Ling 24.942  Zazaki Notes  
(Conor Quinn)

- transcription is standard IPA, except for <j> = IPA <dZ>, <c> = IPA <tS>, <y> = IPA <j>, <i> = IPA <y>, <z&> = IPA <Z>

- stress noted rather scatteredly (i.e. even where I pretty confidently remember it, I have not added it back in, just to be on the safe side), and primarily only where unpredictable by general (working) rule of main stress on stem-final syllable

- IV, iyV (where V = non i-vowel) alternate erratically in transcription; unclear if this is phonemically relevant---overall, intervocalic glides seem rather lax to begin with

- all glosses in brackets are ones not in original on-the-spot notes, but filled in later

Ez nonm pojEa ‘I’m going to bake bread’
Ez nonm pozEa ‘[alternate form]’

Ez kÎªa@ her(i)nna ‘I’m going to buy a book’ [“doesn’t matter which one”]
---“doesn’t matter which one” is written in my notes on the same line as the following sentence, but I think it’s meant to apply to this one above

Ez (c) kÎªaba@her(i)nna ‘[I’m going to buy books]’

Ez (c) kÎªabi her(i)nna ‘[I’m going to buy a book]’ [“we mentioned it before”]
---it was noted at this point that case marking seems to distinguish for specificity only for sg. objects; pl. objects seem always to be oblique
---this presumably holds only after abstracting away from tense/aspect-based case considerations

Ez waze@n (a) (kE) kÎªa@ b@her(i)ne ‘I want to buy a book’
Ez waze@n (a) (kE) kÎªaba@b@her(i)ne ‘I want to buy books’
---consultant feels more comfortable with the full forms, i.e. and waze@akE
---note that I’ve added in “=” as a later analytical diacritic (though not consistently, since this is all tentative anyway), because I’m interested in these preverbal beasties, but it’s not necessarily meant to imply any firm morphophonological analysis yet
---later transcriptions suggest that <waze@n(a)>should be <wazE@n(a)>

mÎª wasÎª kÎªaba@b@her(i)ne ‘I wanted to buy the books’
mÎª wasÎªmÎª kÎª kÎªaba@b@her(i)ne ‘I wanted to buy the books’
---underlined vowels uncertain btw [e] and [i]; need to be checked
mÎª kÎªabi her(i)nai ‘I bought the books’
"I have to buy books"

*I have to buy books*

* [no gloss; apparently ungrammatical]*

*I had to buy books* ---specifically noted: books plural, not sg. oblique---as expected

*I wanted to buy books* ---here underlined vowels still uncertain, but seem more clearly to be [i/]

*I wanted to buy these books* ---double oblique (both agent and patient) in the latter example with specific patient---interesting, and should be rechecked

*I have to buy books today* ---underlined vowels in [i] are pretty well verified, but worth rechecking

*I will go to the store* ---significant phrasefinal rise and pause at the point marked with a comma here

*I will go to the store to buy [specific] books* ---double acute accent here and elsewhere indicates strongest stress

*[ungramm.; “sounds like ‘I’m going to you buy a book’”]*

*I went to buy camel(s)’ or w/generic singular]*

*I went [and] bought camel(s)]*???

*I went to buy camels, but I didn’t buy them’ ---presumably same as above, with female camels?*
Ez dewiyəherinən [see below re glosses]
Ez dewiyəherinəna
---stress is clearly on the underlined syllable in dewiyə
---the first of these sentences is noted as “FUT”[ure], the second as “HAB”[itual], but the gloss of of the first was originally ‘I will buy camels’, but then the “will” was erased, leaving ‘I buy camels’.

