

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

řínd(ε), 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-éne to sleep, sleeping
rauřt-éne to wake up
rávaze Wake up! (imperative)

bi mbarék bo blessed

Phonological rules:

- 1) i → i / __ ki cf. třim 'eye' → třimi, *třimi
- 2) ε → e / __ C i unless C is q. cf. heq 'god' → 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.

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| bardáɣ | glass |
| xaɣ | waist, ?muscle |
| qax | dried apple |
| k ^h aɣ | weed |
| xɛɣ(i) | crazy person (people) |
| xer(i) | favor(s) |
| bɛq | frog |
| qɛbul | favor |

| | | | | |
|-----|------|----------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| to | zaf | xér-i | k ^h yérdi | You did a lot of favors. |
| you | very | favor-pl | did | |

| | | | | | |
|-----|----------|-----|----------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| hɛq | xér-e | to | qɛbúl | k ^h yér-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 | | |
| ʃüané | shepherd | | |
| bɛrxván | lambherd (bɛrx ~Kurmanji ‘lamb’) | | |
| varek | lamb | | |
| biz | kid | | |
| bizek | baby goat (smaller than kid?) | | |
| bɛran | ram | | |
| míɛ | ewe | | |
| múye | strand of hair | | |
| p ^h irtʃ | wool | | |
| míya p ^h irtʃine | woolbearing sheep | ín(ɛ) | adjectivizing suffix |
| qantire | mule | | |
| várik | rooster, 1 or 2 years old | | |
| tʃutʃik | chick | | |
| tʃitʃik | breast | | |
| dewé | male camel | pl – dewí | |
| dewíɛ | she-camel | pl – dewí | |
| déwɛ | village | pl – déwi | |

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

Hiatus resolution:

- 54) layik-i-e gĩrsi vílike wérde The big boy ate the flower.
 boy big flower ate
- 55) layik-á-n-ε gĩrs-a vílike wérde The big boys ate the flower.
 boy-obl-n-ez big-obl flower ate

Why epenthetic /n/ here? Cf. hegáε ‘fields’ above, same context, none.

- 56) qełem-i-ne tʃenek-á-n-e The pens, they’re of the girls.
 pen-pl girl-oblpl-n-are
- 57) mi kitáb da tʃenek-ε/a I gave the girl(s) a book.
 me book gave girl-fs/fpl
- 58) mi kitáb da tʃenek-a rindék-ε I gave the pretty girl a book.
 me book gave girl-ez pretty-f
- 59) mi kit^háb da layikie rindék-i I gave the pretty boy a book.
 me book gave boy pretty
- 60) layik xo-séra-o The boy is handsome.
 boy self-on-is (~upright, handsome) has reflexive, so can’t be attributive?
- 61) kit^háb-e mí-n-o gĩrs my big book mi
 book-ez me-n-ez big
- 62) kit^háb-e tũy-o gĩrs your (sg) big book to
 book-ez you(sg)-ez big
- 63) kit^háb-e dé-o gĩrs his big book de
 book-ez him-ez big
- 64) kit^háb-e dá-o gĩrs her big book dáε
 book-ez her-ez big
- 65) kit^háb-e má-o gĩrs our big book ma
 book-ez us-ez big
- 66) kit^háb-e ʃimá-o gĩrs your (pl) big book ʃimá
 book-ez you(pl)-ez big
- 67) kit^háb-e diná-o gĩrs their big book diná
 book-ez they-ez big

When two identical vowels are adjacent, the first one raises:

t^ho + o → t^hũy-o dəwe + ε → dewie

Then /u/ fronts after a coronal. Cf. lülike and jüfe below (though súde 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) mí-n-o bráε xo me and my brother
 me-n-and brother self
- 62) tũy-o bráε xo you and your brother
 you-and brother self

Conjoined nouns always in oblique?

- 63) mi t^hũy-o bráε xo/t^hó-re kit^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) tũy-o bráε xo bere tʃε-ma
 you-and brother self come house-our
 You and your brother come to my house.

xo – subject-oriented.

