

The Joining of Clauses in the Procedural Text "Xoten qeghizi yasash – Making Hotan¹ Paper"

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Please find the transcribed text in the attached document.

1. The *-(I)p*-form (17 times)²

The converb (or "gerund" / "adverbial") built with *-(I)p* is used in the following cases:

- For actions that express the manner in which the main verb's event happens:

Ex. 1. ... qeghez qélipi yantu tutulup, süyi saqitilidu. (5.1)
By tilting the paper mould ..., the water is drained.

Ex. 2. Soqmaq bilen soqup yumshitolghandin kéyinki qowzaq xémiri (3.6)
The bark dough that is produced by the softening through the beating with the mallet

- For actions that are transitional, or done in one go, not taking much time:

Ex. 3. ... bu qisimi kölchektin süzüp élinip, qazangha sélinip, ... (3.1)
... it is fished out from the tank and put into a pot,...

Ex. 4. ... botqa matalgha nogay bilen quyulup, (4.1)
... the pulp is poured into a barrel with a ladle and ...

- In the construction *-(I)p bolgahndin kéyin* – see further below.

- Exceptional is a case where the action is carried out over some time:

Ex. 5. ... chopsa bilen ileshtürülüp, téximu pishurulidu. (3.2)
... the bark is stirred with a stirrer, and is boiled even more.

Clauses that use the converb built with *-(I)p* are syntactically subordinate to the clause with the main verb; semantically, the *-(I)*-form can modify the main verb, as the translation of Ex. 1 & Ex. 2 shows, or it can express an independent event, as in Ex. 3 & Ex. 4.

2. Juxtaposition (4+ times)

The combination of two sentences without any connective at all ("juxtaposition"), is used ...

- in the introductory sentences (1.1-3).
- at the beginning of paragraphs (but see below for the tail-head-linkage in noun phrase, which also occurs at the beginning of paragraphs):

¹ Hotan is a city in the south of Xinjiang.

² Only clause-final occurrences were counted, not *-(I)p*-forms in combinations like *coyup élinidu*.

Ex. 6. Qurughandin kéyin yene sugha chilap boshitilidu.
 2. Botqa (umach) ishlesh basquchi: Bu basquchta qeghez matériyali qilish
 üçün ... (2.7 / 3.1)
After it has become dry, it is again softened by soaking in water.
 2. Step – Working the pulp: In this step, in order to make the paper material, ...

- where additional remarks or explanations are given:

Ex. 7. ... qélipning ichige quyulidu. Qélipqa quyulidighan botqining miqdari
 yasilidighan qeghezning qélin-népizliki teripidin belgulinidu). (4.2/3)
*... is poured into the mould. (The amount of pulp that is poured into the mould
 is determined by the thickness of the paper that is to be made.)*

Another case is the second part of 4.2.

5.3 is a conditional clause.

3. Tail-head-linkage with *-KAndin kéyin* (7 times)

The so-called "tail-head-linkage" involves "the repetition in a subordinate clause, at the beginning (the 'head') of a new sentence, of at least the main verb of the previous sentence (the tail)"³. The subject of the clauses concerned usually remains the same, too. Such subordinate clauses may often be interpreted as points of departure involving renewal."⁴ Such tail-head-linkages are very common across languages. However, they are not used for the same purpose in each language. "The aspect of the head may be perfective, imperfective or completive."⁵ As we consider the Uyghur examples below, it is **the completive aspect that is expressed**.

Tail-head-linkages are found several times in this relatively short text. They create cohesion. They are formed by the following construction:

participle +	ablative marker +	postposition
<i>-KAn</i> +	<i>-din</i> +	<i>kéyin</i> ("after")

The participle form varies according to harmony rules (*-qan / ghan / ken / gen-*).

