

Performance Testing Project (Turkmen):

6. PTP Guidelines

Appendix 1: Structural list

Novice 1

Phonetics/ Phonology/Orthography

Morphology (Parts of Speech, Plural and Singular Forms, Basic Verb conjugation), Word Formation, Syntax (Phrases)

1. The Turkmen alphabets.
2. Turkmen vowels
3. Turkmen consonants
4. Phonology :
 - a) Long and short vowels ;
 - b) Fleeting vowels ;
 - c) Vowel mutation
 - d) Consonant voicing
5. Vowel Harmony
6. Turkmen Orthography/ Spelling
7. Pronouns:
 - a) demonstrative: *bu, şu, ol, şol*
 - b) personal: *men, sen, ol, biz, siz, olar*, etc.
 - c) reflexive: *özüm, özüň, özi*, etc.
 - d) interrogative: *kim, näme, nire, haýsy, näçe, haçan*, etc.
8. Nouns:
 - a) grammatical categories:
 - b) number: plural form of nouns: *-ler/ -lar: güller; kitaplar*
 - c) case: declension; case endings
 - d) possession: possessive suffixes: *ejem, kitabyň, gülüm ,gelnimiz, köçeleri, şäherlerimiz;*
 - e) auxillary nouns: *astynda, öňüne, üstünde, garşysynda*
9. Numerals:
 - a) cardinal numerals: *bir, iki, üç ...;*
 - b) ordinal numerals: *birinji, ikinji ...;*
 - c) collective numerals: *ikimiz, üçüsi, biri ...;*
10. Adjectives:
 - a) derivational suffixes: *-ky, -ki; -daky, -däki; -ly, -li*
 - b) colors: *ak, gara, gyzyl, sary*, etc.
11. Formation of Turkmen nouns, verbs, and adjectives.
12. Errogative particles: *-my/ -mi*
13. Combination of words; Phrase constructions: *uly jaý; gözəl gyz; täze kitap;*
14. Copulative sentences: *Men mugallym. Siz mugallymmy/ mugallymmysyňyz?*

15. Expression of availability: *bar* and *ýok*;

16. Basic verbal tenses:

a) Comprehensive Present Conjugation *-ýar/ ýär*

b) Plus Personal Endings: *Men ýazýaryn, Olar gelyärler.*

c) Comprehensive Present Conjugation (contracted/ colloquial shorten form) *-ýa/ ýä;*

d) Plus Personal Endings: *Men ýazýan, Olar gelyäler;*

e) Definite Past Conjugation *-dy//di* plus Personal Endings (*Men çagyrdym, iberdim*);

f) Indefinite Continuous (Habitual) Past Conjugation *-ardy/-ärdi* (*Men ýazýardym, işleyärdim*);

g) Definite Future Conjugation *-jak/jek* (*Men aljak, geljek*);

h) Indefinite Future Conjugation *-ar/-er* (*Men bararyn, gelerin*)

Common errors:

- Pronunciation of Turkmen vowels ‘ö’ and ‘ü’ cause some problems for people whose native language is English.
- Problems in perception and production of sounds, which might impede meaning, such as o - ö, a - ä, u - ü, y - i.
- Fleeting vowels: *köwüş* ‘shoe’, *köwüşüň* ‘your shoe’, but students produce a form *köwüşüň*, or *ömür* ‘life’, *ömrüm* ‘my life’, but they produce *ömürim*. (it is a common error for 3-7 year old Turkmen native speaker children too)
- Order of suffixes is confused: *dostlarymlar; depterlerimňe*
- Use of *bar/ýok* is confused: *Ol oglan okuwçy ýok.*
- Suffixes are often omitted or confused: *Moskwada gidýärim.*
- Accusative case, which expresses the direct object of a transitive verb in Turkmen, is confused very often, omitted or over-applied: *Maňa bu sazy ýaraýar. Däýn men John gördim.*
- The question particle *-mi/ -my* is omitted or over-applied *Siz nirede ýaşayarsyňyzmy?*. Interrogative sentences are usually formed by three different ways in Turkmen:

Novice 2

Morphology (Basic Verb conjugation , moods, adverbs, postposition) ; Word Formation, Syntax (Simple sentences)

