INTRODUCTION TO UZBEK

A. **Pronunciation**

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Uzbek is currently written in the Cyrillic script, which has been in use since 1940, and the Latin script, which has been introduced in the last couple of years and is now being used more and more, though most people only know the Cyrillic script and most signs and written materials are still only in Cyrillic. In general, words are pronounced as they sound in the Latin script, but some explanation is necessary for a few of the sounds represented by certain Latin letters. Below are those sounds which are not found in English or which require some explanation. Note that stress in Uzbek is generally on the last syllable, except for a few suffixes, which are never stressed. In the wordlist below, stressed syllables are underlined. Note also that two adjacent vowels are pronounced separately (e.g. coar "soat" is pronounced like English "saw at"), but a vowel followed by "y" becomes a diphthong (e.g. бой "boy" is pronounced the same as English "boy").

Cyrillic	Latin	Pronunciation
A a	A a	"a" as in "cat"
Еe	Ye ye, E e	"ye" as in "yet" at the beginning of a word, "e" as
	-	in "let" elsewhere
Ëë	Yo yo	"ya" as in "yawn"
Ии	ΙΙ	"i" as in "pin"
Оо	Оо	"o" as in "pot"
Pр	Rr	a "trilled r" (like in Scottish), or, between vowels,
•		a "flapped r" (like "dd" in "ladder" in normal
		speech)
Уу	U u	"oo" as in "cool"
Хх	Хx	"ch" as in German "Bach" or Scottish "loch"
e Є	Ее	"e" as in "let"
Юю	Yu yu	"yu" as in "you"
Яя	Ya ya	"ya" as in "yak"
Ўў	O' o'	"u" as in "put" (also represents a second vowel in
•		some dialects, similar to "au" as in "caught"
Κκ	Qq	like a "k" but further back in the mouth
FF	G'g'	like a French "r" (voiced version of "x")
	_	. ,

B. Wordlist

Below are 250 of the most common Uzbek words, in both Cyrillic and Latin script, along with their definitions, arranged according to the different parts of speech (categories of words). Note that some of these words could be listed in two different categories (e.g. ҳозир "now" is both a noun and an adverb, тез "quick, quickly" is both an adjective and an adverb).

1. Pronouns

мен	men	I
сен	sen	you (singular, informal
У	u	he/she/it, that
бу	bu	this
сиз	siz	you (plural, formal)
биз	biz	we
улар	ular	they

2. Adjectives

яхши yax<u>shi</u> good зўр zo'r excellent ёмон yo<u>mon</u> bad

ўртача o'rta<u>cha</u> in the middle

kat<u>ta</u> big катта кичкина kichkina small new янги <u>yang</u>i es<u>ki</u> old (thing) эски ëш yosh young old (person) қари qa<u>ri</u>

касал kasal sick sog' healthy COF qim<u>mat</u> expensive киммат ar<u>zon</u> cheap арзон иссиқ is<u>siq</u> hot cold совуқ so<u>vuq</u> секин se<u>kin</u> slow fast тез tez close яқин ya<u>qin</u> far узоқ u<u>zoq</u>

тўғри to'g'<u>r</u>i correct, straight

бой boy rich хурсанд xur<u>sand</u> happy

чиройли chiroyli beautiful, good-looking

тоза to<u>za</u> clean тайёр tay<u>yor</u> ready ширин shi<u>rin</u> sweet

Kam kam small, few, little

озгина ozgi<u>na</u> a little кўп ko'p much, many ҳар har each

ҳамма <u>ham</u>ma all whole бутун bu<u>tun</u> hech ҳеч none ko'proq кўпроқ more керак ke<u>rak</u> necessary mum<u>kin</u> мумкин possible ўнг o'ng right left чап chap бошқа boshqa other ЭНГ eng most қора qo<u>ra</u> black ОΚ white oq yellow сариқ sa<u>riq</u> қизил qi<u>zil</u> red ko'k blue кўк

3. Numbers

бир bir one икки ik<u>ki</u> two

uch three уч four тўрт to'rt беш besh five олти <u>ol</u>ti six <u>yet</u>ti етти seven eight саккиз <u>sak</u>kiz ТЎҚҚИЗ <u>to'q</u>qiz nine ўн o'n ten йигирма yigir<u>ma</u> twenty ўттиз <u>o't</u>tiz thirty forty қирқ qirq эллик <u>el</u>lik fifty olt<u>mish</u> sixty ОЛТМИШ етмиш yetmish. seventy sak<u>son</u> eighty саксон ninety тўқсон to'qson hundred ЮЗ yuz ming thousand МИНГ half <u>yar</u>im ярим