Ex. 8. Andin üjme qowziqu soyup élinidu. Qowzaq soyiwélinghandin kéyin uning
 qeghez yasashqa ishlitilidighan qisimi yene ajritip élinidu. (2.2/3)
*Then the bark of the mulberry is peeled and taken off. After the bark has been
 peeled off, the part of it which is used to make the paper is further separated
 out.*

Ex. 9. ... suda uzaq qaynitilidu. Qowzaq qazanda texminen ikki sa'etche
qaynitilghandin kéyin, ... (3.1/2)
*... is boiled in water for a long time. After having been boiled in the pot for
 approximately two hours, ...*

³ Dooley & Levinsohn 2001:16.

⁴ Levinsohn, Narrative 46.

⁵ L. c. 46.

Ex. 10. Ayrip alghan bu qisimi aptapta qurutulidu. Qurughandin kéyin yene sugha chilap boshitilidu. (2.6/7)
This loosened part is dried in the sun. After it has become dry, it is again softened by soaking in water.

As the above examples show, the usage of *-KAndin kéyin* **implies some lapse of time** – spent either carrying out some activity, or waiting for a natural or technical process to finish.

4. Tail-head-linkage in Noun phrase (6 times)

A construction similar to tail-head-linkage is also employed: While the verb of the preceding clause is not taken up in a temporal phrase, it is **included in a participle construction ("relative clause") which describes the subject** of the next sentence (which is the physical object that is being worked, on or a necessary tool). This happens in the first sentence of each step (paragraph):

Ex. 11. ..., qélip kölchektin élinidu. Kölchektin élinghan qeghez qélipi ... (4.4 / 5.1)
..., the mould is taken out from the tank. The paper mould that has been taken out of the tank ...

Ex. 12. ... yene sugha chilap boshitilidu. - 2. Botqa (umach) ishlesh basquchi: Bu basquchta qeghez matériyali qilish üçün qowzaqtin ayrip élinip sugha chilap qoyulghan qisimining boshighanliqi jezmleshtürülgendin kéyin, bu qisimi ... (2.7 / 3.1)
..., it is again softened by soaking in water. - 2. Working the pulp: In this step, in order to make the paper material, after having fully completed the softening of the part which was separated from the bark and soaked and put in water, it is ...

Between steps 2 and 3 the common word is just the noun itself.

Ex. 13. ..., shundila botqa teyyar bolghan bolidu. - 3. Qeghez quyush basquchi: Bu basquchta botqa matalgha nogay bilen quyulup, ... (3.6 / 4.1)
..., this way the pulp is ready. 3. Step – Pouring the paper: In this step the pulp is ...

Within the text, this linkage occurs between the sentence pairs 2.5+6 (loosened part), 3.4+5 (the bark in ball-form) and 5.4+5 (the pulled-out paper). **So, whenever the material that is being worked on has reached a significantly new stage, in particular between major steps (paragraphs), this way of connecting sentences is used.** Again, this kind of linkage contributes to the cohesion of the text, and at the same time helps to recognize logical divisions.

5. Tail-head-linkage with *-(I)p bolgahndin kéyin* (4 times)

bolmaq ("to be, to become") is one of the verbs that can also be used as an aspect auxiliary.⁶ When it follows the *-(I)p*-form of the main verb, "... it **indicates that the action is carried out in full**, or is related to all relevant objects".⁷ In this function it is

⁶ Some others are *qalmaq, qoymaq, ketmek*.

⁷ Tömür/Lee 425.

also used in procedural texts. This is probably done at crucial points, to ensure the quality of the end result. Whether the accumulated occurrence toward the end of this text (three times) is altogether natural, would need confirming through other texts.

Ex. 14. ..., pishkok bilen rasa ileshtürülidu. Ileshtürüp bolghandin kéyin yaghach qélip kölchekke sélinidu, ... (4.1/2)
..., it is stirred with full power with the stirrer. After it [the pulp] has been fully stirred, the wooden mould is put into the tank ...

