................................................................. 351

ANSWER KEYS .................................................................................. 353
How to use this book

This book is intended for beginning speakers of Turkmen. Although it was written primarily with the needs of Peace Corps Volunteers in mind, most of the material is applicable to anyone who plans to live in Turkmenistan and interact with the local community.

It is possible to use this book for self-study, and indeed, all the exercises have been written with this in mind. The answer keys at the end of the book are also intended for solitary learning. Because of the difficulty in finding a language teacher who can clearly explain grammatical constructions to a native English speaker, detailed explanations have also been provided in English. However, the most important skill for the majority of Volunteers is speaking. Thus, it is recommended that this book be used in conjunction with study sessions alongside a native speaker of Turkmen. You can first complete the exercises on your own, followed by speaking practice with a local tutor, where the dialogues and exercises can be repeated and then expanded upon in different contexts. An additional benefit is that a language teacher can offer words and structures that are specific to your region, as well as newly minted words—something that this book cannot provide.

Simply knowing vocabulary and grammar isn’t enough to let you speak the language; only continuous speaking practice can do this. Any experienced TEFL Volunteer can tell you that knowing a language and knowing how to use it are two very different things. However, this book is intended to provide a basis of understanding that will make it easier for you to comprehend new grammar when it is encountered, thus making it easier to eventually incorporate that grammar into your speech. Uncertainty is something every language learner must deal with, but by lowering that uncertainty with clear explanations and exercises, it is hoped that you will more quickly be able to achieve a higher degree of comfort with the basics of the Turkmen language.

Structure

Each unit of this book centers around a main theme. Within each unit are several dialogues or texts. Each of these is followed by explanations of the new grammar points used, along with exercises that further illustrate these points. Each unit concludes with a concise vocabulary list that contains all new words and important phrases. A complete answer key for all exercises can be found at the end of the book.

Most Volunteers will speak and listen far more than they will read and write. Thus, throughout the book, words and structures are provided in their spoken form. However, there are several texts scattered throughout the Units to provide reading practice. Where appropriate, explanation boxes list the written variants of grammatical constructions.

For future editors

This book is far from comprehensive; indeed, it is hoped that future Volunteers will find flaws and correct them, and add additional material as well. If you are interested in contributing to the development of this book, please talk to Zöhre Öweziyewa, the Language and Cultural Coordinator at Peace Corps.
**Tips for learning a new language**

The most important elements in learning Turkmen are time and motivation. The more you study and use the language, the more you will know. Learning a new language is a lengthy process, but the rewards far outweigh the time spent studying. In general, the PCVs who feel most satisfied by their service are those who feel at home in their communities and form lasting relationships with local friends. Turkmens love to hear foreigners use their language. The more you can communicate, the deeper you will be able to delve into the richness of the local people and their culture.

Peace Corps has some excellent resources for developing your language-learning ability. The *Peace Corps Volunteer On-going Language Learning Manual* has a plethora of information about language learning in general, and rough guidelines for continuing your language skill development after training. *How To Be A More Successful Language Learner* is another excellent book and can be found in the TEFL section of the IRC. Here are some additional tips:

1. **Listen, listen, listen.** Eavesdrop on interchanges in the bazaar, during long marshrutka rides, while waiting for the bus or a haircut. Listening is an active activity that requires your full attention. Even at the beginning, when you can barely pick out a word in each sentence, it helps to listen for the general sounds of the language, its rhythm and feel. Later, you can practice listening for the markers that lie between the end of one word and the beginning of the next. Locals speaking their day-to-day language are ultimately your best teachers. This leads into the next tip:

2. **If you hear a local saying a Turkmen word differently from you, they’re probably right and you’re probably wrong.** Don’t be misled by spellings that don’t seem to match the spoken forms of words. Turkmen spelling is generally less convoluted than English (though, through, bough, rough, …), but there are subtleties in vowels and inflection that do not translate to paper. You may find that some of the pronunciations explained in this book are different from those at your site. When in doubt, always copy a local.

In some ways, the Latin Turkmen alphabet can prove detrimental to English speakers, since the sounds of Turkmen letters are often dramatically different from their English counterparts. An example: “**sag bol,**” meaning alternately “thank you” and “goodbye,” will be one of the most frequently used utterances of your service. However, it contains sounds that are counterintuitive to its actual spelling. The ‘s’ is lisped (in most regions), resulting in a ‘th’ sound instead. The ‘g,’ being in the center of a phrase, is barely pronounced. Likewise, the ‘b,’ because it is within a phrase, is pronounced more like a ‘w.’ The resultant pronunciation is thus “**THAH-wol.**”

3. **Keep a pocket notebook and pen handy.** When you hear a word or expression that is unfamiliar, or an odd use of grammar, write it down (or its sound) and ask a sympathetic local about it. Early in your service, especially during those first weeks, you and your Turkmen-English dictionary will probably be inseparable. You can have your host family point out what they are trying to communicate to you, and you can do the same when you are trying to tell them something. You can also make
flashcards of new words and flip through them during those countless marshrutka rides.

4. Set goals, no matter how insignificant they may seem. You may feel that your language acquisition rate slows the longer you are here. Generally, this isn’t because you are actually learning less, but simply because you already know proportionally much more. When you only know 100 Turkmen words, learning 10 more is a huge addition, but when you know 1000, learning 30 words may only feel like a minor achievement. If you break up the larger goal of learning Turkmen into digestible chunks, it is easier to chip away. For instance, you can decide to learn just one or two new words a day. It sounds small, but they add up quickly. It also helps just to reiterate to yourself what you want to be able to do with the language.
Unit 1: Alphabet (Elipbiý)  Greetings (Tanyşlyk)

Competencies:
- Read the alphabet
- Greet and be greeted
- Introduce yourself and others
- Identify yourself: name, country of origin, nationality, profession
- Ask and answer questions about personal information
- Count from 0-999
- Express a lack of understanding/ask for clarification

Grammar:
- Pronouns
- Vowel harmony
- Plurals
- Yes/no questions
- The genitive case
- Sound assimilation
The Turkmen alphabet

There are 30 letters in the Turkmen alphabet: 21 consonants, and 9 vowels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aa</th>
<th>Bb</th>
<th>Çç</th>
<th>Dd</th>
<th>Ėē</th>
<th>Ff</th>
<th>Gg</th>
<th>Hh</th>
<th>Īī</th>
<th>Jj</th>
<th>Žž</th>
<th>Kk</th>
<th>Ll</th>
<th>Mm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ėê</td>
<td>Ėě</td>
<td>Ėū</td>
<td>Šš</td>
<td>Tt</td>
<td>Uu</td>
<td>Ūū</td>
<td>Ww</td>
<td>Yy</td>
<td>Źź</td>
<td>Zz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Consonants

The following letters are pronounced the same in English and Turkmen:

- Dd ‘d’ as in “dog”
- Ff ‘f’ as in “far”
- Jj ‘j’ as in “jam”
- Kk ‘k’ as in “kin”
- Ll ‘l’ as in “low”
- Mm ‘m’ as in “man”
- Nn ‘n’ as in “noun”
- Pp ‘p’ as in “park”
- Tt ‘t’ as in “tall”

The following letters are pronounced differently from their English equivalents. Often, the pronunciation changes if the letter is at the beginning of a word (or sentence).

- Bb ‘b’ as in “bat” at the beginning of a word; within words, similar to ‘w’ or ‘v’
- Gg ‘g’ as in “get” at the beginning of a word; within words, pronounced more gutterally from the back of the throat
- Hh ‘h’ as in “hat” at the beginning of a word, only more gutterally
- Rr ‘r’ as in “rat” but with a trill
- Ss* ‘th’ as in “think”
- Ww ‘w’ as in “west”; in words adopted from Russian, ‘v’ as in “very”
- Zz* a softer ‘th’ as in “then”; in words adopted from Russian, ‘z’ as in “zip”

* In some regions, ‘s’ and ‘z’ are pronounced the same as their English equivalents, without a lisp.

Lastly, there are some consonants that are unfamiliar to English speakers:

- Çç ‘ch’ as in “chin”
- Žž a soft ‘s’ as in “pleasure”
- Ćć a nasal ‘ng’ as in “ring”
- Šš ‘sh’ as in “short”
- Ŷý ‘y’ as in “yes”
Vowels

In Turkmen, vowels each have two sounds: long and short. The distinction between sounds is not reflected in the script, just as the pronunciation of English vowels changes with each word. Because of this, it is not always possible to know the pronunciation of a word based on its spelling. Nonetheless, there are at most only two possible pronunciations for each vowel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowel</th>
<th>Short</th>
<th>Long</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aa</td>
<td>‘a’ as in “father”</td>
<td>pronounced the same, but with longer duration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ee</td>
<td>‘e’ as in “met;” in Russian words, sometimes ‘ye’ as in “yes”</td>
<td>there is no long pronunciation for ‘e’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ää</td>
<td>there is no short pronunciation for ‘ä’</td>
<td>‘a’ as in “cat,” but with longer duration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ii</td>
<td>‘i’ as in “in”</td>
<td>‘ie’ as in “piece”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oo</td>
<td>‘o’ as in “hole;” in Russian words, sometimes ‘a’ as in “father”</td>
<td>pronounced the same, but with longer duration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Öö</td>
<td>pronounced like ‘e’ in “met,” but with rounded lips</td>
<td>pronounced the same, but with longer duration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uu</td>
<td>‘oo’ as in “boo”</td>
<td>pronounced the same, but with longer duration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Üü</td>
<td>roughly equivalent to ‘oo’ in “boo,” but with pursed lips</td>
<td>pronounced the same, but with longer duration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yy</td>
<td>roughly equivalent to ‘u’ as in “run”</td>
<td>‘ie’ as in “piece,” but further back in the throat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Try to translate the following words into English. (Aşakdaky sözleri iňlis diline terjime etmäge synanyşyň.)

Ex: telewizor  television

1. bazar
2. direktor
3. kompýuter
4. telefon
5. konsert
6. kasseta

2) Try writing the following names in Turkmen. (Aşakdaky atlary türkmen diline ýazmaga synanyşyň.)

Ex: California  Kaliforniýa

1. Dan
2. Jennifer
3. Charlie
4. Sam
5. Amy
6. Julia

3) Write information about yourself, using the Turkmen alphabet. (Türkmen elipbiyi bilen özüiniz barada maglumat ýazyň.)

Ex: Millet: american
1. At: ____________________________ (name)
2. Familiya: ____________________________ (last name)
3. Ştat: ____________________________ (state)
4. Şäher: ____________________________ (city)

Stress
As a general rule, the stress falls upon the last syllable of words in Turkmen. However, as in English, emphasis sometimes changes depending on what the speaker is conveying in a sentence. For instance, “Where are you going?” versus “Where are you going?”

Dialogue 1: Greetings

Maral: Salam! Jon: Salam! Hello! Hello!

Pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>men</th>
<th>I (singular, informal)</th>
<th>biz (we)</th>
<th>sen (you plural, formal)</th>
<th>ol (they)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

In Turkmen, there are two second-person pronouns: one is informal and singular, used to address friends and peers, while the second is employed in formal settings or when speaking to more than one person. The third-person pronouns are genderless; the distinction between “he,” “she,” and “it” can only be determined through context.
4) Complete the sentences by adding the appropriate pronouns. (Degişli çalyşmalary ulanyp gönükmäni ýerine ýetiriň.)

Ex: Men ___ amerikan.  
(I am American.)

1. _____ türkmen.  
(He is Turkmen.)

2. _____ mugallym.  
(We are teachers.)

3. _____ ors.  
(You (sing.) are Russian.)

4. _____ meýletinçi.  
(She is a volunteer.)

5. _____ şepagat uýasy.  
(They are nurses.)

6. _____ lukman.  
(You are doctors.)

7. _____ okuwçy.  
(I am a student.)

5) Complete the sentences according to the example. (Nusga boýunça ýerine ýetiriň.)

(Who is this? This is Serdar. He is a doctor.)

1. Bu kim? Bu Döwlet. Ol ____________________________  
(Who is this? This is Dowlet. He is a student.)

2. Bu kim? Bu Maral. Ol ____________________________  
(Who is this? This is Maral. She is a teacher.)

(Who is this? This is Jeren and Ayna. They are Turkmen.)

(Who is this? This is Jon and me. We are volunteers.)

**Dialogue 2: How are you?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>How are you?</strong></td>
<td><strong>Good. How about yourself?</strong></td>
<td><strong>Great! (Like a flower.)</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* For more greetings, see the vocabulary section at the end of this unit.
6) Answer the questions using the given word and appropriate pronoun. (Berlen sözleri we degişli çalşmalary ulanyp soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Jon nähili? Ol gowy.

(How is Jon? He’s good.)

1. Siz nähili? ________________________________ (gül ýaly)

(How are you? We’re great!)

2. Jeren nähili? ________________________________ (erbet)

(How is Jeren? She’s bad.)

3. Myrat we Maral nähili? ________________________________ (erbet däl)

(How are Marat and Maral? They’re not bad.)

4. Sen nähili? ________________________________ (gowy däl)

(How are you? I’m not good.)

---

### Dialogue 3: Asking questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maral:</th>
<th>Nähili? Gowumy?</th>
<th>How are you? Good?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jon:</td>
<td>Gowy.</td>
<td>Good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maral:</td>
<td>Sen amerikanmy?</td>
<td>Are you an American?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jon:</td>
<td>Hawa.</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maral:</td>
<td>Sen biznesmenmi?</td>
<td>Are you a businessman?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maral:</td>
<td>Sen öýlenenmi?</td>
<td>Are you married?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jon:</td>
<td>Ýok, men öýlenmedik. Maral, sen durmuşa çykanmy?</td>
<td>No, I am unmarried. Maral, are you married?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maral:</td>
<td>Ýok, men durmuşa çykmadyk.</td>
<td>No, I am unmarried.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vowel harmony

Vowel harmony is an important feature of the Turkmen language. The nine vowels can be split into two groups; individual words only contain vowels from one of these groups. The two categories of vowels are:

**Front vowels** (inçe çekimli sesler)  
ä, ö, ü, i, e  

**Back vowels** (ýogyn çekimli sesler)  
a, o, u, y

For instance, “nähili” only contains front vowels, and “gowy” only contains back vowels. When suffixes are appended to words, such as when conjugating a verb or adding a case, they also follow the harmony of the original word.

Some foreign words do not follow vowel harmony. In these instances, the last vowel within the word determines the vowel harmony of the suffixes; for instance, the last ‘a’ in “amerikan” indicates that any added suffixes must use back vowels.

7) Change the singular nouns into plurals by adding “-lar/ler” according to vowel harmony. ("-lar/ler" goşulmalary goşmak bilen birlik sandaky atlary köplük sanda üýtgediň.)

**Ex:** mugallymlar (teachers)  
   biznesmenler (businessmen)

1. çaga_________ (children)
2. gyz_________ (girls)
3. oglan_________ (boys)
4. lukman_________ (doctors)
5. aýal_________ (women)
6. mekdep_________ (schools)
7. şäher_________ (cities)
8. adam_________ (men, people)
9. daýhan_________ (farmers)
10. maşyn_________ (cars)

Forming yes/no questions

To turn a statement into a yes/no question, simply add either “-my/-mi,” according to vowel harmony.

Sen mugallym.  
(You are a teacher.)

Sen mugallymmmy?  
(Are you a teacher?)
8) Change the statements into yes/no questions, adding “-my/-mi” according to vowel harmony. Then, answer them in the negative, using “däl.” (Atlaryň yzyňa “-my/-mi” goşynlar goşmak bilen sorag düzүн. Soňra oňa ýokluk görünüşinde jogap beriň.)

Ex: Sen mugallym. Sen mugallym? (Are you a teacher?)

Ýok, men mugallym däl. (No, I am not a teacher.)

Ol biznesmen. Ol biznesmen? (Is he a businessman?)

Ýok, ol biznesmen däl. (No, he is not a businessman.)

1. Ol okuwçy. ___________________________ (Is he a student?)

__________________________ (No, he is not a student.)

2. Siz lukman. ___________________________ (Are you doctors?)

__________________________ (No, we are not doctors.)

3. Sen amerikan. ___________________________ (Are you an American?)

__________________________ (No, I am not an American.)

4. Olar türkmen. ___________________________ (Are they Turkmen?)

__________________________ (No, they are not Turkmen.)

5. Biz mugallymlar. ___________________________ (Are we teachers?)

__________________________ (No, we are not teachers.)

9) Translate the questions according to the example. (Soraglary nusga boýunça terjime ediň.)

Ex: Sen biznesmenmi ýa-da mugallym? (Are you a businessman or a teacher?)

1. ___________________________ (Is he Russian or American?)

2. ___________________________ (Are you Turkmen or Russian?)

3. ___________________________ (Are they doctors or teachers?)

4. ___________________________ (Are you teachers or students?)

10) Answer the questions in the previous exercise according to the example. (Ýokardaky soraglara nusga boýunça jogap beriň.)

Ex: Men mugallym däl, men biznesmen. (I’m not a teacher, I’m a businessman.)

1. ___________________________ (He’s not American, he’s Russian.)

2. ___________________________ (I’m not Russian, I’m Turkmen.)

3. ___________________________ (They’re not teachers, they’re doctors.)

4. ___________________________ (We’re not students, we’re teachers.)
Dialogue 4: Names

Maral: Seň adyň näme?  
Jon: Meň adym Jon. Seň adyň näme?  
Maral: Meň adym Maral.

What’s your name?  
My name’s Jon. What’s your name?  
My name’s Maral.

Genitive case and suffixes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pronouns</th>
<th>spoken</th>
<th>genitive case and suffixes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>meniň</td>
<td>meň</td>
<td>my</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seniň</td>
<td>seň</td>
<td>your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onuň</td>
<td>oň</td>
<td>his/her/its</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biziň</td>
<td>biziň</td>
<td>our</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siziň</td>
<td>siziň</td>
<td>your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>olaryň</td>
<td>olaň</td>
<td>their</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The genitive case is used to indicate possession, much like “my car,” “her dog,” or “the teacher’s desk.” However, in Turkmen, a suffix is also added to the possessed object.

vowel ending | consonant ending
--- | ---
-m | -ym/-im
kakam, ejem | maşynym, itim
-ň | -yň/-iň
kakaň, ejeň | maşynyň, itiň
-sy/-si | -y/-i
kakasy, ejesi | maşyny, iti
-myz/-miz | -ymyz/-imiz
kakamyz, ejemiz | maşynmyz, itimiz
-ňyz/-ňiz | -yňyz/-iňiz
kakaňyz, ejeňiz | maşynyňyz, itiňiz
-sy/-si | -y/-i
kakasy, ejesi | maşyny, iti

meň kakam  
(bi)my father

biziň ejemiz  
(our mother)

Vowel harmony determines whether a ‘y’ or ‘i’ is used in the suffixes. Because the genitive suffix alone can indicate ownership, the genitive pronoun is unnecessary and often omitted.

kakam  
(my father)

ejemiz  
(our mother)
The case can also be applied to objects; in these cases, the possessed object takes the third person suffix.

şäheriň hassahanasy  (the city’s hospital)
mugallymyň depderi  (the teacher’s notebook)

Note that the genitive case is also sometimes used in phrases that, in English, make use of the word “of.”

kompaniýaň prezidenti  (the president of the company)
bananň bahasy  (the price of bananas)

In writing, but not in speech, “-nyň/-niň” is used instead of “-ň” when the genitive case is added to objects ending with vowels.

Mähriň jorasy  (Mahri’s friend)
Çarynyň kakasy  (Chary’s father)

11) Match the genitive pronoun with the correct noun. (Eýelik düşümdäki sözleri çalyşmalar bilen dogry birleşdiriň.)

- meň ruçkaňyz  (pen)
- seň maşyny  (car)
- oň depderim  (notebook)
- biziň kitaplyrmyz  (books)
- siziň işiň  (work)
- olaň öyi  (home)

12) Add the genitive case “-yň/-iň/-iň” to the possessor and the third person genitive suffix “-sy/-si/-y/-i” to the possessed object, taking vowel harmony into account for both. (Berlen atlara eýelik düşümiň “-yň/-iň/-iň” goşulmalaryny we olaryň aýyklayan sözlerine üçünji ýönkemäniň “-sy/-si/-y/-i” goşulmalaryny goşuň.)

Ex: Jereniň maşyny  (Jeren’s car)
1. Kerim depder  (Kerim’s notebook)
2. Annageldi ruçka  (Annageldi’s pen)
3. Mahym iş  (Mahym’s work)
4. Mähri eje  (Mahri’s mother)
5. Bayram kaka  (Bayram’s father)
6. Sähra kitaplar  (Sahra’s books)
13) Translate, putting the plural suffix “-lar/-ler” before the appropriate genitive suffix.
(Terjime edin. Köplük “-lar/-ler” goşulmasyny eýelik düşümini goşulmasynyň önünden goýuň.)

Ex: meň depderlerim (my notebooks)
1. seň ______________________________ (your cars)
2. oň ______________________________ (her pens)
3. biziň ______________________________ (our books)
4. siziň ______________________________ (your teachers)
5. olaň ______________________________ (their doctors)
6. Parahatçylyk Korpusynyň __________________________ (Volunteers of Peace Corps)

Sound assimilation

When letters occur in certain combinations, their sounds change. Although sound assimilation occurs in English as well (e.g. pronouncing the ‘v’ in “have to” as an ‘f’), we do not change the spelling of words. In Turkmen however, when certain letter combinations occur, the spelling of a word is changed to reflect its pronunciation more accurately.

When a suffix that begins with a vowel (such as the genitive case) is added to a word stem that ends with “k/p/t/ç,” that letter must be changed as follows:

K → G      P → B      T → D      Ç → J

Some examples:

erik → erigim (apricot → my apricot)
kitap → kitabymyz (book → our book)
at → ady (name → her name)
agaç → agajy (tree → his tree)

This rule does not apply if the final vowel of the word in question is short, or if the word ends with two consonants.

it (dog)
itim (my dog)
wagt (time)
wagtyňyz (your time)

It also does not apply to most words inherited from Russian, such as “konsert” and “pasport.” However, they are sometimes pronounced using the sound assimilation rule, though they may not be spelled as such.
14) Add the appropriate genitive case suffixes to the nouns given in parentheses. Remember sound assimilation and vowel harmony! (Еýелик düşümiň goşulmasyny dogry ulanyň. Çekimsizleriň sazlaşgyny we dymyk çekimlileriň açyklaşmagyny yatda saklaň!)

Ex: Meň mekdebiýim (mekdebn) (my school)
1. On ruçka (ruçkan) (her pen)
2. Bizini (jaýan) (our house)
3. Siziň oba (obañ) (your village)
4. Olañ jora (joran) (their female friend)
5. Meñ depder (depder) (my notebook)
6. Kerimiň sagat (sagat) (Kerim’s watch)
7. Jemalyň maşyn (maşyn) (Jemal’s car)
8. Seň kitap (kitap) (your book)
9. Okuwçyň dost (dost) (the student’s friend)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The “-my/-mi” suffix is only used when asking yes/no questions. When forming questions with question words (who, what, when, where, why, which, how, how many), it is omitted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seň adyň Myratmi?</th>
<th>Adyň Myrat? (Is your name Myrat?)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seň adyň nâmë?</td>
<td>Adyň nâmë? (What is your name?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seň adyň nâmëmi?</td>
<td>Adyň nâmëmi? (What is your name?)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15) Complete the questions by adding genitive suffixes. (Еýelik düşümiň goşulmasyny ulanyp sorag düzüň.)

Ex: Meň adym ______________________ nâmë ? (What is my name?)
1. Seň ad________________________ nâmë ? (What is your name?)
2. On ____________________________ nâmë ? (What is her name?)
3. Bizini __________________________? (What are our names?)
4. Siziň __________________________? (What are your names?)
5. ________________________________? (What are their names?)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dialogue 5: Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maral: Sen nacë ýasynda? How old are you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jon: Men ýigrimi alty ýasynda. Sen nacë ýasynda? I’m 26 years old. How old are you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maral: Men otuz bir ýasynda. I’m 31 years old.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Numbers 0-10

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nol</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bir</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iki</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>üç</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dört</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baş</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alty</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýedi</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sekiz</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dokuz</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

16) Match the numbers. (Sanlary birleşdiriň.)

1. dokuz
2. on
3. bir
4. iki
5. ýedi
6. dört
7. sekiz
8. baş
9. üç
10. alty

17) Answer the questions according to the example. (Soraglara nusgadaky ýaly jogap beriň.)

Ex: Bášmi? (5) Hawa, baş.
    Dörtmi? (6) Ýok, dört däl. Alty.
1. Üçmi? (3) __________________________
2. Altymy? (9) __________________________
3. Birmi? (4) __________________________
4. Nolmy? (1) __________________________
5. Sekizmi? (8) __________________________
6. Ikimi? (2) __________________________
7. Ýedimi? (0) __________________________
8. Dokuzmy? (7) __________________________
Unit 1: Alphabet, Greetings

Numbers 11-999

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cardinals</th>
<th>Numerals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>on bir</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on iki</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on üç</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýigrimi</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýigrimi bir</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýigrimi iki</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>…</td>
<td>…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otuz</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kyrk</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elli</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>altmyş</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýetmiş</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>segsen</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>togsan</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(bir) ýüz</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bir ýüz on sekiz</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>üç ýüz altmyş dört</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18) Count these objects using cardinal numerals. (Suratlardaky şekilleriň mukdaryny kesgitläň.)

1. 📞 📞 📞 📞 📞 📞 📞 📞 📞 📞
   Näçe telefon? ________________ telefon. (How many telephones?)

2. ⚡ ⚡ ⚡ ⚡ ⚡ ⚡ ⚡ ⚡ ⚡ ⚡
   Näçe disk? ________________ disk. (How many diskettes?)

3. 🖥 🖥 🖥 🖥 🖥 🖥 🖥 🖥 🖥 🖥
   Näçe kompýuter? ________________ kompýuter. (How many computers?)

4. 📸 📸 📸 📸 📸 📸 📸 📸 📸 📸
   Näçe fotoapparat? ________________ fotoapparat. (How many cameras?)
19) Write out the numbers. (Sanlary sifler bilen ýazyň.)

Ex: togsan bir  91
1. ýigrimi üç  
2. elli dört  
3. on sekiz  
4. ýetmiş alty  
5. altmyş dokuz  
6. kyrk baş  
7. otuz ýedi  
8. segsen iki  

20) Write out the sums in words. (Amallary sözler bilen ýazyň.)

Ex: 2 + 3 = 5  Iki goşmak üç deňdir baş.
5 – 3 = 2  Baş aýyrmak üç deňdir iki.
1. 6 + 5 = 11  
2. 15 – 7 = 8  
3. 9 + 6 = 15  
4. 30 – 12 = 18  
5. 41 + 15 = 56  
6. 60 – 10 = 50  
7. 80 – 46 = 34  
8. 93 – 22 = 71  
9. 92 + 8 = 100  
10. 79 – 37 = 42  

21) Write out the numbers using words. (Sanlary söz bilen ýazyň.)

Ex: 872  Sekiz ýüz ýetmiş iki.
1. 469  
2. 153  
3. 284  
4. 557  
5. 317  
6. 909  
7. 628  
8. 413  
22) Complete the questions, using the appropriate genitive suffix. (At ýönkeme goşulmalaryny dogry ulanyp, soraglary düzüň.)

Ex: Men näçe ýaşym________da? (How old am I?)
1. Sen näçe ýaş________da? (How old are you?)
2. Ol näçe ýaş________nda?* (How old is he?)
3. Biz näçe ýaş________da? (How old are we?)
4. Siz näçe ýaş________da? (How old are you?)
5. Olar näçe ýaş________nda?* (How old are they?)

* The extra ‘n’ is explained in the next unit, when you will learn the locative case.

23) Ask five of your friends their names and how old they are. Record in the table below. (Bäş adamyň adyny, ýaşyny sora we öýjükleri doldur.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ady näme?</th>
<th>Näçe ýaşynda?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baýramowa Merjen</td>
<td>Ol altmyş dört ýaşynda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dialogue 6: Origins

Maral: Jon, sen nireden? Jon, where are you from?
Jon: Men Amerikadan. Sen nireden? I am from America. Where are you from?
Maral: Men Türkmenistandan. I am from Turkmenistan.

24) Answer the questions, adding “-dan/-den” to indicate origin, as in the example. (Ýaýyň içindäki sözlere “-dan/-den” goşulmalary goşup, nusgadaky ýaly ýerine ýetiriň.)

Ex: Sen Aşgabatdanmy? (Gökdepe) Ýok, men Aşgabatdan däl. Men Gökdepeden. (No, I’m not from Ashgabat. I’m from Gokdepe.)

1. Sen Gökdepedenmi? (Amerika) ________________________________
   ________________________________
   (No, I’m not from Gokdepe. I’m from America.)
2. Ol Amerikadanmy? (Mary)  

(No, she’s not from America. She’s from Mary.)

3. Ol Marydanmy? (Angliýa)  

(No, he’s not from Mary. He’s from Britain.)

4. Siz Angliýadanmy? (Hytaý)  

(No, We’re not from Britain. We’re from China.)

5. Olar Kaliforniýadanmy? (Änew)  

(No, they’re not from California. They’re from Anew.)

Dialogue 7: Misunderstanding

Myrat: Sen türkmençe gepleýäňmi? Do you speak Turkmen?
Jon: Men azajyk bilýän. Sen ïnìlsîce gepleýäňmi? I know a little. Do you speak English?
Myrat: Ýok, bagyşla. Sen näçenji ýyl? No, sorry. What year were you born in?
Myrat: Sen näçinji ýyl? Näçe ýaşyňda? What year were you born in? How old are you?

25) Fill in the blanks, using the words in the box. (Berlen sözlerden peýdalanyyp boş ýerleri dolduryň.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mugallym</th>
<th>bolýa</th>
<th>nähili</th>
<th>ýaşymda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seň</td>
<td>näçe</td>
<td>öýlenmedik</td>
<td>nireden</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A – Salam!
B – Salam!
A – __________________________?
B – Örän gowy! Seň adyň name?
26) Match the questions and answers. (Soraglary jogaplary bilen birleşdiriň.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sen nireden?</td>
<td>Gül ýaly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen näçe ýaşynda?</td>
<td>Ýok. Men durmuşa çykamadyk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adyň name?</td>
<td>Men 25 ýaşymda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Durmuşa çykamny?</td>
<td>Meň adym Aman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen öýlenenmi?</td>
<td>Men Türkmenistandan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

27) Write the questions for the following answers. (Berlen jogaplara sorag düzüň.)

**Ex:** Sen näçe ýaşynda? ___________________________ Men 25 ýaşymda.

1. ___________________________ Ol Amerikadan.
2. ___________________________ Erbet däl.
3. ___________________________ Biz durmuşa çykamadyk.
4. ___________________________ Ýok, men lukman däl. Men türkmen dili mugallymy.
28) **Tell about yourself. (Nusga seredip özünüz barada gürrüň beriň.)**


29) **Make up a dialogue using the picture. (Surat boýunça gepleşik düzüň.)**

A: 
B: 
A: 
B: 
A: 
B: 
A: 
B: 
A: 
B: 
A: 
B: 
A: 
B: 
A: 
B: 
A: 
B: 
A: 
B: 
A: 
B: 
A: 
B: 
A: 
B: 
A: 
B:
### Vocabulary (Täze sözler)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>İşlikler</th>
<th>Verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aýyrmak</td>
<td>to remove (to subtract)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goñmak</td>
<td>to add</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sýpatlar</th>
<th>Adjectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>amerikan</td>
<td>American</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>durmuşa çykan</td>
<td>married (female)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>durmuşa çykmadık</td>
<td>unmarried (female)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>öýlenen</td>
<td>married (male)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>öýlenmedik</td>
<td>unmarried (male)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>türkmen</td>
<td>Turkmen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yaş</td>
<td>young</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Atlar</th>
<th>Nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>at</td>
<td>name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baha</td>
<td>price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>banan</td>
<td>banana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depder</td>
<td>notebook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disk</td>
<td>disk / cd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>familiýa</td>
<td>last name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fotoapparat</td>
<td>camera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iş</td>
<td>work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jaý</td>
<td>house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kitap</td>
<td>book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kompýyuter</td>
<td>computer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>köke</td>
<td>cookie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maşyn</td>
<td>car</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mekdep</td>
<td>school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>millet</td>
<td>ethnicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oba</td>
<td>village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>öý</td>
<td>home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ruçka</td>
<td>pen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sagat</td>
<td>watch / clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>şäher</td>
<td>city</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stat</td>
<td>state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telefon</td>
<td>telephone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Çalışmalar</th>
<th>Pronouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>men</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sen</td>
<td>you (singular, informal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ol</td>
<td>he / she / it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biz</td>
<td>we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siz</td>
<td>you (plural, formal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>olar</td>
<td>they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adamlar</strong></td>
<td><strong>People</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adam</td>
<td>man / person / husband</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aýal</td>
<td>woman / wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>çaga</td>
<td>child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dost</td>
<td>friend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eje</td>
<td>mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gyz</td>
<td>girl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jora</td>
<td>female friend (only used by females)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaka</td>
<td>father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oglan</td>
<td>boy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Kärler</strong></th>
<th><strong>Professions</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>biznesmen</td>
<td>businessman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daýhan</td>
<td>farmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>direktor</td>
<td>director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esger</td>
<td>soldier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lukman</td>
<td>doctor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meýletinçi</td>
<td>volunteer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mugallym</td>
<td>teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okuwçy</td>
<td>student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>şepagat uýasy</td>
<td>nurse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Umumy</strong></th>
<th><strong>Miscellaneous</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bu / şu</td>
<td>this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>däl</td>
<td>not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýa-da / ýa</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kim</td>
<td>who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>näme</td>
<td>what</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nirede</td>
<td>where</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nireden</td>
<td>from where</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nähili</td>
<td>how / what kind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hawa</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýok</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mümkin</td>
<td>maybe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Salamlaşyk, tanyşlyk</strong></th>
<th><strong>Greetings, Getting Acquainted</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salam!</td>
<td>Hello!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gowumy? → Gowy!</td>
<td>Are you well? → I’m well!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yagsyymy? → Yagsy!</td>
<td>Are you well? → I’m well!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oňatmy? → Oňat!</td>
<td>Are you well? → I’m well!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essalawmaleýkim. → Waleýkimessalam.</td>
<td>Peace be upon you. → And upon you, peace. (formal greeting)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Ýagdaýlaryňyz) Nähili? / Gowumy taplaň?</td>
<td>How are things?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gül ýaly!</td>
<td>Great! (literally, like a flower; informal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaty gowy! / Öran gowy! / Yaman gowy!</td>
<td>Very good!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Düşünüşmek

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Düşündiňmi?</th>
<th>Did you understand?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Düşündim.</td>
<td>I understood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Düşünmedim.</td>
<td>I didn’t understand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogrymy?</td>
<td>Is that correct?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogry!</td>
<td>Correct! / I agree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yalhyş.</td>
<td>Wrong.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Expressing Understanding

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sag boluň. / Sag bol.</th>
<th>Goodbye.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kärin nümär?</td>
<td>What is your occupation?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Phrases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Men türkmençe geplämok.</th>
<th>I don't speak Turkmen.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gaýtalaň.</td>
<td>Please repeat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Türkmençe nümär?</td>
<td>What is it in Turkmen?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bagyślaň.</td>
<td>Excuse me. / Sorry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolýar. / Bor.</td>
<td>Okay. / All right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sag boluň. / Sag bol.</td>
<td>Thank you. Thanks. (literally, be healthy.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taňryýalkasyn. → Bileýalkasyn.</td>
<td>Thank you. (literally, God bless you.) → You’re welcome. (literally, let us be blessed.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unit 2: Family, Home

Family (Maşgala)   Home (Öý)

Competencies:
- Making polite requests
- Describing your family
- Inquiring about host family members
- Saying goodbye

Grammar:
- Possessions: “bar/ýok”
- Rounded and open vowels
- Imperatives: singular, plural, polite
- Infinitives
- Simple present tense
- Basic sentence order
- Locative case
- Ordinal numbers
Dialogue 1: Family

Maral: Salam, Jon. Bu meň ejemiň kärdeşi Jeren.
Jon: Şalam, Maral. Salam, Jeren. Yagdaýlaryňyz nähili?
Jeren: Gowý. Siz amerikanmy?
Jon: Hawa, men Amerikadan. Yes, I’m from America.
Jeren: Şeýlemi? Siziň mașgalaňyz barmy?
Jon: Hawa, meň mașgalam bar. Meň kakaň, ejem bar. Yes, I have a family. I have a father and mother.
Jeren: Doganyňyz barmy?
Jon: Iki gyz doganym, we bir oglan jigim bar. I have two older sisters and one younger brother.
Jeren: Oglan doganyňyz barmy?
Jon: Yok, meň oglan doganym yok. No, I don’t have an older brother.
Jeren: Siziň ene-ataňyz näçe ýasynda?
Jon: Meň kakaň elli dört, ejem elli baş ýasynda. My father is 54 and my mother is 55.
Jeren: Tüweleme!* 

* “Tüweleme!” is a common Turkmen expression which is generally used to express admiration for something. It can roughly be translated as “Great!” or “Good for you!” In literal terms, it is spoken to protect the recipient from the evil eye. For instance, Turkmens will often say this if they hear something good from a friend and they are worried that others might become jealous of their friend because of it.

Polite second person forms

When speaking to new acquaintences or elders, “siz” is used instead of “sen.” It is also used when speaking to more than one person.

1) Write the polite forms of the questions, using “siz” instead of “sen.” (“Sen” çalyşmasynyň dereğine “siz” çalyşmasyny ulanyp mylakatly sorag sözlemlerini ýazyň.)

Ex: Yagdaýlaryňyz nähili? (How are things?)
1. ________________ (Where are you from?)
2. ________________ (Are you a teacher?)
3. ________________ (What is your name?)
4. ________________ (How old are you?)

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
Indicating possessions

In Turkmen, there is no equivalent of the English verb “to have.” Instead, they use a unique structure that employs the genitive case and suffixes, and the word, “bar,” which can be translated roughly as “exists.”

Meň kakaň bar. (I have a father.)
Seň kakaň bar. (You have a father.)
Oň kakaşy bar. (She has a father.)
Biziň kakaşyz bar. (We have a father.)
Siziň kakaşyz bar. (You have a father.)
Olaň kakaşyz bar. (They have a father.)

Because the genitive suffix itself can determine ownership, the genitive case pronoun is often omitted:

Kakaň bar. (I have a father.)
Kakaň bar. (You have a father.)

To express the negative, use “ýok” in place of bar.

Kakaşy ýok. (She doesn’t have a father.)
Kakaşyz ýok. (We don’t have a father.)

Note that for the negative construction, “ýok” replaces “bar.” You do not need to say both.

Ejem ýok. (I don’t have a mother.)
Ejem bar ýok.

2) Complete the sentences, adding the appropriate genitive suffix. (Degişli ýönkeme goşulmalaryny goşup ýerine ýetiriň.)

Ex: Meň wagtym ________ ýok. (I don’t have time.)
1. Seň wagt ________ ýok. (You don’t have time.)
2. Oň wagt ________ ýok. (She doesn’t have time.)
3. Biziň wagt ________ ýok. (We don’t have time.)
4. Siziň wagt ________ ýok. (You don’t have time.)
5. Olaň wagt ________ ýok. (They don’t have time.)
3) Complete the sentences, adding genitive suffixes where appropriate. (Degişli yönkeme goşulmalaryny goşup gönükńäni ýerine ýetirii.)

Ex: Meň dört çagam bar.

(I have four children.)

1. Meň üç jigi bar.

(I have three younger siblings.)


(I have one aunt. Her name is Gulshirin.)

3. Oň bir ogl we iki gyz bar.

(He has one son and two daughters.)

4. Biziň ata bar, emma ene ýyk.

(We have a (paternal) grandfather, but we don’t have a (paternal) grandmother.)

5. Olaň bir gyz dogan bar. Oň ad Maýsa.

(They have one older sister. Her name is Maysa.)


(Maysa has two children. Their names are Aygul and Lale.)


(I have one older brother. His name is Owez.)

8. Öweziň aýal bar, ýöne oň çaga ýyk.

(Owez has a wife but he has no children.)

4) Answer the questions in the negative. (Soraglara ýokluk görünüşinde jogap berii.)

Ex: Seň erkek doganyň barmy? Ýyk, meň erkek doganym ýyk.

(Do you have an older brother? No, I don’t have an older brother.)

1. Oň daýzasy barmy?

(Does she have an aunt? No, she doesn’t have an aunt.)

2. Seň ogluň barmy?

(Do you have a son? No, I don’t have son.)

3. Arslanyň gyz doganyň barmy?

(Does Arslan have an older sister? No, he doesn’t have an older sister.)

4. Olaň ene-atasynyň barmy?

(Do they have parents? No, they don’t have parents.)

5. Siziň jigiňiz barmy?

(Do you have a younger sibling? No, we don’t have a younger sibling.)
Specifying quantities

In Turkmen, whenever a quantity is used with a noun, the plural “-lar/-ler” suffix is not used. This includes use of the question word “näçe,” and adjectives describing general quantities, like “köp.”

Meň üç dostum bar. (I have three friends.)
Olaň ikî cagasy bar. (They have two children.)
Siziň näçe doganyňyzlar? (How many siblings do you have?)

5) Answer the questions, giving specific numbers for the nouns given. (Ýaýy içindäki sanlary ulanyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Seň doganyň barmy? (8) Hawa, meň sekiz doganym bar.
1. Oň çagalary barmy? (7)
2. Siziň daýyňyz barmy? (3)
3. Olaň gyzy barmy? (4)
4. Hassahanaň lukmany barmy? (23)
5. Mekdebiň mugallymy barmy? (49)

6) Translate the sentences. (Sözlemleri terjime ediň.)

Ex: Seň üç gyzyň bar. (You have three daughters.)
1. __________________________ (You (pl.) have a father.)
2. __________________________ (I have a mother.)
3. __________________________ (She has an older brother.)
4. __________________________ (We have four sons.)
5. __________________________ (Do they have a younger sister?)
6. __________________________ (Does he have two friends?)
7. __________________________ (She doesn’t have a mother.)
8. __________________________ (They don’t have friends.)
9. __________________________ (We don’t have a younger sister.)
10. __________________________ (I don’t have an older brother.)
Using multiple genitive cases

When adding a genitive suffix and the genitive case to a word, the suffix is added, followed by the case ending.

meň kakaň dosty  (my father’s friend)
biziň ejemiziň jorasy  (our mother’s female friend)

However, when the informal second person suffix is combined with the genitive case, the case itself is dropped in speech.

seň kakaň dosty  (your father’s friend)
seň kakaň dosty

doganyň aýaly  (your older sibling’s wife)
doganyň aýaly

If using a third person suffix, the case ending “-nyň/-niň” is used instead of “-ň.” This is similar to the written form, but occurs in speech as well.

olaň gyzynyň maşyny  (their daughter’s car)
Jereniň jorasyynyň jigisi  (Jeren’s friend’s younger sibling)

7) Practice using multiple genitive cases. (Eýelik düşümiň goşulmasyna üns berip, terjime ediň.)

Ex: gyz jigisiňiň jorasy  (her younger sister’s friend)

1. _____________________________ (my older brother’s father)
2. _____________________________ (their friend’s father)
3. _____________________________ (your (sing.) mother’s younger sister)
4. _____________________________ (his friend’s younger brother)
5. _____________________________ (your (pl.) friends’ daughter)
6. _____________________________ (your (sing) younger sister’s friend)
7. _____________________________ (my mother’s father’s older brother)
8. _____________________________ (my older brother’s friends’ father)

8) Translate into English. (İňlis diline terjime ediň.)

Ex: Meň adym Oraz. Meň maşgalam bar. My name is Oraz. I have a family.

1. Men kyrk iki ýaşymda.  _____________________________
2. Meň aýalym bar. Oň ady Bahar.  _____________________________
3. Biziň bir oglumyz we bir gyzymyz bar.  _____________________________

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
4. Olaň ady Şamyrat we Gülşat. 

5. Şamyrat ýigrimi ýaşynda, ol öylenen.

6. Gülşat on baş ýaşynda, ol durmuşa çykmadyk.

7. Şamyradyň cagasy yok. Ol mugallym.

8. Gülşat okuwçy.


9) Answer the questions regarding the above text. (Ýokardaky tekst boýunça soraglara jogap beriň.)

1. Oraz näçe ýaşynda? 

2. Oň aýalynyň ady näme? 

3. Olaň näçe çagasy bar? 

4. Oň çagalaryň atlary näme? 

5. Şamyrat näçe ýaşynda? 

6. Oraýyn gyzy mugallymmy? 

10) Make sentences using the table. (Tablisadan peýdalanyп, sözlem düzüň.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relation</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kakam</td>
<td>Geldimyrat</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>sürüji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ejem</td>
<td>Dursun</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>öý hojalykçy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doganym</td>
<td>Durdymyrat</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>müdir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gelnejem</td>
<td>Maýsa</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>lukman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>olaň: ogly – Maksat</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ogly – Myrat</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>men</td>
<td>Aýnagözel</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>talyp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jigim</td>
<td>Orazmyrat</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>esger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jigim</td>
<td>Maýagözel</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>okuwçy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ex: Geldimyrat Dursunyň adamsy. Ol sürüji. Oň dört çagasy bar. Olaň ady…

1. Dursun 

2. Durdymyrat 

3. Maýsa 

4. Maksat we Myrat
11) Write about your own family. (Maşgalaň hakynda ýazmaça gůrrũň düzũň.)


---

Dialogue 2: Drinking Tea

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jon:</td>
<td>Ýagşy! Oturyň.</td>
<td>I’m well! Please sit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jon:</td>
<td>Sag bol.</td>
<td>Thanks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jon:</td>
<td>Çay içiň.</td>
<td>Drink some tea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nazar:</td>
<td>Ýok, sag bol. Suw barmy?</td>
<td>No thanks. Do you have water?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Jon gidýä we gelýä…**

| Jon: | Ine. Iç! | Here you are. Drink! |
| Nazar: | Sag boluň. | Thank you. |

**Bir salymdan soň…**

| Jeren: | Wii! Biz gitmeli. | Oops! We must go. |
| Jon: | Gitmaň! Oturyň! Iýiň! Çay içsene! | Don’t go! Sit! Eat! Please drink tea! |
| Jeren: | Bagýşlaň, wagtyymyz ýok. Taňryýalkasyn. | Forgive us, we have no time. Thank you. |
Rounded and unrounded vowels

In addition to being divided into front and back, Turkmen vowels can also be divided into rounded and open vowels.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>rounded vowels</th>
<th>o, ö, u, ü</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>unrounded vowels</td>
<td>a, e, ä, i, y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rounded vowels are pronounced using the lips. Open, or unrounded, vowels are pronounced further back in the mouth. If a word has a rounded vowel in the first syllable, its second syllable (and therefore any ending you affix to a one syllable word) usually also contains a rounded vowel.

The spelling and pronunciation of cases and suffixes thus changes because of this. When the last vowel of a one-syllable word is an ‘о’ or ‘у’, then suffixes use a ‘у’ instead of the normal ‘ы’; one-syllable words with ‘о’ or ‘ü’ use suffixes with ‘й’ instead of the usual ‘и’.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>topuň</th>
<th>(the ball’s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>otuň</td>
<td>(the fire’s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unuň</td>
<td>(the flour’s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>güllüň</td>
<td>(the flower’s)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are some words whose spellings do not follow the rounded vowel rule: üçin, owadan, olar, çörek. However, in speech, they are pronounced in a way that follows the rule: “ücün”, “owodon”, “olor”, “çörök”. Similarly, a rounded vowel is never spelled as such in the third syllable of a word, although it may be pronounced as though it did.

12) Add the genetive case “-yň/-iň/-ũ/-uň/-ũň” to the words given, watching for rounded vowels. (Berlen sözlerе ğelik düşümiň “-yň/-iň/-ũ/-uň/-ũň” goşulmasyny goşuň, dodak çekimlilere üns beriň.)

Ex: (suw) suwuň (water’s)
1. (gapy) ________________________ (door’s)
2. (dost) ________________________ (friend’s)
3. (öý) ________________________ (home’s)
4. (erkek) ________________________ (boy’s)
5. (stol) ________________________ (table’s)
6. (oba) ________________________ (village’s)

Verb Infinitives

The infinitive form for verbs is constructed by adding “-mak/-mek” to the verb stem, according to vowel harmony.
13) Form infinitives, adding “-mak/-mek” to the verb stems according to vowel harmony. (Çekimlileriň sazlasyny boýunça “-mak/-mek” goşulmasyny ulanyp, işligiň nâmälim formasyny ýasaň.)

Ex: okamak (to read)
1. aç (to open)
2. diňle (to listen)
3. geple (to speak)
4. ýap (to close)
5. ýuwun (to wash up)
6. gaýtala (to repeat)
7. ber (to give)
8. gel (to come)
9. işle (to work)
10. otur (to sit)
11. dynç al (to rest)

Singular imperatives

Simple commands, used when speaking informally to one person, are made by simply uttering the verb stem. To negate, add “-ma/-me” after the verb stem according to vowel harmony.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oka!</th>
<th>(Read!)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Okama!</td>
<td>(Don’t read!)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14) Give singular imperative commands for the following verbs. (Berlen işlikleri ikinji ýöňkemäniň buýruk görnüşiňde ulanyň.)

Ex: (okamak) Oka! (Read!)
1. (turmak) __________________________ (Stand up!)
2. (diňlemek) __________________________ (Listen!)
3. (ýuwunmak) __________________________ (Wash up!)
4. (bermek) __________________________ (Give!)
5. (gelmek) __________________________ (Come!)
6. (işlemekek) _________________________ (Work!)
7. (gaýtalamak) _________________________ (Repeat!)
15) Give negative singular imperatives for the following verbs. (Berlen işlikleri işligiň buýruk görünüşiň ýoklugynda ýazyň.)

Ex: (okamak)  Okama! (Don’t read!)
1. (dynç almak)  ____________________________ (Don’t rest!)
2. (almak)  ____________________________ (Don’t take!)
3. (ýatmak)  ____________________________ (Don’t sleep!)
4. (ýuwunmak)  ____________________________ (Don’t wash up!)
5. (kömekleşmek)  ____________________________ (Don’t help!)
6. (turmak)  ____________________________ (Don’t stand!)
7. (diňlemek)  Saz ____________________________ (Don’t listen to the music!)

Singular polite imperatives
For a more polite command, add “-sana/-sene” after the verb stem. For negative polite commands, add “-ma/-me” after the verb stem, followed by “-sana/-sene.”

Okasana! (Please read!)
Okamasana! (Please don’t read!)

16) Give singular polite imperatives for the following verbs. (Berlen işlikleri işligiň haýyş görünüşinde ýazyň.)

Ex: (okatmak)  Okatsana! (Please teach!)
(gitmek)  Gitmesene! (Please don’t go!)
1. (bermek)  ____________________________ (Please give!)
2. (ýazmak)  ____________________________ (Please write!)
3. (diňlemek)  ____________________________ (Please listen!)
4. (kömekleşmek)  ____________________________ (Please help!)
5. (turmak)  ____________________________ (Please don’t stand!)
6. (ýapmak)  Gapyny ____________________________ (Please don’t close the door!)
7. (içmek)  Kola ____________________________ (Please don’t drink Coke!)
Plural imperatives

Plural imperatives, used when speaking to an elder, a new acquaintance, or to more than one person, are created by adding “-yň/iň/-ňň” after the verb stem, again depending on vowel harmony. For negative plural commands, add “-maň/-män” after the verb stem.

Okaň!  (Read!)
Okamaň!  (Don’t read!)

17) Turn the verbs into plural imperatives by adding “-yň/iň/-ňň” to the verb stem.
(Işlikleri buýruk görünüşiniň köplüginde üýtgediň.)

Ex: (turmak) Turuň! (Stand!)
1. (almak) ________________ (Take!)
2. (oturmak) ________________ (Sit!)
3. (kömekleşmek) ________________ (Help!)
4. (iýmek) ________________ (Eat!)
5. (ýatmak) ________________ (Sleep!)
6. (bermek) ________________ (Give!)
7. (ýazmak) ________________ (Write!)

18) Give the negative plural imperative commands by adding “-maň/-män” to the verb stem. (“-maň/-män” goşulmasyny goşup işlikleriň buýruk görünüşiniň köplük sanda ýoklugyny ýasa.)

Ex: (turmak) Turmaň! (Don’t stand!)
1. (almak) ________________ (Don’t take!)
2. (oturmak) ________________ (Don’t sit!)
3. (içmek) ________________ (Don’t drink!)
4. (ýazmak) ________________ (Don’t write!)
5. (ýatmak) ________________ (Don’t sleep!)
6. (gitmek) ________________ (Don’t go!)
7. (gelmek) ________________ (Don’t come!)

Using “bar” without a subject

In speech, “bar/ýok” is often used to ask questions about the presence or absence of an object or person, similar to “Is there…?” When posed as a question, however, the rough translation is sometimes “Do you have…?”
19) Respond to the commands, making questions using “bar.” (Komandalara “bar” sözi ulanyp soraglary düzüň.)

Ex: Ýuwun! Sabyn barmy? (Wash up! Is there soap?)
1. Oka! (Read! Do you have a book?)
2. Iý! (Eat! Is there food?)
3. Iç! (Drink! Do you have water?)
4. Okat! (Teach! Are there students?)
5. Ýaz! (Write! Do you have a pen?)
6. Git! (Go! Is the car here?)

Dialogue 3: Home

Maral: Eje, Jon öýümize myhmançylyga gelýä. (Mother, Jon is coming to guest at our home.)

Ejesi: Gaty gowy, ol şu gün gelýämi? (Very good, is he coming today?)

Maral: Hawa. (Yes.)

Soňra...

Jon: Salam, girmek mümkinmi? (Hi, may I come in?)

Ejesi: Hawa, giriň. (Yes, come in.)

Jon: Siziň öýüňiz ýaman owadan. Näçe otagyňyz bar? (Your home is very beautiful. How many rooms do you have?)

Maral: Biziň baş otagymyz bar. Ýöne gaz jaý, hajathana, hammam howluda. (We have 5 rooms. But the kitchen, toilet, and bathroom are in the yard.)

Jon: Tüweleme, howluňyzda köp güller bar. (Great, there are many flowers in your yard.)

Maral: Sen Amerikada nähili jaýda ýaşáyaň? (What kind of house do you live in in America?)

Jon: Men on iki gaty* jaýyň sekizini gatynda ýaşáyaýan. Biziň öýümiz uly däl. Iki otagymyz bar: ýatylýan jaý we myhman jaý. (I live on the 8th floor of a 12-story apartment building. Our home is not big. We have 2 rooms: a bedroom and living room.)

Maral: Seň otagyňda nämeler bar? (What things do you have in your room?)

Jon: Meň otagymda diwan we kürsi, kitap tekjesi, stol, iki oturgyç we ýerde haly bar. (In my room there is a sofa and arm chair, bookshelf, a table, 2 chairs and a carpet on the floor.)

* In some regional dialects, “gat” means room, not story. Also, the Russian word, “etaţ” is often used instead.
Asking for permission

A polite, formal way to ask for permission to do something is constructed using “mümkin” and verbs in infinitive form. Literally, it means “Is it possible to…?” but it can also be translated to “May I…?”

20) Complete the dialogues by asking for permission, using “mümkinmi.” (Hereketi etmek üçin rugsat soraň.)

Ex: İçmek mümkin mi? ___________________________ İçin! (May I drink? Drink!)

1. ___________________________ Oturyň! (May I sit? Sit!)
2. ___________________________ Iţiň! (May I eat? Eat!)
3. ___________________________ Alyň! (May I take? Take!)
4. ___________________________ İçin! (May I drink? Drink!)
5. ___________________________ Kömekleşiň! (May I help? Help!)
6. ___________________________ Gaýtalaň! (May I repeat? Repeat!)
7. ___________________________ Geliň! (May I come? Come!)
8. ___________________________ Okadyň! (May I teach? Teach!)
## Simple present tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>written form</th>
<th>spoken form</th>
<th>to write/to eat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>yazyaryn/iyyarin</td>
<td>yazyan/iyyan</td>
<td>I write/eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I am writing/eating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen</td>
<td>yazyarsy/iyyarsiň</td>
<td>yazyan/iyyan</td>
<td>You write/eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>You are writing/eating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ol</td>
<td>yazyar/iyyar</td>
<td>yazyas/iyyas</td>
<td>He writes/eats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>He is writing/eating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biz</td>
<td>yazyarys/iyyaris</td>
<td>yazyas/iyyas</td>
<td>We write/eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>We are writing/eating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz</td>
<td>yazyarsyňyz/iyyarsiňiz</td>
<td>yazyan/iyyan</td>
<td>You write/eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>You are writing/eating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olar</td>
<td>yazyarlar/iyyäler</td>
<td>yazyalar/iyyäler</td>
<td>They write/eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>They are writing/eating</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above tense is equivalent to the English present simple tense: I eat, he plays, she reads, etc. However, it is also sometimes used in situations where English speakers would use the present continuous: we are cooking, they are eating, etc. As such, it can sometimes be used to talk about the future, in the same way the “present” continuous is sometimes employed (e.g. “I’m working tomorrow.”). However, unlike the English simple present, it is sometimes also used to speak about events in the recent past.

Note that the longer form shown above is used almost exclusively in writing, while an abbreviated form is used in common speech. Because the focus of this book is spoken Turkmen, the simple present tense will be written in its shortened, spoken form. Other grammatical points will similarly be written in their spoken forms throughout this book, except in the short reading texts you will find in later units.

### 21) Match the pronoun to the correct form of “almak” (to take) and “bermek” (to give).

(At çalyşmalary “almak” we “bermek” işlikleri bilen dogry birleşdiriň.)

<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>alýañ</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>berýañiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen</td>
<td>alýan</td>
<td>Sen</td>
<td>berýäs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ol</td>
<td>alýas</td>
<td>Ol</td>
<td>berýän</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biz</td>
<td>alýa</td>
<td>Biz</td>
<td>berýäler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz</td>
<td>alýalar</td>
<td>Siz</td>
<td>berýä</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olar</td>
<td>alýañyz</td>
<td>Olar</td>
<td>berýañ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sentence order

Turkmen sentences are ordered differently from English: Subject + Direct Object + Verb. Because the subject is implied by the conjugated verb, pronouns are often omitted.

Men palow iýyän. -or- Palow iýyän.  
(I eat palow.)
22) **Complete the sentences, using the given verb.** (Berlen sözleri ulanyp gönükmäni ýerine ýetiriň.)

**Ex:** Men okaýan. (okamak) *(I read.)*

1. Sen ___________________ (ýazmak) *(You write.)*
2. Ol ___________________ (gaýtalamak) *(He repeats.)*
3. Biz ___________________ (ýatmak) *(We sleep.)*
4. Siz ___________________ (diňlemek) *(You listen.)*
5. Olar ___________________ (içmek) *(They drink.)*
6. Çagalar ___________________ (oturmak) *(The children sit.)*
7. Jeren palow ___________________ (iýmek) *(Jeren eats palow.)*
8. Myrat çal ___________________ (içmek) *(Myrat drinks camel’s milk.)*
9. Mugallym iňlisçe ___________________ (okatmak) *(The teacher teaches English.)*

23) **Translate into English.** (Iňlis diline terjime ediň.)

**Ex:** Okaýan. *(I read.)*

1. Ýazýaň. ___________________ *(You are writing.)*
2. Iýýäs. ___________________ *(He is helping.)*
3. Ýatýa. ___________________ *(You (pl.) are sitting.)*
4. Iýýäler. ___________________ *(We are repeating.)*
5. Alýaňyz. ___________________ *(She is eating palow.)*
6. Berýän. ___________________ *(They are drinking tea.)*

24) **Translate into Turkmen, omitting pronouns.** (Türkmen diline çalyşmalary ulanan terjime ediň.)

**Ex:** Okaýan. *(I am reading.)*

1. ___________________ *(You are writing.)*
2. ___________________ *(He is helping.)*
3. ___________________ *(You (pl.) are sitting.)*
4. ___________________ *(We are repeating.)*
5. ___________________ *(She is eating palow.)*
6. ___________________ *(They are drinking tea.)*
The simple present negative can be used to speak about the present, but it is also sometimes employed to speak about events in the recent past. In these situations, it is similar to use of the present perfect in English, emphasizing that an action has not yet been completed, but it may soon be.

Ol gidenok. (He doesn’t go. -or- He hasn’t gone.)
Biz ɨyemzok. (We don’t eat. -or- We haven’t eaten.)

Just as with simple present in English, the above tense can also be used to speak about habits or things that you generally do not do.

Siz et ɨyeňzokmy? (You don’t eat meat?)
Men arak içemok. (I don’t drink vodka.)

Note that the final ‘o’ is not affected by vowel harmony.

### 25) Match the pronoun to the correct negative form of “ýaşamak” (to live) and “gelmek” (to come). (At çalyşmalary “ýaşamak” we “gelmek” işlikleri bilen dogry birleşdiriň.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ýaşanok</th>
<th>ýaşamok</th>
<th>ýaşamzok</th>
<th>ýaşanok</th>
<th>ýaşanoklar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>ýaşanok</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>gelemzok</td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>gelenoklar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen</td>
<td>ýaşamok</td>
<td>Sen</td>
<td>gelemok</td>
<td>Ol</td>
<td>gelenok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ol</td>
<td>ýaşamzok</td>
<td>Ol</td>
<td>gelenok</td>
<td>Biz</td>
<td>gelemok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biz</td>
<td>ýaşanok</td>
<td>Biz</td>
<td>gelenoklar</td>
<td>Siz</td>
<td>gelemok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz</td>
<td>ýaşanoklar</td>
<td>Siz</td>
<td>gelenok</td>
<td>Olar</td>
<td>geleşok</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 26) Complete the sentences, using the given verb in negative form. (Sözlemleri ýaýyň içindäki işlikleriň ýokluk görünüşinde dowam ediň.)

Ex: Men kitap okamok. (okamak) (I don’t read books.)

1. Sen __________________ (dynç almak) (You don’t rest.)
2. Ol telewizor __________________ (görmek) (He doesn’t watch tv.)
3. Ol __________________ (ýatmak) (She doesn’t sleep.)
4. Biz et __________________ (iýmek) (We don’t eat meat.)
5. Olar __________________ (gitmek) (They don’t go.)
6. Siz arak __________________ (içmek)  
   (Don’t you drink vodka?)

27) Complete the dialogues using the words given in parentheses, as in the example. 
(Ýaýyň içindäki işlikleri ulanyp, nusqa boýunça sözlemler düzüň.)
Ex: (ýazmak, okamak) Sen hat ýazýaňmy ____________?  
   Ýok, men hat ýazamok ______________. Men žurnal okaýan ______________.  
   (Are you writing a letter? No, I’m not writing a letter. I’m reading the newspaper.)
1. (okamak, ýazmak) Siz kitap __________________?  
   Ýok, biz kitap ______________. Biz kitap ______________.  
   (Are you reading a book? No, we’re not reading a book. We’re writing a book.)
2. (iýmek, içmek) Sen köke __________________?  
   Ýok, men köke ______________. Men çaý ______________.  
   (Are you eating a cookie? No, I’m not eating a cookie. I’m drinking tea.)
3. (açmak, ýapmak) Ol gapyny __________________?  
   Ýok, ol gapyny ______________. Ol gapyny ______________.  
   (Is he opening the door? No, he’s not opening the door. He’s closing the door.)
4. (görmek, diňlemek) Siz telewizor ________________?  
   Ýok, biz telewizor ______________. Biz saz ______________.  
   (Are you watching tv? No, we’re not watching tv. We’re listening to music.)
5. (iýmek, içmek) Olar palow __________________?  
   Ýok, olar palow _________________. Olar çaý _________________.  
   (Are they eating palow? No, they’re not eating palow. They’re drinking tea.)
### Locative case

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Men</th>
<th>mende</th>
<th>Aşgabat</th>
<th>Aşgabatda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in/at/on me</td>
<td></td>
<td>in Ashgabat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sen</th>
<th>sende</th>
<th>Gökdepe</th>
<th>Gökdepede</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in/at/on you</td>
<td></td>
<td>in Gökdepe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ol</th>
<th>onda</th>
<th>Çülü</th>
<th>Çülüde (rounded)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in/at/on him/her/it</td>
<td></td>
<td>in Chuli</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biz</th>
<th>bizde</th>
<th>jaý</th>
<th>jaýda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in/at/on us</td>
<td></td>
<td>room/building/house</td>
<td>in the room/building/house</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Siz</th>
<th>sızide</th>
<th>mekdep</th>
<th>mekdepde</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in/at/on you</td>
<td></td>
<td>school</td>
<td>at school</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Olar</th>
<th>olarda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in/at/on them</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above case can be used to describe location, similar to English prepositions like “in,” “at,” or “on.” Depending on vowel harmony, “-da” or “-de” is appended to the word.

When added to a word along with a third person genitive suffix, “-nda/-nda” is added instead.

- Ol obaşyndan işleýä. (He works in his village.)
- Olar şäherinde işleýä. (They work in their city.)

The associated question words are as follows:


#### 28) Complete the sentences, adding the locative case “-da/-de” to express being “in/at” the given place. (“-da/-de” goşulmalaryny dogry ulanyp, gönükmäni ýerine ýeteriň.)

**Ex:** Men Aşgabatda  ýaşaña. (Aşgabat) (I live in Ashgabat.)

1. Sen ___________________ ýaşañaň. (Mary) (You live in Mary.)
2. Ol ___________________ ýaşäňa. (Gökdepe) (She lives in Gökdepe.)
3. Biz ___________________ ýaşäňas. (Änew) (We live in Änew.)
4. Siz ___________________ ýaşäňaňyz. (Balkan) (You live in Balkan.)
5. Olar ___________________ ýaşäňalar. (Bekrewe) (They live in Bekrova.)

#### 29) Complete the sentences. (Sözlemleri dowam ediň.)

**Ex:** Men mekdepde işlämok.* (I don’t work at school.)

1. Sen hassahana ________________ (You don’t work at the hospital.)
2. Ol şäher ________________ (He doesn’t work in the city.)
3. Biz Lebap ________________ (We don’t work in Lebap.)
4. Siz bank ________________ (You don’t work at the bank.)
5. Olar oba______ ____________________________ (Don’t they work in the village?)

* In Turkmen, e + e and i + e are combined into ā.

Using “-lar/-ler” to indicate residence
The plural suffix “-lar/-ler” can be used with a person’s name to indicate that person’s home. It can also be used with relations or titles. Remember that normally, the plural suffix “-lar/-ler” precedes genitive suffixes. However, when it is used with genitive suffixes in this manner, it is placed after the genitive suffix instead of before.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Residence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maýsalar</td>
<td>(Maysa’s place)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dostlarym</td>
<td>(my friends)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dostumlar</td>
<td>(my friend’s place -or- my friends’ place)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

30) Answer the questions as in the example, using the plural suffix “-lar/-ler” to indicate someone’s residence. (Berlen sözlerden peýdalanyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Ejem nirede? (Jeren) Ol Jerenlerde.
(Where’s my mother? She’s at Jeren’s place.)

1. Kakam nirede? (Myrat) ____________________________
(Where’s my father? He’s at Myrat’s place.)

2. Jigim nirede? (Gözel) ____________________________
(Where’s my younger sibling? She’s at Gozel’s place.)

3. Doganym nirede? (Kakalyýew) ______________________
(Where’s my older sibling? He’s at the Kakaliyevs’ place.)

4. Bahar nirede? (doganym) __________________________
(Where’s Bahar? She’s at my older sibling’s place.)

5. Ogulgerek we Aýsoltan nirede? (daýza) ______________
(Where are Ogulgerek and Aysoltan? They’re at your aunts’ place.)

6. Merdan nirede? (dostum) __________________________
(Where’s Merdan? He’s at my friend’s place.)
31) Answer the questions. (Soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Haly nirede? Haly myhman jaýda. (Where is the carpet? The carpet is in the guest room.)

1. Diwan, lampa, telewizor we surat nirede? (myhman jaý)

   (Where are the couch, lamp, television, and picture? The couch, lamp, television, and picture are in the living room.)

2. Stol, oturgyçlar we şkaf nirede? (nahar iýilýän jaý)

   (Where are the table, chairs, and cabinet? The table, chairs, and cabinet are in the dining room.)

3. Holodilnik we gaz nirede? (kuhnya)

   (Where are the refrigerator and gas stove? The refrigerator and gas stove are in the kitchen.)

4. Krowat we lampa nirede? (ýatylýan jaý)

   (Where are the bed and lamp? The bed and the lamp are in the bedroom.)

5. Aýna we wanna nirede? (hammam)

   (Where are the mirror and bathtub? The mirror and bathtub are in the bathroom.)

6. Maşyn nirede? (garaž)

   (Where is the car? The car is in the garage.)

32) Answer the questions affirmatively or negatively, using the above exercise for reference. (Ýokardaky gönükmeden peýdanalyp, soraglara ýokluk we barlyk manyda jogap beriň.)

Ex: Holodilnik gaz jaýdamy? Hawa, holodilnik gaz jaýda. Masyn banýadamy? Ýok, masyn banýada däl, ol garažda.

1. Telewizor gaz jaýdamy?

2. Diwan ýatylýan jaýdamy?

3. Stol nahar iýilýän jaýdamy?

4. Holodilnik ýatylýan jaýdamy?

5. Krowat banýadamy?

6. Aýna banýadamy?

7. Masyn hajathanadamy?
33) Write out the dialogues, using the pattern given in the example. (Nusga boýunça dialog ýazyň.)

**Ex:** (sen, gaz jaý, nahar iýmek)


*(Where are you? In the kitchen. What are you doing? I am eating.)*

1. (ol, hammam, ýuwunmak)

*(Where is she? In the bathhouse. What is she doing? She is washing up.)*

2. (olar, otag, dynç almak)

*(Where are they? In the room. What are they doing? They are resting.)*

3. (ejem, myhman jaý, çaý içmek)

*(Where is my mother? In the guest room. What is she doing? She is drinking tea.)*

4. (siz, howly, tapçanda oturmak)

*(Where are you? In the yard. What are you doing? We are sitting on the tapchan.)*

34) Write sentences, adding the locative case to the location and putting it before the verb. (Wagt-orun düşümiň goşulmasyny ulanyp, sözlemleri düzüň.)

**Ex:** sen / gaz jaý / nahar iýmek

Sen gaz jaýda nahar iýýän.

*(You eat in the kitchen.)*

1. ol / hammam / ýuwunmak

*(She washes up in the bathhouse.)*
2. olar / otag / dynç almak

(They rest in the room.)

3. siz / howly / oturmak

(You sit in the yard.)

4. ejem / myhman jaý / kitap okamak

(My mother reads books in the guest room.)

5. kakasy / ýatylýan jaý / ýatmak

(His father sleeps in the bedroom.)

Possessions revisited

In Turkmen, there are two constructions that demonstrate ownership using “bar.” The first, using the genetive case and suffixes, can be used to talk about either people or things:

Maşynym bar. (I have a car.)
Atasy bar. (She has a (paternal) grandfather.)
Kitabyňyz barmy? (Do you have a book?)

The second uses the locative case “-da/-de” instead of the genetive case, and is generally used only to speak about inanimate objects. It sometimes can be translated as “there is.”

Mende uly jaý bar. (I have a big house.)
Onda kompyüter ýok. (He doesn’t have a computer.)
Käsedé çay bar. (There is tea in the teacup.)

When using “bar” with the genetive case “-yň/-iň/-ň,” ownership is implied. However, when using the locative “-da/-de” case with “bar,” this is not necessarily true; sometimes it is used only to indicate the physical location of an object.

Mende ruçka bar. (I have a pen (on me).)
Onda señ ruçkâñ bar. (She has your pen.)
Olarda maşynym bar. (They have my car.)

Because of these dual meanings, some sentences are ambiguous.

Mekdepde maşyn bar. (The school has a car. -or- There is a car at school.)

In these situations, meaning can only be derived through context.
35) Complete the sentences. (Sözlemleri dowam ediň.)

Ex: Orazda uly howly bar. (Oraz has a big yard.)
1. Maral ____________________ (Maral has a house.)
2. Goňşyzmyz ____________________ (Our neighbor has a carpet.)
3. Tekje ____________________ (There is a book on the bookshelf.)
4. Garaž ____________________ (There is a car in the garage.)
5. Jaý ____________________ (There is a computer in the house.)

36) Translate the dialogues, using “bar/ýok” with the locative case. (“Bar/ýok” sözlerini wagt-orun düşün bilen ulanyp gepleşi terjime ediň.)

Ex: Sizde uly howly barmy? (öý) Ýok, bizde uly howly ýok, ýöne bizde uly öý bar. (Do you have a big yard? No, we don’t have a big yard, but we have a big home.)
1. Sizde plan jaý barmy? (kwartira) ____________________
   (Do you have a house? No, I don’t have a house, but I have an apartment.)
2. Olarda maşyn barmy? (garaž) ____________________
   (Do they have a car? No, they don’t have a car, but they have a garage.)
3. Myhman jaýda stol barmy? (oturgyç) ____________________
   (Is there a table in the guest room? No, there isn’t a table in the guest room, but there is a chair in the guest room.)
4. Ýatylýan jaýda kompýuter barmy? (telewizor) ____________________
   (Is there a computer in the bedroom? No, there isn’t a computer in the bedroom, but there is a television in the bedroom.)
5. Obada nemes barmy? (amerikan) ____________________
   (Is there a German in the village? No, there isn’t a German in the village, but there is an American in the village.)
6. Şäherde hassahana barmy? (bäş mekdep) ____________________
   (Is there a hospital in the city? No, there isn’t a hospital in the city, but there are 5 schools in the city.)
Ordinal numbers

To create ordinal numbers ("first," "second," "third," …), simply add "-ynjy/-inji/-njy/-unjy/-ünji" to a number, paying attention to vowel harmony and sound assimilation as usual.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bir</th>
<th>birinji</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dört</td>
<td>dörünji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>on alty</td>
<td>on alty njy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

37) Use ordinal numbers to complete the following sentences. (Tertip sanlary bilen sözlemeleri dowam ediň.)

Ex: Mekan näçenji klasda okaýa? Ol sekizinji klasda okaýa. (8)
(What form does Mekan study in? He studies in the 8th form.)