1. Temporal adverbs: *häzir, her gezek, tiz-tizden, gije, düýn, ertir, bugün, şu gün*, etc.
2. Imperative mood: *Gapyny ýapyň.; Ýuwaş boluň!; Gaýtalaň., Çilim çekmäň!*
3. Simple conjunctions: *we, hem, emma, ýöne;*
4. Adjectives: comparative and superlative
5. Frequently used postpositions: *-dan öň, -дан соň, üçin, bilen, ýaly, hakynda*
6. Frequently used postpositions with possessive and case ending: *üst, aşak, ýan*
7. Direct speech with *diýip*
8. Verbal nouns: *-(i)ş, -(y)ş*

9. Expression of ability: *-(i)p bilmek, -(y)p bilmek*
10. Frequently used compound verbs: *-(i)p durmak, -(y)p galmak, -(i)p ýatmak*, etc.
11. Derivational suffixes: *-li; -siz; -lik*
12. Conditional: *(eger) gitseňiz, bilseňiz*

Common errors:

- The question particle *-mi/ -my* is omitted or over-applied *Siz nirede ýaşayarsyňyzmy?*. Interrogative sentences are usually formed by three different ways in Turkmen:
 - By question words: *Jemal siz nirede ýaşayarsyňyz?*
 - By particle: *Jemal siz Aşgabatda ýaşayarsyňyzmy?*
 - By intonation: *Jemal siz Aşgabatda ýaşayarsyňyz ?*
- Turkmen word order is confused: *Men gowy görýärin basketboly.*
- Accusative case is continued to omit or over-apply: *Düýn men Gelin kino gördim. Men Tim gördim.*
- Turkmen word order is confused: *Men gowy görýärin pilaw. Men okaýaryn bir kitap.*

Intermediate 1

Morphology(Continuation of Verb Tenses, Participles, Gerunds, Adverbs), Syntax (Simple and Compound sentences)

1. Non-specific pronouns: *birisi, biri, kimdir biri, başgasy, ortanjysy,*
2. Verbal tenses:
 - a) Definite Present Perfect Conjugation *-ypdyr/-ipdir/-updur/-üpdür* plus personal endings (*Men gazanypdyryn, edipdirin, bukupdyryn, öldürüpdirin*);
 - b) Definite Past Perfect Conjugation *-ypdy/-ipdi/-updy/-üpdü* plus personal endings (*Men oňuşypdym, gelipdim, bukupdym, öpüpdim*);
 - c) Negative Present Perfect Conjugation (*Men alamok, gelemok*)
 - d) Intentional Present Conjugation *-makçi /-mekçi* added to the verb root (*Men gitmekçi, galmakçy*);
 - e) Intentional Past Conjugation *-jakdy/-jekdi* plus personal endings (*Men aljakdym, öwrenjekdim*);
 - f) Necessitative Conjugation *-maly /-meli* added to the verb root (*Men aýtmaly, çekmeli*)
3. Perfect and present Participles: *-an/-ýan; -en/-ýän: baran/ barýan, gelen/ gelýän*
4. Expression of possibility, necessity, obligation: verbal noun + possessive suffix+ *mümkün, gerek, hökman;*
5. Gerund: *-yp/-ip/-up/- üp;* infrequently used Gerund *-a/e/ý ; -aly/-ýeli,* and their negative forms (*edip bildik, eýeläp geldi, goýup gaýtdy, süýşüp geldi; aýda-aýda, görüle-görüle*).
7. Compound verbs: *-(y/i)p ýörmek; -(y/i)p etmek; -(y/i)p bermek; -(y/i)p taşlamak; -(y/i)p galmak*
8. Wider range of postpositions:
 - a) Postpositions with Nominative case *barada, bilen, babatda, üçin, boýunça, sebäpli, tarapda, ýaly, kimin, hakynda, hökmünde;*
 - b) Postpositions with Dative case *-a/ -e garamazdan, garşy, golaý, bakan, garanynda,;*
 - c) Postpositions with Ablative case *-dan/-den başlap, aňry, artyk, bári, gowrak, ýakyn, başga,* etc.
9. Defective verb: *eken;-miş/ -myş* (constructions – *soran eken, gowy eken; diýenmiş, gelenmiş, aýdanmyş*)
10. Passive knowledge of verbal stems (causative, passive, reciprocal, reflexive)
11. Conjunctions: *däl....däl; hem....hem*
12. Complex sentences: Subordinate clauses of time, place

