

## DICTIONARY MACROSTRUCTURE

1. All Tatar and English headwords are given in alphabetical order. Each title word including word-formation components, compounds, pair words, with all related information compose a dictionary entry. Depending on Tatar or English word, the dictionary entry consists of the following zones: a headword, phonetic accent and transcription; grammar and stylistic labels; headword meaning or meanings and their translations; illustrative sentences and translations; compounds and widely used word combinations given after the square (□) symbol; phraseological units (idioms), sayings and proverbs and their direct or descriptive translations given after the rhomb (◇) symbol:

**ber** 1. *num.* one; 2. *a* a, a certain; (*yalğız*) alone; (*şul uq*) the same □ ~ **aylıq** monthly; ~ **atnalıq** weekly; ~ **qoçaq** armful, bundle; ~ **könlek** daily; ~ **mäl** some time; ~ **mälne** once, once upon a time, at one time; ~ **çemetem** pinch; ~ **yarım** one and a half; ~ **yäşlek** year-old ◇ ~ **digän** excellent; A1 [eiwun], A № 1 *Am.*

**duçar bulırğa** *v* be subjected to; (*qur-qınıç*) be exposed to; face; get into; under-go; *qıynlıqlarğa* ~ face difficulties <...>

**ray-** *the first component of a compound word, mainly Russian loans in the meaning of attributive district; raybaşkarma* district executive committee; *rayüzäk* district centre; capital of the district (*or*) region)

**horse** [ho:s] 1. *p* at, yılqı; 2. *v* atqa me-närgä; (atqa) atlanıp barırğa □ ~ **around** *coll.* mäş kilergä, ıǵı-zıǵı kilergä, şawlarğa ◇ **dark (or black)** ~ şikle keşe

2. Grammar, stylistic and other labels as well as abbreviations are given in English in both parts of the Dictionary. Specialist English registers are given only in some cases in order to mark clearly sphere of term usage and avoid semantic ambiguity:

**artış** 1. *n bot.* juniper; 2. *a* made of juniper, cut from juniper

**as I** *n zoo.* ermine

**saz II** *n mus.* saz, sahz

**oasis** [oʊ'eisis] *n (pl. oases)* oazıs

**pink** [pɪŋk] 1. *n 1) bot.* qanäfer <...>

**removable** [rɪ'mu:vəbl] *a* küçerelmäle, küçermä; şudırmalı, şudırma

3. The stress mark in Tatar headwords is used only in case when it falls on a syllable other than the last one. Some Tatar homonym pairs also have the stress mark put in order to emphasize the phonetic distinction. As for the English headwords, the stress mark is given in phonetic transcription:

**ârka** *n arch;* ~ *aşa ütärgä* pass through the arch

**arqá** 1. *n* back <...>

**átlas** *n geogr* atlas

**atlás** *n text.* satin; ~ *kün* satin skin; ~ *yurğan* satin blanket (coverlet)

**balá-çağa** *n collec.* kiddies *pl.*; small children *pl.*

**hârxäldä** *intrd.* in any case; anyway

**kárta** *n 1)* map; (*dihgez*) chart <...>

**qartá** *n (küşäwçe xaywannarda: aşqa-zanıñ alǵı öleşe)* front of the stomach (*of the ruminants*); large intestine

**ingenuity** [ˈɪndʒɪˈnju(:)ɪti] *n* ostalıq, tapqırlıq, ziräklek

**thoroughly** [ˈθərəli] *adv.* tulusınça, bötenläy

4. Both in Tatar-English and English-Tatar parts of the Dictionary, the headwords, compounds and idioms, sayings and proverbs are written in **bold**; grammar, stylistic and other labels, abbreviations, descriptive translations and comments in parenthesis are written in *italics*; translations are given in regular font in alphabetical order. There also given a table of correspondence of Tatar Cyrillic letters to Tatar Latin letters.