1. Siz näçenji klasda okaýaňyz? ______________________ klasda okaýas. (6)
2. Jeren näçenji klasda okaýa? ______________________ klasda okaýa. (9)
3. Sen näçenji klaslary okadýaň? ______________________ klasda okadýan. (3)
4. Biz näçenji mekdepde işleýä? ______________________ mekdepde işleýäniňiz. (70)
5. Olar näçenji gatda ýaşaýalar? ______________________ etažda ýaşaýalar. (14)

38) Write the ordinal numbers by adding "-ynjy/-inji/-njy/-unjy/-ünji." ("-ynjy/-inji/-njy/-unjy/-ünji" goşulmalary goşmak bilen tertip sanlary ýazyń.)

Ex: (19) on dokuzynjy

1. (26) ______________________
2. (37) ______________________
3. (84) ______________________
4. (68) ______________________
5. (5) ______________________
6. (73) ______________________
7. (91) ______________________
8. (16) ______________________
9. (10) ______________________
10. (49) ______________________
## Vocabulary (Täze sözler)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>İşlikler</th>
<th>Verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>açmak</td>
<td>to open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>almak</td>
<td>to get / to take</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bagışlamak</td>
<td>to forgive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bermek</td>
<td>to give</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diňlemek</td>
<td>to listen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dynç almak</td>
<td>to rest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etmek</td>
<td>to make / to do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaytalamak</td>
<td>to repeat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gelmek</td>
<td>to come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gitmek</td>
<td>to go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>içmek</td>
<td>to drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>işlemek</td>
<td>to work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iýmek</td>
<td>to eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okamak</td>
<td>to read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okatmak</td>
<td>to teach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oturmak</td>
<td>to sit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turmak</td>
<td>to stand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yapmak</td>
<td>to close</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yaşamak</td>
<td>to live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýatmak</td>
<td>to sleep / to lie down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýazmak</td>
<td>to write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýuwunmak</td>
<td>to wash up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sypatlar</th>
<th>Adjectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>köp</td>
<td>much / many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nemes</td>
<td>German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>owadan</td>
<td>beautiful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uly</td>
<td>big, large</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Atlar</th>
<th>Nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>çaýy</td>
<td>tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>güll</td>
<td>flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hassahana</td>
<td>hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hat</td>
<td>letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myhmançylyk</td>
<td>guesting / hospitality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nahar</td>
<td>meal / food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sabyn</td>
<td>soap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suw</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tapçan</td>
<td>large, elevated outdoor sitting area, like a small stand-alone porch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wagt</td>
<td>time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maşgala/Adamlar</th>
<th>Family/People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aga</td>
<td>older brother / (paternal) uncle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ata</td>
<td>(paternal) grandfather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baba</td>
<td>(maternal) grandfather</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
| **daýy** | (maternal) uncle / polite form of address for older men |
| **daýza** | (maternal) aunt / polite form of address for older women |
| **dogan** | older sibling |
| **dogan oglan** | cousin |
| **eje** | mother / (paternal) aunt |
| **ene** | (paternal) grandmother |
| **ene-ata** | parents |
| **erkek** | male |
| **garyndaş** | relative |
| **gelneje** | sister-in-law; also used to refer to married women that are only a few years older than the speaker |
| **gyz dogan / aýal dogan** | older sister |
| **gyz jigi** | younger sister |
| **jigi** | younger sibling |
| **jora** | female friend (only used by females) |
| **kaka** | father / (paternal) uncle |
| **kärdeş** | co-worker |
| **mama** | (maternal) grandmother |
| **myhman** | guest |
| **oglan** | boy |
| **oglan dogan / erkek dogan** | older brother |
| **oglan jigi / erkek jigi** | younger brother |

| **Öyk** | **Home** |
| **garaž** | garage |
| **gat / etaž** | story |
| **gatly jaý / etaž jaý** | apartment building |
| **gaz jaý / kuhnýa** | kitchen |
| **hammam / banýa** | bathroom |
| **howly** | yard |
| **nahar iýilýän jaý** | dining room |
| **jaý** | building / house / room |
| **myhman jaý** | living room |
| **otag** | room |
| **ýatylýan jaý** | bedroom |
| **ýer** | ground / floor |

| **Garnitur** | **Furniture/Appliances** |
| **diwan** | sofa / couch |
| **hajathana / tualet** | toilet |
| **haly** | carpet |
| **holodilnik** | refrigerator |
| **kitap tekje** | bookshelf |
| **krowat** | bed |
| **kürsi** | armchair |
| **lampa / çyra** | lamp / light |
| oturyğç / stul | chair |
| stol | table |
| surat | picture |
| şkaft | cupboard |
| televizor | television |

**Kärler**

| aydymçy | singer |
| daýhan | farmer |
| esger | soldier |
| işçi | worker |
| lukman | doctor |
| meýletinçi | volunteer |
| müdîr / direktor | director / principal |
| mugallym | teacher |
| napagaçy / pensioner | pensioner |
| okuwçy | student |
| öý hojalykçy | homemaker |
| sürüji | driver |
| şepagat uýasy | nurse |
| talyp | university student |
| telekeçi / biznesmen | businessman |

**Umumy**

| gerek | necessary |
| yöne | but |

**Frazalar**

| Şeýlemi? | Really? |
| Tüweleme. | Great! / Good job! (Let it be protected from the evil eye.) |
| Biz gitmeli. | We must go. |
Unit 3:
Food (*lýmit*)
Bazaar (*Bazar*)

**Competencies:**
- Expressing likes and dislikes
- Shopping for groceries at a bazaar
- Describing dietary needs
- Describing the tastes of foods

**Grammar:**
- Accusative case
- Absolute possessive
- Simple past tense
- Obligatory form
- Dative case
- Stating needs: “gerek”
- Instrumental case
- Comparatives and superlatives
Dialogue 1: Likes and dislikes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maral:</th>
<th>Jon, sen nahar iýdiňmi?</th>
<th>Jon, did you eat?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jon:</td>
<td>Hawa, men dograma iýdim.</td>
<td>Yes, I ate dograma.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maral:</td>
<td>Nirede iýdiň?</td>
<td>Where did you eat it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jon:</td>
<td>Gоňşmyňkyda. Ol hudaýýoly* etdi.</td>
<td>At my neighbours’. He hosted a huday yoly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maral:</td>
<td>Tüweleme. Başga türkmen naharlary hem halaýaňmy?</td>
<td>Great. Do you also like other Turkmen foods?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jon:</td>
<td>Hawa, ýöne men ýagly nahar halamok. Gök önümleri we miweleri halaýan.</td>
<td>Yes, but I don’t like oily food. I like vegetables and fruits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maral:</td>
<td>Sen nähili miwe halaýaň?</td>
<td>What fruits do you like?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jon:</td>
<td>Men almany, üzümi we banany gowy görýän.</td>
<td>I like apples, grapes, and bananas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maral:</td>
<td>Garpyzy gowy göreňokmy?</td>
<td>You don’t like watermelon?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jon:</td>
<td>Ýok, halaýan. Türkmenistanyň garpyzy iň süýji garpyz!</td>
<td>No, I like it. Turkmenistan’s watermelons are the sweetest!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A “hudaýýoly” (sometimes also referred to as “aýdylan janly”) is a gathering, usually held at home, to celebrate or commemorate a variety of different events. For instance, parents will hold a hudaýýoly if their child is accepted into university or is leaving for the army. Sometimes they are held to celebrate the purchase of a new car, or after successful surgery. Hudaýýoly is often used to refer to the commemoration of the passing of a loved one; however, the correct term for this is actually “sadaka.” The main difference between a hudaýýoly and other parties is that alcohol is not consumed, and there is no dancing or music—at least not until after the mullahs have left!
The accusative case is used in conjunction with some verbs, such as “halamak,” to indicate a direct object. “-ny/-ni/-y/-i” is added to the object, depending on vowel harmony and whether the object ends with a vowel or consonant. Note that sound assimilation affects the spelling and pronunciation of words when using this case.

The associated question words are as follows:

**Kimi? Nämäni? Niräni?**  
*(Who? What? Where?)*

1) **Complete the sentences, putting the direct object into the accusative case by adding the suffix “-ny/-ni/-y/-i,” and then adding the correct simple present suffix to the verb.** *(Atlara ýeňiş düşümiň “-ny/-ni/-y/-i” goşulmalaryny we işliklere deşişli hänirik zaman goşulmalaryny goşup, göniýmäni ýerine ýetir.)*

Ex: Men mantyny _______ halaýan._________ *(I like manty.)*

   Sen dogramany _______ gowy görýäňmi?_________ *(Do you like dograma?)*

   1. Sen pul___________ hala__________ *(You like money.)*

   2. Ol düýe et___________ hala__________ *(Does he like camel meat?)*

   3. Biz alma___________ hala__________ *(We like apples.)*

   4. Siz maşgalaňyzy_______ hala__________ *(You like your family.)*

   5. Olar uly sygyr_________ gowy gör__________ *(Do they like big cows?)*

   6. Men Türkmenistan_____ gowy gör__________ *(I like Turkmenistan.)*

   7. Biz sen___________ gowy gör__________ *(We like you.)*

   8. Ol biz_______________ gowy gör__________ *(Does she like us?)*

2) **Answer the questions, using the given verb.** *(Berlen işlikleri ulanyp, soraglara jogap ber.)*
3) Write sentences using the pattern given in the example. (Berlen sözleri ulanyp, nusga boýunça ýerine ýetiriň.)

Ex: (alma, üzüm) Men almany halaýan, ýöne üzümi halamok.
   (I like apples, but I don’t like grapes.)
   (çay içmek, kofe içmek) Men çaý içmegi halaýan, ýöne kofe içmegi halamok.
   (I like drinking tea, but I don’t like drinking coffee.)

1. (banan, limon) Sen ____________________________
   (You like bananas, but you don’t like lemons.)

2. (gawun, garpyz) Ol ____________________________
   (She likes melons, but she doesn’t like watermelons.)

3. (apelsin, mandarin) Biz ____________________________
   (We like oranges but we don’t like mandarins.)

4. (ülje, hurma) Siz ____________________________
   (You like cherries, but you don’t like dates.)

5. (soramak, jogap bermek) Olar ____________________________
   (They like to ask questions, but they don’t like to give answers.)
6. (kömekleşmek, köp işlemek) Men ____________________________

(I like to help, but I don’t like to work a lot.)

4) Complete the sentences, adding the accusative case to the direct object. (Atlary ýeňiş düşümde ulanyp, sözlemleri dowam ediň.)

Ex: Men suwy guýýan. ____________________________ (suw, guýmak)

(I’m pouring the water.)

1. Sen ____________________________ (gapy, ýapmak)

(You’re closing the door.)

2. Ol ____________________________ (çyra, öçürmek)

(He’s turning off the light.)

3. Olar ____________________________ (men, görmek)

(Are they looking at me?)

4. Men ____________________________ (kitap, goýmak)

(I’m putting (down) the book.)

5. Siz ____________________________ (öý işi, bilmek)

(Do you know the homework?)

6. Jeren ____________________________ (çyra, ýakmak)

(Is Jeren turning on the light?)

5) Complete the sentences, adding the correct genitive suffix followed by the accusative case. (Berlen sözlerede degişli ýeňiş düşümüň we ýeňiş düşümüň goşulmalaryny goşup, sözlemleri dowam ediň.)

Ex: Sen meň gapymy ýapýaň. ____________________________ (men, gapy, ýapmak)

(You’re closing my door.)

1. Ol ____________________________ (sen, ýalňyş, görmek)

(He sees your mistake.)

2. Biz ____________________________ (siz, kitaplar, gowy görmek)

(We like your books.)

3. Men ____________________________ (olar, tertip, soramak)

(I’m asking about their behavior.)

4. Siz ____________________________ (bazar, mata, satyn almak)

(You’re buying the bazaar’s material.)
5. Jeren __________________________ (okuwcylar, soraglar, okamak)
   (*Jeren’s reading the students’ questions.*)

### Absolute possessive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Men</th>
<th>meniňki</th>
<th>meňki</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sen</td>
<td>seniňki</td>
<td>seňki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ol</td>
<td>onuňky</td>
<td>oňky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biz</td>
<td>biziňki</td>
<td>biziňki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz</td>
<td>siziňki</td>
<td>siziňki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olar</td>
<td>olaryňky</td>
<td>olaňky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeren</td>
<td>Jereniňki</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aşgabat</td>
<td>Aşgabadyňky</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alma</td>
<td>almanyňky</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gökdepe</td>
<td>Gökdepänki</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Çüli</td>
<td>Çüliňki</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>Maryňky</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The absolute possessive is used much like a third-person pronoun, except it indicates ownership.

6) **Answer the questions, adding “-ky/-ki” according to vowel harmony. Don’t forget letter transformation! (“-ky/-ki” degişilik goşulmasyny ulanyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)**

Ex: Bu banan kimiňki? (men) Bu banan meňki.
   (*Whose banana is this? This banana is mine.*)

1. Bu hurma kimiňki? (sen) __________________________
   (*Whose date is this? This date is yours.*)

2. Bu apelsin kimiňki? (ol) __________________________
   (*Whose orange is this? This orange is hers.*)

3. Bu üzüm kimiňki? (biz) __________________________
   (*Whose grapes are these? These grapes are ours.*)

4. Bu garpyz kimiňki? (siz) __________________________
   (*Whose watermelon is this? This watermelon is yours.*)

5. Bu gawun kimiňki? (olar) __________________________
   (*Whose melon is this? This melon is theirs.*)

6. Bu alma kimiňki? (Maýa) __________________________

**Peace Corps Turkmenistan**
(Whose apple is this? This apple is Maya’s.)

7. Bu mandarinler kimiňki? (Myrat) ____________________________

(Whose mandarins are these? These mandarins are Myrat’s.)

8. Bu klubnikalar kimiňki? (Güýç) ____________________________

(Whose strawberries are these? These strawberries are Guych’s.)

7) Answer the questions negatively and then state the owner given. (Ilki soraglara ýokluk manyda, soňra “-ky/-ki” degişilik göşulmasyny berlen sözler bilen ulanyp, zatlaryň kimiňkidigini aýdyň.)

Ex: Şol jam Jereniňkimi? (men) Ыyk, Jereniňki däl. Şol jam meňki._________________

(Is that bowl Jeren’s? No, (it’s) not Jeren’s. That bowl is mine.)

1. Şol tort Aýnaňkymy? (sen) ____________________________

(Is that cake Ayna’s? No, (it’s) not Ayna’s. That cake is yours.)

2. Şol wilka Muhammediňkimi? (siz) ____________________________

(Is that fork Muhammet’s? No, (it’s) not Muhammet’s. That fork is yours.)

3. Şol çemçe Akgüliňkimi? (biz) ____________________________

(Is that spoon Akgul’s? No, (it’s) not Akgul’s. That spoon is ours.)

4. Şol käse Şöhradyňkymy? (olar) ____________________________

(Is that teacup Shohrat’s? No, (it’s) not Shohrat’s. That teacup is theirs.)

5. Şol tarelka Abadanyňkymy? (Ýakut) ____________________________

(Is that plate Abadan’s? No, (it’s) not Abadan’s. That plate is Yakut’s.)

---

**Simple past tense**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>oýnamak/geplemek</th>
<th>to play/to speak</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>oýnadvym/gepledim</td>
<td>I played/spoke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen</td>
<td>oýnadyň/geplediňň</td>
<td>You played/spoke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ol</td>
<td>oýnady/ gepledi</td>
<td>He played/spoke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biz</td>
<td>oýndyk/geplediňk</td>
<td>We played/spoke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz</td>
<td>oýndyňyz/geplediňzň</td>
<td>You played/spoke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olar</td>
<td>oýndylar/geplediler</td>
<td>They played/spoke</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above endings are similar to simple past in English (I ate, he ran, she smelled), but they can also be equated to the present perfect (I have eaten, he has run, she has smelled).
8) Match the present and past tense conjugated forms of “suwsamak” (to be thirsty) and “geplemek” (to speak). (“Suwsamak” we “geplemek” işlikleriniň häzirki we öten zamanlardaky görnüşlerini birleşdiriň.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>suwsaýan</th>
<th>suwsadyk</th>
<th>gepleýän</th>
<th>gepledik</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>suwsaýañ</td>
<td>suwsadym</td>
<td>gepleýañ</td>
<td>gepledîniz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suwsaýa</td>
<td>suwsadyň</td>
<td>gepleýä</td>
<td>gepledim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suwsaýas</td>
<td>suwsadylar</td>
<td>gepleýäs</td>
<td>gepledí</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suwsaýañyz</td>
<td>suwsady</td>
<td>gepleýañyz</td>
<td>geplediler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suwsaýalar</td>
<td>suwsadyňyz</td>
<td>gepleýäler</td>
<td>gepledîn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9) Complete the dialogues according to the example. (Nusga boýunça ýerine ýetiriň.)

Ex: Çaý demle! Men eýýäm demledim. ___________________________ Wii, bagyşla!
    (Steep the tea! I already did. Oops, sorry!)

1. Kartoşka gowur! ___________________________ Wii, bagyşla!
    (Fry the potaoes! I already did. Oops, sorry!)

2. Çaý guý! ___________________________ Wii, bagyşla!
    (Pour the tea! I already did. Oops, sorry!)

3. Sogany arassala! ___________________________ Wii, bagyşla!
    (Peel the onions! I already did. Oops, sorry!)

4. Gap-çanaklary ýuw! ___________________________ Wii, bagyşla!
    (Wash the dishes! I already did. Oops, sorry!)

5. Kädini kes! ___________________________ Wii, bagyşla!
    (Cut the pumpkin squash! I already did. Oops, sorry!)

6. Suwy gaýnat! ___________________________ Wii, bagyşla!
    (Boil the water! I already did. Oops, sorry!)

10) Complete the text, adding the appropriate past tense endings. (Işlikleriniň soňuna degişli öten zaman goşulmasyny goşup, teksti dowam ediň.)

Ex: Düýn biz öýde unaş bişirdik _______.
    (Yesterday, at home, we made noodles.)

1. Ejem hamyr et_________ we aş kes_________.
    (My mother made dough and cut noodles.)

2. Men noýbany gaýnat ________.
    (I boiled beans.)
3. Meñ oglan doganym ýagda sogany gowur________.
   (My older brother fried onions in oil.)

4. Biziň kakamyz suw guý________, duz at_______ we așyň çorbasyň
   bişir________.
   (Our father poured water, added salt, and cooked the noodle soup.)

5. Siz așy çorba at_______ we on minut gaýnat_______.
   (You added noodles to the soup and boiled (it) for ten minutes.)

6. Biz taýýar aşa ajy burç at_______ we iý_______.
   (We added hot pepper to the prepared noodles and ate.)

11) Answer the questions, using the verb given. (Berlen sözleri ulanyp, soraglara jogap
beriň.)

   Ex: Sen düýn näme etdiň? (nahar bişirmek)
   Men düýn nahar bişirdim.
   (What did you do yesterday? Yesterday I cooked.)

1. Ol düýn näme etdi? (towuk gowurmak)
   ____________________________
   (What did he do yesterday? Yesterday he fried chicken.)

2. Siz düýn näme etdiňiz? (aýdym aýtmak)
   ____________________________
   (What did you do yesterday? Yesterday we sang.)

3. Biz düýn näme etdik? (çörek bişirmek)
   ____________________________
   (What did we do yesterday? Yesterday we baked bread.)

4. Olar düýn näme etdi*? (ot ýakmak) *( written form: olar etdiler. Spoken: etdi.)
   ____________________________
   (Yesterday they lit a fire.)

5. Merjen düýn näme etdi? (futbol oýnamak)
   ____________________________
   (What did Merjen do yesterday? Yesterday she played football.)
Simple past tense, negative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>łygamak/ýöremek</th>
<th>to run/to walk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>łygamadyñ/ýöremediň</td>
<td>You didn’t run/walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen</td>
<td>łygamadyñ/ýöremediň</td>
<td>He didn’t run/walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ol</td>
<td>łygamadyñ/ýöremediň</td>
<td>You didn’t run/walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biz</td>
<td>łygamadyñ/ýöremediň</td>
<td>We didn’t run/walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz</td>
<td>łygamadyñyz/ýöremediňiz</td>
<td>They didn’t run/walk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Simply add “-ma/-me” after the verb stem to negate.

12) Match the negative present and past tense forms of “ajykmak” (to be hungry) and “bilmek” (to know). (“Ajykmak” we “bilmek” işlerinini hâzirki we öten zamanyň ýoklugyndaky görünüşlerini birleşdiriň.)

ajygamok ajykmadylar bilemok bilmedi
ajygañok ajykmadyñ bileňok bilmediň
ajygmzok ajykmadym bilenok bilmediler
ajygañzok ajykmadyñyz bileňzok bilmediňiz
ajyganoklar ajykmady bilenoklar bilmedik

13) Complete the sentences according to the example. (Nusga boýunça sözlemleri dowam edii.)

   (Did they eat manty? No, they didn’t. But I ate shashlyk.)

2. Doganyň süýt satdymy? 
   (Did your older sibling sell milk? No, he didn’t. But he sold cola.)

3. Ejem çörek bişirdimi?
   (Did my mother bake bread? No, she didn’t. But she cooked palow.)

4. Kakam käşri dogradymy?
   (Did my dad dice the carrots? No, he didn’t. But he diced the onions.)
14) Complete the dialogues according to the example. (Nusga boýunça sözlemleri dowam ediň.)

Ex: Sen palow iýdiň mi? Ýok, iýmedim. Men palow iýmegi halamok. (Did you eat palow? No, I didn’t. I don’t like to eat palow.)

1. Sen çörek bişirdiň mi? (Did you bake bread? No, I didn’t. I don’t like to bake bread.)

2. Gap-çanaklary ýuwdylarmy? (Did they wash the dishes? No, they didn’t. They don’t like to wash dishes.)

3. Siz gök-önümleri satyn aldyyzmy? (Did you buy vegetables? No, we didn’t. We don’t like to buy vegetables.)

4. Kerim şu gün badam satdymy? (Did Kerim sell eggplants today? No, he didn’t. He doesn’t like to sell eggplants.)

5. Kümüş kartoşkany arassaldymy? (Did Kumush peel the potatoes? No, she didn’t. She doesn’t like to peel potatoes.)

6. Siz sogany dogradyyzmy? (Did you dice the onions? No, we didn’t. We don’t like to dice onions.)

Dialogue 2: Bazaar

Jon: Eje, sen nirä barýaň? Mom, where must you go?
Eje: Bazara. To the bazaar.
Eje: Bize gök-önüm gerek. Ağşamlyk üçin sogan, kartoşka we käşir gerek. We need vegetables. For dinner, (we) need onions, potatoes, and carrots.
Jon: Náme üçin şol zatlar gerek? Why are those things necessary?
Eje: Sebäbi biz maşgalamyz üçin süýji nahar bişirmeli. Because we must make a tasty meal for our family.
Jon: Men “Ak-maýa” syry gowy görýän. Sýr hem alýasmy? I like White Camel cheese. Are we also getting cheese?
Eje: Hawa.  Yes.

**Bazarda…**  
**Eje:** Sogan näceden?  
**Satyjy:** Bir kilesi üç müň manatdan.  
**Eje:** Arzanrak beriň.  
**Satyjy:** Saña näçe kile gerek?  
**Eje:** Iki ýarym.  
**Satyjy:** Iki ýarymdan alyň.  
**Eje:** Kartoška näçeden?  
**Satyjy:** Baş müňden.  
**Eje:** Gowurak käširiň ýokmy?  
**Satyjy:** Bar. Meň käširim iň gowy! Yedi müň manat.  
**Eje:** Maña iki ýarym kile sogan, üç kile kartoška we bir kile käšir beriň. Men näçe bermeli?  
**Satyjy:** Yigrimi sekiz müň manat.  
**Eje:** Ine.  

**At the bazaar…**  
**Eje:** How much are onions?  
**Satyjy:** One kilo is 3.000 manats.  
**Eje:** Please give it for a little cheaper.  
**Satyjy:** How many kilos do you need?  
**Eje:** Two and a half.  
**Satyjy:** Take them for 2.500 (per kilo).  
**Eje:** How much are potatoes?  
**Satyjy:** 5.000.  
**Eje:** Don’t you have better carrots?  
**Satyjy:** I do. My carrots are the best! 7.000 manats.  
**Eje:** Give me 2.5 kilos of onions, 3 kilos of potatoes, and 1 kilo of carrots. How much should I give?  
**Satyjy:** 28.000 manat.  
**Eje:** Here you are.
Obligatory form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Turks</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>soramaly/işlemeli</td>
<td>I should ask/work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen</td>
<td>soramaly/işlemeli</td>
<td>You should ask/work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ol</td>
<td>soramaly/işlemeli</td>
<td>He should ask/work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biz</td>
<td>soramaly/işlemeli</td>
<td>We should ask/work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz</td>
<td>soramaly/işlemeli</td>
<td>You should ask/work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olar</td>
<td>soramaly/işlemeli</td>
<td>They should ask/work</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above endings are equivalent to “should” or “must” in English.

Men gitmel.  
(I should go.)

Olar çay içmel.  
(They should drink tea.)

English speakers can convey the urgency of an intended action by interchanging “should,” “must,” “have to,” “need to,” and the like. In Turkmen, all of these roughly translate to use of the above ending.

To negate, add “däl” after the verb.

Men gitmel däl.  
(I shouldn’t go.)

15) Complete the dialogues according to the example, using the given verbs. (Berlen sözleri ulanyp, gönükmäni nusga boňunça ýerine ýetiriniň.)

Ex: Men ýaňja sogan dogradym. Indi náme etmeli? (käşir arassalamak)

Indi sen käşir arassalamaly!

(I just diced the onions. What should I do next? Next you should peel the carrots!)

1. Maýsa ýaňja nahar bişirdi. Ol indi náme etmeli? (dynç almak)

(Maysa just cooked. What should she do next? Next she should rest!)

2. Jemal ýaňja işden geldi. Ol indi náme etmeli? (nahar iýmek)

(Jemal just came from work. What should she do next? Next she should eat!)


(The water just boiled. What should we do next? Next we should make tea!)


(The smell of gas just came. What should we do? We should turn off the stove!)
5. Sen ajykdyň. Näme etmeli? (nahar iýmek)

(You’re hungry. What should you do? I should eat!)


(I’m thirsty. What should I do? You should drink water!)

7. Röwşen soraglara düşünmedi. Ol näme etmeli? (köp okamak)

(Rowshen didn’t understand the questions. What should he do? He should study a lot!)

8. Biz ýadadyk. Indi näme etmeli? (ýatmak)

(We’re tired. What should we do? We should sleep!)

Using the accusative case as the definite article

The accusative case is sometimes used when referring to a particular, definite object, much like English use of the definite article, “the.” Often, it is coupled with use of genitive suffixes or “su/bu/ol/şol.” However, this addition only occurs with verbs that normally take the nominative case (e.g. “iýmek,” “içmek,” “okamak”); in other places where English speakers would normally use “the,” the case is not added.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Turkish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I read the book.</td>
<td>Men kitaby okadym.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eat that palow!</td>
<td>Şol palowy iý!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This manty is delicious!</td>
<td>Bu mantyny sűýji!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
16) Complete the sentences, using the accusative case “-ny/-ni/-y/-i,” to indicate a definite object. (Degişli ýerine ýeňiš düşümini “-ny/-ni/-y/-i” goşulmalaryny ulanyp, gönükmäni ýerine ýetiriň.)

Ex: şu käseni __________________________ýuw!
(Wash this teacup!)

1. Şol çemçeler ______________ arassala!
   (Clean those spoons!)
2. Şol tarelka ______________ goý!
   (Put down that plate!)
3. Morožna ______________ sat!
   (Sell ice cream!)
4. Palowyň kāşiri ______________ dogra!
   (Dice the carrots for the palow!)
5. Çorba ______________ iç!
   (Drink soup!)
6. Jigimiň torty ______________ kes!
   (Cut my younger sibling’s cake!)

17) Read the recipe and then answer the questions according to the example. (Reseptleri okaň we soraglara nusgadaky ýaly jogap beriň.)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eti gutap</td>
<td>(Meat pies)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Bir kile et üwemeli.</td>
<td>(1. Ground one kilo of meat.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Üç sogan üwemeli.</td>
<td>(2. Ground 3 onions.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Hamyr ýugurmaly.</td>
<td>(3. Knead the dough.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Hamyr ýaýmaly.</td>
<td>(4. Roll out the dough.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Gutap bükmeli.</td>
<td>(5. Fold the pies.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


1. Et iýmelimi? __________________________
2. Sogany dogramalymy? __________________________
3. Hamyry bişirmelimi? __________________________
4. Hamyry gaýnatmalymy? __________________________
5. Gutap ýugurmalymy? __________________________
6. Saçda gaýnatmalymy? __________________________
## Dative case

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Men</th>
<th>mana</th>
<th>to me</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sen</td>
<td>saňa</td>
<td>to you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ol</td>
<td>oňa</td>
<td>to him/her/it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biz</td>
<td>bize</td>
<td>to us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz</td>
<td>size</td>
<td>to you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olar</td>
<td>olara</td>
<td>to them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aşgabat</td>
<td>Aşgabada to Ashgabat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tejen</td>
<td>Tejene to Tejen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>Mara</td>
<td>to Mary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gökdepe</td>
<td>Gökdepä* to Gokdepe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Çuli</td>
<td>Çülä</td>
<td>to Chuli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oba</td>
<td>oba**</td>
<td>to the village</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* In Turkmen, e + e and i + e are combined into ä.

** When the dative case is appended to a noun that ends with a, the spelling remains the same, but the a is pronounced as a long a:

The above endings are similar to the English preposition “to,” indicating a directional action.

- Men oňa banan berdim. (I gave a banana to him.)
- Biz bazar a gitdik. (We went to the bazaar.)

However, sometimes it is used with verbs that, in English, do not require a preposition. For instance, we say “I phoned her,” but the literal Turkmen translation would be “I phoned to her.” It is also sometimes used in place of “for.”

- On müň manada näme satyn aldyň? (What did you buy for 10,000 manats?)

The associated question words are as follows:

- **Kime? Nämä? Nirä?** (To whom? To what? To where?)

18) **Complete the sentences, using the dative case “-a/-e.”** (Ýöňeliş düşümiň goşulmasyny ulanyň.)

**Ex:** Ol Merjene aýtdymy? (Did she tell Merjen?)

1. Sen joraň__ sowgat berdiňmi? (Did you give a present to your friend?)
2. Men Merdan__ tort goýdum. (I saved (put away) the cake for Merdan.)
3. Siz Jahan__ aýtdyňyzmy? (Did you tell Jahan?)
4. Biz olar__ jogap berdikmi? (Did we answer them?)
5. Biz ________ kömekle şdik. (We helped them.)
6. Sen _______ düşündiñmi? (Did you understand me?)
7. Siz _______ kömekleşdiñiz? (Who did you help?)

Expressing needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maňa çäy gerek.</th>
<th>I need tea. (Tea is necessary to me.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saňa çäy gerek.</td>
<td>You need tea. (Tea is necessary to you.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Öňa çäy gerek.</td>
<td>He/she/it needs tea. (Tea is necessary to him/her/it.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bize çäy gerek.</td>
<td>We need tea. (Tea is necessary to us.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size çäy gerek.</td>
<td>You (pl.) need tea. (Tea is necessary to you.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olara çäy gerek.</td>
<td>They need tea. (Tea is necessary to them.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is no verb for “to need” in Turkmen. Instead, the dative case is used with the word “gerek,” which is roughly equivalent to the adjective “necessary.” The negative is formed by simply adding “däl” at the end of the sentence.

Maňa pul gerek däl. (I don’t need money.)
Olara suw gerek däl. (They don’t need water.)

It can also be used with verbs, though in speech, it is usually used in negative statements, and only rarely in positive ones.

Bize töya gitmek gerek mi? (Do we need to go to the party?)
Tort bişirmek gerek däl. (It isn’t necessary to bake a cake.)

Note that the above sentences may seem normal from the perspective of an English speaker, and they will generally be understood by Turkmens, but the obligatory ending “-maly/-meli” is typically used instead of “gerek” for purposes of conveying urgency.

19) Answer the questions. (Soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Saňa näme gerek? Maňa kofe gerek. (I need coffee.)
1. Size näme gerek? ___________________________ (We need tea.)
2. Öňä näme gerek? ___________________________ (She needs onions.)
3. Bize näme gerek? ___________________________ (We need carrots.)
4. Olara näme gerek? ___________________________ (They need carrots.)
5. Saňa näme gerek? ___________________________ (I need oranges.)
6. Bize näme gerek? ___________________________ (You need money.)
7. Dünýä näme gerek? ___________________________ (She needs water.)
8. Jerene we Myrada näme gerek? ___________________________ (They need food.)
20) Translate the sentences. (Sözlemli terjime edin.)

Ex: Maňa gaz yakmak gerek däl. (I don’t need to light the stove.)
1. __________________________ (We don’t need to buy carrots.)
2. __________________________ (She doesn’t need to cook palow.)
3. __________________________ (You (pl.) don’t need to listen.)
4. __________________________ (We don’t need to turn off the lamp.)
5. __________________________ (They don’t need to wash the dishes.)
6. __________________________ (You don’t need to know Turkmen.)

21) Read the recipes and then answer the questions. (Reseptlery okaň we soraglara jogap berin.)

Palow bişirmek üçin nàme gerek? (What is necessary for cooking palow?)
  iki yüz gram ýag
  bir kile et
  dört yüz gram sogan
  sekiz yüz gram kàşir
  bir kile tüwi

Ex: Bir kile et gerekmi? Hawa, bir kile et gerek.
  Ýarym litr ýag gerekmi? Ýok, ýarym litr ýag gerek däl. Iki yüz gram ýag gerek.
1. 800 gram kàşir gerekmi?
2. Bir kile sogan gerekmi?
3. Ýarym kile tüwi gerekmi?

Iki adamlyk kàdili manty bişirmek üçin nàme gerek?
  ýarym kile kàdi
  ýarym kile ýagly et
  iki sogan
  iki bölök hamyr

Ex: Iki adamlyk kàdili manty bişirmek üçin nàme gerek?
  (What is necessary for making two portions of pumpkin manty?)
1. __________________________
2. __________________________
3. __________________________
4. __________________________
5. __________________________
6. __________________________
Bäş adamlyk kelemli çorba bişirmek üçin näme gerek?
(What is necessary for making five portions of cabbage soup?)

bir kelle kelem (one head of cabbage)
yarym kile et (half a kilo of meat)
yarym kile kartoşka (half a kilo of potatoes)
bir sündyr (one beet)
iki sany sogan (two onions)
yarym kile pomidor (half a kilo of tomatoes)

7. Bir kile et gerekmi?
8. Yarym kile kartoşka gerekmi?
9. Yarym kile sündyr gerekmi?
10. Bir kile sogan gerekmi?
11. Yarym kile pomidor gerekmi?

Numbers to one million
Numbers in Turkmen are constructed the same as their English equivalents.

1.000 müň
1.039 müň otuz dokuz
2.173 iki müň bir ýüz ýetmiş üç
5.721 bäş müň ýedi ýüz ýigrimi bir
9.999 dokuz müň dokuz ýüz togsan dokuz
10.000 on müň
20.000 ýigrimi müň
52.487 elli iki müň dört ýüz segsen ýedi
100.000 ýüz müň
200.000 iki ýüz müň
888.888 sekiz ýüz segsen sekiz müň sekiz ýüz segsen sekiz
1.000.000 bir million

22) Write out the amount owed, using the prices given. (Berlen bahalary ulanyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)

Sogan: 5.000/kg
Käşir: 7.000/kg
Banan: 35.000/kg
Alma: 6.000/kg
Apelsin: 30.000/kg
Sygyr eti: 40.000/kg
Düye eti: 35.000/kg
Towuk: 45.000 (bir)
Ýumurtga: 1.700 (bir)

Ex: Iki kile sogany näçä berýän? On müň manada.
1. Dört kile käşiri näçä berýän? ____________________________
2. Baş kile almany näçä berýän? __________________________
3. Iki ýarym kile apelsini näçä berýän? __________________________
4. Dokuz ýumurtgany näçä berýän? __________________________
5. Iki towugy näçä berýän? __________________________
6. Yüz towugy näçä berýän? __________________________
7. Sekiz kile käşiри we alty kile düýe eti näçä berýän? __________________________
8. Üç kile apelsini we dört towugy näçä berýän? __________________________
9. Dört kile käşiри, on kile sygyr eti we baş kile banany näçä berýän? _________

*This is an exercize in old manat. The new manat is 1 manat = 5,000 old manat. We recommend learning both old and new manat. In some areas of Turkmenistan, people do not know the new money and only say prices in old manat. A seller at the market may say a kilo of apples is 10,000, or on müň, it is up to the buyer to know that price is actually 2 new manat.

23) Complete the dialogue. (Gepleşigi dowam edin.)

Ex: A - Aýna, düýn näme bishirdiň?  
(Aýna, what did you cook yesterday?)

1. B - İşlekli. Sen ony __________________________?  
(Işlekli. Have you eaten it?)

2. A - Yö, ol nähili __________________________?  
(No, what kind of food is it?)

3. B - Ol türkmeniň milli nahary. Biz ony _________________.  
(It’s a Turkmen cultural dish. We should cook it.)

   A - Gowudygyny!  
   (Sounds great!)

4. B - Onda sen maňa kömekleş. Ilki bilen biz _________________.  
(Then help me. First we should go to the bazaar.)

5. A - Bolýa, biz bazardan __________________________?  
(Okay, what do we need to buy from the bazaar?)

6. B - ______________ ak un, ______________ ýagly et we _________________.  
(One kilo white flour, one kilo fatty meat, and half a kilo of onions.)

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
Why and because

Questions using “näme üçin” (literally, “for what”) are typically answered with “sebäbi.” Note that the question words, “näme üçin,” are usually spoken after the subject of the sentence, unlike in English.

Biz näme üçin manty bişirmeli? (Why should we make manty?)

24) Answer the questions, using “sebäbi.” (“Sebäbi” sözi ulanyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Biz näme üçin mekdebe gitmeli? Sebäbi biz okamaly.

(Why must we go to school? Because we should study.)

1. Siz näme üçin bazara gitmeli? __________________________

(Why must you go to the bazaar? Because we don’t have any vegetables.)

2. Sen näme üçin ajyýan? __________________________

(Why are you hungry? Because I didn’t eat.)

3. Sen näme üçin ýadayň? __________________________

(Why are you tired? Because I didn’t sleep.)

4. Jeren näme üçin şu gün işleýä? __________________________

(Why is Jeren working today? Because she didn’t work yesterday.)

5. Olar näme üçin şu gün dynç aýa? __________________________

(Why are they resting today? Because they are tired.)

6. Sen näme üçin suwsan? __________________________

(Why are you thirsty? Because I spoke a lot.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Instrumental case</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Men</strong></td>
<td>menden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from me</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sen</strong></td>
<td>senden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from you</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ol</strong></td>
<td>ondan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from him/her/it</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Biz</strong></td>
<td>bizden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from us</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Siz</strong></td>
<td>sizden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from you</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Olar</strong></td>
<td>olardan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>from them</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above endings are similar to the English preposition “from,” describing origin. However, as with other cases, sometimes it is used in unfamiliar contexts.

The associated question words are as follows:

**Kimden? Nämeden? Nireden?**  
*(From whom? From what? From where?)*

25) **Complete the sentences, adding “-dan/-den” as appropriate.** *(Değişli “-dan/-den goşulmalaryny goşup, sözlemleri dowam ediń.)*

Ex: Men Amerikadan__.  
*I’m from America.*

1. Olar Türkmenistan_______.  
*They’re from Turkmenistan.*

2. Sen Aýgözel_____ soradyňmy?  
*Did you ask Aygozel?*

3. Şol hat kim_____ geldi?  
*Who did that letter come from?*

4. Bu köýnek pagta_______.  
*This shirt is (made) from cotton.*

5. Men Gökdepe_____ Aşgabatdan gitdim.  
*I went from Gokdepe to Ashgabat.*

26) **Translate the phrases, adding the correct suffixes and cases.** *(Düşüm goşulmalaryny dogry ulanyp, berlen sözleri terjime ediń.)*

Ex: meýletinçilerden_________________ (from volunteers)

1. ______________________ (from Turkmenistan)

2. ______________________ (to Abadan)

3. ______________________ (in Ashgabat)

4. ______________________ (to me)

5. ______________________ (at it)

6. ______________________ (from the cities)
Adjectives and opposites

In Turkmen, many adjectives end with the suffix “-ly/-li.” The same suffix can also be added to many nouns to transform them into adjectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Noun</th>
<th>Adjective Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>et</td>
<td>etli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gutap</td>
<td>gutapli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kädi</td>
<td>kädili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manty</td>
<td>mantylı</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Often, the antonym of such a word can be constructed by replacing “-ly/-li” with “-syz/-siz,” similar to the “un-” prefix in English.

27) Answer the questions, replacing the “-ly/-li” suffix with “-syz/-siz,” or vice versa. (Soraglara “-ly/-li” goşulmasynyň deregine “-syz/-siz” ýa-da tersine ulanyp, jogap beriň.)

Ex: Şol etli gutapmy? Ýok, etsiz.

(Is that a meat pie? No, meatless.)

1. Şol gazly suwmy? ______________________________________

(Is that carbonated water? No, uncarbonated.)

2. Şol aşly çorbamy? ______________________________________

(Is that noodle soup? No, without noodles.)

3. Şol peýdaly naharmy? ______________________________________

(Is that healthy food? No, unhealthy.)

4. Şol ýagsyz etmi? ______________________________________

(Is that fat-free meat? No, fatty.)

5. Şol palow duzlumy? ______________________________________

(Is that palow salty? No, low-salt.)
Comparatives and superlatives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>gowy</th>
<th>gowurák</th>
<th>has</th>
<th>iň</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>a little better</td>
<td>much better</td>
<td>the best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>erbet</td>
<td>erbeträk</td>
<td>has</td>
<td>iň</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>a little worse</td>
<td>erbet</td>
<td>erbet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>has</td>
<td>much worse</td>
<td>the worst</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Direct comparatives are constructed using the instrumental case “-dan/-den.” The case is added to the “lesser” of the two objects, followed by the adjective being compared.

Gawun garpzyzdan süýji. (Melons are sweeter than watermelons.)
Limon nardan turşy. (Lemons are sourer than pomegranates.)

The unmodified adjective may be used in comparatives, as in the above examples. More commonly, the “-rak/-räk” suffix is added to the adjective. From a literal standpoint, this implies a smaller degree of difference between the two objects being compared. In practice, however, the meaning is usually the same.

Burç sogandan ajyrak. (Peppers are (somewhat) spicier than onions.)
Burç sogandan ajy. (Peppers are spicier than onions.)
Burç sogandan has ajy. (Peppers are much spicier than onions.)

Note that the final ‘y’ or ‘i’ of adjectives are changed to the appropriate rounded vowel when suffixes are added to them.

süýji (sweet)
süýjüräk (somewhat sweet)

The “comparative” forms of adjectives are also often used without direct comparison between objects. Sometimes this occurs when the second object is implied, but in other cases, the comparative form is simply used to modify the degree of the adjective.

Ol akyllyrak. (She is somewhat intelligent.)
Ol has akylly! (She is so intelligent!)
28) Fill in the table, watching for sound assimilation, vowel harmony, and rounded/open vowels. (Tablisany dolduryň.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>uly</th>
<th>ulurak</th>
<th>has uly</th>
<th>iň uly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>big</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>köç</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>gymmat</th>
<th>expensive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>arzan</th>
<th>cheap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>turşy</th>
<th>sour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>süýji</th>
<th>sweet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

29) Use the correct comparative adjective in the following sentences. (Sözlemlerde sypat derejelerini dogry ulanyň.)

Ex: Men senden ulurak ____________________ (uly)

(I’m a little bigger than you.)
Men senden uly ____________________ (uly)
(I’m bigger than you.)
Men senden has uly ____________________ (uly)
(I’m much bigger than you.)

1. Ol menden ____________________ (uzyn)

(He’s a little taller than me.)
Ol menden ____________________ (uzyn)
(He’s taller than me.)
Ol menden ____________________ (uzyn)
(He’s much taller than me.)

2. Biz olardan ____________________ (baý)

(We’re a little richer than them.)
Biz olardan ____________________ (baý)
(We are richer than them.)
Biz olardan ____________________ (baý)
(We’re much richer than them.)

3. Kümuş Maraldan ____________________ (yaş)

(Kumush is a little younger than Maral.)
4. Serdarda giye gündüzden _____________ (sowuk)
   (In Serdar, nighttime is much colder than daytime.)

30) Answer the questions. (Soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Şol çorba gyzgynmy? Hawa, emma men gyzgynrak çorbany gowy görýän.
   (Is that soup hot? Yes, but I like soup a little hotter.)
1. Şol üzüm turşumy? ________________________________
   (Are those grapes sour? Yes, but I like grapes a little more sour.)
2. Şol çaý ajymy? ________________________________
   (Is that tea bitter? Yes, but I like tea a little more bitter.)
3. Şol salat duzlumy? ________________________________
   (Is that salad salty? Yes, but I like salad a little saltier.)
4. Şol apelsin süýjüm? ________________________________
   (Is that orange sweet? Yes, but I like oranges a little sweeter.)
5. Şol kompot sowukmy? ________________________________
   (Is that juice cold? Yes, but I like juice a little colder.)

31) Answer the questions according to the example. (Nusga boýunça soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Sen ondan kiçiräkmi? Hawa, men ondan has kiçi.
   (Are you smaller than him? Yes, I’m much smaller than him.)
1. Biz sizden baýrakmy? ________________________________
   (Are we wealthier than you? Yes, you’re much wealthier than us.)
2. Ol senden ulurakmy? ________________________________
   (Is he bigger than you? Yes, he’s much bigger than me.)
3. Tort kökeden tagamlyrakmy? ________________________________
   (Is cake tastier than cookies? Yes, it’s much tastier than cookies.)
4. Köýnegim olaňkydan owadanrakmy? ________________________________
   (Is my dress prettier than theirs? Yes, yours is much prettier than theirs.)
5. Maşynymyz siziňkiden täzeräkmi? ________________________________
   (Is our car newer than yours? Yes, ours is much newer than yours.)
6. Myhman jaý ýatylýan jaýdan giňräkmi?

(Is the living room more spacious than the bedroom? Yes, it’s much more spacious than the bedroom.)

32) Reverse the comparatives in following sentences, using the given antonym. (Berlen sypatlary ulanyp, sözlemeleri nusga boýunça üýtgediň.)

Ex: Men senden uzynrak. (gysga) Sen menden gysgarak.

(I am taller than you. You are shorter than me.)

1. Alma banandan arzanrak. (gymmat)

(Apples are cheaper than bananas. Bananas are more expensive than apples.)

2. Limon apelsinden turşyrak. (süýji)

(Lemons are sourer than oranges. Oranges are sweeter than lemons.)

3. Şetdaly erikden ulurak. (kiçi)

(Peaches are bigger than apricots. Apricots are smaller than peaches.)

4. Jaý howludan arassarak. (hapa)

(The house is cleaner than the yard. The yard is dirtier than the house.)

5. Kofe çaýdan gyzgynrak. (sowuk)

(The coffee is hotter than the tea. The tea is colder than the coffee.)

33) Write the dialogues, using the example given. (Berlen nusga boýunça gepleşigi dowam ediň.)

Ex: Seň täze jaýyň nähili? (How is your new apartment?)

Men ony gowy görýän. Ol gaty uly. (I like it a lot. Its very big.)

Ol seň önki jaýyňdan ulurakmy? (Is it bigger than your last apartment?)

Hawa, ol Türkmenistanda in uly jaý! (Yes, it’s the biggest apartment in Turkmenistan!)

1. (mellek, uly) (farm, big)
2. (tigir, gowy)  (bicycle, good)

3. (tozansoruy, güýçli)  (vacuum cleaner, strong)

4. (ýassyk, ýumşak)  (pillow, soft)

5. (palto, galyň)  (coat, thick)

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
## Vocabulary (Täze sözler)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>İşlikler</th>
<th>Verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aıykmak</td>
<td>to be hungry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>áytmak</td>
<td>to tell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bilmek</td>
<td>to know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bişirmek</td>
<td>to cook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doýmak</td>
<td>to be full (from food)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>düşünmek</td>
<td>to understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geplemek</td>
<td>to speak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>görmek</td>
<td>to see / to watch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gowy görmek</td>
<td>to like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goýmak</td>
<td>to put</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>halamak</td>
<td>to like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jogap bermek</td>
<td>to answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kômekleşmek</td>
<td>to help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>öçürmek</td>
<td>to turn off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oýnamak</td>
<td>to play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>satyn almak</td>
<td>to buy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soramak</td>
<td>to ask</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suwsamak</td>
<td>to be thirsty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýadamak</td>
<td>to be tired</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýakmak</td>
<td>to turn on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýuwmak</td>
<td>to wash</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Kuhnýa degişli işlikler

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cooking verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>arassalamak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atmak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bükmek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>çaýý demlemek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dogramak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(suw) gaýnatmak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gowurmak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guýmak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kesmek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>úwemek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýaýmak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýugurmak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sypatlar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aýy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arassa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arzan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baý</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>galyň</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>güýçli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gymmat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nouns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etirlik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>günortanlyk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agşamlyk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bazar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bölek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>köynek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mellek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pagta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>satyjy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sowgat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sygyr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tigir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tozansoruyjy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yassyk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nouns</th>
<th>Dishes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aş</td>
<td>noodles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>börek</td>
<td>boiled dumplings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>çorba</td>
<td>soup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>çörek</td>
<td>bread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dograma</td>
<td>Turkmen dish consisting of bread bits in meat broth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dolama</td>
<td>stuffed cabbage or peppers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fitçi</td>
<td>round baked meat pies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gowurdak</td>
<td>fried diced meat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>greçka</td>
<td>buckwheat, usually cooked in a manner similar to palow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gutap / somsa</td>
<td>small savory pies, fried or baked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>işlekli</td>
<td>large round meat pie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>makaron</td>
<td>pasta / macaroni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>manty</strong></td>
<td>steamed filled dumplings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mäş</strong></td>
<td>thick lentil porridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>palow</strong></td>
<td>Turkmen national rice dish, usually made with meat, carrots, and onions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pişme</strong></td>
<td>fried dough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>börek / pelmen</strong></td>
<td>boiled dumplings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>salat / işdäaçar</strong></td>
<td>salad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>çişlik / şaşlyk</strong></td>
<td>grilled meat on a spit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>unuş</strong></td>
<td>noodle soup</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Süyjı önümleri**

| **ary bal** | honey |
| **bal** | jam, fruit preserves |
| **şokolat** | chocolate / candy bar |
| **doňdurma / morožna (Russian)** | ice cream |
| **köke** | cookie / cracker |
| **süyji** | candy |
| **tort** | cake |

**Düzüımı**

| **drož** | yeast |
| **düz** | salt |
| **gant** | sugar cubes |
| **gara burç** | black pepper |
| **gyzyl burç** | red pepper |
| **hamyr** | dough |
| **ot** | herbs (literally, grass) |
| **petruşka** | parsley |
| **püsek, şeker, sahar** | sugar |
| **soda** | baking soda |
| **tüwi** | rice |
| **ukrop** | dill, fennel |
| **uksus** | vinegar |
| **un** | flour |
| **hamyrmaýa** | starter dough |
| **yag** | oil |

**Et**

<p>| <strong>balyk</strong> | fish |
| <strong>doňuz eti</strong> | pork |
| <strong>geçi eti</strong> | goat |
| <strong>goyun eti</strong> | mutton |
| <strong>kolbasa</strong> | sausage |
| <strong>sygyr eti</strong> | beef |
| <strong>towuk eti / jüýje</strong> | chicken |
| <strong>yumurtga</strong> | egg |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fruits</th>
<th>Miweler</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>apple</td>
<td>alma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pineapple</td>
<td>ananas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orange</td>
<td>pyrytykal / apelsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pear</td>
<td>armyt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>banana</td>
<td>banan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apricot</td>
<td>erik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plum</td>
<td>garaly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>watermelon</td>
<td>garpyz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>melon, usually referring to an oblong honeydew-like melon</td>
<td>gawun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date / persimmon</td>
<td>hurma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fig</td>
<td>injir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raisin</td>
<td>kişmiş</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strawberry</td>
<td>Yertut/ klubnika (Russian)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lemon</td>
<td>limon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mandarin</td>
<td>mandarin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mandarin</td>
<td>pomidor (Russian)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peach</td>
<td>şetdaly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cherry</td>
<td>ülje / wişnýa (Russian)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grape</td>
<td>üzüm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vegetables</th>
<th>Gök-önümler</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chili pepper</td>
<td>ajiy burç</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eggplant</td>
<td>badam / baklajan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green pepper</td>
<td>bulgar burç</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cucumber</td>
<td>hyýar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>large pumpkinlike squash</td>
<td>kartoşka (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carrot</td>
<td>kadi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cabbage</td>
<td>kelem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mushroom</td>
<td>kömelek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bean</td>
<td>noýba / fasol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radish</td>
<td>rediska (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>garlic</td>
<td>sarymsak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onion</td>
<td>sogan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beet</td>
<td>şugundyr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spinach</td>
<td>ysmnak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drinks</th>
<th>Legiler</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>vodka</td>
<td>arak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coffee</td>
<td>kofe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cola</td>
<td>kola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fruit drink made by boiling fruit with sugar</td>
<td>kompot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beer</td>
<td>piwo (R) Pronounced Piva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fruit juice</td>
<td>sok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>suw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Çakýr / Wino</td>
<td>Dairy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Çal</td>
<td>Yogurty drink, usually from camel’s milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gatyk</td>
<td>Yogurt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaýmak</td>
<td>Cream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesge</td>
<td>Butter / Margarine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smetana</td>
<td>Sour cream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Süýt</td>
<td>Milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Süzme / Çekize</td>
<td>Reconstituted yogurt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syr</td>
<td>Cheese</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gap-çanaklar</th>
<th>Dishes, cookware, and utensils</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baklaşka</td>
<td>Plastic bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Çaynek</td>
<td>Teapot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Çemçe / Loşka (R)</td>
<td>Spoon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Çûüşe</td>
<td>Glass bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gapak</td>
<td>Cutting board, working surface / Pot lid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gazan</td>
<td>Heavy hemispherical cauldron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jam</td>
<td>Bowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Käse</td>
<td>Teacup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitir</td>
<td>Water kettle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klýonka</td>
<td>(Plastic) tablecloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piti</td>
<td>Pot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyçak</td>
<td>Knife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saç / Skawarotka</td>
<td>Pan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saçak</td>
<td>Cloth, usually used to hold bread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stakan (R)</td>
<td>Glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarelka (R)</td>
<td>Plate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wilka (R)</td>
<td>Fork</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Umumy</th>
<th>Miscellaneous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Başga</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dûyn</td>
<td>Yesterday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eýyâm</td>
<td>Already</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hem</td>
<td>Also / Too</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>İlkî (bilen)</td>
<td>First</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indi</td>
<td>Next</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nâme üçin</td>
<td>Why</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sebâbi</td>
<td>Because</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Şol</td>
<td>That</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Şu gün</td>
<td>Today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Üçin</td>
<td>For</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yañja</td>
<td>Just / Recently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zat</td>
<td>Thing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frazalar</td>
<td>Phrases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>İşdähiz açyk Bolsun!</td>
<td>Bon appetit!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men ajygyan. / Men ajykdym.</td>
<td>I am hungry. I became hungry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men suwsaýan.</td>
<td>I am thirsty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men doýdum.</td>
<td>I am full.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men et ïýemok.</td>
<td>I don’t eat meat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men arak içemok.</td>
<td>I don’t drink vodka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men ýagly nahary halamok.</td>
<td>I don’t like oily food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men duzly nahary halamok.</td>
<td>I don’t like salty food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kõp çañ içemok.</td>
<td>I don’t drink a lot of tea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nahar tagamly bolupdyr.</td>
<td>The meal was delicious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dadyg görmek mümkinmi?</td>
<td>Is it possible to try some?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guýyp bereýinmi?</td>
<td>Shall I pour for you / get you some more?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arzanrak beräý! / beräýiň!</td>
<td>Please give it to me for less!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaýtargymy bersene.</td>
<td>Please give me my change.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iki kile käšir çeksene!</td>
<td>Please weigh two kilos of carrots!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unit 4:
Time (Wagt)
Seasons (Pasyllar)
Weather (Howa)
Holidays (Baýramçylyklar)

Competencies:
- Asking for the time
- Telling the date and time
- Using the days of the week and months of the year
- Understanding a weather forecast
- Identifying daily routines

Grammar:
- Cases applied to numbers
- Definite future tense
- Indicating generalities with “bolmak”
- Using “bolmak” in past and future
Dialogue 1: Time

Jon: Salam, Maral. Sagat näçe?  Hi, Maral. What time is it?
Maral: Salam, Jon, sagat üç.  Hi, Jon, it’s 3 o’clock.
Maral: Üç otuza?! Dördüň ýaryndamy? Nämé üçin?  At 3:30?! At half past three? Why?
Jon: Şeýlemi? Men üç otuzda Parahatçylyk Korpususyna gitmeli.  Because volunteers will have a meeting today at 4 o’clock.
Maral: Sen ertir işe geljekmi?  You’ll come to work tomorrow?
Jon: Ýok, men altynjy güni geljek sebäbi ýygnak iki gün bolmaly.  No, I’ll come on Saturday because the meeting is supposed to be for two days.
Maral: Altynjy güni irden gelýäňmi ýa-da öýlän?  On Saturday, are you coming in the morning or afternoon?
Jon: On ikiden işlände. Alynjy güni sen ise gelyäňmi?  A little after 11. Are you coming to work on Saturday?
Maral: Hawa, on bire çenli işlejek. Bolýa Jon, sen gitmeli, giýä galma.  Yes, I will work until 11. Okay, Jon, you should go, don’t be late.

Numbers with cases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 bir</td>
<td>birde</td>
<td>birden</td>
<td>bire</td>
<td>biriň</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 iki</td>
<td>ikide</td>
<td>ikiden</td>
<td>ikä</td>
<td>ikän</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 üç</td>
<td>üçde</td>
<td>üçden</td>
<td>üçe</td>
<td>üçün</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 dört</td>
<td>dörtde</td>
<td>dörtden</td>
<td>dörde</td>
<td>dördüň</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 bäş</td>
<td>bäsde</td>
<td>başden</td>
<td>bäse</td>
<td>başiň</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 alty</td>
<td>altyda</td>
<td>altydan</td>
<td>alta</td>
<td>altyň</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 ýedi</td>
<td>ýedide</td>
<td>ýediden</td>
<td>ýedä</td>
<td>ýediň</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 sekiz</td>
<td>sekizde</td>
<td>sekizden</td>
<td>sekize</td>
<td>sekiziň</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 dokuz</td>
<td>dokuzda</td>
<td>dokuzdan</td>
<td>dokuza</td>
<td>dokuzyň</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 on</td>
<td>onda</td>
<td>ondan</td>
<td>ona</td>
<td>onuň</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 on bir</td>
<td>on birde</td>
<td>on birden</td>
<td>on bire</td>
<td>on biriň</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 on iki</td>
<td>on ikide</td>
<td>on ikiden</td>
<td>on ikä</td>
<td>on ikiň</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1) Write the time. (Wagty ýazyň.)

Ex: Sagat näçe? (5:00) Sagat baş.
1. Sagat näçe? (8:00)
2. Sagat näçe? (6:00)
3. Sagat näçe? (12:00)
4. Sagat näçe? (3:00)
5. Sagat näçe? (9:00)
6. Sagat näçe? (4:00)

2) Write the time on the half hour using the genitive case “-yň/-iň/-uň/-üň,” according to the example (Sagatlary nusga boýunça söz bilen ýazyň.)

Ex: (4:30) baş overlý iňary (literally, five’s half)
1. (1:30)
2. (8:30)
3. (2:30)
4. (5:30)
5. (3:30)
6. (11:30)

3) Write the time before half past using the instrumental case “-dan/-den,” according to the example (Sagatlary nusga boýunça ýazyň.)

Ex: (11:10) on ikiden on minut işleýä (literally, from 12, 10 min working)
1. (9:12)
2. (6:08)
3. (3:19)
4. (1:15)
5. (12:29)
6. (5:02) ________________________________
   (literally, from 6, 2 min working)

4) Write the time after the half hour using the dative case “-a/-e”, according to the example (Sagatlaryň ýaryndan geçen soň wagty nusga boýunça ýazyň.)

Ex: (6:48) ýedä on iki minut bar

(to 7 there are 12 min)

(8:57) dokuza üç minut bar

(to 9 there are 3 min)

1. (4:31) ________________________________
   (literally, to 5 there are 29 min)

2. (10:52) ________________________________
   (literally, to 11 there are 8 min)

3. (9:45) ________________________________
   (literally, to 10 there are 15 min)

4. (2:55) ________________________________
   (literally, to 3 there are 5 min)

5. (5:36) ________________________________
   (literally, to 6 there are 24 min)

6. (12:50) ________________________________
   (literally, to 1 there are 10 min)

5) Write the time, using the appropriate case and structure. (Wagty ýazyň.)

Ex: Sagat näçe? (6:48) Şu wagt ýedä on iki minut bar.

(What time is it? Right now, it is 12 to 7.)

1. Sagat näçe? (4:00) ________________________________

2. Sagat näçe? (7:18) ________________________________

3. Sagat näçe? (12:15) ________________________________

4. Sagat näçe? (9:43) ________________________________

5. Sagat näçe? (11:26) ________________________________

6. Sagat näçe? (8:30) ________________________________

7. Sagat näçe? (3:00) ________________________________

8. Sagat näçe? (6:34) ________________________________

9. Sagat näçe? (1:30) ________________________________
10. Sagat näçê? (10:57) ________________________________
11. Sagat näçê? (2:31) ________________________________
12. Sagat näçê? (5:02) ________________________________

Expressing approximate time

Turkmen sometimes give approximate times instead of stating the exact hour and minute, just as English speakers often do. If the current time is during the first half of the hour, the exact minutes are simply omitted. Past the half, the phrase “bolup gelýä,” roughly meaning “almost” or “nearly,” is used.

Sekizden işleýä. (After seven.)
On iki bolup gelýä. (Almost twelve.)

6) Write the approximate time. (Nätky ä wagty ýazyň.)

Ex: Sagat näçê? (6:02) Ýediden işleýä.

Sagat näçê? (4:54) Bäş bolup gelýä.
1. Sagat näçê? (5:03) ________________________________
2. Sagat näçê? (8:13) ________________________________
3. Sagat näçê? (12:42) ________________________________
4. Sagat näçê? (2:50) ________________________________
5. Sagat näçê? (7:17) ________________________________
6. Sagat näçê? (1:48) ________________________________

At what time?

To say what time something happened or is going to happen, Turkmen use a similar structure to the one given above, except the locative case ending “-da/-nda” is added.

Sagat näçêde? Näçêde? Haçan? (At what time? When?)
Sagat dört. (4:00)
Sagat dörtde. (at 4:00)
Üçün ýary. (2:30)
Üçün ýarynda. (at 2:30)
Ikiden on bäş minut işleýä. (1:15)
Ikiden on bäş minut işlände. (at 1:15)
Bire ýigrimi minut bar. (12:40)
Bire ýigrimi minut galanda. (at 12:40)
7) Fill in the blanks, according to the example. (Nusga boýunça boş ýerleri dolduryň.)

Ex: (6:00) sagat altyda (at 6 o’clock)
1. (8:00) _______________________________ (at 8 o’clock)
2. (11:00) _______________________________ (at 11 o’clock)
3. (5:00) _______________________________ (at 5 o’clock)
4. (9:00) _______________________________ (at 9 o’clock)

8) Fill in the blanks, according to the example. (Nusga boýunça boş ýerleri dolduryň.)

Ex: (6:30) ýediň ýarynda (at half past 6)
1. (5:30) ______________________________ (at half past 5)
2. (7:30) ______________________________ (at half past 7)
3. (11:30) ______________________________ (at half past 11)
4. (8:30) ______________________________ (at half past 8)

9) Fill in the blanks, according to the example. (Nusga boýunça boş ýerleri dolduryň.)

Ex: (6:20) ýediden ýigrimi minut işlände (at 20 past 6)
1. (9:20) ______________________________ (at 20 past 9)
2. (1:18) ______________________________ (at 18 past 1)
3. (8:25) ______________________________ (at 25 past 8)
4. (11:03) ______________________________ (at 3 past 11)

10) Fill in the blanks, according to the example. (Nusga boýunça boş ýerleri dolduryň.)

Ex: (5:55) alta bâş minut galanda (at 5 to 6)
1. (9:40) ______________________________ (at 20 to 10)
2. (7:54) ______________________________ (at 6 to 8)
3. (2:45) ______________________________ (at 15 to 3)
4. (10:31) ______________________________ (at 29 to 11)
11) Answer the questions, using the time given. (Berlen wagty ulanyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Sen näçede geýinýäň? (7:40) Men sekize ýigrimi minut galanda geýinýän.

(At what time do you get dressed? I get dressed at 7:40.)

1. Bilbil okuwdan näçede gaýdýa? (1:00)

(At what time does Bilbil return from school? She returns from school at 1:00.)

2. Bu gün sapagyň näçede başlanýa? (8:30)

(At what time does your lesson start today? My lesson starts at 8:30 today.)


(When does your long break end? Our long break ends at 10:35.)

4. Sen näçede maňa garaşdyň? (15:20)

(At what time did you wait for me? I waited for you at 3:20.)

5. Agşam näçede gar ýagdy? (19:55)

(At what time did it snow last night? It snowed at 7:55.)

### Times of the day

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>daňdan</td>
<td>04.00</td>
<td>06.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>irden</td>
<td>06.00</td>
<td>11.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>günortonan</td>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>öýlän</td>
<td>14.00</td>
<td>17.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agşam</td>
<td>18.00</td>
<td>23:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gije</td>
<td>23:00</td>
<td>04:00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In English, the general time of day is spoken after the time (“5 in the morning”). In Turkmen, it precedes the numeric time.

irden üçde (3 in the morning)
agşam dokuzda (9 in the evening)
12) Answer the questions, adding the appropriate time of day. (Günüň degişli wagtlaryny ulanyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Serdar, sen sagat näçede turýaň? (7:00)

Men irden sagat ýedide turýan.

(I get up at 7:00 in the morning.)

1. Ol näçede çäý içýä? (7:30)

(He drinks tea (has breakfast) at 7:30 in the morning.)

2. Maral işden sagat näçede gaýtdy? (12:00)

(She returned from work at 12:00 noon.)

3. Merdan haçan okuwdan gaýtdy? (16:00)

(He returned from school at 4:00 in the afternoon.)

4. Öýe haçan gaýdýaň? (18:00)

(I return home at 6:00 in the evening.)

5. Jeren sagat näçede öyleri süpürdi? (9:30)

(She swept the rooms at 9:30 in the morning.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Köňe hepdäňiň günleri</th>
<th>Colloquial</th>
<th>Days of the Week</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Başgün</td>
<td>birinji gün</td>
<td>Monday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yaşgün</td>
<td>ikinji gün</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoşgün</td>
<td>üçünji gün</td>
<td>Wednesday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sogapgün</td>
<td>dördünji gün</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna</td>
<td>başinji gün</td>
<td>Friday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruhgün</td>
<td>altnyjy gün</td>
<td>Saturday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynç gün</td>
<td>bazar gün / otduh gün</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The colloquial days are used today. The old days of the week were replaced with the colloquial again after the second president took office. One may find the old days of the week listed in books or articles.
13) Match. (Birleşdiriň.)

- Monday  bāşinji gün
- Tuesday  birinji gün
- Wednesday  ikinji gün
- Thursday  dördünji gün
- Friday  bazar gün
- Saturday  üçünji gün
- Sunday  altynjy gün

14) Answer the questions, using the Turkmen name of the day given. (Hepdäniň günleriniň resmi atlaryny ulanyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Şu gün haşsy gün? Şu gün birinji gün. (Monday)

1. Şu gün haşsy gün? ____________________________ (Tuesday)
2. Şu gün haşsy gün? ____________________________ (Saturday)
3. Şu gün haşsy gün? ____________________________ (Thursday)
4. Şu gün haşsy gün? ____________________________ (Friday)
5. Şu gün haşsy gün? ____________________________ (Sunday)
6. Şu gün haşsy gün? ____________________________ (Wednesday)

15) Answer the questions, using the day after the one used in the question. (Soraglara ertir haşsy gündügini aýdyş, jogap beriň.)

Ex: Şu gün birinji günmi? Yok, şu gün ikinji gün. (Is today Monday? No, today is Tuesday)

1. Ertir ikinji günmi? ____________________________
   (Is tomorrow Tuesday? No, tomorrow is Wednesday.)
2. Düýn üçünji günmi? ____________________________
   (Was yesterday Wednesday? No, yesterday was Thursday.)
3. Birigün dördünji günmi? ____________________________
   (Is the day after tomorrow Thursday? No, the day after tomorrow is Friday.)
4. Öňňin bāşinji günmi? ____________________________
   (Was the day before yesterday Friday? No, the day before yesterday was Saturday.)
5. Şu gün altynjy günmi? ____________________________
   (Is today Saturday? No, today is Sunday.)
16) Complete the sentences, using “düýn/ertir/şu gün/öňňin/birigün” as appropriate. (“Düýn/ertir/şu gün/öňňin/birigün” sözleri ulanyp, gönükmäni ýerine ýetiriň.)

Ex: Şu gün birinji gün. Ertir__________iň birinji gün.
1. Şu gün üçünji gün. ______________iň ikinji gün.
2. Şu gün dördünji gün. __________bäşinji gün.
3. Düýn bäşinji gün. __________altynjy gün.
4. Öňňin bazar gün. __________birinji gün. __________iň ikinji gün.
5. Birigün bäşinji gün. __________dördünji gün. __________üçünji gün.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>yssylamak/üşmek</th>
<th>to get hot/to get cold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>yssylajak/üşejek</td>
<td>I will get hot/will get cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen</td>
<td>yssylajak/üşejek</td>
<td>You will get hot/will get cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ol</td>
<td>yssylajak/üşejek</td>
<td>He/she/it will get hot/will get cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biz</td>
<td>yssylajak/üşejek</td>
<td>We will get hot/will get cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz</td>
<td>yssylajak/üşejek</td>
<td>You will get hot/will get cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olar</td>
<td>yssylajak/üşejek</td>
<td>They will get hot/will get cold</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use of the definite future tense implies that something is certain to happen in the future. As such, it is normally only used when speaking about oneself (“men/biz”) or when asking a question in the second person (“sen/siz”).

Men ertir gitjeğ.  
(Sen bazara gitjeğmi?)

(I will go tomorrow.)  
(Will you go to the bazaar?)

To negate, add “däl” after the verb.

Biz näme üçin gitjeğ däl?
(Why won’t we go?)

17) Answer the questions, using the day after the one used in the question, as in the example. (Soralýan günüň ertesi ýerine ýetiriljekdigeni aýdyp, soraglara nusgadaky ýaly jogap beriň.)

Ex: Sen konsertde birinji gün aýdym aýtjakmy?

Ýok, birinji gün aýtjak däl. Men konsertde ikinji gün aýdym aýtjak.

(No, (I) won’t sing on Monday. I’ll sing at the concert on Tuesday.)

1. Siz ikinji gün proýekte başlajakmi?

(No, (we) won’t start on Tuesday. We’ll start the project on Wednesday.)
2. Siz üçünji gün töya gitjekmi? ____________________________

(No, (we) won’t go on Wednesday. We’ll go to the party on Thursday.)

3. Sen dördünji gün surat çekjekmi? ____________________________

(No, (we) won’t draw on Thursday. We’ll draw pictures on Friday.)

4. Sen Merjene başiriş gün garaşjakmy? ____________________________

(No, (I) won’t wait on Friday. I’ll wait for Merjen on Saturday.)

5. Siz diskotekada altynjy gün tans etjekmi? ____________________________

(No, (we) won’t dance on Saturday. We’ll dance at the disco on Sunday.)

6. Siz öýleri bazar gün süpürjekmi? ____________________________

(No, (we) won’t sweep on Sunday. We’ll sweep the rooms on Monday.)

**Forming questions with question words**

In English, questions words like “who,” “what,” and “when” are almost always at the beginning of a question; thus the word order of a question is usually different from its corresponding answer. In Turkmen, forming questions is much simpler: the relevant question word is simply put in the place that should be occupied by its answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Men ertir gitjek.</th>
<th>(I will go tomorrow.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sen haçan gitjek?</td>
<td>(When will you go?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olar gitdi.</td>
<td>(They went.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kim</strong> gitdi?</td>
<td><em>(Who went?)</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
18) Make questions, using “haçan” and the sentence given. (“Haçan” sözüni ulanyp, berlen sözlemelere sorag düzüň.)

Ex: Bazar gün Aşgabatda gar ýagdy.
Haçan Aşgabatda gar ýagdy?

(When did it snow in Ashgabat?)

1. Men üçünji gün toýda tans etdim.

(When did you dance at the wedding?)

2. Birinji gün dostlaryma garaşdyym.

(When did you wait for your friends?)

3. Biz ikinji gün işlerimizi gutardyym.

(When did you finish your work?)


(When did you iron your clothes?)

5. Men altynjy gün maşgalam barada köp pikir etdim.

(When did you think a lot about your family?)


(When did it thunder?)

7. Men başinji gün konserte gijä galdym.

(When were you late for the concert?)
### Months of the year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Köne Aylaryň atlary</th>
<th>Colloquial</th>
<th>Names of the months</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Türkmenbaşy</td>
<td>Yanwar</td>
<td>January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baýdak</td>
<td>Fewral</td>
<td>February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nowruz</td>
<td>Mart</td>
<td>March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurbansoltan</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magtymguly</td>
<td>Maý</td>
<td>May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oguz</td>
<td>Iýun</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gorkut</td>
<td>Iýul</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alp Arslan</td>
<td>Awgust</td>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruhnama</td>
<td>Sentýabr</td>
<td>September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garaşsyzlyk</td>
<td>Oktýabr</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanjar</td>
<td>Noýabr</td>
<td>November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bitaraplyk</td>
<td>Dekabr</td>
<td>December</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The colloquial terms, adapted from Russian, are generally used instead. One may find the old month names in books or articles from the 1990s.

19) **Complete the sentences, using the appropriate month. (Degişiňi aý atlary ulanyp, gönükmäni ýerine ýetiriň.)**

**Ex:** Şu aý Yanwar. (This month is January.)
- Geçen aý Dekabr__________________________ (Last month was December.)
- Geljek aý Fewral__________________________ (Next month is February.)

