## Zazaki notes

Fonts: Times New Roman, SILDoulos IPA93

I didn't do the numbering for isolated vocab items, so it starts up a couple of pages along. The initial /t/ in second-person singular pronouns is always aspirated - I didn't indicate that in transcription.

Random stuff from the start of class

| rînd $(\varepsilon), \quad$ tị $\quad$ senéna? | (I'm) fine, and you well? |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| dináre sébi? |  | What happened to them? |


| memandár id | a job - a person who likes guests holiday |
| :---: | :---: |
| imáne | faith, religion |
| ramazán | Ramadan |
| (ya)x $x$ zir | ?Alevi, god or angel(s) |
| عz k ${ }^{\text {h }}$ unára | I am sleeping |
| rak ${ }^{\text {h }}$ yut-éne | to sleep, sleeping |
| rauft-£́ne | to wake up |
| rávaze | Wake up! (imperative) |

bị mbarék bo blessed
Phonological rules:

1) $\mathrm{I} \rightarrow$ i / _ ki cf. tfim 'eye' $\rightarrow$ tfimi, *tfimi
2) $\varepsilon \rightarrow \mathrm{e} /$ __ $\mathrm{Ci} \quad$ unless C is q . cf. heq 'god' $\rightarrow$ heqi, *heqi

Rule 1 feeds Rule 2. No regression past previous vowel.
We concluded that what we had previously thought were two rhotic phonemes were really just one rhotic trill, which is devoiced in final position. There is also a flap. We have not been consistently distinguishing between the two in transcription - but the flap is far more common, so that is what $/ \mathrm{r} /$ represents unless otherwise noted.

Words with trilled $r$

| $\operatorname{bir}(\mathrm{i})$ | forest(s) |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\operatorname{mar}(\mathrm{i})$ | snake(s) | also $\operatorname{mor}(\mathrm{i})$ |
| $\operatorname{mer}(\mathrm{i})$ | mice |  |

We also confirmed the existence of a voiced uvular fricative.

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bardáb glass
хав waist, ?muscle
qax dried apple
k}\mp@subsup{}{}{\textrm{h}}\mathrm{ ак weed
хек(i) crazy person (people)
xer(i) favor(s)
beq frog
q&bul favor
to zaf xér-i \(k^{\text {h}}\) yérdi You did a lot of favors.
you very favor-pl did
\begin{tabular}{llllll} 
heq & xér-e & to & qebúl & \(\mathrm{k}^{\mathrm{h}}\) yér-o & May God accept your favor. \\
god & favor-ez & you & ?present & do-optative
\end{tabular}
héq-i béq-i árde diná Gods created frogs.
gawán cowherd
\intüan\varepsiloń shepherd
berxván lambherd (berx ~Kurmanji 'lamb')
var&k lamb
biz kid
bizzk baby goat (smaller than kid?)
beran ram
mí\varepsilon ewe
múye strand of hair
p irt{ wool
míya p hirtfinc woolbearing sheep fn(\varepsilon) adjectivizing suffix
qantire mule
várik rooster, 1 or 2 years old
tfutj3k chick
tfit\j%k breast
d\varepsilonwé male camel pl-dewí
dewí\varepsilon she-camel pl-dewí
déwé village pl-déwi
Contrastive stress - it falls on last stem vowel, but not on feminine suffix.
Hiatus resolution:
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| 54) | layik-i-e <br> boy | ĝrsi <br> big | vîlike wérd $\varepsilon$ <br> flower ate | The big boy ate the flower. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |

Why epenthetic /n/ here? Cf. hegáe 'fields' above, same context, none.

| 56) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { qelem-i-ne } \\ & \text { pen-pl } \end{aligned}$ |  | t fenek-á-n-e girl-oblpl-n-are |  |  | The pens, they're of the girls |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 57) | mi <br> me | kitáb <br> book | da gave | t $\int$ モnék- /a girl-fs/fpl |  | I gave the girl(s) a book. |
| 58) | mi <br> me | kitáb book | da <br> gave | t $\int$ Enék-a girl-ez | rindék- $\varepsilon$ pretty-f | I gave the pretty girl a book. |
| 59) | mi me | kit ${ }^{\text {háb }}$ <br> book | da gave | layikie boy | rindék-i pretty | I gave the pretty boy a book. |