**ğazap** *n* torment; pain; suffering □ ~ **kürergä** (**çigärgä**) suffer, toil; take pains

**dürtle** *n* (*bilge*) four (*out of five – at school*); *Läylä tärçemä öçen ~ alğan* Leila has got four for the translation

**yefäk** 1. *n* silk; ~ *tuqu fabrikası* silk-mill; 2. *a* silk, silky □ ~ **kebek** silky; ~ **kübäläge** silkworm ◇ ~ **kebek buldı** ≈ he has become as meek (mild) as a lamb; he has grown as supple as a glove

**nursery garden** [ˈnɜ:səri ˈgɑ:dn] *n* pitomnik (*üsemlek üsterü yäki xaywan ürçetü urını*)

**say** [seɪ] 1. *v* (*said*) 1) äytergä, söylärgä; *they ~, it is said...* dip äytälär; 2) yattan söylärgä; deklamatsiyälärgä; *to ~ one's lesson* däresne yattan söylärgä; 3) kürsätergä; *the clock ~s five minutes after twelve* säğät berençe biş minutnı kürsätä □ ~ **over** qabatlarğa ◇ **I ~!** *Am. ~!* qara(ğız) äle!, tıñla(ğız) äle!; **you don't ~ (so)!** kitsänä!, bulmas!; **you said it** *coll.* nâq menä şulay; 2. *n* 1) fiker, süz; *let him have his ~* añña fikeren äytergä irek biregez; 2) abruy, avtoritet

5. The synonyms of headwords, lexical variants, grammar forms with a lexical meaning are given in bold, followed by translations; in some cases see ‘qarağız’,

see also ‘şulay uq qarağız’ notes are used to send to another headword or synonym:

**ğacit** *n coll.* see **gazeta**

**ğāwhār** *n* 1) pearls *pl.*; 2) precious stone; 3) *poss. poet.* **ğāwhārem** my darling, beloved; my dearest

**can** *n* 1) soul; (*keşe*) person; 2) *poss. canım* a) (*endāşü*) my soul, dear, sweetheart, darling; honey; b) (*qanāğāt-sezlek belān*) my dear friend (*negative*); 3) *fig. (tormuş)* life □ ~ **başına** per head, per capita; ~ **isāben alu** general census of the population ◇ ~ **azığı** spiritual food <...>

**isāp I** *n* 1) (*miqdar*) quantity; 2) (*tärtip*) number; 3) *sprt.* score; 4) (*isāplāw*) calculation; computation; (*yaqınça*) estimate; 5) account; 6) **isābenā, isāpkā** *dat.* at the expense of, on account of; 7) **isāptā** *loc.* (*yaxşı*) stand well; be in good repute; (*naçar*) be in bad repute □ **isāpkā alırgā** a) (*san*) count up; b) (*iğtibar*) take into account ◇ **isābe dā** (**xisabı da**) **yuq**; **isābe kürenmi** multitudes (*of*); countless <...>

**Mrs.** [ˈmisiz] see **mistress**

**par II** [pɑ:] *n* see **paragraph**

6. When used in the function of different parts of speech, the lexical meanings of the word are given under Arabic numerals in bold with a dot. Translations of polysemantic words are given separately in regular font after Arabic numerals. The lexical meanings of grammar forms of the headword, of compounds or word combinations coming after the square (□) and rhomb (◇) symbols are given in alphabetical order after English letters (a, b, c ...):

**ğāskāri** 1. *a* 1) military; 2) military, soldierly; army, troop *attr.*; ~ *berläşmä* troop formation; military unit; 2. *n* soldier; warrior *poet.*; see also **yawğir** □ ~ **bulmağan** civil; ~ **bulmağanar** *pl.* the civilians

**ik-çik** *n collec.* end; limit ◇ **ige dā yuq**, **çiçe dā yuq** there is no end to *smth.*; **ige-**

**çiğe bulmasqa** a) (*oçı-qırıtı yuq*) no end in sight; there is no end to it; b) (*ğäyät küp, isäpsez*) a lot; countless; **ige-çiğe kürenmi** there seems to be no end to *smth*

**mustard** [ˈmʌstəd] *n* 1) *gorçitsa*; 2) *attr. gorçitsa ...1; ~ oil gorçitsa mayı* ◇ **to be keen as** ~ *eşkâ birelergä*

**nod** [nɒd] **1.** *n* *selkü, qağu; to give smth. the ~ xuplarğa, yaraqlı dip tabarğa*; **2.** *v* *çayqarğa* ◇ **Homer sometimes nods dürt ayaqlı** at *ta abına*

