

Transcription conventions

The speech is divided up into intonation units. At the end of each intonation unit, there is a perceptible rise or fall in the speaker's voice, and sometimes also a pause, or a quick breath. These units typically do not correspond to complete grammatical sentences, but they often correspond to a coherent phrase or idea (though sometimes speakers do pause for breath in the middle of a phrase). Punctuation marks at the end of the intonation unit are used much in the same way they would be in writing, indicating a combination of grammatical sentence type and the type of pitch movement in the speaker's voice:

- . falling pitch, indicating the speaker has finished their sentence or idea
- , intonation that indicates that the speaker plans to continue talking, usually a slight rise in pitch (note that commas are also sometimes used in the middle of an intonation unit to indicate a grammatical break)
- ? marks questions, often indicated with a strong rising pitch

The first tier in the transcript gives all the words in the intonation unit. Below that is a tier that shows the words with hyphens marking the boundaries between morphemes, e.g., *öy-din* shows that *öy* is the root word 'home' and *-din* is a suffix.

Other symbols and punctuation marks:

[xxx] a word that could not be heard clearly enough to transcribe.

haha laughter

-- indicates an incomplete word or phrase, where the speaker cut off before finishing

- in the IU tier: indicates a connection between two words, such as a compound
in the Seg and Gloss tiers: indicates a boundary between morphemes

* used in the gloss tier for incomplete words

?? indicates a morpheme whose meaning could not be determined

... indicates a pause between words that was not a large enough break to justify a whole new intonation unit

Words in other languages are marked with a two-letter code indicating the language, e.g. EN for English, CH for Chinese.

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| Word | hold | cài |
| Morph | EN:hold | CH:菜 cài |
| Gloss | EN:hold | CH:vegetable |

To protect the participants' identities, personal names and personally identifiable information have been redacted from the audio and the transcripts.

Script

The conversations are transcribed in Uyghur Latin Script. The table below shows the correspondence between the Latin Script, Uyghur Arabic Script, and IPA.

| Uyghur Latin Script | Uyghur Arabic Script | International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a | ئا | a |
| b | ب | b |
| d | د | d |
| e | ئە | ɛ, æ |
| é | ئى | e, i |
| f | ف | f |
| g | گ | g |
| gh | غ | ɣ, ʁ |
| h | ھ | h, ɦ |
| x | خ | x, χ |
| i | ئى | ɪ, i |
| j | ج | dʒ |
| k | ك | k |
| q | ق | q |
| l | ل | l |
| m | م | m |
| n | ن | n |
| ng | نڭ | ŋ |
| o | ئو | o |
| ö | ئۆ | ø |
| p | پ | p |
| r | ر | ɾ, r |
| s | س | s |
| sh | ش | ʃ |
| t | ت | t |
| ch | چ | tʃ |
| u | ئۇ | u |
| ü | ئۈ | ʏ, y |
| w | ق | w, v |
| y | ي | j |
| z | ز | z |
| zh | ژ | ʒ |

List of abbreviations

The table below explains the abbreviations used in the Gloss tier of the transcripts.

| Abbreviation | Meaning | Explanation |
|--------------|------------------|--|
| 1 | first person | 'I' or 'we' |
| 2 | second person | 'you' (either singular or plural) |
| 3 | third person | 'he/she/it/they' |
| ABIL | abilitative | a verb suffix indicating ability to perform the action described by the verb |
| ABL | ablative | a noun suffix meaning 'from' or 'because of' |
| ACC | accusative | a noun suffix marking direct objects |
| AG | agentive | a suffix that means 'someone who does X,' similar to the <i>-er</i> in <i>teacher</i> |
| AOR | aorist | a verb form |
| AUX | auxiliary | a 'helping verb' that modifies the action of the main verb in some way |
| ATTR | attributive | a suffix that attaches to adverbs to make adjectives |
| CAUS | causative | a verb suffix meaning 'make someone/something do X' or 'cause someone/something to do X' |
| COMP | comparative | a suffix that attaches to adjectives and indicates 'more X' (similar to the <i>-er</i> in <i>faster</i>) |
| CONF | confirmation | a particle that indicates the speaker's belief that the statement is reasonable or true |
| COND | conditional | a verb suffix indicating 'if X happens' |
| CONT | continuous | a verb suffix indicating continuous action (similar to English <i>-ing</i>) |
| CVB | converb | a verb form used in combining clauses that happen in sequence or are part of the same event, and in forming auxiliary verb constructions |
| DAT | dative | a noun suffix meaning 'to' or 'for' |
| DESID | desiderative | a verb suffix indicating the subject's desire to do the action of the verb |
| DER | derivation | a suffix that can attach to adjectives or verbs to create nouns or noun-like forms, or attach to nouns to make adjectives |
| DIM | diminutive | a noun suffix making indicating that the thing is small, cute, etc. |
| DM | discourse marker | used to draw attention or emphasis |
| EQU | equative | 'in the style of'; can be used for a language (e.g. <i>uyghurche</i> 'Uyghur language'), a cultural practice, someone's opinion, etc. |
| EVID | evidential | softens the speaker's confidence in asserting the predicate, either because they did not directly |