1. Şu aý Oktýabr. (This month is October.)
- Geçen aý ____________________________ (Last month was September.)
- Geljek aý ____________________________ (Next month is November.)

2. Şu aý Iýul. (This month is July.)
- Geçen aý ____________________________ (Last month was June.)
- Geljek aý ____________________________ (Next month is August.)

3. Şu aý Aprel. (This month is April.)
- Geçen aý ____________________________ (Last month was March.)
- Geljek aý ____________________________ (Next month is May.)
20) Complete the sentences, using “şu/geçen/geljek.” (“Şu/geçen/geljek” sözleri ulanyp, sözlemeleri dowam edini.)


(This year is 2005. Next year is 2006.)


(Last year was 2004. This year is 2005.)


(Next year is 2006. Last year was 2004.)


(This year is 2007. Next year is 2008.)


(Next year is 2004. Last year was 2002.)

21) Answer the questions. (Soraglara jogap berini.)

Ex: Maral 1988-nji ýylda doguldy. Ol Serdardan iki ýaş kiçi. Serdar haçan doguldy*?

Serdar 1986-njy ýylda doguldy.

(Maral was born in 1988. Serdar is 2 years younger than her. When was Serdar born? Serdar was born in 1986.)


*In America, people typically ask for people’s ages. In Turkmenistan, people typically ask for the year people were born.

22) Conjugate the verbs, using the appropriate tense implied by the time word used. (Işliklere deşişli zaman goşulmalaryny goşuń.)

Ex: Geçen hepde köp gar ýagdy.__________________________ (gar ýagmak)

(It snowed a lot last week.)

1. Geçen aý Balkanda köp __________________________ (ýagyş ýagmak)

(It rained a lot in Balkan last month.)

2. Men indiki ýyl Amerika __________________________ (gitmek)
(I’ll go to America next year.)

3. Biz indiki hepde Aşgabada __________________________ (gelmek)
   (We’ll come to Ashgabat next week.)

4. Sen geçen hepde mekdebe __________________________ (gijä galmak)
   (Were you late to school last week?)

5. Men häzir okuw barada köp __________________________ (pikir etmek)
   (I am thinking about school a lot now.)

Verb durations

Unlike in English, no helper word is necessary to express the duration of a verb. Simply precede it with the amount of time.

Men iki ýyl şu taýda ýaşamaly.  (I am supposed to live here for 2 years.)
Dört sagat oýnadyk.    (We played for 4 hours.)

23) Answer the questions, using the number given. (Berlen sanlary ulanyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)

   Ex: Sen üç hepde mekdepde işlemelimi? (4)
        Ýok, üç hepde däl, men dört hepde mekdepde işlemeli.
        (No, not 3 weeks. I am supposed to work at school for 4 weeks.)

1. Sen Gökdepe üç aý ýaşamaly? (2)
   (No, not 3 months. I am supposed to live in Gokdepe for 2 months.)

2. Jon Parahatçylyk Korpusynda dört hepde işledimi? (8)
   (No, not 4 weeks. He worked at Peace Corps for 8 weeks.)

3. Aşgabatda baş gün ýagys ýagdymy? (10)
   (No, not 5 days. It rained in Ashgabat for 10 days.)

4. Çülide iki gün gök gürledimi? (6)
   (No, not 2 days. It thundered in Chuli for 6 days.)

5. Sen işe bir gün gijä galdyňmy? (2)
   (No, not 1 day. I was late to work 2 days.)
Stating specific time durations

In order to state the beginning and end time for a situation or event, the instrumental and dative cases are used along with the helper word “çenli,” which translates to “until.”

üçden alta çenli  
(\textit{from 3 until 6})

ikiden ýediň ýaryna çenli  
(\textit{from 2 until 6:30})

The starting time can also be omitted.

Men Anna güne çenli obada ýaşajak.  
(\textit{I will live in the village until Friday.})

24) State the working hours of the people given. (Berlen adamlaryň iş wagtyny aýdyň.)

\textbf{Ex:} (Iş wagty: 9:00 – 18:00) Men dokuzdan alta çenli işleýän.

1. (Iş wagty: 8:00 – 16:00) Dostum ______________________________

2. (Iş wagty: 10:00 – 14:00) Biz ______________________________

3. (Iş wagty: 11:00 – 19:00) Sen ______________________________

4. (Iş wagty: 7:00 – 17:00) Goňşymyz ______________________________

5. (Iş wagty: 8:00 – 16:30) Lukmanlar ______________________________

25) Answer the questions using the schedule below. (Tablisadan peýdalanyñ soraglara jogap beriň.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birinji gün</th>
<th>Ikinji gün</th>
<th>Üçünji gün</th>
<th>Dördünji gün</th>
<th>Başinji gün</th>
<th>Altyńjy gün</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>İrden</td>
<td>türkmen dili okamak</td>
<td>bazara gitmek</td>
<td>Ruhabada gitmek</td>
<td>maşgala kömekleşmek</td>
<td>eşik ü tükleşmek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Öýlän</td>
<td>sağlyk öýünde işlemek</td>
<td>rus dili okamak</td>
<td>jaý süpürmek</td>
<td>mekkepde işlemek</td>
<td>surat çekmek</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textbf{Ex:} Birinji gün öýlän näme etmeli? (What are you supposed to do on Monday afternoon?)

Men Birinji gün öýlän sağlyk öýünde işlemleri.

1. Haça Türkmen dili okamaly? (When should you study Turkmen?)

2. Haýsy gün Ruhabada gitjek? (Which day will you go to Ruhabat?)

3. Haça surat çekjek? (When will you draw?)

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
4. Haýsy gün eşik üstülekje? (Which day will you iron clothes?)

5. Maşgalaña haçan kömekleşme? (When should you help your family?)

6. Ruhgün irden näme etjek? (What will you do on Saturday morning?)

26) Complete the sentences, filling in the times and verbs in present tense. (Ýaýyň içindäki berlen wagtý söz bilen we işlikleri häzirki zamanda ulanyp, gönükmäni ýerine ýetirir.)

Ex: Men günde sagat sekizden bás minut işlände turýan. (7:05, turmak)
(“Every day, I get up at 7:05.”)

1. Men her gün (7:10, irki maşk etmek)
(I do my morning exercises at 7:10 each day.)

2. Men (7:15, el-ýüzümi ýuwmak)
we ertirlik naharymy (iýmek)
(I wash my hands and face and eat my breakfast at 7:15.)

3. Köplenç men (7:45, geýinmek)
we okuwa (gitmek)
(Usually I get dressed and go to school at 7:45.)

4. Biziň okuwymyz sagat (9:00, başlamak)
(Our school begins at 9 o’clock.)

5. Sagat (12:30-13:30)
biz günortanlyk nahar (iýmek)
(From half past 12 to half past 1 we have lunch.)

6. Biz öýlän sagat (17:00, okuwy gutarmak)
we öýe (gaýtmak)
(We finish school and return home at 5 o’clock in the afternoon.)

7. Men agşamlyk nahary (18:30, iýmek)
(I eat dinner at half past six.)

8. Sagat (21:00-22:00)
mentürkmen dili kitabymy (okamak)
(I read my Turkmen language book from 9 to 10 o’clock.)

9. Men köplenc (22:30), käwagt
hem sagat (22:15, ýatmak)
(Usually I sleep at half past 10, or sometimes at 15 past 10.)

27) Answer the questions, using the words given. (Berlen sözleri ulanyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Sen köplenç irden 7:00-de turýaňmy? (käwagt, 6:45)
    Ўyok, men käwagt 6:45-de turýan.

(Do you usually get up at 7:00 in the morning? No, sometimes I get up at 6:45.)

1. Sapaklaryňyz hemiše irden başlaýamy? (käwagt, günortan)

(Do your classes always begin in the morning? No, sometimes they begin at noon.)

2. Sen günortanlyk nahary hemme wagt naharhanada iýýäňmi? (köplenç, öýüm)

(Do you always have lunch at a restaurant? No, usually I eat at home.)

3. Siz her üçünji gün Ruhabada gidýäňizmi? (käwagt, Așgabat)

(Do you go to Ruhabat each Wednesday? No, sometimes we go to Ashgabat.)

4. Ol günäşa türkmen dili mugallymy bilen goşmaça işleýämi? (günde, ors dili)

(Does he have tutoring with the Turkmen teacher every other day? No, he has tutoring with the Russian teacher every day.)

5. Sen bazaar gün köplenç öýde bolýaňyzmy? (hemiše, dostumlarda)

(Are you usually at home on Sundays? No, I’m always at my friend’s place on Sundays.)
Text 1: The seasons

December, January, and February are the winter months. In Turkmenistan, the weather in winter is cold. It snows and children play in the snow. In the winter, days are short and nights are long.

March, April, and May are the spring months. People also say this season is the season of “Bahar.” In this month, the trees turn green, and in the fields, flowers bloom. In spring, it thunders and rains a lot. The weather is pleasant.

June, July, and August are the summer months. In this season, daytime is long and nighttime is short. The weather is hot. Vegetables and fruits ripen.

September, October, and November are the autumn months. In this season, the harvests of cotton and vegetables are gathered. In autumn, the leaves turn yellow and the weather is cool. Sometimes it rains.

Locative case and time words

Most time words do not need to be put into the locative case in Turkmen. The only exceptions are “proper” times: seasons, named months, numbered years, and exact hours of the day. Named days, however, also do not require a case.

Men Iýun aýynda Tejene gitdim. (I went to Tejen in June.)
Ol 2005-nji ýylda başlaýa. (She is starting in 2005.)
Biz üçde gutarýas. (We finish at 3.)

28) Choose the sentence from each pair that requires the locative case “-da/-de.”
(Gerekli ýerinde wagt aňladýan sözlerе “-da/-de” goşulmalaryny goşuň.)

Ex: Men aşgam __________________________ oba gitdim.
    Men aşgam sagat onda __________________________ oba gitdim.

1. Ol geçen ýyl __________________________ inlișçe okady.
    Ol 2004-nji ýyl __________________________ inlișçe okady.

2. Biz Oguz aýy __________________________ Mara gitjek.
    Biz indiki aý __________________________ Mara gitjek.
3. Сең jigini okuwy irden sagat 8____________ başlaýamy?
   Сең jigini okuwy irden ______________ başlaýamy?
4. Siziň joraňyz Nowruz aýy____________ Lebaba gidýämi?
   Siziň joraňyz şu aý____________ Lebaba gidýämi?
5. Sähra geçen ýyl tomos____________________ näme işledi?
   Sähra geçen ýyl____________________ näme işledi?

### Indicating generalities with “bolmak”

The verb “bolmak” can roughly be translated as “to be,” though it is not used nearly as often as its English equivalent, especially in the present tense. However, it is sometimes used in the present tense when speaking about generalities or things that are always true.

| Şu gün yssy. | (It is hot today.) |
| Tomusda yssy bolýa. | (It is hot in the summer.) |
| Gök-önümler peýdaly bolýa. | (Vegetables are healthy.) |
| Türkmençe näme bolýa? | (What is it in Turkmen?) |

29) Complete the sentences, adding “bolmak” if it is necessary and leaving the blank otherwise. (“Bolmak” sözünü dogry ulanyp, gönnenäni ýerine ýetiriň.)

Ex: Gysda howa sowuk bolýa. __________________
    (The weather is cold in the winter.)
    Nahar sowuk -- __________________
    (The meal is cold.)

1. Bu almalar gymmat __________________
    (These apples are expensive.)

2. Şu gün howa ýagyşly __________________
    (The weather is rainy today.)

3. Güýzde gawun köp __________________
    (Melons are plentiful in the fall.)

4. Şu gün öý işimiz aňsat __________________
    (Our homework is easy today.)

5. Restoranda naharlar gymmat __________________
    (Meals in restaurants are expensive.)

6. Bu restoranda naharlar gymmat __________________
    (Meals in this restaurant are expensive.)

---

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
Using “bolmak” in past and future

“Bolmak” can also be used as a helper verb when describing conditions in the past or future. In the future tense, it can sometimes be approximated to “become” in English.

Maşyn gyzyl. (The car is red.)
Öyi işi kyn boldy. (The homework was difficult.)
Baýramçylyk gyzykly bolmady. (The holiday wasn’t interesting.)
Men mugallym boljak. (I will become a teacher.)

Note that Turkmen speakers sometimes omit “bolmak” completely and simply append the relevant past-tense suffix to the adjective or noun. This is not possible with the future tense, however.

Biz mugallymdyk. (We were teachers.)
Olar owadandylar. (They were beautiful.)

30) Answer the questions in the negative, using the word given. (Berlen sözleri ulanyp, soraglara ýokluk manyda jogap beriň.)

Ex: Gyşda howa yssy boldumy? (sowuk) Ыok, yssy bolmady. Sowuk boldy.
(Was the weather hot in the winter? No, it wasn’t hot. It was cold.)

1. Irden howa günешли boldumy? (bulutly) _____________________________
(Was the weather sunny this morning? No, it wasn’t sunny. It was cloudy.)

2. Öňňin howa ümürrli boldumy? (şemally) _______________________________
(Was the weather foggy the day before yesterday? No, it wasn’t foggy. It was windy.)

3. Düýn howa salkyn boldumy? (maýyl) _________________________________
(Was the weather cool yesterday? No, it wasn’t cool. It was warm.)

4. Ýazda garly boldumy? (ýagyşly) _________________________________
(Was the weather snowy in the spring? No it wasn’t snowy. It was rainy.)

31) Answer the questions. (Soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Şu gije Aşgabatda nähili howa boldy?
Şu gije Aşgabatda ýagyşly howa boldy.
(The weather was rainy tonight.)

1. Düýn nähili howa boldy?

(The weather was cloudy yesterday.)
2. Öňňin nähili howa bolýdy?  

(The weather was sunny the day before yesterday.)

3. Ertir nähili howa boljak?  

(The weather will be windy tomorrow.)

### Reading centigrade temperatures

To convert Fahrenheit to Centigrade and vice versa, use the following formulae:

\[
\text{degrees } F = ((\text{degrees } C) \times \frac{9}{5}) + 32 \\
\text{degrees } C = (\text{degrees } F - 32) \times \frac{5}{9}
\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Centigrade</th>
<th>Fahrenheit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-20</td>
<td>-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-10</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

32) Answer the questions using the table. (Tablisadan peýdalanyp soraglara jogap beriň.)

- Aşgabat: +42 ... +45 güneşli
- Nýu Ýork: +7 ... +10 ýagyşly
- Bankok: +35 ... +37 çygly
- Rim: +20 ... +24 bulutly
- Moskwa: -23 ... -18 garly

**Ex:** Şu gün Aşgabatda howa nähili?

Şu gün Aşgabatda howa vssy, güneşli.

1. Şu gün Nýu Ýorkda howa nähili?

2. Şu gün Bankokda howa nähili?

3. Şu gün Rimde howa nähili?
### Holidays and important dates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>1-i</td>
<td>New Year’s Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>12-si</td>
<td>(Gokdepe) Remembrance Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fewral</td>
<td>19-y</td>
<td>Flag Day and the President’s Birthday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>20-21-22-si</td>
<td>National Spring Holiday and Women’s Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>ilkinji</td>
<td>“Drop of water – grain of gold” Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>soňky</td>
<td>Turkmen Racehorse Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>8-i</td>
<td>WWII Commemoration Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>9-y</td>
<td>Victory Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May</td>
<td>18-i</td>
<td>Cultural Unity Day, Magtymguly Poetry Days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>3-yi</td>
<td>Turkmen Carpet Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>üçünji</td>
<td>Grain Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>2-yi</td>
<td>Melon Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>12-13-yi</td>
<td>Turkmen Musicians’ Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>6-sy</td>
<td>Earthquake Commemoration Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>27-28-i</td>
<td>Independence Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>11-i</td>
<td>Harvest Day</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

4. Şu gün Moskwada howa nähili?
Dekabr aýynyň birinji Dynçgüni | Goňşokara baýramy | Good Neighbor Day
--- | --- | ---
Dekabr aýynyň 12-si | Hemişelik Bitaraplyk baýramy we Talyplar giňi | Neutrality Day and Students’ Day
* | Gurban baýramy | Muslim Passover
* | Oraza bayramy | End of Ramadan

* Some Muslim holidays follow the lunar calendar, and therefore the dates of their celebrations are not constant; each year, they are celebrated ten days earlier than the year before.

33) Read the dates and write them down in figures. (Seneleri okaň we san bilen ýazyň.)

Ex: Iki müň başinji ýylyň Mart aýynyň on başi.

March 15th, 2005

1. Iki müň üçünji ýylyň Maý aýynyň altysy.

2. Iki müň başinji ýylyň Awgust aýynyň otuz biri.

3. Bir müň dokuz ýüz togsan dokuzynjy ýylyň Mart aýynyň on sekizi.

4. Iki müň sekizinji ýylyň Noýabr aýynyň altysy.

5. Bir müň sekiz ýüz altmysynjy ýylyň Dekabr aýynyň otuzy.


7. Iki müňünji ýylyň Iýun aýynyň ony.

34) Answer the questions. (Soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Seň doglan günüň haçan?

Meň doglan günüm 1977-nji ýylyň Iýun aýynyň 28-ne.

1. Seň kakaň doglan güni haçan?

2. Seň ejeň doglan güni haçan?
3. Seň jigiň doglan günü haçan?

4. Seň dostuñ/joraň doglan günü haçan?

5. Türkmenistanyň Garaşsylyk baýramy haçan bellenýä?

6. Amerikanyň Garaşsylyk günü haçan bellenýä?
Vocabulary (Täze sözler)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>İslıklar</th>
<th>Verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>başlamak</td>
<td>to start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bellenmek</td>
<td>to celebrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bolmak</td>
<td>to be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gar ýagmak</td>
<td>to snow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gayttmak</td>
<td>to return (home)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geýinmek</td>
<td>to get dressed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>giýä galmak</td>
<td>to be late</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gök gürlemeğ</td>
<td>to thunder (literally, the blue speaks)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gutarmak</td>
<td>to finish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýagys ýagmak</td>
<td>to rain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aýdym aýtmak</td>
<td>to sing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>garaşmak</td>
<td>to wait</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pikir etmek</td>
<td>to think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>süpürmek</td>
<td>to sweep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surat çekmek</td>
<td>to draw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tans etmek</td>
<td>to dance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>üşemek</td>
<td>to be cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ütüklemek</td>
<td>to iron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yssylamak</td>
<td>to be hot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syaptlar</th>
<th>Adjectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gyşga</td>
<td>short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uzyn</td>
<td>long</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Atlar</th>
<th>Nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bayram / baýramçylyk</td>
<td>holiday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doğlan gün</td>
<td>birthday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eşik</td>
<td>clothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goňşy</td>
<td>neighbor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gül</td>
<td>flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iş güni</td>
<td>workday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>konser</td>
<td>concert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rugsat / kanikul</td>
<td>vacation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tebigat</td>
<td>nature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toý</td>
<td>party / wedding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uyynak</td>
<td>meeting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wagt birlikleri</th>
<th>Units of time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aý</td>
<td>month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gün</td>
<td>day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hepde</td>
<td>week</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minut</td>
<td>minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pasyl</td>
<td>season</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sagat</td>
<td>hour / clock / watch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sekunt</td>
<td>second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýyl</td>
<td>year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asyr</td>
<td>century</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Gün bölekleri

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Times of the day</th>
<th>Gün bölekleri</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>evening</td>
<td>ağşam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>late night</td>
<td>daňdan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>night</td>
<td>giye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at sunset</td>
<td>gün ýaşanda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>day</td>
<td>gündiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noon</td>
<td>günortan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at dawn</td>
<td>ir bilen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>morning</td>
<td>irden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afternoon</td>
<td>öýlän</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Wagt

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Wagt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the day after tomorrow</td>
<td>birigün</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yesterday</td>
<td>düýn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>still / yet</td>
<td>entek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tomorrow</td>
<td>ertir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>already</td>
<td>eýýäm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>previous</td>
<td>geçen / öten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>next</td>
<td>geljek / indiki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>every other day</td>
<td>günasa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>every day</td>
<td>günde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>now / soon</td>
<td>häzir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>always</td>
<td>hemiše / hemme wagt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>never</td>
<td>hiçwagt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>first</td>
<td>ilkini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sometimes</td>
<td>käwagt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usually</td>
<td>köplenç</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the day before yesterday</td>
<td>öňnin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date</td>
<td>sene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rarely</td>
<td>seýrek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>last / final</td>
<td>soňky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right now</td>
<td>şu wagt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>again</td>
<td>şene / şene-de</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Hepdänini Günleri

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Days of the week</th>
<th>Hepdänini Günleri</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday</td>
<td>birinji gün</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday</td>
<td>ikinji gün</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday</td>
<td>üçünji gün</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>dördünji gün</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>başinji gün</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>alynyjy gün</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday</td>
<td>bazar gün</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Aýlar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Aýlar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yanwar</td>
<td>January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fewral</td>
<td>February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mart</td>
<td>March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aprél</td>
<td>April</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maý</td>
<td>May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iýun</td>
<td>June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iýul</td>
<td>July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awgust</td>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentýabr</td>
<td>September</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oktýabr</td>
<td>October</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noýabr</td>
<td>November</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dekabr</td>
<td>December</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Pasyllar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Pasyllar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gyş</td>
<td>winter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yaz / bahar</td>
<td>spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tomus</td>
<td>summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>güýz</td>
<td>autumn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Howa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weather</th>
<th>Howa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>howa maglumaty</td>
<td>weather forecast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>älemgoşar</td>
<td>rainbow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bulutly</td>
<td>cloudy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>çygly</td>
<td>humid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dymyk</td>
<td>stuffy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gradus</td>
<td>degrees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>güneşli</td>
<td>sunny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maýyl</td>
<td>warm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salkyn</td>
<td>cool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>şemally / ýelli</td>
<td>windy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sowuk</td>
<td>cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ümürli</td>
<td>foggy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yssy</td>
<td>hot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Umumy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Miscellaneous</th>
<th>Umumy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>haçan</td>
<td>when</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haýsy</td>
<td>which</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>çenli</td>
<td>until</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Frazalar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phrases</th>
<th>Frazalar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sagat näçe?</td>
<td>What time is it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sagat näçede? / Näçede?</td>
<td>At what time?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Şu gün haýsy gün? / Şu gün nácinji gün?</td>
<td>What day is it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Şu gün aýyň nácesi?</td>
<td>What is today’s date?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Şu gün Fewral aýynyň ikisi.</td>
<td>It’s the second of February.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Şu gün aýyň ikisi.</td>
<td>It’s the second of the month.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Turkmen Question</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Şu wagt haýsy aý?</td>
<td>What month is it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meň wagtym ýok.</td>
<td>I don’t have time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seň doglan gününň haçan?</td>
<td>When is your birthday?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz naçenji ýyl?</td>
<td>What year were you born in?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeñmiş sekizinji ýyl.</td>
<td>’78.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz haçan doguldyňyz?</td>
<td>When were you born?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iki müň bāşinji ýylyň Fewral aýynyň 2-sine</td>
<td>On the second of February, 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howa nähili?</td>
<td>How’s the weather?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Düýn howa nähili boldy?</td>
<td>How was the weather yesterday?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ertir howa nähili bolar?</td>
<td>How will the weather be tomorrow?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yagyş ýagýa.</td>
<td>It’s raining.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gar ýagýa.</td>
<td>It’s snowing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sag-aman ýatyp-turuň.</td>
<td>Good night! (literally, sleep and get up safely.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turduňyzmy? → Turdum.</td>
<td>Good morning! (literally, did you get up?)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unit 5:
Phone Station (*Telegraf*)
Post Office (*Poçta*)
Bank (*Bank*)

**Competencies:**
- Making phone calls at a telegraph
- Responding to a wrong number
- Buying items at the post office
- Sending and receiving mail
- Exchanging money and ask for the exchange rate
- Saying that you think something is true

**Grammar:**
- Case review
- Sentence order
- Question words
- Absolute words
**Dialogue 1: At the phone station**

| Jon: | Salam, men Mara jaň etmelí. | Hi, I am supposed to call Mary. |
| Operator: | Haýsy nomer? | What (which) is the number? |
| Jon: | Üç, elli dört, ýetmiň dört. | 3-54-74. |
| Operator: | Näçe minut? | How many minutes? |
| Jon: | Bäş minut. Näçe tölemeli? | 5 minutes. How much should I pay? |
| Operator: | Dört müň manat. | 4.000 manats. |
| Jon: | Ine. | Here you are. |
| Operator: | Garaşyňň. | Wait, please. |
| Operator: | Mary, ikinji gepleşik otagçasyña giriň! Gepleşin! | Mary, enter the second phone booth. Please talk. |

**Otagçada…**

| Myradyň ejesi: | Salam. | Hello. |
| Jon: | Bagyşlaň, Myrat barmyka? | Excuse me, can you tell me if Myrat is there? |
| Myradyň ejesi: | Myrat işde, kim soraýaka? | Myrat is at work. Could you tell me who is asking? |
| Jon: | Men Jon, oň dosty. Ol haçan gelmeli? | I’m Jon, his friend. When is he supposed to come (home)? |
| Myradyň ejesi: | Ol sagat bäşde gelmeli öýdýän. Bir zat aýtmalymy? | I think he should come home at 5 o’clock. Should I tell (him) something? |
| Jon: | Hawa, men Dynç güni Mara barjak. Myrat öýde bolýamya? | Yes, I’ll come to Mary on Sunday. Could you tell me if Myrat will be at home? |
| Maýaň ejesi: | Bolýa öýdýän. | I think he will. |
| Jon: | Bolýa, görüşýänçak! Sag boluň. | Okay, see you then! Goodbye. |

*Turkmens usually first greet each other on the phone by saying “allo.”*
Dialogue 2: Wrong number

**Jon:** Allo, salam!  
**Hi!**

**Gyz:** Salam!  
**Hi!**

**Jon:** Şu Parahatçylık Korpusynyka?  
**Is this Peace Corps?**

**Gyz:** Ýok, siz ýalnynyşdyňyz, bu ýeri Parahatçylık Korpusy däl.  
No, you are mistaken, this place is not Peace Corps.

**Jon:** Bagyşlaň.  
**Excuse me.**

Requesting information

The suffix “-ka/-kä?” is added to the final word of a question sentence to soften a request for information. It can be approximated to English use of “Can you tell me if…” or “Do you know if…” Note that the question suffix “-my/-mi” is omitted when a question word is used.

- Mähri barmy?  
  (Is Mahri there?)

- Mähri barmyka?  
  (Could you tell me if Mahri is there?)

- Nirede?  
  (Where?)

- Niredekä?  
  (Could you tell me where?)

Sometimes, it is also spoken to oneself when thinking aloud, similar to “I wonder...”

1) Translate the sentences, using “-ka/-kä.” (“-ka/-kä” ulanyp, sözlemleri terjime edin.)

**Ex:** Göwher Amerikadan geldimä?  
(Do you know if Gowher came back from America?)

1. _________________________  
(Could you tell me if Jeren is there?)

2. _________________________  
(Do you know if he is 27 years old?)

3. _________________________  
(Do you know where the phone station is?)

4. _________________________  
(Do you know if she is a teacher?)

5. _________________________  
(Do you know if they bought a car?)

6. _________________________  
(Could you tell me if the party is tomorrow?)
Short answers
Turkmens can respond to questions with short answers that echo the main idea of the question, much like English speakers use auxiliary verbs like “do” and “did.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ol mekdebe gitdimi?</td>
<td>(Did he go to school?) Hawa, <em>gidi</em>. (Yes, he did.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ol gül owadanmy?</td>
<td>(Is that flower beautiful?) Hawa, <em>owadan</em>. (Yes, it is.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2) Answer the questions, using short answers. (Soraglara gysga jogap beriň.)
Ex: Nikalas Keýj Amerikadan geldimi? Hawa, geldi. (Did Nicholas Cage come from America? Yes, he did.)

1. Sen ýalňyşdyňmy? ____________________________
   (Did you make a mistake? Yes, I did.)

2. Aýna bankda pul çalyşdymy? ____________________________
   (Did Ayna exchange money at the bank? Yes, she did.)

3. Ýegeniň Institutà girdimi? ____________________________
   (Did your nephew enter the Institute? Yes, he did.)

4. Mekan düýn Daşoguza jañ etdimi? ____________________________
   (Did Mekan call Dashoguz yesterday? Yes, he did.)

5. Döwlet gijä galdy. Ejesi alada etdimi? ____________________________
   (Dowlet was late. Did his mother worry? Yes, she did.)

6. Selbi meni telefona çagyrýamy? ____________________________
   (Is Selbi calling me to the telephone? Yes, she is.)

“I think…”: öýtmek
To express a degree of uncertainty, as with the English use of “I think…” Turkmen use the verb “öýtmek.” Following convention, the verb usually is spoken at the end of the sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hawa <em>öýdýän</em>.</td>
<td>(Yes, I think so.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ol kyrk ýaşynda <em>öýdýän</em>.</td>
<td>(I think she’s forty years old.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is also commonly used as a response to questions that use the suffix “-ka/-kä.”
3) Answer the questions, using “öýtmek” and the given translations ("Öýtmek" sözüni we berlen terjimeleri ulanyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Maral, Jon öýdemi? Öýde öýdýän.

(Maral, is Jon at home? At home, I think.)

1. Merjeniň doglan güni şu günmi?
   (Is Merjen’s birthday today? Tomorrow, I think.)

2. Amanyň toýy haçan?
   (When is Aman’s wedding party? Next month, I think.)

3. Kümüş näçe sagat pişiginı gözledi?
   (How many hours has Kumush been looking for her cat? Three, I think.)

4. Gülşat bilede näçe töledi?
   (How much did Gulshat pay for the ticket? 30.000, I think.)

5. Aýgül näme üçin işe gelmedi?
   (Why didn’t Aygul come to work? She’s in the city, I think.)

6. Leýli telegrafa giidimikä?
   (Did Leyli go to the phone station? She went to the bank, I think.)

4) Answer the questions, using short answers and “öýtmek.” (Soraglara“öýtmek” işligini ulanyp, gysga jogap beriň.)

Ex: Düýn Gurbanyň ejesi jaň etdimikä? Etdi öýdýän.

(Do you know if Gurban’s mother called yesterday? I think (she) did.)

1. Çary hassahanadan cykdymyka?
   (Do you know if Chary got out of the hospital? I think (he) did.)

2. Myhmanlar öýümize girdilermikä?
   (Do you know if the guests went into our home? I think (they) did.)

3. Ol olara töledimikä?
   (Do you know if he paid them? I think (he) did.)

4. Olaň ejesi ýalňışdymyka?
   (Do you know if their mother made a mistake? I think (she) did.)

5. Ol itiniň ölenine gynanýamyka?
   (Do you know if she’s unhappy about her dog’s death? I think (she) is.)

6. Sen blanka gol çekdiňimikä?
   (Do you know if you signed the check? I think (I) did.)
Emergency phone numbers
The following phone numbers can be dialed from any phone, free of charge.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Ýangyn (fire department)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Polisiya (police)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Tiz kömek (ambulance)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Gaz (gas service)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09</td>
<td>Sorag-jogap gullugy (information)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please note; however, most volunteers have never used these numbers during their service so the reliability of these numbers is undetermined. It is best to call Peace Corps.

Dialogue 3: Post office

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maral:</th>
<th>Salam Jon, sen nirä barýaň?</th>
<th>Hi, Jon. Where are you going?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jon:</td>
<td>Salam Maral, men poçta barýan. Ejeme hat iberjek we posylkamy aljak. Meň bilen gitjekmi?</td>
<td>Hi, Maral. I’m going to the post office. I will send a letter to my mother and get my package. Will you come with me?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maral:</td>
<td>Hawa, maňa hem gazet we žurnal gerek.</td>
<td>Yes, I also need a magazine and a newspaper.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the post office…

| Jon: | Salam, men Amerika hat iberjek. Konwert, marka, otkrytka barmy? | Hello, I will send a letter to America. Do you have envelopes, stamps, and postcards? |
| Poçtalýon: | Hawa, bar. | Yes, we do. |
| Jon: | Maňa bir konwert, bir otkrytka we iki sany marka gerek. Men näçe tölemeli? | I need one envelope, one postcard, and two stamps. How much am I supposed to pay? |
| Poçtalýon: | Bir bukjaň bahasy dört müň üç ýüz manat, açyk hat baş müň manat we iki poçta belgisiňiň bahasy bir müň manat. Hemmesi üçin on müň üç ýüz manat beräýiň. | The price of one envelope is 4.300 manat, postcards are 5.000 manat, and 2 stamps are 1.000 manat each. For all of it, please give 10.300 manat. |
| Jon: | Men haty nirede goýmaly? | Where should I put the letter? |
| Poçtalýon: | Haty poçta gutusyna atyň. | Put the letter in the mailbox. |
| Jon: | Maňa posylka barmyka? | Do you know if there are packages for me? |
| Poçtalýon: | Siziň adyňyz we familiýaňyz näme? | What is your first name and last name? |
Jon: Jon Smit.  
Poçałýon: Size diñe posylka däl, hat hem bar. Şu ýere gol çekiň.  
Jon: Köp sag boluň.  
Maral: Maňa hem şu gazeti we şol žurnaly beriň. Men näçe bermeli?  
Poçałýon: Alty müň.  
Maral: Alyň. Sag boluň.

There is not only a package for you, but also a letter. Sign your name here.

Also, please give me this magazine and that newspaper. How much am I supposed to pay?

Many thanks.

Here. Thank you.

---

**Cases and their suffixes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Vowel Endings</th>
<th>Consonant Endings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nominative</strong></td>
<td>--- (no change)</td>
<td>--- (no change)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kim?</td>
<td>Leýli - Leyli</td>
<td>Āýgül - Aygul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nâmä?</td>
<td>pagta - cotton</td>
<td>suw - water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nire?</td>
<td>Gökdepe - Gokdepe</td>
<td>Ānew - Anew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Genitive</strong></td>
<td>-ů (-nyů, -niů, -nuů, -nuũ)</td>
<td>-yů, -iů, -uů, -iũ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kimiň?</td>
<td>Leýliň - Leyli’s</td>
<td>Āýgülũň - Aygul’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nämäň?</td>
<td>pagtaň - cotton’s</td>
<td>suwuň - water’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nirań?</td>
<td>Gökdepäň - Gokdepe’s</td>
<td>Ānewũň - Anew’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dative</strong></td>
<td>-a, -ä (-na, -ne)</td>
<td>-a, -e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kime?</td>
<td>Leýlä - to Leyli</td>
<td>Āýgule - to Aygul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nämä?</td>
<td>pagta - to cotton</td>
<td>suwa - to the water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nira?</td>
<td>Gökdepä - to Gokdepe</td>
<td>Ānewe - to Anew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accusative</strong></td>
<td>-ny, -ni</td>
<td>-y, -i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kimiňi?</td>
<td>Leýlini - Leyli (direct object)</td>
<td>Āýgûli - Aygul (d.o.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nämäni?</td>
<td>pagtaňiy - the cotton (d.o.)</td>
<td>suwiy - the water (d.o.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nirańi?</td>
<td>Gökdepeňi - Gokdepe (d.o.)</td>
<td>Ānewi - Anew (d.o.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Locative</strong></td>
<td>-da, -de (-nda, -nde)</td>
<td>-da, -de</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kimde?</td>
<td>Leýlide - at Leyli</td>
<td>Āýgûlde - at Aygul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nämäde?</td>
<td>pagtada - in the cotton (field)</td>
<td>suwda - in the water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nirede?</td>
<td>Gökdepe - in Gokdepe</td>
<td>Ānewde - in Anew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Instrumental</strong></td>
<td>-dan, -den (-dan, -den)</td>
<td>-dan, -den</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kimden?</td>
<td>Leýlidên - from Leyli</td>
<td>Āýgûlden - from Aygul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nämäden?</td>
<td>pagtadan - from cotton</td>
<td>suwdan - from the water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nireødên?</td>
<td>Gökdepe - from Gokdepe</td>
<td>Ānewden - from Anew</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
The subject of a sentence is normally in the nominative case. Direct objects of verbs are also in the nominative case when not speaking about a specific thing. Note that the question word, “nire,” is almost never used in common speech; “nirede” is used instead, since the meaning is identical (“at where” vs. “where”).

**Men** mugallym.  
*(I am a teacher.)*  
**Sen** çay içmeli!  
*(You should drink tea!)*

The genitive case is used to indicate possession. When using the genitive case, the appropriate genitive suffix must also be added to the possessed object.

**Meñ** kakam işlänok.  
*(My father doesn’t work.)*  
**Mekdebiň** kitaplary köp.  
*(The school’s books are plentiful.)*

The dative case is used to indicate direction toward something, similar to English use of “to.” It is also sometimes equivalent to “for,” indicating that an action was done for someone or something else.

**Ol** şähere gitdi.  
*(She went to the city.)*  
**Maňa** garaşsana!  
*(Please wait for me!)*

The accusative case is used to express specificity with regards to a direct object, similar to the definite article “the” in English. It is also used when a direct object is referred to using “bu/şi/ol/şol” or the genetive case, since those also imply specificity.

**Gapyny** yap!  
*(Close the door!)*  
**Sen bu** kitaby okakmy?  
*(Will you read this book?)*

The locative case is similar to “in/at/on” in English, specifying either physical or temporal location.

**Olar** hassahanada işleýä.  
*(They work at the hospital.)*  
**Baýram** uçde ýatdy.  
*(Bayram slept at 3.)*

The instrumental case indicates origin, similar to the English word “from.” However, it is sometimes used with verbs in ways that may sound strange to English speakers.

**Biz** Amerikadan.  
*(We are from America.)*  
**Sen** ondan soramaly.  
*(You should ask him.)*

Note that when adding any case to a word with a third person genitive suffix, an ‘n’ precedes the case.

**obasyňyň mekdebi**  
*(their village’s school)*  
**oň mekdebinde**  
*(at his school)*  
**olaň mekdebinden**  
*(from their school)*
5) Answer the questions, using the appropriate cases and the words given. (Berlen sözleri değişli düşümlerde ulanyp, soraglara jogap berii.)


(To whom will you send a letter? I’ll send a letter to my grandmother.)

1. Kimden posylka aldy? (oň enesi)

(From whom did she get a package? She got a package from her grandmother.)

2. Kime hat ýazýa? (oň atasy)

(To whom is he writing a letter? He’s writing a letter to his grandfather.)

3. Kim telegrammany getirdi? (seň daýaň)

(Who brought the telegram? Your aunt brought the telegram.)

4. Kimden posylka aldyňyz? (biziň ejemiz)

(From whom did you get a package? We got a package from our mother.)

5. Nirä telegrammany iberdik? (Daşoguz)

(Where did we send a telegram? We sent a telegram to Dashoguz.)

6. Meni kim telefona çagyrýa? (seň ejeň)

(Who’s calling me on the phone? Your mother’s calling you on the phone.)

6) Answer the questions, using “diňe.” (“Diňe” sözüni ulanyp, soraglara jogap berii.)

Ex: Ata poçtadan näme satyn aldy? Ol poçtadan diňe markalar satyn aldy.

(What did Ata buy from the post office? He only bought stamps from the post office.)


(What did you send to America? I only sent a postcard to America.)


(What did Sahra’s mom send in the package? She only sent candy in the package.)


(What did Jeren bring to work? She only brought a book to work.)


(What did you do yesterday? We only watched tv yesterday.)

5. Olar şu gün bize gelmeli, soň mekdebe gitmelimi? Oň poçtadan diňe markalar satyn aldy.

(Today, are they supposed to come visit us, then go to school? No, they only are supposed to go to school.)


(Will you write a letter to your sweetheart? No, I will only send a picture to my sweetheart.)
Suffix order

When adding multiple endings to a word, the order is as follows:

\[
\text{root} + \text{plural} + \text{poss. suffix} + \text{case}
\]

dost + lar + ymyz + da = dostlarymyzda
(at our friends’)

oba + sy + ndan = obasyndan
(from their village)

öý + üň + e = öýũñe
(to your house)

Don’t forget to add the extra ‘n’ when adding a case to an object with a third person genitive suffix (as in the second example above)!

7) Practice suffix order. (Goşulmalary tertipleşdirip goýuň.)

Ex: şäherlerimizden (from our cities)
1. ________________________________ (to the cities)
2. ________________________________ (our school’s)
3. ________________________________ (at my home)
4. ________________________________ (from their teachers)
5. ________________________________ (from her city’s bazaar)
6. ________________________________ (to your friends’ party)
7. ________________________________ (to his mother’s female friend)
8. ________________________________ (at the village’s phone station)
9. ________________________________ (from my teacher’s wife’s father)
10. ________________________________ (in your (pl.) home’s kitchen)
With

The Turkmen word “bilen” is roughly equivalent to “with” in English. It always follows the associated word. However, note that the “bilen” clause can either precede or follow the subject of the sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Myrat</td>
<td>Jeren bilen gepleşdi.</td>
<td>(Myrat spoke with Jeren.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeren</td>
<td>bilen Myrat gepleşdi.</td>
<td>(Myrat spoke with Jeren.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Myrat bilen gepleşdim.</td>
<td>(I spoke with Myrat.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrat</td>
<td>bilen men gepleşdim.</td>
<td>(I spoke with Myrat.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The genitive case must be added to the singular pronouns “men/sen/ol” when used with “bilen.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>oň bilen gepleşdim.</td>
<td>(I spoke with him.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meñ</td>
<td>bilen ol gepleşdi.</td>
<td>(He spoke with me.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When inserted between two nouns, “bilen” is synonymous with “and” in English. When used in this manner, the genitive case is not added. “Bilen” can only be used in this manner with two nouns, and it is used almost exclusively for speaking in the third person.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Myrat</td>
<td>bilen Jeren nahar iýdiler.</td>
<td>(Myrat and Jeren ate a meal.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>depder bilen ruçka satyn aldym.</td>
<td>(I bought a notebook and pen.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As usual, note that the clause with “bilen” precedes the verb within a sentence.

8) Answer the questions, using “bilen” and the words given. (Berlen sözleri we “bilen” sözünü ulanyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Jon poçta kim bilen gitdi? (Toýly) Ol poçta Toýly bilen gitdi. (He went to the post office with Toýly.)

1. Ol poçtadan konwert bilen näme satyn aldy? (marka)

   (She bought an envelope and stamp from the post office.)

2. Aýnur ruçkasyny näme bilen çalyşdy? (galam)

   (Aynur exchanged her pen with a pencil.)

3. Serdar işden kim bilen çykdy? (dosty)

   (Serdar left work with his friend.)
4. Posylkada näme bar? (süýji, kitap) 

(There is candy and a book in the package.)

5. Eneş jorasyndan näme aldy? (otkrytka, hat)

(Enesh got a postcard and letter from her friend.)

6. Aman kim bilen telefonda gepleşi? (men)

(Aman spoke on the telephone with me.)

9) Translate the sentences. (Sözlemleri terjime ediň.)

Ex: Men oň bilen dükana gitdim.

(I went to the shop with him.)

1. 

(Did you write that book with her?)

2. 

(He works with us.)

3. 

(We ate palow with them.)

4. 

(You should go with me.)

5. 

(Do they work with you?)

Dialogue 4: Exchanging money

Muhammet: Jon, ýagdaýlaryň nähili?
Jon: Gowy, özüň nähili?

Muhammet: Erbet däl.
Jon: Muhammet, sen Daýhan banka pul çalyşmak üçin gitdiňmi?

Muhammet: Ýok, men hiç wagt Daýhan bankda pul çalyşamok. Men hemiçe Türkmenbaşy bankda çalyşýan.

Jon, how are things?
Good, how about yourself?
Not bad.
Muhammet, go to the Dayhan bank in order to exchange money?
No, I never exchange money at the Dayhan bank. I always exchange at the Turkmenbashy bank.
Jon: Men bank gözledim, emma hiç ýerde ony tapmadym. Şu gün dollaryň nyrhy näçe, bileňokmy?

I looked for the Turkmenbashy bank, but I couldn’t find it anywhere. How much is the dollar’s exchange rate today? Do you not know?

Muhammet: Bir dollar baş müň iki yüz manat. One dollar is 5.200 manats.

Jon: Men şu wagt banka gitjek we pulumi çalyşjak. I will go to the bank right now and exchange my money.


### Sentence order

In general, sentences in Turkmen follow the same order. When question words are used, the order remains the same.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>subject</th>
<th>time</th>
<th>place</th>
<th>object</th>
<th>verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>düşýn</td>
<td>poçtada</td>
<td>hat</td>
<td>iberdim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(I mailed a letter at the post office yesterday.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen</td>
<td>ertir</td>
<td>mekdepde</td>
<td>sapak</td>
<td>okatjakmy?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Will you teach a lesson at school tomorrow?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olar</td>
<td>haçan</td>
<td>banka</td>
<td></td>
<td>gidýä?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(When are they going to the bank?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 10) Unscramble the sentences. (Sözleri ýerli-ýerine goýuñ.)

Ex: aldym / pul / bankdan / men

Men bankdan pul aldym.

(I withdrew money from the bank.)

1. işgärleri / aldylar / bankyň / aýlygyny

(The bank’s workers got their salaries.)

2. jaň etdi / kakam / telegrafda / düşýn

(My father called at the phone station yesterday.)

3. almaly / Ataş / ertir / bankdan / kredit

(Atash is supposed to get credit from the bank tomorrow.)
4. aglady / köp / Gözeliň / düýn / gyzy

(Gozel’s daughter cried a lot yesterday.)

5. köp / Sapar / güldi / agşam / toýda

(Sapar laughed a lot at the party last night.)

6. düýn / ejem / bilen / direktor / gepleşdi

(My mother spoke with the director yesterday.)

7. oňa / alada edýä / ejesi / günde / sebäbi / jaň edýä / ol

(His mother calls him every day because she worries.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Absolute pronouns</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hemme kişi</td>
<td>everyone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hemme zat</td>
<td>everything</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hemme ýer(de)</td>
<td>everywhere</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hemişe</td>
<td>always</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hemme wagt</td>
<td>every time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hiç kim</td>
<td>no one</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hiç zat</td>
<td>nothing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hiç ýer(de)</td>
<td>nowhere</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hiç wagt</td>
<td>never</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hiç haçan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Similar to English, verbs are conjugated in the third person singular when using absolute pronouns. “Hemme” is equivalent to “every,” and can also be used as an adjective.

Hemme zady halayán. (I like everything.)
Hemme okuwçy giýa galdy. (Every student was late.)

“Hiç” is the negative equivalent. However, unlike English, when using absolute negatives, Turkmens employ a double negative.

Maňa hiç zat gerek däl. (I don’t need anything.)
Ol hiç wagt işlänok. (He never works.)
11) **Answer the questions, using the given absolute word.** *(Berlen sözleri ulanyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)*

**Ex:** Sen bankdan aýlygyň kawagt alaňmy? (hemişe)

Ýok, men bankdan aýlygyň hemiše alýan.

*(Do you sometimes get your salary from the bank? No, I always get my salary from the bank.)*

1. Sen posylkada näme iberdiň? (hemme zat)

*(What did you send in the package? I sent everything in the package.)*

2. Doglan gününne diňe dostlaryň geldimi? (hemme kişi)

*(Did only your friends come to your birthday? No, everyone came to my birthday.)*

3. Sen işe diňe şu gün irden gitdiňmi? (hemişe)

*(Did you go to work in the morning only today? No, I always go to work in the morning.)*

4. Sygyrlar diňe obalarda barmy? (hemme ýerde)

*(Are there cows only in the villages? No, there are cows everywhere.)*

5. Jemal diňe şu gün köp gülýämi? (hemme wagt)

*(Did Jemal only laugh a lot today? No, she laughs a lot all the time.)*

6. Maralyň bäbegi aglaýamy? (hemiše)

*(Does Maral’s baby cry? Yes, her baby is always crying!)*

12) **Translate the dialogues.** *(Dialoglary terjime ediň.)*

**Ex:** Haýsy reňki halaýaň? Hemme reňki halaýan.

*(Which color do you like? I like every color.)*

1. *(Which student is smart? Every student is smart.)*

2. *(Which picture is beautiful? Every picture is beautiful.)*

3. *(Which dish is delicious? Every dish is delicious.)*
4. (Which child is good? Every child is good.)

5. (Which holiday do you like? I like every holiday.)

Each

“Her” is similar in meaning to “hemme,” just as “each” and “every” are almost identical in usage in English. However, sometimes “her” is used in situations that may sound odd when translated literally, but which cannot be said with “hemme.” Typically, this occurs when speaking about time or regular routines. For example, English speakers may interchange “every week” with “each week,” but Turkmens do not say “hemme hepde.”

13) Complete the sentences, using “her.” (“Her” sözüni ulanyp, gönükmäni ýerine ýetirin.)

Ex: Gülâyym her kime sòwgaýt berdi.

1. Men Gözöl bilen gepleşyan.

2. Ol daşary ýurda gidýä.

3. Okuwçylar gezelenç edýäler.

4. Olar myhmançylyga gidýäler.

5. Çagalar nahar soradylar.

14) Complete the sentences, using double negatives with “hiç.” (Ýokluk çalyşmalary ulanyp, gönükmäni ýerine ýetirin.)

Ex: (hiç haçan, almak) Jeýk dollarda aýlyk hiç haçan alanok.

1. (hiç kim, ýal ýşmak)

2. (hiç ýerden, tapmak) Tom bank gözledi, emma 

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
3. (hiç kim, hasabat açmak) Geçen hepde bankda ______________________________
   (Last week, no one opened any accounts at the bank.)
4. (hiç wagt, aglamak) Jereniň jigisi ______________________________
   (Jeren's little brother never cries.)
5. (hiç kim, tölemek) Men düýn ______________________________
   (I didn’t pay anyone yesterday.)
6. (hiç kim, geleşmek) Olar ______________________________
   (They don’t speak with anyone.)
7. (hiç haçan, begenmek) Okuwçylar köp okaýalar, ýöne mugallym ____________
   (The students study a lot, but the teacher is never happy.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question words</th>
<th>Turkmenistan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kim?</td>
<td>Who?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Näme?</td>
<td>What?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haçan?</td>
<td>When?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nirede?</td>
<td>Where?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Näme üçin?</td>
<td>Why?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Näçe?</td>
<td>How much? / How many?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haýsy?</td>
<td>Which?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nähili?</td>
<td>How? / What kind?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that, when using “kim,” verbs are conjugated in the singular third person.

15) Form questions by replacing the appropriate word in the sentence with the question word or phrase given. (Berlen sözleme sorag sözlerini dogry ulanyp, sorag sözlemelerini düüzüň.)

Ex: Men hat ýazdym.
   (Kim?) Kim hat ýazdy?
   (Näme etdi?) Men näme etdim?

1. Biz düýn çagalara gynandyk.
   (Kim?) ______________________________
   (Kime?) ______________________________
   (Haçan?) ______________________________
   (Kim?)
   (Haçan?)
   (Nirä?)
   (Näme etdi?)

   (Kim?)
   (Haýsy kitap?)
   (Näme etdi?)

4. Aýgözel bilen Selbi häzir telegrafa girdi.
   (Kim?)
   (Haçan?)
   (Kim bilen?)
   (Nirä?)
   (Näme etdi?)

5. Sähra düýn poçtadan iki sany uly posylka aldy.
   (Kim?)
   (Haçan?)
   (Nireden?)
   (Näçe?)
   (Nähili?)
   (Näme?)
   (Näme etdi?)
## Expressing motivation or reason

The Turkmen word “üçin” alternately means “for” or “in order to,” depending on context. It is used to show that something was done for something else.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Turkmen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men ejem üçin Gül aldym. (I bought a flower for my mother.)</td>
<td>Men ejem üçin gül aldym.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olar hat ibermek üçin poçta gitdi. (They went to the post office in order to send a letter.)</td>
<td>Olar hat ibermek üçin poçta gitdi.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When the motivating factor is a singular pronoun “men/sen/ol,” the genitive case must be added.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Turkmen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kakam meň üçin nahar bişirdi. (My father cooked for me.)</td>
<td>Kakam meň üçin nahar bişirdi.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that in many cases, “üçin” is interchangeable with the dative case “-a/-e.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Turkmen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kakam maňa nahar bişirdi. (My father cooked for me.)</td>
<td>Kakam maňa nahar bişirdi.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 16) Answer the questions, using “üçin” and the verb given. (Berlen işlikleri “üçin” sözi bilen ulanyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)

**Ex:** Maral näme üçin köp okaýa? (akylly bolmak)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Turkmen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maral akylly bolmak üçin köp okaýa. (Why does Maral read a lot? Maral reads a lot in order to be smart.)</td>
<td>Maral akylly bolmak üçin köp okaýa.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Sen näme üçin telegrafa gitdiň? (jaň etmek)

   (Why did you go to the phone station? I went to the phone station in order to make a phone call.)

2. Baýram näme üçin bazara gitdi? (tüwi getirmek)

   (Why did Bayram go to the bazaar? He went to the bazaar to get (bring) rice.)

3. Sözlügi näme üçin açdyň? (söz tapmak)

   (Why did you open the dictionary? I opened the dictionary in order to find a word.)

4. Türkmenistana näme üçin geldiň? (işlemek)

   (Why did you come to Turkmenistan? I came to Turkmenistan in order to work.)
5. Kerim näme üçin geldi? (kömekleşmek)

(Why did Kerim come? He came in order to help.)

17) Match. (Birleşdiriň.)

Ex: Men seni görmek üçin____________geldim.
1. Ol aýlyk almak üçin et satyn aldyň.
2. Biz rusça bilmek üçin poçta gidiler.
3. Olar hat ibermek üçin köp okadyk.
4. Sen manty biširmek üçin garaşýaňyzmy?
5. Siz öýüňize jaň etmek üçin banka gidì.

18) Translate the above sentences. (Ýokardaky sözlemleri terjime ediň.)

Ex: I came in order to see you.

1. ____________________________________________
2. ____________________________________________
3. ____________________________________________
4. ____________________________________________
5. ____________________________________________
6. ____________________________________________
### Vocabulary (Täze sözler)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>İşlikler</th>
<th>Verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ağlamak</td>
<td>to cry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alada etmek</td>
<td>to worry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>çagyrmak</td>
<td>to call / to invite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(pul) çalyşmak</td>
<td>to exchange (money)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>çykmak</td>
<td>to leave / to exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gepleşmek</td>
<td>to speak (with someone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>girmek</td>
<td>to enter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gol çekmek</td>
<td>to sign one's signature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gözlemek</td>
<td>to look for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gülmek</td>
<td>to laugh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gynanmak</td>
<td>to regret / to be unhappy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hat atmak</td>
<td>to put a letter (into a mailbox)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ibermek</td>
<td>to send</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jaň etmek</td>
<td>to telephone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>öýtmek</td>
<td>to think / to believe to be true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tapmak</td>
<td>to find</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tölemek</td>
<td>to pay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýalňyşmak</td>
<td>to make a mistake</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sypatlar</th>
<th>Adjectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>açyk</td>
<td>open</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dogry</td>
<td>correct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gyzykly</td>
<td>interesting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýalňyş</td>
<td>wrong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýapyk</td>
<td>closed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Atlar</th>
<th>Nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gazet</td>
<td>newspaper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geljek</td>
<td>the future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gezelenç</td>
<td>day trip / short trip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>žurnal</td>
<td>magazine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sözliňk</td>
<td>dictionary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sygyr</td>
<td>cow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teatr</td>
<td>theater</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gepleşik bölümi / telegraf</th>
<th>Phone station</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>telefon</td>
<td>telephone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gepleşik</td>
<td>speech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operator</td>
<td>operator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otaçıya / kabine</td>
<td>booth / small room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belgi / nomer</td>
<td>number / room number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýangyn</td>
<td>fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polisiya</td>
<td>police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tiz kömek</td>
<td>emergency aid / ambulance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Poçta

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Poçta</th>
<th>Post office</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>poçta/ (aragatnaşyk bölümi*)</td>
<td>post office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hat</td>
<td>letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>posylka / (dolama*)</td>
<td>package</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marka/ (poçta belgisi*)</td>
<td>stamp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>konwert/ (bukja*)</td>
<td>envelope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otkrytyka/ (açyk hat*)</td>
<td>postcard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poçta gutysy</td>
<td>mailbox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hatçy / poçtalýon</td>
<td>postal service worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telegramma</td>
<td>telegram</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Rarely used - most dominate word listed first

### Bank

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bank</th>
<th>Bank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aýlyk / iş haky</td>
<td>monthly salary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dollar</td>
<td>dollar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hasabat</td>
<td>account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kredit / karz</td>
<td>credit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kartoçka</td>
<td>card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nyrh / kurs</td>
<td>exchange rate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Umumy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Umumy</th>
<th>Miscellaneous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bilen</td>
<td>with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diňe</td>
<td>only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hiç</td>
<td>none / nothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hiç kim</td>
<td>no one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hiç zat</td>
<td>nothing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hiç haçan / hiç wagt</td>
<td>never</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hiç ýer(de)</td>
<td>nowhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hemme</td>
<td>every</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hemme kişi / hemme kim</td>
<td>everyone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hemme zat</td>
<td>everything</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hemişe / hemme wagt</td>
<td>everytime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hemme ýer(de)</td>
<td>everywhere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>her</td>
<td>each</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>şu ýerde / şu taýda /</td>
<td>here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bu ýerde / bu taýda</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>şol ýerde / şol taýda /</td>
<td>there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ol ýerde / ol taýda</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Frazalar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frazalar</th>
<th>Phrases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hiç kim alanok. / Alýan ýok.</td>
<td>No one is answering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zanit.</td>
<td>The line is busy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men daşary ýurt bilen geleşip bilýămni?</td>
<td>Can I call other countries?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Şäherlere aragatnaşygyñ nyrhy näçe?</td>
<td>What is the rate between cities?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question</td>
<td>Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telegramma ibermek mümkinmi?</td>
<td>Is it possible to send a telegram?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amerika posylka iberip bolýamy?</td>
<td>Can I send this package to America?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men bankdan hasap açyp bilermekäm?</td>
<td>Can I open an account?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men siziň bankyňyzdan pul almaly.</td>
<td>I would like to withdraw money.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sizde kredit karta ulanyp bolýamý?</td>
<td>Can I use a credit card here?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pul çalyşmak mümkün mi?</td>
<td>Is it possible to exchange money?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurch näçeden?/ Kurs näçeden?</td>
<td>What is the exchange rate?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unit 6:
Transport (*Ulaglar*)
Orientation, Directions (*Ugur-Tarap*)

**Competencies:**
- Taking a taxi
- Describing means of transportation
- Giving and following directions
- Describing locations of places and things
- Asking for permission to do things

**Grammar:**
- Adding politeness with “-aý/-äý”
- Reflexive pronouns
- Relative locative statements
- “nähili” vs. “nädip”
### Dialogue 1: Taxi ride

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jon:</th>
<th>Ors bazaryň üstü bilen aeroporta äkitjekmi?</th>
<th>Will you take me to the airport by way of the Russian bazaar?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sürüşi:</td>
<td>Rus bazarda köp eglenjekmi?</td>
<td>Will you spend a lot of time in the bazaar?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sürüşi:</td>
<td>Ýigrimi müň manat.</td>
<td>20,000 manat. (4 new manat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jon:</td>
<td>Gummydrak.</td>
<td>That’s kind of expensive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sürüşi:</td>
<td>Bolýa, onda özüň näçe berjek?</td>
<td>Okay, then how much will you pay?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jon:</td>
<td>On bâş müň.</td>
<td>15,000. (3 new manat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sürüşi:</td>
<td>Bolýa, müňünň. Saña rus bazaryň haýsy tarapyndan barmaly?</td>
<td>Okay, get in. Which side of the Russian bazaar should we go to for you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jon:</td>
<td>Görogly köçeden.</td>
<td>Gorogly Street.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Bir salymdan soň...

| Sürüşi:       | Şu ýerde saklasam bolýamy?                 | Is it okay if I stop here?                                   |
| Jon:          | Hawa, garaşaýyň, men basym geljek.         | Yes, wait, I will come back soon.                            |

#### Bir salymdan soň...

| Sürüşi:       | Boldumy?                                    | Finished?                                                   |
| Jon:          | Hawa. Aeroporta süräýiň!                   | Yes. Please drive to the airport!                           |
| Sürüşi:       | Seň milletiň näme?                         | What’s your nationality?                                   |
| Sürüşi:       | Şeýlemi? Amerika barýaňmy?                 | Oh really? Are you going to America?                        |

*“Aý” is a common utterance, used in response to questions or requests, which can convey any of several meanings. Sometimes it implies something isn’t worth worrying about, or isn’t important. Occasionally, it is used to express mild disagreement. It can also imply exasperation, as in, “Why in the world are you asking me this?”*
1) Complete the sentences, adding the accusative and dative cases to the object and destination given. (Berlen atlary ýen iç we ýöneli düşümde ulanyp, gönükmeni ýerine ýetiriň.)

Ex: Meni şähere _______________________ äkitjekmi? (men, şäher)  
(Will you take me to the city?)

1. ________________________ äkitjekmi? (men, öý)  
(Will you take me home?)

2. ________________________ äkitjekmi? (biz, Teke bazar)  
(Will you take us to the Teke bazaar?)

3. ________________________ äkitjekmi? (olar, bank)  
(Will you take them to the bank?)

4. ________________________ äkitjekmi? (daýzam, restoran)  
(Will you take my aunt to the restaurant?)

5. ________________________ äkitjekmi? (dostum, kafe)  
(Will you take my friend to the cafe?)

6. ________________________ äkitjekmi? (biz, Parahatçylyk Korpusy)  
(Will you take us to Peace Corps?)

2) Complete the sentences, adding the dative case to the destination and conjugating the verb with the appropriate tense. (Atlary ýöneli düşümde we ıshıklı değişli zamanda ulanyp, gönükmeni ýerine ýetiriň.)

Ex: Men düýn dükana _______________________ gitdim ____________. (dükan)  
(I went to the shop yesterday.)

1. Maral geçen hepde ______________________ pul töle ____________. (bank)  
(Maral paid money to the bank last week.)

2. Men ejem bilen ertir _______________ git ____________. (teatr)  
(I will go with my mother to the theater tomorrow.)

3. Çagalar günde zooparkda ______________________ sered ____________. (haýwanlar)  
(The children look at animals at the zoo every day.)

4. Sen Dursun bilen önňin _______________ git ____________? (ilçihana)  
(Did you go to the embassy with Dursun the day before yesterday?)

5. Serdar şu gün altyda dosty bilen ______________ gid ____________? (toý)  
(Is Serdar going to the party with his friend at six today?)

6. Biletleriň puluny ______________ puluny töle ____________? (kassa)  
(Will you pay the cashier the money for the tickets?)
3) Complete the sentences, adding the instrumental case to the origin and conjugating the verb with the appropriate tense. (Atlary çykyş düşümde we işlikleri değişli zamanda ulanyp, gönükmäni ýerine ýetirin.)

Ex: Biz düýn obadan ____________________________ geldik _______. (oba)
(We came from the village yesterday.)

1. Jon geçen ýyl ____________________________ gel ___________. (Amerika)
(Jon came from America last year.)

2. Olar şu aý ____________________________ gel ___________. (Daşoguz)
(They are supposed to come from Dashoguz this month.)

3. Sen şu wagt ____________________________ düş ___________? (taksi)
(Did you get off from a taxi just now?)

4. Orazyň dogany indiki ýyl ____________________________ gel ___________. (gulluk)
(Oraz’s older sibling is supposed to come from the army next year.)

5. Siz olary ertir ____________________________ gözle ___________? (nire)
(Where will you look for them tomorrow?)

6. Meýletinçiler dañdan ____________________________ düş ___________? (uçar)
(Did the volunteers get off from the plane in the late evening?)

4) Write out the sentences, putting the given word into the correct case. (Berlen sözleri değişli düşümlerde ulanyp, gönükmäni ýerine ýetirin.)

Ex: (muzeý) Meýletinçiler geçen hepde muzeýe gitdiler.
(Volunteers went to the museum last week.)

1. (metjit) Myrat ____________________________
(Myrat came from the mosque.)

2. (dükan) Sen ____________________________
(Did you go to the shop yesterday?)

3. (aeroport) Biz ____________________________
(We will go to the airport tomorrow morning.)

4. (Çüli) Sen ____________________________
(Did you come from Chuli last week?)

5. (saglyk öýi) Ol ____________________________
(She is supposed to go to the House of Health this month.)

6. (duralga) Siz ____________________________
(Are you getting off at the next stop?)
Stating means of transportation

The suffix “-ly/-li” can be added to a type of vehicle to indicate the means by which someone traveled somewhere. The only exception to this is when going “on foot,” in which case “pyýada” is used.

5) Complete the sentences, putting the origin and destination into the appropriate cases. (Berlen sözleri degişli düşümlerde goýup, gönükmäni ýerine ýetiriň.)

Ex: Biz geçen aý (Amerika, Türkmenistan) Amerikadan Türkmenistana uçarly geldik. 
(We came from America to Turkmenistan by airplane last month.)

1. Men ertir (Aşgabat, Daşoguz) ______________________________ taksili gitjek. 
(I will go from Ashgabat to Dashoguz by taxi tomorrow.)

2. Şemşat şu gün (iş, öý) ______________________________ marşrutkaly geldi. 
(Shemshat came home from work by marshrutka today.)

3. Amanyň jigisi düýn (öý, mekdep) ______________________________ tigirli gitdi. 
(Aman’s younger sibling went from home to school by bicycle yesterday.)

4. Biz hemiše (şäher, oba) ______________________________ pyýada gatnaýas. 
(We always commute from the city to the village on foot.)

5. Siz (Lebap, Aşgabat) ______________________________ nämeli gitdiňiz? 
(How did you go from Lebap to Ashgabat?)

6. Her gün (Herrikgala, Ruhabat) ______________________________ autobusly gatnaýa. 
(He commutes from Herrikgala to Ruhabat by bus every day.)

6) Answer the questions, using the form of transport given. (Berlen atlary ulanyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Siz Türkmenistaná nämeli geldiňiz? (uçar) Uçarly geldik. 
(How did you come to Turkmenistan? We came by airplane.)

1. Olar Aşgabatdan nämeli gidiňler? (marşrutka) ______________________________ 
(How did they leave Ashgabat? They left by marshrutka.)

2. Oğlanlar toýdan nämeli geldiler? (maşyn) ______________________________ 
(How did the boys come from the party? They came by car.)

3. Siz Balkanabada nämeli gitdiňiz? (taksi) ______________________________ 
(How did you go to Balkanabat? We went by taxi.)

4. Biz Türkmenbaşa nämeli gitmelii? (otly) ______________________________ 
(How should we should go to Turkmenbashy? We should go by train.)

5. Daýzam Turkiýeden nämeli gaýtydý? (gämi) ______________________________ 
(How did my aunt return from Turkey? She returned by ship.)
6. Kakaň işe nämeli gatnaýa? (pyýada) __________________________
   (How does your father commute to work? He commutes on foot.)

7) Unscramble the sentences, paying attention to case and tense. (Berlen sözleri ýerli ýerinde goýup, sözlem düzüň. Düşüm we zaman goşulmalaryň dogry ulanyň.)

   Ex: Gypjak / öňňin / taksi / gitmek / biz
       Biz öňňin Gypjaga taksili gitdik.
       (We went to Gypjak by taxi the day before yesterday.)

   1. marşrutka / Ānew / düýn / gelmek / ol

       (She came from Anew by marshrutka yesterday.)

   2. siz / uçar / Daşoguz / gitmek / şu ýyl / ?

       (Did you go to Dashoguz by airplane this year?)

   3. ertir / aeroport / gitmek / meýletinçiler / awtobus

       (The volunteers will go to the airport by bus tomorrow.)

   4. sen / gitmek / iş / her gün / maşyn / ?

       (Do you go to work by car everyday?)

   5. biz / otly / gitmek / şu gün / Tejen / ?

       (Should we go to Tejen by train today?)

   6. günortan / azaşmak / olar / tigir / şäher/ gitmek / we

       (They went to the city by bicycle at noon and got lost.)

8) Make sentences by filling in the table. (Öýjükleri dolduryp, sözlem düzüň.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ex:</td>
<td>Maýa</td>
<td>düýn</td>
<td>Gökjeden</td>
<td>Aşgabada</td>
<td>awtobusly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Asking for permission

In Unit 2, you learned a simple structure using “mümkin” for asking permission to do

Okasam bolýamy? (Is it okay if I read?)
Iýsem bolýamy? (Is it okay if I eat?)

Negatives are formed by adding “-ma/-me” after the verb stem.

Ýatmasam bolýamy? (Is it okay if I don’t sleep?)

9) Ask for permission, using “bolýamy?” (“bolýamy?” sözüni ulanyp, rugsat soraň.)

Ex: Bagyşlaň, sizden bir zat sorasam bolýamy?

(Excuse me, is it okay if I ask you something?)

1. Eje, men öýe pişik (getirmek)

(Mom, is it okay if I bring a cat home?)

2. Kaka, her gün irden howluda (ylgamak)

(Father, is it okay if I run each day in the yard?)

3. Täçmyrat, seň ruçkaňy (ulanmak)

(Tachmyrat, is it okay if I use your pen?)

4. Daýy, maşynyňy (sürmek)

(Uncle, is it okay if I drive your car?)

5. Bagyşlaň, şu ýerde (durmak)

(Excuse me, is it okay if I stop here?)

6. Bagyşlaň, şu taýda taksi (saklamak)

(Excuse me, is it okay if I stop the taxi here?)

7. Siziň maşynyňyzza (mümek)

(Is it okay if I get into your car?)

8. Şu köçede (duşmek)

(Is it okay if I get off at this street?)
10) Complete the sentences, using the negative form of requesting permission with “bolýamy?” (“Bolýamy?” sözüni ýökülk manly şert išligi bilen ulanyp, gönükmäni ýerine ýetiriň.)

Ex: Men şu gün mekdebe (gitmek) gitmesem bolýamy?

(Is it okay if I don’t go to school today?)

1. Daşoguza samolýotly (gitmek) ____________________________

(Is it okay if I don’t go to Dashoguz by airplane?)

2. Şu taýdan oba çenli hiç zat ( tôlemek) ____________________________

(Is it okay if I don’t pay anything (to go) from here to the village?)

3. Men işe her gün (gatnamak) ____________________________

(Is it okay if I don’t commute to work every day?)

4. Kitaby kitaphana (äkitmek) ____________________________

(Is it okay if I don’t take the book to the library?)

5. Öý işimi (etmek) ____________________________

(Is it okay if I don’t do my homework?)

6. Sizin maşynyňyzzy (sürmek) ____________________________

(Is it okay if I don’t drive your car?)

Adding politeness to verbs

The utterance “-aý/-äý” can be added to verbs in order to soften a sentence, making it more polite. It is most often used in imperatives, but it can be inserted just after the verb stem to soften other statements as well.

Meni metjide äkidäý!
(Olar üçin taksi tutaýyň!
(Äpişgäni ýapaýjak.
Gapyny ýuwaşrak ýapaýyň
(Take me to the mosque, please!)
(Hail a taxi for them, please!)
(I will close this window, if you don’t mind.)
(Close the door more quietly, please!)

11) Ask politely, using singular commands together with “-aý/-äý.” (Ištigiň buýruk formasyň “-aý/-äý” bilen ulanyp, mylakatly haýyş edini.)

Ex: Şu ýerde saklaý! ____________________________ (saklamak)

(Stop here, please!)

1. Duralgada ____________________________ (durmak)

(Stop at the bus stop, please!)

2. On-on baş minut ____________________________ (ylgamak)

(Run for 10, 15 minutes, please!)

3. Bir bilet ____________________________ (bermek)

(Give one ticket, please!)

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
4. Şol taksini ______________________ (saklamak)
   *(Stop that taxi, please!)*

5. Awtobusa ______________________ (mümkem)
   *(Get on the bus, please!)*

6. Maňa ____________________________ (seretmek)
   *(Look at me, please!)*

12) Ask politely, using plural commands together with “-aý/-äý.” *(Işligiň buýruk
formasyny “-aý/-äý” bilen ulanyp, mylakatly haýyş ediň.)*

Ex: Şu ýerde saklaýyň! ______________________ (saklamak)
   *(Stop here, please!)*

1. Gaýtargymy ________________________ (bermek)
   *(Give (me) my change, please!)*

2. Şol ýerde _________________________ (durmak)
   *(Stop there, please!)*

3. Çatrykdan saga ______________________ (öwrülmek)
   *(Turn right at the intersection, please!)*

4. Taksi ______________________________ (tutmak)
   *(Hail a taxi, please!)*

5. Awtobus gelýämi? ____________________ (seretmek)
   *(Is the bus coming? Look, please!)*

6. Çaltrak ____________________________ (ylgamak)
   *(Run faster, please!)*

Super-duper polite imperatives

The suffixes “-sañyzla/-señizle” are used in extremely formal situations such as when speaking to an important elder. The negative is formed by adding “-ma/-me” after the verb stem.

13) Complete the sentences, using “-sañyzla/-señizle.” *(“-sañyzla/-señizle” goşulmasyny ulanyp, mylakatly haýyş ediň.)*

Ex: Ýuwaşråk sürseñizle! ______________________ (sürmek)
   *(Would you drive a little slower, please?)*

1. Orazyl _____________________________ (çagyrmak)
   *(Would you call Oraz, please?)*
2. Tigirimi ___________________________ (getirmek)
   (Would you bring my bicycle, please?)
3. Masynyň aýnasyny ___________________________ (açmak)
   (Would you open the window, please?)
4. Siz maňa şu ýerde ___________________________ (garaşmak)
   (Would you wait for me here, please?)
5. Marsrutka ___________________________ (münmek)
   (Would you get on the marshrutka, please?)
6. Autobus ___________________________ (saklamak)
   (Would you stop the bus, please?)

14) Complete the sentences, using formal, plural negative imperatives by adding “-masaňyzla/-meseňizle.” (“-masaňyzla/-meseňizle” goşulmasyny ulanyp, mylakaty haýyşi ediň.)

Ex: Gaty sürmeseňizle! ___________________________ (sürmek)
   (Would you not drive so quickly, please?)
1. Çalt ___________________________ (ýöremek)
   (Would you not walk (so) quickly, please?)
2. Çepe ___________________________ (sowulmak)
   (Would you not turn left, please?)
3. Çilim ___________________________ (çekmek)
   (Would you not smoke, please?)
4. Köçeden ___________________________ (geçmek)
   (Would you not cross the street, please?)
5. ___________________________ (howlukmak)
   (Would you not hurry, please?)
6. Maňa ___________________________ (seretmek)
   (Would you not look at me, please?)