7. In the Tatar-English part of the Dictionary compound words, word combinations and phrases and their translations are given after the square (□) symbol in absolute alphabetical order. In English-Tatar part compounds, word combinations and phrases and their translations are given after the square (□) symbol with the preference to the most widely used meanings of the English word:

**bala** *n* child; baby; kid □ **balağa uzarğa** become pregnant; conceive; ~ **qarawçı** nurse; baby sitter; **balanıñ balası** grandchild

**imän** *n* **1.** oak; **2.** *a* oak □ ~ **çikläwege** acorn; ~ **barmaq** forefinger, index finger

**reckon** [ˈrɛkən] *v* *mainly spoken* 1) ... *dip uylarğa*; 2) *isäpläp çığarırgä*; 3) *Br isäpläşergä; he is to be ~ed with anıñ belän isäpläşergä kiräk* □ ~ **with** *isäpkä alırğa*; ~ **without** *isäpkä almasqa*

**then** [ðen] **1.** *adv.* 1) *ul waqıtta, ul çaqta; he was a little boy ~ ul çaqta ul bala ide*; 2) *annarı, annan soñ, soñınnan, beraz waqıttan soñ*; 3) *alay bulğaç, alaysa*; **2.** *n* *ul waqıt, ul çaq*; **3.** *a* *xan zamanındağı, ul waqıttağı* □ **by** ~ *bu waqıtqa qadär*; **since** ~ *bu waqıttan soñ*

8. The idioms, phraseological units, sayings and proverbs with initial head-words are given in alphabetical order in the very end of the dictionary entry with the rhomb (◇) symbol. In other cases of registering the idioms, they are still re-

ferred to the entry with a word as the first component of the idiom.

In English-Tatar part this requirement hasn't been observed very strictly, giving instead the preference to the most widely used meanings of the English word.

**aña** *pron. dat. of ul*; him, her, at him, at her, to him, to her; (*äyber, xaywan tur*) it, at it; to him, to her, to it ◇ ~ **diñgez tubıqtan** *lit.* the sea is just knee-deep for him; ≈ he doesn't care; he couldn't care less

**diñgez** *n* sea □ ~ **buyı** seashore, beach; ~ **qıslası** shrimp; ~ **mäçese** sea bear, furseal ◇ **aña ~ tubıqtan** *see aña*

**citkerergä** *v* 1) bring (*to*), reduce (*to*); drive (*into*); *şuşı xälgä* ~ bring to such a state; 2) (*eşne beteregä*) complete; *eşne axırına qadär* ~ complete the work <...> ◇ **yulı qayan bulsa da bulsın, tik Qazanğa iltep citkersen** *see yul*

**yul** *n* 1) road, way; 2) *dir, fig.* direction, course; 3) line; lower-case; *yul xärefe* small letter; 4) stripe; 5) *fig.* way, means; method □ **yul açarğa** *dir, fig.* clear the way; **yul birergä** *dir, fig.* step aside, stand aside; make way for *smb.* <...> ◇ **yulı qayan bulsa da bulsın, tik Qazanğa iltep citkersen** *lit.* no matter where the road lies, it should bring to Kazan

**cloven** [ˈkləʊvən] **1.** *past p* cleave; **2.** *a* *ikegä ayırılğan; ayırı, ike ayırılı, quş; ~ hoof ayırı toyaq* ◇ **to show the ~ hoof (foot)** *usal xolıq kürsätergä*

9. In the cases when phraseological units have both direct and figurative meanings, the direct meaning is given after the square (□) symbol to be followed by the figurative meaning given after the rhomb (◇) symbol. In a very few cases such phraseology is given within a dictionary entry only once with two special marks in a row: *dir.* (direct meaning) and *fig.* (figurative meaning):

**qarmaq** *n* 1) fish-hook; 2) fishing rod □ ~ **sabı** [fishing]) rod; ~ **salırğa**

(*balıq totarğa*) cast the line, put a line out  
 ◇ **qarmaqqa qabarğa (elägergä)** *dir, fig.* take the bait; fall for the bait; swallow a gudgeon; ~ **salırğa** a) try to get *smb.* hooked; bait, tease; b) (*saqlıq belän närsä-neder açılıqlarğa omtılırğa*) take (make) soundings; put out feelers

**A, a I** [ə], [eɪ] *n ingliz alfavitiniñ berençe xärefe* □ **from A to Z** A xärefennän Ya xärefenä qadär ◇ **from A to Z** baştan axırına qadär