4. Adverbs

бу ерда bu yerda here u yer<u>da</u> there у ерда now, wait a minute хозир ho<u>zir</u> early эрта er<u>ta</u> кеч kech late kecha yesterday кеча бугун bugun today эртага ertaga tomorrow бирга birga together ju<u>da</u> very жуда фақат fagat only яна ya<u>na</u> again ҳали ha<u>li</u> still, yet

5. Question words

ni<u>ma</u> what нима kim who ким qayer<u>da</u> where қаерда қаерга qayerga where to where (exactly) қани <u>qa</u>ni қачон qachon when nimaga why нимага how, what kind of қандай qanday qancha how much, how many қанча неча necha how much, how many which қайси <u>qay</u>si

6. **Conjunctions**

агар agar if ва va and

ёки	<u>yo</u> ki	or
лекин	le <u>kin</u>	but
чунки	chun <u>ki</u>	because
хам	ham	also

7. **Postpositions**

билан bi<u>lan</u> with beside ёнида yoni<u>da</u> ichida inside ичида ke<u>yin</u> after кейин ol<u>din</u> before ОЛДИН usti<u>da</u> on top of устида учун uchun for haqi<u>da</u> about ҳақида

8. Verb stems

айт- ayt- say бер- ber- give

бил- bil- know (something)

бор- bor- go

бўл- bo'l- be, become гапир- gapir- speak дам ол- dam ol- rest

дарс бер- dars ber- teach (give lessons)

yewrite ëзyozclose ёпyopyotlie down ётичichdrink ishonbelieve ишонkelcome келgo, leave ketкетkirenter кирkutwait куткўрko'rsee olолtake

олиб бор- olib bor- take (to someone)

олиб кел- olib kel- bring oq- och- open coл- sol- put in coт- sot- sell coтиб ол- sotib ol- buy

stand, live turтуртушунtushununderstand chiqexit, go out чиқэшитeshitlisten yuvwash ЮВwalk юрyurўрганo'rganlearn, study

урган- oʻrgan- learn, stu ўт- oʻrt- pass ўтир- oʻrir- sit down қайт- qayt- return қил- qil- do, make қуй- qo'y- put

9. **Nouns**

аёл ayol woman бахт baxt happiness бола bo<u>la</u> child outdoor market бозор bozor time вақт vaqt go'sht гўшт meat дарс dars lesson window дераза deraza девор devor wall do'kon shop, store дўкон friend дўст do'st ground ep yer ёрдам yor<u>dam</u> help butter, oil ëғ yog' жавоб ja<u>vob</u> answer исм ism name ish<u>chi</u> worker ишчи йил yil year калит ka<u>lit</u> key kechqu<u>run</u> evening кечқурун кийим ki<u>yim</u> clothing ki<u>tob</u> book китоб киши ki<u>shi</u> person кун kun day кўча ko'cha street мактаб maktab school ma<u>shi</u>na машина car me<u>va</u> fruit мева мехмон mehmon guest нарса nar<u>sa</u> thing bread нон non food овқат ov<u>qat</u> family оила oi<u>la</u> moon, month ой oy она o<u>na</u> mother father ота o<u>ta</u>

 пиёла
 ріуо<u>lа</u>
 cup

 пул
 pul
 money

 ручка
 ruchka
 pen

 савол
 sa<u>vol</u>
 question

 сабзавот
 sabza<u>vot</u>
 vegetable

osh

ош

coat soat hour, watch, clock

food, rice pilaf

table стол stol стул stul chair сув water suv сумка <u>sum</u>ka bag milk сут sut сўз so'z word

талаба talaba student туалет tualet toilet salt ТУЗ tuz уй house uy room хона xo<u>na</u> wife хотин xotin Худо Xu<u>do</u> God чой choy tea шакар sha<u>kar</u> sugar sha<u>har</u> city шаҳар husband er эр эркак erkak man эрталаб erta<u>lab</u> morning эшик eshik door yu<u>rak</u> heart юрак o'qituv<u>chi</u> ўқитувчи teacher ўғил o'g<u>'il</u> son daughter **ҚИЗ** qiz qish<u>loq</u> village қишлоқ spoon қошиқ qo<u>shiq</u> paper **ҚОҒОЗ** qog<u>'oz</u> qo'shni neighbour қўшни hafta week ҳафта hovli courtyard **ХОВЛИ**

10. **Useful Words and Expressions**

Arzimaydi. Арзимайди. бор bor Бу нима? Bu nima? Бўпти. Bo'pti. iltimos илтимос йўқ yo'q Кечирасиз. Kechirasiz. Майли. Mayli. Мана. Mana. мархамат marha<u>mat</u> Менга ёкди. Неча ёшдасиз? Оилангиз борми? Oilangiz bormi?