Dialogue 2: Getting lost

Maral: Allo! Jon, bu senmi? Nähili?
   Gowumy?
Jon: Hawa, gül ýaly. Maral, özüň nähili?
   Yes, things are great. Maral, how about yourself?
Maral: Erbet däl. Jon, men ertir seni we
   Sarany doğlan günümé çagyryýan.
   Not bad. Jon, I’m inviting you and Sara to my birthday tomorrow.
Jon: Şeýlemi, gutly bolsun! Näçede barmaly? Nirä barmaly?

Really, congratulations! What time should we arrive? Where should we go?

Maral: Ertir sagat bäşde Zip bara barmaly.

You should come to the Zip bar tomorrow at 5 o’clock.

Jon: Zip bar? Ol nirede ýerleşýä?

The Zip bar? Where’s it located?

Maral: Nowaýy köçede. Hökman geliň, men garaşjak. Ertire çenli sag bol!

On Noway street. You must come, I will be waiting. Until tomorrow, bye!

Jon: Sag bol!

Bye!

Ertesi gün…

Jon: Sara, biz azaşdyk öýdýän.

Sara, I think we’re lost.

Sara: Ýok, biz şu çatrykdan çepe sowulmaly.

No, we should turn left at this intersection.

Jon: Bolýa, ýör.

Okay, go.


Oops, stop. Sorry, not to the left, we should turn to the right.


Oh really? …but this isn’t Noway Street. The Zip bar should be on Noway Street.


Yes, you’re right. We’re lost.

Jon: Alada etme, Sara, men häzir şol gyzdan sorajak.

Don’t worry, Sara. I’ll ask that girl now.

Jon: Bagyşlaň, Zip bar niredekä?

Excuse me, do you know where the Zip bar is?

Gyz: Siz “Daýhan” myhmanhanasyny bilýäňizmi?

Do you know the “Dayhan” Hotel?

Jon: Ýok.

No.

Gyz: Onda Teke bazary bilýäňizmi?

Then do you know the Teke bazaar?

Jon: Hawa, bilyäş.

Yes, we know.

Gyz: Siz Teke bazardan göni ýöräň, birinji çatrykdan geçiň, we ikinji çatrygyň burçunda “Daýhan” myhmanhanasy bar. Zip bar myhmanhananyň yzynda.

Walk straight from the Teke bazaar, pass the first intersection and at the corner of the second intersection is the “Dayhan” Hotel. The Zip bar is behind the hotel.

Jon: Bolýa, köp sag boluň!

Okay, many thanks!

Sara: Tañryýalkasyn!

Thank you!

Gyz: Bor,* bileýalkasyn! Sag-aman baryň!

Okay, you’re welcome. Safe travels!

* “bor” is short for “bolýa.”
Reflexive pronouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meñ</th>
<th>özüm</th>
<th>myself</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Señ</td>
<td>özünŋ</td>
<td>yourself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oñ</td>
<td>özûñ</td>
<td>himself / herself / itself / oneself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biziñ</td>
<td>özüzûnzı</td>
<td>ourselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siziñ</td>
<td>özüûnzı</td>
<td>yourselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olañ</td>
<td>özlerı</td>
<td>themselves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reflexive pronouns are often used to emphasize the subject of a sentence, or to imply that something was done alone, much like in English. When used in this manner, they immediately follow the subject, which should be in the genetive case. Note that verb conjugation remains the same. As usual, the genetive pronoun is often omitted.

Meñ özüm kir ýuwdum.  
(İ myself did the laundry.)

Özi maşın sürdi.  
(She drove the car herself.)

There is also a generic reflexive pronoun, “öz,” which can take the place of the normal genetive pronouns (meñ, señ, etc.). Typically, when the subject of a sentence is the same as the owner of the sentence’s direct object, “öz” is used instead of the appropriate genetive pronoun. Roughly translated, it is similar to “my own,” “your own,” etc. When in doubt, the owner of the word coupled with “öz” can be identified with certainty by its genetive suffix.

Siz öz çagalaryñyz ýokadaýaýyzmy?  
(Do you teach your own children?)

Biz öz autobusumyz bilen gitdik.  
(We went with our own bus.)

15) Answer the questions, using reflexive pronouns. (“Öz” at çalyşmasyny ulanyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Kim autobus satyn aldy? (men) Özüm satyn aldym.  
(Who bought a bus? I myself did.)

1. Kim sähere howlukdy? (sen) ____________________________  
(Who hurried to the city? You yourself did.)

2. Kim ütük ulandy? (ol) ____________________________  
(Who used the iron? She herself did.)

3. Kim samolýotly gitdi? (biz) ____________________________  
(Who went by plane? We ourselves did.)

4. Kim duralgada garaşmalı? (siz) ____________________________  
(Who should wait at the stop? You yourself should.)

5. Kim indiki duralgada düşjek? (men) ____________________________  
(Who will get off at the next station? I myself will.)

6. Kim aşaşdy? (olar) ____________________________  
(Who got lost? They themselves did.)
16) Replace “öz” with the appropriate genitive pronoun. (“Öz” sözüni değişli at çaýşmalary bilen çaýşyñ.)

Ex: öz ýygnagymyz  biziň ýygnagymyz

1. öz myhmanyňyz
2. öz işim
3. öz öyleri
4. öz tigiri
5. öz biletiň
6. öz awtobusymyz

Asking for directions

The “-ka/-kä” suffix is commonly used to ask strangers for directions when lost.

17) Complete the questions. (Sorag düzüň.)

Ex: Bagyşlaň, “Aşgabat” myhmanhanasy niredekä? (Aşgabat myhmanhanasy)

(Excuse me, do you know where the Ashgabat Hotel is?)

1. Bagyşlaň, _______________________ (“Şazada” kafesi)

(Excuse me, do you know where the Shazada cafe is?)

2. Bagyşlaň, _______________________ (Uniwermag)

(Excuse me, do you know where the Univermag is?)

3. Bagyşlaň, _______________________ (Haly muzeýi)

(Excuse me, do you know where the carpet museum is?)

4. Bagyşlaň, _______________________ (Drama teatry)

(Excuse me, do you know where the drama theater is?)

Locations in the immediate vicinity

“Golaý,” meaning “nearby,” is also commonly used for directions. When asking about a specific, named location, “golaýmy?” is used, but for nonspecific inquiries, “golaýda” is used instead.

18) Write questions, using “golaý” or “golaýda” and the location given. (Berlen ýerler barada “golaý” sözüni ulanyp, sorag düzüň.)

Ex: Golaýda bazar barmyka? (bazar)
    Teke bazar golaýmy? (Teke bazar)

1. ___________________________ (Türkmenbasy aeroporty)
2. _______________________________(telefon butgasy)
3. _______________________________(kitap dükany)
4. _______________________________(Haly muzeýi)
5. _______________________________(naharhana)
6. ________________________________(Parahatçylyk Korpusy)

**Indicating relative location**

The Turkmen equivalents to English prepositions (between, under, next to, …) are somewhat nonintuitive for English speakers. To describe where something is in relation to something else, Turkmen uses the genetive case in conjunction with locative words in the locative case.

- Duralga bazar yanynda. (The parking lot is near the bazaar.)
- Ruçka stoluñ üstünde. (The pen is on top of the table.)

The structure can also be used with pronouns. When doing so, the genetive suffix added to the locative word changes appropriately.

- Bank biziñ çep tarapymyzda. (The bank is on our left side.)

19) Complete the sentences, adding the genetive case to the location and then adding the genetive suffix and locative case to the location word given. (Berlen atary eyelik düşümde we ugur-tarap görkezýan sözleri üçünji ýöñkemedede we wagt-orun düşümde üýtgedip, gönükmäni ýerine ýetirin.)

**Ex:** Dükan bankyñ garşysynda. (The shop is opposite the bank.)

1. Biziñ öýümiz seýilgäh___________________________ (öñ) (Our house is in front of the park.)
2. Bazar hassahana____________________________________ (yz) (The bazaar is in back of the hospital.)
3. Poçta restoran________________________________________________ (sag tarap) (The post office is on the right side of the restaurant.)
4. Institut bazar________________________________________________________ (çep tarap) (The institute is on the left side of the bazaar.)
5. Amerikanyñ ilçihanasy Uniwermag______________________________ (bår)* (The American Embassy is by the Univermag.)
6. Stadion Ýimpaş________________________________________________________ (añyr)** (The stadium is behind the Yimpash.)
7. Haýwanat bagy naharhana (ýan) (The zoo is near the restaurant.)
8. Çagalar bagy mekdeb (gapdal) (The kindergarten is beside the school.)
9. Muzeý myhmanhana (töwerek) (The museum is located around the hotel.)
10. Hassahana dükan (golaý) (The hospital is near the shop.)
11. Ruhyýet köşgi şäher (merkez) (The House of Parliament is in the center of the city.)
12. Teatr bank bilen kafe (ara) (The theater is between the bank and the cafe.)
13. Saglyk öyi Magtymguly şaýoly (ugr)* (The House of Health is along (on) Magtymguly Street.)
14. Sagat gapy (ýokar) (The clock is above the door.)
15. Restoran Söwda merkezi (üst) (The restaurant is on top of the Shopping Center.)
16. Söwda merkezi restoran (aşak) (The Shopping Center is below the restaurant.)
17. Banýa öý (iç) (The bathhouse is inside the house.)
18. Kuhnýa öý (daş) (The kitchen is outside the house.)

* The actual root words for “aňyr,” “bär,” and “ugr” are “aňry,” “bäri,” and “ugru,” respectively, but when used to speak about relative locations, their spelling changes (due to the addition of cases and suffixes).

** Note that “yzynnda” and “aňyrsynda” have different meanings. The former describes something is behind, relative to the object being used as reference, and the latter describes that something is behind the reference object, from the speaker’s point of view.
20) Answer the questions, using relative locations and the appropriate genitive suffix. (Ugur-tarap görkezýän sözleri ulanyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Kitap meñ çep tarapymdamy? (sag tarap) Ýok, seň sag tarapyňda. (Is the book to my left? No, to your right.)

1. Telewizor öýüň içindemi? (daş) _____________________________
   (Is the tv inside the home? No, outside it.)

2. Oturgyç siziň öňünüzdemi? (yz) _____________________________
   (Is the chair in front of you? No, behind us.)

3. Düşek seň üstündemi? (aşak) _____________________________
   (Is the sleeping mat on top of you? No, under me.)

4. Olar biziň anrymyzdamy? (bäri) _____________________________
   (Are they behind us? No, in front of us.)

21) Answer the questions, using relative locations. (Ugur-tarap görkezýän sözleri ulanyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Kitap dükany nirede? Poçtaň önünde. (Where’s the bookstore? In front of the post office.)

1. Amerikanyň İlçihanasy nirede? _____________________________
   (Where’s the American Embassy? Beside the Univermag.)

2. Parahatçylyk Korpusy nirede? _____________________________
   (Where’s Peace Corps? Near the Teke bazaar.)

3. Saglyk öýi nirede? _____________________________
   (Where’s the House of Health? Along (on) Magtymguly Street.)

4. Jerenler nirede? _____________________________
   (Where’s Jeren’s place? Opposite the school.)

5. Hammam nirede? _____________________________
   (Where’s the bathhouse? Inside my house.)

6. Hajathana nirede? _____________________________
   (Where’s the restroom? Behind our bathhouse.)
Nähili vs. nädip

There are two words in Turkmen that are translated as “how” in English: “nädip” and “nähili.” When speaking about the manner in which something should be done, both may be used.

Biz nähili bişirmeli? (How should we cook?)
Biz nädip bişirmeli? (How should we cook?)

However, “nähili” is also used to ask “what kind?”

Bu nähili köýnek? (What kind of dress is this?)
Bu nädip köýnek? (How dress is this?)

When in doubt, just use “nähili!”

22) Write questions, using “nähili” to ask “what kind?” (“Nähili” sözüni ulanyp, sorag düüzüň.)

Ex: Nähili reňk? (What (kind of) color?)
1. ___________________________ (What kind of bus?)
2. ___________________________ (What kind of car?)
3. ___________________________ (What kind of taxi?)
4. ___________________________ (What kind of plane?)
5. ___________________________ (What kind of food?)

23) Use the above symbols to give directions. ( Yökar daky belgilere serediň, soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Dükana nädip barmaly?

<p>| |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yza ýöre, saga öwrül we öne ýöre.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Bazara nädip barmaly?

2. Yimpaşa nädip gitmeli?
3. Kitaphana nädip barmaly?

4. Parahatçylyk Korpusyna nädip barmaly?

5. Siziň öýnüze ŋadip gitmeli?

24) Match the questions and answers, using the above map. (Ýokardaky kartadan peýdalanyп, soraglary dogry jogaby bilen birleşdirін.)

Myhmanhana nähili barmaly?  1-nji çatrykdan çepe sowul, sag tarapyňda.
Çagalar bagyna nädip barmaly?  1-nji çatrykdan geç, sag tarapyňda.
Banka nähili barmaly?  1-nji çatrykdan saga öwrül, çep tarapyňda.
Amerikan ilçihanasyyna nädip barmaly?  2-nji çatrykdan geç, sag tarapyňda.
Naharhana nähili barmaly?  2-nji çatrykdan saga sowul, göni öňünde.
Haýwanat bagyna nädip barmaly?  2 çatrykdan geç, çep tarapyňda.

25) Complete the dialogues, using the map. (Kartadan peýdalanyп, dialogy ýerine ýetiriп.)

A:  - Aýtsaňýzla, teatr ýakynmy?

Tell me please, is the theater near?

B:  - Hawa, __________. __________ ýöre, sag tarapyňda bolmaly.

Yes, it’s near. Go straight, it should be on your right side.

A:  - Bolýa, sag boluň!

Okay, thank you!

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
A: - Bagyşlaň, bank niredekä?
   Excuse me, can you tell me where the bank is?

B: - Bank daşrák. ________ ýöräň, şu ýoluň ________, sag tarapyňyzda bolmaly.
   The bank is kind of far. Go straight, along this road, it should be on your right side.

A: - Bolýa, köp sag boluň!
   Okay, many thanks!

A: - Bagyşlaň, gowy naharhana daşmy?
   Excuse me, is a good restaurant far?

B: - Ýok, golaý. Göni ýöraň, 2-nji çatrykdan ________ öwrüliň, ________ tarapyňyzda bolmaly.
   No, near. Go straight, turn right at the second intersection, it should be on your right side.

A: - Taňryýalkasyn!
   Thank you!

A: - Aýtsaňyžlaň, kitaphana golaýmy?
   Please tell me, is the library nearby?

B: - Ýok, golaý däl. Göni ýöre, ________ öwrül, çatrykdan soň ________ tarapyňda bolmaly.
   No, it’s not near. Go straight, turn left, and after the intersection it should be on your left side.

A: - Bolýa, taňryýalkasyn!
   Okay, thank you!

Colloquial “here” and “there”

“Bäri” and “aňry” are often used as informal equivalents to “su taýda” and “şol taýda,” meaning “here” and “there,” respectively. Relevant cases can be applied to both, but note how the spelling changes: the ‘i’ is removed in “bäri” and the ‘y’ and ‘r’ are switched in “aňry.”

Sen bärde işleýäňmi? (Do you work here?)
Biz aňyrdan geldik. (We came from there.)

However, when used with the dative case, ‘k’ is added instead of the usual suffix. The original spelling of the root word remains the same.

Bärik gel! (Come here!)
Aňryk git! (Go there!)
26) Translate the sentences, using “aňry” and “bäri” with the appropriate case. (“Aňry”ilen “bäri” sözlerini değişli düşümlerde ulanyp, sözlemleri terjime ediln.)

Ex: Sen kitəbyň bärik getirkemmi?
(Will you bring your book here?)
Köynegiňizi aňrydan satyn aldyzmy?
(Did you buy your dress from there?)

1. ________________________________
   (How many years have you lived here?)

2. ________________________________
   (Did you get lost there?)

3. ________________________________
   (I should get a cake from there.)

4. ________________________________
   (They walked to here.)

5. ________________________________
   (Is he looking for a new house here?)

6. ________________________________
   (We will go there tomorrow.)

Using “beýle”

“Beýle” is similar in meaning to “aňry,” and can be used in the same ways demonstrated above.

Beýläk git! (Go there!)
Beýlede iýdim. (I ate there.)

However, when used to answer a question with two possible answers, the meaning becomes similar to “other” in English. When the nominative case is called for, “beýleki,” meaning “the other one(s),” is used. Otherwise, the appropriate case is applied to “beýle” as normal.

Bärde goýmalymy? Ýok, beýlede. (Should I put it here? No, there.)
Ol oglan aşaşdymy? Ýok, beýleki. (Did that boy get lost? No, the other one did.)

Note that “beýleki” is different in meaning from “başga,” in the same way “the other” is different from “another” in English. The former implies that there is only one known alternative, while the latter lacks this specificity.

Beýleki adamlar geldi. (The other men came.)
Başga adamlar geldi. (Some other men came.)
27) Answer the questions negatively, using “beýle” with appropriate cases or “beýleki.” (“beýläk” ýa-da “beýleki” sözlerini ulanyp, soraglara ýokluk manyly jogap beriň.)

Ex: Şu kitap gyzyklymy? Ýok, beýleki.

(Is this book interesting? No, the other one is.)

Çepe öwrümelimi? Ýok, beýläk.

(Should I turn left? No, the other way.)

1. Sen iše barýaňmy?

(Are you going to work? No, to the other place.)

2. Uly doganyň iňlisçé gepleýämi?

(Does your older sibling speak English? No, the other one does.)

3. Olar şu kompýuteri ulandylarmy?

(Did they use this computer? No, the other one.)

4. Siz ertir üçde şu ýerden gelmelimi?

(Are you supposed to come from here tomorrow at 3? No, from there.)

5. Myhmanlar o jaýa girdilermi?

(Did the guests enter that room? No, the other one.)

6. Hany görkez, şu gönükme kynmy?

(Show me where, is this exercise difficult? No, the other one.)
28) Answer the questions, using the map above. (Ýokardaky kartadan peýdalanyyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Daşoguz welaýaty Türkmenistanyň niresinde ýerleşýä?
    Ol Türkmenistanyň demirgazygynda ýerleşýä.

1. Mary welaýaty Türkmenistanyň niresinde ýerleşýä? (south)

2. Balkan welaýaty Türkmenistanyň niresinde ýerleşýä? (west)

3. Ahal welaýaty Türkmenistanyň niresinde ýerleşýä? (southwest)*

4. Lebap welaýaty Türkmenistanyň niresinde ýerleşýä? (northeast)*

5. Asgabat şäheri Türkmenistanyň niresinde ýerleşýä? (southwest)*

* These are constructed the same as in English. For instance, “south + west.”
### Vocabulary (Täze sözler)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>İslıklar</th>
<th>Verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>äkitmek</td>
<td>to carry / to take (away)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>açaşmak</td>
<td>to be lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barmak</td>
<td>to go / to arrive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>durmak</td>
<td>to stop / to stand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>düşmek</td>
<td>to get out of (a vehicle)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eglennmek</td>
<td>to spend time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gatnamak</td>
<td>to commute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>howlukmak</td>
<td>to hurry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mümnek</td>
<td>to ride / to get on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>öwrülmek / sowulmak</td>
<td>to turn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saklamak</td>
<td>to keep / to stop (a taxi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sürmek</td>
<td>to drive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seretmek</td>
<td>to look</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taksi tutmak</td>
<td>to catch a taxi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ulanmak</td>
<td>to use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ylgamak</td>
<td>to run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýerleşmek</td>
<td>to be located</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýöremek</td>
<td>to walk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sypatlar</th>
<th>Adjectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>basym</td>
<td>soon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>çalt</td>
<td>fast / quick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daş / uzak</td>
<td>far</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>golaý / ýakyn</td>
<td>near</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(soňrak)</td>
<td>later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýuwaş</td>
<td>slow / slowly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Atlar</th>
<th>Nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ädim</td>
<td>step / pace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bilet</td>
<td>ticket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaytargy</td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gulluk</td>
<td>service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kilometr</td>
<td>kilometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lager</td>
<td>camp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metr</td>
<td>meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>millet</td>
<td>ethnicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salym</td>
<td>moment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sowgat</td>
<td>present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>welaýat</td>
<td>province</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ulaglar</th>
<th>Transportation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>awtobus</td>
<td>bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gämi</td>
<td>boat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marşrutka</td>
<td>van taxi / shuttle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maşyn</td>
<td>car</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otly / poýezd</td>
<td>train</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovak</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taksi</td>
<td>taxi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tigir / welosipet</td>
<td>bicycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uçar / samolýot</td>
<td>plane</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yerler</th>
<th>Places</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aeroport / uçar meýdan</td>
<td>airport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>awtostansiyä</td>
<td>parking lot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burç</td>
<td>corner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>çagalar bagy</td>
<td>kindergarten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>çatryk</td>
<td>intersection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duralga / ostanowka</td>
<td>(bus) stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hassahana / bolnitsa</td>
<td>hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haýwanat bagy / zoopark</td>
<td>zoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ilçihana</td>
<td>embassy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>institut</td>
<td>institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iş (ýer)</td>
<td>work / workplace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kafe</td>
<td>café</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kőçe</td>
<td>street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>menzil / wokzal</td>
<td>train station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>merkez</td>
<td>center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metjit</td>
<td>mosque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muzéý</td>
<td>museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myhmanhana / gostinisa</td>
<td>hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naharhana / restoran</td>
<td>restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ruhyýet kösgi</td>
<td>House of Parliament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saglyk óyi</td>
<td>House of Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>şayol</td>
<td>boulevard / avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seýilgäh / park</td>
<td>park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>söwda merkezi / uniwermag</td>
<td>shopping center / department store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stadion</td>
<td>stadium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tarap</td>
<td>side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teatr</td>
<td>theater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telefon butgasy</td>
<td>phone booth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýol</td>
<td>highway</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Söz soñy kömekçiler</th>
<th>Prepositions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aňry / aňrysynda</td>
<td>behind (relative to speaker)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ara / arasynda</td>
<td>middle / between</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arka / arasynda</td>
<td>behind / in back of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aşak / aşagynda</td>
<td>below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bâri / bârsinde</td>
<td>here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>çep / çepinde</td>
<td>left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>çep tarap / çep tarapynda</td>
<td>left side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daň / daňynda</td>
<td>outside / exterior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gapdal / gapdalynda</td>
<td>beside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>garsy / garsysynda</td>
<td>opposite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iç / içinde</td>
<td>inside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>merkez / merkezinde</td>
<td>center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orta / ortasynda</td>
<td>middle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>öň / öňünde</th>
<th>front / before</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sag / sağında</td>
<td>right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sag tarap / sağındaynda</td>
<td>right side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>töwerek / töwereğinde</td>
<td>around / near</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ugur / ugrunda</td>
<td>along (a road)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>üstî / üstündê</td>
<td>top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýany / Ýanynda</td>
<td>near</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýokary / ýokarsynda</td>
<td>above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yz / yzynda</td>
<td>behind / in back of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Ugur-Tarap</strong></th>
<th><strong>Directions</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>göni</td>
<td>straight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>demirgazyk / gaýra</td>
<td>north</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>günbatar</td>
<td>west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gündogar</td>
<td>east</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>günorta / ileri</td>
<td>south</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Umumy</strong></th>
<th><strong>Miscellaneous</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>emma</td>
<td>but</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hökman</td>
<td>required / mandatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nädip</td>
<td>how</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>onda</td>
<td>then / in that case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sohra</td>
<td>then / afterwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>şeýle (beýle)</td>
<td>like this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>şeýle däl (beýle däl)</td>
<td>not like this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>üstî bilen</td>
<td>by way of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Frazalar</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phrases</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yör! / Gideli.</td>
<td>Go! / Let’s go.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men azaşdym.</td>
<td>I’m lost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yér barmy?</td>
<td>Is there room? / Is there a seat available?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Näçe adama ýer bar?</td>
<td>How many seats are available?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bu ýer zanit. / Bu ýer boş däl.</td>
<td>This seat is taken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doldy.</td>
<td>It’s full.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men ýolda düşjek.</td>
<td>I’ll get off along the way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remeniňizi dakyň.</td>
<td>Put on your seat belt.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuwaşrak sürâyiň!</td>
<td>Drive slower, please!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oňdäki çatrykda saklaň.</td>
<td>Stop at the next intersection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalinin-Mopra äkitjekmi?</td>
<td>Will you take me to Kalinin and Mopr? (the intersection nearest to Peace Corps)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gapyny ýuwaş ýapyň!</td>
<td>Close the door gently!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoş geldiniz!</td>
<td>Welcome!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sag-aman bar!</td>
<td>Safe travels!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sag-aman geldinizmi?</td>
<td>Did you have a safe trip?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sag-aman gidip gel!</td>
<td>Come back safely!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yoluňyz ak bolsun!</td>
<td>Have a good trip!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unit 7: Work, Peace Corps

Unit 7:
At Work (İşde)
Peace Corps (Parahatçylyk Korpussy)

Competencies:
- Telling about your work
- Explaining your reasons for coming to Turkmenistan
- Describing the Peace Corps

Grammar:
- Group references: “all of us,” “the three of them,” etc.
- Expressing ability with “bilmek”
- Colloquial expressions for “also”
- Nouns in direct association
- Expressing lengths of time with “-lyk/-lik”
- Indefinite future tense
- Expressing wants with “gelmek”
- Suffixes for forming names of professions
Dialogue 1: On the way to work

Jon: Teke bazara äkitjekmi?
Sürüji: Bolýa.

Will you take me to the Teke bazaar?
Okay.

Maşynda…

Sürüji: Sen amerikanmy?
Jon: Hawa.

Are you American?
Yes.

Sürüji: Türkmençe gepläp bilýäňmi?
Jon: Aý, azrak gepläp bilýän.

Can you speak Turkmen?
Well, I can speak a little bit.

Sürüji: Tüweleme. Aşgabatda işleýäňmi?
Jon: Ýok, Gökjede.

Great. Do you work in Ashgabat?
No, in Gokche.

Sürüji: Näräň işleýän?
Jon: Men meýletinçî.

What do you do?
I am a Volunteer.

Sürüji: Närä?
Jon: Men Parahatçylyk Korpusynyň meýletinçisi.

What?
I am a Peace Corps Volunteer.


A volunteer of where?
Peace Corps’. It’s an American organization.

Sürüji: Şeýlemi? Başga-da amerikanlar barmy?

Really? Are there also other Americans?
Yes. In Turkmenistan, there are now around 80 volunteers. All of them are American. They are English language and health teachers. I am a teacher in Gokche, too.

Sürüji: Näçe wagtlyk geldiňiz?
Jon: Iki ýylyyk.

For how long did you come?
For two years.

Sürüji: Aýlygyňz köpmi? Näçe dollar alýaňyz?
Jon: Iki million manat.

Is your salary big? How many dollars do you receive?
2 million manat.

Sürüji: Iki million?! Närme, Amerikada iş ýokmy?
Jon: Ýok, iş bar.

2 million?! What, is there no work in America?
No, there’s work.

Sürüji: Onda närme üçin geldiň?

Then why did you come?
Unit 7: Work, Peace Corps

Jon: Birinjiden, biz Türkmenistana kömekleşmegе geldik, inkinjiden, meň köp ýurtlary göresim gelýä we köp dilleri öwrenesim gelýä. Seň köp ýurtlary göresiiň gelenekmy?

Firstly, we came to Turkmenistan to help. Secondly, I want to see many countries and learn many languages. Don’t you want to see many countries?

Sürüji: Göresim gelýä, emma başga dillerde gepläp bilemok. Men häzir boş wagtym iňlisçe öwrenýän.

I do, but I can’t speak in other languages. Now I am studying English in my free time.

Jon: Onda sen hökman öwrenersiň we köp ýurtlary görersiň!

In that case, you will definitely learn and see many countries!

* segsene golaý: about 80; 50-ä golaý: about 50

**Group references**

Turkmen uses the genitive case and its associated plural suffixes to refer to a group of people.

- Biziň ikimiz (the two of us)
- Siziň ikiniňiz (the two of you)
- Olaň ikisi (the two of them)
- üzümiz (the three of us)
- sekiziňiz (the eight of you)
- dokuzysy (the nine of them)
- hemmämiz (all of us)
- hemmaňiz (all of you)
- hemmesi (all of them)
- hiç birimiz (none of us)
- hiç biriňiz (none of you)
- hiç biri (none of them)

The structure can also be combined with the absolutes “hemme” and “hiç.”

- lukmanlaryň dördüsi (four of the doctors / the four doctors)
- çagalaryň başisi (five of the children / the five children)
- kitaplaryň altysy (six of the books / the six books)
1) Use numbers with possessive suffixes to refer to the group of people given in parentheses. (Berlen sözlerden peýdalanyp, sözlemler düzüň.)

Ex: (Sen, Sara, Maral we Jon) Dördüñiz bäsleșigę gatnaşmaly.
(The four of you are supposed to participate in the academic competition.)

1. (Men we Selbi) saglyk bilen gyzyklanyňas.
(The two of us are interested in health.)

2. (Men we baş joram) ýalňyşyny düzetztik.
(The five of us corrected the mistake.)

3. (Men, sen we ol) şu hepde gan tabşyrmany.
(The three of us are supposed to donate blood this week.)

4. (Sen we lukman) direktory tanaýaňyzmy?
(Do the two of you know the director?)

5. (Ol we iki meýletinçi) derman içdiler.
(The three of them took medicine.)

6. (Sen, Sara, Maral, Göwher we Jon) şu hepde gan tabşyrmany.
(Did the five of you get acquainted?)

2) Complete the sentences, using collective expressions with “hemme” and putting the given verbs in past tense. (“Hemme” sözüni ýöňkümede üýtgedip we berlen işlikleri öten zamanda ulanyp, göňükmäni ýerine ýetiriň.)

Ex: Düýn lukmanlaryň hemmesi saglyk barada cykyş etdiler. (cykyş etmek)
(All of the doctors gave a presentation about health yesterday.)

1. Talyplar ýygnaga gelmek
(All of the university students came to the meeting.)

2. Biz lager bilen gyzyklanmak
(All of us are interested in camp.)

3. Geçen ýyl siz türkmençe öwrenmek
(Did all of you learn Turkmen last year?)

4. Okuwçylar ýaryşa gatnaşmak
(All of the students participated in the competition.)

5. Mugallymlar kitaplary düzetzmek
(All of the teachers corrected the books.)

6. Şu gün olar işden gijä galmak
(Can you tell me if all of them were late to work today?)

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
3) Translate the sentences. (Sözlemleri terjime edini.)

Ex: Meýletinçleriň hemmesi inlis dili mugalmyň däl öýdýän.
   (Not all of the volunteers are English teachers, I think.)

1. ____________________________
   (Not all Americans are from California, I think.)

2. ____________________________
   (Not all of the books are interesting, I think.)

3. ____________________________
   (Not all of the cars are new, I think.)

4. ____________________________
   (Not all of the teachers are new, I think.)

5. ____________________________
   (Not all Turkmen like to eat palow, I think.)

4) Use double negatives to answer the questions. (Berlen soraglara ýokluk manyda jogap berini.)

Ex: Biziň hemmämiz kömekleşmeli?  
    Ыok, siziň hiç biriňiz kömekleşmeli däl.  
    (No, none of you should help.)

1. Siziň hemmäňiz saglyk öýünde işleýänizmi?
   ____________________________
   (No, none of us work at the House of Health.)

2. Olaň hemmesi seni tanaýamy?
   ____________________________
   (No, none of them know me.)

3. İşgärleriň hemmesi mekdepdemi?
   ____________________________
   (No, none of them are at school.)

4. Biziň hemmämiz soraglara dogry jogap berdikmi?
   ____________________________
   (No, none of you answered the questions correctly.)

5. Siziň hemmäňiz geografiýa bilen gyzyklanýänizmy?
   ____________________________
   (No, none of us are interested in geography.)
6. Sen olaň hemmesi bilen tanyşdyňmy?

(No, I didn’t become acquainted with any of them.)

5) Write three things that are true of all PCVs, and three things that aren’t true of any.
(Parahatçylyk Korpusynyň meýletinçileriniň hemmesine degişli bolan üç we hiç
birine degişli bolmadyk üç zady ýazyň.)

1. ____________________________
2. ____________________________
3. ____________________________
4. ____________________________
5. ____________________________
6. ____________________________

Expressing ability
Turkmen uses “bilmek” as a helper verb to express the ability to do something, much like
English use of “can” or “able to.” To construct, take the root verb and add “-yp/-ip/-p/-
up/-üp” according to vowel harmony, and then conjugate “bilmek” normally.

- Men garaşyp bilyän. (I can wait.)
- Sen nahar bişirip bilyäňmi? (Can you cook?)
- Öl türkmençe okap bilýä. (She can read Turkmen.)
- Biz sanjym edip bilmeli. (We should be able to give injections.)
- Siz görüp bildinişizmi? (Were you able to see?)

Negation, akin to “cannot,” is accomplished by simply using the negative conjugated form

- Olar nahar bişirip bilenoklar. (They can’t cook.)
- Men garaşyp bilmedim. (I couldn’t wait.)

Note that English speakers use “can” as a helper verb more often than Turkmens use the
above construction. Also, some verbs indirectly imply ability, or lack of it, when used. For
example, Turkmens commonly say “tapamok” instead of “tayyp bilemok,” though in
English, we say “I can’t find it,” and never “I don’t find it.” The same is usually true with
“göremok” instead of “görüp bilemok.” Thus, it is often easier to omit the above
construction and still convey the same meaning.
6) Complete the sentences, using the given verb in “-yp/-ip/-p/-up/-üp” form. (Berlen işlikleri “-yp/-ip/-p/-up/-üp” goşulmasy bilen ulanyp, gönükmäni ýerine ýetiriň.)

Ex: Men iňlisçe gepläp __________________________ bilýän. (iňlisçe geplemek)

(i can speak English.)

1. Ol seni amerikanlar bilen __________________________ bilýä. (tanyşdyrmak)

(He can introduce you to Americans.)

2. Siz __________________________ bilýäňiz. (kompýuter ulanmak)

(You can use the computer.)

3. Olar __________________________ bilýäler. (türkmençe düşündirmek)

(They can explain in Turkmen.)

4. Sen __________________________ bilýäňmi? (sanjym etmek)

(Can you give injections?)

5. Biz __________________________ bilýäs. (näsaga seretmek)

(We can look after patients.)

6. Men __________________________ bilýän. (gan basyşyny ölçemek)

(I can measure blood pressure.)

7) Complete the sentences, using the given verb in “-yp/-ip/-p/-up/-üp” form. (Berlen işlikleri “-yp/-ip/-p/-up/-üp” goşulmasy bilen ulanyp, gönükmäni ýerine ýetiriň.)

Ex: Biz rusça gepläp __________________________ bilemzok. (geplemek)

(We can’t speak Russian.)

1. Men synp otagyna __________________________ bilemok. (girmek)

(I can’t enter the classroom.)

2. Sen maňa __________________________ bileňok. (düşünmek)

(You can’t understand me.)

3. Ol menden __________________________ bileňok. (soramak)

(She can’t ask me.)

4. Biz __________________________ bilemzok. (okatmak)

(We can’t teach.)

5. Siz mekdepde __________________________ bileňzok. (işlemek)

(You can’t work at school.)

6. Çagalar ertir __________________________ bileňzoklar. (oýnamak)

(The children can’t play tomorrow.)
8) Use the table above to complete the statements, using absolute group expressions with “hemme” and “hiç” where applicable. (Tablisa seredip, sözlemleri düzüň.)

Ex: Azat we Leýli maşyn sürüp bilenok.

1. ___________________________ maşyn sürüp bilýä.
2. Diñe ___________________________ fransuzça gepläp bilýä.
3. Diñe ___________________________ kompýuter ulanyp bilenok.
4. ___________________________ tigir sürüp bilýä.
5. ___________________________ hytaýça ýazyp bilenok.

9) Complete the sentences using the table above. (Tablisadan peýdalanyп sözlemleri dowam ediň.)

Ex: Röwşen we Akgül maşyn sürüp bilýä, emma Azat bilen Leýli maşyn sürüp bilenok.

1. Röwşen, Azat, Akgül we Leýli ___________________________ bilýäler.
2. Diñe Akgül ___________________________ bilýä.
3. Akgül diñe ___________________________ bilenok.
4. Diñe Leýli ___________________________ bilenok.
5. Leýli diñe ___________________________ bilýä.
6. Olaň hemmesi ___________________________ bilýäler.
7. Olaň hiç biri ___________________________ bilenoklar.

10) Write three things you can do, and three things you can’t do. (Başarýan üç zadyňyzy we başarmaýan üç zadyňyzy ýazyň.)

1. ___________________________
2. ___________________________
3. ___________________________
4. ___________________________
5. ___________________________
6. ___________________________
“Also”

In spoken Turkmen, “also” is conveyed through two suffixes. In the first construction, “hem,” meaning “too,” “also,” or “even,” is appended to a word in shortened form. The ‘h’ is dropped and “-am/-em” is appended to the desired word according to vowel harmony. Generally, this is only done with words that end in consonants. The exception is when a word ends with ‘y’ or ‘i;’ in these cases, the final ‘y’ or ‘i’ is removed, and the “-am/-em” ending replaces it.

Ejemem işlänok.  (My mother also doesn’t work.)
Lükmanlarám geldi.  (The doctors also came.)
Çaram (Çary hem) mugallym.  (Chary is a teacher, also.)

The suffix “-da/-de” can also be used as an equivalent of “hem,” except it is used after words that end with vowels (except for ‘y’ and ‘i’ as mentioned above). This can sometimes be confusing when heard in speech, since it may be used in places where the locative case “-da/-de” is also suitable. It is clearer when used in writing; the dash “-” is explicitly written to indicate that it is not a case ending.

Sähra-da işde.  (Sahra is also at work.)
Biz Mara-da gitjek.  (We will also go to Mary.)

Due to vowel and consonant endings, the “-am/-em” suffix is used with the genitive (“-yń/-iń/-ūń/-üń”) and instrumental (“-dan/-den”) cases, while “-da/-de” is used with dative (“-a/-e”) and locative (“-da/-de”) case endings. The exception is the accusative case (“-y/-i”), which is handled similarly to words ending with ‘y’ or ‘i,’ as outlined above.

Meñem maşynym bar.  (I also have a car.)
Ol üçde-de saňa garasdy.  (He waited for you at three, also.)
Men Çarynamam gördüm.  (I saw Chary, also.)

11) Complete the sentences, using “-am/-em” or “hem” to convey the meaning of “also.”

(Berlen sözleri “hem” kömekçisi bilen gepleşik şeçilinde ulanyp, gönumünü ýerine ýetirin.)

Ex: Aman häzir mekdebe gitdi.
(Jeren) Jerenem ___________________________ mekdebe gitdi.
(Aman went to school just now. Jeren went to school, also.)

1. Olar klas tagtasyny satyn aldy.
Olar (mel) ___________________________ satyn aldy.
(They bought a blackboard. They also bought chalk.)

2. Mary owadan şäher.
(Baýramaly) ___________________________ owadan şäher.
(Mary is a beautiful city. Bairamali is also a beautiful city.)
3. Meň adym Dünýä.
Şeýlemi?! (Meň) __________________________ adym Dünýä.
(My name is Dunya. Really?! My name is also Dunya.)

4. Okuwçylary direktor çagyrýa.
(Mugallymlary) __________________________ direktor çagyrýa.
(The director is calling the students. The director also is calling the teachers.)

5. Şemşat Zöhreden kitap aldy.
Ol (Sähradan) __________________________ kitap aldy.
(Shemshat got a book from Zohre. She also got a book from Sahra.)

6. Ol mugallymy dogany bilen tanyşdyrdy.
Ol (meni) __________________________ dogany bilen tanyşdyrdy.
(He introduced the teacher to his older sibling. He introduced me to his older sibling, too.)

12) Complete the sentences, adding “-am/-em” or “-da/-de” where appropriate. (“-am/-em” ýa-da “-da/-de” goşulmalaryny ulanyp, gönükmäni ýerine ýetiriň.)

Ex: Meň ejemem _______ lukman. (My mother is also a doctor.)

1. Sähra __________ gitmelimi? (Should Sahra go?)
2. Gurbanda _______ täze kitaplar köp. (Gurban also has many new books.)
3. Doganyňa _______ salam aýt. (Say hello to your older sibling, too.)
4. Meýletinçileri _______ okatdym. (I taught the volunteers, also.)
5. Kakaňyzdan _______ hat aldyňyzmy? (Did you also get a letter from your father?)
6. Jigimiň _______ dişi aýrya. (My younger sibling’s teeth hurt, also.)
7. Ol çagalara _______ sowgat getirdi. (He brought presents for the children, too.)
8. Men olary _______ gördüm. (I saw them, too.)
Nouns in direct association

In English, two nouns are sometimes combined to form a compound noun: “birthday card,” “fruit juice,” etc. In Turkmen, this occurs as well. However, the structure is slightly more complicated: the third-person possessive suffix “-y/-i/-sy/-si” is added to the second noun to emphasize the association.

türkmen halysy (Turkmen carpet)
döwlet universiteti (State university)

However, if a compound noun is used with a genetive pronoun, then only one genetive suffix is used, not two.

meň iňlis dili mugallymyym (my English teacher)
olaň öz işi (their homework)

13) Make compound nouns by combining a word from the lefthand box with a matching word from the righthand box, and adding a third person possessive suffix. Remember sound assimilation! (Tablisanyň çep tarapyndan eýerjeň söz, sag tarapyndan esasy söz saýlap alyp we oňa üçünji ýönkemäni goşulmasyny goşup, söz düzümlerini ýasaň. Çekimlileriň sazlaşygyň ýatda saklaň!)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>iňlis-</th>
<th>bilim</th>
<th>autobus</th>
<th>müdir</th>
<th>ministrlik</th>
<th>iş</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>saglyk</td>
<td>mekdep</td>
<td>öz</td>
<td>duralga</td>
<td>basyş</td>
<td>düll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>türkmen dili</td>
<td>gan</td>
<td>haly</td>
<td>muzeý</td>
<td>mugallym</td>
<td>öz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ex: iňlis dili (English language)
1. ___________________________ (homework)
2. ___________________________ (Turkmen language teacher)
3. ___________________________ (school director)
4. ___________________________ (bus stop)
5. ___________________________ (carpet museum)
6. ___________________________ (House of Health)
7. ___________________________ (Ministry of Education)
8. ___________________________ (blood pressure)
Expressing lengths of time

To express the length of time for a noun, the suffix “-lyk/-lik/-lük/-lük” is sometimes used.

- baş minutlyk iş (5 minutes of work)
- üç günlük rugsat (3-day vacation)

In a similar way, the time duration of verbs can also be expressed using the above suffix, similar to English use of “for.” However, the suffix should not be used with verbs that occur over a length of time; it should only be used with verbs that occur at a single moment (e.g. gitmek, gelmek, almak, bermek).

- İki ýyllyk geldim. (I came for 2 years.)
- Dört aýlyk gitdi. (He left for four months.)
- Hassahanada üç sagat boldyk. (We were at the hospital for 3 hours.)

14) Complete the sentences, using the appropriate time phrase with “-lyk/-lik.” (Degişli wagt sözlerini “-lyk/-lik” goşulmasy bilen ulanyp, gönükmäni ýerine ýetiriň.)

Ex: Serdar dört ýyllyk Lebaba gitdi. (Serdar went to Lebap for 4 years.)

1. Biz ___________________________ meýilnama bilen tanysdyk. (We were acquainted with the 10-year project schedule.)

2. Meýletinçiler Türkmenistana ___________________________ geldiler. (Volunteers came to Turkmenistan for 2 years.)

3. Biz ___________________________ şertnamany düzetzdik. (We corrected the 3-month contract.)

4. Sen ___________________________ maslahata gatnasdyńmy? (Did you participate in the 3-day conference?)

5. Maral ___________________________ iňlis dili kursuny tamamlady. (Maral completed the 6-month English course.)
15) Complete the sentences, using the appropriate time words and adding “-lyk/-lik” where necessary. (“-lyk/-lik” goşulmalaryny gerekli ýerine ulanyp, gönükmäni ýerine ýetirip.)

Ex: Biz Türkmenistan-da iki ýyl ............................................ yásadyk.

(We lived in Turkmenistan for two years.)

Men oña kitabymy bir hepdelik ........................................... berdim.

(I gave him my book for one week.)

1. Ol direktordan üç ......................................................... rugsat aldy.

(He received consent for a 3-day (vacation) from the director.)

2. Bäsleþik dört ................................................................. dowam etdi.

(The academic competition continued for 4 months.)

3. Mekdebimizde bəş ........................................................ ŝygynak boldy.

(At our school, there was a 5-hour meeting.)

4. Siz bize dokuz ............................................................... garaşmaly.

(You should wait for us for 9 days.)

5. Olar Germaniýa alty ....................................................... gitdiler.

(They went to Germany for 6 years.)

6. Meýletinçiler türkmen diliini üç ........................................ öwrenmeli.

(The volunteers are supposed to learn Turkmen for 3 months.)
The indefinite future tense, while more complicated than the definite future tense “-jak/-jek” (described in Unit 4), is used more frequently in speech and writing. The definite future tense can be used only when speaking about oneself in the first person (“men” and sometimes “biz”), or when asking a question in the second person (“sen” or “siz”). In all other cases, (and often in these cases as well) use the indefinite future.

To form the negative, add “-m” after the verb stem. For the singular third person, “-ar/-er” ending is replaced by “-maz/-mez,” while plural third person changes from “-arlar/-erler” to “-mazlar/-mezler.”

The negative first person form “-maryn/-merin” is usually shortened in speech to “-man/-men.”

The indefinite future tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>durmak/görmek</th>
<th>to stand/to see</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>duraryn/görerin</td>
<td>I will stand/see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen</td>
<td>durarsyň/görersiň</td>
<td>You will stand/see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ol</td>
<td>durar/görer</td>
<td>He will stand/see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biz</td>
<td>durarys/göreris</td>
<td>We will stand/see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz</td>
<td>durarsyňyz/görersiňiz</td>
<td>You will stand/see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olar</td>
<td>durarlar/görerler</td>
<td>They will stand/see</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* e + e = ä

16) Match. (Birleşdiriň.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Men</th>
<th>sorarsyňyz</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>işlär*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sen</td>
<td>sorarlar</td>
<td>Sen</td>
<td>işlärin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ol</td>
<td>sorarsyň</td>
<td>Ol</td>
<td>işläris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biz</td>
<td>sorar</td>
<td>Biz</td>
<td>işlärsiň</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz</td>
<td>soraryn</td>
<td>Siz</td>
<td>işläler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olar</td>
<td>sorarys</td>
<td>Olar</td>
<td>işlärsiňiz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

17) Write negated forms of the above verbs. (Ýokardaky işlikleri ýokluk şekilinde ýazyň.)

Ex: Men soraman.  Men işlemen.

1. Sen ____________________ Sen ____________________

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
2. Ol ___________________ Ol ___________________

3. Biz ___________________ Biz ___________________

4. Siz ___________________ Siz ___________________

5. Olar ___________________ Olar ___________________

18) Correct the sentences by changing them from definite future to indefinite future tense. (Sözlemlerdəki məlum gelən zaman şekilindəki işlikleri nəməlim gelən zamanda ulanyň.)

Ex: Okuwçylar bäsleşiğe gatnaşak. Okuwçylar bäsleşiğe gatnaşar.

(The students will participate in the academic competition.)

1. Siz okuwçylara iňişçe öwretjek. ___________________

(You’ll teach English to the students.)

2. Sen ertir etrap ýygnagyna gitjek. ___________________

(You’ll go to the etrap meeting tomorrow.)

3. Ol Türkmenistanda üç ýyl ýaşajak. ___________________

(He’ll live in Turkmenistan for 3 years.)

4. Biz okuwçylardan synag aljak. ___________________

(We’ll give the students a test.)

5. Siz sapagy türkmençe düşündirjekmi? ___________________

(Will you explain the lesson in Turkmen?)

6. Olar saglyk barada çykş etjek. ___________________

(They’ll give a presentation about health.)

19) Complete the sentences according to the example, using negative past tense and future indefinite tense. (Öten zamanyny ýoklugyny we nəməlim gelən zamanyň goşulmalaryny ulanyp, sözlemleri dowam ediň.)

Ex: Men şu waga çenli iňişçe öwrenmedim, ýöne indiki ýyl öwrenerin. (öwrenmek)

(Until now, I haven’t learned English, but I’ll learn (it) next year.)

1. Ol düýn öýi işini ____________, emma ertir ________________ (etmek)

(He didn’t do his homework yesterday, but he’ll do it tomorrow.)

2. Men ejemden ________________, emma kakamdan ________________ (soramak)

(I didn’t ask my mother, but I’ll ask my father.)

3. Ol kitap _________________, emma gazedi ________________ (okamak)

(She didn’t read the book, but she’ll read the newspaper.)

4. Biz şu gün işe ________________, emma ertir ________________ (gelmek)

(We didn’t come to work today, but we’ll come tomorrow.)
5. Olar oňa düdın ________, emma men şu gün ________ (garaşmak)

(They didn’t wait for him yesterday, but I’ll wait today.)

20) Match. (Birleşdiriň.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Men</th>
<th>kömek etmez</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>gijä galmarsyňyz</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sen</td>
<td>kömek etmen</td>
<td>Sen</td>
<td>gijä galmazlar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ol</td>
<td>kömek etmeris</td>
<td>Ol</td>
<td>gijä galmasyň</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biz</td>
<td>kömek etmersiň</td>
<td>Biz</td>
<td>gijä galman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz</td>
<td>kömek etmezler</td>
<td>Siz</td>
<td>gijä galman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olar</td>
<td>kömek etmersiňiz</td>
<td>Olar</td>
<td>gijä galmarys</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

21) Answer the questions in the negative, using the word given. (Berlen sözleri ulanyp, soraglara ýokluk manyda jogap beriň.)

Ex: Olar şu gün işe wagtynda gelermi? (gijä galmak)

Ýok, olar şu gün wagtynda işe gelmez, gijä galar.

(No, they won’t come on time. They’ll be late.)

1. Biz şu gün irden giderismi? (öýlän)

(No, we won’t go in the morning. We’ll go in the afternoon.)

2. Seň jigiň indiki ýyl uniwersitete girermi? (institut)

(No, he won’t enter the university next year. He’ll enter the institute.)

3. Sen bize Parahatçylyk Korpusynda garaşarsyňmy? (mekdep)

(No, I won’t wait for you at Peace Corps. I’ll wait at school.)

4. Siz ganazlyk barada ertir çykys edersiňizmi? (birigün)

(No, we won’t do the presentation about anemia tomorrow. We’ll do (it) the day after tomorrow.)
Expressing wants and desires

In Turkmen, there is a way to express wants that parallels the English use of infinitives, using the verb “islemek.”

Men çaý içmek isleyän. (I want to drink tea.)

However, “islemek” is rarely used in speech. A more common way to express desires involves a construction unlike any in English, utilizing “gelmek” as a helping verb.

Meň çaý içesim gelýä. (I want to drink tea.
Literally, my tea drinking comes.)

Note the use of genetive pronouns. However, as always, the pronoun can be omitted since the genetive suffix indicates the subject.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>tamamlamak/düzetmek</th>
<th>to complete/to correct</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meň</td>
<td>tamamlasy/düzedesi gelýä</td>
<td>I want to complete/to correct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seň</td>
<td>tamamlasyň/düz edesiň gelýä</td>
<td>You want to complete/to correct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oň</td>
<td>tamamlasy/düzedesi gelýä</td>
<td>She wants to complete/to correct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biziň</td>
<td>tamamlasyňyz/düzedesiňiz gelýä</td>
<td>We want to complete/to correct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siziň</td>
<td>tamamlasyňyz/düzedesiňiz gelýä</td>
<td>You want to complete/to correct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olaň</td>
<td>tamamlasy/düzedesi gelýä</td>
<td>They want to complete/to correct</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The conjugation of “gelmek” can be altered as desired to negate, change the tense, etc.

Iýesim gelenok. (I don’t want to eat.)
Işläsimiz gelmedi. (We didn’t want to work.)
Oýnasýňyz gelermiňä? (Can you tell me if you’ll want to play?)

22) Match the meanings. (Manylary boýunça birleşdiriň.)

öwretmek isleýän öwredesi gelýä
öwretmek isleýän öwredesimiz gelýä
öwretmek isleýä öwredesim gelýä
öwretmek isleýäs öwredesiňiz gelýä
öwretmek isleýäňiz öwredesi gelýä
öwretmek isleýäler öwredesiň gelýä
23) Rewrite the sentences, using “gelmek” instead of “islemek.” (“Islemek” sözüniñ deregene “gelmek” sözüni ulanyp, sözlemleri täzeden ýazyň.)

Ex: Biz kitap ýazmak isleýäs.
   Biziň kitap ýazasymyz gelýä.
   (We want to write a book.)

1. Men türkmençe öwrenmek isleýän.
   (I want to learn Turkmen.)

2. Sen ondan bir zat soramak isleýän mi?
   (Do you want to ask her something?)

3. Ol mekdep müdiri bilen geleşmek isleýä.
   (He wants to converse with the school director.)

4. Olar çagalara iňlisçe öwretmek isleýä.
   (They want to teach the children English.)

5. Siz aýlygyňyz almak isleýänizmi?
   (Do you want to get your salary?)

24) Translate into Turkmen. (Türkmen diline terjime ediň.)

Ex: Meñ universitetde okasym gelýä, emma Aşgabatda okasym gelenok.
   (I want to study at the university, but I don’t want to study in Ashgabat.)

1. ________________________________
   (We want to be Volunteers, but we don’t want to work in the village.)
2. 

(They want to learn French, but they don’t want to study a lot.)

3. 

(I want to go to the party, but I don’t want to bring a present.)

4. 

(He wants to eat, but he doesn’t want to cook.)

5. 

(You want to speak Turkmen, but you don’t want to translate.)

6. 

(I want to ask questions, but I don’t want to give answers.)

Forming professions

Many words in Turkmen that describe professions are constructed by adding the suffix “-çy/-çi” to a noun, similar to the “-ist” suffix in English (“artist,” “scientist”).

Verbs can also be transformed into related nouns through use of a different suffix. The

25) Add “-çy/-çi” to turn the given noun into a profession. (“-çy/-çi” goşulmasyndan peýdalanyyp, atlardan kär aňladýan sözleri ýasaň.)

Ex: (okuw) okuwçy (school, student)

1. (surat) ____________________________ (picture, artist)
2. (iş) ________________________________ (work, worker)
3. (kömek) ____________________________ (help, helper)
4. (aýdym) ____________________________ (song, singer)
5. (tans) ______________________________ (dance, dancer)
6. (haly) ______________________________ (carpet, carpetmaker)
7. (tikin) ______________________________ (sewing kit, tailor)
8. (terjime) ____________________________ (translation, translator)
26) Fill the blanks with the words given. (Aşakdaky sözlemleri ýaýyñ içindäki sözler bilen dolduryñ.)

Ex: Maral halçy. Ol näme edýä? Ol haly dokaya __________________ (haly dokamak)
(Maral is a carpetmaker. What does she do? She makes carpets.)

1. Aýnabat tikinçi. Ol näme edýä? Ol __________________ (tikin tilmek)
(Aynabat is a seamstress. What does she do? She sews.)

2. Jereniñ ejesi suratçy. Ol näme edýä? Ol __________________ (surat çekmek)
(Jeren’s mother is an artist. What does she do? She draws.)

(My female friend is a singer. What does she do? She sings.)

(Oraz’s older sibling is a translator. What does he do? He translates.)

5. Dursun okuwçy. Ol näme edýä? Ol __________________ (okamak)
(Dursun is a student. What does he do? He studies.)

(My younger sibling is a dancer. What does he do? He dances.)

27) Add the appropriate “-yjy/-iji,” “-ujy/-üji,” or “-ýjy/-ýji” suffix to turn the given verb into an associated profession. (“-yjy/-iji,” “-ujy/-üji,” “-ýjy/-ýji” goşulmalardan peýdalanyp, atlary ýasaň.)

Ex: (okamak) okyjy __________________ (to read, reader)
1. (sürmek) ________________ (to drive, driver)
2. (diňlemek) ________________ (to listen, listener)
3. (ýaşamak) ________________ (to live, resident)
4. (almak) ________________ (to buy, buyer)
5. (satmak) ________________ (to sell, seller)
6. (ýazmak) ________________ (to write, writer)

28) Write sentences, using “bilmek” and “gelmek” as helpers to indicate ability but not desire. (“Bilmek” we “gelmek” sözlerinden peýdalanyp, başarylýan emma islenmeýän kärler barada ýazyň.)

Ex: Ol haly dokap bilýä, emma halçy bolsay gelenok. ________________ (haly dokamak)
(She can weave carpets, but she doesn’t want to be a carpetmaker.)

1. Biz ________________ (aýdym aýtmak)

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
2. Olar ________________________________ (ýazmak)

3. Men ________________________________ (tikin tikmek)

4. Siz ________________________________ (tans etmek)

5. Sen ________________________________ (surat çekmek)

6. Jennet ________________________________ (terjime etmek)

---

**Text 1: Peace Corps**

Peace Corps is a government organization of the United States. This organization maintains friendly contact with many countries of the world. American President John Kennedy founded the Peace Corps in 1961.

Peace Corps has three goals:

First: To give professional aid to (participating) countries.

Second: To introduce the local population to American culture and people.

Third: To introduce America to the (participating) countries.

At the moment, there are about 80 volunteers in Turkmenistan. Volunteers, together with locals, teach disease prevention and English. They work in Turkmenistan for no pay.

---

29) **Answer the questions regarding the text. (Tekst boýunça soraglara jogap beriñ.)**

1. Parahatçylyk Korpusy näme?
2. Parahatçylyk Korpusyny kim we haçan döretdi?

3. Parahatçylyk Korpusynyň nähili maksatlary bar?
   1) _______________________________________________________
   2) _______________________________________________________
   3) _______________________________________________________

4. Häzir Türmenistanda näçe meýletinçi bar we olar näme işleýärler?

---

Text 2: Jon’s work


Jon Smith is a volunteer. He came to Turkmenistan voluntarily. Jon is from California. He is 28 years old. He lives in Ahal now, but Jon wants to see every velayat. He came to Turkmenistan for the Health program. John works at a House of Health. He also gives presentations about disease prevention at schools. John will work in Turkmenistan for two years and also will be able to teach and learn many things.

30) Answer the questions regarding the text. (Tekst boýunça soraglara jogap beriň.)

1. Jon Smit kim? (käri, ştaty, ýaşy)

2. Ol Türkmenistanyň niresinde ýaşaýar?

3. Ol Türkmenistana näme üçin geldi we näme işleýär?

4. Ol Türkmenistanda näçe ýyl işlär we näme kömek edip biler?

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
### Vocabulary (Täze sözler)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>İşlikler</th>
<th>Verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>çykys etmek</td>
<td>to give a presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dörtmek</td>
<td>to found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dokamak</td>
<td>to weave (carpets)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dowam etmek</td>
<td>to continue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>düşündirmek</td>
<td>to explain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>düzetmek</td>
<td>to correct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gatnaşmak</td>
<td>to participate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gatnaşyk saklamak</td>
<td>to maintain a relationship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gijä galmak</td>
<td>to be late</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gyzyklanmak</td>
<td>to be interested in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>òwenmek</td>
<td>to learn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>öwretmek</td>
<td>to teach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rugsat bermek</td>
<td>to give permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rugsat almak</td>
<td>to get permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tamamlamak</td>
<td>to complete / to graduate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tanamak</td>
<td>to know / to be acquainted (a person)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tanatmak</td>
<td>to introduce (to a thing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tanyşdyrmak</td>
<td>to introduce (to a person)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tanyşmak</td>
<td>to meet / to become acquainted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Saglyk boýunça işlikler</th>
<th>Health verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>agyrmak</td>
<td>to hurt / to ache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>analiz almak</td>
<td>to get an examination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gan basyşyny ölçemek</td>
<td>to measure blood pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gan dawleniýe ölçemek</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gan tabşyrmak</td>
<td>to donate blood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanjym etmek / ukol etmek</td>
<td>to give an injection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syrkawlamak / kesellemek</td>
<td>to become ill</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sypatlar</th>
<th>Adjectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gyzykly</td>
<td>interesting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>köne</td>
<td>old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mugt</td>
<td>free of charge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>täze</td>
<td>new</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Atlar</th>
<th>Nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aýłyk</td>
<td>monthly salary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bäsleşiğ / olimpiada</td>
<td>academic competition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>çykys</td>
<td>presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>institut</td>
<td>institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iş (ýeri)</td>
<td>workplace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>işdeş / kärdeş</td>
<td>co-worker / colleague</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isgär</td>
<td>employee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jogap</td>
<td>answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kurs</td>
<td>course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace Corps Turkmenistan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>196 Unit 7: Work, Peace Corps</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Türkmen</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>meýilnama / plan</td>
<td>plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ministrik</td>
<td>ministry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rugsat</td>
<td>vacation / permission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sorag</td>
<td>question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sowgat</td>
<td>present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>universitet</td>
<td>university</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýaryş</td>
<td>athletic competition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Türkmen</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dostlukly</td>
<td>friendly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dünýä</td>
<td>world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gatnaşyk</td>
<td>relationship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gurama</td>
<td>organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hünärmen</td>
<td>professional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maksat</td>
<td>goal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maksatnama / programma</td>
<td>program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maslahat / konferensiýa / seminar</td>
<td>conference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medeniýet</td>
<td>culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meýletinçi</td>
<td>volunteer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>şertnasma / kontrakt</td>
<td>contract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýerli halk</td>
<td>local people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýurt</td>
<td>country</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Türkmen</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>agyry</td>
<td>pain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bint</td>
<td>bandage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>derman</td>
<td>medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gan</td>
<td>blood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gan basyşy / dawleniýe</td>
<td>blood pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ganazlyk</td>
<td>anemia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gyzgyn ölçeýji / termometr</td>
<td>thermometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hassahana (bolnisa, gospital)</td>
<td>hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iňňe</td>
<td>needle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seredilýän otagy / kabinet</td>
<td>examination room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keselleriň öňünü alyş</td>
<td>disease prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>näsag / syrkaw / keselli / ýarawsyz</td>
<td>patient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pagta</td>
<td>cotton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saglygy saklaýyş</td>
<td>healthy living</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saglyk mugallymy</td>
<td>health teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saglyk öyi</td>
<td>House of Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spirt</td>
<td>alcohol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spris</td>
<td>syringe / needle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýara</td>
<td>wound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýod</td>
<td>iodine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zelýonka</td>
<td>green-tinted antiseptic, used like iodine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Türkmen</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>başlangyç</td>
<td>basics (1st-3rd forms)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gönükme</td>
<td>exercise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hek / mel</td>
<td>chalk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>klas tagtasy</td>
<td>blackboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kruţok</td>
<td>club</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lager</td>
<td>camp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mowzuk</td>
<td>theme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mugallym</td>
<td>teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>müdir / direktor</td>
<td>director / principal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>öý işi</td>
<td>homework</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sapak</td>
<td>lesson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>synag / ekzamen</td>
<td>test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>synp</td>
<td>class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>synp otagy / kabinet</td>
<td>classroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýumuş</td>
<td>task / chore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýygnak</td>
<td>meeting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dersler</th>
<th>Subjects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>algebra</td>
<td>algebra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>astronomiýa</td>
<td>astronomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aýdym / saz</td>
<td>music / singing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>biologiýa</td>
<td>biology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>çyzuw</td>
<td>line drawing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>edebiýat</td>
<td>literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fizika</td>
<td>physics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geografiýa</td>
<td>geography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geometriýa</td>
<td>geometry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>himiýa</td>
<td>chemistry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matematika</td>
<td>mathematics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>surat</td>
<td>art</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taryh</td>
<td>history</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tebigat</td>
<td>nature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zähmet okuwy</td>
<td>professional training</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Umumy</th>
<th>Miscellaneous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>boýunça</td>
<td>regarding / for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fransuzça</td>
<td>(in) French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hytaýça</td>
<td>(in) Chinese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iňlisçe</td>
<td>(in) English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>türkmençe</td>
<td>(in) Turkmen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frazalar</th>
<th>Phrases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men Parahatçylyk Korpusynyň meyletińçisi.</td>
<td>I am a Volunteer of Peace Corps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men Türkmenistana kömekleşmäge geldim.</td>
<td>I came to Turkmenistan to help.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saňa kömekleşeyinmi?</td>
<td>Can I help you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men ir geldim.</td>
<td>I came early.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men wagtynda geldim.</td>
<td>I came on time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
<td>English Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men giç geldim.</td>
<td>I came late.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz şu wagt işlimi?</td>
<td>Are you busy right now?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz indiki sapakda boşmy?</td>
<td>Are you free during the next lesson?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haçan siziň boş wagtyňyz bolar?</td>
<td>When will you have free time?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz şu gün nəçede işiňizi gutterýaňyz?</td>
<td>When will you finish working today?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz nəçenji klaslary okadýaňyz?</td>
<td>What forms do you teach?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz haýsy dersi okadýaňyz?</td>
<td>What subjects do you teach?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siziň ugruňyz nāme?</td>
<td>What is your specialty?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boş otag barmy?</td>
<td>Is there an empty room?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mende bir proýektiň meýilnamasy bar.</td>
<td>I have a project idea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz bu barada nāme aýdyp biljek?</td>
<td>What do you think of this idea?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arma! → Bar bol! Özüň hem arma!</td>
<td>Don’t wear yourself out! (said to someone who is working) → I won’t! Same to you!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unit 8:
Clothes (*Egin-eşikler*)
Shopping (*Satyn almak*)

**Competencies:**
- Identifying articles of clothing
- Describing different clothes
- Buying clothes at the bazaar
- Asking for the appropriate size of clothing

**Grammar:**
- Group suggestions: “-aly/-eli”
- Unwitnessed actions: “-ypdir/-ipdir”
- Personal suggestions: “-aýyn/-eýin”
- Doing actions for others: “-yp/-ip/-p/-up/-üp bermek”
- Conditionals
Maral: Gözel, gowumy? Sen şu gün Merjeni gördünmi?
Gözel: Hawa, näme?
Maral: Ol ýakaly, owadan köýnekli we gara ökjeli köwüşli gelipdir.
Maral: Ol düýn olary bazardan alypdyr. Bizem Dynçgüni jygyllyga gidelimi?
Gözel: Bolýa, gideli. Näme alaly?
Maral: Men köýnek, köwüş hem ýaka aljak. Saña näme gerek?
Gözel: Maña şypbyk, mata we içki eşik gerek.
Maral: Bolýa, Dynçgüne çenli sag bol.
Gözel: Sag bol.

Using clothing as an adverb or adjective

The suffix “-ly/-li” can be added to nouns and used like an adjective to describe the style of clothing. It can also be used with articles of clothing to describe what someone is wearing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Turkish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>çyzyk</td>
<td>(line)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>çyzykly köýnek</td>
<td>(striped shirt)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kostýum</td>
<td>(suit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kostýumly adam</td>
<td>(a man wearing a suit)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The negative suffix “-syz/-siz” can also be used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Turkish</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ýakaşyz köýnek</td>
<td>(a dress without a yaka)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaşşyz gulakhalka</td>
<td>(earrings without gemstones)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1) Write sentences, using “öýtmeň” and the definite future tense to talk about the weather, and then using the “-ly/-li” suffix to turn the given article of clothing into an adverb. (İşlikler bilen mälim geljek zaman goşulmasyny we “öýtmeň” sözünü ulanyp, howa barada pijiriňizi aýdyň we berlen sözleri “-ly/-li” goşulmalary goşup, sypat ýasaň we sözlem düzüň.)

Ex: (sowuk bolmak, palto) Sowuk boljak öýdýän. Men işe paltoly gitmeli.

(I think it’ll be cold. I should go to work in a coat.)

1. (ýagyş ýagmak, saýawan) ________________________________

(I think it’ll rain. She should go to school with an umbrella.)

2. (gar ýagmak, ädik) ________________________________

(I think it’ll snow. I should go to work in boots.)

3. (gün çykmak, papak) ________________________________

(I think the sun’ll come out. We should go to our neighbors’ place wearing caps.)

4. (salkyn bolmak, žempir) ________________________________

(I think the weather’ll be cool. You should go to the stadium wearing a sweater.)

5. (maýyl bolmak, basanoşka) ________________________________

(I think it’ll be warm. The children should go to school wearing sandals.)

6. (yssy bolmak, şorty) ________________________________

(I think it’ll be hot. The volunteers should go to Kow-Ata wearing shorts.)

Making group suggestions: “Let’s...”

The suffix “-aly/-eli” is equivalent to the English use of “let us” or “shall we.” To negate, use “-maly/-mäli” instead. Note that the negative form of the above grammar is sometimes spelled identically to the obligatory form.

Oka maly!  (Let’s not read! -or- (You) should read!)

In speech, the suffix in the former is pronounced with a long ‘aː,’ while the latter is pronounced with a short ‘a.’

2) Answer the questions, using “-aly/-eli.” (“-aly/-eli” goşulmalary ulanyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Biz bazardan näme almaly? (sumka) Sumka alaly.

(What should we buy from the bazaar? Let’s buy a bag.)

1. Haýsy reňke deňejek? (gök reňki) ________________________________

(Which color will we try on? Let’s try on blue.)
2. Zöhräň doglan gününe näme berjek? (ýaglyk) ______________________
   *(What’ll we give for Zohre’s birthday? Let’s give a scarf.)*

3. Dükandandan näme aljak? (köwüş bilen jorap) ______________________
   *(What’ll we buy from the shop? Let’s buy shoes and socks.)*

4. Teatra paltoly gitjekmi? (plasly) ______________________
   *(Will we go to the theater in overcoats? Let’s go in raincoats.)*

5. Tikinçä nähili matany berjek? (pombarhy) ______________________
   *(What kind of material will we give to the seamstress? Let’s give velvet.)*

6. Biz näçe jorap öreris? (bäş jorap) ______________________
   *(How many socks will we knit? Let’s knit 5 socks.)*

3) **Answer the questions, using the word given. (Berlen sözüni ulanyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)**

   **Ex:** Bazardan sintetik jorap alalymy? (ýüň) Ыok, sintetik almaly, ýüň jorap alaly.
   *(Shall we buy synthetic socks from the bazaar? No, let’s not buy synthetic, let’s buy wool socks.)*

1. Aýak-gap ussahana köwüşumi şu gün äkidelimi? (ertir) ______________________
   *(Shall we take my shoes to the shoemaker? No, let’s not take (them) today, let’s take (them) tomorrow.)*

2. Ertir äýnek dakalymy? (birigün) ______________________
   *(Shall we wear glasses tomorrow? No, let’s not wear (them) today, let’s wear (them) the day after tomorrow.)*

3. Kümüşň doglan gününe zynjyr alalymy? (gulakhalka) ______________________
   *(Shall we get a necklace for Kumush’s birthday? No let’s not get a necklace, let’s get earrings.)*

4. Toýa krossowka geýelimi? (ökjeli köwüş) ______________________
   *(Shall we wear sneakers to the party? No, let’s not wear sneakers, let’s wear high heels.)*

5. Köwüşümizi çalşyralymy? (jorabymyz) ______________________
   *(Shall we change our shoes? No, let’s not change our shoes, let’s change our socks.)*
6. Gar ýagýa, plaş geýelimi? (palto) __________________________

(It’s snowing, shall we put on raincoats? No, let’s not put on raincoats, let’s put on coats.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unwitnessed actions</th>
<th>açmak/geýmek</th>
<th>to open/to put on (clothing)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>açypdyryñ/geýipdirin</td>
<td>I opened/put on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen</td>
<td>açysyñ/geýipsiñ</td>
<td>You opened/put on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ol</td>
<td>açypdyyr/geýipdir</td>
<td>He opened/put on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biz</td>
<td>açypdyrys/geýipdiris</td>
<td>We opened/put on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz</td>
<td>açysyñyz/geýipsiñiz</td>
<td>You opened/put on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olar</td>
<td>açypdyrlar/geýipdirler</td>
<td>They opened/put on</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A special conjugation is used when the speaker knows something happened, but they were did not witness it firsthand, or they didn’t realize it until after the fact. For example, “geýmek” directly translates to “to put on,” not “to wear.” Thus, the above endings are used, since it is obvious that someone put on the clothing they are wearing, though usually it was not witnessed directly. Because of the implied meaning, it is commonly used when speaking in the third person, or when storytelling.

Ol mekdebe geldi (He came to school (and I was at school when he came.)
Ol mekdebe gelipdir. (He came to school (but I wasn’t there to see it.)

To negate, replace the “-yp/-ip/-p/-up/-üp” portion of the ending with “-man/-män.”

4) Complete the sentences, using “-ypdyr/-ipdir” to imply that the action was unwitnessed. (İşliklere “-ypdir/-ipdir” goşulmasyny goşup, gönükmaňi ýerine ýetirilň.)

Ex: Jeren toýa barýa, ol owadan, gülli (köýnek, geýmek) köýnek geýipdir.

(Jeren is going to a party. She put on a beautiful, flowery dress.)

1. Maýsaň ejesi hudaýyola gitmeli, ol (gyñaç, daňmak) __________________________

(Maysa’s mother is supposed to go to a hudayyoly. She put on a scarf.)

2. Maýa öýde ýok, ol (bazar, gitmek) __________________________

(Maya isn’t at home. She went to the bazaar.)
3. Meylis bilen Myrat okulw, olar okuwa (tahya, geýmek)_____________________

(Meylis and Myrat are students. They wore tahyas to school.)

4. Men el ýaglygymy tapamok, ol (işde, ýitmek) ________________________________

(I can’t find my handkerchief. It was lost at work.)

5. Selbä taze köýnek gelßenok, ol (bazara gitmek we çalysmak) _________________

(Selbi’s new dress doesn’t suit her. She went to the bazaar and exchanged (it).)

6. Durdy bazarda ak köýnek deñeýä, sebäbi oň ak köýnegi (mekdep, ýyrtylmak) ___

(Durdy is trying on a white shirt at the bazaar, because his white shirt was torn at school.)

5) Answer the questions negatively, using the given word and “-mandyr/-mändir.”

(Işlikde “-mandyr/-mändir” goşulmasyny goşup we berlen sözleri ulanyp, soraglara ýokluk manyda jogap beriň.)

Ex: Çary maýka geýipdirmi? (futbolka) Ýok, maýka geýmändir, futbolka geýipdir.