Ez ñ¹̣ṛ̣ sərī ‘I have to go’
Ez ñ¹̣ṛ̣ bɨlị̊ṇ ‘I had to go’
Ez ñ¹̣ṛ̣ bɨlị̊ṇ, hama ñez ṇ̣iyə ‘I had to go, but I didn’t go’
---in bɨlị̊ṇ, underlined vowels are uncertain; original notes omitted hacek on <s&> (almost certainly transcription error only)

ma ñ¹̣ṛ̣ sɨṃ ‘[we have to go]’
ma ñ¹̣ṛ̣ bɨlị̊ṇ ‘[we had to go]’
---harmonizing vowel in bɨlị̊ṇ not noted in earlier form bɨlị̊ṇ (prob. just a transcription oversight)

Ez məzbu̱ biya kʊ biɬ̣ẙṇ
Ez məzbu̱ biya kʊ sərī
‘[I had to go]’
---noted: can say both, prefers latter

Ez məzbu̱(ɔ) biya kʊ sərī ‘I had to go’
---noted: *səro in place of sərī here, but:
ali məzbu̱ bi kʊ səro ‘[Ali had to go]’ [ali = man’s name = masc.]
fatma məzbu̱(ɔ) bi kʊ səro ‘[Fatma had to go]’ [fatma = woman’s name = fem.]
---some question later as to whether it’s fatma or fatunə

məwaʃə kʊ kəbaʃəherine ‘I wanted to buy books’
məwaʃə kʊ kəbaʃəherino ‘I wanted to buy books’

məwaʃənə kʊ sərī ‘I wanted to go’
məwaʃ kʊ ñ sərī ‘[I wanted to go]’

Ez wəzəṇa kʊ sərī ‘[I want to go]’
Ez wəzəṇ kʊ təsəṛ ‘[I want you [to go]’
---note: underlined vowel in səṛ sounds rather diphthongal, as if [əe]’
Ez wəzəṇ kʊ ali səro ‘[I want Ali to go]’

[unglossed top margin notes: ñuṛṇe, buüṛṇ; putting aside the likely error in the final two vowels, these are at least examples of more assimilation of preverbal bʊ; the verb is presumably ‘get/take’ in that particular bʊ+t-participle+-ṇ form]
sū ‘go!’

ḍz wasākō tūsūrī nūka ‘I want you to go now’
mūwasākō tūsūrī ‘I wanted you to go’

---unclear why we now switch to sūrī and not sūre here with fū.

mūnūdūrū kū dewiṃberinenê ‘I had to buy camels’

--- dewi specifically noted as plural

ḍz ḍūrū kū dewiyaṃberine ‘I have to buy camels’

---[presumably feminine; or same as above, but oblique for tense/aspect?]

mūnūnasūkū kūlabahberine ‘[I didn’t want to buy books]’
mūwasaṣūkū kūlabahne ‘[I wanted not to buy books]’

---stress is unexpected here; expected is mū hehine (i.e. strongest stress on mū); needs rechecking

mūwasaṣū ali mūshūro ‘[I wanted Ali not to go]’
mūnehasēnū ali sūro ‘[I didn’t want Ali to go]’

---the sequence wasēn ē ali at normal speech rate was liasoned to wasēnali

mūnūdūrū dewiṃber(i)nenê ‘I should not have bought the camels’

ḍz dushūshīja ḍūrū mūdewiṃbūrūtenū
‘I thought that I didn’t have to get/buy the camels’

ḍz dushūshīja ḍūrū mūdewiṃbūrūtenū
‘I thought that I had to get/buy the camels’

---not completely sure about the vowels in dushū

ḍz dushūshīja ḍūrū mūdewiṃberinenê
‘I thought that I didn’t have to buy the camels’

ḍz dushūshīja ḍūrū mūdewiṃberinenê
‘I thought that I had to buy the camels’

ḍz ḏūrū na būbū buri? ‘Do I have to eat this būbū?’
ḍz ḏūrū na būbū mū wēri

---the second sentence here is presumably the pragmatically rather odd ‘Do I have to not eat this būbū?’; more troubling is the form wēri, which violates the expected umlaut pattern. Also, is buri a fusion of bū and wēri? Or is something else odd going on?

ḍz mūbēnu kū na būbū buri? ‘Do I have to eat the būbū?’
ne, tūmūbēnu niya ‘No, you don’t have to [eat the būbū]’
---note: /mɒxtuæ/ and not earlier /mɒxtuæ/; all the agreement vowels here need to be rechecked

bëhe jë ‘take a break’

úz wazän tësôre ‘I want you to [g]o’
sômaôôre ‘you guys go!’
sô ‘go!’
ma sômô ‘let’s go!’
haydô sômô ‘let’s go!’

