I. Introduction
   a. What is Evidentiality?
   b. History of the Study of Evidentiality
   c. Uzbek and Kazakh
      i. Genetic Information (Turkic)
      ii. Areal Information (Evidentiality Belt)
      iii. Explain why these two characteristics make these languages worth studying
   d. Goals, Methodology, Outline

II. Predication in Uzbek and Kazakh
   a. Predication and Lexical Categories
   b. Verbal Predication
      i. Finite Verbal Morphology
      ii. Non-Finite Verbal Morphology
   c. Copular Predication
   d. Forms Relevant to Evidentiality

III. Confirmativity, the Past, and the Perfect
   This section will cover differences between the past and the “perfect” forms, differences between confirmative and non-confirmative forms, and also differences in meaning between the past and pure perfect forms (i.e. those forms that do not express non-confirmative meanings).

IV. Copular Pasts: Evidentiality, Admirativity
   a. Evidentiality and Verbal Categories
   b. Evidential meanings in Uzbek and Kazakh
   c. Introduction to Admirativity
   d. Admirative meanings in Uzbek and Kazakh
   e. ?? EMISH – Emish/Emis appears to mostly express derogatory or pejorative meanings and/or function as an archaic version of ekan/eken. Further research needed to see if this section is necessary.

V. Evidentiality in Questions
   a. Background Information
   b. Meaning 1: Questioning the authority of the askee
   c. Meaning 2: Rhetorical Questions
   d. Other meanings? Can an evidential be questioned?

VI. Conclusions