(No, he didn’t put on an undershirt. He put on a t-shirt.)

1. Oňa ýubka gelşipdirmi? (köýnek) ________________________________________

(No, the skirt didn’t suit her. The dress suited her.)

2. Batyr kostýum-balak alypdyrmy? (galstuk) ________________________________

(No, he didn’t buy suit pants. He bought a tie.)

3. Maral ellik ýuwupdyrmy? (el ýaglyk) ________________________________

(No, she didn’t wash the gloves. She washed the handkerchief.)

4. Azat jalbaryny gowy ütükläpdimi? (köýnegi) ________________________________

(No, he didn’t iron his pants well. He ironed his shirt well.)

5. Laçyn eşigini çalşyrypdyrmy? (köwüşi) ________________________________

(No, she didn’t change her clothes. She changed her shoes.)
6. Jigimiň köne şybygy ýyrtylypdyrmy? (täze krossowkasy) ____________________________

(No, his old slippers weren’t torn. His new sneakers were torn.)

7. Kakamyň gyzyl sagady döwülipdirmi? (äýnegi) ____________________________

(No, his gold watch wasn’t broken. His glasses were broken.)

6) Unscramble the sentences according to the translations, conjugating the verbs with “-ypdyr/-ipdir.” (“-ypdyr/-ipdir” goşulmasyny ulanyp, sözlemleri dogry düzüň.)

Ex: ýyrtylmak / köne / Myrat / jorap
Myradyň köne joraby ýyrtylypdyr.
(Myrat’s old socks tore.)

1. ýaglyk / Aýgül / daňmak / täze

(Aygul is is wearing her new scarf.)

2. satyn / bazar / almak / galstuk / Batyr

(Batyr bought a tie from the bazaar.)

3. gyñaç / owadan / şu / gelişmek / Merjen

(This beautiful shawl suits Merjen.)

4. Sähra / ellik / köne / ýitmek

(Sahra’s old gloves were lost.)

5. köýnek / Maral / gül / tîkmek / owadan

(Maral sewed a beautiful, flowery dress.)

6. geçen / satmak / maşyn / Täçmyrat / köne / öýtmek / hepde

(I think Tachmyrat sold his old car last week.)
**Dialogue 2: Shopping**

**Dynçgüni irden...**

**Gözel:** Eje, men Maral bilen jyglylyga gitjek. Saña gerek zat barmy?

**Eje:** Hawa, gyzym, maňa ýūň jorap alyp beräý. Puluň barmy?

**Gözel:** Hawa, bar.

**Eje:** Bor, sag-aman gidip gel.

**Sunday morning...**

**Mom, I’ll go to Tolkuchka bazaar with Maral. Is there anything you need?**

**Yes, my daughter, please buy wool socks for me. Do you have money?**

**Yes, I do.**

**Okay, come back safely.**

**Jyglylykda...**

**At Tolkuchka...**

**Maral:** Daýza,* şu mata näçeden?

**Satyjy:** Ýüz elli müň.

**Maral:** Bir metri ýüz elli münmü?

**Satyjy:** Ýok, bir kişi岭li.**

**Maral:** Başga reňki barmy?

**Satyjy:** Saňa haýsy reňk gerek?

**Maral:** Gök reňk bolsa beräýiň. Deňäýin-le.

**Satyjy:** Deňäý.

**Gözel:** Mata owadan, saña gowy gelişä.

**Maral:** Daýza, ýüz kyrka beräý!

**Satyjy:** Kyrk baş edäý.

**Maral:** Bor, bor.

**Gözel:** Sen şu şypbygy nāça berjek?

**Satyjy:** Altmyş müňe alaý.

**Gözel:** Geýip göräýeýin.

**Satyjy:** Geýip göräý.

**Gözel:** Bu maňa kiçi.boldy. Uluragy barmy?

**Satyjy:** Saňa näçenji razmer gerek?

**Gözel:** 38-nji razmer beräýiň.

**Aunt, how much is this cloth?**

**150.000. (30 new manat)**

**One meter is 150.000?**

**No, enough for one person.**

**Do you have other colors?**

**Which color do you need?**

**If you have blue, please give it. Let me try it on, please.**

**Please try it on.**

**The cloth is beautiful, it suits you well.**

**Aunt, please give it for 140! 28 new**

**Make it 45. (29 new manat)**

**Okay, okay.**

**How much will you sell these slippers for?**

**Please buy them for 60,000.**

**Please let me try them on.**

**Go ahead, try them on.**

**This was small for me. Do you have bigger ones?**

**What size do you need?**

**Give me size 38, please.**
Ine. Al, geýip göräý.

Here you are. Take them, try putting them on.

Bolýa, sag bol.

Okay, thanks.

* “Daýza” is a polite term used to address an elder woman. To politely address a woman who is younger than middle-aged but older than you, use “gelneje” (sister-in-law).

** “bir kişilik” is enough material for an average-sized dress. Usually, it means 2 meters of cloth.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colors</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gara</td>
<td>black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ak</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gyzyl</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>māmişi</td>
<td>orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sary</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýaşyl</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gök</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>çernil / badam/ mawy</td>
<td>purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goňur/ mele</td>
<td>brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>çal</td>
<td>gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gülgüne</td>
<td>pink / magenta</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Turkmens view colors differently from Americans. When speaking about plants and other living things, they will often use “gök” instead of “ýaşyl.” When speaking about the color orange, they usually use “sary” or “gyzyl.” The color gold is also called “gyzyl.”

7) Translate. (Terjime ediň.)

Ex: gara + ak = çal  \((black + white = gray)\)

1. ________________________ \((yellow + red = orange)\)
2. ________________________ \((blue + red = purple)\)
3. ________________________ \((blue + yellow = green)\)
4. ________________________ \((red + white = pink)\)
5. ________________________ \((blue + yellow + red = brown)\)
8) **Answer the questions. (Soraglara jogap beriň.)**

   **Ex:** Gawunyn reňki nähili? Gawun sary.
   
   *(What’s the color of melons? Melons are yellow.)*

1. Bananyň reňki nähili? ____________________________
   
   *(What’s the color of bananas? Bananas are yellow.)*

2. Hyýaryň reňki nähili? ____________________________
   
   *(What’s the color of cucumbers? Cucumbers are green.)*

3. Zeýtunyň reňki nähili? ____________________________
   
   *(What’s the color of olives? Olives are black.)*

4. Süýdüň reňki nähili? ____________________________
   
   *(What’s the color of milk? Milk is white.)*

5. Pomidoryň reňki nähili? ____________________________
   
   *(What’s the color of tomatoes? Tomatoes are red.)*

6. Kartoşkaň reňki nähili? ____________________________
   
   *(What’s the color of potatoes? Potatoes are brown.)*

7. Asmanyň reňki nähili? ____________________________
   
   *(What’s the color of the sky? The sky is blue.)*

9) **Complete the sentences. (Gönükmäni ýerine ýetiriň.)**

   **Ex:** Maral hemiše jinsi bilen maýka geýýä, ýöne ol şu gün türkmen köýnek ___ geýipdyr.
   
   *(Maral always wears jeans and a tshirt, but today she is wearing a Turkmen dress with a shawl.)*

1. Aman käwagt çal galstuk dakynýa, ýöne ol şu gün ________________ dakynypdyr.
   
   *(Aman sometimes wears a gray tie, but today he’s wearing a red tie.)*

2. Köplenç Jon gara balak bilen ak köýnek geýýä, ýöne ol şu gün ________________ bilen ________________ geýipdyr.
   
   *(Usually, Jon wears black pants with a white shirt, but today he is wearing brown pants with a blue shirt.)*

3. Göwher köplenç türkmen köýnek bilen tahýa geýýä, ýöne ol şu gün ________________ bilen ________________ daňypdyr.
   
   *(Gowher usually wears a Turkmen dress with a tahya, but today she’s wearing a green sweater with a red scarf.)*
4. Kümüş hemiçe giň köýnek bilen gara palto geýýä, ýöne ol şu gün __________________
   bilen __________________ geýipdir.
   (Kumush always wears a loose dress with a black coat, but today she’s wearing a beautiful, tight-fitting dress with a yellow raincoat.)

5. Arslan şu gün okuwa futbolkaly geldi, sebäbi oň __________________
   bilen __________________ ýitipdir.
   (Arslan came to school in a sports jersey today, because his white shirt and tie were lost.)

6. Men şu gün ejemlere gitmeli, sebäbi ol gyzyma __________________
   bilen __________________ örupdir.
   (I am supposed to go to my mother’s place, because she knit pink socks and orange gloves for my daughter.)

10) Use “-aly/-eli” to ask the question using the given words, then answer using “gelmek” as a helper verb to express lack of desire. (Işliklere “-aly/-eli” goşulmalary goşup sorag düzünü we soňra “gelmek” sözünü kömekçi işlik hökmünde ulanyp, soraglara ýokluk manyda jogap beriň.)

Ex: (bazar, gitmek) Bazara gidelimi? Ýok, meň gidesim gelenok.

   (Shall we go to the bazaar? No, I don’t want to go.)

1. (gara köwüş, deňemek) __________________________
   (Shall we try on black shoes? No, I don’t want to try.)

2. (köýnek, tkmek) __________________________
   (Shall we sew a dress? No, I don’t want to sew.)

3. (sumka, satyn almak) __________________________
   (Shall we buy a purse? No, I don’t want to buy.)

4. (egin-eșik, çalşyrmak) __________________________
   (Shall we change our clothes? No, I don’t want to change.)

5. (zynjyr, dakmak) __________________________
   (Shall we put on necklaces? No, I don’t want to put (them) on.)

6. (ýeňsiz, örmek) __________________________
   (Shall we knit sleeveless (ones?) No, I don’t want to knit.)
Making suggestions: “Let me...”

The suffix “-aýyn-la/-eýin-le” is equivalent to “let me” or “shall I” in English. It is usually used when making a polite request to do something. An alternative, slightly more polite construction is made by dropping the “-la/-le” and adding “-aý” after the verb stem. When used in this manner, it has a slightly pleading tone.

Okaýaýyn.  
(Please let me read.)

Plural suggestions with “-aly/-eli” can be made more polite by adding either “-la/-le” or “-aý/-eý” as well. As with personal suggestions, the latter is more polite.

11) Ask once, then again more politely. (Ilki haýyş ediň, soňra ýalbaryň.)

Ex: Şu suraty göreyín-le. Görme. Görôýeýin!  
(Let me see this picture. No. Please let me see it!)

1. Suw __________________________. İçme. ______________________________
   (Let me drink water. No. Please let me drink!)

2. Paltomy ______________________. Çykarma. ______________________________
   (Let me take off my coat. No. Please let me take it off!)

3. Köwşümi ______________________. Geýme. ______________________________
   (Let me put on my shoes. No. Please let me put them on!)

4. Ýaglygymy _________________ Daňma. ______________________________
   (Let me put on my scarf. No. Please let me put it on!)

5. Ýüň jorap ______________________. Örme. ______________________________
   (Let me knit some wool socks. No. Please let me knit them!)

6. Şypbykly işe ____________________ Gitme. ______________________________
   (Let me go to work in slippers. No. Please let me go!)

7. Şortyly toýa ______________________ Gitme. ______________________________
   (Let me go to the party in shorts. No. Please let me go!)

8. Suratymy __________________________. Yýrtma. ______________________________
   (Let me tear up my picture. Don’t tear it. Please let me tear it!)
12) Complete the dialogues, using polite plural suggestions. (Mylakatly haýyş edip, dialoglary dowam edin.)

Ex: Şu gün bazara gideli-le _________________________.
Ertir gidäýeli _________________________, şu gün men ýaramok. (gitmek)
(Let’s go to the bazaar today. Let’s go tomorrow. I’m sick today.)

1. Kapron jorap _________________________.
Nah jorap _________________________, aýagyña ýakymly. (almak)
(Let’s buy nylon stockings. Let’s buy cotton socks. They’ll be (more) comfortable for your feet.)

2. Pombarh köýnek _________________________.
Ştapl köýnek _________________________, endamymyza ýakymly. (geýmek)
(Let’s wear velvet dresses. Let’s wear cotton dresses. They will be (more) comfortable for our skin.)

3. Beýik ökjeli köwüş _________________________.
Pes köwüş _________________________, aýagyña rahat. (almak)
(Let’s buy high heels. Let’s buy low-heeled shoes. They will be (more) comfortable for your feet.)

4. İşe kurtka _________________________.
Žempir _________________________, kurtka galyň. (geýmek)
(Let’s wear jackets to work. Let’s wear sweaters. Jackets are (too) thick.)

5. Ýaglyk _________________________.
Ýüň gyñaç _________________________, ýaglyk ýuka. (daňmak)
(Let’s wear kerchiefs. Let’s wear woolen scarves. Kerchiefs are (too) thin.)

Doing an action for someone else
Turkmen uses “bermek” as a helper verb when speaking about doing something for another person. The same structure used for expressing ability (see Unit 7) is employed, with the first verb taking the “-yp/-ip/-p/-up/-üp” ending, except “bermek” is used in place of “bilmek.” The beneficiaries of the action are sometimes stated explicitly in the dative case “-a/-e,” but more often are omitted, since they are usually implied by context.

Maňa çaý guýyp beräý. (Please pour tea for me.)
Tort alyp bermesene. (Please don’t get a cake (for me).)
13) Complete the sentences, using “-yp/-ip/-p/-up/-üp bermek.” (“-yp/-ip/-p/-up/-üp” goşulmasyny ulanyp, gönlükünlü ýerine ýetirin.)

Ex: Kakam maňa gymmat kompyuter alyp berdi. __________________________ (almak)
(My father bought an expensive computer for me.)
Öý işini edip berelimi? __________________________ (etmek)
(Shall we do your homework for you?)

1. Leýliň ejesi bize kişmişli palow __________________________ (bişirmek)
(Leyli’s mother will make raisin palow for us.)
2. Men jigime ýyly şarf __________________________ (almak)
(I am buying a warm scarf for my younger sibling.)
3. Tikinçi köynegi __________________________ (tikmek)
(The seamstress should sew my dress (for me).)
4. Ejem jorabymy __________________________ (ýuwmak)
(My mother washed my socks (for me).)
5. Balagyňyzy __________________________ (ütüklemek)
(Shall we iron your pants?)
6. Bize gyzykly değişme __________________________ (okamak)
(Read a funny joke for us.)

14) Indicate that the actions won’t be done, using “-yp/-ip/-p/-up/-üp” and the negative form of “bermek” in indefinite future tense. (İşliklere “-yp/-ip/-p/-up/-üp” goşulmasyny goşup we “bermek” işligini nämälim geljek zamanda ulanyp, işlikleri ýokluk şekilinde üýtgediň.)

Ex: Merdan oň masynyňy ýuwp bermez. __________________________ (ýuwmak)
(Merdan won’t wash her car for her.)
1. Doganymyň köyñeginiň iiligini __________________________ (tikmek)
(I won’t sew my older sibling’s shirt button for him.)
2. Ol maňa nahar __________________________ (bişirmek)
(They won’t cook for me.)
3. Ol jigisiniň ýubkasyny __________________________ (ütüklemek)
(He won’t iron his younger sibling’s dress for her.)
4. Sen maňa çaý __________________________ (demlemek)
(Won’t you make tea for me?)
5. Mugallym sözlemi __________________________ (terjime etmek)
(The teacher won’t translate the sentence for us.)
6. Siz sowgady __________________________ (dolamak)
(Won’t you wrap the present for us?)

7. Biz olara gap __________________________ (ýuwmak)

(We won’t wash the dishes for them.)

### Conditionals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ýuwmak/süpürmek</th>
<th>to wash/to wipe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>ýuwsam/süpürsem</td>
<td>If I wash/wipe...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen</td>
<td>ýuwsan/süpürseň</td>
<td>If you wash/wipe...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ol</td>
<td>ýuwsa/süpürse</td>
<td>If she wash/wipe...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biz</td>
<td>ýuwsak/süpürsek</td>
<td>If we wash/wipe...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz</td>
<td>ýuwsaňyz/süpürseňiz</td>
<td>If you wash/wipe...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olar</td>
<td>ýuwsalar/süpürseler</td>
<td>If they wash/wipe...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conditionals in Turkmen are constructed by conjugating the relevant verb in the if-clause with the above endings. A common mistake of English speakers is to simply append the helper word “eger” or “eger-de” and then say the sentence normally. However, “eger” is not equivalent to English use of the word “if,” and is often omitted in speech; the correct way to construct a conditional statement in Turkmen is to use the appropriate verb ending. Note also that the definite future tense “-jak/-jek” is never used with conditionals; use the indefinite future tense instead.

**Gitseň, maňa garas.**  
(If you go, wait for me.)

**Eger gidýän, maňa garas.**

**Zöhräni görsem, salam aýdaryn.**  
(If I see Zohre, I will say hello.)

**Zöhräni görsem, salam aýtjak.**

Negation is accomplished by inserting “-ma/-me” after the verb stem.

**Saňa gelişmese, alma.**  
(If it doesn’t suit you, don’t buy it.)

When the if-clause of the conditional has no verb, “bolmak” is used as a helper.

**Ol mugallym bolsa, mekdepde işlemeli.**  
(If she is a teacher, she should work at school.)

Likewise, “bolsa” is used with statements with “bar” or “ýok” that indicate possession. Sometimes, “bar bolsa” and “ýok bolsa” are used, and sometimes simply “bolsa” or “bolmasa.”

**Ruçkam bolsa, ýazaryn.**  
(If I have a pen, I will write.)

**Ruçkam bar bolsa, ýazaryn.**  
(If I have a pen, I will write.)

**Kitaplaryňyz bolmasa, okap bilmersiňiz.**  
(If you don’t have books, you won’t be able to read.)
15) Complete the conditional statements. (Işligiň şert formasy bilen dowam ediň.)

Ex: Ertir ýagyş ýagsta______________, palto geýerin.
   (If it rains tomorrow, I’ll wear an overcoat.)

1. Men mugalmyy tap______________, okaryn.
   (If I find the teacher, I’ll study.)

2. Sen aýlygyňy al______________, dükana gidersiňmi?
   (If you get your salary, will you go to the shop?)

3. Ol laýyk köwüş tap______________, satyn alar.
   (If she finds good-fitting shoes, she’ll buy.)

   (If we find the needle, we’ll sew.)

5. Siz köýnegiňizi ütkle______________, gelşikli bolar.
   (If you iron your shirt, it’ll be presentable.)

6. Olar kir ýuw______________, arassa bolar.
   (If they do laundry, it’ll be clean.)

7. Daragym ýit______________, täzesini getirerin.
   (If my comb is lost, I’ll bring a new one.)

16) Complete the sentences, using negative conditional endings. (Gönükmäni işligiň şert formasynyň ýokluk görünüşini ulanyp, dowam ediň.)

Ex: Men irden nahar iýmesem______________________, ajygaryn.
   (If I don’t eat in the morning, I’ll be hungry.)

1. Sen öýe ir gel______________, kakaň saňa käýär.
   (If you don’t come home early, your father will scold you.)

2. Aýna bilen Selbi duralga wagtynda gel______________, biz olara garasmarys.
   (If Ayna and Selbi don’t come to the bus stop on time, we won’t wait for them.)

3. Wepa köýnegini ütkle______________, geýmez.
   (If Wepa doesn’t iron his shirt, he won’t wear it.)

4. Siz toýa gel______________, men gynanaryn.
   (If you don’t come to the party, I’ll be sad.)

5. Bazarda meň razimerim bol______________, men telpek satyn alman.
   (If my size isn’t at the bazaar, I won’t buy a telpek.)

   (If we don’t take off this coat, we’ll get hot.)
17) Complete the sentences, using negative conditionals and negative indefinite future tense. (İşlğiň şert forma we nämälim geljek zamanyň ýokluk görnüslary ulanyp, göňükmäni ýerine ýetiriň.)

Ex: Ol bize gelmese ____________, biz teatra gitmeris ____________. (gelmek, gitmek)

(If he doesn’t come to see us, we won’t go to the theater.)
1. Sen maňa galam ________________, (bermek)
   men hat ________________. (ýazmak)
   (If you don’t give me my pencil, I won’t write a letter.)
2. Maral pombarhy ________________, (çykarmak)
   aşhanada nahar ________________. (bişirmek)
   (If Maral doesn’t take off the velvet (dress), she won’t cook in the kitchen.)
3. Biz pul ________________, (getirmek)
   Mekan bazara ________________. (gitmek)
   (If we don’t bring money, Mekan won’t go to the bazaar.)
4. Siz toýa ________________, (gelmek)
   gyzykly ________________. (bolmak)
   (If we don’t come to the party, it won’t be interesting.)
5. Batyr gara äýnek ________________, (dakynmak)
   ________________. (gelüşmek)
   (If Batyr doesn’t put on sunglasses, it won’t be suitable.)
6. Ol sowgat ________________, (almak)
   doglan güne ________________. (gitmek)
   (If he doesn’t buy a present, he won’t go to the birthday.)

18) Write sentences, using conditionals with “bilmek” as a helper verb and the related profession. (Berlen işlikler bilen “bilmek” sözüni işligiň şert formsynda ulanyp, sözlem düzüň.)

Ex: (biz, maşyn sürmek) Biz maşyny gowy sürüp bilsek, sürülü bolarys.

1. (men, surat çekmek) __________________________
2. (sen, aýdym aytmak) __________________________
3. (olar, tans etmek) __________________________
4. (siz, zat satmak) __________________________
5. (ol, terjime etmek) __________________________
6. (?, ?) __________________________
7. (?, ?) __________________________
19) Complete the sentences, using “wagt” with the appropriate genitive suffix. (“Wagt” sözüni değişli yöneme gösulmasy bilen ulanyp, gönükmani yerine ýetiriň.)

Ex: Wagtym bolsa, Mara giderin.
(If I have time, I will go to Mary.)

1. ____________________________, çay içeris.
(If we have time, we will drink tea.)

2. ____________________________, bazara giderin.
(If I have time, I will go to the bazaar.)

3. ____________________________, pissa iýerler.
(If they have time, they will eat pizza.)

4. ____________________________, bize gel.
(If you have time, come to visit us.)

5. ____________________________, nahar bişirmez.
(If she doesn’t have time, she won’t cook.)

6. ____________________________, aýdym diňlemän.
(If you don’t have time, don’t listen to the song.)

20) Complete the sentences, using conditionals and the indefinite future tense. (İşlikleriň şert formasyny we nâmän geljek zaman formasyň ulanyp, sözlemleri dowam ediň.)

Ex: Adamlar agzýbir bolsa, näme bolar?
Agzýbir bolsa, parahatçylık bolsa ________________________.
(If the people are cooperative, what will happen? If the people are cooperative, there will be peace.)

1. ____________________________, näme edersiň?
Gerek bolsa, bazardan al ____________________________.
(If you need new clothes, what will you do? If so, I will buy from the bazaar.)

2. ____________________________, näme edersiň?
Köp bolsa, çagalara paýla ____________________________.
(If you have many cookies, what will you do? If so, I will give them to the children.)

3. ____________________________, Baýram näme eder?
Az bolsa, ol ýene-de nahar bişir ____________________________.
(If there is little food, what will Bayram do? If so, he will cook again.)
4. ______________________________, nireden alarys?
Gerek bolsa, dükandan al ______________________________.
(If we need a pen, where will we take it from? If it is necessary, we will buy from the shop.)

5. ______________________________, näme edersiniz?
Uzyn bolsa, kes_______________________________.
(If your dresses are (too) long, what will you do? If they are (too) long, we will cut them.)

21) Translate. (Terjime ediň.)

Ex: Men saña ýaşyl kövnek alyp bersem, sen ony halarsyňmy?
(If I buy a green dress for you, will you like it?)

1. ______________________________
(If they go to the bazaar, they will buy socks.)

2. ______________________________
(If your car breaks, you should go on foot.)

3. ______________________________
(If Jeren doesn’t come to (visit) us today, let’s not buy ice cream.)

4. ______________________________
(If you wear brown pants, you shouldn’t wear black shoes.)

5. ______________________________
(If you can come to the bazaar with me, I will buy a flower for you.)

6. ______________________________
(If the hospital is not to your right, you should turn left after the intersection.)

7. ______________________________
(If you eat a lot of palow tonight…)

8. ______________________________
(If you don’t go to the birthday…)

9. ______________________________
(If we come home late…)

10. ______________________________
(If you don’t know them…)
### Vocabulary (Täze sözler)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>İşlikler</th>
<th>Verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>çalyşmak / çalşyrmak</td>
<td>to exchange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>çykarmak</td>
<td>to take off (an article of clothing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dakmak</td>
<td>to put on (used for accessories)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daňmak</td>
<td>to tie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deňemek</td>
<td>to try on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>döwülmek</td>
<td>to be broken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaçmak</td>
<td>to flee / to drop (on its own)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gelismek</td>
<td>to be suitable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geýmek</td>
<td>to put on (used for clothing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kâýemek</td>
<td>to scold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kir ýuwmak</td>
<td>to do laundry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>örmeğ</td>
<td>to knit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tikmek</td>
<td>to sew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýitirmek</td>
<td>to lose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýitmek</td>
<td>to be lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýyrtmak</td>
<td>to tear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýyrtýlmak</td>
<td>to be torn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sýpatlar</th>
<th>Adjectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>agzybir</td>
<td>cooperative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arassa</td>
<td>clean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>çyzykly</td>
<td>striped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dar</td>
<td>narrow / tight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>galyň</td>
<td>thick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gelisikli</td>
<td>beautiful / proper / suitable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>giň</td>
<td>wide / loose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gülli</td>
<td>flowery / flower-patterned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gysga / kelte</td>
<td>short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gyzykly</td>
<td>interesting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gyzyl</td>
<td>gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hapa</td>
<td>dirty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>köne</td>
<td>old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kümüş</td>
<td>silver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laýyk</td>
<td>appropriate / well-fitting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ökjeli</td>
<td>heeled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rahat</td>
<td>comfortable / calming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>täze</td>
<td>new</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uzyn</td>
<td>long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yakymly</td>
<td>comfortable / pleasant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýenli</td>
<td>long-sleeved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýehsiz</td>
<td>short-sleeved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýuka</td>
<td>thin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýuň</td>
<td>wool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýüpek</td>
<td>silk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Atlar**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nouns</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>asman</td>
<td>sky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>değişme</td>
<td>joke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el ýaglyk</td>
<td>handkerchief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gap</td>
<td>container</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaş</td>
<td>gemstone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gül</td>
<td>flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ilik</td>
<td>button</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iňňe</td>
<td>needle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jyglylyk / tolučka</td>
<td>desert bazaar near Ashgabat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>metr</td>
<td>meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ölçeg / razmer</td>
<td>(clothing) size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parahatçylyk</td>
<td>peace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sapak</td>
<td>thread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sözlem</td>
<td>sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ussahana</td>
<td>craft shop / repair shop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zeýtun</td>
<td>olive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Reňkler**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colors</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ak</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>çal</td>
<td>gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>çernil / badam reňk/ mawy</td>
<td>purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gara</td>
<td>black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gök</td>
<td>blue / green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goňur</td>
<td>brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gülgüne</td>
<td>pink / magenta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gyzyl</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mämişi/ sary</td>
<td>orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sary</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yaşyl</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Egin-eşikler**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clothing*</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>âdik</td>
<td>boots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balak / jalbar</td>
<td>pants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basanoška</td>
<td>sandals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ellik</td>
<td>gloves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>futbolka</td>
<td>t-shirt / sports jersey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gyňaç</td>
<td>large scarf, usually wool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>içki eşik</td>
<td>underwear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jorap</td>
<td>socks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jinsi</td>
<td>jeans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kepka / papak</td>
<td>cap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kostýum</td>
<td>suit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>köwüş / aýak-gap</td>
<td>shoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>köýnek</td>
<td>dress (for women) / shirt (for men)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>krossowka</td>
<td>sneakers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kurtka</td>
<td>jacket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maýka</td>
<td>undershirt / t-shirt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
| ökjeli köwüş | high heels |
| öýme | large silk scarf worn by married women |
| palto | coat |
| plaş | raincoat |
| şlyapa | hat |
| şorty | shorts |
| sportiwka | jogging suit |
| şypbyk | slippers |
| tahýa/ (börük -Mary Welaýat) | embroidered skullcap, often worn by students |
| telpek | large woolen hat for men |
| ýaglyk | kerchief or small headscarf (usually worn by unmarried women) |
| ýyupka | skirt |
| żempir | sweater |

### Aksessuarlar*

| bilezik | bracelet |
| broşka | brooch |
| äýnek | glasses |
| galstuk | tie |
| gapjyk | wallet |
| gulakhalka | earring |
| halka | wedding band |
| kemer / guşak | belt |
| sagat | watch / clock |
| saýawan / zontik | umbrella |
| sumka | bag / purse |
| şarf | thick scarf (for wrapping around head or neck) |
| ýyzük | ring |
| zynjyr | necklace |

### Matalar

<p>| şifon | chiffon |
| gön / deri / koža | leather |
| kapron | nylon (for stockings only) |
| kısilik | cloth for one dress (usually 3 meters) |
| nah | cotton |
| pombarh | velvet cloth |
| sintetik | synthetic |
| ştapl | cotton / cotton blend |
| ýaka | collar, usually referring to an embroidered Turkmen dress collar |
| ýuń | wool |
| ýupek | silk |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Frazalar</strong></th>
<th><strong>Phrases</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Başga reňk barmy?</td>
<td>Do you have other colors?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiçiräk razmer barmy?</td>
<td>Do you have it in a smaller size?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ulurak razmer barmy?</td>
<td>Do you have it in a larger size?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44-nji razmer barmy?</td>
<td>Do you have size 44?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uzyn bolýa.</td>
<td>It’s too long.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gysga bolýa.</td>
<td>It’s too short.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laýyk.</td>
<td>It fits perfectly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ol ýerde arzanrak.</td>
<td>It’s cheaper over there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geýip göräýeyin.</td>
<td>Let me try it on, please.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gutly bolsun!</td>
<td>Congratulations! (said to someone when they buy a new car, new clothes, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>İne.</td>
<td>Here you are.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nesip etsin!</td>
<td>May it last!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sag-aman gidip gel!</td>
<td>Go and return safely!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The categorization of clothing and accessories may seem odd at first glance. All the items listed under “clothing” are associated with the verb “geýmek,” while “accessories” are associated with “dakmak.” The exceptions are the various headscarves worn by women (ýaglyk, gyñaç, öýme), which usually take the verb “dañmak.” This verb can also be used with “galstuk.”
Unit 9:
Health (Saglyk)

Competencies:
- Identifying body parts
- Telling someone about an ache or pain
- Describing a sickness
- Buying or asking for medicine
- Getting medical help in an emergency

Grammar:
- Repeated actions: “wagt” and “sapar”
- Completed obligatory actions in the past
- Uncompleted obligatory actions in the past
- Starting and completing actions
Dialogue 1: A day off

Jonuň ejesi: Jon, sen bu gün işe gitmeli dälmi? Jon, aren’t you supposed to go to work today?
Jon: Gitmeli, ýöne men galjak. I am supposed to go, but I will stay (at home).

Jonuň ejesi: O, näme üçin? Sen geçen hepde hem bir gün gitmediň. Oh, why? Last week you also didn’t go to work one day.
Jon: Men şu gün iшläp biljek däl. Today I won’t be able to work.

Jonuň ejesi: Näme boldy? What happened?

Jonuň ejesi: Waheý! Gyzgynyň barmy? Oh no! Do you have a fever?
Jon: Hawa, azrak bar. Häzir 37.5 C. Yes, I have a little. It’s 37.5 degrees now.

Jonuň ejesi: Sen turup bilýäňmi? Can you get up?
Jon: Ýok, men tursam, başym aýlanýa. No, if I get up, my head spins.

Jonuň ejesi: Lukman çagryraýynmy? Shall I call a doctor?
Jon: Ýok, men Parahatçylyk Korpusynyň lukmanyny çagrymalý. No, I should call the Peace Corps’ doctor.

Jon: Sag bol, eje! Sen telefon nomeri bilýäňmi? Thank you, mother! Do you know the telephone number?


* Turkmens often say “gitdim” or “gitdik” as an informal farewell.

1) Complete the sentences, using the genitive suffix with the appropriate body part. (Berlen sözler bilen degişli ýoňkeme goşulmasyny ulanyp, göňkmäni ýerine ýetirin.)

Ex: Meň kellám agyrýa. (kelle) (My head hurts.)
1. ________________ agyrýamy? (diş) (Does your tooth hurt?)
2. ________________ agyrýa. (iç) (Her stomach (insides) hurts.)
3. ________________ agyrýa. (arka) (The teacher’s back hurts.)

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
4. __________________________ agyrýa. (bokurdak)  (My uncle’s throat hurts.)
5. __________________________ agyrdy. (el)  (My little brother’s hand hurt.)
6. __________________________ agyrýa. (aýak)  (My father’s foot hurts.)
7. __________________________ agyrýa. (göz)  (Our friend’s eye hurts.)
8. __________________________ agyrýamy? (dyz)  (Does your aunt’s knee hurt?)

2) Complete the sentences, adding the appropriate genitive suffix to the body part given and conjugating the given verb with “-ypdyr/-ipdir” to imply indirect knowledge. (Berlen atlara degişli ýöňkeme goşulmalaryny goşup we işlikleri “-ypdyr/-ipdir” goşulmasy bilen ulanyp, gönükmäni ýerine ýetirïñ.)

Ex: Düýn agşam oň kellesi agyrypdyr ________________ (kelle, agyrmak)

(Yesterday he had a headache.)

1. Öññin Maýsa ______ __________________________ (diş, agyrmak)
   (Maysa had a toothache the day before yesterday.)

2. Üçünji gün jigini ______ __________________________ (el, döwülmek)
   (My younger sibling’s hand was broken on Wednesday.)

3. Şu gün irden ejimi ______ __________________________ (aýak, ýanmak)
   (My mother’s foot was burned this morning.)

4. Bazargün kakamy ______ __________________________ (gyzgyn, galmak)
   (My father had a fever on Sunday.)

5. Geçen hepde Aýna ______ __________________________ (ýürek, bulanmak)
   (Ayna felt nauseous last week.)

6. Jigini ______ __________________________ (iç, geçmek)
   (My younger sibling had diarrhea.)

7. Düýn seň ______ __________________________ (ýürek, gysmak)
   (Were you lonely yesterday?)

3) Answer the questions using the words in brackets. (Ýaýyñ içindäki sözleri ulanyp jogap berïñ.)

Ex: Seň kelläň agyrýamy? (diş, agyrmak)

Ýok, kelläm agyranok. Meň dişim agyrýa.

(Do you have a headache? No, I don’t have a headache. I have a toothache.)

1. Ol üşedýämi? (ýürek, bulanmak)

(Is he cold? No, he isn’t cold. He feels nauseous.)
2. Döwran gaýtaryamy? (iç, geçir)  
(Is Dowran vomiting? No, Dowran isn’t vomiting. He has diarrhea.)

3. Siziň başyňyz aýlanýamy? (gyzgyn, galmak)  
(Is your head spinning? No, our heads aren’t spinning. We have a fever.)

4. Jonuň eli döwüldimi? (aýak, döwülmek)  
(Did Jon break his hand? No, Jon didn’t break his hand. He broke his leg.)

4) Complete the sentences, using conditionals. (Şert goşulmasyny ulanyp, gönükmäni ýerine ýetiriň.)

Ex: Ol ertir gutulsa, Mara gider. (gutulmak, gitmek)
(If he recovers tomorrow, he’ll go to Mary.)

1. Men __________________, derman __________________ (üsgürmek, içmek)
(If I’m coughing, I’ll take medicine.)

2. Sen __________________, el ýaglyk __________________ (asgyrmak, almak)
(If you’re sneezing, buy a handkerchief.)

3. Oň gyzgyny ________________, sanjym ________________ (galmak, etdirmek)
(If she has a fever, she should receive an injection.)

4. Ejemiň başy ________________, lukman sanjym ________________ (aýlanmak, etmek)
(If my mother is lightheaded, the doctor will give an injection.)

5. Biziň dişimiz ________________, ertir ____________________ (agırmak, bejertmek)
(If our teeth hurt, we should get them fixed tomorrow.)

6. Siz ________________, köp suw ________________ (yaramak, içmek)
(If you are not well, you should drink a lot of water.)

Expressing repeated actions

The words “gezek” or “sapar” are used in Turkmen when stating that something was done a given number of times. “Wagt,” the general term for time, is not used for this purpose.

Men günde üç gezek nahar iýýän.  
(I eat meals 3 times each day.)

Men günde üç wagt nahar iýýän.
5) Complete the sentences, writing the verbs in the past tense and adding the number of times something is done, using “gezek.” (“Gezek” sözüni sanlar bilen ulanyp we işlikleri öten zamanda üýtgedip, gönnüküni ýerine ýetiriň.)

Ex: Men dostuma bir gezek hat ýazdym. (1, hat ýazmak)
(I wrote to my friend 1 time.)

1. Men şu gün ___________________________ (6, derman içmek)
(I took medicine 6 times today.)

2. Biz lukmana ___________________________ (3, sanjym etdirmek)
(We received injections from the doctor 3 times.)

3. Jona şepagat uýasy _______________________ (5, sanjym etmek)
(The nurse gave Jon shots 5 times.)

4. Meýletinçiler geçen aý Ruhabada ________________ (4, gitmek)
(The volunteers went to Ruhabat 4 times last month.)

5. Joram sapakda ___________________________ (8, üsgürmek)
(My friend coughed 8 times in class.)

6. Men şu gün _______________________________ (50, asgyrmak)
(I sneezed 50 times today.)

Dialogue 2: Health

**Maral:** Jon, näme keýpiň ýok? Içe gitmediňmi?

**Jon:** Gitmelidim, emma ýaramadym.

**Maral:** Nämé boldy?

**Jon:** Ağşam ýüreğim bulanyp, içim geçip başlady. Şoň üçin içe gitmedim, düşekde ýatmaly boldum.

**Maral:** “Tiz kömek” çagyrdyňmy?

**Jon:** “Yok, bize Parahatçylyk Korpusynyň lukmany geldi.”

**Maral:** Did you call an ambulance?

**Jon:** No, Peace Corps’ doctor came to (visit) us.

**Maral:** Lukman saña derman berdimi?

**Jon:** Hawa, tabletka berdi. Şol tabletkany günde üç gezek içmeli.

**Maral:** Did the doctor give you some medicine?

**Jon:** Yes, she gave me tablets. I must take these tablets 3 times every day.

**Maral:** Sen iki-üç gün öýde bolmalmy?

**Jon:** You’re supposed to be at home for 2, 3 days?
Jon: Dermanlary içip gutarmaly, soň işe gidip başlamaly.

I’m supposed to finish taking the medicines, afterwards I should start going to work.

Maral: Jon, alada etme, tiz gutularsyň. Men saňa jaň ederin.

Jon, don’t worry you will get better quickly. I will call you.

Jon: Sag bol, Maral!

Thanks, Maral!

6) Complete the sentences, using “-maly/-meli” and the words in the box. (Ишликleri hökmanlyk şekilinde ulanyp, gönükmäni ýerine ýetirin.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>içmek</th>
<th>bejermek</th>
<th>içmek</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>etmek</td>
<td>çagyrmak</td>
<td>içmek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gitmek</td>
<td>sagalmak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ex: Men gyzgyn süýt içmeli.

(I should drink hot milk.)

1. Sen tiz __________________________

(You should recover quickly.)

2. Jon günde üç gezek derman __________________________

(Jon should take medicine 3 times a day.)

3. Bize diňe Parahatçylyk Korpusyň lukmany sanjym __________________________

(Only the Peace Corps doctor should give shots to us.)

4. Myrat saglyk öýüne __________________________

(Myrat should go to the House of Health.)

5. Seň dişiňi şu lukman __________________________

(Should this doctor fix your teeth?)

6. Biz “Tiz Kömek” __________________________

(We should call the ambulance.)
The above ending is equivalent to English use of “should have.” It implies that something should have been done, but was not. On rare occasions, it can also be used like “was supposed to,” indicating that something probably didn’t take place in the past, but that the speaker is not entirely sure about it. To negate, “däl” is inserted after “-maly/-meli” and then the appropriate past tense suffix is added. The negation is equivalent to “shouldn’t have” in English; it implies that something was done, but should not have been.

Sen köp arak içmel dälidiň. (You shouldn’t have drunk a lot of vodka.)

7) Complete the sentences, adding “-maly/-meli” past-tense endings to the verb. (Işlikleriň soňuna “-maly/-meli” gоşulmasyny gоşup öten zamanda ýazyń.)

Ex: Düýn men saglyk öýüne gitmelidim (gitmek)
    (I should have gone to the House of Health yesterday.)

1. Ejem dişini _____________________________ (bejertmek)
   (My mother should’ve had her tooth fixed.)

2. Siz dermanhanadan derman _____________________________ (getirmek)
   (You should’ve brought medicine from the pharmacy.)

3. Biz meýletinçiler bilen _____________________________ (duşuşmak)
   (We should’ve met with the volunteers.)

4. Men gyzgyn süýt _____________________________ (içmek)
   (I should’ve drunk hot milk.)

5. Sen geçen hepde keselhanada _____________________________ (ýatmak)
   (You should’ve spent the night at the hospital last week.)

6. Lukman hemme näsaglary _____________________________ (bejermek)
   (The doctor should’ve cured every sick person.)
8) **Write sentences, using the given verb with “-maly/-meli däl” and past tense endings.**

(Berlen işlikleri hükmanlyk şekiliniň ýoklugynda ulanyp, gönükmäni ýerine ýetirir.)

Ex: (jaň etmek) **Men geçen hepe doganyma jaň etmeli dälim.**

(I shouldn’t have telephoned my older sibling last week.)

1. (almak) **(We shouldn’t have bought medicine from the pharmacy.)**

2. (sanjym etdirmek) **The children shouldn’t have been given shots.**

3. (derman içmek) **(I shouldn’t have taken medicine yesterday.)**

4. (barmak) **(They shouldn’t have gone to the hospital last night.)**

5. (bejertmek) **(My older brother shouldn’t have had his teeth fixed.)**

6. (üşemek) **(The children shouldn’t have been cold.)**

---

**Completed obligatory actions in the past**

In order to express that a required action was performed in the past, the verb “bolmak” is conjugated in the past tense and combined with a verb in obligatory form with “-maly/-meli.” Like with the English “had to,” it implies that an obligatory action was completed, though the actor might not have particularly enjoyed it.

- **Ol gaýtarmaly boldy.** *(He had to throw up.)*
- **Biz derman içmeli bolduk.** *(We had to take medicine.)*

The negative form, constructed by simply conjugating “bolmak” in negative past tense, implies that something did not need to be done, and so it wasn’t. It is equivalent to “didn’t have to” in English.

- **Men derman içmeli bolmadym.** *(I didn’t have to take medicine.)*

Rarely, “bolmak” is conjugated in the future tense, giving a meaning that is similar to “-maly/-meli” on its own, but slightly less certain. Usually, this is used in conditional statements.

- **Basym gutulmasaň, keselhanada ýatmaly bolmaly.** *(If you don’t get well soon, you should sleep at the hospital.)*
9) Complete the sentences, conjugating the verbs with “-maly/-meli” and then conjugating the helper verb “bolmak” in the past tense. (İşlikleriň soňuna “-maly/-meli” goşulmasyny goşup, “bolmak” işligini öten zamanda ulanyp, gönükmäni ýerine ýetirip.)

Ex: Düýn öýe ir gelmeli boldum.

*I had to come home early yesterday.*

1. Sen oba sağlyk öýünde ________________________________

*Did you have to work in the village House of Health?*

2. Düýn biz hassahana ________________________________

*We had to go to the hospital yesterday.*

3. Ol Amerika iki gezek ________________________________

*He had to telephone America 2 times.*

4. Şu gün olar mugallymlaryny ________________________________

*They had to see their teachers today.*

5. Siz dermany üç gün ________________________________

*Did you have to take the medicine for 3 days?*

6. Olar hassahanada ________________________________

*They didn’t have to receive shots at the hospital.*

7. Hemra geçen hepde mekdebe ________________________________

*Hemra didn’t have to go to school last week.*

10) Translate, using the various forms of “-maly/-meli.” (“-maly/-meli” goşulmasyny dürlü formalar bilen ulanyp, terjime ediň.)

Ex: Okuwçylar sapaga irden gelmelidiler.

*The pupils should’ve come to the lesson in the morning.*

1. ________________________________

*You (pl.) should’ve taken your younger brother to the House of Health.*

2. ________________________________

*We had to go to the hospital 3 times last week.*

3. ________________________________

*Mergen should’ve taken that medicine because he’s sick.*

4. ________________________________

*You shouldn’t have taken the medicine 2 times yesterday.*

5. ________________________________

*The children shouldn’t have eaten a lot of candy.*
6. (They didn’t have to receive shots from the doctor.)

7. (The doctor had to come to our house last Thursday.)

8. (I didn’t have to wear glasses.)

Expressing causation

The phrase “şonuň üçin,” pronounced “şon üçin” in speech, literally means “for that,” and is used to explain a causative link between two statements. In English, there are several ways to express this: “therefore,” “that’s why,” “which is why,” or simply “so.”

Men ýaramadym, şon üçin derman içdim. (I was ill, so I took medicine.)

Oň lukman bolasy gelýä, şon üçin universitete girdi. (He wants to be a doctor, which is why he entered the university.)

11) Translate. (Terjime ediň.)

**Ex:** Siz düşünmediňiz.  
You didn’t understand.  
Men size ýazyp berjek.  
I will write it for you.

1. Kümüş dümewlärdir.  
Men daýyma lukman çagyryp berdim.

2. Düýn meň ýüreğimi gysdy.  
Ejem derman getirip berdi.

Şu gün işe geldi.

4. Doganymyň eli ýandy.  
Dostumlara myhmänçylygga gitdim.

5. Agşam jigim gaýtardy.  
Ol hat ýazyp bilenok.

Ol şu gün köp asgyrya.
12) Now choose one sentence from the first column and then one from the second column of the previous exercise and connect them with “şoň üçin.” (Ýokardaky gönąkmäniň her sütüninden bir sözlem alyp, “şoň üçin” baglaşýsys bilen birikdiriň.)

Ex: Siz düşünmediñiz ____________________________, şoň üçin
men size ýazyp berjek _____________________________.

1. ______________________________________________, şoň üçin
_______________________________________________.

2. ______________________________________________, şoň üçin
_______________________________________________.

3. ______________________________________________, şoň üçin
_______________________________________________.

4. ______________________________________________, şoň üçin
_______________________________________________.

5. ______________________________________________, şoň üçin
_______________________________________________.

6. ______________________________________________, şoň üçin
_______________________________________________.

13) Complete the sentences, using “-yp/-ip/-p/-up/-üp bilmek.” (Işliklere “-yp/-ip/-p/-up/-üp” goşulmalary goşup we “bilmek” işligi ulanyp, göňükmäni ýerine ýetirin.)

Ex: Meň ägşam kelläm agyrdy, şoň üçin saňa jaň edip bilmedim. ____________
(I had a headache last night, so I couldn’t call you.)

1. Olaň ejesi keselledi, şoň üçin olar düýn işle ___________________________.
   (Their mother was sick, so they couldn’t go to work yesterday.)

2. Seň gyzgynyň galdy, şoň üçin sen dermanhana _____________________________.
   (You had a fever, so you couldn’t go to the pharmacy.)

3. Syrkawyň ýüregi bulandy, şoň üçin ol derman _____________________________.
   (The patient was nauseous, so he couldn’t drink the medicine.)

4. Çaga köp aglady, şoň üçin biz oňa derman _____________________________.
   (The child was crying a lot, so we couldn’t give the medicine to him.)

5. Garry adamyň başy aýlandy, şoň üçin ol awtobusa ___________________________.
   (The old man’s head was spinning, so he couldn’t get on the bus.)

6. Ejemiň aýagy ýanypdyr, şoň üçin ol dükana _____________________________.
   (My mother’s leg was burned, so she couldn’t go to the shop.)
Beginning an action
To express that an action was started or begun, “başlamak” is used as a helper verb along with the “yp/-ip/-p/-up/-üp” ending.

Biz geçen aý türkmençe okap başladyk. (We started learning Turkmen last month.)

As usual, negation is accomplished by negative conjugation of “başlamak.”

14) Complete the sentences, conjugating the verbs with “-yp/-ip/-p/-up/-üp,” and using “başlamak” as a helper verb. (İşliklere “-yp/-ip/-p/-up/-üp” gösulmasyny goşup, gönükmäni ýerine ýetiriň.)

Ex: Maral düýn derman içip ______________________ başlady.
(Yesterday Maral started taking the medicine.)

1. Geçen aşsam Jonuň ______________________ başlady.
(Last night Jon started running a fever.)

2. Meň ______________________ başlady.
(My head started aching.)

3. Maralyň ______________________ başlady.
(Maral started feeling nauseous.)

4. Täçmyradyň ______________________ başlady.
(Tachmyrat started having diarrhea.)

5. Näsaqlar şu gün ______________________ başladylar.
(The sick people began recovering today.)

(We started eating dinner at 7 o’clock)

7. Olar irden sagat altyda ______________________ başladylar.
(They started running at 6 o’clock in the morning)
Completing an action
A structure involving “bolmak” or “gutarmak” is used to express the completion of an action. The first verb must be in its “-yp/-ip/-p/-up/-üp” participial form and “bolmak” or “gutarmak” must be conjugated according to the subject and tense of the sentence.

Şu kitaby okap gutardyň? (Did you finish reading this book?)
Men iýip boldum. (I finished eating.)

15) Complete the sentences, using “bolmak” to indicate completion of an action. (“Bolmak” işligi peýdalanyp, gönümüni ýerine ýetirin.)
Ex: Men derman _______ içip boldum _______.
(I finished taking the medicine.)
1. ______________________ edip ___________________.
   (The nurse finished giving injections to the children.)
2. ______________________ unaş iýip ___________________.
   (Hansoltan just finished eating the noodle soup.)
3. ________________________ derman ýazyp ___________________.
   (The doctor will finish writing the prescription.)
4. ________________________ iýip ___________________.
   (We should finish eating the meal.)
5. _________________________ bejerip ___________________.
   (The doctor finished fixing (treating) the patient.)

16) Unscramble the sentences, adding case endings and conjugating the verbs. (Sözleri düşünümde üýtgedip we işliklerde degişli zaman goşulmasyny goşup, sözlemleri dogry ýazyň.)
Ex: kelle / agyrmak / men / bank / başlamak / düýn
Düýn bankda meň kelläm agyryp başlady.
(My head started to hurt at the bank yesterday.)
1. başlamak / okuwçylar / dürmewlemek
   _________________________________
   (The students became ill.)
2. gaýtarmak / başlamak / näsaglar
   _________________________________
   (The sick people began vomiting.)
3. phéşmek / şu gün / başlamak / sen / irden / ?

(Did you start to become cold this morning?)

4. Turkmenistan / başlamak / ýyl / biz / işleme / şu

(We started working in Turkmenistan this year.)

5. phéşmek / haçan / siz / başlamak / ?

(When did you start to become cold?)

6. başlamak / näçe / her / gün / ylgamak / olar / irden

(At what time will they start running each morning?)

17) Translate. (Terjime ediň.)

Ex: Ağsam meň kakamyň gözi agyryp başlady.

(My father’s eyes started hurting tonight.)

1. ______

(My head started hurting this morning.)

2. ______

(Tirkesh started having diarrhea yesterday.)

3. ______

(The volunteers finished studying Turkmen.)

4. ______

(The nurse finished giving injections to the children.)

5. ______

(You should have started working at the House of Health last week.)

6. ______

(Maral finished taking the medicine today.)

7. ______

(We started working at 9, and finished working at 6:45.)

8. ______

(I think he had to go to the hospital in the morning.)

9. ______

(If you start eating the palow, I will finish eating (it).)
10. (If you don’t take the medicine, you won’t be able to recover quickly.)

**Requesting an action with mümkün**

Literally, “mümkin” means “possible,” not “maybe.” As such, it can be used in conjunction with conditionals to formally request that someone else do something.

18) Complete the sentences, using “mümkin bolsa” and “-aýyň/-äýyiň” for politeness. (“Mümkin bolsa” sözüni işlikleri “-aýyň/-äýyiň” bilen ulanyp, sözlemeleri dowam ediň.)

Ex: Meň başym aýlanýä. Mümkin bolsa, gan basysyymba barlaýyň! (My head is spinning. If it’s possible, check my blood pressure!)

1. Maýsa erbet üsgürýä. ________________________________
   (Maysa is coughing badly. If it’s possible, give her hot lemon tea!)

2. Men ertir Balkana gitmeli. ________________________________
   (I must go to Balkan tomorrow. If it’s possible, give me one ticket to Turkmenbashy!)

3. Daşarda ýagyş ýagýa. ________________________________
   (It is raining outside. If it’s possible, give me my coat!)

4. Naharyň duzy az bolupdyr. ________________________________
   (There is little salt in the food. If it’s possible, give me that salt!)

5. Men palow bişiresim gelýä. ________________________________
   (I want to cook palow. If it’s possible, peel these carrots!)

6. Men gowy düşiňmedim. ________________________________
   (I didn’t understand that well. If it’s possible, repeat one more time!)
### Vocabulary (Täze sözler)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>İslıklar</th>
<th>Verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>agyrmak</td>
<td>to hurt / to ache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asgyrmak</td>
<td>to sneeze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baş aylanmak</td>
<td>to feel lightheaded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bejermek</td>
<td>to fix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bejertmek</td>
<td>to be fixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>derman içmek</td>
<td>to take medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dümewlemek / griplemek</td>
<td>to catch a cold or the flu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaytarmak / gusmak</td>
<td>to vomit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gutulmak / sagalmak</td>
<td>to recover / to become well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gyzgyn galmak / gyzdyrmak</td>
<td>to have a fever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iç / ýürek gysmak</td>
<td>to be bored / to be lonely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iç geçmek</td>
<td>to have diarrhea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kesellemek / syrkawlamak</td>
<td>to become ill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanjym etdirmek</td>
<td>to receive an injection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sanjym etmek</td>
<td>to give an injection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>üşgürmek</td>
<td>to cough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>üşemek</td>
<td>to be cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>üşetmek</td>
<td>to have chills (because of an illness)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yanmak</td>
<td>to burn / to be burned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yaramak</td>
<td>to be likeable (normally used only in negative form to express illness)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýürek bulanmak</td>
<td>to be nauseous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adamyny bedeni</th>
<th>Body Parts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aýak</td>
<td>leg/foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baldyr / injik</td>
<td>calf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barmak</td>
<td>finger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bilek</td>
<td>forearm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bogaz / bokurdak</td>
<td>throat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boýun</td>
<td>neck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burun</td>
<td>nose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>but</td>
<td>hip / thigh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daban</td>
<td>footsole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dil</td>
<td>tongue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diş</td>
<td>tooth / teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dodak</td>
<td>lips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dyrnak</td>
<td>fingernail / toenail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dyz</td>
<td>knee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>egin</td>
<td>shoulder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el</td>
<td>hand / arm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eňek</td>
<td>chin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>än</td>
<td>lower jaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaş</td>
<td>eyebrow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Turkmen</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>goşar</td>
<td>wrist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>göbek</td>
<td>belly button</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>göz</td>
<td>eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gulak</td>
<td>ear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>injik</td>
<td>Achilles’ tendon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kelle</td>
<td>head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kirpik</td>
<td>eyelashes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maňlaý</td>
<td>forehead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ökje</td>
<td>heel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saç</td>
<td>hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tirsek</td>
<td>elbow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>topuk</td>
<td>ankle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yaňak</td>
<td>cheek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yeñse</td>
<td>back of head</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Turkmen</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>İçki organlar</td>
<td>Organs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aşgazan</td>
<td>stomach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bagyr</td>
<td>liver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beynî</td>
<td>brain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>böwrek</td>
<td>kidney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>içege</td>
<td>intestines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>körinciçege</td>
<td>appendix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>öýken</td>
<td>lungs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yûrek</td>
<td>heart</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Turkmen</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hassahanada</td>
<td>At the Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>demgysma</td>
<td>asthma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>derman</td>
<td>medicine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dermanhana</td>
<td>pharmacy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dümew / grip</td>
<td>flu / common cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gan basyş / dawleniye</td>
<td>blood pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>göwreli</td>
<td>pregnant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>içeçme</td>
<td>diarrhea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>infarkt</td>
<td>heart attack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keselhana</td>
<td>hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>körinciçege / apendisit</td>
<td>appendicitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lukman</td>
<td>doctor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>näsag</td>
<td>sick person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operasiýa</td>
<td>operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>önünü alyş sanjymy / waksin</td>
<td>vaccine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>örgün</td>
<td>rash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sarygetirme</td>
<td>hepatitis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syrkaw</td>
<td>patient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tabletka</td>
<td>pill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Tiz kömek”</td>
<td>ambulance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýokanç</td>
<td>infectious</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Umumy</th>
<th>Miscellaneous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gezek / sapar</td>
<td>time(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>şoň üçin</td>
<td>that’s why / which is why</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frazalar</th>
<th>Phrases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sag-aman gutul!</td>
<td>Get well soon!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men ýaramok.</td>
<td>I’m sick.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Özümi erbet duýyan.</td>
<td>I don’t feel well.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meň gyzgynm bar.</td>
<td>I have a fever.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meň şu ýerim agyrýa.</td>
<td>I hurt here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>İçim geçýä.</td>
<td>I have diarrhea.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men ýatmaly.</td>
<td>I need to lie down.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parahatçylyk Korpusynyň lukmanyna jaň etsene.</td>
<td>Please call the Peace Corps doctor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Şu derman nāme üçin içilýä?</td>
<td>What is this medicine for?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unit 10: Travel (Syýahat etmek)  
Tickets (Biletler)

Competencies:
- Talking about travel plans
- Naming different countries
- Speaking about geographic characteristics
- Buying tickets for traveling

Grammar:
- Expressing uncertainty: “mümkin” and “belki”
- Comparative equality: “ýaly”
- Double verbs: “-yp/-ip/-p/-up/-üp”
- Dative case with verbs: “-maga/-mäge”
- Sudden realization: “eken”
- Before and after with nouns: “öň” and “soň”
- Beginning, middle, and end of units of time: “başynda,” “ortalarynda,” and “soňunda”
- Durations of time: “bäri”
Dialogue 1: Travel

Mahym: Jeren, sen syýahat etmegi halaýaňmy?  
Jeren: Hawa, nesip bolsa, indiki hepde meň Turkiýa gitmegim mümkin.  
Mahym: Şeýlemi, meňem gidesim gelýä, belki bile gideris.  
Jeren: Bolýa, bile gitsek hasam gowy.  
Mahym: Sen öň haýsy ýurtlary gündüň?  
Mahym: Menmi? Seň ýaly köp ýurtlary göremok, ýöne geçen ýylyň ortalarynda Hindistana gidip Geldim.  
Jeren: Şeýlemi? Nâme üçin Hindistana gidtiň?  
Mahym: Men Täçmahaly görämge gidtim.  
Jeren: Wa-aý, meňem gidesim gelýä.  
Mahym: Nesip bolsa, senem gidersiň.  
Jeren: Hawa, nesip bolsa.

Expressing uncertainty with “belki”

The word “belki” is used similarly to “hopefully,” implying the possibility of something:

Belki biz indiki ýyl gideris. (Maybe we will go next year.)
1) Answer the questions, using “belki” and the negative indefinite future tense. (**“Belki” sözünü ulanyp, nämälim geljek zamany yokluk şekilinde sözlem düzünün.**)

Ex: Sen ýygnaga gitmelimi? Belli däl, belki gitmen.

(Are you supposed to the meeting? I’m not sure, maybe I won’t go.)

1. Sen Hytaýa gitmelimi? Belli däl, ______________________

(Are you supposed to go to China? I’m not sure, maybe I won’t go.)

2. Siz Angliýa gideriñizmi? Belli däl, ______________________

(Will you go to England? We’re not sure, maybe we won’t go.)

3. Siz Orsýyete gezelenç edersiñizmi? Belli däl, ______________________

(Will you take a trip to Russia? We’re not sure, maybe we won’t take (it).)

4. Merjen bilen Maral Hindistana gidermi? Belli däl, ______________________

(Will Merjen and Maral go to India? They’re not sure, maybe they won’t go.)

5. Juma Germaniýa gidermi? Belli däl, ______________________

(Will Juma go to Germany? He’s not sure, maybe he won’t go.)


(Will you go to Thailand with Jemal? We’re not sure, maybe we won’t go.)

2) Answer the statements negatively, then give a positive answer using “belki” and the given word, as in the example. (**Şoraglara ilk ýokluk jogap beriň, sonra “belki” sözünü berlen sözler bilen ulanyp, mysaldaky ýaly sözlem düzünün.**)

Ex: Ertir deñe gitjekmi? (dag) Ýok, ýöne belki daga giderin.

(Will you go to the sea tomorrow? No, but maybe I will go to the mountains.)

1. Zähmet rugsadynda Rime gitjekmi? (Stambul) ______________________

(Will you go to Rome during work vacation? No, but maybe I will go to Istanbul.)

2. Ertir Gökderä gezelenç etjekmi? (Arçabil) ______________________

(Will you take a trip to Gökdere tomorrow? No, but maybe we will go to Archabil.)

3. Ol şu tomus Merwe syýahat edermi? (Köneürgenç) ______________________

(Will he travel to Merv this summer? No, but maybe he will go to Koneurgenç.)

4. Bizi aeroporda maşynly ugratjakmy? (taksili) ______________________

(Will you see us off to the airport by car? No, but maybe I will see you off by taxi.)
5. Derýada ýüzjekmi? (köl) ____________________________

(Will you swim in the river? No, but maybe we will swim in the lake.)

6. Köw-Atada daglaryň suratyny aljakmy? (baglar) ____________________________

(Will you take a picture of the mountains in Kow-Ata? No, but maybe I will take pictures of the trees.)

---

### Expressing uncertainty with “mümkin”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>yazmak/gelmek</th>
<th>to write/to come</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meň yazmagym/gelmegim mümkin</td>
<td>I might write/come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seň yazmagyn/gelmegiň mümkin</td>
<td>You might write/come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oň yazmagy/gelmegi mümkin</td>
<td>He/she might write/come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biziň yazmagynyz/gelmegimiz mümkin</td>
<td>We might write/come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siziň yazmagyñyz/gelmegiňiz mümkin</td>
<td>You might write/come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olaň yazmagy/gelmegi mümkin</td>
<td>They might write/come</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above construction uses “mümkin” to express uncertainty. Note that genitive pronouns are used, though usually they are omitted in speech. The appropriate genitive suffix is added to the verb infinitive, and sound assimilation transforms the ‘k’ to a ‘g.’ Like “belki,” the construction is usually used to speak of the future.

**Meň gitmegim mümkin.** *(I might go. Literally, my going is possible.)*

The table below illustrates the negative form. Because the meaning is almost identical to the positive form, it is rarely used.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>yazmak/gelmek</th>
<th>to write/to come</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meň yazmazlygym/gelmezligim mümkin</td>
<td>I might not write/come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seň yazmazlygyň/gelmezliň mümkin</td>
<td>You might not write/come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oň yazmazlygy/gelmezli mümkin</td>
<td>She might not write/come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biziň yazmazlygyñyz/gelmezligimiz mümkin</td>
<td>We might not write/come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siziň yazmazlygyñyz/gelmezliňiz mümkin</td>
<td>You might not write/come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olaň yazmazlygy/gelmezli mümkin</td>
<td>They might not write/come</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3) **Complete the sentences, adding the appropriate genitive suffix to the verb given.**
(berlen işliliklere degişilik güşlumasyň goşup, gönümäni ýerine ýetiriň.)

**Ex:** Meň ertir gelmegim ____________________________ mümkin. (gelmek)

*(I might come tomorrow.)*

1. Seň ertir Aşgabada ____________________________ mümkin. (gitmek)

*(You might go to Ashgabat tomorrow.)*
2. Oň Hindistana ___________________________ mümkin. (gezelenç etmek)
   (She might take a trip to India.)
3. Biziň Türkiýeden ir ___________________________ mümkin. (ugramak)
   (We might set out from Turkey early.)
4. Siziň Taýlanda bilet ___________________________ mümkin. (almak)
   (You might buy tickets to Thailand.)
5. Olaň ertir seni Özbegistanda ___________________________ mümkin. (garşylamak)
   (They might meet you in Uzbekistan tomorrow.)
6. Meň ýükümi el-goşlar saklanýan ýere ___________________________ mümkin. (tabşyrmak)
   (I might leave my luggage in luggage storage.)

4) Answer the questions, using the second possibility given. (Soragyň ikinji boleginden jogap ýasaň we “mümkin” sozüni ulanyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Siz şu ýyl goňşyňyzyn maşyny bilen Awaza gitjekmi ýa-da öz maşynyňyz bilen?
   Bilemok, goňşyňyzyn maşyny bilen gitmegimiz mümkin.
   (Will you go to Avaza this year with your neighbor’s car or with your own? I don’t know. We might go with our own car.)

1. Seni Hytaýa Merdan ugradýamy ýa-da Mahym?
   Bilemok, ____________________________________________
   (Is Merdan seeing you off to China or Mahym? I don’t know. Mahym might see me off.)

2. Siz daşary ýurda otlyly gitjekmi ýa-da uçarly?
   Bilemok, ____________________________________________
   (Will you go to a foreign country by train or by plane? I don’t know. We might go by plane.)

3. Olar Orsýete gidermi ýa-da Ýewropa?
   Bilemok, ____________________________________________
   (Will they go to Russia or to Europe? I don’t know. They might go to Europe.)

4. Biz myhmanhanada ýatarysmy ýa-da dostlarymyň öýünde?
   Bilemok, ____________________________________________
   (Will we sleep in a hotel or at our friends’ house? I don’t know. We might sleep at our friends’ house.)

5. Siz tomusda syýahat etjekmi ýa-da işlejek?
   Bilemok, ____________________________________________
   (Will you travel or work in the summer? I don’t know. We might work.)
6. Olar myhmanhanada zontigini galdyrarmy ýa-da plaşyny?
   Bilemok, _____________________________________________
   *(Will they leave behind their umbrellas or raincoats in the hotel? I don’t know. They might leave behind their raincoats.)*

5) **Answer the questions negatively, using “mümkin” and “bolmak” as a helper verb. (“Bolmak” işligini degişli ýönkemede “mümkin” sözü bilen ulanyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)*

   Ex: Olañ kompureteri barmy? Bolmazlygy mümkin.
   *(Do they have a computer? They might not have one.)*

1. Myhmanhanada boş otag barmy? ___________________________________________
   *(Does the hotel have an available room? It might not have one.)*

2. Suw gyzgynmy? ___________________________________________
   *(Is the water hot? It might not be hot.)*

3. Seň ýeterlik puluň barmy? ___________________________________________
   *(Do you have enough money? I might not have enough.)*

4. Ertir Moskwada bolarsyňmy? ___________________________________________
   *(Will you be in Moscow tomorrow? I might not be.)*

5. Taksä pulumyz barmy? ___________________________________________
   *(Do we have money for a taxi? We might not have it.)*

6. Ýygnakda bolarsyňyzmy? ___________________________________________
   *(Will you be at the meeting? We might not be.)*

6) **Using “belki” or “mümkin,” write six things you might do this week. (“Belki” we “mümkin” sözlerini ulanyp, şu hepde edip biljek zadyňyzyň altysyny ýazyn.)*

   Ex: Wagtym bolsa, meň Aşgabada gitmegim mümkin.

1. __________________________________________
2. __________________________________________
3. __________________________________________
4. __________________________________________

---

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
Expressing comparative equality

The word “ýaly” is similar to the English word “like” or the phrase “as … as …” in their capacity for expressing similarities between two objects. It is placed after the object being compared to, and sometimes followed by the adjective being compared.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Turkmen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gül ýaly.</td>
<td>(Like a flower.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aşgabat Türkmenabat ýaly uly.</td>
<td>(Ashgabat is as big as Turkmenabat.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ol biz ýaly çalt ýazyp bilenok.</td>
<td>(He cannot write as quickly as us.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“Hem” is sometimes inserted between the sentence subject and the “ýaly” clause, usually when making several comparisons; the meaning is the same, however.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Turkmen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men sen ýaly uzyn däl.</td>
<td>(I am not as tall as you.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menem sen ýaly uzyn däl.</td>
<td>(Like you, I am also not tall.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that when the object being compared to is “men” or “sen,” the genetive case is sometimes used, though it is not necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Turkmen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Olam señ ýaly.</td>
<td>(She is like you.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7) Write metaphors and their translations, using the words below. (Aşakdaky sözleri ulanyp, metaforalary we onuň terjimelerini ýazyň.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Turkmen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tilki (fox)</td>
<td>dag (mountain)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ot (fire)</td>
<td>derek (poplar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maýmyn (monkey)</td>
<td>aý (moon)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polat (steel)</td>
<td>perişde (angel)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ex: Tilki ýaly mekir. (Sly as a fox.)

1. ___________________________ ýaly owadan. (Beautiful as __________________) 
2. ___________________________ ýaly berk. (Strong as __________________) 
3. ___________________________ ýaly arassa. (Clean as __________________) 
4. ___________________________ ýaly beýık. (High as __________________) 
5. ___________________________ ýaly uzyn. (Tall as __________________) 
6. ___________________________ ýaly betnyşan. (Ugly as __________________) 
7. ___________________________ ýaly çalasyn. (Quick as __________________)
8) Respond to the questions using “ýaly” to express inequality, as in the example. (“Ýaly” sözüni ulanyp, sözlemleri deňesdirme görnüşde ýazyň.)

Ex: Olaň maşgalasy biziňkiden ulymy? Ýok, biziňki ýaly uly däl.

(Is their family bigger than ours? No, it’s not as big as ours.)

1. Balkanabat Daşoguzdan sowukmy? ________________________________

(Is Balkanabat colder than Dashoguz? No, it’s not as cold as Dashoguz.)

2. Turkiýe Hindistandan yssymy? ________________________________

(Is Turkey hotter than India? No, it’s not as hot as India.)

3. Maryň ilaty Lebabyňkydan köpmi? ________________________________

(Is Mary’s population larger than Lebap’s? No, it’s not as large as Lebap’s.)

4. Arabystanyň biledi Pakistanyňkydan gymmatmy? ________________________________

(Are tickets for the UAE more expensive than Pakistan’s? No, they’re not as expensive as Pakistan’s.)

5. Gazagystanyň ýoly Özbegistanyňkydan uzakmy? ________________________________

(Is the way to Kazakstan longer than to Uzbekistan? No, it’s not as long as Uzbekistan’s.)

6. Kaspi deňzi Ýuwaš okeandan çuňmy? ________________________________

(Is the Caspian Sea deeper than the Pacific Ocean? No, it’s not as deep as the Pacific Ocean.)
Double verbs

In speech, Turkmens often use two verbs together, linking them by adding the suffix “-yp/-ip/-p/-up/-üp” to the first verb, and then conjugating the second verb normally. Sometimes this results in new meanings, such as the use of “bilmek” and “başlamak” as the second verbs to communicate the ability to do something, and the starting of an action, respectively.

Any two verbs can be combined using the above structure, however. The construction can have two meanings: either the verbs were completed sequentially with the second immediately following upon the completion of the first, or they were performed simultaneously. The construction is thus similar to use of “and” to join two verbs in English; context determines which of the two possible meanings is appropriate. Generally, the implied meaning leans toward simultaneous action.

Ol saz diňläp aşamlyk naharyñy ýerine ýetirip (She listened to music and ate her dinner.)

Double verbs can be negated in two ways: the first method replaces the “-yp/-ip/-p/-up/-üp” ending of the first verb with “-man/-män,” and is used when the first action was not done, but the second was. The second method simply uses negative conjugation of the second verb, and indicates that the first action was completed, but not the second.

Ol iýman geldi. (He didn’t eat before coming.)
Ol gidip gelmedi. (He left but didn’t come back.)

To negate both actions, simply make two statements; the double verb construction is not used in these situations.

9) Complete the sentences, using double verbs. (Goşma işlikleri ulanyp, gönükmäni ýerine ýetiň.)

Ex: Men turup nahar iýdim. (turmak, nahar iýmek)
(I got up and ate.)

1. Men açyk hat ________________________________ (almak, ibermek)
(I bought and sent a postcard.)

2. Ol günortanlyk nahar ________________________________ (iýmek, telewizor görmek)
(She ate lunch and watched tv.)

3. Sag boluň, biz çay ________________________________ (içmek, gelmek)
(Thank you, we drank tea and (then) came.)

4. Aman Hindistanda ________________________________ (işlemek, gaýtmak)
(Aman is supposed to work in India and (then) return.)
5. Olar Türkmenbașa bilet __________________ (almak, ugramak)
   (They’ll buy tickets to Turkmenbasy and (then) set out.)

6. Jon Aşgabatda doganyň ______________________ (garşylamak, gelmek)
   (Jon’ll meet his older sibling in Ashgabat and (then) come back.)

10) Complete the sentences, using double verbs and “-man/-män.” (“-man/-män”
goşulmalary goşma işlikler bilen ulanyp, gönükmäni ýerine ýetiriň.)

   Ex: Men çay içmän gitsem __________________, ýolda suwsaryn. (içmek, gitmek)
   (If I don’t drink tea before going, I will be thirsty on the road.)

1. Myhmanhana ____________________, ýer tapmarys. (jaň etmek, barmak)
   (If we don’t call the hotel before going, we will not find space.)

2. Ejeňe ____________________________, alada eder. (aýtmak, gitmek)
   (If you don’t tell your mother before going, she will worry.)

3. Pasportyňyzy ____________________________, bilet bermezler. (almak, gitmek)
   (If you don’t take your passport before going, they won’t give you tickets.)

4. Açar ________________________________, direktor käýär. (soramak, almak)
   (If you don’t ask for the key before taking it, the director will scold you.)

5. Biz menzilden ________________________, ir bararys. (gijä galmak, ugramak)
   (If we don’t set out late from the train station, we will arrive early.)

6. Okuwçylar kitaplaryny ________________________, başlık alarlar. (galdyrmak, gelmek)
   (If the students don’t leave behind their books before coming, they will get 5s.)
Double verbs with movement

Double verbs are commonly used with movement verbs like “gitmek,” “gelmek,” “gaýtmak,” and “barmak.”

Men Aşgabada gidip geldim.  (I visited Ashgabat. Literally, I went to Ashgabat and came back.)