---note: /xajde/ is also ‘let’s go!’ in Bulgarian, and appears in Turkish as well; its disharmonic vocalism suggests a non-Turkic origin—perhaps Persian, or it’s native to Zazaki as well?

haydô sômô pe rozôbumô ‘let’s go eat dinner!’
kôla=ðolôshô ‘drink your coke’

---the bô element here may not be a prefix, but part of the stem; have to recheck

cë hôseni zaf qërêho ‘Hesen’s house is very dirty’
hôseni cë=ðo paq[k]ôrd ‘Hesen cleaned his house’

---margin note: odô ‘room’ [Turkish loan?]
fâtôna sô=ðô cë=de ‘Fatma arrived at his house’

---note that earlier forms of fâtôna are not transcribed with the intervening [Ô]

---de is ‘his’; not a locative case-marker

hêna kô fâtôna ni ami bi, hôseni cë=ðo paq[k]ôrd ‘Before Fatma came, Hesen cleaned his house’
--- hêna ‘still, yet’
--- ami bi [pluperfect (of ‘come’)]

vûr niya fâtôna, hôseni cë=ðo paq[k]ôrd ‘before Fatma, Hesen cleaned his house’

---despite the elicitation context, I suspect this means ‘Before Fatma [cleaned h/her house], Hesen cleaned his house’, and not ‘Before Fatma came, Hesen cleaned his house’—needs checking

...hama hêna ki cë=de qërêh bi
...hama onjîya ki cë=de qërêh bi

‘...but his house was still dirty’

---noted: so paq[k]ô ‘do cleaning’ is atelic, or at least not inherently telic

---re hêna ki, onjîya ki: use of ki ‘also’ with ‘still’ elements is reminiscent of use of juga ‘also’ with masih ‘still’ in Indonesian—“parallelative” semantics of ‘also’ fortify basic “maintenative” ones of ‘still’

waño kô fâtôma ameç, hôseni cë=ðo kôrde paq[k]
waño kô fâtôma ameç, hôseni cë=ðo paq[k]ôrde
'When Fatma came, Hesen was cleaning his house'
---can replace fat(ʰ)ma with həsən with no change in inflection
---can replace hûsəni with fat(ʰ)ma or mə with no change in inflection
---underlined vowel in amə uncertain

---facing-page note: oð(ʰ)ka ðərsə ‘[big room(let)]’

cbə ðəks ‘big house’
---relative stress here might actually be the opposite of what is noted

waṭo kə fat(ʰ)ma ame, hûsəni oda=ðə paq₃̃kɔrde
‘[When Fatma came, Hesen was cleaning his room]’

waṭo kə fat(ʰ)ma ame, hûsəni oði̱pæq₃̃kɔrde
‘[no gloss: unclear if oði̱s (sg.) oblique, or plural; presumably plural, since is oðə is feminine---
in which case the gloss is presumably ‘When Fatma came, Hesen was cleaning rooms’]’

waṭo kə fat(ʰ)ma ame, hûsəni non poten(ə)
‘[added as last in a paradigmatic list of sentences, but I suspect that the oblique agent form hûsəni
might not actually be correct with this tense/aspect; the presumable intended gloss is ‘When
Fatma came, Hesen was cooking bread’]’
---especially since there is a note that this had a partial tense/aspect gloss ‘still continue’,
suggesting some kind of progressive (but whether past or present is unclear)
---in short, this needs to be rechecked

hûsəni zə nonə potə ‘[Hesen] baked one individual bread’
---noted: [zə] or [zə] unclear for ‘one’; I suspect it is a recent shift from *zɔ̱w
hûsəni non pot ‘[Hesen baked bread]’
---facing-page note: non masc. bread (mass); nonə fem. loaf of bread

hena kə fat(ʰ)na ni amı bi, hûsəni non pot
‘[when Fatma had not yet come, Hesen cooking bread]’
---underlined vowel checked

waṭo kə fat(ʰ)ma ame, hûsəni bɔ̱Ã̃ pətən(ə) ‘[When Fatma came, Hesen was cooking bɔ̱Ã̃]’