BREAK

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| lülike | pupil (of eye) |
| fıʃtán | dress (noun) |
| súde | city (no /u/-fronting) |
| jüfe | bottle |
| musk ^h ár | teacher |
| mus | learn |
| t ^h irk(i) | Turk(s) |
| türki | Turkish (language) |

- 1) εz zεderi suká-n-e gırsá dε-ménda
 I usually city big in-live
 I usually live in big cities.
- 2) gyεgáne sometimes
- 3) qε never also rodʒerodʒera (restricted use)
- 4) εz qε né-ʃiya I never went (double negative).
 I never no-went

- 5) to rodʒerodʒerá mi-ra p^hers ne k^hyerd
 you never me-for question neg do
 You never ask how I am.
- 6) p^hers-a mi ésta
 question-ez me is
 I have a question (lit. my question exists).
- 7) to rodʒerodʒerá xatír-ε mi p^hers ne k^hyerd
 you never condition-ez me question neg do
 You never ask about my condition.
- 8) to-re p^hersa mi ésta
 you-forquestion me is
 I have a question for you.
- 9) p^hers-e de to mí-re ésta
 question any you me-for is
 Do you have any questions for me?
- 10) tŷy-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) mi a-u-o pátʃi k^hyérd
 me she-and-he kiss did
 I kissed he and she.
- 12) e-o-áε εz pátʃi k^hyérda
 him-and-her I kiss did
 He and she kissed me.
- 13) mí-n-o-to (ma) o/dést-ε diná pátʃi k^hyérd
 me-and-you we he/hand-ez their kiss did
 You and I, (we) kissed him/their hand.
- 14) mi-n-o tŷy-o de ma déste diná pátʃi k^hyérd
 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 tʃai na ser
 he-and-she we-for tea put on

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

- 16) mi-n-o bráe xüy-o de ma p^hya ʃime mektébe
me-andbrother self-and he we together went school
Me and my brother and him, we went to school together.

- 17) to o pátʃi k^hyérd
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 **zü** mini pátʃi k^hyérd
we **one/each** other kiss did
We kissed each other.

useyni-o mehemedi k^hit^háb da **zü** 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 tʃi da mi
you what gave me
What did you give me?

- 21) ti tʃi 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^hámdzi k^hit^háb ti dana mi
which book you give me
Which book will you give me?
→ Rising intonation on k^hámdzi

- 25) ti k^hámdzi k^hit^háb dana mi
as above

- 26) k^hámǰzi k^hit^háv-o ke ti dana mi
 which book-is that you give me
 Which book is it that you will give me?
- 27) ti tǰi dana mi
 ?? tǰi ti dana mi
 What are you giving me?
- 28) mi tai tǰi her(i)nai tǰi + i → tǰi
 me some things bought thing pl
 I bought some things (*non-specific*).
- 29) mi tai tǰi-mi her(i)nai
 me some things bought
 I bought some things (*specific*).
- 30) mi ǰi tai tǰi her(i)na
 me went some things bought
 I went to buy some things (*non-specific*).
- 31) mi ǰi tai tǰi-mi her(i)nai
 me went some things bought
 I went to buy some things (*specific*).
- 32) to k^hit^háv da k^hámǰzi tǰenéke
 you book gave which girl
 Which girl gave you the book?
- 33) k^hámǰzi tǰenék-a *(ke) to k^hit^háv da dǰi/*dáe
 which girl-is that (oblig) you book gave ~resumptive pronoun
 Which girl is it that gave you the book?
- 34) ... to k^hit^háv da dǰi → rp can be woman or man, but must be singular
- 35) ... to k^hit^háv da dáe → rp is f. sg.
 ... to k^hit^háv da de → rp is m. sg.
- 36) *no k^hámo ke to k^hit^háv da
 no k^hám-o ke to k^hit^háv da dǰi
 this who-is that you book gave rp
 Who is it that gave you the book?
- 37) *k^hit^hábe dǰe ésto
 k^hit^hábe de ésto

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

38) * k^hámdzi tʃenéke to k^hit^háv da dʒe
cf. 33