Zazaki notes

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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

 $\hat{\text{rind}}(\epsilon)$, $\hat{\text{ti}}$ senéna? (I'm) fine, and you well? dináre sébi? What happened to them?

memandár a job – a person who likes guests

id holiday

imáne faith, religion ramazán Ramadan

(ya)xAzir ?Alevi, god or angel(s)

εz k^hunára I am sleeping rak^hyut-έπε to sleep, sleeping

rau∫t-έnε to wake up

rávaze Wake up! (imperative)

bi mbarék bo blessed

Phonological rules:

1) $I \rightarrow i / \underline{ki}$ cf. $t \int m 'eye' \rightarrow t \int mi, *t \int mi$

2) $\varepsilon \rightarrow e / Ci$ 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 /r/ represents unless otherwise noted.

Words with trilled r

bir(i) forest(s)

mar(i) snake(s) also mor(i)

mer(i) mice

We also confirmed the existence of a voiced uvular fricative.

bardáu glass

xar waist, ?muscle qax dried apple

k^har weed

xeʁ(i) crazy person (people)

xer(i) favor(s)
beq frog
qebul favor

to zaf xér-i k^hyérdi You did a lot of favors.

you very favor-pl did

heq xér-e to qebúl k^hyér-o May God accept your favor.

god favor-ez you ?present do-optative

héq-i béq-i árde diná Gods created frogs.

god-pl frog-pl brought world

gawán cowherd ∫üanέ shepherd

berxván lambherd (berx ~Kurmanji 'lamb')

varek lamb biz kid

bizek baby goat (smaller than kid?)

beran ram míe ewe

múyε strand of hair

p^hirt∫ wool

míya p^hirtsine woolbearing sheep in(ε) adjectivizing suffix

qantire mule

várik rooster, 1 or 2 years old

tsutsik chick tsitsik breast

 $\begin{array}{lll} \text{dew} \acute{\epsilon} & \text{male camel} & \text{pl} - \text{dew} \acute{i} \\ \text{dew} \acute{\epsilon} & \text{she-camel} & \text{pl} - \text{dew} \acute{i} \\ \text{d\'{\epsilon}w} \acute{\epsilon} & \text{village} & \text{pl} - \text{d\'{e}w} \acute{i} \end{array}$

Contrastive stress – it falls on last stem vowel, but not on feminine suffix.

Hiatus resolution:

 $d\epsilon w \dot{\epsilon} + i \rightarrow dew \dot{i}$ $d\epsilon w \dot{\epsilon} + \epsilon \rightarrow dew \dot{i} \epsilon$

camel pl camel fem

εz dεwέ hern-έna I will buy a male camel.

I camel buy-pres/fut

dewé da mérik-i ra The male camel bit the man.

camel bit man on

dewi-ε vilikε wérdε The female camel ate the flower.

camel-fem flower ate

dew-i vilike werde The male camel ate the flower.

camel-obl flower ate

dέw-a gɨrs-ε dewi-a gɨrsε dew-o gɨrs village-ez big-fem camel-ezfem big camel-ezmasc big

hegá girs-o The field is big. Stress retraction to avoid clash? Cf. hegá rindéko field big-masc "the field is nice"

hegá-o girs a big field

field-ezmasc big

hεgá-i fields hεgá-ε gɨ̈rs-i big fields

field-ezpl big-pl

hɛgá-i girs-e The fields are big.

field-pl big

εz hεgá raméno I plow the field.

I field "lead"

girl-ez

εz dεwránε xo raméno I happy, free (orig. 'timespan') self lead

pretty-fem

52) t∫εnέk-a rɨndék-ε ama The pretty girl left. girl-ez pretty-fem left

53) t∫εnέk-a rindέk-ε vílikε wérdε The pretty girl ate the flower.

flower ate

54)	layik-i-e boy	g i rsi big	vîlike wérde flower ate	The big boy ate the flower.
55)	layɨk-á- n -ε boy-obl- n -ez	C	vílike wérde flower ate	The big boys ate the flower.

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

56)	qelem- pen-pl		t∫ɛnɛk-á- n -e girl-oblpl- n -are				The pens, they're of the girls.	
57)	m i me	kɨtáb book	da gave	t∫enék girl-fs⁄			I gave	the girl(s) a book.
58)	m i me	k i táb book	da gave	t∫enék-a girl-ez		rɨndék-ε pretty-f	I gave	the pretty girl a book.
59)	m i me	kɨt ^h áb book	da gave	layikie boy	;	rindék-i pretty	I gave the pretty boy a book.	
60)	lay i k boy	xo-séra self-on	The boy is handsomeis (~upright, handsome) has reflexive, so can't be attributive?					
61)	kɨt ^h áb-e book-ez		ū		g i rs big	my big book		mɨ
62)	kɨt ^h áb-e book-ez		tűy-o you(sg)-ez		g i rs big	your (sg) big book		to
63)	kɨt ^h áb-e book-ez		dé-o him-ez		g i rs big	his big book		de
64)	kɨt ^h áb-e book-ez		dá-o her-ez		g i rs big	her big book		dáε
65)	kɨtʰáb-e book-ez		má-o us-ez		g i rs big	our big book		ma
66)	kɨt ^h áb-e book-ez		∫imá-o you(pl)-ez		g i rs big	your (pl) big book		∫imá
67)	kɨtʰáb-e book-ez		diná-o they-ez		girs big	their big book		diná

When two identical vowels are adjacent, the first one raises: $t^h o + o \Rightarrow t^h \ddot{u} y \text{-} o \qquad d\epsilon w \epsilon + \epsilon \Rightarrow dewi\epsilon$

Then /u/ fronts after a coronal. Cf. lülɨkɛ and \int ü \int ɛ below (though súkɛ seems to be an exception). Doesn't happen just whenever /u/ and /o/ are brought together by hiatus – see Ss 10, 11 and 15 below, with coordinated pronouns.