waṭo kə fat(ʰ)ma ame, hûsəni non pot bi
‘...had cooked the bread’

waṭo kə fat(ʰ)na ame, hûsəni non ne̱pot bi
‘...had not cooked the bread’

waṭo kə fat(ʰ)na ame, hûsəni bɔ̱Ã̃ po̱bi
‘...had... bɔ̱Ã̃’
wałat to kalā fatima ame, hūseni non pot bi, qūdena bi
‘...cooked and finished’

wałat to kalā fatima ame, hūseni non pot bi, qūdena
vana...wałat to kalā fatima ame, hūseni non pot bi, qūdena
---no gloss on these, but the latter has the note “someone said...” [hence also the preceeding
vana], indicating the evidentiality contrast
---by the way, why is non all of a sudden feminine?

qūdena bi ‘finished’

---specifically noted “check [this]---i.e. very uncertain form:
mūnon qūdena/qūdīna ‘I finish(ed?) the bread’
---again, more vowel uncertainty

hūsūn nonm pojīno ‘[no gloss: ‘Hesen will cook bread’?]’
hūsūn nonm pozīno [alternate form of above?]

hūṭaūi kū fatima amī, hūsūn non pojiūno
‘Until Fatma comes, Hesen will cook bread’
---check underlined vowel (might be a typo, might be agreement reflecting evidentiality
difference)

fatima kū amī, hūsūn non pojiūno
‘When Fatma comes, Hesen will cook the bread’

hūṭaūi kū fatima bebo, hūsūn non poziūno
‘Until Fatma comes, Hesen will cook the bread’

hūṭaūi kū fatima bebo, hūsūn non pojiūno qūdūnīūno
‘Until Fatma comes, Hesen will (have) finish(ed) cooking the bread’
---note that the English gloss is ungrammatical; probably better as ‘by the time that...’
---specifically noted: *pozūn bi (there’s a partial error here, too: presumably meant to write
*pozūn bi)

hūṭaūi kū hūsūn bebo, fatima non poziūna ‘[Until Hesen comes, Fatma will cook the bread]’

hūṭaūi kū hūsūn bebo, non ebo potūnū ‘[Until (= by the time) Hesen comes [noted: ebo ‘come
(fut’)], the bread] will be cooked’

fatima kū ame/ami bi, non amūbi potūnū ‘When Fatma came, the bread had been/was cooked’

fatima kū ame/ami bi, hūseni non pot bi (qūdīna)
‘[When Fatma came, Hesen had cooked the bread]’
fatūna kū afhe/ami bi, non/būkū ame/ami bi potūn(ə)
‘[When Fatma came, the bread/būkū had been cooked]’

non ame potūn ‘Someone cooked the bread’

mūnon o potū nūrna ‘I bought cooked bread’
---*n-drop for potūn?*

hūsūn non pozū ‘[Hesen cooks bread]?’
ūz non pozū ‘[I cook bread]?’

hūsūn dayma non pozūlo ‘[Hesen always cooks bread]’
hūsūn tūnī(tūnī) non pozūlo ‘[Hesen always cooks bread]’

ūz tūnīhon pozū ‘[I always cook bread]’
ūz non pozūa ‘[I cook bread]’

ūz wrū non pozūa ‘[I cook bread today]’
ūz nūka non pozūa ‘[I cook bread now]’
ūz mestū non pozūa ‘[I cook bread tomorrow]’

hūro hūsūn non pozūlo ‘[Hesen cooks bread every day]’
ma tūnī/wrū/nūka/mestū non pozūlimū ‘[We will bake the bread always/today/now/tomorrow]’

tūnon pozūn(a) ‘[you cook bread]’

sūnū (tūnī) non pozūne ‘[you (pl.) (always) cook bread]’
e (tūnī) non pozūne ‘[they (always) cook bread]’

ūz (tūnī) non ne pazūn ‘[I (always) do not cook bread]’
ūz non ne pazūna ‘[I do not cook bread]’

---it should be noted that none of these last sixteen forms has an overt gloss, so they might be futures (or possibly future-with-habitual reading, as in ‘he will always pick the cheapest one’)

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