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| | | observe it, because it is a statement about someone else that should be made tentatively or politely, etc. |
| GEN | genitive | a noun suffix that indicates possession, similar to the -'s in English |
| GER | gerund | a verb suffix that makes a verbal noun form, similar to the -ing in <i>Learning is fun</i> |
| HAB | habitual | a verb suffix indicating that the action took place repeatedly or habitually, similar to 'used to' or 'would' in English |
| HORT | hortative | a verb suffix indicating encouragement or hope |
| IMP | imperative | command form of verbs |
| INF | infinitive | a verb suffix that makes a verbal noun form, similar to 'to X' in English |
| INFM | informal | in 2 nd person forms, Uyghur distinguishes between polite and informal |
| INTER | interrogative | a suffix indicating that a question is being asked |
| INTENS | intensifier | a verb suffix that marks intense or sudden action |
| JUSS | jussive | a verb suffix for third person only, meaning 'may they/let them X' |
| LIM | limitative | a noun suffix that indicates 'up to' or 'until' in time or space |
| LOC | locative | a noun suffix that means 'in,' 'on,' 'at,' etc. |
| LOC.REL | locative relative | a noun suffix that means 'which is in/on' |
| MUT | mutual | a verb suffix indicating that the action was done by more than one person together |
| NEG | negative | a verb suffix indicating that the action did not take place |
| OPT | optative | a verb suffix indicating 'let's X' or 'let me X' |
| ORD | ordinal | a suffix that attaches to numbers, similar to the -th in <i>ninth</i> |
| PASS | passive | a verb suffix indicating that the action happened <i>to</i> the subject, rather than being done <i>by</i> the subject. |
| PL | plural | makes nouns or pronouns plural |
| POL | polite | in 2 nd person forms, Uyghur distinguishes between polite and informal |
| POSS | possessive | noun suffixes indicating the possessor |
| PRIV | privative | comparable to the -less in <i>helpless</i> or <i>merciless</i> |
| PRES | present | a verb suffix indicating present tense |
| PST | past | a verb suffix indicating past tense |
| PTCL | particle | the particle -de/-te, which has a variety of meanings, including praise, regret, reasonableness, etc. |
| PTCP | participle | verb forms that function like adjectives or nouns |
| PURP | purpose | a verb suffix that indicates purpose or duration |

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| REDUP | reduplication | a form that is created by duplicating some of the material in a word next to it (like <i>shmancy</i> in <i>fancy-schmancy</i>) |
| REL | relative | indicates that the form is used for relative clause functions |
| SELF.BEN | self-benefactive | a verb suffix indicating that the action was done in a way that benefitted the doer in some way |
| SG | singular | only one of something |
| SIM | similitative | a noun suffix meaning 'like/similar to X' |
| SIMUL | simulative | a verb suffix meaning 'as if' |
| TOP | topical | indicates the topic of the sentence |
| UNRESTR | unrestrained | a verb suffix indicating that the action was done freely or without restraint, despite there possibly being some obstacle to the action (somewhat similar to 'go ahead and X' in English) |
| XPST | past clitic | a form that indicates past tense, but is attached to the main predicate directly rather than being expressed as an auxiliary verb |

Auxiliary verbs

In Uyghur grammar, a number of basic verbs for motions, positions, etc. can be used as auxiliary verbs that modify the action described by the main verb. This can be compared to verbs like *be* and *have* in English. In a sentence like *She was a student*, the verb *was* is a main verb, the past tense of *be*, but in *She was studying*, the verb *was* is an auxiliary indicating that the main verb *studying* took place in the past.

In the transcripts, these verbs are glossed with their regular meaning when they are used as main verbs (e.g., *ket-* means ‘leave’), but with AUX when they are used as an auxiliary (e.g., *ket-* means ‘AUX.ket’). The table below notes the basic meaning of each of these verbs and also explains what they mean when used as auxiliaries. There may be a few more, but these are the ones most commonly seen. Some of these auxiliaries have turned into suffixes (or can appear either as auxiliaries or suffixes); if they are used in suffix form they are labeled with one of the glosses listed above, e.g. ABIL or SELF.BEN.

| Abbreviation | Basic meaning | Auxiliary meaning |
|--------------|--|--|
| AUX.baq | <i>baq-</i> ‘look’ | ‘try to’ |
| AUX.bar | <i>bar-</i> ‘go’ | movement in a direction away from the speaker or other reference point (in combination with some more specific motion verb) |
| AUX.ber | <i>ber-</i> ‘give’ | action done on behalf of someone; action done |
| AUX.bol | <i>bol-</i> ‘be’ | completion |
| AUX.chiq | <i>chiq-</i> ‘go up’ | movement in an upward or outward direction; thorough completion |
| AUX.chüsh | <i>chüsh-</i> ‘go down’ | movement in a downward direction |
| AUX.kel | <i>kel-</i> ‘come’ | movement in a direction toward the speaker or other reference point (in combination with some more specific motion verb); persistent, uninterrupted action |
| AUX.ket | <i>ket-</i> ‘leave’ | ‘begin to’; change of state |
| AUX.oltur | <i>oltur-</i> ‘sit’ | continued action |
| AUX.qal | <i>qal-</i> ‘stay, remain’ | unexpected event or result |
| AUX.qoy | <i>qoy-</i> ‘put’ | effortless or unintentional action; completion with relevant result |
| AUX.sal | <i>sal-</i> ‘put’ | unintentional action |
| AUX.tashla | <i>tashla-</i> ‘throw’ | sudden or uncontrolled action |
| AUX.tur | <i>tur-</i> ‘stand’ | continued action |
| AUX.yur | <i>yür-</i> ‘walk, be associated with’ | continued action |