**engulf** [in'gʌlf] *v* 1) üzeñä tartırğa, cälep itärgä; niq qızıqtırırğa, tä'sir itärgä; 2) *fig.* kümärgä, küp eş yöklärğä

10. The swung dash (~) is used to stand for the one- or two-component headword in its main form in phrases. In other cases, including two-letter lexemes, a headword is given in the full form:

**bäyräm** *n* holiday; (*yal*) holidays *pl.*; (*tantana*) celebration; ~ *belän qotlarğa (täbrük itärgä)* congratulate on the holiday □ ~ **aldı** holiday, pre-holiday; ~ **itärgä** celebrate ◇ **bäyrämegez qotlı bulsın!** best wishes of the season!

**duçár itärgä** *v* subject to, expose to; *cäzağa* ~ punish; impose a penalty (*upon*); *üzeñne üzeñ ülemgä* ~ expose *oneself* to death; *tänqıytkä* ~ subject *smb.* to criticism

**köç-xäl 1.** *n collec.* physical strength; power; **2.** *adv.* see **köçkä** ◇ ~ **belän** with difficulty, hardly

**öy** (*yort*) house; (*ğäilä uçağı*) home; *öydä yatarğa* stick at home □ **öy iyäse** *myth.* brownie; house-spirit; **öy qıyığı** eaves *pl.*; **öy tuyı** house-warming [party]; **öy çikertkäse** cricket ◇ **öy tawığı** stay-at-home

**several** [ˈsevrəl] **1.** a) *berniçä*; ~ *people* *berniçä keşe*; 2) *ayırım, üz*; *each has his (her)* ~ *ideal härkemneñ üz idealı*; **2.** *as n* *berniqadär, küpmeder san*

**if** [ɪf] **1.** *conj.* ...sa, äğär ...sa, äğär dä ...sa; **2.** *n şart* ◇ **if ifs and ans were pots**

**and pans** «dır»nı çäçkängä ille yıl di, ha-man da tişelmägän di

11. Multicomponent proper names given as headwords after the square (□) symbol are contracted in their main form to the first capital letter of the first component:

**qorban I** *n* 1) *dir, fig.* sacrifice; (*zıyan kürüçe*) victim; 2) *ethn.* sacrificial animal sacrificial □ **Q. bāyrāme** Kurban Bayram; Festival of Sacrifice; **Q. gāyete** see **Q. bāyrāme**; ~ **itārgä** sacrifice

**poçot** *n* honour; of honour □ **P. bilge-se» ordenı** Badge of Honour

**bachelor II** [ˈbæʃələ] *n* bakalavr (*ğilmi dārəcə*) ◇ **B. of Arts** sängät bakalavrı; **B. of Education** pedagogika bakalavrı; **B. of Science** fän bakalavrı; **B.'s Degree** bakalavr (*ğilmi dārəcə*); ~ **girl** möstäqıyl' yaşawçe yalğız qız

**prime** [praɪm] **1.** *n* 1) çäçäk atu, çäçäklänü; *in the ~ of life* çäçäk atqan çağında; 2) iñ äybät öleş; töş; **2.** a) 1) baş; 2) nigezle, töple; 3) başlanğıç, berençe, iñ berençe, baştağı; ~ *cause* berençe säbäp □ **P. Minister** prem'yer-ministr ◇ **the ~ of the year** yaz

12. Approximate translations of Tatar sayings and proverbs or phraseological units are marked with the symbol of approximate equality (≈). In cases where the authors have considered it possible or necessary, the literal translations are indicated with the separate label *lit.* 'süzgä-süz':

**ağaç 1.** *n* 1) tree; (*material*) wood, wooden; woody; 2) *fig.* block head; **2.** a) 1) wooden; made of wood; 2) *fig.* frozen; immobilized, motionless; stiff □ ~ **ağızu** timber-rafting; ~ **äzerläw** (*material*) timber cutting, (*utın*) logging; ~ **spirtı** wood alcohol, methanol; ~ **töbe** stump, stub; ~ **eş kärtü** wood working ◇ ~ **awız** a) mumbler, milksop; b) boor; ~ **atqa atlandırırğa** *lit.* put *smb.* on a wooden horse; ≈ trick *smb.*; ~ **atqa atlanıp qalırğa** *lit.* be left seated on a wooden horse; ≈ be tricked; get nothing