Common errors:

- ✓ Learners usually have difficulties processing and producing complex sentences.
- ✓ Frequent errors in formation and selection of aspect:
- ✓ *Men uniwersitede her gün geldim*
- ✓ Students have some difficulties with Turkmen sequence of tenses:
- ✓ *Men okamaýaryn kitaby geçen aşşam, çünki meniň kelläm agyrdy.*
- ✓ Turkmen word order is still confused:
- ✓ *Düýn ýagys ýagdy, şonuň üçin men işlemeýärim meýdanda.*

Intermediate II

Morphology (Compound verbs, Word formation), Syntax(Complex sentences)

1. Compound verbs with idiomatic uses: *akyldan azaşmak, semröp gitmek, gijä galmak*, etc.
2. Cohesive devices: *başgaça aýdylanda, başga söz bilen aýdanyňda* – in other words; *şu sebäpli* – therefore; *gepiň gysgasy* – in short; *asla, aslynda* – in reality.
3. Unreal condition: *-dym /-dim: saýlansamdym; geçsemdim*.
4. Active knowledge of verbal stems (causative, passive, reciprocal, reflexive)
5. Nominal affixes *-baz; -çy/-çi;-keş; -luk/ -lik/ -lük;* etc.
6. Compound verbs with gerund: *gidip gelmek; aýdyp durmak*, etc.
7. Verbal nouns: *-ma/ -me; -ýş/ -iş (bildirme, bildiriş; ýerleşme, ýerleşiş)*
8. Subordinate clauses of reason, purpose, etc: *-an/-en+ -lyk/-lik +possessive+sebäpli; -an/-en+ -lyk/-lik + accusative case, (Gelenligimiz sebäpli; Saýlanan kitaby)* etc.
9. Complex tenses and moods: *-an/ -en eken ; -ypdyr/ -ipdir/- üpdür eken; (Gören eken; Görüpdür eken)* etc.
9. Complex sentences: Subordinate clauses of reason, condition.

Advanced I

Complex Syntax, Idiomatic Phraseology, Stylistics.

Participles: perfect, present, future *-an/-ýan/ -jak; -en/-ýän/ -jek: gelen, gelýän, geljek*

1. Perfect Participle: *-dygy/ -digi/ -dugy/ -dügi (alandygy, gelendigi, durandugy, çüýländig)*
2. Extended use of compound verbs
3. Better understanding of forms of address
4. Relative clauses (subject-oriented, object-oriented):
5. Indirect speech *görmedigini aýtdy, gelişini bildirdim, alandygyny eşitdim*
6. Paired words: *uly-kiçi, oylan-gyz, daglarda-düzlerde*
7. Intensified words: *göm-gök, gyp-gyzyl*
8. Idiomatic phrases.
9. Complex sentences: continuation.
10. Standard and Non-Standard Turkmen. Dialects of Turkmen.
11. Spoken and written Turkmen.

Advanced II

Textual Syntax (Paragraph construction), Text, Stylistics.

1. Compound/ complex verbs: *,aýtdy-durdy, aýtdy-goýdy, gördi-gitdi, aldy-satdy.*
2. Synonyms: *gygyrmak, bagyrmak, çygyrmak; yglamak, eňmek, okdyrylmak.*
3. Extended use of cohesive devices: *Däpli-düzgünli arassa maşgaladan...Gaygy-gama batan wagty....Başym aýlanan wagty... .*
4. Imitation words: *şakyr-şukur, jagyl-jugul, äjit-mäjit*
5. Complex idiomatic uses; phrases: *başy dik, jany sag, gurgun, sag-aman bolmak; bir almany iki bölen ýaly; çaşyň gözüne sereden ýaly*, etc.
6. Structure of text.
7. Styles of the Turkmen language: official, journalism, scientific, fictional