60) layìk xo-séra-o
boy self-on-is (~upright, handsome)

The boy is handsome. has reflexive, so can't be attributive?

| 61) | kit ${ }^{\text {háb-e }}$ | mí-n-o | girs | my big book | mi |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | book-ez | me-n-ez | big |  |  |
| 62) | kit ${ }^{\text {háb-e }}$ | tûy-o | girs | your (sg) big book | to |
|  | book-ez | you(sg)-ez | big |  |  |
| 63) | kit ${ }^{\text {háb-e }}$ | dé-o | girs | his big book | de |
|  | book-ez | him-ez | big |  |  |
| 64) | kit ${ }^{\text {háb-e }}$ | dá-o | girs | her big book | dá |
|  | book-ez | her-ez | big |  |  |
| 65) | kit ${ }^{\text {háb-e }}$ | má-o | girs | our big book | ma |
|  | book-ez | us-ez | big |  |  |
| 66) | kit ${ }^{\text {háb-e }}$ | Simá-o | girs | your (pl) big book | Simá |
|  | book-ez | you(pl)-ez | big |  |  |
| 67) | kit ${ }^{\text {háb-e }}$ | diná-o | girs | their big book | diná |
|  | book-ez | they-ez | big |  |  |

When two identical vowels are adjacent, the first one raises:
$\mathrm{t}^{\mathrm{h}} \mathrm{o}+\mathrm{o} \rightarrow \mathrm{t}^{\mathrm{h}}{ }^{\text {üy-o }} \quad \mathrm{d} \varepsilon \mathrm{w} \varepsilon+\varepsilon \rightarrow$ dewi $\varepsilon$

Then $/ \mathrm{u} /$ fronts after a coronal. Cf. lülike and $\int u \mathrm{ju} \varepsilon$ below (though súke seems to be an exception). Doesn't happen just whenever $/ \mathrm{u} / \mathrm{and} / \mathrm{o} /$ are brought together by hiatus - see Ss 10,11 and 15 below, with coordinated pronouns.
61) mí-n-o bráe xo me and my brother me-n-and brotherself
62) tûy-o bráe xo you and your brother you-and brotherself

Conjoined nouns always in oblique?

W/xo: I bought a book for you and my brother.
W/to: I bought a book for you and your brother.
64) tüy-o brá $x$ xo bere tfe-ma you-and brotherself come house-our You and your brother come to my house. xo - subject-oriented.

## BREAK

| lülikg | pupil (of eye) |
| :--- | :--- |
| fiftán | dress (noun) |
| súk $\varepsilon$ | city (no /u/-fronting) |
| füf $\varepsilon$ | bottle |
| musk $^{\text {hár }}$ | teacher |
| mus | learn |
| $\mathrm{t}^{\mathrm{h} \text { irk(i) }}$ | Turk(s) |
| türki | Turkish (language) |

1) $\varepsilon z$ zederi suká-n-e girsá de-ménda I usuallycity big in-live
I usually live in big cities.
2) gyegáne sometimes
3) $q \varepsilon$ never also rod3erodzera (restricted use)
4) $\varepsilon z$ qє né-fiya I never went (double negative).

I never no-went
5) to rod3erod3erá mi-ra $p^{h}$ ers ne k ${ }^{h} y \varepsilon r d$
you never me-for question neg do
You never ask how I am.
6) $\mathrm{p}^{\mathrm{h}}$ ह́rs-a mi ésta
question-ez me is
I have a question (lit. my question exists).