The three movement verbs listed above are also used together to illustrate more complicated movement. Occasionally, “gaýtmak” can be used in place of “gelmek.”

gelip gitmek: used to speak of someone coming to visit and then leaving; when used with the present tense, it indicates a habitual action or routine

gidip barmak: only used with the present tense when encountering someone in transit, or when about to leave for somewhere

gidip gelmek: used to indicate a round-trip journey somewhere; when used with the present tense, it indicates habitual action or routine

baryp gelmek / baryp gaýtmak: used with similar rules as “gidip gelmek,” except only for destinations that are nearby

11) Construct double verbs with movement to complete the sentences. (Goşma işlikleri dogry ulanyp, sözlemeleri dowam ediň.)

Ex: Biz goňşylara gidip geljek.  (We will go to the neighbors’ place.)

1. Şu wagt nirä ________________________________________

   (Where are you going right now?)

2. Sähra bilen Merjen Gazagystana ________________________________________

   (Sahra and Merjen visited Kazakhstan.)

3. Men düýn sagat dörtde şu ýere ________________________________________

   (I visited here yesterday at 4 o’clock.)

4. Men häzir size ________________________________________

   (I should visit you.)

5. Olar Türkiýä ________________________________________

   (They are going to Turkey.)

6. Men ertir şu taýa ýene ________________________________________

   (I will come here again tomorrow.)
Applying dative case to verbs

The dative case “-a/-e” can be added to verb infinitives to illustrate that one action was completed in order to accomplish a second action, similar to the manner in which “to” is used by English speakers. Because of sound assimilation, “-mak” verbs end with “-maga” and “-mek” verbs end with “-mage.”

- Biz Türkmenistana kömekle şmäge geldik. (We came to Turkmenistan to help.)
- Olar Çülü dynç almaga gitti. (They went to Chuli to rest.)

The ending is only used when the second verb in the construction takes an object in the dative case, such as movement verbs like “gitmek,” “gelmek,” and “barmak.” When the second verb cannot take an object in the dative case, “üçin” is used instead.

- Men akylly bolmak üçin köp kitap okaýan. (I read many books to be smart.)
- Men akylly bolmaga köp kitap okaýan.

12) Answer the questions affirmatively, replacing “üçin” with use of the dative case. (“Üçin” sözüne derek ýöneli düşümde üýtgedilen islikleri ulanyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Sen Türkmenistana işlemek üçin geldiňmi?
    Hawa, men Türkmenistana işlemgä geldim.

1. Sen Taýlanda deñiz görmek üçin gitjekmi?

2. Olaň Fransiýa Pariži görmek üçin gidesi gelýämi?

3. Siz Aşgabada ýygnaga gatnaşmak üçin geldiňizmi?

4. Sen Türkiýä kostýum satyn almak üçin gitjekmi?

5. Maral, sen şu ýyl hem Awaza suwa düşmek üçin gitjekmi?

6. Şemşat Tejene lager gurnamak üçin geldiňi?
Turkmen uses a construction with the genitive case and suffixes to speak about the beginning, middle, or end of different units of time.

aýyň başynda  
ýylyň ortalarynda  
hepdäniň soňunda

(beginning of the month)  
(middle of the year)  
(end of the week)

These constructions are often used with “ýyl,” “aý,” and the names of seasons, but only rarely with “hepde” or “gün.”

13) Answer the questions, using “baş,” “ortalar,” or “soň” as is appropriate according to the given date or time. (“Baş,” “ortalar”, ýa-da “soň” sözlerini degišli ýerinde ulanyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Maksat haçan işe barmaly? (Nowruz aýynyň 2-si)

Ol Nowruz aýynyň başynda işe barmaly.

Mekdepde haçan okuw gutarýa? (Oguz aýy)

Mekdepde ýylyň ortalarynda okuw gutarýa.

1. Ataş haçan toý etdi? (Gorkut aýynyň 30-y)

2. Mekan bilen Maýa haçan Malaziýa gezmäge gitmeli? ( şu aýynyň 13-i)

3. Bahar haçan syýahata gider? (Bitaraplyk aýynyň 5-i)

4. Aman bilen Täçmyrat haçan kitap ýazyp başladylar? (Baýdak aýy)

5. Haçan gaty yssy bolýa? (Gorkut aýy)

6. Zöhre Amerikadan haçan gelýä? (Bitaraplyk aýy)

Dialogue 2: Airport ticket office

Jon: Bagyşlaşň, kim soňy?  
Excuse me, who is last?

Bir adam: Men soňy.  
I am last.

Jon: Bolýa, men sizden soň. Sizden öň kim?  
Okay, I am after you. Who is before you?

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
Bir adam: Ine, şu gyz.        There, this girl.
Jon: Näçe wagt bäri garaşýañyz? How long have you been waiting?
Bir adam: Yarym sagat bäri. For half an hour.

Jon: Salam, maňa Oguz aýynyň başine Daşoguza bir bilet gerek.
Kassir: Haýsy reýse gerek? Which flight do you need?
Jon: Reýsler näçede uçýalar? When do the flights take off?
Kassir: Birinji reýs sekiziň ýarynda uçýa, ikinji reýs ikide, üçünji reýs ýedide. Saňa haýsy reýs gerek?
Jon: Maňa tapawudy ýok.* Birinji reýse beräýiň. It doesn’t matter to me. Give me the first flight.
Kassir: Bolýa, pasportyňyz beriň. Okay, give (me) your passport.
Jon: Wiý, bagyşlaň, pasportym ýadymdan çykypdyr. Oops, excuse me, I forgot my passport.
Kassir: Pasportyňyz bolmasa, men size bilet berip bilemok. If you don’t have a passport, I can’t give you a ticket.
Jon: Wiý, bagyşlaň, ine tapdym. Oops, sorry, here it is. I found it.
Jon: Bilet näçeden? How much is the ticket?
Kassir: Otuż iki müň. 32.000.
Jon: Gaýdyşyna bilet barmy? Do you have a return ticket?
Kassir: Haýsy güne gerek? Which day do you need?
Jon: Oguz aýynyň on birine. The 11th of June.
Kassir: On birine bilet ýok, onuna bar. There is no ticket for the 11th. There is one for the 10th.
Jon: Zyýany ýok, beräýiň. Sag boluň. No problem, please give it to me. Thank you.

* Literally, “tapawudy ýok” means “there’s no difference.”

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
Remembering and forgetting

The noun “ýat,” meaning memory, is used with the verbs “düşmek,” “saklamak,” “çykmak”, and “çykarmak” to speak of remembering or forgetting something.

Several variations are possible when speaking of forgetting something. The instrumental case “-dan/-den” is added to “ýat,” and the appropriate genitive suffix is sometimes added to specify who forgot (literally, from whose memory it left), though it can be omitted. When used with “çykmak,” the verb is conjugated in the third person. When used with “çykarmak,” the verb is conjugated according to the person who forgot. Note that in this second construction, the accusative case is used as well.

Ejeme aýtmaŋ ýadymdan çykdy. (I forgot to tell my mother.)
Öý işi mi etmegi ýatdan çykarmayn. (I will forget to do my homework.)

To speak of suddenly recalling something, the appropriate genitive suffix is added to “ýat,” followed by the dative case “-a/-e,” and then third person conjugation of “düşmek.”

When speaking about remembering something over a period of time, a different structure is used. The genitive suffix is added, followed by the locative case “-da/-de,” and then “saklamak” is conjugated according to the subject.

Oñ ady ýadyma düşdi. (I (just) remembered her name.)
Biletı almagy ýadyňyzda saklaň! (Remember to buy tickets!)

Note that in regular speech, negative constructions using “çykarmak” and “çykarmak” are usually used instead of those with “düşmek” and “saklamak.” The latter construction is typically used in more formal settings, such as on billboards or when addressing students. Thus, in speech, the above example with “saklamak” would thus normally be spoken as follows:

Biletı almagy ýatdan çykarmayn! (Don’t forget to buy tickets!)

14) Answer the questions by saying you forgot, using “çykarmak” and the correct genitive suffix with “ýat.” (“Ýat” sözüne degişilik goşulmalaryny dogry goşup we “çykarmak” sözüni ulanyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Sen näme üçin öý işi ni etmediň?
Ýadymdan çykarmayn. (Why didn’t you do your homework? I forgot.)

1. Sen näme üçin bizi aeroporda ugratmadyň?

(Why didn’t you accompany us to the airport? I forgot.)
2. Siz näme üçin maña Parižden sowgat getirmiňiz?

(Why didn’t you bring a present for me from Paris? We forgot.)

3. Mekan, näme üçin bilet satyn almadyň?

(Mekan, why didn’t you buy a ticket? I forgot.)

4. Jemal näme üçin meni wokzalda garşylamady?

(Why didn’t Jemal meet me at the train station? She forgot.)

5. Olar näme üçin maña Amerikadan jaň etmedi?

(Why didn’t they call me from America? They forgot.)

6. Siz näme üçin myḥmanhanañ açaryny tabşyrmadynyz?

(Why didn’t you return the hotel key? We forgot.)

15) Answer the questions, saying you will remember to do the given action in the evening. (Agşam ýerine ýetirmegi ýatdan çykarmakdyñyz aýdyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Sen bilet satyn almagy ýatdan çykardyňmy?

Ýok, ýatdan çykaramok. Agşam satyn alaryn.

(Did you forget to buy tickets? No, I didn’t forget. I will buy them tonight.)

1. Visa almagy ýatdan çykardyňmy?

(Did you forget to get the visa? No, I didn’t forget. I will get them tonight.)

2. Merdan jaň etmegi ýatdan çykardyňmy?

(Did Merdan forget to call? No, he didn’t forget. He will call tonight.)

3. Siz toýa gelmegi ýatdan çykardyňyzmy?

(Did you forget to come to the party? No, we didn’t forget. We will come tonight.)

4. Maña oturylşyk gurnamagy ýatdan çykardymy?

(Did Maya forget to plan the party? No, she didn’t forget. She will plan it tonight.)

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
5. Aýgözel kir ýuwmagy ýatdan çykardymy?

(Did Aygozel forget to do the laundry? No, she didn’t forget. She will do it tonight.)

6. Meýletinçiler proýekt tabşyrmagy ýatdan çykardymy?

(Did the volunteers forget to submit their project? No, they didn’t forget. They will submit it tonight.)

Before and after with nouns

The Turkmen words “öň” and “soň” can be used to express that something happened before or after an event, respectively. The instrumental case “-dan/-den” is added to the event used for comparison, followed by either “öň” or “soň.”

16) Answer the questions, using the instrumental case and “öň” to say the action will be completed before the noun given. (Berlen sözlerе “-dan/-den” goşulmalary goşup we “öň” sözüni ulanyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Meret, sen haçan kitaphana gitjek? (okuw)

Men okuwdan öň kitaphana gitjek.

(Meret, when will you go to the library? I’ll go to the library before school.)

1. Ol haçan aeroporda gider? (iş)

(When will he go to the airport? He’ll go to the airport before work.)

2. Biz haçan gezmäge gideris? (nahar)

(When will we go for a stroll? We’ll go for a stroll before the meal.)

3. Siz haçan seýilgähe gitjek? (toý)

(When will you go to the park? We’ll go to the park before the party.)

4. Olar haçan Angliýa gider? (Amerika)

(When will they go to Britain? They’ll go to Britain before America.)

5. Sen haçan wokzala gitjek? (kino)

(When will you go to the train station? I’ll go to the train station before the movie.)
6. Olar haçan iñlisçe öwrener? (güýz)

(When will they learn English? They will learn before the fall.)

17) Answer the questions, using “soň” to say the action will be completed after the time given. (Berlen sözlere “-dan/-den” goşulmalary goşup we “soň” sözüni ulanyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Syýahat agentligi näçede işläp başlaýa? (9:30)
Onuň ýaryndan soň.
(What time does the travel agency start working? After 9:30.)

1. Restoran näçede ýapýaňyz? (23:00)

(What time does the restaurant close? After 11:00.)

2. Agşam näçede öýe geldiň? (20:00)

(What time did you come home last night? After 8:00.)

3. Mugallymlar eksameni haçan gurnaýalar? (18:00)

(What time will the teachers organize the testing? After 6:00.)

4. Uçar registrasiýasy näçede başlaýa? (2:30)

(What time does the flight check-in start? After 2:30.)

5. Uçar näçede uçýa? (3:20)

(What time does the plane take off? After 3:20.)


(What time will we arrive in Turkey? After 7:40.)
18) Answer the questions according to the schedule given, using “soň” or “öň” with the noun given. (Tertip boýunça degişli işlikler bilen “soň” ýa-da “öň” sözleri ulanyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7:00:</th>
<th>8:00:</th>
<th>12:00:</th>
<th>2:00:</th>
<th>5:00:</th>
<th>7:00:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ertirlik nahar iýýän</td>
<td>okuwa barýan</td>
<td>günortanlyk nahar iýýän</td>
<td>çäý içýän</td>
<td>kino görýän</td>
<td>agşamlyk nahar iýýän</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ex:** Sen haçan ertirlik nahar iýýän? (okuw)

Okuwdan öň iýýän.

1. Sen haçan okuwa barýañ? (ertirlik nahar)

2. Sen haçan günortanlyk nahar iýýän? (çaý)

3. Sen haçan çaý içýän? (kino)

4. Sen haçan kino görýän? (çaý)

5. Sen haçan kino görýän? (agşamlyk nahar)

6. Sen haçan agşamlyk nahar iýýän? (kino)

---

**Expressing time durations with “bäri”**

The word “bäri” has two uses in Turkmen. It can be used similarly to English use of “since,” to express the beginning of an action at a specific moment in time. In these instances, the instrumental case is also used.

Biz 2005-nji ýyldan bäri işleýäş.  
*(We’ve worked since 2005.)*

However, it can also be used to express that something has been done for a fixed amount of time, like English use of “for.”

Biz iki aý bäri işleýäş.  
*(We’ve worked for two months.)*

Note that, when using “bäri,” verbs are conjugated in the present tense, not the past tense.
19) Answer the questions, using “bäri” with the instrumental case to express that the given action had not been done since the time given. (Berlen sözlere “-dan/-den” goşulmasyny goşup we “bäri” sözi bili ulanyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Áygozel haçan gezmäge gitdi?
    Ol Dyncgünden bäri gezmäge gidenok.
    *(When did Aygozel go on a trip? She hasn’t gone on a trip since Sunday.)*

1. Dogany haçan işe geldi?

2. Siz haçan Türkmenabada gitdiñiz?

3. Olar haçan teatra gidiň?

4. Direktor jaň etdimi?

5. Merjen haçan Mara gitdi?

6. Batyr haçan öyje geldi?

20) Paraphrase the two sentences, using “bäri” with lengths of time. (Wagtyň dowamlylygyny görkezmek üçin, “bäri” sözünü ulanyp, sözlem düzüň.)

    Ol iki ýyl bäri ........................................ Türkmenistanda ýaşaya.

    Ol ............................................................ iňlis dilini okaya.

    Ol ............................................................ hat ýazanok.

    Ol ............................................................ suwa düşenok.

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
4. Häzir Başgün, men Anna günü mekdebe gitdim.
   Men ____________________________ mekdebe gidemok.

   Ol ____________________________ işe gelenok.

   Ol ____________________________ nahar iýenok.
## Vocabulary (Täze sözler)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>İslıkler</th>
<th>Verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>çykarmak</td>
<td>to take out / to release</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>çkmak</td>
<td>to exit / to leave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>düşmek</td>
<td>to dismount / to get off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>galdyrmak</td>
<td>to leave (behind)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>garsylmak</td>
<td>to greet / to welcome (someone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gezelenç etmek</td>
<td>to visit / to take a trip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gezmäge gitmek</td>
<td>to go on a trip / to go for a walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gurnamak</td>
<td>to organize</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syýahat etmek</td>
<td>to travel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tabşyrmak</td>
<td>to return (something)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ugramak</td>
<td>to set out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ugratmak</td>
<td>to accompany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýadynda düşmek</td>
<td>to remember</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýatdan çykarmak / ýadyndan çykarmak</td>
<td>to forget</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sypatlar</th>
<th>Adjectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>baý</td>
<td>wealthy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berk</td>
<td>durable / strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>betnyşan</td>
<td>ugly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beyik</td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boş</td>
<td>empty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>çalasyn</td>
<td>quick (for describing people)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daş</td>
<td>far</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mekir</td>
<td>sly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uzyn</td>
<td>long / tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýakyn</td>
<td>near</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Atlar</th>
<th>Nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>açar</td>
<td>key</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>derek</td>
<td>poplar tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gezelenç</td>
<td>stroll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kino</td>
<td>movie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lager</td>
<td>camp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maýmyn</td>
<td>monkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ot</td>
<td>fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perişde</td>
<td>angel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>polat</td>
<td>steel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tilki</td>
<td>fox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zähmet rugsady</td>
<td>work leave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Syýahat</td>
<td>Travel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bilet</td>
<td>ticket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el-goş / ýük / bagaž</td>
<td>luggage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>el-goş saklanýan ýer</td>
<td>luggage storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fotoaparat</td>
<td>camera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pasport</td>
<td>passport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>registrasiýa</td>
<td>registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reýs</td>
<td>flight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syýahat firmasy</td>
<td>travel agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syýahatçy</td>
<td>tourist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viza</td>
<td>visa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wokzal / menzil</td>
<td>train station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýolagçylaryň registrasiýasy</td>
<td>flight check-in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tebigat</th>
<th>Geographical terms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>çöl / gum</td>
<td>desert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dag</td>
<td>mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deňiz</td>
<td>sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depe</td>
<td>hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>derýa</td>
<td>river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>köl</td>
<td>lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okean</td>
<td>ocean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tokaý</td>
<td>forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýerasty köl</td>
<td>underground lake</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ýurtlar we paytagtlar</th>
<th>Countries and capitals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amerika</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angliýa</td>
<td>England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabystan</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azerbeýyan</td>
<td>Azerbaijan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eýran</td>
<td>Iran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fransiýa</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gazagystan</td>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germaniýa</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyrgyzystan</td>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindistan</td>
<td>India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hytaý</td>
<td>China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ispaniýa</td>
<td>Spain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italiýa</td>
<td>Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanada</td>
<td>Kanada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malaziýa</td>
<td>Malaysia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meksika</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orsýet</td>
<td>Russia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Özbegistan</td>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajigistan</td>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tayland</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Türkiýe</td>
<td>Turkey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Şäherler</th>
<th>Cities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Almaty</td>
<td>Almaty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ankara</td>
<td>Ankara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baku</td>
<td>Baku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bankok</td>
<td>Bangkok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>Berlin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bişkek</td>
<td>Bishkek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daşkent</td>
<td>Tashkent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deli</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dubaý</td>
<td>Dubai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duşenbe</td>
<td>Dushenbe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiýew</td>
<td>Kiev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moskwa</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pariž</td>
<td>Paris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pekin</td>
<td>Beijing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stambul</td>
<td>Istanbul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tähran</td>
<td>Tehran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waşlıhton</td>
<td>Washington</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Umumy</th>
<th>Miscellaneous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>belki</td>
<td>hopefully / maybe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bile</td>
<td>together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>öň</td>
<td>before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soň</td>
<td>after</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mümkin</td>
<td>possible / maybe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gâýdyşyn</td>
<td>round-trip / return trip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>başynda</td>
<td>beginning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ortalarynda</td>
<td>middle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soňunda / ahyrynda</td>
<td>end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýaly</td>
<td>like / as</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýany bilen</td>
<td>near oneself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eken</td>
<td>apparently</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frazalar</th>
<th>Phrases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Belli däl.</td>
<td>Not sure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tapawudy ýok.</td>
<td>No difference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zyýany ýok.</td>
<td>No harm done.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sag-aman gidip gel!</td>
<td>Travel safely! (Literally, go and come back safely!)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nesip bolsa.</td>
<td>God willing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iki adamlyk otag barmy?</td>
<td>Do you have a room for two people?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men Oğuz aýynyň dördüne otag zak etmek isleýän.</td>
<td>I would like to reserve a room for June 4th.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kim soňy?</td>
<td>Who is last?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
| Men Taýlanda iki taraplayýn bilet alasym gelýä. | I want to buy a roundtrip ticket to Thailand. |
| Ekonom ýa-da biznes klas? | Economy or business class? |
| Bilet zakaz etmek mümkünmi? | Can I reserve a ticket? |
| Sizde uçarlaryň tertibi barmy? | Do you have a flight schedule? |
| Haýsy reýsde boş ýer bar? | Which flights have tickets available? |
Unit 11:
Appearance (*Daş keşp*)
Personality (*Häsiýet*)

**Competencies:**
- Talking about external appearances of people
- Describing personalities

**Grammar:**
- Adjective modifiers: “iň,” “has,” “őran,” …
- Review
Dialogue 1: Appearances

Maral: Jon, sen bu gün has bezenipşiň! Şadyyan görünýäň. Duşuşyga baryanмыш?
Maral: Haýsy gyz?
Jon: Maryly Sara. Sen ony tanamaly.
Maral: Wiý, amerikan aýdymçy Britni Spirse meñzeşimi? Uzyn boýly, sary saçly, ak ýüzli gyzmy?
Maral: Şeýlemi? Oň ýeke özi gelýämi?
Jon: Ýok, oň bilen jigsaw hem gelýä.
Maral: Ady näme? Ol doganyna meñzeýämi?
Maral: Sen meni Ann bilen tanışdyryp biljekmi?
Jon: Indiki gezek tanışdyrarryn.
Maral: Bolýa.

* “Bolsa” is sometimes used the same way English speakers use “and” to link two related ideas together.
Changing degrees of adjectives

As in English, there are several words that can be used to modify the degree of adjectives.

- Ol has uly.  
  (It’s extremely big.)
- Ol ýaman uly.  
  (It’s very big.)
- Ol gaty uly.  
  (It’s very big.)
- Ol örän uly.  
  (It’s very big.)
- Ol uly.  
  (It’s big.)
- Ol ulurak.  
  (It’s kind of big.)
- Ol gaty uly däl.  
  (It’s not very big.)
- Ol has uly däl.  
  (It’s not that big.)
- Ol uly däl.  
  (It’s not big.)

“Örän,” “ýaman,” and “gaty” are interchangeable. “Örän” is the closest equivalent to

1) Complete the sentences, using “gaty” together with “däl.” (Sypatlar bilen “gaty” we “däl” sözlerini ulanyp, gönükmäni ýerine ýetiriň.)

Ex: Meň saçym gaty uzyn däl. (uzyn)
    (My hair isn’t very long.)
1. Meň oglan jigim ________________________________ (semiz)
    (My little brother isn’t very fat.)
2. Merdanyň boýy ________________________________ (gysga)
    (Merdan isn’t very short.)
3. Jemalyň gözy ________________________________ (gök)
    (Jemal’s eyes aren’t very blue.)
4. Olar _________________________________________ (hor)
    (They aren’t very thin.)
5. Seň saçyń _________________________________ (gür)
    (Your hair isn’t very thick.)
6. Göwher _________________________________ (garaýagyz)
    (Gowher isn’t very dark-complected.)

2) Complete the sentences, using the appropriate adjective modifiers. (Sypat derejelerini dogry ulanyp, gönükmäni ýerine ýetiriň.)

Ex: Ol has owadan. (She is extremely beautiful.)
1. Meýlisinin boýy ____________________________ (Meylis is extremely tall.)
2. Jahan ___________________________ (Jahan is very thin.)
3. Joraň* saçy ___________________________ (Your friend’s hair is very short.)
4. Gurbanyň agzy* ___________________________ (Gurban’s mouth is very big.)
5. Sazandelaryň barmagy ___________________________ (The musicians’ fingers are kind of long.)
6. Göwheriň burny* ___________________________ (Gowher’s nose is not very big.)
7. Aýlaryň gözì ___________________________ (Aylar’s eyes are not that small.)
8. Laçynyň saçy ___________________________ (Lachyn’s hair is not thick.)

*See shaded box on p. 290 for explanation of removed vowels.

Describing physical characteristics

In Turkmen, the suffix “-ly/-li” is often used to describe a person’s physical traits. The appropriate adjective is spoken before the characteristic being described, and then the suffix is added.

3) Answer the question negatively, using “-ly/-li” and the adjectives given, as in the example. (Atlara “-ly/-li” goşulmasyny goşup, berlen sypatlar bilen ulanyp, soraglara ýokluk manyda jogap beriň.)

Ex: Keýigi gözì gökmi? Ýok, ol goňur gözli. ___________________________ (goňur)
(Are Keyik’s eyes blue? No, she’s brown-eyed.)

1. Suleýmany saçy garamy? ___________________________ (sary)
(Is Suleyman’s hair black? No, he’s blond.)

2. Näzigi boýy uzynmy? ___________________________ (orta)
(Is Nazik tall? No, she’s average height.)

3. Hojagulyň ýüzi süýrimi? ___________________________ (tegelek)
(Is Hojaguly’s face long? No, he’s round-faced.)

4. Gülşadyň saçy uzyn we garamy? ___________________________ (gysga, goňur)
(Is Gulşat’s hair long and black? No she has short, brown hair.)

5. Şadurdyň gözì uly we gökmi? ___________________________ (kiçi, gara)
(Are Shadurdy’s eyes large and blue? No, he has small, black eyes.)

6. Baharyň gaşy gür we uzynmy? ___________________________ (inçe, gysga)
(Are Bahar’s eyebrows thick and long? No, she has thin, short eyebrows.)
Alone
To say “alone” in Turkmen, the genitive case is used along with “ýeke” and the reflexive pronoun “öz.”

Meň ýeke özüm gitdim. (I went alone.)
Öýde olaň ýeke özleri. (They are home alone.)

Sometimes, “öz” is omitted along with use of the genitive case. “Ýeke” then is used like any other adverb. The meaning is the same, however.

Siz ýeke geldiňizmi? (Did you come alone?)

4) Answer the questions, using “ýeke” with “öz” and the appropriate genitive suffix. (Degişli ýönkeme bilen “öz” sözü ni ve “ýeke” sözü ni ulanyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Sen şähere kim bilen gitdiň? Ýeke özüm.
(Who did you go to the city? (I went) alone.)

1. Men kim bilen işlemeli? __________________________
(Who should I work with? (You should work) alone.)

2. Gurban dosty bilen gitdimi? Ýok, __________________________
(Did Gurban go with his friend? No, (he went) alone.)

3. Okuwçylar mugallym bilen daga gitilermi? Ýok, __________________________
(Did the students go with their teacher to the mountains? No, (they went) alone.)

4. Biz kim bilen meţiğide gitmeli? __________________________
(Who should we go to the mosque with? (You should go) alone.)

5. Siz kim bilen Hindistan gezelenč etdiňiz? __________________________
(Who did you take a trip to India with? (We took it) alone.)

6. Sen öýde ejeň bilen galýanmy? Ýok, __________________________
(Are you staying at home with your mother? No, (I’m staying) alone.)

Dialogue 2: Personality
Jon: Maral, sen meň dostum Tomy bilyanmi? Maral, do you know my friend Tom?

Maral: Hawa, uzyn boýly, saryýagyzy, horrak oglanmy? Yes, the tall, fair-complexioned, kind of thin boy?

Jon: Edil özi. Oň ertir şertnamasy dolup, Amerika gidýär. Exactly. Tomorrow his contract will be fulfilled and he is going to America.
Maral: Men Tomy gowy tanaýan. Ol örän akyly, sypaýy, şadyýan oglan. I know Tom well. He is a very smart, considerate, and cheerful boy.

Jon: Dogry aýdýaň, ol örän eli açyk, dogruçyl hem alçak. You speak truly. He is very generous, honest, and friendly.

Maral: Hawa alçak. Şeýle hem ol bagtly. Tom Türkmenistanyň myhmansöýer, sabyrly, işenňir adamlary bilen iki ýyl işledi. Yes. Along with that, he’s lucky. Tom worked with the hospitable, patient, hardworking people of Turkmenistan for two years.

Jon: Türkmen adamlary bilen işlemek, menň üçin hem uly bagt. It is a great fortune for me to work with the Turkmen people as well.

5) Answer the questions, using the adjective given, as in the example. (Berlen sypatlary ulanyp, nusgadaky ýaly soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Serdaryň dogany gorkakmy? (batyr) Ýok, gorkak däl. Ol batyr.

(Is Serdar’s older sibling cowardly? No, he’s not cowardly. He’s brave.)

1. Ol akyllymy? (samsyk) __________________________

(Is he smart? No, he’s not smart. He’s stupid.)

2. Seň dostuň gysgançmy? (eli açyk) __________________________

(Is your friend stingy? No, he’s not stingy. He’s generous.)

3. Maýsaň jigisi gaharjaňmy? (mylaýym) __________________________

(Is Maysa’s younger sibling short-tempered? No, she’s not short-tempered. She’s kind.)

4. Orazyň jigisi ýalançymy? (dogruçyl) __________________________

(Is Oraz’s younger sibling dishonest? No she’s not dishonest. She’s honest.)

5. Siziň dostlaryňyz şadyýanmy? (göwniçökgün) __________________________

(Are your friends cheerful? No, they’re not cheerful. They’re morose.)

6. Olaň kiçi dogany ýaltamy? (işenňir) __________________________

(Is their younger sibling lazy? No, he’s not lazy. He’s hardworking.)

7. Olaň ejesi dommamy? (alçak) __________________________

(Is their mother reserved? No, she’s not reserved. She’s friendly.)

8. Siziň jigiňiz tertiplimi? (garagol) __________________________

(Is your younger sibling well-behaved? No, he’s not well-behaved. He’s naughty.)

9. Goňşymyz myhmansöýermi? (garasöýmez) __________________________

(Is our neighbor hospitable? No, she’s not hospitable. She’s reclusive.)
6) Use the words below to complete the text. (Berlen sözlerden peýdalanyp, boş ýerleri dolduryň.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ałçak</th>
<th>ýalta</th>
<th>myhmansöýer</th>
<th>garagol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>akylly</td>
<td>gaharjaň</td>
<td>gysganç</td>
<td>işeňňir</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Ejem örän köp işleýär, ol ____________.

Meniň kakam uniwersitedeki mugallym, ol köp kitap okaýar, ýöne köplenç ol bize käyeýär. Ol ____________ emma ____________.

Uly gyz doganym köplenç öýde. Onuň birnäçe gyzykly kitaplary we gowy aýdymly kassetalary bar, emma olary hiç kime okamaga ýa-da diňlemäge berenok. Uly gyz doganym ____________.

Meniň kiçi gyz doganyňy joralary köp. Ol adamlar bilen tanışmagy, bile işlemegi we kömek bemegi halaýar. Sebäbi ol ____________.

Oglan jigim mekdepde okaýar. Ol öý iñlerini ýazmagy halamaýar, ejeme, kakama-da kömek edenok, sebäbi ol ____________.

Biz köplenç oglan doganymlara myhmancýlyga gidýä. Ol myhman çagymagy gowy görýä. Sebäbi ol ____________. Oglan doganymyň çagalary hem bar. Olar hemiše öýün içinde oýnaýalar we gülleri, gap-çanaklary döwylär. Olar ____________.

---

Unit 1-10 Review

7) Complete the sentences with the correct word. (Dogry jogaby saýlap, sözlemleri dowam ediň.)

Ex: Men her gün irden sagat ýedide ________.
   a. ýatýan
   b. getirýän
   c. turýän
   d. düşýän

1. Soňra maşk edýän we ________ ýuwýan.
   a. pişigimi
   b. el-ýüzümi
   c. kitaplarymy
   d. naharymy

2. Irden sekize on baş minut galanda ________ iýýän.
   a. kompýuterim
   b. agşam naharymy
   c. günortanlyk naharymy
   d. ertirlik naharymy

---

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
3. Sekizde ________ geýýän.
   a. iş eşiklerimi
   b. çayымy
   c. gyz doganymyň eşiklerini
   d. maşynymy

4. Dokuzdan on baş minút ışlände işe ________.
   a. gidýän
   b. saga ýöreýän
   c. seredýän
   d. durýän

5. Meň işim ________ dokuzda başlaýa we ________ dörtde gutarýa.
   a. irden / irden
   b. öýlän / öýlän
   c. öýlän / agşam
   d. irden / öýlän

6. Men her gün işden öýe gelip telewizora ________.
   a. barýan
   b. äkelýän
   c. seredýän
   d. gidýän

7. Agşam sagat ýediň ýarynda maşgalam bilen agşamlyk nahar ________.
   a. oýnaýan
   b. iýýän
   c. sorayan
   d. yazýan

8) Complete the sentences, adding the correct case. (Ýaýyň içinde berlen adam atlaryny degişli düşumlere üýtgediň.)

Ex: Sen Göwher __________________________ (Göwher) hakynda pikir edýäňmi?
   (Are you thinking about Gowher?)

1. Ol __________________________ (Jemal) dogany.
   (He is Jemal’s older brother.)

2. Men bu kitaby __________________________ (Berdi) berjek.
   (I will give this book to Berdi.)

3. Biz dükanda __________________________ (Sona) gördük.
   (We saw Sona at the shop.)

4. Olar agşam __________________________ (Akmyratlar) nahar iýdiler.
   (They ate at Akmyrat’s place in the evening.)
5. Bu köýnegi sen __________________ (Akgül) satyn aldyňmy?
   (Did you buy this dress from Akgul?)

9) Answer the questions, using the given translations and omitting the subject. (Berlen terjimelerden peýdalanyş we sözleleriň eýesini taşlap, soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Gülşat kimini mugallymy? Meýletinçileriň mugallymy.  
   (Gulshat is whose teacher? (She) is the volunteers’ teacher.)

1. Seň kiçi doganyň kime meňzeýä? __________________
   (Who does your little sibling resemble? (She) resembles my mother.)

2. Bu gyzykly kitaplary siz kime berjek? __________________
   (Who will you give these interesting books to? (I) will give (them) to the students.)

3. Döwlet maşynyny nirede satdy? __________________
   (Where did Dowlet sell his car? (He) sold (it) at the bazaar.)

4. Guncha täze köwşüni nireden satyn aldy? __________________
   (Where did Guncha buy her new shoes from? (She) bought (them) from the shop.)

5. Sen kimi halaýaň? __________________
   (Who do you like? (I) like your older sister.)

6. Batyr kimden gaharjaňrak? (Myrat) __________________
   (Batyr is more short-tempered than who? (Batyr) is more short-tempered than Myrat.)

10) Add the correct case endings and genetive suffixes. (Sözleriň soňuna degişli düşüm we ýönkeme goşumlaryny goşup ýazyň.)

Ex: Biziň ______ mugallymymyz ______ mekdepde ______ Amanyň ______ dostuna ____ top berdi.  
   (Our teacher gave a ball to Aman’s friend at school.)

1. Maýa ______ dogan ______ Aşğabat ______ Tejen ______ dost ______ bilen gider.  
   (Maya’s older sibling will go from Ashgabat to Tejen with his friend.)

2. Serdar ______ daý ______ oba ______ şäher ______ otlyly geldi.  
   (Serdar’s uncle came from the village to the city by train.)

3. Parahatçylyk Korpusy ______ meýletinçiler ______ lager______  
   Aşğabad ______ uly awtobus bilen geldiler.  
   (The Volunteers of Peace Corps came from the camp to Ashgabat with a big bus.)

4. Bu mata ______ eje ______ altynjy gün bazar ______ jigi ______ bilen getirip berdi.  
   (My mother bought this material from the bazaar with my younger sibling.)

5. Merdan ______ kaka ______ iş ______ oý ______ maşynly gaýdýa.
(Merdan’s father returns home from work by car.)

6. Gözəl _______ eje _______ bu köwş _______ Ors bazar _______ satyn aldy.

(Gozel’s mother bought these shoes from the Russian Bazaar.)

11) Choose the correct verb and conjugate with negative present simple tense. (Degişişli işliği saýlaň we häzirki zamanyň ýokluk goşulmasy bilen ulanyň.)

Ex: Men gara çay içemok. (içmek, diýmek, görmek)
1. Meň ejem şu gün iše _______________________ (gitmek, okamak, ýazmak)
2. Kakam dükana ________________________ (soramak, gitmek, ýatmak)
3. Maýa bize ________________________ (gelmek, çagyrmak, oturmak)
4. Sara aýdym ________________________ (aýtmak, iýmek, içmek)
5. Jon sapak ________________________ (okatmak, uçmak, ýüzmek)
6. Kümüş süýjüli suw _______________________ (içmek, okamak, ýazmak)
7. Wegeterýanlar et _______________________ (iýmek, içmek, aýtmak)

12) Match the questions to their answers. (Sorag sözlemleri jogaplary bilen birikdiriň.)

Siziň adynyz näme?  Ýok, sag bol. Men doýdum.
Çäýnek nirede?  Meň adym Jon.
Parahatçylyk Korpusy näme?  Altydan on minut işleýä.
Maňa kömekleşjekmi?  Bäše ýigrimi minut galanda.
Nahar guýup bereýinmi?  Diňe gara reňklisi bar.
Kim soňky?  Bagyslaň, wagtyn ýok.
Sagat näçe?  Stoluň üstünde.
Haçan?  Ol Amerikanyň döwlet guramasy.
Başga reňki barmy?  Menden soň bir gyz bar.

13) Give your own answers to the questions. (Soraglara öz jogabyňyzy beriň.)

Ex: Jeren näme üçin gelmedi? Sebäbi ol ýaranok.
1. Sen näme üçin giýä galdyň? ______________________
2. Sen Teke bazara näme üçin gitdiň? ______________________
3. Myrat bu gün näme üçin ir ýatdy? ______________________
4. Ýazgül Poçta näme üçin gitdi? ______________________
5. Sen näme üçin nahar iýmediň? ______________________
6. Aşyr şu gün näme üçin giç turdy? ______________________
14) Complete the sentences by making up reasons on your own. (Sebäbinı görkezip, sözlemleri dowam ediň.)

Ex: Men saña ertir jaň ederin, sebäbi şu gün meň işim köp.
1. Men dayzamlarda bir giye ýatdym, sebäbi ___________________________
2. Sen şu gün bize gelme, sebäbi ___________________________
3. Ol dúñ kitaphana barmady, sebäbi ___________________________
4. Biz ol owadan gyzy görmedik, sebäbi ___________________________
5. Siz Mara awtobusly gidersiniz, sebäbi ___________________________
6. Olar bu ýyl Arçmanda dynç alar, sebäbi ___________________________

15) Write sentences about yourself or people you know, using the time word given in parentheses. (Ýaýyň içinde berlen sözleri ulanyp, özüňiz ýa-da tanşyňyz barada sözlem düzüň.)

Ex: (köplenç) Men köplenç işden soň bir sagat dynç alýaryn.
1. (hemişe) ___________________________
2. (käwagt) ___________________________
3. (günde) ___________________________
4. (her gün) ___________________________
5. (günaşa) ___________________________
6. (hiç haçan) ___________________________

16) Form questions. (Sorag sözlemlerini düzüň.)

Ex: Meň kakam ejemden uzynrak.
(Who?) Kim ejemden uzynrak?
(From who?) Meň kakam kimden uzynrak?
1. Doganym ertir Londona gider.
(When?) ___________________________
(To where?) ___________________________
2. Biz teke bazara gitsek, satyn alarys.
(To where?) ___________________________
(What will we do?) ___________________________
3. Olaň her gün restorana gidesi gelýä.
(To where?) ___________________________
(What do they want to do?) ___________________________
4. Sen altynjy gün meşhur aktýorlar bilen duşuşarsyň. 
   (With who?) 
   (What kind of actors?) 

5. Men dükana şokolat satyn almaga gitjek. 
   (To where?) 
   (Why will you go?) 

   (Whose?) 
   (From where?) 

7. Sähra gyzyna ınlisçe iki kitap satyn alyp berdi. 
   (How many?) 
   (For who?) 

8. Geljek hepde alty meýletinçi Mara gezelenje gitjek. 
   (When?) 
   (How many?) 

17) Answer the questions, using the given negative absolutes. (Berlen ýokluk çalyşmalary ulanyp, soraglara jogap beriň.) 

Ex: Siz şu gün mugallymdan näme soradyñyz? (hiç zat) 
   Biz mugallymdan hiç zat soramadyk. 

1. Sen nähili çilim çekmegi halaýaň? (hiç hili) 

2. Men kim bilen sögüşmeli? (hiç kim) 

3. Biz haçan işimizi gutararys? (hiç haçan) 

4. Olaň haýsysy senň doganyň? (hiç haýsy) 

5. Ol şu hepde nirä gider? (hiç ýere) 

6. Haýsy kitap gyzykly? (hiç biri) 

---

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
18) Change the verbs from the future definite to the future indefinite tense. (Mälim geljek zamany göșulmalaryny nâmälim geljek zamany göșulmaları bilen çalsyň.)

Ex: Men ertir mekdebe gitjek.
Men ertir mekdebe giderin.

1. Siz şu ýyl türkmenoçe öwrenjek.

2. Ol uzyn boýly oğlan boljak.

3. Olar her hepe maşgalasyna hat ýazjak.

4. Sen okasaň, öwrenjek.

5. Eger ejeme jaň etsem, täzelikleri ayťjak.


19) Use the verb provided and change it into the conditional form. Then complete the sentence with your own ideas. (Berlen işliklerden degişli şert formasyny ýasaň we sözlemleri öz pikiriňiz bilen dowam ediň.)

Ex: Men şu ýyl iňlis dilini öwrensem (öwrenmek), maşgalam bilen Londona gitjek.

1. Ol oğlan meni restorana __________________________ (çagyrmak),

2. Dostlarym doğlan gününe __________________________ (gelmek, negative),

3. Sen maña mekdepde __________________________ (garaşmak),

4. Men bazardan köýneklik mata __________________________ (tapmak, negative),

5. Eger men irden köp __________________________ (ýatmak),

6. Uçar wagtında __________________________ (uçmak, negative),
20) Unscramble the sentences. (Sözlemi tertipleşdirdiň.)

Ex: Tejene / gideli / marşrulkaly / biz
    Biz Tejene marşrulkaly gideli.

1. gitdi / Amerika / Zöhre / agşam / geçen

2. Jon / okady / Çülide / şu / bāş / gün / ýyl

3. jorasy / Gökdepä / geljek / Maralyñ / hepde / barar

4. palowy / tagamly / bişiриýä / örän / Sähra

5. Tomuñ / Daşoguzdan / köp / ýazdy / hat / dosty

6. häzir / merkezinde / ýaşäya / Aşgabadyñ / Täçmyrat

7. siziñ / naharda / näme / gelýä / günortanlyk / iýesiñiz / ?

21) Unscramble the dialogues. (Dialogy tertipleşdirdiň.)

Ex: c, a, f, d, e, c


b. Sag bol, sag-aman bar.

c. Salam, Aşgabadyñ awtobusyna garaşýaňyzmy?

d. Awtobus iki müñden, marşrulkalar başden, taksiler on ýa-da on baş.

e. Şeýlemi? Men onda marşrulkaly gitjek. Sag bolun!

f. Ulaglaryñ bahasy naïçe, bilýäñizmi?

1. b. Bolýa, sag bol!

c. Salam! Gowumy?

d. Gül ýaly. Nirä gidip barýaň?

e. Erbet däl. Nähili özüň?

f. Şeýlemi? Okuw barmy?

g. Mekdebe.

h. Hawa, bar.

2. a. Bar öýdýän.

b. Çagyraý.
Unit 11: Appearance, Personality

3. 

a. Şeýlemi, kim ol?
b. Amerikan!!! Ol näçe ýaşynda? Gyzmy ýa-da oglan?
d. Oň ady Jenifer. O şu aqsam sagat ýedide gelýä. Eje sen näme bişirjek?
e. Ol ýigrimi dört ýaşly, durmuşa çykmaryň gyz. Men ony myhmançylyga çagyrdym.
f. Eje, şu gün biziň mekdebitimize täze işgär geldi.
g. Manty hem-de palow bişirerin.
h. Örän gowy. Ol haçan gelýä? Oň ady näme?
i. Ol amerikan, meýletinçi. Okuwçylara ǵilis dilini öwretmäge geldi.

4. 

a. Kömelekli.
b. Bolýa baş üstüne.
c. Iki stakan Kola.
d. Siz näme içýäňiz? Kola, Sprait, Fanta?
e. Mm-m-m. Bize bir tarelka Oliwýe salat bilen iki pissa getiräýiň.
f. Salam. Men sizi diňleýän, näme hyzmat?
g. Nähili pissa?

22) Translate. (Terjime ediň.)

Ex: Biz geçen Ruhnama aýynda Türkmenistana uçarly geldik.

(We came to Turkmenistan by plane last September.)

1. ____________________________

(40 new Peace Corps Volunteers came from America.)

2. ____________________________

(We had to live in Chuli for one week.)

3. ____________________________

(We came to Turkmenistan to teach.)

4. ____________________________

(I work in a House of Health every day.)

5. ____________________________

(Is it okay if I smoke here?)

6. ____________________________

(I want to be able to speak Turkmen well.)

7. ____________________________

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
(I want to read, but I don’t have time.)

8. ____________________________

(If I live with a Turkmen family, I might go to many parties.)

9. ____________________________

(I forgot to iron my shirt last night.)

10. ____________________________

(I should have written a letter to my older sister.)

11. ____________________________

(The weather in Turkmenistan is hotter than in America.)

12. ____________________________

(What do I need in order to cook palow?)

13. ____________________________

(I think you need rice, carrots, onions, and meat.)

14. ____________________________

(Let’s go to the bazaar to buy eggs.)

15. ____________________________

(Mahri is wearing a beautiful blue dress today.)

16. ____________________________

(I started working at 8:30 and will finish working at 6:15.)

23) Find and correct the mistakes in the sentences. (Sözlemlerdäki ýalňyşlary tapyň we düzediň.)

Ex: Biz gidik Daşoguza. Biz Daşoguza gididik.

1. Ol mugallym ýok. ____________________________

2. Olar bilemok. ____________________________

3. Okuwçylar teatra gididik. ____________________________

4. Meň kitabym lar bar. ____________________________

5. Saňa näme gerekmi? ____________________________

6. Sižiň üç çagalaryňyz barmy? ____________________________

7. Men çagalar halaýan. ____________________________

8. Olar okamak halaýa. ____________________________

9. Serdar ertir Gökjede gitmeli. ____________________________

10. Maňa hiç zat gerek. ____________________________
11. Biz Göwher öýüne gitjek. ________________________________
12. Şirin geler haçan? ________________________________
13. Men sen bilen oýnamalymy? ________________________________
14. Men çay içesim gelýä. ________________________________
15. Eger men gijä galýan, ejem käýär. ________________________________
16. Sen nire gidip barýan? ________________________________
17. Näme reňki haláyaňyz? ________________________________
18. Biz direktor soraly. ________________________________
20. Çaga ir ýatsa, ir turdy. ________________________________
21. Mekan günde üç wagt çay içýä. ________________________________
22. Biz hassahana gitmeli boldyk. ________________________________
23. Men sen üçin garaşmalymy? ________________________________
24. Nahar guýyp bereýinmi? ________________________________
### Vocabulary (Täze sözler)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>İşlikler</th>
<th>Verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bezenmek</td>
<td>to dress well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dolmak</td>
<td>to be full / to be fulfilled (a contract)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duşuşmak</td>
<td>to meet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meñzemek</td>
<td>to resemble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tayýar bolmak</td>
<td>to be ready</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tayýarlamak / tayýar etmek</td>
<td>to make ready / to prepare</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Atlar</th>
<th>Nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>boý</td>
<td>height / stature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duşuşyk</td>
<td>date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>köyneklik mata</td>
<td>fabric for one dress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meñzeş</td>
<td>alike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ogry</td>
<td>thief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saç</td>
<td>hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tanyş</td>
<td>acquaintance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Daş keşp</th>
<th>Personal Appearance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>akyagyz / ak ýüzli</td>
<td>pale-complexioned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>betnyşan</td>
<td>ugly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burum-burum / küdür</td>
<td>curly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burunlak</td>
<td>big-nosed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>çasy</td>
<td>cross-eyed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>garayagyz</td>
<td>dark-complexioned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gary</td>
<td>old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gür</td>
<td>thick (hair)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gysga</td>
<td>short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hor</td>
<td>slim / thin (physique)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>incę</td>
<td>thin / fine (when describing long objects like hair, or intricate, detailed objects like art)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saryýagyz</td>
<td>fair-complexioned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>syratly</td>
<td>well-built / shapely (physique)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tegelek</td>
<td>round</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uzyn</td>
<td>long / tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uzyn / orta / gysga boýly</td>
<td>tall- / medium- / short-statured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yas</td>
<td>young</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýogyn</td>
<td>thick</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Häsiyêt</th>
<th>Personality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>açyk göwünli</td>
<td>considerate / open-hearted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akmak</td>
<td>stupid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akylly</td>
<td>smart / well-behaved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ałçak</td>
<td>friendly / sociable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bagtly</td>
<td>happy / lucky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bagtsyz / betbagt</td>
<td>unlucky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>batyr</td>
<td>brave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dogruçyl</td>
<td>honest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domma</td>
<td>quiet / reserved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doňýürek</td>
<td>coldhearted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eli açyk</td>
<td>generous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaharjañ</td>
<td>short-tempered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>garagol/bet</td>
<td>naughty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>garasöýmez</td>
<td>antisocial / solitary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gorkak</td>
<td>timid / cowardly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gödek</td>
<td>mean / rude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>göwnicökgün</td>
<td>morose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gysganç</td>
<td>stingy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>işeňñir</td>
<td>hardworking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myhmansöýer</td>
<td>hospitable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mylaýym</td>
<td>kind / affectionate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sabyrly</td>
<td>patient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sabyrsyz</td>
<td>impatient</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>samsyk</td>
<td>stupid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sypaýy</td>
<td>courteous / eloquent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>şadyýan</td>
<td>cheerful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tertipli</td>
<td>well-behaved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>utançsyz</td>
<td>shameless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>utanjañ</td>
<td>shy / introverted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýalançy</td>
<td>liar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýalta</td>
<td>lazy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ýuka ýürek</td>
<td>good-natured</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Miscellaneous**

| birnäçe               | several / a few  |

**Phrases**

| Edil özi.              | Exactly. / That’s the one. |
| Ol size meňzeş.        | She looks like you.        |
| Bir almany iki bölen ýaly. | Like two peas in a pod. (Literally, like two pieces from one apple.) |
Unit 12: Parties (Toýlar)
Toasts (Tostlar)

Competencies:
- Learning about different Turkmen celebrations
- Congratulating people on special occasions
- Making toasts

Grammar:
- Attention-getter: “bara”
- Removing vowels when adding suffixes
- Informal future tense: “-jak/-jek bolmak”
- Third person imperatives: “-syn/-sin”
- Reflexive verbs: “-yn/-in/-n/-un/-ün”
- Quoted speech
- Present continuous tense: “oturmak/ýatmak/durmak/ýöremek”
- Actions in the immediate future
- Encouraging commands: “-yberiň/-iberiň/-beriň”
## Dialogue 1: Welcome

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maral</th>
<th>Jon, Şatlygyň maşgalasy bara…</th>
<th>Jon, you know Shatlyk’s family…</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maral</td>
<td>Mekdebiň ýanynda Şatlyklar bara!</td>
<td>You know, Shatlyk’s place near the school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jon</td>
<td>Hää, garawul Çary agaň oglumy?</td>
<td>Ahh, you mean the guard, Brother Chary’s son?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maral</td>
<td>Hawa, edil özi. Şolar geçen hepde taze jaýa göçdüler, etirem toý edýäler. Olar geçen hepde seni çagyrjak boldular, we menden telefon nomeriňi soradylar.</td>
<td>Yes, that’s the one. They moved to a new house last week, and tomorrow they’re also having a party. They were going to call you last week, and they asked me for your telephone number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jon</td>
<td>Hawa, olar maňa jaň etdi. Sen gitjekmi?</td>
<td>Yes, they called me. Will you go?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maral</td>
<td>Hawa, nesip bolsa.</td>
<td>Yes, God willing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jon</td>
<td>Ertir işden soň bize geläý, bile gideli.</td>
<td>Tomorrow after work, come to our place. Let’s go together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maral</td>
<td>Bolýa, ertire çenli sag bol!</td>
<td>Okay, until tomorrow, bye!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jon</td>
<td>Sag bol!</td>
<td>Bye!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ertesi gün toýda…**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maral</th>
<th>Salam Çary aga, taze jaýyňyz gutly bolsun! Yurt garşy alsyn!</th>
<th>Hi, Uncle Chary, congratulations on your new house! “May your house be welcoming.”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Çary</td>
<td>Hawa, şeýle bolsun.</td>
<td>Yes, let it be so.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jon</td>
<td>Tüweleme, Şatlyk gowy jaý salnypdyr, nesip etsin!</td>
<td>Great, Shatlyk built himself a good house. May it last.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Çary</td>
<td>Hawa, aýdanyňyz gelsin.</td>
<td>Yes, may the things you said come to pass.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*“-a/-ä” is sometimes added to words in colloquial speech for various reasons. Generally, the meaning remains the same, and so it can be safely ignored.*
Attention-getter: “Bara”

“Bara” is a common utterance with no precise translation. It is usually used as an introduction into a topic, or to direct the listener’s attention to a particular point, somewhat like “you know,” or “hey,” in English. Sometimes it is simply used as a space-filler, similar to “like.”

Ol täze goňşmyzyň oglı barä, (You know our new neighbor’s son? I think he’s married.)
oýlenen oýdýän
Maşynym barä, döwlüpdir. (You know my car? It broke down.)

1) Translate the sentences, using “bara.” (“Bara” sözüni ulanyp, sözlemleri terjime ediň.)

Ex: Mähri bara, Myradyň dogany. (You know Mahri? She’s Myrat’s sister.)

1. ____________________________
   (You know that girl? I like her.)

2. ____________________________
   (You know the Teke bazaar? Today it’s closed.)

3. ____________________________
   (You know Aman? He’s going to America tomorrow.)

4. ____________________________
   (You know Peace Corps? There is a conference there today.)

5. ____________________________
   (You know my students? Last week they brought me a present.)

6. ____________________________
   (You know Ashyr? He bought a new car.)
Removing vowels

When endings that begin with vowels (e.g. accusative and genitive cases) are added to words, the last vowel of certain words is removed. The rule works as follows:

1. The root word must be only two syllables.
2. The vowels in the word must be short, not long.
3. The last letter of the root word must be one of the following consonants: l, n, r, s, ş, z.
4. The second-to-last letter (in the root) must be one of the following vowels: i, u, ü, y.
5. The third-to-last letter must be one of the following consonants: b, g, l, j, ž, m, n, ŋ, r, w, ý.
6. The fourth-to-last letter (usually the last letter of the first syllable) is a vowel: a, e, ä, i, o, ö, u, ü, y.

If all these conditions are met, the last vowel of the root word (i, u, ü, or ý) is dropped when endings that begin with vowels are added. This occurs when adding third person possessive suffixes, the possessive and accusative case ending, and with imperative forms. Some examples:

- ýagyş – ýagşyň (rain – rain’s)
- goýun – goýna (sheep – to the sheep)
- gawun – gawuny (because the ‘a:’ is long) (melon – the melon)
- hasyl – hasylyň (because third letter is ‘s’) (harvest – harvest’s)
- Ÿagmyr – Ÿagmyra (because of the ‘g’) (Yagmyr – to Yagmyr)

The rule also applies when conjugating verbs; the “root” word is then the verb minus the “-mak/-mek” suffix.

- döwülmek – döwlüpdir (to be broken – was broken)

Note that a few words, such as “pasyl,” “asyl,” “nesil,” and ”ylym,” violate one or more of the above rules, but they nonetheless lose their final vowels when the appropriate endings are added.

- asyl – aslym (origin – my origin)

2) Add the genetive case to the words, removing vowels when necessary. (Berlen sözleriň yzyna eylik düşüm gosulmasyny gosup gerekli ýerinde dar çekimlileri düşüriň.)

Ex: (gelin) Gelniň ___________________ (bride’s)
1. (burun) ________________________ (nose’s)
2. (pasyl) _________________________ (season’s)
3. (Kümüş) ________________________ (Kumush’s)
4. (Söhrat) ________________________ (Shohrat’s)
5. (gyzyl) _________________________ (gold’s)
6. (oýun) ___________________________(game’s)
7. (nagyş) ___________________________(pattern’s)
8. (suw) ____________________________ (water’s)

3) Complete the sentences, omitting vowels when necessary. (Berlen sözleri yzyna düşüm goşulmasyny goşup doly we dogry ýazyň.)

Ex: Men sygryň __________ súýdünü halaýan. (sygyr)
(I like cow’s milk.)

1. ____________________ täze köynegi bar. (gelin)
(The bride has a new dress.)

2. Goňşymyzyn ____________ ekzamenden geçdi. (ogul)
(Our neighbor’s son passed the exam.)

3. Bu ____________ bahasy näçe? (köwüş)
(What is the price of these shoes?)

4. Çary Hazar ________________ kenarynda ýaşaya. (deňiz)
(Chary lives on the coast of the Caspian Sea.)

5. Käbir meýletinciler ____________ ikinji aýynda lagerde işleyäler. (tomus)
(Some volunteers are working at camp in the second month of summer.)

6. Düýn ________________ gyzy durmuşça çykypdyr. (Kümüş)
(Kumush’s daughter got married yesterday.)

Informal future tense
In addition to the definite and indefinite future tenses, Turkmens also use an informal construction that is similar to “going to” in English. Generally, it is used to express intention or a prior plan. The definite future ending “-jak/-jek” is added to the verb, and then “bolmak” is used as a helper verb and conjugated in the present tense.

Men gitjek bolýan. (I’m going to go.)
Olar tans etjek bolýa. (They’re going to dance.)
4) Answer the questions, adding “-jak/-jek bolmak” to the verb given. (Berlen sözleri “-jak /-jek bolmak” bilen ulanyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Sen näme etjek bolýaň? (toýa gitmek)
    Men toýa gitjek bolýan.
    (What’re you going to do? I’m going to go to a party.)

1. Sen näme etjek bolýaň? (tost aýtmak)

    (What’re you going to do? I’m going to make a toast.)

2. Siz näme etjek bolýaňyz? (toý tutmak)

    (What’re you going to do? We’re going to throw a party.)

3. Kerim näme etjek bolýa? (dutar çalmak)

    (What’s Kerim going to do? He’s going to play the dutar.)

4. Jahan näme etjek bolýa? (jorasyna gůl gowşurmak)

    (What’s Jahan going to do? She’s going to present flowers to her friend.)

5. Kemal näme etjek bolýa? (myhmanlary garşy almak)

    (What’s Kemal going to do? He’s going to greet the guests.)

6. Tamada näme etjek bolýa? (ýaşlary gülтlamак)

    (What’s the emcee going to do? He’s going to congratulate the wedding couple.)
Third person imperatives

The third person imperative ending “-syn/-sin/-sun” conveys a meaning similar to English use of “Let him/her/it” or “May he/she/it.” “Göy” sometimes precedes such statements, but is used only in formal situations, such as in literature or when toasting.

- Myrat gelsin.  
  (Let Myrat come.)
- Myhman girsin.  
  (Let the guest enter.)

For plural forms, use “-synlar/-sinler.” As usual, the plural suffix “-lar/-ler” can be omitted if the subject itself implies plurality.

- Olar süýji iýsinler.  
  (Let them eat candy.)
- Olar çaý içsinler.  
  (Let them drink tea.)

To negate, simply add “-ma/-me” after the verb stem.

- Jaň etmesin.  
  (Don’t let her call.)
- Oýnamasynlar.  
  (Don’t let them play.)

5) **Complete the toasts, putting the given verb into the third person imperative form.**

(berlen sözleri işligiň buýruk şekilinde ýazyp, tostlary dowam ediň.)

Ex: Nesip etsin! ____________________________ (etmek)
  (May it last!)

1. Aýdanyň ____________________________ (gelmek)
   (May your words come to pass.)

2. Toýuňyz gutly ____________________________ (bolmak)
   (Congratulations on your party!)

3. Ýaşyň uzyn ____________________________ (bolmak)
   (May you live long!)

4. Gelnini aýagy ____________________________ (düşmek)
   (May your daughter-in-law be accepted into your family!)

5. Gullugyny sag-aman ____________________________ (tamamlamak)
   (May he complete his (military) service safely!)

6. Bagtly, agzybir ____________________________ (ýaşamak)
   (May your life be lucky and harmonious!)

7. Dünýäde parahatçylık ____________________________ (bolmak)
   (Let there be peace in the world!)

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
8. Ekzamenden sag-aman ________________ (geçmek)

(May she pass the exam (safely)!!)

6) Complete the sentences, putting the given verb into the negative third person imperative form. (Berlen işlilikler üçünji ýönklemäniň ýokluk goşulmasyny buýruk formadaulanyp, gönükmäni ýerine ýetirïñ.)

Ex: Ýamanlyk ýüzüni görmesin. __________________ (görmek)

(May they never face troubles.)

1. Uruş ___________________________(bolmak)

(Let there be no war!)

2. Maşynyň hiç wagt _______________________ (döwülmek)

(May your car never break down!)

3. Selbi hiç haçan _______________________(kesellemek)

(May Selbi never be ill!)

4. Çary çagalara __________________________ (gygyrmak)

(Don’t let Chary shout at the children.)

5. Maşynlar köcämizden ________________________(geçmek)

(Don’t let cars pass our road.)

6. Jahan işden boş, ertir işe ______________________ (gelmek)

(Jahan is fired from work; don’t let her come to work tomorrow.)

7. Okuwçylar sapakda _________________________(uklamak)

(Don’t let the students sleep in class.)

Reflexive verbs “-yn/-in/-n/-un/-ün”

Turkmen has a suffix which can be added to most verbs to indicate that the action was done for the benefit of the actor, similar to the manner in which English speakers use “myself/herself/oneself/…” In Turkmen, the suffix “-yn/-in/-n/-un/-ün” is added to the verb stem.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Reflexive Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men maşyny ýuwdum.</td>
<td>(I washed the car.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men ýuwundym.</td>
<td>(I washed myself.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ol nahar bişirdi.</td>
<td>(He cooked.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ol nahar bişirindì.</td>
<td>(He cooked for himself.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7) Rewrite the sentences, replacing “özi üçin” with the given reflexive verb. (Berlen özülk derejedäki işlikleri “özi üçin” sözüini dereğine ulanyp, sözlemleri başgaça ýazyň.)

Ex: Ol özi üçin maşyn satyn aldy. (satyn alynmak)
    Ol maşyn satyn alyndy.
    (He bought himself a car.)

1. Men düýn özüm üçin nahar getirdim. (getirinmek)
    (I brought myself food yesterday.)

2. Şatlyk özi üçin garaž we hammam saldy. (salynmak)
    (Shatlyk built himself a garage and bathroom.)

3. Sen özüň üçin çaý guýduň? (guýunmak)
    (Did you pour yourself tea?)

4. Maýsa irden özi üçin süýtli tüwi bişirdi. (bişirinmek)
    (Maysa cooked herself rice with milk this morning.)

5. Biz özümiz üçin gök çaý demledik. (demlenmek)
    (We made ourselves green tea.)

6. Sähra özi üçin owadan köýnek tikdi. (tikinmek)
    (Sahra sewed herself a beautiful dress.)

7. Çemen bilen Jahan bankda özi üçin hasabat açdy. (açynmak)
    (Chemen and Jahan opened themselves an account at the bank.)

8) Complete the sentences, making the given verbs reflexive. (Berlen işlikleri işlijin özülk derejesinde ulanyp, gönükmäni ýerine ýetiriň.)

Ex: Kakam günde hammamda ýuwunyä.................. (ýuwmak)
    (My father washes himself in the bathhouse every day.)

1. Şemşat sagat 13:30-da günortanlyk nahar .................. (etmek)
    (Shemshat made herself lunch at 1:30.)
2. Baýram her gün 8:00-da ___________________________ (geýmek)
   (Bayram dresses himself each day at 8:00.)
3. Mämmet düzýn bazardan köýnek satyn ___________________________ (almak)
   (Mammet bought himself a shirt from the bazaar yesterday.)
4. Men institutdan soň nahar ___________________________ (bişirmek)
   (After (returning from) the institute, I cooked for myself.)
5. Merjen Sarahsdan owadan ýaglyk ___________________________ (getirmek)
   (Merjen brought herself a beautiful scarf from Sarahs.)
6. Olar taze jaýy üçin ___________________________ (toý tutmak)
   (They threw themselves a party for their new house.)

**Dialogue 2: At the party**

Maral: Toýuñyz gutly bolsun! Congratulations on your party!
Jeren: Sag boluñ! Tañryýalkasyyn! Thank you! Thank you!
Maral: Haýsy doganyň öýlenýä? Which of your siblings is getting married?
Jeren: Ikinji agam Döwran öýlenýä. My second older brother Dowran is getting married.
Jeren: Eje-kakaň hany?* Where are your parents?
Maral: Ejem öýde daýzalar bilen otyr, kakam bolsa myhmanlary garşylap ýör. Geliňde geçiberiň. Toý başlanjak bolup dur. My mother is sitting with the elder women at home, and my father is greeting the guests. Don’t be shy, come in. The party is about to begin.
Jeren: Haýwa. Esasan dost-ýarlar, garyndaşlar we tanyşlar gelmeli. Yes. Mainly friends, relatives, and acquaintances are supposed to come.
Maral: Saña Toýly hem salam aýtdy. “Meñ adymdan gutlañ!” diýdi. Toyly also said hello to you. He said, “Congratulations in my name!"
Jeren: Ol näme üçin gelmedi? Why didn’t he come?
Maral: Gëljekdi, emma häzir oň ejesi syrkaw ýatyr. He was going to come, but now his mother is sleeping from an illness.
Jeren: Wah-eý. Oňa salam aýdyň. Arkaýyn oturyň-da, bar zatlardan iýip-içiň! Oh no! Please say hello to him. Don’t be shy, please sit, and also eat and drink from everything here.

* “Hany?” is a colloquial expression for “where?” that is often used in short, informal questions. The answer is often “hana” or “ine,” meaning “there” or “here,” respectively.
### Direct, quoted speech
The ordering of words in Turkmen sentences makes direct quoting somewhat nonintuitive for English speakers. In general, the subject is spoken first, followed by the actual quote, and then by "diýmek" in the appropriate conjugated form. As usual, the subject can (and usually is) omitted in everyday speech.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Turkmen Phrase</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ol size: “Basym geliň!”</td>
<td>(He said to you, “Come quickly!”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diýdi.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men size: “Gitmaň!”</td>
<td>(I said to you, “Don’t go!”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diýýän.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compound verb structure is also sometimes used to illustrate a certain kind of speech:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Turkmen Phrase</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ol menden: “Haçan gideli?”</td>
<td>(He asked me, “When shall we go?”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diýip sorady.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biz: “Ýuwaş bol!”</td>
<td>(We yelled, “Be quiet!”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diýip gygyrdyk.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9) Complete the sentences, using “diýmek.” (“Diýmek” sözüni ulanyp, gönükmäni ýerine ýetiriň.)

Ex: Mugallym size: “Ertir ir geliň” diýdi.

(The teacher said to you, “Come early tomorrow.”)

1. Tamada maňa: __________________________

   (The emcee said to me, “Say a toast.”)

2. Biz saňa: __________________________

   (We said to you, “Come home at 10.”)

3. Gülşat bize: __________________________

   (Gulsha said to us, “I can make the tea myself.”)

4. Sen oňa: __________________________

   (You said to her, “I won’t be late.”)

5. Maýsa joralaryna: __________________________

   (Maysa said to her friends, “I will go to Turkmenbashy for five days.”)

6. Men doganyma: __________________________

   (I said to my brother, “If I go to the party, I won’t be able to watch the movie.”)

10) Complete the sentences, using the given verbs with “diýip.” (Berlen işlikleri “diýip” sözü bilen ulanyp, gönükmäni ýerine ýetiriň.)

Ex: (soramak) Ol menden: “Biz haçan toşa gitmeli?” diýip sorady.

(He asked me, “When should we go to the party?”)

1. (gygyrmak) __________________________

   (The emcee shouted, “Let’s dance!”)
2. (çagrymak) __________________________
   (Jeren called, “Come here!”)

3. (aýtmak) __________________________
   (My neighbor told me, “Come to my house tomorrow at 9.”)

4. (hat ýazmak) __________________________
   (Sara wrote from America, “I will come to Turkmenistan next month.”)

5. (soramak) __________________________
   (Merjen asked me, “Which food do you like?”)

6. (aglamak) __________________________
   (The child cried, “I miss (want to see) my mother!”)

Informal past action, short form

The past tense form of “-jak/-jek bolmak” is not used; instead, “bolmak” is omitted and
the appropriate past tense ending is added directly after “-jak/-jek.” Meaning is similar to
“was going to” in English; it implies that the action was intended but not actually
completed.

   Men gitjekdim. (I was going to go.)
   Olar tans etjekdiler. (They were going to dance.)

For the negative form, “däl” is inserted after “-jak/-jek,” and the past tense ending is
added to “däl.” It is similar in meaning to the logical English equivalent “wasn’t going to,”
and implies that there was no original intention, but that the given action was performed
after all.

   Biz tost aýtjak däldik. (We weren’t going to give a toast.)

11) Complete the sentences, using “-jak/-jek” with the appropriate past tense ending
and the verbs given. (Berlen işlikleri “-jak/-jek” goşulmalary bilen ulanyp, işligiň
öten zaman şekilinde ýazyň.)

   Ex: (gitmek) Düyn konserte gitjekdim ____________, ýöne bilet tapmadym.
       (I was going to go to the concert yesterday, but I couldn’t find my ticket.)

1. (salam aýtmak) ____________________________, ýöne ol şu gün işe gelmedi.
   (I was going to say hello to Jeren, but she didn’t come to work today.)

2. (göçmek) ____________________________, ýöne salyp gutarmadylar.
   (We were going to move to the new house, but they didn’t finish building it.)

3. (garşy almak) ____________________________, emma olar gelmedi.
   (I was going to greet the guests, but they didn’t come.)

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
4. (salmak) ____________________________, ýöne ussa tapmady.
   (They were going to build a house, but they couldn’t find a craftsman.)

5. (uklamak) ____________________________, emma işläp gutarmadyk.
   (We were going to sleep early, but we didn’t finish working.)

6. (gowşurmak) ____________________________, emma gowy gül tapmadym.
   (I was going to present flowers, but I couldn’t find good flowers.)

7. (öýlenmek) ____________________________, emma söýgülim bilen sögüşdim.
   (I was going to get married, but I had an argument with my girlfriend.)

12) Complete the sentences, using “-jak/-jek däl” with the appropriate negative past tense ending. (Işliklere “-jak/-jek däl” goşulmaları goşup, öten zaman işliginiň ýöklük şekilinde gönükmäni ýerine ýetireň.)

Ex: Men bazara gitjek däldim________________, ýöne ejem gitmegimi haýyş etdi.
   (I wasn’t going to go to the bazaar, but my mother requested my going.)

1. ____________________________, ýöne dostuny göresi gelýä.
   (She wasn’t going to call to America, but she misses her friend.)

2. ____________________________, emma toý başlandy.
   (We weren’t going to enter the restaurant, but the party was started.)

3. ____________________________, emma direktor gelmegini sorady.
   (Oraz wasn’t going to come to Ashgabat, but the director asked him to go.)

4. ____________________________, emma kelläm gaty agyrdy.
   (I wasn’t going to take the medicine, but I had a bad headache.)

5. ____________________________, ýöne gezelenje gitmek üçin ir turduk.
   (We weren’t going to get up early, but we got up early in order to go for a walk.)

6. ____________________________, ýöne dostlarym haýyş etdi.
   (I wasn’t going to play the dutar, but my friends requested.)

7. ____________________________, ýöne doganym öýlendi.
   (I wasn’t going to go to Ashgabat, but my brother got married.)
Present continuous tense

Although Turkmens often use the simple present tense to express continuous action, there is also a structure for explicitly stating that something is continuous. Four special verbs are conjugated specially for this purpose.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>oturmak</th>
<th>ýatmak</th>
<th>durmak</th>
<th>ýöremek</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(to sit)</td>
<td>(to lie down)</td>
<td>(to stand)</td>
<td>(to go)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>otyrny</td>
<td>ýatryny</td>
<td>durun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen</td>
<td>otryşyň</td>
<td>ýatryşyň</td>
<td>dursuň</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ol</td>
<td>otyr</td>
<td>ýatyrm</td>
<td>dur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biz</td>
<td>otyryś</td>
<td>ýatyryş</td>
<td>durus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz</td>
<td>otryşyňyz</td>
<td>ýatryşyňyz</td>
<td>dursuňyz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olar</td>
<td>otyrlar</td>
<td>ýatyrlar</td>
<td>durlar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each of these special verbs is similar to four regular “-mak/-mek” verbs,

Men  otyrmy. (I am sitting.)
Ol   ýatyrm. (She is lying down.)
Biz  durus. (We are standing.)

The double verb structure “-yp/-ip/-up/-üp” can also be used with the four verbs to imply continuous action in general. When used with compound verb construction, the choice of which of the above verbs to use depends on the physical state of the subject.

Men  okap otyrmy. (I am reading (while sitting).)
Ol   okap ýatyrm. (She is reading (while lying down).)
Biz  bişirip durus. (We are cooking (while standing).)
Sen  oýnap ýœrsœn. (You are playing (while moving).)

The continuous verb “ýœr” is different in that it is usually not used singly, but in a compound structure with its related verb “ýœremek.”

Sen gezip ýœrsœnœmi? (Are you going?)

Sometimes, the chosen continuous-tense verb is irrelevant, however, and the structure is used only to stress the continuous nature of the action. The frequency with which the above structure is used (as opposed to the present simple tense), and the choice of which of the above continuous verbs to use with which situation, also varies depending on local dialects.
The past tense is also possible with the above verbs. The simple past tense suffixes are simply used in place of the irregular endings listed above.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>oturmak</th>
<th>yatmak</th>
<th>durmak</th>
<th>ýöremek</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(to sit)</td>
<td>(to lie down)</td>
<td>(to stand)</td>
<td>(to go)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>otyrdym</td>
<td>ýatyrýdym</td>
<td>durdum</td>
<td>ýördüm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen</td>
<td>otyrdyň</td>
<td>ýatyrdyň</td>
<td>durdüň</td>
<td>ýördüň</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ol</td>
<td>otyrdyk</td>
<td>ýatyrdyk</td>
<td>durdük</td>
<td>ýördük</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biz</td>
<td>otyrdýyz</td>
<td>ýatyrýdyz</td>
<td>durdüýyz</td>
<td>ýördüňiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz</td>
<td>otyrdýyzyz</td>
<td>ýatyrýdyyzyz</td>
<td>durdüýyz</td>
<td>ýördüňiz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olar</td>
<td>otyrdýylyz</td>
<td>ýatyrýdylyz</td>
<td>durdüýylyz</td>
<td>ýördüylyz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Turkmen, the continuous tense is not used to speak about the future. Likewise, there is no negative equivalent; the negative simple present can be used instead.