рахмат Салом. Сизга ёкдими?

Соат неча? Хайр.

Хуш келибсиз.

Хўп. эмас

Яхшимисиз? Каерда ишлайсиз? Каердансиз? Калайсиз?

Качон келидингиз?

хa

Menga yoqdi. Necha yoshdasiz?

Salom. Sizga yoqdimi? Soat necha? Xayr.

rah<u>mat</u>

Xush ke<u>lib</u>siz.

Xo'p. emas Yaxshimisiz? Qayer<u>da</u> ish<u>lay</u>siz?

Qayerdansiz? Qalaysiz?

Qachon keldingiz?

ha

You're welcome. existent, there is/are

What is this? Okay, well. please (request)

no, not, there is/are not

Excuse me. Well, all right Look, here. please (offering)

I like it.

How old are you? Do you have a family?

thank you

Hello (literally, peace).

Do you like it? What time is it? Goodbye. Welcome.

Okay, very well.

not

Are you well? Where do you work? Where are you from?

How are you?

When did you come?

yes

C. Grammar

1. Word order is Subject-Object-Verb:

Men kitob yozdim (I book wrote): I wrote a book.

2. Adjectives come before nouns:

U yosh bola (He young child): He is a young child.

3. Adverbs come before verbs:

U tez gapirdi (He quickly spoke): He spoke quickly.

4. Question words are placed in the sentence where the answer will go:

Bu kim? Bu Aziz (This who? This Aziz): Who is this? This is Aziz.

5. Postpositions work like prepositions in English, except they come after the noun:

Biz non haqida gapirdik (We bread about talked): We talked about bread.

6. Endings to add to the verbstem to speak in the Present-Future Tense:

-aman	I	Kel <u>a</u> man	I
come/will comeasan	you (singular/informal)	Kel <u>a</u> san	You
come/will come.	he/she/it	Kel <u>a</u> di	Не
comes/will comeamiz	we	Kel <u>a</u> miz	We
come/will come.	you (plural/formal)	Kel <u>a</u> siz	You
come/will comeadilar	they They come/will come.	Kel <u>a</u> dilar	

7. Endings to add to the verbstem to speak in the Past Tense:

-dim	I	Kel <u>dim</u>	I
cameding came.	you (singular/informal)	Kelding	You
-di	he/she/it	Kel <u>di</u>	He
camedik came.	we	Kel <u>dik</u>	We
-dingiz came.	you (plural/formal)	Keldingiz	You
-dilar	they They came.	Keldi <u>lar</u>	

8. To make a verb into a command:

Kel! Come! (no suffix on verbstem)
Keling! Come! (more polite)

Kelinglar! Come! (even more polite)

9. To make a verb negative:

Kel- to come Kel<u>dim</u> I came.

Kelma- to not come Kelma<u>dim</u> I

didn't come.

10. To make a verb into a "yes/no" question:

Keladi He will come. Keladimi? Will

he come?

Kel<u>di</u> He came. Kel<u>di</u>mi? Did

he come?

11. To ask a "yes/no" question with the verb "to be":

Men yax<u>shi</u>manmi? Am I well? Biz yax<u>shi</u>mizmi?

Are we well?
Sen yaxshimisan?
Are you well?
Siz yaxshimisiz?

Are you well?

Are they well?

12. To make a noun plural:

ki<u>tob</u> book kitob<u>lar</u> books

13. To express location at, movement towards or away from an object:

uy house uy<u>da</u> at

the house

uyga to the house uydan

from the house

Maktab<u>dan</u> uyga bor<u>dim</u>. I went from the school to the house.

14. Endings to add to express possession:

-im my kitob<u>im</u> my

book

-ing your (singular/informal) kitobing your

book

-i his/her/its kitob<u>i</u>

his/her book

-imiz our kitobim<u>iz</u> our

book

-ingiz your (plural/formal) kitobing<u>iz</u> your

book

-ilar their kitobi<u>la</u>r their

book