61) m**i-n-**ο bráε xo me and my brother

me-**n**-and brother self

62) tűy-o bráε xo you and your brother

you-and brother self

Conjoined nouns always in oblique?

63) mɨ t^hüy-o bráɛ xo/t^hó-re kɨt^háb herna I you-and brother self/you-for book bought

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 ϵ xo bere t $\int \epsilon$ -ma you-and brother self come house-our You and your brother come to my house.

xo – subject-oriented.

BREAK

lülɨkε pupil (of eye) fi∫tán dress (noun)

súkε city (no /u/-fronting)

 $\begin{array}{ll} \text{J}\ddot{\text{u}}\text{J}\epsilon & \text{bottle} \\ \text{musk}^{\text{h}}\acute{\text{a}}\text{r} & \text{teacher} \\ \text{mus} & \text{learn} \\ \text{t}^{\text{h}}\dot{\text{i}}\text{rk}(i) & \text{Turk}(s) \end{array}$

türki Turkish (language)

1) εz zεderi suká-**n**-e gɨrsá dε-ménda I usually city big in-live I usually live in big cities.

2) gyegáne sometimes

3) qe never also rodzerodzera (restricted use)

4) ϵz q ϵ né- $\int iya$ I never went (double negative).

I never no-went

- 5) to rodʒεrodʒεrá mɨ-ra pʰεrs ne kʰyεrd you never me-for question neg do You never ask how I am.
- 6) p^hérs-a mɨ ésta question-ez me is I have a question (lit. my question exists).
- 7) to rodzerodzerá xatîr- ϵ mi $p^h \epsilon rs$ ne $k^h y \epsilon rd$ you never condition-ez me question neg do You never ask about my condition.
- 8) to-re p^hérsa mi ésta you-forquestion me is I have a question for you.
- 9) p^hérs-e de to mi-re ésta question any you me-for is Do you have any questions for me?
- 10) tὖy-o bráε xo vazd-éne you-and brother self run-pres You and your brother are running.

 o o a vazd-éne he and she are running
- 11) mɨ a-u-o pátʃi k^hyérd me she-and-he kiss did I kissed he and she.
- 12) e-o-áε εz pát∫i k^hyérda him-and-her I kiss did He and she kissed me.
- 13) m**î-n**-o-to (ma) o/dést-ε diná pát∫i k^hyérd me-and-you we he/hand-ez their kiss did You and I, (we) kissed him/their hand.
- 14) mɨ-n-o tüy-o dɛ ma déstɛ diná pát∫i kʰyérd me-and-you-and-him we hand-ez their kiss did Me and you and him, we kissed their hand.
- 15) o-o-a ma-re t∫ai na sɛr he-and-she we-for tea put on

He and she put on (~boiled) the tea for us.

- 16) mɨ-n-o bráɛ xüy-o de ma pʰya ∫ime mɛktɛ́bɛ me-andbrother self-and he we together went school Me and my brother and him, we went to school together.
- 17) to o pátʃi kʰyérd
 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 **ʒü** mɨni pátʃi k^hyérd we **one/each** other kiss did We kissed each other.

useyni-o mehemédi k^hit^háb da **3ü** mini Husayn-and Muhammad book gave each other Husayn and Muhammad gave each other books.

- 19) k^hámi k^hit^háv da to who book gave you Who gave you the book?
- 20) to t∫i da mi you what gave me What did you give me?
- 21) ti t∫i dana mi you what give me What will you give me?
- 22) to k^hit^háb da k^hámi you book gave who Who gave you the book?
- 24) k^hámdʒi k^hit^háb ti dana mi which book you give me Which book will you give me? → Rising intonation on k^hámdʒi
- 25) ti k^hámdʒi k^hit^háb dana mi as above

- 26) k^hámdʒi k^hit^háv-o kε ti dana mi which book-is that you give me Which book is it that you will give me?
- 27) tɨ t∫ɨ dana mɨ?? t∫ɨ tɨ dana mɨWhat are you giving me?
- 28) mɨ tai tʃi her(i)nai tʃɨ $+ i \rightarrow t$ ʃi me some things bought thing pl I bought some things (non-specific).
- 29) mɨ tai tʃɨ-mi her(i)nai me some things bought I bought some things (*specific*).
- 30) mɨ ʃi tai tʃi her(i)na me went some things bought I went to buy some things (non-specific).
- 31) mi $\int i$ tai $t \int i$ -mi her(i)nai me went some things bought I went to buy some things (*specific*).
- 32) to k^hit^háv da k^hámdʒi tʃɛnékɛ you book gave which girl Which girl gave you the book?
- 33) k^h ámd z^i tf ϵ n ϵ k-a *(k ϵ) to k^h i t^h áv da d z^i /*dá ϵ which girl-is that (oblig) you book gave ~resumptive pronoun Which girl is it that gave you the book?
- 34) ... to $k^h i t^h \acute{a} v$ da d3 i \rightarrow rp can be woman or man, but must be singular
- 35) ... to $k^h i t^h \acute{a} v da d\acute{a} \epsilon \rightarrow rp is f. sg.$... to $k^h i t^h \acute{a} v da de \rightarrow rp is m. sg.$
- 36) *no k^hámo kε to k^hit^háv da no k^hám-o kε to k^hit^háv da dʒi this who-is that you book gave rp Who is it that gave you the book?
- 37) *k^hit^hábe dʒε έsto k^hit^hábe de ésto

book-ez him is He has a book (his book exists).

38) * k^h ámdzi t \int enéke to k^h it h áv da dze cf. 33