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
r índ(ε), ti senēna? (I’m) fine, and you well?

di nä re sé bi? What happened to them?

memandá r a job – a person who likes guests
id holiday
imá nē faith, religion
ramazán Ramadan
(ya)xázir ?Alevi, god or angel(s)

ɛ z k h uná r a I am sleeping
r ak h yut-ē nē to sleep, sleeping
rau ft-ē nē to wake up
r á vz ē Wake up! (imperative)

bi mbarē k bo blessed

Phonological rules:
1) i → i / ___ ki cf. tʃ i m ‘eye’ → tʃ i mi, *tʃ ī mi
2) e → e / ___ C i unless C is q. cf. h e q ‘god’ → h e qi, *h e q i

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.
bardâs glass
xaš waist, ?muscle
qax dried apple
kʰäš weed
xeš(i) crazy person (people)
xer(i) favor(s)
bêq frog
qebul favor

to zaf xér-i kʰyérdi You did a lot of favors.
you very favor-pl did

ehq xér-e to qebúl kʰyér-o May God accept your favor.
god favor-ez you ?present do-optative

hêq-i bêq-i árde diná Gods created frogs.
god-pl frog-pl brought world

gawán cowherd
ǰüané shepherd
bêrxván lambherd (bêrx ~Kurmanji ‘lamb’)
varek lamb
biz kid
bizek baby goat (smaller than kid?)
bêran ram
mîe ewe
mûye strand of hair
pʰirtʃ wool
mîya pʰirtʃine woolbearing sheep ín(ε) adjectivizing suffix
qantire mule
vârik rooster, 1 or 2 years old
tʃutʃîk chick
tʃitʃîk breast
dewé male camel pl – dewí
dewîe she-camel pl – dewí
dêwe village pl – déwi

Contrastive stress – it falls on last stem vowel, but not on feminine suffix.
Hiatus resolution:
The male camel bit the man.
The female camel ate the flower.
The male camel ate the flower.
I will buy a male camel.
I plow the field.

The pretty girl left.
The pretty girl ate the flower.
54) layik-i-e girsi vilike wërde The big boy ate the flower.
    boy big flower ate

55) layik-á-n-e gir-s-a vilike wërde The big boys ate the flower.
    boy-obl-n-ez big-obl flower ate


56) qelém-i-nej tjenèk-á-n-e The pens, they’re of the girls.
    pen-pl girl-obl-pl n-are

57) mi kitáb da tjenèk-e/a I gave the girl(s) a book.
    me book gave girl-fs/fpl

58) mi kitáb da tjenèk-a rindék-e I gave the pretty girl a book.
    me book gave girl-ez pretty-f

59) mi kitáb 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) kitáb-e mí-n-o gir-s mi my big book
    book-ez me-n-ez big

62) kitáb-e tûy-o gir-s your (sg) big book to
    book-ez you(sg)-ez big

63) kitáb-e dé-o gir-s his big book de
    book-ez him-ez big

64) kitáb-e dá-o gir-s her big book dáe
    book-ez her-ez big

65) kitáb-e má-o gir-s our big book ma
    book-ez us-ez big

66) kitáb-e jímá-o gir-s your (pl) big book jímá
    book-ez you(pl)-ez big

67) kitáb-e diná-o gir-s their big book diná
    book-ez they-ez big

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

\[ t^h \circ + o \rightarrow t^hûy-o \quad \text{dewë} + \varepsilon \rightarrow \text{dewië} \]
Then /u/ fronts after a coronal. Cf. lülike and jüfe below (though sükê 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) mi-n-o bráe xo me-and brother self me-n-and brother self
62) tuy-o bráe xo you-and brother self you-and brother self

Conjoined nouns always in oblique?

63) mi thuy-o bráe xo/tö-re kitáb 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) tuy-o bráe xo bere tës-ma you-and brother self come house-our You and your brother come to my house.

xo – subject-oriented.

