

Zazaki Transcriptions

24.942 Topics in the Grammar of a Less-Familiar Language

Stress is represented where it was transcribed. Because this was the first session, some segments are probably allophonic and there is most likely some inaccuracy. All Zazaki words are in an SIL Doulos IPA font.

<i>table</i>	mása másiḵè* ¹ xonĵa xonĵíḵè	(stress on i?)
<i>book</i>	kitáb kitáv	*kitavik(ε)
<i>one table</i>	zu masa zu masíke zu xonĵa zu xonĵíke	
<i>one book</i>	zu ktab zu ktav zu kitab zu kitav	
<i>two tables</i>	dí masi dí masiki dí xonĵi dí xonĵiki	-i = plural?
<i>two books</i>	dí ktabi dí ktavi	
<i>girl</i> <i>the girl</i>	čenék čenéke	
<i>Nickname for 'Fatima'</i>	fatíke / fati	
<i>Ali (proper name)</i>	alí / alík	

¹ The diacritic Ḷ is being used to represent that X is very far back.

<i>girls</i>	čeni	
<i>girl (informal)</i>	čéne	
<i>the girls</i>	čeneki	
<i>horse</i>	astór ostór	(‘r’ is probably actually [r]) (vowel diff. is dialectal)
<i>one horse</i>	žu astór	
<i>two horses</i>	dī astóri	
<i>mare</i>	astóre	
<i>two mares; two horses</i>	dī astóri	
<i>two mares (fem. emph.)</i>	dī astóre máyi	(mayi is used to describe female animals (not people))
<i>big table</i>	masa girse masika girse xonja girse xonjika girse	
<i>big book</i>	k(i)tabo girs k(i)tavo girs	(‘-o’ = masculine)
<i>big male horse</i>	astóro girs	
<i>big female horse</i>	astóro girse	
<i>big girl</i>	čineka píle čineka girse	
<i>tall girl</i>	čineka derge	
<i>boy</i>	layık	
<i>big boy</i>	layıko p ^h il	(we are using [y] for IPA [j])
<i>big horses (male or female)</i>	astóre girsi	(*astoreε)
<i>big boys</i>	layıke p ^h ili	
<i>the boy is big</i>	layık p ^h ilo	
<i>this boy is big</i>	no layık p ^h ilo	
<i>these boys are big</i>	ne layiki p ^h ile	

<i>this big boy</i>	no layiko p ^h il	
<i>this girl is big</i>	na čineko* p ^h ila	(*not sure about ‘o’)
<i>these girls are big</i>	ne čeneki p ^h ile	
<i>this big girl</i>	na čeneka p ^h ile	
<i>red book</i>	k(i)tábo suḡ	
<i>big red book</i>	k(i)tábo súro girs	(picks a red book out of lots of big books)
<i>big red book</i>	k(i)tábo girso suḡ	(picks a big book out of lots of red books)
<i>this big red book</i>	no k(i)tábo súro girs no k(i)tábo girso sur	
<i>pencil</i>	qeleme	
<i>pen</i>	dükəlməz qeleme	
<i>big pencil</i>	qelema girse	
<i>big red pencil</i>	qelema sura girse	(the ‘r’ in girse doesn’t sound like a flap – maybe a [ɾ]? We’re conflating two rhotics...)
<i>snake</i>	maḡ / moḡ	(we’re trying to find a minimal pair of rhotics, but had no success finding the one in girse.)
<i>forest</i>	bir	(same flap as in <i>astor</i>)
<i>full</i>	p ^h iḡ	
<i>woman (alternate word)</i>	ženike	
<i>this woman is intelligent.</i>	na žinike bak(i)la	
<i>brain</i>	akil	(this is the root for ‘intelligent’)
<i>this girl is intelligent.</i>	na čeneka bakila	
<i>I broke the ball.</i>	mi tópe te	
<i>I broke the bowl.</i>	mi tase šikite	
<i>Break the bowl! (imp. sg.)</i>	tase biškine	
<i>Break the bowl! (imp. pl.)</i>	tase biškine	(this word may be biškinei --

εi is the normal plural marker.)

<i>cow</i>	maŋga	
<i>cows</i>	maŋgi	
<i>my book</i>	k(i)tábe mi	
<i>your book</i>	k(i)tábe to	
<i>his book</i>	k(i)tábe e	
<i>her book</i>	k(i)tábe dáε	
<i>our book</i>	k(i)tábe ma	
<i>your (pl.) book</i>	k(i)tábe šimá	
<i>their book</i>	k(i)tábe diná	
<i>the boys' book</i>	k(i)tábe layiká	
<i>the boys' books</i>	k(i)tábei layiká	
<i>the boy's book</i>	k(i)tábe layíkĩ	
<i>the boy's books</i>	k(i)tábei layíkĩ	
<i>the girl's book</i>	ktábe čenéke	
<i>the girl's books</i>	ktábei čenéke	
<i>the girls' books</i>	ktábei čèneká	
<i>the girls' book</i>	ktábe čèneká	
<i>the boy's pencil</i>	qeléma láyiki	
<i>the boy's pencils</i>	qelémei láyiki	
<i>the girl's pencil</i>	qeléma čeneká	
<i>the boy's red pencil</i>	qeléma láyikia súde	
<i>the boys' red pencils</i>	qelémei layikáε suri ? qelémei layikáne suri	(this is almost like saying 'the red boys' pencils – not fully grammatical?)
<i>the boy's red book</i>	ktabe láyikio sur	
<i>the big boys' pencils</i>	qelémei layikae p ^h ilá qelémei layikane p ^h ilá	(fully grammatical)
<i>the red pencils are the boys'</i>	qeléme suri layikáne qeléme suri e layikáne	(*layikae) (*layikae) ('e' means

