

Ling 24.942 Zazaki Notes
(Conor Quinn)

- transcription is standard IPA, except for <j> = IPA <dʒ>, <c> = IPA <tʃ>, <y> = IPA <j>, <ü> = IPA <y>, <ž> = IPA <ʒ>

- 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 non^m pojéna 'I'm going to bake bread'

ez non^m požéna '[alternate form]'

ez kitáb her(i)nena '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 (e) kitabá her(i)nena '[I'm going to buy books]'

ez (e) kitábi her(i)nena '[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 wazén(a) (kɛ) kitáb bí=her(i)ne 'I want to buy a book'

ez wazén(a) (kɛ) kitabá bí=her(i)ne 'I want to buy books'

---consultant feels more comfortable with the full forms, i.e. and wazéna kɛ

---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 we preverbal beasts, but it's not necessarily meant to imply any firm morphophonological analysis yet

---later transcriptions suggest that <wazén(a)> should be <wazén(a)>

mi wašt kɛ kitabá bí=her(i)ne 'I wanted to buy the books'

mi waštɛnɛ kɛ kitabá bí=her(i)ne 'I wanted to buy the books'

---underlined vowels uncertain btw [e] and [ɛ]; need to be checked

mi kitábi her(i)nai 'I bought the books'

ez g^yere (ke) kitabá bí=her(i)ne ‘I have to buy books’
g^yere (ke) ez kitabá bí=her(i)ne ‘I have to buy books’

*wazena ke ez kitabá bí=her(i)ne ‘[no gloss; apparently ungrammatical]’

mi g^yere (ke) kitábi bí=her(i)nene ‘I had to buy books’
g^yere mi (ke) kitábi bí=her(i)nene ‘I had to buy books’
---specifically noted: books plural, not sg. oblique---as expected

mi waštene ke kitábi bí=her(i)nene ‘I wanted to buy books’
mi waštene ke e kitabá bí=her(i)nene ‘I wanted to buy these books’
---here underlined vowels still uncertain, but seem more clearly to be [ɛ]
---double oblique (both agent and patient) in the latter example with specific patient---interesting,
and should be rechecked

ez g^yere ewre ke kitabá bí=her(i)ne ‘I have to buy books today’

mi g^yere ewre ke kitábi bí=her(i)ne ‘[no gloss, just note: “[intention] “...but I couldn’t”’
---my guess is that this is some kind of past form, given the mi
---...but then shouldn’t we have bí=her(i)nene?’

mi wáštene dí kitábi biher(i)nene ‘I wanted to buy two books’
---stress is probably wrong here; would expect wašténe

ez šóna duk^hán ‘I will go to the store’

ez šóna duk^hán, kitab her(i)nena ‘I will go to the store to buy books’
---significant phrasefinal rise and pause at the point marked with a comma here
ez šóna duk^hán, (e) kitabi her(i)nena ‘I will go to the store to buy [specific] books’

ez šóna kitab her(i)nena ‘I will go to the store to buy [specific] books’
---double acute accent here and elsewhere indicates strongest stress
* ez šóna kitab biher(i)ne ‘[ungramm.; “sounds like ‘I’m going to you buy a book”]’

ez šiya dewé hérina ‘[no gloss: presumably ‘I went to buy camel(s)’---or w/generic singular?]
---or ‘I went [and] bought camel(s)’???’
ez šiya dewí herináí, hama mi né herinai ‘[no gloss; atelic reading of above, hence negatable?]
ez šiya dewí bí=her(i)nene, hama mi né herina
---underlined vowels in bí=her(i)nene are pretty well verified, but worth rechecking
---underlined herina might be herinai; rather scrunched up at the edge of the page, and erased
and recorrected, so the final <i> might have been lost
‘I went to buy camels, but I didn’t buy them’

ez šiya ke dewiya biherine, hama mi né herináí ‘I went to buy camels, but I didn’t buy them’
---presumably same as above, with female camels?

εz dewiyá herinēn [see below re glosses]

εz dewiyá herinēna

---stress is clearly on the underlined syllable in dewiyá

---the first of these sentences is noted as “FUT”[ure], the second as “HAB”[itua], but the gloss of the first was originally ‘I will buy camels’, but then the “will” was erased, leaving ‘I buy camels’.

