

# Adverbs and other Ways to Express how Events Happen

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Adverbs as such are treated well in the grammar by Tömür / Lee.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, here only a few representative examples are given (# 1. – 4.).<sup>2</sup> The purpose of this compilation is to point out **other** ways besides simple adverbs to describe events in more detail (# 5. – 11.).

## 1. Proper Adverbs

<i>bügün</i>	today	<i>néri</i>	over there
<i>sel</i>	a little	<i>nahayiti</i>	extremely / very
<i>yene</i>	again / still	<i>pa'al</i>	actively

## 2. Words that Serve as both Adjectives and Adverbs

<i>asan meshq</i>	<u>easy</u> task	>	<i>asan ishlimek</i>	work out <u>easily</u>
<i>qismen mezmun</i>	<u>partial</u> content	>	<i>qismen chüshenmek</i>	understand <u>in part</u>
<i>mengü xoshalliq</i>	<u>everlasting</u> joy	>	<i>menggü eslimek</i>	remember <u>forever</u>

## 3. Adverbs that are Formed from other Words

a) Certain suffixes are semi-productive in forming adverbs out of nouns<sup>3</sup>. Here, we give *-en* as one example.<sup>4</sup>

<i>jawab</i>	answer	<i>jawab<u>en</u></i>	in response / in return
<i>jezm</i>	certainty / assurance	<i>jez<u>men</u></i>	certainly / definitely
<i>mezmun</i>	content / meaning	<i>mezmun<u>en</u></i>	according to the contents / meaningfully

b) Some adverbs are derived from other words as well, but the pattern by which they are formed is not a productive one.

<i>pütün</i>	whole / entire	<i>pütün<u>ley</u></i>	completely / fully
<i>biraq</i>	but	<i>biraq<u>la</u></i>	all at once / unexpectedly
<i>imkan</i>	possibility	<i>imkanq<u>eder</u></i>	as far as possible / if at all possible

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<sup>1</sup> Tömür / Lee p. 158ff.

<sup>2</sup> Glosses are largely taken from Yulghun.com.

<sup>3</sup> A pattern is called "productive" if it has the potential to be used with any word of a certain word-class; "semi-productive" are those patterns that can be applied only in a limited number of cases. (Cf. Crystal: Dictionary of Linguistics.) The three examples given here are all words of Arabic origin. Perhaps the pattern with *-en* is restricted to this group.

<sup>4</sup> Tömür / Lee (p. 163ff.) list several other adverb-forming suffixes.

#### 4. Suffix *-che*

One of the most productive adverb-forming suffixes is *-che*. It can be attached to various word-classes – nouns, pronouns, *bar*, certain adverbs, and the *-(I)sh*-infinitive of verbs.<sup>5</sup>

<i>dehqanche</i>	like a farmer / country-
<i>asanliqche</i>	with ease / easily
<i>jéning bariche</i>	with all his strength
<i>yaziche</i>	all summer long
<i>yoshurunche</i>	secretly / unnoticed
<i>qurbum yétishiche</i>	as my ability allows
<i>bilishiche jawab berish</i>	answer according to what one knows
<i>bolushiche bézep béqishtry</i>	and polish as is feasible
<i>siz(ning)che</i>	according to you / in your view
<i>anglishimche</i>	according to what I have heard

#### 5. Participle *-KAn* + Suffix *-che*

The same suffix as above, *-che*, can also be attached to the participle form *-KAn* (*-qan* / *-ghan* / *-ken* / *-gen*).<sup>6</sup> It serves to express the fact that one action is carried out ...

- ... in a certain way

*U yügürgenche öyge kirip ketti.* He entered the house in a running manner.

The participle **may or may not carry the possessive suffix** *-i / ing / im* etc.

*U yügürginiche öyge kirip ketti.* He entered the house in a running manner.

*U shu chiqip ketkenche yoqilip ketti.*<sup>7</sup> That way he went out and was seen no more.

- ... accompanied by another action

*Gülbahar xetlerni siqimlighiniche* Crumpling up the letters, Gülbahar sat down (*siqimlighanche*) lasside olturup qaldi. dejectedly.

... *Shumu dawalash boldimu?! – dep* I got up and left, shouting "Can that  
*warqirighinimche chiqip kettim.*<sup>8</sup> be called a doctor's treatment?!"

- ... "in the degree to which it is possible"<sup>9</sup>

*Alghiningche al.* Take as much as you can.

*Qohumdin kelginiche yardem qilimen.* I help to the best of my ability.

<sup>5</sup> Tömür / Lee (p. 166) mention it in regard to certain adverbs of time.

<sup>6</sup> This usage is explained in Tömür / Lee p. 275, from where most of the examples are taken. Cf. also Friederich p. 148.

<sup>7</sup> Hoshur: *Sarang* p. 10.

<sup>8</sup> Hoshur: *Sarang* p. 15.

<sup>9</sup> Tömür / Lee.

## 6. Verbal Suffixes *-KUdek* / *-KUsiz*

*-KUdek* at the end of a verb stem expresses some sort of **sufficiency** or **potential**,  
*-KUsiz* the **absence of a possibility**.<sup>10</sup>

*Bu dorini ichseng, tesir qilghudek ich.*

If you take this medicine, take enough to have an effect.

*Bu maqalini herqandaq ademge yarighudek yezipsen.*<sup>11</sup>

You have written this article so that it would please everybody.

*Shu künlerde mening kichikkine beshimgha eytqusiz eghir qayghu keldi.*<sup>12</sup>

Those days, over poor me [lit. over my little head] came an indescribably hard misery.