**wolf** [wɔlf] *n* büre ◊ ~ **in sheep's clothing** *lit.* sariq tiresen borkängän büre

13. Homonyms are given as separate entries and are marked by Roman numerals:

**bäpkä I 1.** *n* 1) (*qaz, ürdäk balası*) duckling, gosling; nestling; 2) **bäpkäm (bäp-çegem)** *endear.* my little one; my baby (*an affectionate way of addressing smb., especially one's child*); 2. *a* (*qaz, ürdäk*) under the age of a year; ~ *qaz* gosling

**bäpkä II** *n* (*peçän öyeme*) haycock, haystack

**bäpkä III** *n* *tech.* rafter, joist

**sallow I** ['sæləu] *n* *bot.* tal, öyänke

**sallow II** ['sæləu] 1. *a* sarğılt, awırulı (*bit töse tur.*); 2. *v* 1) sarılatırğa; 2) sarğayırğa

14. The close meanings of the headword are separated by comma while the more distant ones are separated by semicolon:

**ixtıyac** *n* want; needs *pl.*

**kereşergä** *v* begin, start; take up, set to, get down to

**predicament** [prɪ'dɪkəmənt] *n* 1) qıyın xäl, qomaçaw, çitenlek; *what a ~!* ükeneç!; 2) *log.* kategoriya

**thereby** ['ðeə'bar] *adv.* 1) dimäk, şulay itep, şul räweşçä; 2) säbäple, ...lektän, ...uñayı belän, ... arqasında

15. Synonyms, or interchangeable words in word combinations are given in parentheses, optional words are given in square brackets:

**kenäri** *n* canary [bird]

**nişlätergä** *v* how to treat *smb.* (*smth.*); what to do with □ **nişlätäseñ [bit] inde** *intrd.* there is nothing to be done; it can't be helped

**thought** [θɔ:t] *n* 1) fikер, uy; *to collect* (*compose*) *one's ~s* böten zihenne tuplarğa; 2) niyät, isäp; 3) qayğırtu, iğtibar; *to take, show ~ for smb.* qayğırtırğa, iğtibar birergä, qayğırtuçanlıq kürsätergä

16. Non-equivalent words are translated descriptively, with the explanation given in italics in parentheses. In some cases, there also given the Latin transliteration of Tatar cultural artifacts:

**quray** *n* 1) *ethn.* quray, kuray, flute (*Tatar national musical instrument in the form of a long open endblown flute with two to seven fingerholes*); ~ *uynarğa* play the quray; 2) dried plant stem; dry bulrush; 3) *bot.* saltwort; angelica ◊ **[keşe] qurayına biyergä** *see* **qubız**

**päri** *n* *myth.* 1) peri; 2) demon, devil □ ~ **aqbaşı** *bot.* milfoil; ~ **üläne** melilot, sweet clover ◊ ~ **butağan** it's the devil's work; ~ **tuyı** a) whirlwind; b) *coll.* assemblage, medley

**taqmaq** *n* taqmaq (*Tatar*), chastooshka (*Russian*) (*two or fourline folk verse, usually sung in a lively manner*)

17. A Tatar noun, especially when used as a part of a nominative construction (*izafe*), can be translated as an adjective.

**dushıq** *n* 1) friendship; friendly; ~ *mö-näsäbätläre* friendly relations <...>

**sarımsaq** *n* garlic; garlicky; of garlic; ~ *täme* garlicky flavor

18. The Tatar verb is presented in the form of the infinitive with the suffix *-ırğa / -ergä* that corresponds to the English infinitive in meaning and usage. The English infinitives are given without the particle *to* except in illustrative examples and idioms in the English-Tatar part:

**sörergä I** *v* plough, till

**üqsergä** *v* sob

**object II** [əb'dʒekt] *v* qarşı kilergä (*to, against*)

**renovate** ['renəʊveɪt] *v* torğızırğa, yañıdan torğızırğa

**emerge** [i'mə:dʒ] *v* kilep çığarğa, barlıqqa kilergä, päydä bulırğa; belenergä, açılırğa ◊ **to ~ unscathed** ≈ sudan qorı çığarğa