13) Complete the sentences, using “otyr/dur/yatyr/yör” and the appropriate conjugation. (“Otyr/dur/yatyr/yör” sözleri ulanyp, gönükmäni ýerine ýetiriň.)

Ex: Men otyryn. (I am sitting.)
1. Sen ___________________________ (You are sitting.)
2. Biz ___________________________ (We are sitting.)
3. Ol ___________________________ (She is standing.)
4. Olar ___________________________ (They are sleeping.)
5. Siz ___________________________ (You are standing.)
6. Jeren ___________________________ (Jeren is sleeping.)
7. Men ___________________________ (I am going.)
8. Tom we Maral ___________________________ (Tom and Maral are going.)

14) Complete the sentences, using the continuous tense in conjunction with positional descriptors. (Berlen orun görkezýän sözler bilen dowamly häzirki zamany ulanyp, gönükümaň ýerine ýetirin.)

Ex: Kitap şkafyň içinde dur. (şkaf, iç, durmak)
(The book is inside the wardrobe.)
1. Telewizor ___________________________ (kompýuter, ýany, durmak)
(The tv is near the computer.)
2. Gurban ___________________________ (Ýimpaş, daş, oturmak)
(Gurban is sitting outside the Yimpash.)
3. Toýly _____________________________ (garnitur, gapdal, ýatmak)
   *(Toyly is lying beside the furniture.)*

4. Maşyn _____________________________ (jaý, öň, durmak)
   *(The car is in front of the house.)*

5. Güjük _____________________________ (agaç, aşak, ýatmak)
   *(The puppy is lying under the tree.)*

6. Kakam _____________________________ (keçe, üstü, oturmak)
   *(My father is sitting on top of the felt rug.)*

15) Complete the sentences, using “-yp/-ip/-p/-up/-üp and continuous verbs. (Dowamly häzirki zamany ışılıkler bilen “-yp,-ip,-up,-üp,-p” gosulmalary we “otyr/dur/ýatyr/ýör” sözleri ulanyp, gönükmäni ýerine ýetirin.)

Ex: Ol kino görüp otyr.
*(He is watching a movie (while sitting).)*

1. Bagşy aýdym aýd _____________________________
   *(The singer is singing (while standing).)*

2. Sazanda saz çal _____________________________
   *(The musician is playing music (while standing).)*

3. Mugallym okuwçylara gygyr _____________________________
   *(The teacher is shouting at the students (while sitting).)*

4. Hezret myhmanlary garşy al _____________________________
   *(Hezret is greeting the guests (while moving).)*

5. Yhlas öýde ukla _____________________________
   *(Yhlas is sleeping (while lying down).)*

6. Sara täze jaý sal _____________________________
   *(Sara is building a new house (while moving).)*

7. Kakam täze maşyn almagy arzuw ed _____________________________
   *(My father is wishing for a new car (while moving).)*
16) Answer the questions, using the past continuous structure to say that the action was being done an hour ago, as in the example. (Soraglara işliği dowamly öten zaman şekilinde we şol işiň bir sagat öň dowam edendigini aşladyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Ol tans edip durmy? Ыok, ýöne bir sagat öň tans edip durdy.

(Is she dancing? No, but she was dancing an hour ago.)

1. Sen nahar iýip otyrsynyň? ______________________

(Are you eating? No, but I was eating an hour ago.)

2. Ol ýaşlary gutlap durmy? ______________________

(Is he congratulating the wedding couple? No, but he was congratulating (them) an hour ago.)

3. Sen okap otyrsynyň? ______________________

(Are you reading? No, but I was reading an hour ago.)

4. Siz telewizor görüp ýatrysyńyzmy? ______________________

(Are you watching tv? No, but we were watching tv an hour ago.)

5. Ol nahar iýip durmy? ______________________

(Is she eating? No, but she was eating an hour ago.)

6. Olar küşt oýnap otyrmyny? ______________________

(Are they playing chess? No, but they were playing an hour ago.)

7. Sen dynç alyp dursuňmy? ______________________

(Are you resting? No, but I was resting an hour ago.)

---

Actions in the immediate future

The informal future structure “-jak/-jek bolmak” is used in conjunction with the continuous tense to say that something is about to be done. The definite future tense “-jak/-jek” is applied first, followed by “bolup” and then the appropriate continuous verb.

Biz gitjek bolup ýörüs. (We are about to go.)

---

17) Answer the questions, using “-jak/-jek bolmak” with continuous verb structure and omitting pronouns. (Soraglara “-jak/-jek bolmak” bilen dowamlygy aşladýan işlikleri ulanyp, jogap beriň.)

Ex: Nahar heniz iýeňzokmi? (oturmak) Ыok, ýöne iýjek bolup otyrys.

(You haven’t eaten yet? No, but (we) are about to eat.)

1. Sen heniz durmuşa çykaňokmy? (ýöremek) ______________________

(You haven’t married yet? No, but (I) am about to marry.)
2.  ýaşlar heniz restorana girenokmy? (yöremek) __________________________________________

(The wedding couple hasn’t entered the restaurant yet? No, but (they) are about to enter.)

3.  Siz heniz sowgadyňyz gowşuraňzokmy? (durmak) __________________________________________

(You haven’t presented your gifts yet? No, but (we) are about to present (them).)

4.  Toý heniz başlananokmy? (durmak) __________________________________________

(The party hasn’t been started yet? No, but (it) is about to be started.)

5.  Garyndaşlaryňy heniz toýa çagyraňzokmy? (yöremek) __________________________________________

(You haven’t invited your relatives to the party yet? No, but (we) are about to invite (them).)

6.  Olar heniz täze jaýa göçenokmy? (yöremek) __________________________________________

(They haven’t moved to the new house yet? No, but (they) are about to move.)

18) Unscramble the sentences. (Sözlemleri dogry düzünü.)

Ex: bolup / okuwçylar / ýör / ýazjak / diktant

Okuwçylar diktant ýazjak bolup ýör.

(The students are about to write the dictation.)

1. ýörler / Köw-Ata / bolup / meýletinçiler / gitjek

(The Volunteers are about to go to Kow-Ata.)

2. ýör / ogluna / Gunça / bolup / durmuşa / goňşysynyň / çykjak

(Gunça is about to marry her neighbor’s son.)

3. maşyn / şähere / bolup / men / almaga / satyn / ýörün / gitjek

(I am about to go to the city to buy a car.)

4. Instituda / ýör / ýegeni / bolup / girjek / Amanyň

(Aman’s nephew is about to enter the Institute.)

5. Kakabaý / öýlenjek / Jemala / ýör / bolup

(Kakabay is about to marry Jemal.)
6. kakasy / gitjek / Bäşimî / ýör / Hazar deňe / bolup

(Bashim’s father is about to go to the Caspian Sea.)

7. daşary / göçjek / ÿurda / ýör / bolup / goňşymyz

(Our neighbor is about to move to a foreign country.)

**Encouraging commands**

The polite imperative suffix “-yberiň/-iberiň/-beriň” has two meanings: usually, it is used to politely urge someone to continue with an action which they are already engaged in, similar to “keep” in English.

**Iýiberiň!**  
(Keep eating!)

It is also used to urge someone to start an action without being self-conscious or bashful, similar to “go ahead,” or “don’t be shy” in English.

**Okaberiň.**  
(Go ahead and read.)

When speaking to just one person in informal settings, the suffix is shortened to “-yber/-iber/-ber.”

**İçiber.**  
(Keep drinking –or- Go ahead and drink.)

Often, this suffix is used along with “arkaýyn,” which roughly translates to “relax” or “make yourself at home.”

19) Complete the polite commands, using “-yberiň/-iberiň/-beriň” with the given verbs.  
(Berlen işliklere “-yberiň/-iberiň/-beriň” goşulmalary goşup, mylakatly teklip ediň.)

**Ex:** Siz arkaýyn oturyberiň ______________, men häzir dükana gidip geljek. (oturmak)

(Please don’t be shy and sit, I’ll visit the shop now.)

1. Döwlet, kitabyňyz ________________, men telewizor görjek bolýan. (okamak)

(Dowlet, keep reading your book, I’m going to watch tv.)

2. Wii, men sumkamy ýatdan çykardym. Siz mekdebe ________________, yzyňyzdan bararyn. (gitmek)

(Oops, I forgot my bag. Keep going to school, I’ll catch up.)

3. Jennet, siz ejem bilen ________________, men kuhnýada nahar bişirjek. (oturmak)

(Jennet, go ahead and sit with my mother. I will cook in the kitchen.)

4. Salam, hoş geldiňiz, _______________. Nahar _______________. (geçmek, iýmek)
(Hi, welcome, go ahead and enter. Don’t be shy, go ahead and eat.)

5. Çagalar, siz sagat alta çenli ________________, ene-ataňyz zyzyňzdan ýediň ýarynda geler. (oňnamak)
   *(Children, keep playing until 6. Your parents will come back for you at 6:30.)*

6. Tom, çaýynyzy ________________ häzir palow hem getirjek. (içmek)
   *(Tom, keep drinking your tea, I will also bring palow now.)*

---

**Sample toasts**

Turkmens take their toasts very seriously. Note the use of full suffixes: “gutlaýaryn” instead of “gutlaýan,” for example.

---

**Doglan günüň gutlagy.**

Gadyrly joram Göwher!

Men seni on sekiz ýasyň dolmagy bilen gyzgyn gutlaýaryn. Saňa berk jan saglyk, uzak ömür, durmuşda bagt arzuw edýärin. Goý, seniň durmuşyň owadan bágüller ýaly owadan bolsun!

**Birthday toast.**

My dear friend Gowher!

I warmly congratulate you on filling 18 years. I wish you good health, long life, and good fortune in life. May your life be as beautiful as roses!

---

**Gelin toýuň gutlagy.**

Gadyrly Sähra we Wepa!

Men hem öz gezegimde siziň bu günki tutýan durmuş toýuňyzdy tüýs ýürekden gutlaýaryn.

Gutlamak bilen size berk jan saglyk, uzak ömür, egsilmez bagt we durmuşda şowlulyk arzuw edýärin! Goý siziň maşgalaňyzda elmydama toý bolup dursun!

**Wedding toast.**

Dear Sahra and Wepa!

It is my turn to congratulate you, sincerely and from the heart, on your wedding day celebration.

Along with the congratulating, I wish for you strong health, long life, endless luck and success in life! In your family may there always be a party happening!

---

**Peace Corps Turkmenistan**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>İslıkler</th>
<th>Verbs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>arzuw etmek</td>
<td>to wish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>başlanmak</td>
<td>to be started</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>çalmak</td>
<td>to play (an instrument)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>çekinmek</td>
<td>to be shy / to be embarrassed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>durmuşa çykma</td>
<td>to marry (for women)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>garşy aşmak</td>
<td>to meet / to greet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geçmek</td>
<td>to pass / to cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gowurmak</td>
<td>to present</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>göçmek</td>
<td>to move (to a new home)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gutlamak</td>
<td>to congratulate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gygyrmak</td>
<td>to yell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>öylemlek</td>
<td>to marry (for men)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salam aýtma</td>
<td>to say hello</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salma</td>
<td>to build / to put (away/in)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toý tutmak</td>
<td>to have a party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uklamak</td>
<td>to sleep</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sypatlar</th>
<th>Adjectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>agzybir</td>
<td>cooperative / harmonious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arkaýyn</td>
<td>free from anxiety and self-consciousness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>egsilmez</td>
<td>endless / boundless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nätanyş</td>
<td>unknown / unfamiliar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sag-aman</td>
<td>safely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tanyş</td>
<td>known / familiar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>üýtgeşik</td>
<td>different</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Atlar</th>
<th>Nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bägül</td>
<td>rose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dost-ýar</td>
<td>friend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>garawul</td>
<td>guard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gulluk</td>
<td>(military) service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gyzyl</td>
<td>gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hasyl</td>
<td>harvest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kenar</td>
<td>coast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nagyş</td>
<td>pattern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nesil</td>
<td>generation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omür</td>
<td>life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>söygüli</td>
<td>boyfriend / girlfriend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sygyr</td>
<td>cow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uruş</td>
<td>war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yamanlyk</td>
<td>trouble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yaşlar</td>
<td>wedding couple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ylym</td>
<td>academia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Toýlar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toý</th>
<th>Parties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“Ak goýun” toý/ýaş toý</td>
<td>coming-of-age party for elderly men (after their 63rd birthday)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bäbek toý</td>
<td>baby party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diş toý</td>
<td>party celebrating a baby’s first tooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doğlan gün</td>
<td>birthday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>galpak toý / saç toý</td>
<td>baby’s first haircut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gelin toý</td>
<td>wedding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jaý toý</td>
<td>housewarming party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maşyn toý</td>
<td>party celebrating a new car</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sünnet toý</td>
<td>party celebrating a circumcision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tamada</td>
<td>emcee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gutlag / tost</td>
<td>toast</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Umumy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frazalar</th>
<th>Miscellaneous</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>esasan</td>
<td>mainly / essentially</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heniz</td>
<td>still / yet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Phrases

- Çagyranyňyz üçin şag boluň! 
  Thank you for inviting me!
- Maşgalaňyza we çagalaryňyz berk jan şaglyk arzuw edýärin! 
  I wish good health for your family and children!
- Görjegiňiz gowy bolsun! 
  May you encounter good things!
- Geljekde bagt arzuw edýärin! 
  I wish you good fortune in the future!
- Gapyňyzdan mydama toý diýip geleliň! 
  May there always be a reason to come celebrate at your home! (said as a farewell)
- Saçagyňyzyn berekedi artsyn! 
  May the abundance of your table be multiplied!
- Gatnaşyk uzakdan bolsun! 
  May our relationship last!
- Toý bolsun! 
  May there be celebrations!
- Parahatçylyk bolsun! 
  May there be peace!
- Maşynynyňz gutly bolsun! 
  Congratulations on your car!
- Toýa münmek nesip etsin! 
  May it bring you to many parties!
- Nesip etsin! 
  May it last!
- Toýly jaý bolsun! 
  May your house be full of celebration!
- Yurt garşy alsyn! 
  May your house be welcoming!
Unit 13:
Family history (*Maşgala taryhy*)
Tribes (*Tireler*)

**Competencies:**
- Speaking about family history
- Telling personal history
- Asking about tribal affiliations

**Grammar:**
- Count word: “sany”
- Habitual actions in the past
- Simple time statements with “wagt”
- Passive voice
- Time statements with “-ka/-kä”
- “Besides”
- Time clauses with verbs
- “Before” and “after” clauses
Dialogue 1: Family history

Jon: Baýram, siz Maryda köpden bäri ýaşaýaňyzmy?


Jon: Olar Mara haçan geldiler?


Jon: Onda sen iki dialektde hem gürläp bilýämi?


Jon: Dialektleriň näme tapawudy bar?

Bayram: Dialektlerde käbir sözler tapawutly aýdylyğa we käbir goşumlalar üýtgeșik ulanylýa.

Jon: Şeýlemi? Gel, bir gün bu barada giňräk dürleşeli!

Bayram, have you lived in Mary for a long time?
Yes, we’ve lived here for a long time. But my parents used to live in Lebap before. They are Ersary.
Then can you also speak two dialects?

Yes. But while I was studying at the Institute, I could also speak a little bit in the Yomut dialect, because in our group, three boys from Balkan used to study.

What differences do the dialects have?

Some words are spoken differently in the dialects and some suffixes are used differently.

Really? Come, let’s talk about this more broadly some day!

* The simple present tense can sometimes be used when telling about events in the distant past.

“Sany”

Sometimes, “sany” is used as a placeholder when speaking about quantities of objects. It can also be inserted between the number and the object.

Näçe sany?
On sany.
Dört sany tort bar.

(How many?)
(Ten.)
(There are four cakes.)

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
1) Translate the sentences, using “sany.” (“Sany” sözüni ulanyp, sözlemleri terjime ediň.)

Ex: Sumkada näçe sany alma bar? Üç sany.

(How many apples are there in the bag? 3.)

1. ____________________________________________

(How many pictures are there in the book? 5.)

2. ____________________________________________

(How many Volunteers are in your village? 4.)

3. ____________________________________________

(How many shoes do you have? 6.)

4. ____________________________________________

(How many cars does your older sibling have? 2.)

5. ____________________________________________

(How many teachers work at his school? 37.)

6. ____________________________________________

(How many nurses work at the House of Health? 28.)

Habitual actions in the past

In Turkmen, there is a separate ending for referring to routines in the past, similar to English use of “used to.” The third person present tense suffix “-ýa/-ýä” is added to the verb stem, followed by the appropriate past simple ending. Usually, it is used in conjunction with a separate time reference, and refers to something that happened regularly during that time. Like “used to,” it also implies that the habitual action no longer takes place. In contrast, if the simple past is used in the same sentence, it implies that something might have happened only once during that period.

Men kuşt oýnaýadym. (I used to play chess, (but I don’t anymore).)

Men kuşt oýnadym. (I played chess (e.g. last week).)

The negative form is slightly more complicated. First the negative present tense ending “-amok/-emok/...” is added, followed by the negative past tense ending. The implied meaning is that something wasn’t true in the past, but it is true now.

Men bilemokdym. (I used to not know.)

Olar mekdepde işlänokdy. (They used to not work at school.)
2) Complete the sentences by adding the habitual past tense suffix to the verb given. (Berlen işliklerе "-ýady/-ýädi" goşulmalaryny goşup, sözlemleri dowam edи.)

Ex: Geçen ýýl Jennet mekdepde işleýädi.

(Jennet used to work at school last year.)

1. Adamlar Baharlyda yomut dialektinde __________________________ (gürlemek)
   (People used to speak the Yomut dialect in Baharly.)
2. Jeren geçen ýýl biz bilen ýygy-ýygydan __________________________ (duşşmak)
   (Jeren used to meet with us often last year.)
3. Okuwçylar goşgulary çalt __________________________ (ýat tutmak)
   (The students used to quickly memorize poems.)
4. Nurýagdy Aşgabatlylar bilen lebap dialektinde __________________________ (gürleşmek)
   (Nuryagdy used to speak with people in Ashgabat in the Lebap dialect.)
5. Tomus kanikulynda biz dynç alyp __________________________ (hezil etmek)
   (During the summer vacation, we used to rest and have a good time.)
6. Çagalar nätany adamlardan __________________________ (utanmak)
   (The children used to be shy around strangers.)

3) Answer the questions negatively. (Berlen soraglara ýokluk manyda jogap beri.)

Ex: Mugallym sizden her gün sapak soraýadymy? Ык, soranokdy.
   (Did the teacher use to ask you every day about the lesson? No, she didn’t.)
1. Siz olar bilen rusça gürleşyädiňizmi?
   (Did you use to speak with them in Russian? No, we didn’t.)
2. Sen ön iflis dilinde gürleşyädiňim? __________________________
   (Did you use to speak English before? No, I didn’t.)
3. Olar sizden gorkýadylarmy?
   (Did they use to be scared of you? No, they didn’t.)
4. Men köp markalar ýygnaýadymmy?
   (Did I use to collect many stamps? No, you didn’t.)
5. Siz öý işiňizi dostuňyzdan göçürýädiňizmi?
   (Did you use to copy your homework from your friend? No, we didn’t.)
6. Sen uly adamlardan utanýadyñmy?
   (Did you use to be shy around adults? No, I didn’t.)
Simple time statements with “wagt”

To specify a time when something happens, English speakers use “when,” as in “When I was a child…” In Turkmen, a similar meaning can be achieved by using “wagt” with the appropriate genitive suffix, and a descriptor word, either a noun or adjective, that identifies the particular time.

Sen kiçi wagtyň köp oýnaýadyň.  (When you were little, you used to play a lot.)
Olar okuwçy wagty ýaltadylar.  (When they were students, they were lazy.)

The above constructions with “wagt” are generally used to speak about the past.

4) Complete the sentences, using “wagt” with the appropriate genitive suffix. (“Wagt” sözüni degişli ýônkemede üýtgedip, gönükmäni ýerine ýetirin.)

Ex: Men syrkaw wagtym köp derman içdim.
(When I was ill, I took a lot of medicine.)

1. Sen çaga __________________________ inlisçe öwrenmage synanyşdyňmy?
(When you were a child, did you try to learn English?)

2. Ol ýaş __________________________ hem mêlêrden tapawutlanýady.
(When she was young, she was different from everyone.)

3. Men okuwçy __________________________ köp ertekî ýat tutýadym.
(When I was a student, I used to memorize many fairy tales.)

4. Siz talyp __________________________ umumy ýaşaýýş jaýynda ýaçaýadyňyz.
(When you were university students, you used to live in the dormitory.)

5. Olar boş __________________________ hezil edip futbol oýnaýalar.
(When they are free, they have a good time playing soccer.)

6. Zöhre direktor __________________________ biz mugallymdyk.
(When Zohre was director, we were teachers.)
Passive voice

The passive voice changes a verb so that the object of a sentence becomes the subject; the original subject is then omitted. A verb can be made passive in Turkmen by adding the suffix “-yl/-il/-l/-ul/-ül” after the verb stem.

Men gapyny ýapdym. (I closed the door.)
Gapy ýapyldy. (The door was closed.)
Ol maşyny ýuwdy. (She washed the car.)
Maşyn ýuwuldy. (The car was washed.)

When the last consonant of a verb stem is ‘l,’ the suffix “-yn/-in/-n/-un/-ün” is added instead. Note that this is the same suffix as that used for making a verb reflexive. Context distinguishes between the two meanings.

In English, the actor of the action can be added with a separate clause using “by”: “The cookie was eaten by me.” This cannot be done in Turkmen.

5) Change the infinitives to their passive forms by adding “-yl/-il/-l/-ul/-ül,” being sure to watch for exceptions. (İşliklere “-yl/-il/-l/-ul/-ül” goşulmalary goşup, olaryň gaýdym derejelerini ýasaň, kadadan çykma barada unutmaň.)

Ex: (okatmak).okadylmak (to teach, to be taught)
1. (göçürmek) ___________________________ (to copy, to be copied)
2. (maslahat etmek) ___________________________ (to discuss, to be discussed)
3. (görmek) ___________________________ (to see, to be seen)
4. (dakmak) ___________________________ (to tie, to be tied)
5. (döwmek) ___________________________ (to break, to be broken)
6. (almak) ___________________________ (to take, to be taken)
7. (gürlemek) ___________________________ (to speak, to be spoken)
8. (ýatlamak) ___________________________ (to remember, to be remembered)
9. (diýmek) ___________________________ (to say, to be said)
10. (başlamak) ___________________________ (to begin, to be begun)
6) Rewrite the sentences, using passive voice and omitting the subject. (Işlikleriň gaýdyň derejesini ulanyp, sözlemleri başgaça ýazyň.)

**Ex:** Aman şäherden täze maşyn getirdi.

Şäherden täze maşyn getirildi.

*(Aman brought a new car from the city. A new car was brought from the city.)*

1. Biz lager barada köp maslahat edýäs.

*(We have many discussions about camp. Many discussions are had about camp.)*


*(John Kennedy founded Peace Corps in 1961. Peace Corps was founded in 1961.)*


*(We gathered many books for the library last week. Many books were gathered for the library last week.)*

4. Okuwçylar öý işini göçürýädiler.

*(The students used to copy the homework. The homework used to be copied.)*

5. Mugallymlar iňlis dili sapaklary taýýarladylar.

*(The teachers prepared English lessons. English lessons were prepared.)*


*(I will deceive many people. Many people will be deceived.)*
A more common and flexible construction for making time statements makes use of the suffix “-ka/-kä.” Use of this suffix is roughly equivalent to English use of “while”; it implies a continuous situation. For the sake of clarity, translations from “-ka/-kä” will be made with “while,” even though “when” might sound more appropriate in English. Unlike constructions with “wagt,” it may be used to speak about the past, present, and future.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>men</th>
<th>-kam/-käm</th>
<th>biz</th>
<th>-kak/-käk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sen</td>
<td>-kañ/-käñ</td>
<td>siz</td>
<td>-kañyz/-käniz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ol</td>
<td>-ka/-kä</td>
<td>olar</td>
<td>-kalar/-käler</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Like statements with “wagt” described above, it may be used in conjunction with nouns and adjectives.

Men çagakam aglamokdym. (While I was a child, I didn’t use to cry.)

It can also be used to specify locations; the locative case “-da/de” is added, followed by the appropriate “-ka/-kä” suffix.

Sen Marydakañ nirede işleñ? (While you were in Mary, where did you work?)

Finally, it may be used with verbs. The third person present tense ending “-ýa/-ýä” is added after the verb stem, followed by the appropriate “-ka/-kä” suffix.

Sen gelýäkäñ kimi gördüñ? (While you were coming, who did you see?)

Note that, unlike in English, the clause containing “-ka/-kä” is tenseless; the actual tense of the time statement is determined by the second, independent clause of the sentence. For example, in Turkmen, the clauses “While I was at school…,” “While I am at school…,” and “While I will be at school…” are identical: “Mekdepdekäm…”

7) **Complete the sentences, adding the appropriate “-ka/-kä” ending.** (Degişli sözlere “-ka/-kä” goşulmalary goşup, sözlemleri dowam ediň.)

**Ex:** Göwher okuwçyka__________ Amerika gitdi.  
(While Gowher was a student, she went to America.)

1. Men çaga______________ güjükden gorkýadym.  
(While I was a child, I used to be afraid of puppies.)

2. Sen okuwçy______________ mugallymlary aldaýadyň.  
(While you were a student, you used to deceive the teachers.)

3. Ol ýaş______________ köp kasseta ýygnaýady.  
(While she was young, she used to collect many cassette tapes.)
(While we were young, we used to live in Lebap.)
5. Siz talyp________________________ bize körp gelýädiniz.  
(While you were a student, you often came to visit us.)
6. Olar esger________________________ köp maşk etmäge synanyşyadylar.  
(While they were soldiers, they tried to exercise a lot.)

8) Complete the sentences, adding the locative case “-da/-de” and “-ka/-kä” to the place given. (Ýer-ýurt aňladýan sözlerle ilkä wagtarun düşünümüň “-da/-de” goşulmasyny, soňra “-ka/-kä” goşulmalary goşulmagy goşuň.)

Ex: Men universitetdekäm _______________ gündede irden turýadym. (universitet)
(While I was in the university, I got up early every day.)
1. Biz _________________________ mugallymlardan gorkýas. (sapak)
(While we are in the lesson, we are afraid of the teacher.)
2. Sen _________________________ dostuň bilen düşûşdyňmy? (Ashgabat)
(While you were in Ashgabat, did you go meet with your friend?)
3. Dursun _________________________ meylincilere duşdy. (Parahatçylyk Korpusy)
(While Dursun was at Peace Corps, he met Volunteers.)
4. Talyplar _________________________ mugallymlar bilen gürleşdi. (mekdep)
(While the university students were at school, they talked with the teachers.)
5. Maksat _________________________ täze proýekt taýýarlady. (saglyk öýi)
(While Maksat was at the House of Health, he prepared a new project.)
6. Olar _________________________ pasportlaryny ýitirdi. (aeroport)
(While they were at the airport, they lost their passports.)

9) Complete the sentences by using “-ka/-kä” with the given verb. (Berlen işliklere “-ka/-kä” goşulmalaryny goşup wagt eýerjeň sözlemlerini düzüň.)

Ex: Men Aşgabatda ýaşaýakam _______________ goňşularym ytanamokdym. (ýaşaýakam)
(While I was living in Ashgabat, I didn’t know my neighbors.)
1. Ol şäherde _________________________ dostlaryna duşdy. (işlemek)
(While he was working in the city, he met his friends.)
2. Men bazara _________________________ Gözeli görerin. (barmak)
(While I am going to the bazaar, I will see Gozel.)
3. Siz daga münmäge __________________ howa gowy boldy. (synanyşmak)
   (While you were trying to climb the mountain, the weather was good.)

4. Olar kitap __________________ köp maslahat edýäler. (ýazmak)
   (While they are writing a book, they have many discussions.)

5. Biz institutda __________________ tapawutlanýadyk. (okamak)
   (While we were studying at the institute, we used to be different (from everyone else).)

6. Biz Hazarda __________________ köp balyk iýeris. (dynç almak)
   (While we are vacationing in Hazar, we will eat a lot of fish.)

**Continuous verbs and “-ka/-kä”**

The continuous verbs “otyr/dur/ýatyr/ýör” are often used in conjunction with the time
suffix “-ka/-kä.” However, they are handled slightly differently from regular verbs: the
appropriate “-ka/-kä” form is added directly to the root verb, and “-ýa/-ýä” is omitted.

Ol ýatyrka men geldim.  (While he was sleeping, I came.)

10) Translate the sentences, using the given continuous verb. (Berlen dowamlylygy
aňňadýan işlikleri ulanyp, sözlemleri terjime ediň.)

**Ex:** (oturmak) Biz okap otyrkak ýagyş ýagyp başlady.
   (While we were reading, it began to rain.)

1. (durmak) ____________________________________________________________
   (While they were singing, the director scolded them.)

2. (oturmak) ____________________________________________________________
   (While my teacher was teaching a lesson, her pen was broken.)

3. (ýöremek) ____________________________________________________________
   (While I was living in Mary, I used to see him every day.)

4. (oturmak) ____________________________________________________________
   (While you are speaking with her on the phone, I will not ask you anything.)

5. (ýöremek) ____________________________________________________________
   (While you are working in America, where will you live?)

6. (durmak) ____________________________________________________________
   (While we are waiting for you every day, we see many new cars.)
Using “-ka/-kä” with “bar/ýok”

The time suffix “-ka/-kä” can be used with “bar/ýok” to indicate possession of something at a given time. It can also indicate something happening while someone or something is present or absent at a given time. When the specific location is omitted, it usually can be implied through context.

Sen barkaň, ýygnak edeli. (While you’re here, let’s have the meeting.)
Işiň ýokka, maña komekleş. (While you don’t have work, please help me.)

Note that when used with pronouns, the “-ka/-kä” suffixes change appropriately. In cases

Mekdepde maşyn barka... (While there is a car at school...) -or-
(While the school has a car...)

The above statement is ambiguous in Turkmen as well as in translation; again, context determines the intended meaning.

11) Complete the sentences by adding “bar/ýok” with “-ka/-kä,” followed by the given verb in “-aly/-eli” form. (“Barka/ýokka” sözlerini degişli ýöňkemede üýtgedip, berlen işliklere “-aly/-eli” goşulmasyny goşup sözlemeleri dowam edïň.)

Ex: Sen barkaň manty bişirip, iýeli. (bar, iýmek)
(While you’re here, let’s make and eat manty.)

1. Ol __________ biz ondan uçaryň reýsini __________ (bar, soramak)
(While he’s here, let’s ask him about plane flights.)

2. Sen __________ senden telefon nomer __________ (bar, almak)
(While you’re here, let’s get the telephone number from you.)

3. Biz __________ ejeme __________ (bar, kömek etmek)
(While we’re here, let’s help my mother.)

4. Öýde hiç kim ______ hemme süýjüler __________ (ýok, iýmek)
(While no one is at home, let’s eat all the candy.)

5. Kakam öýde ______ Zöhrä __________ (ýok, jaň etmek)
(While my father isn’t at home, let’s call Zohre.)

6. Biz daýzam __________ öyi __________ (ýok, arassalamak)
(While our aunt isn’t here, let’s clean the house.)

7. Öýde ejem __________ oňa sowgat __________ (ýok, taýýarlamak)
(While my mother isn’t at home, let’s prepare a gift for her.)
12) Complete the sentences, using “-barka/-ýokka.” (“Barka/ýokka” sözlerini değişilik bilden ulanyp, gönükmäni ýerine ýetirin.)

Ex: Seň masynyň ýokka ______________________ işe nädip gidýädiň?

1. ______________________ bize kitap ýazmaga kömekleşdi.  
(While you didn’t have a car, how did you go to work?)

2. ______________________ täze jaý aldyňmy?  
(While you had money, did you buy a new house?)

3. ______________________ öý işini ýat tutanokdylar.  
(While they didn’t have books, they didn’t memorize their homework.)

4. ______________________ öye ogry girdi.  
(While we didn’t have a dog, a thief entered the house.)

5. ______________________ içiň gysdymy?  
(While you didn’t have a friend, were you lonely?)

6. ______________________ köp sözleri terjime edip bilemokdym.  
(While I didn’t have a dictionary, I couldn’t translate many words.)

Dialogue 2: Tribes

Jon: Bayýram, Marydaky tekeler Ahaldaqy tekelerden üýtgeşiğ gepleýälermi ?

Bayram: Hawa, biraz tapawut edýä. Háá?*  
Yes, there are a few differences. Why do you ask?

When I went to Ashgabat with my co-worker Shohrat last week, at Tolkuchka the merchants said to him, “Are you from Mary?”

Really? Before Shohrat moved to Mary, he also used to be able to speak the Mary-Teke dialect, because his mother and father are from Mary.

Jon: Mary bilen Ahalda diňe tekeler ýaşaýamy?  
Are there only Tekes living in Mary and Ahal?

Bayram: Ýok. Başga tire-taýpalar hem köp.  
No. Other tribes are also plentiful.

Jon: Haýsylar?  
Which ones?

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
Baýram: Mysal üçin Ahalda tekelerden başga alililer, salyrlar, nohurlar we şoňa menheşler bar, Maryda saryklar bar. For example, in Ahal, besides Tekes, there are also Alilis, Salyrs, Nohurs, and so on. In Mary there are Saryks.

Jon: Beýleki welaýatlarda haýsy tire-taypalar yakşaya?

Baýram: Balkanda ýomut, gökleň, gerkez; Alilis, Salyrs, Nohurs, and so on. In Mary there are Saryks.

Jon: Şeýlemi? Türkmenlerde tire ýaman köp eken.

Baýram: Hawa, bulardan başga-da köp tire-taypa bar. Emma olaň hemmesini bilemok. Şu wagt men olar barada kitap okap otyryn. Eger gerek bolsa, okap bolamsoň saň-da beräýerin. Yes, besides these, there are even more tribes. But I don’t know all of them. Right now I am reading a book about them. If you need it, after I finish reading, I will give it to you.

Jon: Hawa, o maňa gerek. Bu meň üçin gyzykly. Taňryýalkasyn!

Baýram: Bolýa, bile ýalkasyn! Yes, I need that. This is interesting for me. Thank you!

Jon: Hawa, o maňa gerek. Bu meň üçin gyzykly. Taňryýalkasyn!

Baýram: Bolýa, bile ýalkasyn! Okay, you’re welcome!

* “Hää” is a common Turkmen utterance which, depending on tone, can mean “Do you agree?”, “What’s wrong?”, “Huh?”, or “I see,” among other things.

**Besides**

When used with a noun in the instrumental case, “başga” takes on a meaning similar to “besides” in English.

Maraldan başga kim Lebapda ýaşady? (Besides Maral, who lived in Lebap?)

13) Answer the questions, using the instrumental case together with “başga.” (Çykyş düşümdäki sözleri “başga” sözi bilen ulanyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Türkmenistanda Amyderýadan başga haýsy derýalar bar? (Murgap, Tejen, Etrek)

Türkmenistanda Amyderýadan başga Murgap, Tejen, Etrek, derýalary bar.

(Besides the Amuderya, Turkmenistan has the Murgap, Tejen, and Etrek rivers.)

1. Aşgabatda türkmenlerden başga haýsy milletler ýaşaja? (ors, özbek, ermeni, gazak we beýleki milletler)

(Besides Turkmens, there are Russians, Uzbeks, Armenians, Kazakhs, and other ethnicities in Ashgabat.)

2. Ahaldan başga haýsy welaýatlarda bolduň? (Balkanda we Lebapda)
3. Sen Așgabatdan başga nirelerde bolduň? (Maryda we Balkanabatda)

4. Tekeler Ahaldan başga nirede ýaşaya? (Türkmenistanyň köp ýerlerinde)

5. Ўомут dialektinden başga haýsy dialektleri bilýäň? (ärsary, teke, nohur we ş.m.)

6. Köpetdagdan başga haýsy daglary bilýäň? (Köýtendag, Balkandag)

Relative clauses with “-daky/-däki”

In English, relative clauses are short incomplete sentences that function as adjectives. That is, they can be attached to a noun as descriptors. For instance, in the sentence “I liked the actor (who was) in the film,” “in the film” is a relative clause. In Turkmen, simple relative clauses can be created with the suffix “-daky/-däki,” which roughly translate into “from/in/at.”

Men kino daky aktyory haladym. (I liked the actor in the film.)
Seň mekdebini däki çagalar gowy. (The children at your school are good.)
Eliň däkini aýyr! (Throw away what’s in your hand!)

14) Answer the questions, using “-daky/-däki” and the word given. (Berlen sözleri “-daky/-däki” goşulmasy bilen ulanyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Uçardaky adamlar menzilde düşdilermi? (otly) Ўok, otludaky.
(Did the people in the plane get off at the train station? No, the ones on the train.)

1. Daşoguzdaky daýymlar gezelenje geldilermi? (Mary)
(Did my uncle in Dashoguz come on a trip? No, the one from Mary.)

2. Teke bazardaky miweler gy mmapty? (Ors bazar)
(Are fruits in the Teke Bazaar expensive? No, the ones in the Russian Bazaar.)

3. Obadaky dostuň geldimi? (şäher)
(Did your friend in the village come? No, the one in the city.)
4. Sendäki kitap gyzyklymy? (dostum) _________________________________
   (Is the book you have interesting? No, the one my friend has.)

5. Uniwersitetdäki gyzlar owadanmy? (institut) __________________________
   (Are the girls at the university beautiful? No the ones at the institute.)

6. Siz Gyrgyzystan Parahatçylyk Korpusyndanmy? (Türkmenistan) __________
   (Are you from the Peace Corps in Kyrgyzstan? No, in Turkmenistan.)

**Locative case and time words**

When “-daky/-däki” is used with time words that do not take the locative case, the suffix changes to “-ky/-ki.” Recall that the following time words require the case: seasons, named months, numbered years, and exact hours of the day.

Geçen aýky lagere gitdim. (I went to last month’s camp.)
Indiki ýylky hasyl gowy bolar. (Next year’s harvest will be good.)

15) Add “-daky/-däki” or “-ky/-ki,” depending on whether the time word uses the locative case. (Berlen sözler üçin “-daky/-däki” ýa-da “-ky/-ki” goşulmalarynyň degişlisini ulanyň.)

**Ex:** düýnki_______________ ýygnak (the meeting yesterday)
Ruhnama aýyndaky_________ çykyş (the meeting in September)
1. ertir_______________ sapak (the lesson tomorrow)
2. 2002-nji ýyl______________ toý (the party in 2002)
3. şu aý_______________ okuw (school this month)
4. indiki ýyl_______________ duşuşyk (the date next year)
5. Täze ýyl_______________ Aýazbaba (New Year’s Father Frost)
6. geçen hepde_______________ maslahat (the council last week)
Time clauses

A third form of time statements, used with verbs, makes use of genitive suffixes and the locative case.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb Form</th>
<th>Genitive Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ýaşamak/göçmek</td>
<td>ýaşanynda/göçenimde</td>
<td>When I live/move</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>ýaşana/göçende</td>
<td>When you live/move</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ol</td>
<td>ýaşamynda/göçemizde</td>
<td>When they live/move</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biz</td>
<td>ýaşaňynda/göçeninizde</td>
<td>When we live/move</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz</td>
<td>ýaşaňyzda/göçeninizde</td>
<td>When you live/move</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Similar to clauses that use “-ka/-kä,” clauses with the above structure are tenseless; the tense of the statement is dependent on the second, independent clause of the sentence.

Men çaý içemde köke iýdim. (When I drank tea, I ate cookies.)
Men çaý içemde köke iýýän. (When I drink tea, I eat cookies.)

Unlike “-ka/-kä” statements, which usually describe a continuous length of time, statements using the above structure specify a particular instant. Suppose someone is traveling to Ashgabat. They might make the following two statements.

Men gelemde dostumy gördüm. (When I came, I saw my friend.)
Men gelýäkäm dostumy gördüm. (While I was coming, I saw my friend.)

In the first statement, the implied meaning is that the speaker saw their friend at the moment they arrived at the taxi stand in Ashgabat. The latter statement implies that they saw their friend sometime during the journey.

16) Answer the questions by using “-anda/-ende” with the given verb. (Berlen işlikleri “-anda/-ende” goşulmalary bilen ulanyp, soraglara jogap beriň.)

Ex: Sen haçaň direktor bilen gürlüşdiň? (mekdebe gelmek)
Mekdebe gelemde.
(When did you converse with the director? When I was at school.)

1. Ol haçaň iňlis diliňi öwrendi ? (Amerikada ýaşamak)

(When did he learn English? When he lived in America.)

2. Haçaň täze köýnek geýersi? (toya gitmek)

(When'll you wear the new dress? When I go to a party.)
3. Haçań salam aýdarys? (dostuňyzy görmek)

(When’ll we say hello? When you see your friend.)

4. Haçań hezil edip, suwa düşdük? (deňze gitmek)

(When did we have a good time swimming? When we went to the sea.)

5. Haçań gowy aýdym diňledi? (konserde barmak)

(When did he hear a good song? When he went to a concert.)

6. Kakam haçań size käýedi? (pul soramak)

(When did my father scold you? When we asked for money.)
After with verbs

To state that something happened after an action, the helper word “soň” is used along with genitive suffixes and the instrumental case.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Instrumental Case</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ýaşamak/göçmek</td>
<td>to live/to move</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>ýaşanyndan soň/göçenimden soň</td>
<td>After I live/move</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen</td>
<td>ýaşanyňdan soň/göçeniniňden soň</td>
<td>After you live/move</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ol</td>
<td>ýaşanyňndan soň/göçeninden soň</td>
<td>After he lives/moves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biz</td>
<td>ýaşanymyzdan soň/göçenimizden soň</td>
<td>After we live/move</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz</td>
<td>ýaşanyňyzdan soň/göçeniniňzden soň</td>
<td>After you live/move</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olar</td>
<td>ýaşanyňndan soň/göçeninden soň</td>
<td>After they live/move</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In conversation, like with time statements described above, the structure is usually shortened:

Men iýemden soň ýatjak.  
(After I eat, I will sleep.)

Often, it is shortened further by dropping the instrumental case completely and simply adding “soň” directly to the verb.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ýaşamak/göçmek</td>
<td>to live/to move</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>ýaşamsoň/göçemsoň</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen</td>
<td>ýaşanсоň/göçeňsoň</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ol</td>
<td>ýaşansoň/göçensoň</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biz</td>
<td>ýaşamyzsoň/göçemizsoň</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz</td>
<td>ýaşanızsoň/göçeňizsoň</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olar</td>
<td>ýaşansoň/göçensoň</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Men iýemsoň ýatdym.  
(After I ate, I slept.)

Again, the time clause is tenseless. Occasionally, the above structure can also be used much like “because,” providing a reason for another action.

Boýum uzyn bolanсоň şu köynegi almadym.  
(Because I am tall, I didn’t buy the dress.)

Turşy bolanсоň halamadyk.  
(Because it was sour, we didn’t like it.)
17) Complete the sentences, using the spoken form “-anso/-enso” to create “after” clauses. (Gepleşik şekilindäki “-anso/-enso” goşulmalary ulanyp, gönükmäni ýerine ýetiriň.)

Ex: Men iňlis dilini öwrenemsoň, Amerika gitjek.
(After I learn English, I’ll go to America.)

1. ____________________________, maňa jaň et.
(After you finish cooking, call me.)

2. ____________________________, dynjyñy al.
(After you come from the House of Health, take your rest.)

3. ____________________________, nahar bişireris.
(After we go to and come from the bazaar with Mahri, we’ll cook.)

4. ____________________________, gürrüñ berdiler.
(After they went to and returned from the meeting, they told us about it.)

5. ____________________________, saňa düşündirerin.
(After I finish watching the movie, I’ll explain it to you.)

6. ____________________________, kitap okasyn.
(After Rowshen plays outside and comes back, let him read a book.)

18) Rewrite the sentences, using “-anso/-enso” in place of “sebäbi.” (“Sebabi” sözüniň ýerine “-anso/-enso” ulanyp, sözlemleri başgaça ýazyň.)

Ex: Biz deňizde suwa düşmedik, sebäbi suw sowuk boldy.
Suw sowuk bolansoň biz deňizde suwa düşmedik.
(Because the water was cold, we didn’t swim in the sea.)

1. Şu gün işe gitmedim, sebäbi Dynçgüni.
(Because it’s Sunday, I didn’t go to work.)

2. Olar bilen tanışmadym, sebäbi utandym.
(Because I was shy, I didn’t get acquainted with them.)

(Because she came late, I didn’t meet with her.)

4. Biz olardan tapawutlanýas, sebäbi biz futbol oýnamagy halaýas.
(Because we like to play football, we are different from them.)
5. Sen oňa duşmarsyň, sebäbi ol başga şahere gitdi.

(Because he went to a different city, you will not meet him.)


(Because he deceives us a lot, we don’t like him.)

**Negative form, “-ka/-kä”**

The negative form of “-ka/-kä” is only used with verbs. The third person suffix “-ýa/-ýä” is replaced by “-man/-män.” The usual meaning of this structure is similar in meaning to English use of “before,” for stating that one event occurred before another one.

Men ýatmankam kino gördüm.  (Before I slept, I watched a movie.)

When using the negative “-ka/-kä” structure with adjectives, nouns, or locations, a verb such as “bolmak” must be used as well.

Men oň bilen dost bolmankam oň ejesini tanamokdym.  
Biz universitete girmänkäk tanyşdyk.  
(Before I became friends with him, I didn’t know his mother.)  
(Before we entered the university, we met.)

19) Answer the questions, saying the action was done before the given time instead of during it. (Soraglara “-manka/-mänkä” goşulmalary ulanyp, jogap beriň.)

**Ex:** Sen instituta girende teke dialektinde gepläp öwrendiňmi?

Ýok, girmänkäm.  
(When you entered the university, did you learn to speak the Teke dialect? No, before I entered.)

1. Göwher işe gelende ejesine jaň etdimi?

(When Gowher came to work, did her mother call? No, before she came.)

2. Siz bu matany Jygylyllyga gideňizde aldyňyzmy?

(When you went to Jygylyk, did you buy this material? No, before we went.)
3. Biz size haty Parahatçylyk Korpusyna baramyzda berelimi?

(When we go to Peace Corps, shall we give you this letter? No, before you go.)

4. Olar nahar iýende gepleşdilermi?

(When they ate, did they converse? No, before they ate.)

5. Men saňa puly kitaplary getiremde töläýinmi?

(When I bring the books, shall I pay you the money? No, before you bring (it).)

6. Sen käse döweňde eliňi kesdiňmi?

(When you broke the teacup, did you cut your hand? No, before I broke (it).)

**Before with verbs**

The structure used to describe a situation that happened prior to another action is similar to that used with “after,” with two changes. First, the “-an/-en” part of the suffix is replaced by “-maz/-mez,” and then “soň” is replaced by “öň.”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb phrase</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>yaşamazymdan öň/göçmezimden öň</td>
<td>Before I live/move</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen</td>
<td>yaşamazyňdan öň/göçmeziňden öň</td>
<td>Before you live/move</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ol</td>
<td>yaşamazyndan öň/göçmeziňden öň</td>
<td>Before he lives/moves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biz</td>
<td>yaşamazymyzdan öň/göçmeziňden öň</td>
<td>Before we live/move</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz</td>
<td>yaşamazyňyzdan öň/göçmeziňizden öň</td>
<td>Before you live/move</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olar</td>
<td>yaşamazynzdan öň/göçmeziňinden öň</td>
<td>Before they live/move</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In speech, the genetive suffix is often omitted; however, in these cases, the pronoun must be used, unless it can be derived from context.

Ýatmazdan öň çaý içýän. (Before (I) sleep, I drink tea.)

20) Paraphrase the sentences, using “öň” instead of “-ka/-kä.” (Nusgadaky ýaly, “-ka/-kä “goşulmasynyň deregeine “öň” sözüni ulanyp sözlemeleri başgaça aýdyň.)

Ex: Ütüklemänkäm ýuwýan. Men ütüklemezden öň ýuwýan. (Before I iron, I wash.)

1. Ýatmankak saz diňleýä$s$. (Before we sleep, we listen to music.)
2. Gitmänkaň çyrany öçür. (Before you go, turn off the light.)
3. Barmankalar jaň etdiler. (Before they went, they telephoned.)
4. Ýuwmannäň süpürmeli. (Before you wash, you should sweep.)
5. Süpürmänkäm ýuwjak. (Before I sweep, I will wash.)
6. Geýmänkä üstüleyä. (Before he puts (it) on, he irons.)

21) Reverse the sentences, using “öň” instead of “soň.” (“Soň” sözüne derek “öň” sözünü ulanyp, sözlemleri nusga boýunça dowam ediň.)

Ex: Nahar iýemsoňçaý içýän. Çaý içmezden öň nahar iýýän.

1. Nahar iýensoň dişiňi ýuwsun.
2. Geýineşiňi işleýäs.
4. Dynç alamyzsoň işleýäs.
5. Pikirleneşiňizsoň aýdyň.
6. Okaňsoň ýat.

Maral’s History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Näme etdi?</td>
<td>mekdepde okamak</td>
<td>Institutda okamak</td>
<td>durmuşa çykmak</td>
<td>mekdepde işleymek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nirede?</td>
<td>oba</td>
<td>Lebap</td>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>Asgabat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22) Use “-daky/-däki” to answer the questions. (Soraglara “-daky/-däki” goşulmalarynyn ulanyp, jogap beriň.)

Ex: Maral 1983-1993-ñji ýyllarda näme etdi?


2. Ол 2002-2003-нji ýyllarda näme etdi?

3. Ол 2004-2005-нji ýyllarda näme etdi?

23) Answer the questions, using the correct verb from the chart above with “-anda/-ende.” (Tablisadaky işliklerden dogry peýdalanyп we olara “-anda/-ende” goşulmasyны goşup, soraglara jogap berиň.)

Ex: Maral haçan Aşgabatda ýaşady?
    Ол durmuşa çykanda Aşgabatda ýaşady.

1. Ол haçan Lebapda ýaşady?

2. Ол haçan Amerikada ýaşady?

3. Ол haçan obada ýaşady?

4. Ол haçan Maryda ýaşady?

24) Answer the questions, using either “öň” or “soň” with the given verb as a reference point. (Ýaýyň içinde berlen işlikler bilen ýa “öň” ýa-da “soň” sözünü ulanyp, soraglara jogap berиň.)

Ex: Maral haçan institutda okady? (durmuşa çykmak)
    Maral durmuşa çykmañdan öň institutda okady.

1. Ол haçan durmuşa çykdy? (institutda okamak)

2. Ол haçan taslama bilen işledi? (durmuşa çykmak)

3. Ол haçan mekdepde işledi? (taslama bilen işlemek)

4. Ол haçan obada okady? (institutda okamak)

5. Ол haçan durmuşa çykdy? (mekdepde işlemek)
## Vocabulary (Täze sözler)

### İslikler
- **Verbs**
  - **aldamak** to deceive / to lie
  - **duşmak** to meet
  - **duşuşmak** to meet (with someone)
  - **gorkmak** to be afraid
  - **göçürmek** to copy
  - **gürlemek** to talk
  - **gürleşmek** to talk (with someone)
  - **hezil etmek** to have a good time
  - **maslahat etmek** to discuss
  - **synanyşmak** to try
  - **tapawutlanmak/tapawut etmek** to differ
  - **taýýarlamak** to prepare / to ready
  - **utanmak** to be embarrassed
  - **yat tutmak** to memorize
  - **yatlamak** to remember
  - **yyğnamak** to gather / to collect

### Sypatlar
- **Adjectives**
  - **nätanyş** unknown / strange
  - **tapawutly / üýtgeşik** different

### Atlar
- **Nouns**
  - **bag** garden
  - **derýa** river
  - **dialekt** dialect
  - **erteki** fairy tale
  - **goşulma** suffix
  - **millet** ethnicity
  - **ogry** thief
  - **talyp** university student
  - **taslama / proýekt** project
  - **tire-taýpa** tribe
  - **topar** group / team
  - **umumy ýaşáýyş jaý** dormitory

### Tireler
- **Tribes**
  - **alili** Alili
  - **ata** Ata
  - **çowdur** Chowdur
  - **ärsary** Ersari
  - **gerkez** Gerkez
  - **gökleň** Goklen
  - **nohur** Nohur
  - **salyr** Salyr

---

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
## Unit 13: Family History, Tribes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Saryk</th>
<th>Saryk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teke</td>
<td>Teke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yemreli</td>
<td>Yemreli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yomut</td>
<td>Yomut</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Miscellaneous

| kopden bäri | for a long time |

### Phrases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Men America doguldym.</th>
<th>I was born in America.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Siziň tiräňiz nāme?</td>
<td>What tribe are you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milletiňiz nāme?</td>
<td>What is your ethnicity?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amerikada nāme iş edýädiň?</td>
<td>What kind of work did you do in America?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kakaň nāme işleýä?</td>
<td>What does your father do?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amerika haçan göçüp geldiňiz?</td>
<td>When did you move to America?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Näçe wagt bäri Amerikada ýaşaýaňyz?</td>
<td>How long have you lived in America?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Balkan Welayat Language Guide

- Balkan is mainly comprised of the Ýomut Turkmen Tribe.
- The two major cities—Turkmenbashy and Balkanabat—have large Russian populations and therefore a knowledge of basic Russian will be helpful.
- Every city (except Gumdag) has both an old name and a new name and people use them interchangeably, especially when taking long distance taxi rides.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Name</th>
<th>Old Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Serdar</td>
<td>Gyzylarbat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bereket</td>
<td>Gazanjyk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magtymguly</td>
<td>Garrygala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazar</td>
<td>Cheleken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balkanabat</td>
<td>Nebitdag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkmenbashy</td>
<td>Krasnavodsk</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- When speaking Turkmen in Balkan people have a noticeable lisp (Example: yssy-hot in Ahal it would be pronounced “i-sea” but in Balkan its pronounced“ ith-sea”)

Balkan/Ýomut Vocabulary

*Alaga* – (Teke: Alayda)
*Aş* – Palow
*Bah-uh* – expression of pleasant surprise (slang term)
*Beh* – wow; used to express your surprise at something good
*Bitter* – very; used in place of öran
*Bolyada* – it’s ok (Teke: bolyarla)
*Boydaşym* – a friend, only girl to girl friends (Teke: jora)
*Borük* – Traditional skull çap (Teke: tahya)
*Çargat* – (Teke: yagylyk)
*Çykaga* – Request for someone to come outside
*Dâde* – Dad (Teke: kaka)
*Ejeke* – older sister (Teke: ayal dogan)
*Heýt* – to get someone’s attention if you don’t know their name (example: heýt gyz!)
*Ho* – used as a response when someone calls your name from across the room
*Hoş* – goodbye; used as an informal goodbye
*Hayat* – yard (Teke: howly)
*Malako* – sweetened çondençed milk (Teke: süyt bal)
*Näne* – Mom (Teke: eje)
*Nesip Bolsa* – God willing; used more often than Inşala
*Pyatka* – (Teke: Basanaşka)
*Sadaka* – gathering (can be for multiple purposes); same as hudaýýoly
*Suw borek* – (Teke: Borek)
*Syrt* – ancestors (Teke: aşak)
*Taba borek* – Turkmen pizza (Teke: gatap)
*Togalak* – (Teke: Sous tefiel)
*Ulakan* – big (Teke: uly)
*Uyod* – iodine (Teke: yod)
*Yaman* – very or bad; used to emphasize something
Yoymak – to spend money (Teke: soymak)
Yssy – hot; only used for the weather
Yoñe – but; also used to answer why (translates as just because)
Yoortmak – to run (Teke: Ylgamak)

**Russian**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In Russian</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
<th>In English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Здравствуйте.</td>
<td>‘zdrastvuyte</td>
<td>Hello.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Привет!</td>
<td>pri’vet</td>
<td>Hi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>До свидания.</td>
<td>do svi’danya</td>
<td>Good bye.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Пока.</td>
<td>pa’ka</td>
<td>See you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Меня зовут....</td>
<td>me’nya za’vut</td>
<td>My name is...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Как тебя зовут?</td>
<td>kak vas za’vut</td>
<td>What’s your name?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Как дела?</td>
<td>kak dila</td>
<td>How are you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Хорошо!</td>
<td>hara’sho</td>
<td>Good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Спасибо</td>
<td>spa’siba</td>
<td>Thank you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Я из Америки.</td>
<td>ya iz a’meriki</td>
<td>I’m from America.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Извините.</td>
<td>izvinite</td>
<td>Excuse me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Да.</td>
<td>da</td>
<td>Yes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Нет.</td>
<td>net</td>
<td>No.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Корпус Мира</td>
<td>‘korpus ‘mira</td>
<td>Peace Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Мне надо....</td>
<td>mne ‘nada</td>
<td>I need...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Я наелся(ла)</td>
<td>Ya naelsa(as)</td>
<td>I am full (food)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Повтори</td>
<td>pavtori</td>
<td>Repeat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Говори медленно</td>
<td>govori medlenno</td>
<td>Speak slowly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Я понимаю.</td>
<td>ya ponimayu</td>
<td>I understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Мне нравится</td>
<td>mne nravitsa</td>
<td>I like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Мне не нравится</td>
<td>mne ne nravitsa</td>
<td>I do not like.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Кто?</td>
<td>kto</td>
<td>Who?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Где?</td>
<td>gde</td>
<td>Where?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Когда?</td>
<td>kagda</td>
<td>When?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Я не понимаю.</td>
<td>ya ni panimayu</td>
<td>I do not understand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Пожалуйста</td>
<td>padzhalusta</td>
<td>Please.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Guide to Charjouski: The Language of Türkmenabat

Hello PCVs! Most people living in Turkmenabat understand Tekke Turkmen but admittedly do not speak it, making it easy for people to understand you but hard for you to understand them. This is because Charjouski is a mix of Turkmen, Uzbek and Russian. During my service I wrote a vocabulary list to help me better understand Charjouski. This guide is an expansion of that list with a few additions from an earlier, undated and unsigned document by previous Charjou volunteers. In this guide you will find explanations of grammar, vocabulary lists, and exercises for practicing Charjouski. Russian words are written in the English alphabet the way they sound; consult a Russian dictionary for correct spellings.

Thanks to T-16 Lebap volunteers Cassie Song, Elliott Hoey, and Liz Hamilton for input on regional words and my Turkmen tutor for help with editing. Please add to this in the future; an electronic copy of these language guides along with Colloquial Turkmen will be with the Language and Culture Coordinator at the Peace Corps office in Ashgabat. Good luck!

Robin Wilson, T-16, Charjou
November 2009

GRAMMAR

Pronunciation and Usage

- Drop the lisp. People here pronounce the letter s like we do in English.
- The vowels ä and ü sometimes sound like the English ee as in bee, for example baş mün (5,000) sounds like beş meñ.
- Often the g sound in Tekke Turkmen sounds like a k sound in Charjouski.
- Vowel harmony is looser; you may hear a mix of the -lar/ ler endings designating plural nouns.
- One of the easiest things to learn is that däl, meaning not, is emez in Charjou. So to say “not bad” one would say “ýaman emez.” Another common example: gerek däl → gerek emez, or in an even shorter form, geremez.
- The -siz ending, or the you formal/ plural ending, is used among adult friends. The -sen ending is only used when talking with children.

Verbs

Present/ Future Tense: Charjouski employs Uzbek verb endings to express the present and future tenses. Below are the conjugations of gitmek and barmak with the stressed syllable in bold. Note: These are used in speech and not in writing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>gidâmen</td>
<td>gidimmen</td>
<td>baraman</td>
<td>baramman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen</td>
<td>gidesen</td>
<td>gitmesen</td>
<td>barasan</td>
<td>barmasan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ol</td>
<td>gidâdi</td>
<td>gitmedi</td>
<td>barady</td>
<td>barmady</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biz</td>
<td>gidânmiz</td>
<td>gidnemiz</td>
<td>barammyz</td>
<td>barmamyz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siz</td>
<td>gidâsz</td>
<td>gitmesiz</td>
<td>barasyz</td>
<td>barmasyz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olar</td>
<td>gidâdiler</td>
<td>gitmediler</td>
<td>baradylar</td>
<td>barmadylar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Present tense negative: The conjugations on page 1 are generally used for present tense negative. When Turkmen forms are used they take the addition of –ma/me to the positive Turkmen present tense. For example, in Ahal one would say “bilemok.” In Charjou one would say, “bilemmen” if using the Uzbek ending, or “bilmeýän” if using a Turkmen ending. People also say “bilem ýok,” which resembles Tekke Turkmen.

Continuous action: In Lebap it is common to use –yp/ip + otur/ýör to express continuous action. See the Turkmen Language Grammar Guide page 48 for details. Another variant of this is -yp/ip + oturyp + -man (-man is the personal pronoun ending). For example, “I am coming now” would be “Men gidip oturyp man.” The personal pronoun endings follow the verb endings on page 1: -men, -sen, -di, -miz, -siz, -diler or -man, -san, -dy, -myz, -syz, -dylar

Common verbs: There are some verbs specific to this region, for example:

- to do: oñarmak as opposed to etmek
- to tire: harmak as opposed to ýadamak
- to look for: agtarmak as opposed to gözlemek
- to like: ýagşy görmek as opposed to halamak
- to collect: termek as opposed to ýygnamak
- to eat: ýemek as opposed to iýmek
- to hurry: gyssanmak as opposed to howlukmak

Exercises: Translate from English to Charjouski. The answer key is on page 9.

1. I will go.
2. Did you tell them?
3. He doesn’t understand. (Write it three ways.)
4. We are cooking. (Write it two ways.)
5. I am tired.
**VOCABULARY**  
R- Russian, U- Uzbek

*Greeting/Parting*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Ahal Türkmen</th>
<th>Charjouski</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hello</td>
<td>Salam</td>
<td>Esalam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Privet (R)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How are you?</td>
<td>Sen nähili?</td>
<td>Ўагдаýларыңyz нăхили?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kandaýsyz?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Konduksyz?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kak dela? (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are you well?</td>
<td>Gowumy?</td>
<td>Ўагсымысyz?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gowumysyz?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Zormyz?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ышăп ýörsүнizzми?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Saglyklar ыăшымы?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sag-amанчылыкmy?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dайованmy? (in Halaç)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m good</td>
<td>Gowy</td>
<td>Ўагсyz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Normalno (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not bad</td>
<td>Erbet däl</td>
<td>Үaman emez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bolădı (U)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thanks be to God</td>
<td>Şükür/ Hudaýa şükür</td>
<td>Şükür/ Hudaýa şükür</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ok, goodbye</td>
<td>Bolýar, sag boluň</td>
<td>Hoş onda, sag bol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Үагсyz, sag bol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ӯнда</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ӈыр</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Maylay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ladna, davaý (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Paka (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank you</td>
<td>Sag bol</td>
<td>Sag bol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Răhmet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Spaseeba (R)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 6: Translate the dialogue from Charjouski to English.

A: Esalam.
B: Esalam.
A: Ўагсымысyz?
B: Şükür, ыагсyz. Ӯзүңиз кандай?
A: Şükür. Арман işler билен.*
B: Bar boluň.*

*An approximate translation: “Keep up your work; don’t tire” and “You too.”
### Food

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Ahal Türkmen</th>
<th>Charjouski</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>onion</td>
<td>sogan</td>
<td>piaz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cucumber</td>
<td>hyýar</td>
<td>ogrutsee (R)/ badrin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carrot</td>
<td>käşir</td>
<td>sevzée</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eggplant</td>
<td>badamjan</td>
<td>baklajan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>garlic</td>
<td>sarymsak</td>
<td>chesnok (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>watermelon</td>
<td>garpyz</td>
<td>tarvuz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>melon</td>
<td>gawun</td>
<td>kowun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apricot</td>
<td>erik</td>
<td>zerdali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cherry</td>
<td>ülke</td>
<td>višniýa (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pomegranate</td>
<td>nar</td>
<td>enar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pear</td>
<td>armyt</td>
<td>grusha (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beans</td>
<td>noýba</td>
<td>lola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>egg</td>
<td>ýumurtga</td>
<td>tohum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meat</td>
<td>et</td>
<td>guş</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yogurt</td>
<td>gaýmak</td>
<td>smetana (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bread</td>
<td>çörek</td>
<td>nan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rice</td>
<td>tüwi</td>
<td>bürünç</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flour</td>
<td>un</td>
<td>mooka (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cookie</td>
<td>köke</td>
<td>pechenee (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>candy</td>
<td>sýýgi</td>
<td>kant/ konfet (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jam</td>
<td>toşap</td>
<td>vareniiya (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soda water</td>
<td>gazly suw</td>
<td>napitok (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vinegar</td>
<td>sirke</td>
<td>ooksoos (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gutap</td>
<td>gutap</td>
<td>çuberek/ bichek/ pirażge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Exercises: Translate from English to Charjouski.

7. Do you like pears?
8. I’ll buy cookies.
9. Are there onions?
10. He doesn’t like rice.
11. We didn’t eat candy.
Family

This is a basic list of family terms. There are more words for extended family that are not listed here. Some words for family vary within the welaýat. For example, south of Charjou ‘appa’ and ‘eke’ are switched: ‘appa’ is used for older brother and ‘eke’ for older sister.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Ahal Türkmen</th>
<th>Charjouski</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>child(ren)</td>
<td>çaga(lar)</td>
<td>beçe(ler)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mother</td>
<td>eje</td>
<td>ene/ nene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>father</td>
<td>kaka</td>
<td>ata/ dada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>husband</td>
<td>adam</td>
<td>äri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wife</td>
<td>aýal</td>
<td>aýal/ hatun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grandmother, maternal</td>
<td>mama</td>
<td>momam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grandfather, maternal</td>
<td>baba</td>
<td>buban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grandmother, paternal</td>
<td>ene</td>
<td>momam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grandfather, paternal</td>
<td>ata</td>
<td>buban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sister, older</td>
<td>gyz dogan</td>
<td>appa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sister, younger</td>
<td>gyz jigí</td>
<td>gyz ooke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sister in law</td>
<td>gelneje</td>
<td>yeğge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brother, older</td>
<td>oglan dogan</td>
<td>eke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brother, younger</td>
<td>oglan jigí</td>
<td>ogul ooke</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercises: Translate from English to Charjouski.

12. Do you have a husband?

13. Do you have any children?

14. I have a mother and father.

15. Maral (older sister) is not here.
Other Nouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Ahal Türkmen</th>
<th>Charjouski</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In the home</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>room</td>
<td>otag</td>
<td>komnata (R)/ jaý</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stairs</td>
<td>basgançak</td>
<td>zeene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>door</td>
<td>gapy</td>
<td>işik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>window</td>
<td>apişge</td>
<td>aýna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light</td>
<td>çyra</td>
<td>svet (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bookcase</td>
<td>tekje</td>
<td>polka (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>floor pillow</td>
<td>düşek</td>
<td>körpeçe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broom</td>
<td>sübse</td>
<td>jolap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bucket</td>
<td>bedre</td>
<td>setil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frying pan</td>
<td>saç</td>
<td>skovorodka (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dishes</td>
<td>gap-çanaklar</td>
<td>pas-oo-da (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teacup</td>
<td>käse</td>
<td>piala (U)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spoon</td>
<td>çemçe</td>
<td>kaşik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lunch</td>
<td>günortanlyk</td>
<td>ahbet (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pants</td>
<td>balak</td>
<td>çalvar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kerchief</td>
<td>ýalyk</td>
<td>romal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gift</td>
<td>sowgat</td>
<td>padarka (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cell phone</td>
<td>el telefon</td>
<td>soda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nature</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fly</td>
<td>siňek</td>
<td>çybyn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mosquito</td>
<td>çybyn</td>
<td>peše</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dog</td>
<td>it</td>
<td>güjük</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leaf</td>
<td>ýaprak</td>
<td>berek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hospital</td>
<td>hassahana</td>
<td>bolnitsa (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doctor</td>
<td>lukman</td>
<td>doktor/ vrach (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nurse</td>
<td>şepagat uýasy</td>
<td>medsestra (R)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercises: Translate from English to Charjouski.

16. Close the door.

17. Give me a teacup.

18. The guests arrived, please put out the floor pillows.

19. They washed the dishes.

20. A mosquito bit me!
**Adjectives**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Ahal Türkmen</th>
<th>Charjouski</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>big</td>
<td>uly</td>
<td>kette/ ullakan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small</td>
<td>kiçi</td>
<td>kiçikini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>gowy</td>
<td>ýagysy/ oňat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fine</td>
<td>bolýar (bor)</td>
<td>hoş/ bolådi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>erbet</td>
<td>ýaman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fresh</td>
<td>täze</td>
<td>svezhe (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cool (fashionable)</td>
<td>daş</td>
<td>zor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>very</td>
<td>örân</td>
<td>ýaman/ zor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>underneath</td>
<td>aşagynda</td>
<td>tikiinde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clean</td>
<td>arassa</td>
<td>cheeste (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>messy</td>
<td>hapysa</td>
<td>bardak (R)/ supluk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td>owadan</td>
<td>krasee-vee (R)/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>huşroy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Words and Phrases**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Ahal Türkmen</th>
<th>Charjouski</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Here (it is)</td>
<td>İne</td>
<td>Mana/ Vot (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Really?</td>
<td>Şeýlemi?</td>
<td>Dogryn/j? Şonda iýme?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>still</td>
<td>entek</td>
<td>háli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>what kind of…?</td>
<td>nähili</td>
<td>kondaka/ şonaka (this/ that kind of…)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how much?</td>
<td>naçeden</td>
<td>kançadan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>look (as in ‘look, he took my pen’)</td>
<td>seret</td>
<td>kara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congratulations (at a toý)</td>
<td>Güllaýan</td>
<td>Mubarek boluñ/ Pazdrav-lie-youse (R)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sound of surprise</td>
<td>wee</td>
<td>eeebe, bye-bye, bye-bol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slang</td>
<td>däli</td>
<td>jili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crazy</td>
<td>söýgüli</td>
<td>kädi*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boy/girlfriend</td>
<td>künti</td>
<td>jelep</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* This also means lover on the side if you are married.

Other slang: People in other parts of Turkmenistan call people in Charjou tat. This word refers to people who are not 100% Turkmen, specifically those that are part Uzbek. In return, people here call those living in Ahal çokai. This refers to part of a shoe. Neither of these words is used in polite conversation.

Exercises: Translate from English to Charjouski.

21. Today it is very cold.
22. The room is messy.
23. He still hasn’t come.
24. How much are these big pants?
25. Did they buy a car like that one?
Most volunteers in Charjou choose to study either Turkmen or Russian since it is difficult to learn both well in two years. The language you choose will depend on your site, but it is worth knowing some of both so that you can understand Charjouski more fully. When people speak they weave freely between Turkmen and Russian with mixed sentences and vocabulary. If you go the Turkmen route, it is useful to learn the Cyrillic alphabet and Russian food names and numbers for shopping and dining. Other words commonly used in conversation are listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Türkmen</th>
<th>Russian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>hawa</td>
<td>da</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>ýok</td>
<td>nyet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not</td>
<td>däl</td>
<td>nye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>only</td>
<td>diňe</td>
<td>toltkə</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of course</td>
<td>elbet de</td>
<td>kanechna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exactly</td>
<td>hut</td>
<td>tochna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>already</td>
<td>eýýam</td>
<td>oozhe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>why?</td>
<td>nýmë üçin</td>
<td>pacheemoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>because</td>
<td>sebiën</td>
<td>pato-moo-shhto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don’t know</td>
<td>men bilmok</td>
<td>ne zna-you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that’s too bad</td>
<td>gynandym</td>
<td>zhalka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good job</td>
<td>berekella</td>
<td>mallaets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thank you</td>
<td>ság bol</td>
<td>spaseeba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>it was nothing</td>
<td>ság bol</td>
<td>ne za shto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>let’s…</td>
<td>geliň/ ýör</td>
<td>davai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to make a long story short</td>
<td>gysgaça</td>
<td>karochə</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkmen language</td>
<td>Türkmençe</td>
<td>Turkmenski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russian language</td>
<td>Rusça/ Orsça</td>
<td>Roosski</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercises: Translate from Charjouski to English.

26. At the bazaar:

A: Pomidor kançadan?
B: Beeş meeň den.
A: Kymmat emezmi?
B: Yok, kymmat däl. Alasyzmy?
A: 4,000 bolsa alaman.
B: Maylay. Alyň.
A: Rähmet.
B: Yemek nesip etsin.

27. Your language ability:

A: Orşça bilýänizmi?
B: Yok, tolka turkmenski.
A: Pacheemo?
B: Pato-moo-shhto men orşçany okamadym.
A: Cheeste turkmenski gepleyäniz.
B: Spaseeba.
Answer Key

1. Men baraman. / Men gidemen.
3. Ol dúşünmedï. / Ol dúşünmeýä. / Ol dúşünen ýok.
5. Men hardym.
   B: Hello. / Hello.
   A: Are you well?
   B: Thanks be to God, I’m well. How are you?
   A: Thanks be to God (I’m good). Keep up your work.
   B: You too.
7. Siz gruşa ýagsy göresizmi?
8. Pechenee alaman.
9. Piaz barmy?
10. Ol burünç ýagsy görmekdi.
12. Arňiz barmy?
13. Beçleriňiz barmy?
16. Işıgi ýap.
17. Piala maňa ber.
20. Peše meni çokdy!
22. Komnata supluk.
23. Ol häli gelmedi.
24. Bu kette çalvar kançadan?
25. Olar şonaka maşyn aldylarmy?
26. A: How much are tomatoes?
   B: 5,000 and up.
   A: Isn’t that expensive?
   B: No, it’s not expensive. Will you take them?
   A: If they are 4,000 I will take them.
   B: Ok, here.
   A: Thank you.
   B: May your eating last. (Enjoy!)
Dashoguz Welaýat Language Guide

In training, we learn the Teke Turkmen language. If you speak that language around Turkmenistan, you will be widely understood. But Turkmenistan, especially the Dashoguz Region, is a mix of ethnicities, resulting in an interesting and at times confusing blend of languages. In Dashoguz, many towns are populated primarily by Uzbek people. The Uzbek language is similar to Turkmen, with a few key changes to grammar, vocabulary, and daily expressions. Even if you do not live in an Uzbek town or village, knowing the basics of Uzbek will help you to understand and be understood when you visit Uzbek populated areas as well as Dashoguz City. Below you will find the basics of Uzbek grammer, Doshoguz beginning vocabulary, and helpful expressions.