BREAK

lülike pupil (of eye)
fîftân dress (noun)
sükê city (no /u/-fronting)
jüfe bottle
muskhár teacher
mus learn
ṭîrk(i) Turk(s)
türki Turkish (language)

1) ez zederi suká-n-e girsá de-ménda I usually city big in-live I usually live in big cities.
2) gyêgâne sometimes
3) qê never also rodʒerodžera (restricted use)
4) ez qê né-jîya I never went (double negative). I never no-went
5) to rodʒerodʒerá mi-ra pʰers ne kʰyerd
you never me-for question neg do
You never ask how I am.

6) pʰérs-a mi ésta
question-ez me is
I have a question (lit. my question exists).

7) to rodʒerodʒerá xatir-e mi pʰers ne kʰyerd
you never condition-ez me question neg do
You never ask about my condition.

8) to-re pʰérsa mi ésta
you-for question me is
I have a question for you.

9) pʰérs-e de to mi-re ésta
question any you me-for is
Do you have any questions for me?

10) túy-o bráxe 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 kʰyérđ
me she-and-he kiss did
I kissed he and she.

12) e-o-áɛ ez pátfi kʰyérđa
him-and-her I kiss did
He and she kissed me.

13) mí-n-o-to (ma) o/dést-ɛ diná pátfi kʰyérđ
me-and-you we he/hand-ez their kiss did
You and I, (we) kissed him/their hand.

14) mí-n-o túy-o de ma déste diná pátfi kʰyérđ
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-ŋ-o bра́е xū-y-o de ma pʰya jīme mektēbe
me-andbrother self-and he we together went school
Me and my brother and him, we went to school together.

17) to o pάtį jʰyɛrd
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 ʒū mini pάtį jʰyɛrd
we one/each other kiss did
We kissed each other.

useyni-o mehɛmɛdi jʰitʰɑb da ʒū mini
Husayn-and Muhammad book gave each other
Husayn and Muhammad gave each other books.

19) jʰɑmi jʰitʰɑv 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 jʰitʰɑb da jʰɑmi
you book gave who
Who gave you the book?

24) jʰāmdʒi jʰitʰɑb ti dana mi
which book you give me
Which book will you give me?
→ Rising intonation on jʰāmdʒi

25) ti jʰāmdʒi jʰitʰɑb dana mi
as above
26) $k^{h} \text{ámdʒi} \ k^{h} \text{ištáv-o} \ kɛ \ tɛ \ dana \ mi$

Which book-is that you give me

Which book is it that you will give me?

27) tʃi dana mi

?? tʃi ti dana mi

What are you giving me?

28) mi tai tʃi her(i)nai tʃi + i → tʃi

I bought some things (non-specific).

29) mi tai tʃi-mi her(i)nai

I bought some things (specific).

30) mi ʃi tai tʃi her(i)nai

I went to buy some things (non-specific).

31) mi ʃi tai tʃi-mi her(i)nai

I went to buy some things (specific).

32) to $k^{h} \text{ištáv da} \ k^{h} \text{ámdʒi} \ tʃənɛke$

you book gave which girl

Which girl gave you the book?

33) $k^{h} \text{ámdʒi} \ tʃənɛk-a \ *(kɛ) \ to \ k^{h} \text{ištáv da} \ dʒi/*dáæ$

which girl-is that (oblig) you book gave ~resumptive pronoun

Which girl is it that gave you the book?

34) … to $k^{h} \text{ištáv da} \ dʒi \ → \ rp$ can be woman or man, but must be singular

35) … to $k^{h} \text{ištáv da} \ dáæ \ → \ rp$ is f. sg.

… to $k^{h} \text{ištáv da} \ de \ → \ rp$ is m. sg.

36) *no $k^{h} \text{ám-o} \ kɛ \ to \ k^{h} \text{ištáv da} \ dʒi$

this who-is that you book gave rp

Who is it that gave you the book?

37) *$k^{h} \text{ištává dʒɛ ésto}$

$k^{h} \text{ištává de ésto}$
book-ez him is
He has a book (his book exists).

38) * kʰámdʒi tʃenɛke to kʰiʔáv da dʒɛ
cf. 33