you never condition-ez me question neg do
You never ask about my condition.
8) to-re $\mathrm{p}^{\mathrm{h}}$ ह́rsa mi ésta
you-forquestion me is
I have a question for you.
9) $\mathrm{p}^{\mathrm{h}}$ ह́rs-e de to mí-re ésta question any you me-for is
Do you have any questions for me?
10) tûy-o bráe xo vazd-éne
you-and brotherself run-pres
You and your brother are running.
o o a vazd-éne
he and she are running
11) mi a-u-o pátfi k ${ }^{\text {hy }}$ yérd
me she-and-he kiss did
I kissed he and she.
12) e-o-á $\varepsilon$ pz pát $\int i \mathrm{k}^{\mathrm{h}}$ yérda
him-and-her I kiss did
He and she kissed me.
13) mí-n-o-to (ma) o/dést- $\varepsilon$ diná pát $\int i k^{\text {h }}$ yérd me-and-you we he/hand-ez their kiss did You and I, (we) kissed him/their hand.
14) mi-n-o tüy-o de ma déste diná pát $\int \mathrm{f}_{\mathrm{i}}^{\mathrm{k}}$ hérd me-and-you-and-him we hand-ez their kiss did Me and you and him, we kissed their hand.
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 15) } & \begin{array}{l}\text { o-o-a } \\ \text { he-and-she t }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { mai } \\ \text { we-for tea }\end{array} \\ \text { na ser } \\ \text { put on }\end{array}$

He and she put on (~boiled) the tea for us.
16) mi-n-o bráe xüy-o de ma p ${ }^{\text {h }}$ ya Sime mekt d́b me-andbrother self-and he we together went school Me and my brother and him, we went to school together.
17) to o pátfi k hérrd
you he kiss did
You kissed him.
NB - no raising of first/o/ in hiatus when a syntactic boundary is present. See also $10,11,15$.
18) ma 3 ü mini pátfi k yérd
we one/each other kiss did
We kissed each other.
useyni-o mehemédi $\mathrm{k}^{\mathrm{h}} \mathrm{tt}^{\mathrm{h}}$ áb da $\quad$ 3ü mini
Husayn-and Muhammad book gave each other Husayn and Muhammad gave each other books.
19) $k^{\text {hámi }} k^{\text {h }}{ }^{\text {it }}{ }^{\text {háv }}$ da to
who book gave you
Who gave you the book?
20) to $\mathrm{t} \int \mathrm{i} \mathrm{da} \mathrm{mi}$
you what gave me
What did you give me?
21) ti tfi dana mi
you what give me
What will you give me?
22) to $k^{h}{ }^{\text {th }}{ }^{h} a b d a \quad k^{h}$ ámi
you book gave who
Who gave you the book?
24) $k^{\text {hámd }}{ }^{\text {ani }} \quad \mathrm{k}^{\mathrm{h}} \mathrm{t}^{\mathrm{h}}$ áb tị dana mi
which book you give me
Which book will you give me?
$\rightarrow$ Rising intonation on kámdzi
 as above
 which book-is that you give me Which book is it that you will give me?
27) tit tfi dana mi
?? tfítì dana mi
What are you giving me?
28) mi tai tfi her(i)nai
$\mathrm{t} \int \mathrm{i} \quad+\mathrm{i} \rightarrow \mathrm{t} f \mathrm{i}$
me some things bought
thing pl
I bought some things (non-specific).
29) mi tai tfi-mi her(i)nai
me some things bought
I bought some things (specific).
30) mi $\quad \mathrm{ii}$ tai tfi her(i)na me went some things bought I went to buy some things (non-specific).
31) mi $\int \mathrm{i}$ tai tfìmi her(i)nai me went some things bought
I went to buy some things (specific).
 you book gave which girl Which girl gave you the book?
 which girl-is that (oblig) you book gave $\sim$ resumptive pronoun Which girl is it that gave you the book?

35) $\ldots$ to $k^{\text {hitt }}{ }^{\text {háv }}$ da dá $\varepsilon \rightarrow \mathrm{rp}$ is f. sg.
$\ldots$ to $\mathrm{k}^{\mathrm{h}} \mathrm{t}^{\mathrm{h}}{ }^{\mathrm{h}}$ v da de $\quad \rightarrow \mathrm{rp}$ is m . sg.
36) *no kámo ke to $\mathrm{k}^{\mathrm{h}} \mathrm{it}^{\mathrm{h}}$ áv da

this who-is that you book gave rp
Who is it that gave you the book?
37) *k ${ }^{\mathrm{h}}{ }^{\mathrm{h}}{ }^{\mathrm{h}}$ ábe d3ع $\varepsilon$ と́sto
$k^{\text {h }}{ }^{\text {it }}{ }^{\text {hábe de ésto }}$
book-ez him is
He has a book (his book exists).
 cf. 33