In 4.4 ("After the pulp has been spread out evenly ..."), the construction *-(I)p bolghandin kéyin* is used without the action having been described in the preceding sentence; so this is not an example for tail-head-linkage.

From the examples in the text, one can not determine that a this construction implies a considerable lapse of time.

6. Conjunctions (5 times)

Strictly speaking, *andin* ("then") is a **temporal adverb**. Yet it clearly plays a role in marking progress in the text, so we list it under "conjunctions".⁸ It used three times. Tentatively we can say the following: Whereas *-KAndin kéyin* indicates some time lapse and some degree of completion, the actions that are joined by *andin* **follow each other immediately, and necessarily in the indicated order, and they are intrinsically related – the first action does not lead to any noteworthy result in itself**.

Ex. 15. Bu basquchta aldi bilen aq üjmining nota shéxi chanap élinip, uning yupurmiqi pitiwétildi. Andin üjme qowziqi soyup élinidu. (2.1/2)
In this step, at first the sprouting branches of the white mulberry are chopped off and their leaves are stripped off. Then the bark of the mulberry is peeled and taken off.

Here, *andin* goes together with the temporal adverb *aldi bilen* ("first of all") in the preceding sentence, to emphasize the sequence.

Ex. 16. ... yaghach pishkok (qochighuch) bilen qochulidu, andin matalning ichige azraq su quyulup, pishkok bilen rasa ileshtürüli. (4.1)
... stirred with a wooden stirrer, then, pouring a little water inside the barrel, it is stirred together with full power with the stirrer.

In the last example, curiously, the *-KAndin keyin-* construction is combined with *andin*:

Ex. 17. Chélektiki soghuq suda bir az turghuzulghandin kéyin, andin süzüp élinip siqip ... (3.4)
(Only) after letting it sit in the cold water in the bucket for a bit, [then] the bark is fished out, ...

One time, *shundila* ("at that time" etc.) marks the achievement of a result. The clause introduced by it is only separated by comma.

Ex. 18. ..., qol bilen ileshtürülüp botqa (umach) halitige keltürüli, shundila botqa teyyar bolghan bolidu. (3.6)

⁸ A separate treatment of *andin* and *kéyin* in Uyghur texts would be worthwhile.

..., stirred by hand and brought into a pulp state, this way the pulp is ready.

This leaves us with two sentence that have an overtly **logical** connection (as opposed to purely temporal or implied logical connections), namely with *üchün*. *Üchün* is a postposition, but functions as a conjunction expressing purpose ("in order to"). It is combined with the infinitive ending in *-sh*.

Ex. 19. Bu qisimini chiqirish üchün qowzaqni kichik kölchektiki sugha chilap boshitishqa toghra kélidu. (2.4)
In order to remove this part, one has to soften the bark by soaking it in water in a small tank.

The sentences (2.7 / 3.1) show a combination of different kinds of links: 3.1 starts without conjunction, i.e. it is juxtaposed. Yet, an *üchün*-construction (purpose) follows, and the object of interest, "the part" is explained by a tail-head linkage, and all this is followed by a *-KAndin kéyin*-construction.

Ex. 20. Qurughandin kéyin yene sugha chilap boshitilidu.
2. Botqa (umach) ishlesh basquchi: Bu basquchta qeghez matériyali qilish üchün qowzaqtin ayrip élinip sugha chilap qoyulghan qisimining boshighanliqi jezmleshtürülgendin kéyin, bu qisimi kölchektin süzüp élinip, ...
After it has become dry, it is again softened by soaking in water.
2. Step – Working the pulp: In this step, in order to make the paper material, after having fully completed the softening of the part which was separated from the bark and soaked and put in water, it is fished out from the tank ...

Overall, the different kinds of clause-joining occur in roughly the following ratio:⁹

juxtaposition	-(I)p-form	conjunction	tail-head-linkage (various)
5	15	5	15

⁹ The numbers are disputable, because there are combinations of different ways of linking. Also, for simplicity's sake, the figures are rounded.