		‘they’)
<i>[this boy’s] red pencil</i>	qeɛɛma ne layikia sure	(why is this form of ‘ne’ used?)
<i>this red pencil of the boy’s</i>	na qeɛɛma layikia sure	
<i>these boys’ pencils are red</i>	qeɛɛmei nei layikia sure	
<i>this boy’s book (is red)</i>	ktabe ne layiki (suro)	
<i>this boy’s red book</i>	kabe ne layikio sur	
<i>I am reading a book.</i>	ɛz k(i)ab wanen-o ɛz k(i)av wanen-o I book read-PROG	(maybe some velarization on the ‘w’)
<i>I am reading/studying</i>	ɛz waneno	
<i>You are reading a book</i>	ti ktab wànéna	(‘ktab’~‘ktav’ in all these)
<i>He is reading a book</i>	o ktab wànéna	
<i>She is reading a book</i>	a ktab wànéna	
<i>We are reading a book</i>	ma ktab wànéni ^{me} / wànéni ^{me}	
<i>Y’all are reading a book</i>	šima ktab wànéne	
<i>They are reading a book</i>	e ktab wànéne	
<i>I am reading a newspaper</i>	ɛz qeɛɛtá wànéna ɛz qeɛɛtá wanéno	(not sure how the two progressives differ)
<i>I read newspaper (habit.)</i>	ɛz qeɛɛtá wanén	
<i>I read (past) a book</i>	mi ktab went	
<i>I read/studied (past)</i>	mi wend	(maybe some final devoicing)
<i>You read (past)</i>	to wend	
<i>He read (past) a book</i>	e ktav wend	
<i>She read (past) a book</i>	aɛ ktav wend	
<i>We read (past) a book</i>	ma ktav wend	
<i>Y’all read (past) a book</i>	šima ktav wend	
<i>They read (past) a book</i>	ina ktav wend	
<i>I read (past) books</i>	mi ktavi wendi	(agreement w/ object)

<i>I read (past) newspaper</i>	mi qezetá wende	gender and number)
<i>I read (past) newspapers</i>	mi qezetí wéndi	
<i>I am reading books</i>	ez kitabá wanena	(no obj. agreement in present; ending on ‘kitab’ is same as ending for possessors)
<i>I am running</i>	ez vâzdéna	(all of these declaratives can also be yes/no questions with rising intonation)
<i>You are running</i>	tî vâzdéna	
<i>He is running</i>	o vâzdéno	
<i>She is running</i>	a vâzdéna	
<i>We are running</i>	ma vâzdén ¹ me	(‘v’ in ‘vazden’ sometimes sounds like ‘w’)
<i>Y’all are running</i>	šîma vazdene	
<i>I ran</i>	ez vazdá	
<i>You ran</i>	tî vazdá	
<i>He ran</i>	o vazdá	
<i>She ran</i>	a vazdá	
<i>We ran</i>	ma vazdíme	
<i>Y’all ran</i>	šîma vazdé	
<i>They ran</i>	e vazdé	
<i>Let’s go running!</i>	ma vâzdime	(note stress shift)
<i>Run! (imp. pl.)</i>	(šîma) vâzdime / vâzdei	
<i>Run! (imp. sg.)</i>	vâzde	
<i>Go run! (imp. sg.)</i>	šo vâzde	
<i>Go run! (imp. pl.)</i>	šóre vâzdei	
<i>Thank you!</i>	heq razi bo	

A note:

Since this is a split-ergative system, we switch to an ergative system in the past – so intransitive verbs’ subjects do not change in the past, but transitive verbs’ subjects do.

A table showing the morphology we know so far:

<i>context</i>	<i>masculine</i>	<i>feminine</i>	<i>plural</i>
on N; before Adj.	-o	-a	-e
on Adj.	∅	-ε	-i
on bare N	∅	-ε	-i
demonstrative before Adj.	-o	-a	-e
predicate Adj.	-o	-a	-e
possessed N. and demonstrative Adj.	-e	?	-ei
citation form of N.	∅	-ε	-i
genitive N. (gender is gender of <i>possessor</i>)	-i	-ε	-a