

XVI

A S K E T C H  
OF THE  
TURKI LANGUAGE

AS SPOKEN IN  
EASTERN TURKISTAN  
(Kàshghar and Yarkand.)

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PART II.  
V O C A B U L A R Y,  
TURKI—ENGLISH.

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WITH LIST OF NAMES OF BIRDS AND PLANTS BY J. SCULLY, Esq.,  
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## NOTES FOR GUIDANCE

### IN CONSULTING THE VOCABULARY.

In many words the letters و, ا and ي are either inserted or omitted according to the fancy of the writer. If not found under one spelling, then look under the other. Thus *مسکز = مسکیز = ساکیز, ریدل = یل, یارماق = یارماق, کیلمات = کلمک*.

If not found with a و (medial) try او and *vice versa*: e. g., *سورماق = سورماق*.

When not found with an ف look under پ (e. g. *فچاق = پیچاق*). So also with ب and چ, ج and پ, گ and غ (final) and ق. In MSS. ید is often found written پد e. g. *پدونا* for *یدونا*.

Many verbs ending in *-la-mak, -la't-mak, -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 reciprocative or collective one. E. g. *köz-la-mak* = to eye (from *köz* "an eye"); *pichàq-la-màq* = to knife; *ghazab-la't-màq* = to make angry (to cause to be angry); *sust-la'n-mak* = to become, or make one self, inactive; *rù-ba-rù-la'sh-mak* = to go, or come, or be, opposite, or facing, one another (from *rù-ba-rù* "face to face," P.).

The ordinary final aspirate ځ, which in many Persian words is pronounced merely as a short *a* (or, more correctly, is imperceptible after the *fatha* of the last consonant)—is by some Turki scribes employed to represent the short vowel *a* even before another consonant. This is due to the tendency of the Turkis 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. *قیلسالار* or *قیلسالار* properly, according to Arabic methods, *قیلسلار*; and even *بدونینگ* (for

*بدونینگ* (and *قدامینینی* (for *قدمینینی* or *قدمینینی*), which are of course pure misspellings. It will save some puzzles if this be remembered in reading MSS.

The mark *zamma* (◌ِ) is often used to represent the *ü* sound which approaches the sound of *i*. Thus *دین* has been found for *دین* "faith." To Turki ears the sound *ü* seems nearly to approach the sound of *i*, (*dyün* for *din*). Hence in practice also و and ی are sometimes interchanged: e. g. *ایرون* *irün* = *ایرین* *irin*. Final *ü* is pronounced by them almost like an English final *y*, as in "very;" e. g., *ütrü* pronounced *ütry*.

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To Part I for 1878.

*A Vocabulary of the Language of Eastern Turkistán.—By R. B. SHAW, Political Agent. With two Turki Vocabularies of Birds and Plants by J. SCULLY, Esq., Surgeon, H. M. Bengal Army (late on special duty, Kàshghar).*

*Abbreviations* :—P. signifies Persian derivation ; A. Arabic ; T. Turki ; Kaz. Ку. K. and Y. signify respectively that the words so marked are used in the Kàzzak, Khoqand, Kàshghar, and Yarkand dialects. P. T. means partly Persian, partly Turki, &c.

*Rec.* and *coll.* mean *reciprocativ*e and *collectiv*e, *tr.* and *intr.* signify *transitiv*e and *intransitiv*e, *refl.* and *pass.* stand for *reflectiv*e and *passiv*e, *caus.* stand for *causativ*e ; *p. p.* means *post-position*, *prd.* stands for *pronounced*, *pron.* for *pronoun*.

- چیلیق آباد *ábád-chi-liq* (subs.) a well-inhabited or cultivated place, P. T.  
 آباد لیق *ábád-liq* (subs. and adj.) an inhabited place ; inhabited,  
 آبدان *ábdan* (adj.) good. [cultivated, P. T.  
 آبگار *ábgar* (adj.) occupied, full of care, busy.  
 ابوز *abuz* (adj.) learned, well-read.  
 ابوشقا *abushqa* (adj.) old, advanced in years.  
 اپ *ap*, intensitive particle prefixed to *àq* "white."  
 آبا *ápa* (subs.) elder sister. [ing].  
 اپارتماق *apár't-máq* (v. caus.) to cause to take away (from follow-  
 اپارماق *apár-máq* (v. tr.) to take away [contr. from *alip-bármák*].  
 آبتاب *àptáb* (subs.) the sun, (for *aftáb* P.). [*àftába*, P.).  
 آبتابه *àptába* (subs.) a disk-shaped basin for hand-washing, (for  
 آبتابه چپ *Aptába-chi* or *Abtaba-chi* (subs.) Basin-bearer, the title of  
 a high dignitary at the Court of Khoqand (spelt by the  
 Russians *Autobashi*).  
 اپقوت *apqut* (subs.) the back part of the boot above the heel.