Grammar

Present Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Negative</th>
<th>Questions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Män –ämän</td>
<td>Biz –ämiz</td>
<td>Men –imän</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sän –äsän</td>
<td>Siz –äsiz</td>
<td>Sen –misän</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ol –ädi</td>
<td>Olar –ädilär</td>
<td>Olar –midilär</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples:
Män barämän – I go.
Sen barmisän – You don’t go.
Ol barädimi? – Does he go?

Past Tense
The same as in Turkmen

Future Tense
The same as in Turkmen

Present Continuous Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Män –ip (oturp)man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sän –ip (oturp)san</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ol – ip (otur)adi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples:
Män ic*ip oturpmän – I am drinking.
Sän ic*ip oturpmsän – You are not drinking.
Ol ic*ip oturädimi? – Is he drinking?

Questions
Add “mi?” to the end of the positive/negative statements.

Useful Vocabulary
Apa – Mom
Åkä – Dad
Aga – Older brother
Äpikä – Older sister
Hala – Aunt (mom’s sister)
Ämmä – Aunt (dad’s sister)
Day’i – Uncle
Bala – Boy or child
Hos’ – Goodbye
Nic’ik? – How?
Noa? – What?
Y’aks’y, zor – Good
zakona – Excellent
y’aman – Bad
ämäs – Not
läkin – But
dym – Very

Expressions
Ibi! – An exclamation of surprise
Ho…– An exclamation denoting disbelief
Koy’sana – Really?
Koy sesiñi – Shut up / be quiet
Tobätdim – An oath that something bad does not happen to you
Huday’a s’ükür – Thanks to God
Huday’ halasa – God willing
kara – Look!
y’oke! – No!
Mary Welaýat Language Guide

The language spoken in Mary is has a high population of Tekke Turkmen so the Turkmen is very close to the Ahal Tekke Turkmen taught during training. Also, in larger cities such as Yolotan and Mary there are large Russian populations and Turkmen who only speak Russian, so knowledge of Russian will be helpful. (See Balkan Region for Russian basics.)

Greetings:
Oňatmy?- The same as gowymy? Are you good. Reply with oňat.
Ýagday? – An informal how are you? Similar to a What’s up? In English. Reply with gowy, oňat, or bas kilisy bugdoy! (I’m 5 kilos of wheat well!)
Gowydra? (Sp?)- Also, an informal how are you? Similar to How’s it going? In English. Reply with gowy.

Vocabulary:
Burunç – rice
Börek – tahyä
Gaty – very
Güjük – dog
Işık – door
Mal – livestalk you will hear this word a lot if you live in the village
Nan – bread
Oýunjek – to have a wedding. The use of toy is also common.
### Tanyşlykda

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Men türkmençe gepläp bilemok.</th>
<th>I can’t speak Turkmen.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men türkmençe azajyk bilýän.</td>
<td>I know a little Turkmen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“english word” türkmençe nâmê?</td>
<td>What is _____ in Turkmen?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maňa _____ gerek.</td>
<td>I need _____. Hot water, food, water, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Iýmit

| Sag boluň! Men doýdum. Men iýip geldim. | Thank you! I am full. I just ate. (I am fine.) |
| Bereket bersin, men iýjek däl. | Thanks, I don’t want to eat. |
| Men et iýemok. | I don’t eat meat. |
| Men ýagly nahar iýemok. | I don’t eat oily food. |
| Men arak içemok. | I don’t drink vodka. |
| Süýt bışenmi? | Is this milk boiled? |
| Men diñe gaýnan suw içýän. | I only drink boiled water. |
| Men süýt önümlerini iýemok/ içemok. | I don’t eat/ drink daily products. |
| Men _____ halamok. | I don’t like _____. |

### Maşgalada

| Sag boluň, men özüm. | Thank you, I’ll do it. |
| Açarym ýitdi. | I lost my key. |
| Oýe girip bilemok. | I can not enter the house. |
| Oýden çykyp bilemok. | I can not exit the house. |
| Gapyny açyp bilemok, açyp beräýin. | I can not open the door. Please open it for me. |
| Men ýadow. | I am tired. |
| Meň yeke özüm galasym gelýär. | I want to be alone. |

### Öýde

| Suw gaty sowuk/ gyzgyn. | The water is very cold/ hot. |
| Suwy nähili ýylatmaly/ gyzdyrmaly? | How can I warm it up? Boil it? |
| Forsunkany nähili ýakmaly? | How can I light the water heater? |
| Kiri nirede ýuwmaly? | Where should I wash my laundry? |
| _____ yakyp beräýin! | Please light it! |
| _____ öçürip beräýin! | Please turn it off! |
| Size kömek gerekmi? | Do you need help? |
| Tualet nirede? | Where is the toilet? |
| Men şu ýerde jañ etsem bolarmy? | May I make a phone call here? |
| ___(Iý)___ sem bolarmy? | Is it ok if I ___(verb)___? |

### Köçede

| Maňa azar bermäň. | Don’t bother me. |
| Akylly bol! | Behave yourself! (Be smart) |
| Daš zyňma. | Don’t throw stones. |
| Direktora (ejeňe) aýdaryn. | I will tell your school director (your mother). |
| Men _____ ýaşaýan. | I live in _____. |
| Men azaşdym. | I have gotten lost. |
| Olaryň iti dișleýärmi/ ÿarýarmy? | Does their dog bite/ cause wounds? |
| Meni itden geçiräýin. | Please help me pass by the dog. |
| Men gorkýan, meni ugradyň. | I’m afraid, please see me off. |
| Bagyşlaň, Sizden soramak bolarmy? | Excuse me, may I ask you a question? |
| Men pasportymy ýitirdim. | I lost my passport. |
| Meniň wagtym ýok. | I don’t have time. |
| Men gittemeli. | I must go. |
| Meniň başga isim bar. | I have other things to do. |

| **Transport** | **Transportation** |
| Bagyşlaň, men düşjek. | Excuse me, I want to get down. |
| Men şu taýde düşjek. | I want to get out here. |
| Maşyny saklaň, men ýaramok. | Stop the car/ vehicle, I am sick. |
| Serhet gullugy, pasportyňyz beriň! | Border services, show me your passport. |
| Takşi boşmy? | Is the taxi vacant? |
| Meň gürleşesim gelenok. | I don’t want to talk. |
| Geleşmek ışlämok. | I don’t want to speak. |

| **Polisiýada** | **At the Police Station** |
| Ine meniň pasportym. | Here is my passport. |
| Siz haýsy etrabyň polisiýasy? | Which etrap police do you belong? |
| Düş nyşanyňyzyn nomerini aýdyň? | Tell me your badge number. |
| Maňa şahadatnamaňyzyn/ dokumentiňizi görkeziň. | Show me your document/ ID. |
| Men Parahatçylyk Korpusynyň meýletiçisi. | I am a Peace Corps Volunteer. |
| Men düşünemok, Siz Parahatçylyk Korpusyna hökman jaň etmeli. | I do not understand. You must call Peace Corps. |
| Telefon nomeri: #35-59-14, 35-04-50 | Here is the telephone number: |
| Parahatçylyk Korpusynyň adresi: Mäti Köşäýew köçesi, 31-nji “A” jaýy | The address of PC is: |
| Men Parahatçylyk Korpusyna jaň etsem bolýarmy? | May I call Peace Corps? |

| **Saglyk** | **Health** |
| Men ýaramok. | I am ill. |
| Meň kelläm agyrýar. | I have a headache. |
| Maňa Parahatçylyk Korpusynyň lukmany seretmeli. | I must see the PC doctor. |
| Men diňe öz dermanalrym içmeli. | I must only take our drugs. |
| Men ýaramok, Parahatçylyk Korpusyna jaň edip beräýin. | I feel ill. Please call PC. |
Answer Keys
Unit 1

1.1 1. bazaar 2. director 3. computer 4. telephone 5. concert 6. cassette


1.5 1. Ol okuwçy. 2. Ol mugallym. 3. Olar türkmen. 4. Biş meýletinçi.


1.11 meň - deperdim sen - işini oň - masyny bizini - kitaplayranmysiz - ruçkaňyz olana - öyi


5. Baýramyň kakasy 6. Sährän kitaplary
2. Durmu şen näçe ýa
Nähili? Gül ýaly.
1.22
1. Sen näçe ýasyňda?
2. Ol näçe ýasyňda?
3. Biz näçe ýasyňmyzda?
4. Siz näçe ýasyňmyzda?
5. Olar näçe ýasyňda?
1.24
1. Ýok, men Gökdepeden däl. Men Amerikadan.
2. Ýok, ol Amerikadan däl. Ol Marydan.
3. Ýok, ol Marydan däl. Ol Angliýadan.
4. Ýok, biz Angliýadan däl. Biz Hityýadan.
5. Ýok, olar Kaliforniýadan däl. Olar Änewden.
1.25
A – Salam!
B – Salam!
A – Nähili?
B – Örän gowy! Seň adyň name?
A – Meň adyň Gülşat. Seň adyň nàmy?
B – Meň adyň Tom. 
A – Sen nireden?
B – Men Amerikadan.
A – Sen näçe ýasyňda?
B – Men 25 ýasyňmyzda.
A – Sen öýlenemmi?
B – Yok, öýlenen mi?
A – Yox, okuwçu.
B – Yox, men muqulcy. 
A – Yok, sen nireden?
B – Bolşa! Sağ bol!
1.26
Sen nireden? Men Türkmenistandand.
Adyň nàmy? Meň adyň Aman. 
Nähili? Gül ýaly.
1.27
1. Ol nireden?
2. Nähili?
3. Siz durmuşa çykmyň?
4. Sen luqmanmyň?

Unit 2
2.1
1. Siz nireden?
2. Siz muqulcyňmyň?
3. Sizňiň adyň nàmyý?
4. Siz näçe ýasyňyňynda?
2.2
1. Seň wargyň ýok.
2. Öň wargy ýok.
4. Sizňiň wargyňyň ýok.
5. Olaň wargyň ýok.
2.3
1. Meň üç jìgijim bar.
2. Meň bir diýaýan bar. Öň ady Gölşirin.
3. Öň bir ogly we iki gyzy bar.
5. Olaň bir gyz dogany bar. Öň ady Maýça.
7. Meň bir agan bar. Öň ady Öwez. 
8. Öwezňiň aýaý bar ýone oň çagasý ýok.
2.4
1. Yök, oň diýasýy ýok.
2. Yök, meň oglümi ýok.
3. Yök, oň gyz dogany ýok.
4. Yök, olaň ene-atasy ýok.
5. Yök, bizňiň jìgijimiz ýok.
2.5
1. Hawa, oň ýedi çagasý bar.
2. Hawa, bizňi üç diýaýmyz bar.
3. Hawa, olaň diýt gyzy bar.
4. Hawa, hassahanňiň ýyrmis üç luqmany bar.
5. Hawa, mekdebiňiň kyrk dokuş muqallymy bar.
2.6
1. Sizňiň kakaňyň bar.
2. Meň ejem bar.
3. Öň olaň dogany bar.
5. Olaň gyz jìgisí bar.
6. Öň iki dosty bar.
7. Öň ejesiy ýok.
8. Olaň dostlary ýok.
10. Meň olaň doganým ýok.
2.7
1. Meň olaň doganýmnyň kakasy
2. Olaň dostunýň kakasy
3. Seň eje gyz jìgisí
4. Öň dostunýň olaň jìgisí
5. Sizňiň dostuluňyň gyzy
6. Öň eje jìgisí dosty
7. Meň ejerňiň kakasynyň olaň dogany
8. Meň olaň doganýmnyň dostunýň kakasy
2.8
1. I am 42 years old.
2. I have a wife. Her name is Bahar.
3. We have one son and one daughter.
4. Their names are Shamyrat and Gülşat.
5. Shamyrat is 20 years old. He is married.
6. Gülşat is 15 years old. She is single.
7. Shamyrat does’t have children. He is a teacher.
8. Gülşat is a student.
9. We are from Ashgabat.
2.12
1. gapjyň
2. dostuň
3. öýliň
4. erkeğiň
5. stoluň
6. obaň
2.13
1. açmak
2. diňlemek
3. geplemek
4. ýapmak
5. ýuwünmek
6. gaýtalamak
7. bermek
8. gelmek
9. işlemek
10. atamynak
11. dýnc almak
2.14
1. Tür!
2. Dûňle!
3. Yûsûn!
4. Ber!
5. Gel!
6. Ile!
7. Gaýtala!
2.22
1. Sen yazhän.
2. Ol qaytalayän.
4. Siz döneränän.
5. Olar icyalär.
6. Çağalar oturulanlar.
7. Jeren palow içän.
8. Myrat cal içän.

2.23
1. You write.
2. We eat.
3. He sleeps.
4. They eat.
5. You take.
6. I give.

2.24
1. Yazhän.
2. Kömekleşhän.
3. Oturğalyyz.
4. Qaytalayasn.
5. Palow içän.
6. Çağ içäler.
3.2
1. Ўқ, телевизор газ йўқда дал, ол муҳиъан йўқда.
2. Ўқ, диван ўйтлўн йўқда дал, ол муҳиъан йўқда.
3. Хава, стол наър йўтлўн йўқда.
4. Ўқ, холодник ўйтлўн йўқда дал, ол газ йўқда.
5. Ўқ, кровер бандўяда дал, ол ўйтлўн йўқда.
6. Хава, аяна бандўяда.
7. Ўқ, маъйн ҳажанатанда дал, ол ғаражда.

3.3
1. 3.2
2. 3.3
3. 3.4
4. 3.5
5. 3.6
6. 3.7
7. 3.8
8. 3.9
9. 3.10
10. 3.11

Unit 3
3.1
1. Сен пул ҳалайян, ўйнан ҳимон ҳаланок.
2. Ол гавуннан ҳалайян, ўйнан гарпзы ҳаланок.
3. Биз ғалсан ҳалайян, ўйнан мандарми ҳаламзок.
4. Сиз ўламни ҳаларайҳиз, ўйнан ҳармани ҳалайзок.
5. Олар сорамаги ҳалавалар, ўйнан огуз бермеги ҳаланок.
6. Мен көмеклешмеги ҳалайян, ўйнан кўп ғилмемиги ҳаламок.

3.4
1. 3.1
2. 3.2
3. 3.3
4. 3.4
5. 3.5
6. 3.6
7. 3.7
8. 3.8
9. 3.9
10. 3.10
11. 3.11

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
3.12

aiýgamok - aiýkmadym
aiýgafök - aiýkmadyn
aiýganok - aiýkmadym
aiýgaməzok - aiýkmadym
aiýgafəzək - aiýkmadymyň
aiýganəkər - aiýkmadymyň

bilemək - bilmedim
biletək - bilmediň
bilenək - bilmediň
bilenəzk - bilmediňiz
bilenəkər - bilmediler

3.13

1. Ýok, iýmediler. Emma olar oמğrama ýıðider.
2. Ýok, saňmadý. Emma ol koňa satdy.
3. Ýok, biýýrmedi. Emma ol palow biýýrdi.
4. Ýok, kesmedyi. Emma ol sogany kesdi.

3.14

1. Ýok, biýýrmendim. Men görek biýýrmegi halkamok.
2. Ýok, ýywuýmadylar. Oлar gap-çanaňkary ýuwňagy halkanoklar.
3. Ýok, satyn almahý. Biz gök-öňumlerini satyn almahy halkanok:
4. Ýok, satnady. Oл badam satnagy halkanok.
5. Ýok, arasaňlamady. Ol kartoşkaný arasaňlamagy halkanok.
6. Ýok, dogramadyk. Biz sogany dogramagy halkanok.

3.15

1. Indi ol döň almaly!
2. Indi ol nahar iýmeli!
3. Indi biz çay demlemeli!
4. Biz gazy çiýrmeli!
5. Men nahar iýmeli!
6. Sen suw içmeli!
7. Oл köp okamaly!
8. Indi biz ýatmaly!

3.16

1. Šol çekmeçeler arassa!
2. Šol tareľkanj goý!
3. Morožna sаň!
4. Palowyň kăşşirini dogra!
5. Çorba ič!
6. Jigimiň tortyny kes!

3.17

1. Ýok, iýmeli däl. Üwemeli.
2. Ýok, dogramaň däl. Üwemeli.
3. Ýok, biýýrmeli däl. Yurgurmaly.
4. Ýok, gaýnatmaly däl. Ýaýmalý.
5. Ýok, ýygarmaly däl. Bükmenli.
6. Ýok, gaýnatmaly däl. Biýýrmeli.

3.18

1. Sen jorafa sowgat berdiňmi?
3. Siz Jahana àý ñylyşyň?
4. Biz olara jogap berdiňmi?
5. Biz olara kömekleşdiskiň?
6. Sen maňa düşiündiňmi?
7. Siz kime kömekleşdiňiz?

3.19

1. Bize çey gerek.
2. Oňa sogan gerek.
4. Olara üzüm gerek.
5. Maňa apelsin gerek.
7. Oňa suw gerek.

3.20

1. Biý kärş satyn almak gerek.
2. Oňa palow biýýrmek gerek.
4. Biý cyryny ölçirmek gerek.
5. Oлara gap-çanaňkary ýuwňag gerek däl.

3.21

1. Hawa, sekiz ýüz gram kärş gerek.
2. ýok, bir kile sogan gerek däl. Dört ýüz gram sogan gerek.
3. ýok, ýarym kile tülü gerek däl. Bir kile tülü gerek.
4. Hawa, ýarym kile ýagyly et gerek.
5. ýok, ýarym kile sogan gerek. Iki sany sogan gerek.
6. ýok, bir bölek hamyr gerek däl. Iki bölek hamyr gerek.
7. ýok, bir kile et gerek däl. Ýarym kile et gerek.
8. Hawa, ýarym kile kartoşka gerek.
10. ýok, bir kile sogan gerek däl. Iki sany sogan gerek.
11. Hawa, ýarym kile pomodör gerek.

3.22

1. Ýýrýmiň sekiz müň manada.
2. Oztu müň manada.
3. Ýetmis baş müň manada.
4. Ýng müň üç ýyza manada.
5. Togsan müň manada.
6. Dört million baş ýýz müň manada.
7. Iki ýýz almyň alyný müň manada.
8. Iki ýýz yetmis müň manada.

3.23

1. B - Işlekl. Šen ony ýýdıňmi?
2. A - Ýok, oňaň nahlı nahar gerek.
5. A - bolýa, biz bazardan näme satyn almaly?
6. B - Bir kile ak un, bir kile ýayly et we ýarym kile sogan.

3.24

1. Sebäbi bizde gök-önüm ýok.
2. Sebäbi men nahar iýmelnim.
4. Sebäbi ol döyn işlemedy.
5. Sebäbi olar ýadaydylar.

3.25

1. Olar Türkmenedan.
2. Sen Aýgözden soradayым?
3. Şol haktiňden geldişi?
4. Bu köýnek pagatdan.
5. Men Gökdepeden Aşgabada gitiňim.

3.26

1. Türkmenistan.
2. Abadana.
3. Aşgabatda.
4. maňa.
5. onda.
6. şäherlerden.

3.27

1. Ýok, gazysz.
2. Ýok, aşysz.
3. Ýok, peýdəysz.
4. Ýok, ýagyly.
5. Ýok, düysyz.
3.28

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>big</th>
<th>has big</th>
<th>from big</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ulurak</td>
<td>has ulurak</td>
<td>from ulurak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiçi</td>
<td>has kiçi</td>
<td>from kiçi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gymnlat</td>
<td>has gymnlat</td>
<td>from gymnlat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arzan</td>
<td>has arzan</td>
<td>from arzan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>turys</td>
<td>has turys</td>
<td>from turys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>süýji</td>
<td>has süýji</td>
<td>from süýji</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.29

4. Serdarda giye gündüzden has sowuk.

3.30

1. Hawa, emma men turysurak üzümü halalıyan.
2. Hawa, emma men aýyrak çayy halalıyan.
3. Hawa, emma men duzlurak sañady halalıyan.
5. Hawa, emma men sowurak kompotty halalıyan.

3.31

1. Hawa, siz bizden has baýy.
2. Hawa, ol menden has uluy.
3. Hawa, ol kókeden has tagamly.
4. Hawa, senki olñykýdan has owadan.
5. Hawa, biziltki siznihkiden has täże.
6. Hawa, ol ýatylýan jayedan has güýj.

3.32

1. Banan almadan gymnadrak.
2. Apelinsin limondan süýjyräk.
3. Erik getdalydan kiçiýarık.
4. Howly jayedan huparık.
5. Çay kofoedan sowuragjak.

3.33

4.14 1. Şu gün ıkinji gün.
2. Şu gün altnıny gün.
3. Şu gün dördüncü gün.
4. Şu gün beşinci gün.
5. Şu gün bazar gün.
6. Şu gün üçüncü gün.

4.15 1. Ы yok, өртүн Хогүүн.
2. Ы yok, дүйн Сагапгуң.
3. Ы yok, бирүүн Анына.
4. Ы yok, өнүң Руҳүүн.
5. Ы yok, сүү Дүүңүн.

4.16 1. Дүйнин ıkinji gün.
2. Ертир бириини ıkinji gün.
3. Сүү алtnıny ıkinji gün.
4. Дүйнин бириини ıkinji gün.
5. Сүү ıkinji ıkinji gün.

4.17 1. Ы Yok, ıkinji gün ышалай дәл. Биз проекте ұшынын ıkinji гүн ышалай.
2. Ы Yok, ұшынын гүн жәуілек дәл. Биз қордапын гүн ышыл.
3. Ы Yok, ұшынын гүн қарайык дәл. Мен алып алын гүн қарай.
4. Ы Yok, ұшынын гүн ышалай дәл. Биз Мержени алtnиң гүн ышалай.
5. Ы Yok, ұшынын гүн тансы еткіз дәл. Биз дискотекада басар гүн тансы.
6. Ы Yok, басар гүн ұшырлык дәл. Биз ұшылар бириини гүн ұшырлы.

4.18 1. Сен ғанақ тоыды нын тансы еткіз?
2. Сен ғанақ дәстүрлүк еки ышыл.
3. Сиз ғанақ ішкіреті кутардыңыз?
4. Сиз ғанақ ұшынын қатарларын ұшыл.
5. Сен ғанақ мазыралық ынағын көп ұшыл.
6. Ғанақ құрылды?
7. Сен ғанақ концертті үйі өдісті?

4.19 1. Гүзеген ай Сөңізұрын. Гелжек айы Мың.
2. Гүзеген ай ыны. Гелжек айы Акгүс.
3. Гүзеген ай Мың. Гелжек айы Мың.

2. Гүзеген ылы 2004-ңы ылы.
3. Гелжек ылы 2008-ңы ылы.
4. Гүзеген ылы 2002-ңы ылы.

4.21 1. Ол 1948-ңы ылға үйді.
2. Ол 1984-ңы ылға үйді.
3. Ол 1977-ңы ылға үйді.

4.22 1. Гүзеген құлы Балкандан көп ығып ығыны.
2. Мен үндікі ылы Америка ғилге.
3. Биз үндікі ұшып Ағасабада ғилге.
4. Сен гүзеген ұшып ықты өздерің өді.
5. Мен қазыр ынағы ұшып қыркү ұшы.

4.23 1. Ы Yok, өскен дәл. Мен Оқидағы өскен дәл.
2. Ы Yok, дүйннен ұшып дәл. Ол Парағатылық Корпусында секіз ұшы.
3. Ы Yok, бас ұшыл дәл. Ағасабадан ұшып ығып ығыны.
4. Ы Yok, ікі ұшыл дәл. Шешім ұшып ұшыл.
5. Ы Yok, бир ұшыл дәл. Мен іс ікі үйі үйіл.

4.24 1. Достур секізден дөрө берген ыңды.
2. Биз өндер үңің ыңды.
3. Сүү өңдер үңің ыңды.
4. Голшыныз өңдер үңің ыңды.
5. Люкманлар секізден бириң ыңды.

4.25 1. Мен бириң ұшыл өнді түркмен діли оқамалы.
2. Мен ұшынын үйі Рахабадда ғилге.
3. Мен бириң ұшып ұшыл.
4. Мен бириң ұшыл.
5. Мәсекельем дөрө дүлім.

4.26 1. Мен құрған құрған еңіндегі ирі масқа аайды.
2. Мен секізден өңдійуінің еңіндегі еңізімін еңіз.
3. Өлкен мен секізден өңдійуінің еңіндегі еңіз.
4. Биілік құрған нысандарға біткіз өндійуі.
5. Биз өңдійуінің бірің бірің ыңды.
6. Мен аса менің өңдійуінің өңдійуі.
7. Биз өңдійуінің өңдійуі.
8. Биз өңдійуінің өңдійуі.
9. Мен қәпелене ашық өңдійуі.
10. Мен қәпелене ашық өңдійуі.

June 10th, 2000

**Unit 5**

5.1
1. Jeren barmyka?
2. Ol ýigirmi ýedi ýaýyndamyka?
3. Telegraf niredekä?
4. Ol mugallymmyka?
5. Olar maýyn satýn aldylarmyka?
6. Toý etirmikä?

5.2
1. Hawa, ýalhydyym.
2. Hawa, çalyşdy.
3. Hawa, girdi.
4. Hawa, jaň etdi.
5. Hawa, alada etdi.
6. Hawa, çagyrya.

5.3
1. Ertir öýdýän.
2. Indiki aý öýdýän.
3. Úz öýdýän.
4. Otuz miň öýdýän.
5. Säherde öýdýän.

5.4
1. Cydy öýdýän.
2. Girdiler öýdýän.
3. Töledi öýdýän.
4. Ýalytysy öýdýän.
5. Gynany öýdýän.
6. Çekdim öýdýän.

5.5
1. Ol oň enesinden posylka aldy.
2. Ol oň atasyna hat ýazýa.
4. Bizîn ejemizden posylka aldyk.
5. Biz Daşoquz telegramma iberdik.

5.6
1. Men Amerika diňe aňýq hat iberdim.
2. Ol posylkada diňe sülý iberdi.
3. Ol iše diňe kitap getirdi.
5. Ýok, olar diňe mekebe gitemiň.
6. Ýok, men sönüsülme diňe súrat iberjek.

5.7
1. Säherlerle
2. Mekebimbizän
3. Öýünde
4. Mugallymlarynda
5. Säherinini bazarynda
6. Dostar ýorosyña
7. Ejesiniñ jorosyna
8. Oban telegrafynda
9. Mugallymmynyñ aýalynyñ kakasynda
10. Öýühiziniñ kuňnyaşynda

5.8
1. Ol poçtadan buýka bilen poçta belgisi satýn aldy.
2. Aýnur ruçkasyny galam bilen çalyşdy.
4. Posylkada sülý bilen kitap bar.
5. Eneş jorasyndan aňyq hat bilen hat aldy.
6. Aman meň bilen telefonda gépleşdi.

5.9
1. Sen oň bilen kitap ýazdyňymi?
2. Ol biz bilen işleşyä.
5. Olar oň bilen işleşälermi?

5.10
1. Bankyñ igaşleri aýlygy aldylar.
2. Kakam düýn telegrañda jaň etdi.
3. Aťa ertir bankdan kredit almaý.

4. Gözelîň gyzy düýn köp ägalady.
5. Sapar äsgaň toýda köp güldi.
7. Ejesi günde oňa jaň edýä, seňäbi ol alada edýä.

5.11
1. Men posylkada hemme zat iberdim.
2. Ýok, doglan güýmite hemme köşi geldi.
3. Ýok, men işe hemiçe iriden gidýän.
4. Ýok, syygerlar hemme ýerde bar.
5. Ýok, ol hemme wagt köp gülyä.
6. Hawa, oň bäbegi hemiçe aglayä.

5.12

5.13
1. Men Gözél bilen her gün gepleşyän.
2. Ol her ýyl daşary ýurda güldi.
3. Okuwçylar her tomaruda gepleñçe edýäler.
4. Olar her hepeñ meýhmançylýga gidýäler.
5. Çagalar her şagat nahar soradylar.

5.14
1. Ýe köm ýaňlymgady.
2. Tom bank gözledi, enuma hiç ýerden tapmadý.
3. Geçen hepeñ bankda hiç kim hasabat açmadý.
5. Men düýn hiç kime tölemedim.
6. Olar hiç kim bilen gepleşenekler.
7. Okuwçylar köp okajalar, ýöne mugallym hiç haçan beşenek.

5.15
1. Kim düýn cagalarla gynandy?
2. Biz düýn kime gynandyky?
3. Biz haçan cagalarla gynandyk?
4. Kim düýn poçta gidid?
5. Mahym haçan poçta gidid?
6. Mahym düýn nirä gidid?
7. Mahym düýn néme etdi?
8. Kim şol kitaýy okady?
9. Sen haşy kitap okadyý?
10. Sen néme etdý?
11. Kim haçiz telegraña girdi?
12. Aýgözel bilen Selbi haçan telegraña girdi?
13. Aýgözel bilen hemme telegraña girdi?
14. Aýgözel bilen Selbi haçiz nirä gidid?
15. Kim düýn poçtadan iki sany uly posylka aldy?
16. Sähra haçan poçtadan iki sany uly posylka aldy?
17. Sähra düýn nirenedi iki sany uly posylka aldy?
18. Sähra düýn poçtadan räçe sany uly posylka aldy?
19. Sähra düýn poçtadan iki sany nähili posylka aldy?
20. Sähra düýn poçtadan néme aldy?
21. Sähra düýn poçtada néme etdi?

5.16
1. Men jaň etmek üçin telegraña giddim.
2. Ol töwi getirmek üçin bazara giddim.
3. Men söz tapmak üçin sözlügi açdim.
4. Men işlemek üçin Türkmenistana geldim.
5. Ol kömekleşmek üçin geldi.

5.17
1. Ol aýlyk almak üçin - banka gidid.
2. Biz ruçça bilmek üçin - köp okadyk.
3. Olar hat ibermek üçin - poçta gididîlêr.
5. Siz öýühizine jaň etmek üçin - garayňaňsyzmy?

5.18
1. He went to the bank in order to get his salary.
2. We studied a lot in order to learn Russian.
3. They went to the post office in order to mail a letter.
4. You bought meat in order to make manty.
5. Are you waiting in order to telephone home.
Meni öxe äkitjekmi?
1. Haşmat öyr övrele argan.
2. Haşmat öyr övrele argan.
3. Holga ñoğuza araläýi.
4. Holga ñoğuza araläýi.
5. Holga ñoğuza araläýi.
6. Holga ñoğuza araläýi.

Bizi Teke bazara äkitjekmi?
1. Meni öxe äkitjekmi?
2. Meni öxe äkitjekmi?
3. Meni öxe äkitjekmi?
4. Meni öxe äkitjekmi?
5. Meni öxe äkitjekmi?
6. Meni öxe äkitjekmi?

Olary banka äkitjekmi?
1. Meni öxe äkitjekmi?
2. Meni öxe äkitjekmi?
3. Meni öxe äkitjekmi?
4. Meni öxe äkitjekmi?
5. Meni öxe äkitjekmi?
6. Meni öxe äkitjekmi?

Dâýzamy restorana äkitjekmi?
1. Haşmat öyr övrele argan.
2. Haşmat öyr övrele argan.
3. Holga ñoğuza araläýi.
4. Holga ñoğuza araläýi.
5. Holga ñoğuza araläýi.
6. Holga ñoğuza araläýi.

Dostumy kafe äkitjekmi?
1. Haşmat öyr övrele argan.
2. Haşmat öyr övrele argan.
3. Holga ñoغوza arالäýi.
4. Holga ñوغوza arالäýي.
5. Holga ñوغوza arالäýي.
6. Holga ñوغوza arالäýي.

6.6

6.12
1. Gaýtargvyny beräýiň!
2. Çol ýerde duräýiň!
3. Çatrykdan sağa övrü ýiň!
4. Taksi tutäýiň!
5. Seredäýiň!
6. Çaltak ýlaýyşyň!

6.13
1. Orazy gævrsanýzyláýa!
2. Tigirimi getirìşiňiň!
3. Maşynyň aşnasyny aşçañýzyláýa!
4. Siz maña şu ýerde garasasánýzyláýa!
5. Maşrûtka müneşizeläýe!
6. Awtobus sakkasánýzyláýa!

6.14
1. Çalt ýöresençezeläýe!
2. Çepe sowulmasæñzyláýa!
3. Çilim çekmesenezeläýe!
4. Köçeden geçmesenezeläýe!
5. Howluñmasñzyláýa!
6. Maña seretmençezeläýe!

6.15
1. Öziň howlakdýyň?
2. Özi ulandy.
3. Özimiz güldik.
4. Öziňiz garaşmaly.
5. Öziň düşek.
6. Özleri aşazy.

6.16
1. siziň myhmanyşyz
2. meň işim
3. olan öýleri
4. oň tigiri
5. sen biletiň
6. biziň autowbusyz

6.17
1. Bagışlaşň, „Saza“ kafeşi niredekeläýi?
2. Bagışlaşň, Ünvermarg niredekeläýi?
3. Bagışlaşň, Haly muzeýi niredekeläýi?
4. Bagışlaşň, Drama teatrý niredekeläýi?

6.18
1. Türkmenbasy aeroporty gølaýmyň?
2. Gølaýda telefon butgasy barmyka?
3. Gølaýda kitap dükany barmyka?
4. Gølaýda telefon butgasy barmyka?
5. Gølaýda naharhana barmyka?
6. Parahatylyk Korpusy gølaýmyň?

6.19
1. Biziň öýümiz seýilgähi
2. Başar hashahanatyny ýyznda
3. Poçta restoranyny sąg tarapynda.
4. Institut bazaryny şep tarapynda.
5. Amerikanýň içiňňasagy Ünvermargyň bärsinde.
7. Hashwanat bagy naharhanaň ýyndaya.
8. Çagalar bagy mekdebiňiň gaýtdayga.
11. Ruhuyet köşgi sâherin merkezinde.
12. Teatr bank bilen kafe telarynda.
13. Sagat gølapyň ýokarsynda.
15. Sowdã merkezi restoranyny aşagynda.
17. Kühnyä öýiň dasynda.

6.20
1. ýök, öýiň dasynda.
2. ýök, biziň ýyzmyzda.
3. ýok, meň aşagynda.
4. ýök, biziň bärmişide.

Peace Corps Turkmenistan

Answer Keys 362
6.21
1. Uniwermaşyga gəpdałynda.
2. Teke bazaryňyňanda.
3. Magymluğyň Șäyońyň ugrunda.
4. Mekelebin garişynda.
5. Öýuń içinde.

6.22
1. Niňili awtobus?  
2. Niňili maşyn?  
3. Niňili taksi?  
4. Niňili uçar?  
5. Niňili naňar?

6.23
1. Öňe şoýe we čepe özvül.  
2. Öňe şoýe, čepe özvül we saga özvül.  
3. Yza şoýe, saga özvül we öňe şoýe.  
4. Öňe şoýe, saga özvül we öňe şoýe.  
5. Çepe özvül, öňe şoýe we čepe özvül.

6.24
Myxmanhå niňili - 1-nji çatrykdan saga barmaly?  
Çagalar bagyna nädip barmaly?  
Banxa niňili barmaly?  
American Içänhasasya nädip barmaly?

6.25
A: - Aşyşänžylňa, teatr ýakymny?  
B: - Hawa, ýakyn. Göni şoýe, sag tarapyňda bolmaly.
A: - Bołya, säg boluňa!  
B: - Bagyslaň, bank niredekä?  
A: - Bank daşrak. Göni ýöralň, şu ýňuň ugrunda, sag tarapyňzda bolmaly.
A: - Bołya, köp säg boluňa!  
A: - Bagyslaň, gowy naňaranha daşmy?  
B: - Yök, galaý. Göni ýöralň, 2-nji çatrykdan saga özvüldän, sag tarapyňzda bolmaly.  
A: - Taňryşalkasyn!  
A: - Aşyşänžylňa, kitaphana golaymy?  
B: - Yök, galaý däl. Göni şoýe, čepe özvül, çatrykdan soň çep tarapyňda bolmaly.
A: - Bołya, taňryşalkasyn!

6.26
1. Sen bärde niçe ýyl ýaşyäň?  
2. Sen aňryqa aşazydyň?  
3. Men aňryqdan tort almaly.  
4. Olar bärň işrediler.  
5. Ol bärde üze jätý gözleýämi?  

6.27
1. Yök, beýlňä.  
2. Yök, beýlkeni.  
3. Yök, beýly.  
4. Yök, beýlňä.  
5. Yök, beýlňä.  

6.28
1. Öl Türkmenistanyň güñortasyny şérleşyä.  
2. Öl Türkmenistanyň güñbatarynda şérleşyä.  
3. Öl Türkmenistanyň güñorta-güñbatarynda şérleşyä.  
4. Öl Türkmenistanyň demirgazyk-gündogaryaşynda şérleşyä.

5. Öl Türkmenistanyň güñorta-güñbatarynda şérleşyä.

Unit 7
7.1
1. Ikimiň saylyk bilen günyzleriň.  
2. Almyň ýalgyşmyň düzeltäk.  
3. Uçimiň şu hepete gan tabşyrmaň.  
4. Biňän direktory tanaýșdyň?  
5. Üçmiň derman içdiler.  
6. Bänjän tanyaşdyň?  

7.2
1. Talaplaryň hemmesi ýyңgruga geldiler.
2. Bänjän hemmämänj lager bilen günyzleriň.
3. Geçen ýyň sизä hemmämänj würkençe owrendiliňizmi?  
4. Oktorweylärýny hemmesi ýartyş potansiyldar.  
5. Mugallymlaryň hemmesi kitaplary düzüldüleri.  
6. Şu gän olaryň hemmesi işden ürų düxärdäny?  

7.3
1. Amerikanlaryň hemmesi Kaliforniýadan däl ýödyän.  
2. Kitaplaryň hemmesi günyzkal däl ýödyän.
3. Maşynlaryň hemmesi täže däl ýödyän.  
4. Türkmenlerimiz hemmesi palow iýməi halanok ýödyän.  
5. Mugallymlaryň hemmesi täže däl ýödyän.  

7.4
1. Yök, bänjän hiç birimiz saylyk öýünde işälmän.  
2. Yök, olah hiç biri meni tananoklar.  
3. Yök, olah hiç biri mekdëpede däl.  
5. Yök, bänjän hiç birimiz geografıya bilen günyzleriňiz.  
6. Yök, men olah hiç biri bilen tanyşnädymn.  

7.6
1. Ol seni amerikanlaryň bilen tanyşdyryp biläň.  
2. Siz kompüter ulanyp biläň.  
3. Olar türkmençe düzündüriň biläňär.  
4. Sen sanşym edip biläňüm?  
5. Biz näsaga serädi biläň.  

7.7
1. Men synp otapyna şirıp bilenek.  
2. Sen mana düşümün biletok.  
3. Ol menden sorap bilenok.  
4. Biz okadyp bilenok.  
5. Siz mekdëpede ýşläp biletok.  
6. Çagalar ertir şirip bilenoklar.

7.8
1. Rösweň we Akgül maşyn sürüp biläňär.  
2. Hemmesi tigir sürüp biläňär.  
3. Hıc biri hıytaşça ýazyp bilenok.  
4. Diňe Akgül fransıça gepliň biläň.  
5. Diňe Leýli kompüter ulanyp bilän.  

7.9
1. Rösweň, Azat, Akgül we Leýli tigir sürüp biläňär.  
2. Diňe Akgül fransıça gepliň biläň.  
3. Akgül diňe hıytaşça ýazyp bilenok.  
4. Diňe Leýli kompüter ulanyp bilenok.  
5. Leýli diňe tigir sürüp biläň.  
6. Olah hemmesi tigir sürüp biläňär.  
7. Olah hiç biri hıytaşça ýazyp bilenoklar.

7.11
1. Olar melen satyn aldy.  
2. Başramalma hem əowdan sähër.  
3. Şeýlemi? Melen adym Dünýä.  
4. Mugallylarmyň direktor cagyny.  
5. Ol Sähradaňan kitap aldy.  
6. Ol melen dogany bilen tanyşdyry.  

7.12
1. Sährana gismelimi?  
2. Gurbanda-da täze kitaplar köp.  
5. Kakaňyzdanam hat aldyňyzmý?  
8. Men olarnam gördüm.  

7.13  
1. öy işi  
2. Türkmen dili mugglemy  
3. mektep müdiri  
4. aytowbus duragaly  
5. halı muzeyi  
6. saglyk öyňi  
7. bilim ministiriği  
8. gan bäsşy  

7.14  
2. Meýletinçiler Türkmenistanı iki ýylyk geldiler.  
4. Sen iş günlik maslahata gatnasdyňmy?  
5. Maral álly ýylyk ölib dili kursany tamamlady.  

7.15  
1. Ol direktordan iş günlik rugsat aldy.  
2. Başleşiň dört äy dowam etdi.  
3. Meğlebinizde baş sagaltýk ýyngan boldy.  
4. Siz bize dokuz gün garaşmaly.  
5. Olar Germanlya álly ýylyk gidiler.  
6. Meýletinçiler Türkmen dili dülmündi iş äý öwrenemelli.  

7.16  
Men – soraryn  
Sen – sorasyň  
Ol – sorar  
Biz – sorarys  
Siz – soransyňyz  
Olar – sorarys  

Men – işlarýn  
Sen – işlässiň  
Ol – işlär  
Biz – işlässiň  
Siz – işlässiňiz  
Olar – işlässler  

7.17  
5. Olar soromazarlar. Olar iğlemeler.  

7.18  
1. Siz okuwçylara iňişice öwredersiň.  
2. Sen ertir etrap ýynganyna gidersiň.  
3. Ol Türkmenistanıda üç ýylyk ýaşar.  
5. Siz sapaty Türkmençe düsündiersinizmi?  
6. Olar saglyk barada çykşy ederler.  

7.19  
1. Ol düyň öy işini etmedii, emma etir eder.  
3. Ol kitap okanady, emma gazet okar.  
4. Biz şu gün işe gelmedik, emma etir geleris.  
5. Olar oňa düyň garaşmadylyar, emma men şu gün garasaşyryn.  

7.20  
Men – kömek etmen  
Sen – kömek etmersiň  
Ol – kömek etmez  
Biz – kömek etmersiňiz  
Siz – kömek etmersiniz  
Olar – kömek etmezlär  

Men – giýä galman  
Sen – giýä galmarsyň  
Ol – giýä galmaz  
Biz – giýä galmarys  
Siz – giýä galmarsyňyz  

Olar – giýä galmazlar  

7.21  
1. ýyk, biz şu gün irden gitmersiň, oýlan gideris.  
2. ýyk, ol indiki ýyl universiteti girmez, institutta girer.  
3. ýyk, men size Parahatçylýk Korpusynda garaşman, mekepepe garaşaryn.  
4. ýyk, biz ganazylyk barada ertir çykşy etmeris, biriğin ederis.  
5. ýyk, sen hassahana şu hepe gitmersiň, indiki hepe gideris.  

7.22  
öwretmek isleýän – öwredesiş gelýä  
öwretmek isleýän – öwredesiniň gelýä  
öwretmek isleýän – öwredesiniň gelýä  
öwretmek isleýäler – öwredesiniň gelýä  
öwretmek isleýäler – öwredesiniň gelýä  
soramak isleýän – sorasyş gelýä  
soramak isleýän – sorasyş gelýä  
soramak isleýän – sorasyş gelýä  
soramak isleýäler – sorasyş gelýä  

7.23  
1. Meň Türkmençe öwrenesipsoidiň.  
2. Şen ondan bir zat sorasynyň gelýämi?  
3. Oň mektep müdiri bilen geplëşesi gelýä.  
4. Olaň çägalara iňişice öwredesiş gelýä.  
5. Siziň äýlygliňyzgysyz alasyşyz gelýämi?  

7.24  
1. Biziň meýletinçiler bolasynyz gelýä, emma obada iňişimiz gelenok.  
2. Olaň fransuzça öwresiş gelýä, emma köp okasy gelenok.  
3. Meň toşa gidesim gelýä, emma sowgat getiresim gelenok.  
4. Oň iýesisi gelýä, emma nahar bişirési gelenok.  
5. Şen Türkmençe gelpläsii gelýä, emma terjime edesiş gelenok.  

7.25  
1. suratçy  
2. işçi  
3. kömekçi  
4. aýdynmyçy  
5. tansçy  
6. halyçy  
7. tıkınçy  
8. terjimeçi  

7.26  
1. Ol tikin tikvä.  
2. Ol surat çekvä.  
3. Ol aýdyn aýda.  
4. Ol terjime edä.  
5. Ol okayşa.  
6. Ol tans çekä.  

7.27  
1. sürüşti  
2. diňleyçi  
3. ýasaýjiy  
4. alýy  
5. sattyş  
6. ýazýji  

7.28  
1. Biz aýdyn aýdyş bilýä, emma aýdynmyçy bolasynyz gelenok.  
2. Olaň ýazyp bilýä, emma ýazýşy bolasy gelenok.  
3. Men tikin tikip bilýän, emma tikinçy bolasynyz gelenok.  
4. Siz tans edip bilýäňän, emma tansçy bolasynyz gelenok.
8.7
1. sary + gyzyl = mâmaiș
2. âök + gyzyl = cenil
3. âök + sary = yasyl
4. gyzyl + ak = gûlüne
5. âök + sary + gyzyl = gotûr

8.8
1. Banan sary.
2. Hyýar yasyl.
3. Zeýûn gara.
4. Siiyt ak.
5. Pomidor gyzyl.
7. Asman âök.

8.9
1. Aman käwägt çal gûstuk däkynä, ýöne ol şu gün gyzyl gûstuk dâkynârdy.
2. Köpçenq Jon gara balak bilen ak köykên gejyä, ýöne ol şu gün ëmërgil balag bilen gû köyken jeypirdy.
4. Künnüs hîmeñe gû köyken bilen gara palto gejyä, ýöne ol şu gün owadan, dar köyken bilen sary plus jeypirdy.
5. Arslan şu gün okuwa futbolka geldi, sebäbi oň ak köyken bilen galyşty ëyiptirdy.
6. Men şu gün ejeñilere gitmeli, sebäbi oň gyzyma güllüne jorap bilen mâmaiș elliq erek ëriç ëyïpdpirdy.

8.10
5. Zynyjir dañalymy? Yôk, meň dakaşyln gelenek.

8.11
1. Sww içeçini de. Ëçme iççeçini!
2. Paltony çykarçyn-la Çykarma. Çykarçynları!
5. Yûñ jorap üsryen-le. Omne. Örûçini!
7. Şortyly toña eideçini-le. Gitme. Gideçini!
8. Suratyny ýyrtçañ-ly. Ýyrtma. Ýyrtçaçyn!

8.12
2. Pombarb köynê köygeçili. Ştap köykên geýäšeli, endamayña ýakynly.
4. İçe kerka köygeçili. Žempir geýäveli, kerka galyñ.

8.13
1. Leyîşên ejezi biji çiçmüşi palow hüpşir berer.
2. Men jîçime ýyly şarş alyp berën.
3. Tikinça köygeçimi tîkip beremek.
4. Ejem jorabyny ýuwap beren.
5. Balagyñyz ýußabul beremek?

8.14
1. Dogamyň köygeçiniň iligini tîkip beren.
2. Olar maña nahar hüpşir beremek.
3. Ol jıgısının ýubkasyny üstüklüp bermez.
4. Sen maňa çay demlep bermershin?  
5. Mugalým sözlerini terjime edip bermez. 
6. Siz sówgady dolup bermersilizmi? 

8.15  
1. Men mugalým tapşam, okaryn. 
2. Sen aýlygyň aña, dükana gidersini? 
3. Ol layyk köwış tarsıp, satyn alar.  
4. Biz ifiň tapak, tikeris. 
5. Siz köýnegiňüzü üstükleüz, şelkiň bolsar. 
6. Olar kir yuwsalar, arasa bolar. 
7. Daragyym ýitse, tazeisini getireren. 

8.16  
1. Sen öýe ir golmeseq, kakaň saňa käýär. 
2. Ajña bilen Selbi duralga wagtynda gelmesel, biz olara garaşnarys. 
4. Siz toýa gelmeseliz, gynanaryn. 
6. Biz bu paltoney cykarmak, yssylarys. 

8.17  
1. Sen maňa galam bermeşeň, men hat çazman. 
4. Siz toýa gelmeseliz, gyzyky bolmaž. 
5. Batyr gara äýnek daýmasa, gelşimez. 
6. Ol sowgat almaza, dołgan güne gitmez.

8.18  
1. Men govwy surat çekip bilsem, suraçty bolsarın. 
2. Sen govwy aýdyr bilisem, aýdymcy bolarsyň. 
3. Olar govwy tans edip biliseler, tanscey bolalar. 
4. Siz govwy zat satyp biliseliz, satýy bolarsyňyz. 
5. Ol govwy terjime edip bilse, terçimcey bolsar.

8.19  
1. Wagtymyz bolsa, çay içeriş. 
2. Wagty bolsa, bazara ǵidererin. 
3. Wagty bolsa, pissa ıýerler. 
4. Wagty bolsa, bize gel. 
5. Wagty bolmasa, nahar bişmez. 

8.20  

8.21  
1. Olar bazara gitseler, jorap alarlar. 
2. Sëň maşanyň döwlüse, pyýada gitmele. 
3. Joe şu gün bize gelmesse, morozña almaly. 
4. Sen goňur balak geşyse, gara köwüş geýmele däl. 
5. Sen meň bilen bazara gidip bilseň, men saňa gün satyn alyp bererin. 
7. Sen şu agasm köp palow ýišse… 
8. Sen dołgan güne gitmesen… 
9. Biz giş üye gelsel… 
10. Sen olary tanamasan…

Unit 9  
9.1  
1. Sëň dişini agryýamy? 
2. Oň içi agryýa. 
3. Muğalýmyň arkasy agryýa.

9.2  
1. Meň daşynyň bogyaz agryýa. 
2. Meň oğlan jıgısini eli agrydy. 
3. Meň kakamyň aýagy agryýa. 
5. Şeň daşyňa dyz agryýamy?

9.3  
1. Öňün Maşyňa dişi agrypyndyr. 
2. Hosgün jıgısiniň eli döwlüdpirdi. 
3. Şu gün irden ejeminiň aýagy yamyndyr. 
4. Dynyğan kakamynyň ýygymyňa galypdyr. 
5. Geçen hepe Aýňa şaňynini bularypdyr. 
7. Döyń şeň ýüregini gysypdyrmyń?

9.4  
1. Men üşüresem, derman içerin.
2. Sen aşyrsan, el ýaşylyk al. 
3. Oň gyzygyny şala, sanjym etdirmeli. 
4. Ejeminiň başy aylana, lumkan sanjym eder. 
5. Biziň dişimiz agypsa, etir bejerpmeli. 

9.5  
1. Men şu gün alty gezek derman içdim. 
2. Biz lukmana üç gezek sanjym etdirdik. 
5. Joram sapakda şekiz gezek üstürü. 
6. Men şu gün eli gezek agyrlym.

9.6  
1. Sen tíz sagalmalý. 
2. Jon günde üç gezek derman içemi. 
5. Sëň dişini şu lumkan bejerpmelimi? 

9.7  
1. Ejem dişini bejerpmelidi. 
2. Siz dermanhanadan derman getirmeliditıs. 
4. Men gyzygyn süt işlemerdim. 
5. Sen geçen hepe keshehanada vatrmaýdyń. 

9.8  
1. Biz dermanhanadan derman almaly dälidik. 
2. Çagalar sanjym etdirmeli dälidi. 
4. Olar agasam hassahana barmaly dälildiler. 
5. Meň oğlan doganyň dişini bejerpmeli dälidim. 
6. Çagalar işcemeli dälildiler.

9.9  
1. Sen oba saglyk öýünde işlemer bolduñamy? 
2. Döyń biz hassahana gtyémel bolündik. 
3. Ol Amerika iki gezek jat etmele boldy. 
4. Şu gün olar dostlarynyñ güzelmeli boltyär. 
5. Siz dermany üç gün içemi bolduýv. 
6. Olar hassahana sanjym etdirmeli bolmadyler. 
7. Hemra geçen hepe meýledibe gtyémel bolmady.

9.10  
1. Siz oğlan jıgısinişi saglyk öýünde abilitémeliñiz. 
2. Biz geçen hepe hassahana üç gezek getimi boldu. 
4. Sen döyń iki gezek derman içemi dälid. 
5. Çagalar köp sütüşi aşemi dälildiler. 
6. Olar lukmana sanjym etdirmeli bolmadylar. 
7. Lukman geçen Şṣopaggün bişiň öýümize gelmeli boldy. 
8. Men äýnæk ddarkaly bolmadym.

Peace Corps Turkmenistan

Answer Keys 366
1. Kumush had the flu.
2. Yesterday I was bored.
3. My uncle was ill last week.
4. My older sibling’s hand was burned.
5. My younger sibling vomited last evening.
6. My uncle recovered yesterday.

9.12
1. Kümüş dünnewläpdir, şor chick oł şu gün köp aqsyry.
2. Düün me[ch içim gysdy, şor chick dostumlara myñamchylyga gidim.
4. Doganmyñ eli ýandy, şor chick ol hat ýazyp bilenok.
5. Aşgaş jîgim gârlyady, şor chick ejem derman getirip berdi.

9.13
1. Olaň ejesi keseldeki, şor chick olar düün içe gûp dinim bilmidedir.
2. Seň gyzgynnyñ galdy, şor chick sen dermanhane gûp dinimdeñ.
4. Çağa köp aglady, şor chick bize oña derman berin bilmidedir.
5. Gàrry adamyñy basy aylandy, şor chick ol awtobusa mûnûp bilmidedir.
6. Ejeniň aýygû ýanypyrdy, şor chick ol dükânà gûp dinim bilmidedir.

9.14
2. Meň kellûm aqsyryp başlady.
4. Täçmuradyň iç gûp başlady.
5. Násaglar şu gün sahalygân başladylary.

9.15
1. Seňeşat urâsy çagalara sanî̇nyñ edip holdy.
2. Hansoltan ýaňça unuș içip boldy.
3. Lukman derman ýazyyp bôlar.
5. Lukman násagy bejiip boldy.

9.16
1. Okucylar dünewläp başladylar.
2. Násaglar gârtyarp başladylar.
3. Sen şu gün irden işedip başladyñmy?
4. Biz şu ýyl Türkmenistaniña işâp başladyk.
5. Sîz haçañ işâp başladyñyz?
6. Olar her gün irden nûçde ýlgap başlarlar?

9.17
1. Şu gün irden meň kellûm aqsyryp başlady.
2. Düün Tërîşêñ içi geçip başlady.
3. Meýletiňicer Türkmençe okap boldular.
4. Sopagyň urâsy çagalara sanî̇n edip boldy.
5. Sen geçir heped saglyg yûndé işâp başlamalydyný.
7. Biz dokuzda işâp başladyk, we ýedä on bâs minut gâlardan işâp bolduk.

9.18
1. Mümkin bolsa, oña gyzgyn limonyň çaý beräýyñ?
2. Mümkin bolsa, maña Türkmenbaşa bir bilet beräýyñ?
3. Mümkin bolsa, maña paltomy beräýyñ?
4. Mümkin bolsa, maña şol duzy beräýyñ?
5. Mümkin bolsa, bu kâşri ararasalâýyñ?
6. Mümkin bolsa, ýene bir gezek gâytalaýyñ?
10.11
2. Şahra bilen Merjen Gazagystana gidip geldiler. 2. Mérdaynň böyü gaty gysqa däl.
5. Olar Türkýä gidip barýalar. 5. Seh saxchý gaty gur däl.

10.12

10.13
1. Ol Gorkut aşynyň soňunda toş etdi. 7. Aýlaryşyň gözü has kici däl.
2. Olar şu aşıň ortalarynda Malazýya gezmäge gitemeli. 8. Lacyşnyň saşy gur däl.
3. Ol Bitaraplyk aşynyň başynda syýahata gider. 1. Ŭyok, ol sary saçly.
4. Olar ýyllyň başynda kitap ýyzyp başladylar. 2. Ŭyok, ol orta boýly.
5. Ūylyň ortalarynda gaty ysy boýlya. 3. Ŭyok, ol tegelek ýüzli.
6. Ol ýyllyň soňunda Amerikadan gelýä. 4. Ŭyok, ol gysga, gohr saçly.

10.14
1. Ýädyndan cykarypdyrym. 5. Ŭyok, ol kici, gara gözli.
2. Ýädyndan cykarypdyrys. 6. Ŭyok, ol gysganç däl. Ol eli açyk.
3. Ýädyndan cykarypdyryn. 7. Ŭyok, ol orta boýly.
4. Ýädyndan cykarypdyrylar. 8. Ŭyok, ol orta boýly.
5. Ýädyndan cykarypdyrys. 9. Ŭyok, ol orta boýly.
6. Ýädyndan cykarypdyrylar.

10.15
2. Ŭyok, ýatdan cykaramok. Aşşam ýar eder. 2. Ŭyok, ol gysqa däl. Ol eli açyk.
5. Ŭyok, ýatdan cykaramok. Aşşam kir ýuwar. 5. Ŭyok, ol arşyň däl. Ol garagol.
6. Ŭyok, ýatdan cykaramok. Aşşam tasyrylarlar. 6. Ŭyok, ol arşyň däl.

10.16
1. Ol işden oň aeroporda gider. 1. işenîr.
2. Biz nahardan oň gezmäge gideris. 2. aklyly.
3. Biz töydan oň seýylgïä giyetek. 3. gaharjaň.
4. Olar Amerikadan oň Angliýa giýer. 4. gysqa.
5. Men kinodan oň wozkala giyetek. 5. ağça.
6. Olar guryndan oň ilïlsïçe öwrener. 6. ýala.
7. Olar guryndan oň otlyly geldi. 7. myhman soýer.
8. Olar guryndan oň otlylyly geldi. 8. garagol.

10.17
1. On birdeň soň. 9. b. el-ýüzümü.
2. Sekizden soň. 10. d. eŕirlik naharymy.
3. Altýdan soň. 11. a. iň-esikerleri.

10.18
1. Ertirlik nahardan soň barýan. 15. b. iýyän.
2. Çaýdan oň güntordylyk nahar iýyän. 16. Ol Jemalýyň dogany.
4. Çaýdan soň kino görýän. 18. 3. Biz dükanda Sonany gündük.
5. Aşşamlyň nahardan oň kino görýän. 19. 4. Olar aşşam Akmyratlardar nahar týdyl.
6. Kinodan soň aşşamlyň nahar iýyän. 20. 5. Bu köýnegi sen Akşyldan satyn aldyňmyň?

10.19
2. Biz Horgünden bäri gidenmok. 2. Okusýçylara berjeck.
4. Ol sekitden bäri jaň edenok. 4. Olar aşşam Akmyratlardar nahar týdyl.
5. Ol geçen ýydan bäri gidenok. 5. Bu köýnegi sen Akşyldan satyn aldyňmyň?
6. Ol düýnden bäri gelenok.

10.20
2. Ol dokuz aşıň hâ ýazanok. 2. Okusýçylara berjeck.
5. Ol on bir aşıň işe gelenok. 5. Gyz doganyňy halayän.

Unit 11

11.1
2. Serdarlyň daşyňx obadan săhheň ollylyy geldi. 2. Serdarlyň daşyňx obadan săhheň ollylyy geldi.

Peace Corps Turkmenistan
3. Parahatçylık Korpusyunyň meýletinçileri lagerden Agbabadu uly awtobus bilen geldiler.
4. Bu matany ejem altyny gün bazardan jigitim bilen getirip berüň.
5. Merdan�̣y kakaýy ısdan öýg masynly gazyda.
6. Güzeliń ejedi bü kowýr Ors bazardan satyn aldy.

11.11
1. Meň ejem şu gün iše gidenen.
2. Kakam dikanada gidenen.
4. Sara aýdyym sýdanok.
5. Jon sapak okadanan.
7. Wege treatyñarlat et ijenoklar.

11.12
2. Çaýnek niýed? Stolaň üstünde.

11.16
1. Doganyň haçan Londona gider?
2. Biz niýat gitek, satyn alarys.
3. Biz teke bazar gitek, name ederis?
4. Olăh her gün nira gidesi gelyş?
5. Siz altnyny gün kim bilen düşuşyşaryň?
6. Sen altnyny gün nahlili aktýorlar bilen düşuşyşaryň?
7. Men niýat koňolat satyn almaga gişek?

11.17
1. Men hiç hili çilm çekmegi halamok.
2. Sen hiç kim bilen şogtyjami däl.
4. Olna hiç ýere gişek.
5. Ol şu hepde hiç ýere gitmez.
6. His biri gişekly däl.

11.18
1. Siz şu ýyl türkmençe öwenersiniz.
2. Ol uzyn boyly oglan bolar.
3. Olar her hepde maşgalasyna hat ýazalar.
4. Sen okaşan, öwenersiniň.
5. Eger ejeme ýaň ecem, täzelikleri aýdyryn.

11.19
1. Ol oglan meni restoran carşyra...
2. Dostlarym dogan gününün gelmesem...
3. Sen maňa mekejep garasana...
4. Men bazardan köýneklik mala tapmasan...
5. Eger men iden köp ýatsam...
6. Uşar wagtynda jýana...

11.20
1. Zöhre geçen aşsam Amerika gididi.
2. Jon şu ýyl baş gün Cûlide okady.
4. Sähra palowy ûran tagamy bişräjäy.
5. Tomuň dosty Daşquzdan köp hat ýazydy.
6. Täçmyrat hâzir Asgabadyň merkezinde ýaşasyňa.
8. a, c, d, g, f, h, b

11.21
1. a, c, d, e, b
2. d, c, a, b, e
3. f, a, b, e, h, d, g, c
4. f, e, g, a, d, c, b

Peace Corps Turkmenistan

11.22
1. Parahatçylık Korpusyunyň kyrk sany täze meýletinçisi Amerikadan geldiler.
2. Biz bir hepde Çûlide şaşなもの boluduk.
4. Men günde säglyk öýünde işleþän.
5. Men şu taýda çilm çekesem bolonym?
6. Meň gowy türkmençe gëllap bileşim gelyş.
7. Meň okasym gelyş, ýöne wagtym ýok.
8. Men Türkmen maşgala bilen ýaşasam, köp toylara gitmegim mümkün.
10. Men gyz doganyňa hat ýazamalym.
11. Türkmenistanda howa Amerikadan yşsy.
12. Maňa palow biýirmek üçin nacė gerek?
13. Saha tüwi, kâşir, sogan we et gerek öýyûyan.
15. Mähri şu gün owadan gök köýneň gişypdir.
16. Men dokuzyň ýarında işlap başladamy we ýediden on băs mınt işländi işlap bolaryn.
12.4
1. Men tost aytjak bolan.
2. Biz toy tutjak bolas.
3. Ol durar caljak bolya.
4. Ol jorasyga gul gowarjak bolya.
5. Ol myhmanlary gary aljak bolya.
6. Ol yalyar gutjak bolya.

12.5
1. Aydanay gelsin!
2. Toyuhyz gutly bolsun!
3. Yasayn uzyn bolsun!
4. Gelmi ayagy duusun!
5. Gullungy sag-amany tanamlasyn!
6. Bagtly, agyzbir yasayn!
7. Dünýade parahactylyk bolsun!
8. Ekzamenden sag-amany geessin!

12.6
1. Uruş bolmasyn!
2. Maşynyň hiç wagt dwülimesin!
3. Selbi hiç haçan kesellemesin!
4. Çary çagalary agyynmasyn.
5. Maşynlar koçlamatdan geessin.
7. Okuwylyr sapakda uklamasyn.

12.7
1. Men diýn nahar getirindim.
2. Şaftlyk garraç we hammann salyndy.
3. Sen çay quyundyynmyń?
4. Maşya ired süýtli tua bişirindir.
5. Biz gök çay demlendik.
7. Çemen bilen Jahan bankda hasabat açyndylar.

12.8
1. Şemşat sagat 13:30-da gûnortanlyk nahar edindi.
2. Baýram her gün 8:00-da geýindir.
3. Mümmet diýn bazardan köynek satyn alindy.
4. Men institutdan şot nahar bişirindir.
5. Merjen Sarhodan ovadan ýakylyk getirindir.

12.9

12.10
6. Çaga “Meň ejemi geresim gelýä!” diýip agldy.

12.11
1. Men Jerome salam aýtjakdym, ýöne ol şu gün işe gelmedi.
2. Biz taze jaya giojekdik, ýöne salyp gutarmadylar.
4. Olar jay saljykdaylar, ýöne ussa tapmady.
5. Biz ir uklakdyw, emma işlap gutarmadylar.
7. Men öýlenedikdim, emma sögyzûlum bilen sögûsdim.

12.12
1. Ol Amerika jañ etiej dall디, ýöne dostuny geresi gelýä.
2. Biz restorana giýek dall디, emma toş başlanady.
3. Öraz Asgabada giýek dall디, emma direktor gelmesini sorady.
5. Biz ir turjak dall디, ýöne gezeljeni gitmek üçin ir turdik.
7. Men Asgabada giýek dall디, ýöne doganyym öyleni.

12.13
1. Sen otarysz.
2. Biz otarysz.
3. Ol dur.
4. Olor yatlyr.
5. Siz dursulyz.
7. Men ýarap ýorun.
8. Tom we Maral ýorap ýorler.

12.14
1. Telewizor kompyuteriň yanında dur.
2. Gurban Ympasyňa daşynda otýr.
3. Toýy garmutyryň gabsalynda ýatyrdy.
4. Maşyn járýä şünde dur.
5. Güjük agayń aşyndyda ýatyrdy.

12.15
1. Bagasy aýdyň aýdyň dur.
2. Sazanda saz çalyp dur.
3. Mugalým okuwylyr alymyny otvaryp otýr.
4. Hezret myhmanlary garay alyp ýor.
5. Yklas öýde uklap ýatyrdy.

12.16
1. ýok, ýöne bir sagat öň nahar iýip otyrdym.
2. ýok, ýöne ol bir sagat öň gutlap durdy.
3. ýok, ýöne men bir sagat öň okap otyrdym.
4. ýok, ýöne biz bir sagat öň televizor görüp ýatyrdyk.
5. ýok, ýöne ol bir sagat öň içip durdy.
6. ýok, ýöne olar bir sagat öň oýnap otyrdylar.
7. ýok, ýöne men bir sagat öň dýnc alyp durdum.

12.17
1. ýok, ýöne duruma çykjak bolup ýorun.
2. ýok, ýöne giýek giýek bolup ýorler.
3. ýok, ýöne gowarjak bolup durus.
4. ýok, ýöne başlanjak bolup dur.
5. ýok, ýöne çagyryjak bolup durus.
6. ýok, ýöne giýek bolup ýorler.

12.18
1. Meşelentiňler Köw-Ata giýek bolup ýorler.
2. Güanca goýşynyň oğluna duruma çykjak bolup ýor.
3. Men şähere maşyn satyn almaga giýek bolup ýorun.
4. Amanýy ýegeny Instituda giýek bolup ýor.
5. Kakabagy ýemala öýlenek bolup ýor.
7. Goýşynyz daşary ýurda giýek bolup ýor.

12.19
1. Döwlet, kitabýrýzy okaberim, men televizor gürjek bolýan.
2. Wi, men sumkamy ýatdan çykardym. Siz maddede giderim, ýyzhydan bararyn.
4. Salam, boş geldiňiz, giderim, Nahar ejiberi.
5. Çagalar, siz sagat alta çenli gynaberi, une-atatyz ýyzhyzdan ýediň ýarýnda geler.

Unit 13
13.1
2. Obaňda nèçë sany me dealtınıç bar? Dört sany.
4. Şeň doganýnda nèçë sany masytn bar? İki sany.

13.2
1. Adamlar Baharlyda yomut dialektinde qurğulmissão.
2. Jeren geneç şyl biz bilen ýyğý-yyğydan düşüyändy.
3. Okuwçylar şogulurly cal ştät tutyndylyar.
5. Tomus kaniklynda biz dynç alyp hezil edviädik.
6. Çagalar nätany adamlardan utanýändylyar.

13.3
1. Yö, qurğulmuşmokdyş.
2. Yö, qurğulmuşmokdyş.
3. Yö, qurğulmuşmokdyş.
4. Yö, qurğulmuşmokdyş.
5. Yö, qurğulmuşmokdyş.
6. Yö, utanýamokdyş.

13.4
1. Sen qaça waşylyň ifişine şwremmäge synanydyňmyň?
2. Ol şaş waşylyň hemmerlenden tapawutlanyady.
4. Siz talyp waşylyńy unumy şaşyşys şayýnda şaşyşyđyz.
5. Olar boş waşylyň hezil edip futbol oýnaýyalar.

13.5
1. göçürilmek
2. maslahat edilmek
3. görülmek
4. dakylmek
5. döwilmek
6. alynmak
7. gürlenmek
8. yatlanmak
9. diýilmek
10. başlanmak

13.6
1. Lager barada köp maslahat ediläyä.
4. Oý işi göçürildi.
5. Inlıs dili sapaklar taşyýarlynda.

13.7
1. Men caşkaam, şuğlykden gowryşyndy.
2. Sen okuwçyňň mığallımlary aldaýadyň.
3. Ol ýaşka köp kassetta ýygnalady.
5. Siz tälyypkaňyň, bize köp gelýänđiz.
6. Olar esgökleri köp magaj etmage synanyşydyýlar.

13.8
1. Biz sapakdaşak mığallımlar oňlaryndan gowryşy.
2. Sen Asgabatadan dostuň bilen düşuşdyňmyň?
3. Dursun Parahatçylık Korpusyndake meyletiniçleri düşydy.
4. Talylar meşkipdekeşär mığallımlar bilen gurşulmuş.
5. Maksat saglyk öýündekä taze projekt taşyýardy.
6. Olar aeroportdaşak, pasportlaryny ýitirdi.

13.9
1. Ol şähherde işleyişik dostlaryna düşydy.
4. Olar kitap ýaşyakalar köp maslahat edylyär.
5. Biz institutda okuyakalar tapawutlanýadyk.

13.10
1. Olar aýdym aýdyp durtul deliberate ola käyedi.
2. Mığallýmyn sapak okadyş okaryň oň şuçusyş döwülüdü.
3. Men Maryda ýaşap ýörkäm ony şyndy görýädim.
5. Sen Amerikada işläp ýörkän nirede ýaşarysyň?

13.11
1. Ol barksa biz ondan uçarşı reşsimi soral y.
2. Sen barksa senden telefon nomer alaly.
4. Öyde heş kim ýokka hemme söjüjleri ýyel.
5. Kakam óýdy ýokka Zöbör jay edel.
7. Öyde ejem ýokka oňa sowgay tayýarły.

13.12
1. Öh kompjüteri barksa bizke kitap ýaşyga kömekleşi.
2. Şeň pulaň barksa täże jay aldyñmyň?
3. Olayñyň kitabhy ýokka oý işini ýat tutanodylyar.
4. Biziniń timiz ýokka öye ogry girdi.
5. Şeň dostuň ýokka içt gysdyýmyň?

13.13
1. Asgabatda türkmenlerden başga ors, özbek, ermeni, gazzak we beýleki milletler ýaşaya.
2. Ahaşdan başga Balkanda we Lebapda boldum.
3. Men Asgabatdan başga Maryda we Balkanabadada boldum.
4. Tekeler Ahaşdan başga Türkmenistanyň köp ýerlerinde ýaşaya.
5. Yomut dialektinden başga ärsary, teke, noruh we ş.m. diallekler bilýän.
6. Köpetdagdan başga Kötöndagy we Balkandagy bilyän.

13.14
1. Yö, Marydaky.
2. Yö, ors bazarydy.
3. Yö, şäherdäki.
4. Yö, dostumdaky.
5. Yö, institutdaky.
6. Yö, Türkmenistandaky.

13.15
1. ertirki sapak
2. 2002-ndi ýyldaky toý
3. şu aýky okuw
4. indik aýky düşuýyk
5. Täze ýyldaky Ayazbaba
6. geçen hepeledi maslahat

13.16
1. Amerikada ýaşanda.
2. Toýa gidemde.
3. Dostuňyze görýenizde.
4. Dehze gidemizde.
5. Konsöre baranda.
6. Pul soramyzyda.

13.17
1. Sen bizirip gutaňaňsöz, maňa jaň et.
2. Sen saglyk öýönden gelböz, dyniňyş al.
4. Olar ýynnaga gidip gelensöz, gürrüty berülär.
5. Men kino görüp bolsanız, saňa düşündirerim.
6. Rüzgen daşarda oýnap gelensöz, kitap okasyn.

13.18
1. Dynegündi bolansöz şu gün işe gitmedim.
2. Utanamsöz olar bilen tanşyndamy.
3. Ol giçe gelensöz men otbilen düşmüşmadym.
4. Биз футбол өйнөмдөгы халамдық сапылып алып ото.
5. Ол баға өңірде ойнұсаң сен оңа ұйымсатып.
6. Ол біз көп қоғамды көз айып халамдай.

13.19
1. Ықоқ, қосымдай.
2. Ықоқ, қосымдайды.
3. Ықоқ, бармакпай.
4. Ықоқ, қосымдайды.
5. Ықоқ, қосымдай.
6. Ықоқ, қосымдай.

13.20
1. Үатмақдан оң сақ діңлейді.
2. Үстемеден оң қырын өгір.
3. Бармақдан өң жаң әділ.
4. Үуымдақдан оң сүттіледі.
5. Сүтүрмезден оң үйвжак.
6. Үйтімезден оң ұтқылдай.

13.21
1. Діңіз діңіздің өң өңе үйшін.
2. Үстемеден оң қырын өгір.
3. Үстемеден оң қырын өгір.
4. Үстемеден оң қырын өгір.
5. Үстемеден оң қырын өгір.
6. Үстемеден оң қырын өгір.

13.22

13.23
1. Ол институтта оканды Лебапта ысқады.
2. Ол ысқанда билинде Америкада ысқады.
3. Ол мекеде ысқанды ысқады.
4. Ол ысқанды Maryада ысқады.

13.24
1. Ол институтта оқансоң ысқанда ысқанда.
2. Ол ысқанда ысқанда ысқанда ысқанда.
3. Ол ысқанда билинде жаңа мекеде ысқады.
4. Ол институтта окамақандан оң обада ысқады.
5. Ол мекеде ысқанда билинде оң ысқанда ысқанда.