A SKETCH
OF THE
TURKI LANGUAGE
AS SPOKEN IN
EASTERN TURKISTAN
(Kâshghar and Yarkand)

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PART II.
VOCABULARY,
Turki—English.

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NOTES FOR GUIDANCE

IN CONSULTING THE VOCABULARY.

In many words the letters š, r and ū are either inserted or omitted according to the fancy of the writer. If not found under one spelling, then look under the other. Thus سکز = سکز = ساکز = ساکز = ساراماق = ساراماق = کلمک.

If not found with a (medial) try ار and vice versa: e. g., ساراماق = سرماق = سارماق = پ (پ = چاق = پ = پ = پ). So also with غ, گ, چ and ي (final) and ب. In MSS. ي is often found written ی for بیونا.

Many verbs ending in -la-nak, -la'n-mak and -la'sh-mak will not be found here, as they are formed at will from other words (often Persian or Arabic), with a sense that is obvious on inspection. La-mak gives a simple verbal meaning (generally transitive), la't-mak a causative one, la'n-mak a reflective (or simply intransitive) or passive one, la'sh-mak a reciprocal or collective one. E. g. کوز-la-nak = to eye (from کوز “an eye”); پیچاغ-la-maq = to knife; گزاش-la-t-maq = to make angry (to cause to be angry); سخت-la'n-mak = to become, or make one self, inactive; ریش-la'sh-mak = to go, or come, or be, opposite, or facing, one another (from ریش-la'sh). All the ordinary ending aspirate ژ, which in many Persian words is pronounced merely as a short a (or, more correctly, is imperceptible after the fatka of the last consonant)—is by some Turki scribes employed to represent the short vowel ژ even before another consonant. This is due to the tendency of the Turks to use some visible letter to represent even the short vowel sounds, a tendency carried even to the extent of employing one and the same letter for the long and the short vowel (after our occidental fashion: cf. all and an. See Gram. p. 15, at bottom). E. g. گئیسالار (لئیسالار) and بندونیگ (لیدونیگ) properly, according to Arabic methods, (لئیسالار) and بندونیگ (لیدونیگ); and even (for قدامینی) (لیدونیگ), قدامینی (لئیسالار), قدامینی (لئیسالار), which are of course pure mis-spellings. It will save some puzzles if this be remembered in reading MSS.

The mark summa (ز) is often used to represent the ی sound which approaches the sound of ی. Thus ی has been found for ی “faith.” To Turki ears the sound ی seems nearly to approach the sound of ی (دیچین for دیچین). Hence in practice also ی and ū are sometimes interchanged: e. g. ایرین = ایرین irin. Final ی is pronounced by them almost like an English final ی, as in “very;” e. g., یترو pronounced یترو.
A Vocabulary of the Language of Eastern Turkestan.—By R. B. Shaw, Political Agent. With two Turki Vocabularies of Birds and Plants by J. Scull, Esq., Surgeon, H. M. Bengal Army (late on special duty, Kâshghar).

Abbreviations:—P. signifies Persian derivation; A. Arabic; T. Turki; K. and Y. signify respectively that the words so marked are used in the Kâzâk, Khogand, Kâshghar, and Yarkand dialects. P. T. means partly Persian, partly Turki, &c.

Rec. and coll. mean reciprocal and collective, tr. and intr. signify transitive and intransitive, refl. and pass. stand for reflexive and passive, caus. stand for causative; p. p. means post-position, prd. stands for pronounced, pron. for pronoun.

آباد چیلیق (subs.) a well-inhabited or cultivated place, P. T.
آباد لیق (subs. and adj.) an inhabited place; inhabited,
ابدان (adj.) good. [cultivated, P. T.
ابگار (adj.) occupied, full of care, busy.
ابنژ (adj.) learned, well-read.
ابوشقا (adj.) old, advanced in years.
اب (p. intensive particle prefixed to اق “white.”
اب اپا (subs.) elder sister.
اباراماق (v. caus.) to cause to take away (from follow-
اباراسان (v. tr.) to take away [contr. from alip-bârmâk].
ابتوب (subs.) the sun, (for افتوب P.). [افتابa, P.]
ابتوب (subs.) a disk-shaped basin for hand-washing, (for
ابتوبه Aftaba-chi or Abtaba-chi (subs.) Basin-bearer, the title of a high dignitary at the Court of Khogand (spelt by the Russians Aftobashi).
ابقوق (subs.) the back part of the boot above the heel.