

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.

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	ڭ	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	y, y
w	ۋ	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

		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

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