## 7. Phrases Built of two Nouns

One special type of adverbial are those that are made up of two nominal elements.

a) When the affix *-mu-* is put in between two identical words, the adverbial signifies that none of the named items is exempted.<sup>13</sup>

<i>öymuöy</i>	from room to room / from door to door
<i>yilmuyil</i>	year by year
<i>betmubet</i>	page by page

b) Identical or opposite nouns can also be put in certain grammatical cases and then combined.<sup>14</sup>

<i>arqa-arqidin</i>	one after another / in a row
<i>ewladtin-ewladqa</i>	from generation to generation
<i>bashtin-ayagh</i> <sup>15</sup>	from head to foot > from beginning to end / completely

## 8. Declined Nouns / Noun + Postposition

Certain nouns in certain grammatical cases function as adverbials.

<i>teste</i>	with difficulty
<i>jayda</i>	in place / appropriately
<i>zorigha</i> <sup>16</sup>	forcedly / under compulsion
<i>adilliq bilen</i>	with justice / justly
<i>teklib bilen</i>	by invitation
<i>mesliheti bilen</i>	following his/her advice

<sup>10</sup> It does not always work to use the suffix *-KUdek* to express potential. One can use the construction *-Kili bolidighan* instead. E.g., the antonym of *eytqusiz* would not be *eytqudek*, but *eytkili bolidighan*.

<sup>11</sup> Both examples quoted from Tömür / Lee p. 272.

<sup>12</sup> Qahar: *Emethaji*.

<sup>13</sup> Cf. Tömür / Lee p. 84f. Examples quoted from there as well.

<sup>14</sup> The examples are taken from *Imla lughiti* p. 33f.

<sup>15</sup> Hoshur: *Burut majirasi* p. 48.

<sup>16</sup> Cf. Hoshur: *Qirliq istakan* p. 50.

## 9. Adjective + *péti* / *halda* / *halette*

Another way of describing a state, are the constructions with *péti*, *halda* or *halette*. *pat* on its own means "style, fashion, way", *hal* means "circumstances, situation, condition", and *halet* "circumstances, state, condition".<sup>17</sup> They all can be combined with adjectives etc. to form an adverbial. (The word *siyaq* "look / style" too can be used in this way.)

<i>xushxuy halda</i> <sup>18</sup>	"in a happy <u>state</u> "	>	happily
<i>nahayiti harghin halda</i> <sup>19</sup>	extremely tired		
<i>bankidin péchet chiqqan péti baghlaqliq</i> <sup>20</sup>	(of stack of money:) tied together with the bank's seal still on it		
<i>yépiq halette turidu</i> <sup>21</sup>	(of oven's airway:) stays in closed <u>position</u>		

## 10. Imitative Words

Imitative words (also called "onomatopoeias")<sup>22</sup> are words that imitate or suggest certain sounds. English examples include the animal sounds "meow", "chirp", and others such as "beep-beep". Uyghur imitative words and their usage are described extensively in Tömür / Lee.<sup>23</sup> One special fact to notice is that in Uyghur, imitative words do not only imitate *sounds*, but also **movements or feelings**. Here are some examples from literature.<sup>24</sup>

..., <i>yolgha «güppide» chüshti.</i>	..., (he) fell down <u>with a thump</u> . ( <i>güp</i> is an equivalent for "bump / bang".)
<i>Qimmatlik bir nersemni yoqitip yoqyghandek «lasside» bolup qaldim.</i>	I became <u>discouraged</u> as if I had lost something valuable. ( <i>las</i> describes the sound of deflating, e.g. air leaving a balloon.)
... <i>saqchixanidin «ghipla» qilip chiqip ketip ...</i>	<u>quickly sneaking</u> out from the police station ( <i>ghip</i> expresses the fact that others do not notice.)
<i>Yürikim «jighghide» qilip qaldi.</i>	My heart <u>skipped a beat</u> . ( <i>jigh</i> stands for a feeling of pain.)

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<sup>17</sup> Yulghun.com.

<sup>18</sup> Qahar: *Emethaji*.

<sup>19</sup> Hoshur: *Burut majirasi* p. 44.

<sup>20</sup> Hoshur: *Sarang* p. 22.

<sup>21</sup> Hemdula: *Öy néni*.

<sup>22</sup> "An **onomatopoeia**, from the Greek ὀνοματοποιία; ὄνομα for "name" and ποιέω for "I make", adjectival form: "onomatopoeic" or "onomatopoeitic") is a word that phonetically imitates or suggests the source of the sound that it describes." (Shortened definition from Wikipedia.)

<sup>23</sup> Tömür / Lee p. 459 - 468.

<sup>24</sup> Hoshur: *Sarang* p. 16, 19, 23, 25.

## 11. Converbs ((-I)p-Form etc.)

By definition, all converbs specify the finite verb in some way or other.<sup>25</sup> This way of describing an event more fully is so basic to the Uyghur language, and at the same time so versatile, that it cannot be explicated in any detail here. The different forms are simply mentioned for the sake of completeness.<sup>26</sup>

<b>Form</b>	<b>Function: Adverbial of ...</b>
-KUche	Limitation and Contrast
-Kili	Purpose and Elapsed Time
-KAchKA	Reason
-KAch	Concurrence
-séri	Extension / Prolongation
-A	Association (1)
-(I)p	Association (2)

Aldirap aldigha chigtim. I went out toward him in a hurry.

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<sup>25</sup> In fact, one term that is used for them is "adverbials".

<sup>26</sup> For details, see Tömür / Lee p. 284 or any other Uyghur grammar.