εz g^yere šori ‘I have to go’

εz g^yere bīšiyēnε ‘I had to go’

εz g^yere bīšiyēnε, hama εz né šiya ‘I had to go, but I didn’t go’

---in bīšiyēnε, underlined vowels are uncertain; original notes omitted hacek on <š> (almost certainly transcription error only)

ma g^yere šime ‘[we have to go]’

ma g^yere bīšiyēnε ‘[we had to go]’

---harmonizing vowel in bīšiyēnε not noted in earlier form bīšiyēnε (prob. just a transcription oversight)

εz mežbúr biya ke bīšiyēnε

εz mežbúr biya ke šori

‘[I had to go]’

---noted: can say both, prefers latter

εz mežbúr(ε) biya ke šori ‘I had to go’

---noted: *šoro in place of šori here, but:

ali mežbúr bi ke šoro ‘[Ali had to go]’ [ali = man’s name = masc.]

fatma mežbúr(ε) biε ke šoro ‘[Fatma had to go]’ [fatma = woman’s name = fem.]

---some question later as to whether it’s fatma or fatima

mi wašt ke kitabá biherine ‘I wanted to buy books’

mi wašt ke kitabá biherino ‘I wanted to buy books’

mi waštene ke šori ‘I wanted to go’

mi wašt ke ez šori ‘[I wanted to go]’

εz wazéna ke šori ‘[I want to go]’

εz wazén ke ti šore ‘I want you [to go]’

---note: underlined vowel in šore sounds rather diphthongal, as if [e^y]

εz wazén ke ali šoro ‘[I want Ali to go]’

[unglossed top margin notes: guretene, búguretene; putting aside the likely error in the final two vowels, these are at least examples of more assimilation of preverbal bi-; the verb is presumably ‘get/take’ in that particular bi-+t-participle+-ne form]

šo 'go!'

εz wazén ke ti šori níká 'I want you to go now'

mi wašt ke ti šori 'I wanted you to go'

---unclear why we now switch to šori and not šore here with ti...

mi g^yere ke dewí bíherinene 'I had to buy camels'

--- dewí specifically noted as plural

εz g^yere ke dewiyá bíherine 'I have to buy camels'

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

mi níwašt ke kitabá bíherine '[I didn't want to buy books]'

mi wašt ke kitabá me hérine '[I wanted not to buy books]'

---stress is unexpected here; expected is mé hérine (i.e. strongest stress on me); needs rechecking

mi wašt ke ali mé šoro '[I wanted Ali not to go]'

mi né waštene ali šoro '[I didn't want Ali to go]'

---the sequence waštene ali at normal speech rate was liasoned to waštenali

mi g^yere dewí mé her(i)nene 'I should not have bought the camels'

εz dušmiš bíya g^yere mi dewí mé guretene

'I thought that I didn't have to get/buy the camels'

εz dušmiš bíya g^yere mi dewí búguretene

'I thought that I had to get/buy the camels'

---not completely sure about the vowels in dušmiš

εz dušmiš bíya g^yere mi dewí mé herinene

'I thought that I didn't have to buy the camels'

εz dušmiš bíya g^yere mi dewí bíherinene

'I thought that I had to buy the camels'

εz gyere na bižike buri? 'Do I have to eat this bižike?'

εz gyere na bižike me weri

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

εz mežbúra ke na bižike buri? 'Do I have to eat the bižike?'

ne, ti mežbúre niya 'No, you don't have to [eat the bižike]'

---note ez mežbúra and not earlier ez mežbúr(ε); all the agreement vowels here need to be rechecked

bíne jide ‘take a break’

ez wazen ti šore ‘I want you to [g]o’

šimá šore ‘you guys go!’

šo ‘go!’

ma šime ‘let’s go!’

hayde šime ‘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?

hayde šime pe rož bume ‘let’s go eat dinner!’

kola=χó bi=šme ‘drink your coke’

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

če heseni zaf qilerino ‘Hesen’s house is very dirty’

heseni če=χo paqış k^yerd ‘Hesen cleaned his house’

---margin note: ode ‘room’ [Turkish loan?]

fatima šiye çe=de ‘Fatma arrived at his house’

---note that earlier forms of fatima are not transcribed with the intervening [i]

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

hena ke fatima ni ami bi, heseni če=χo paqış k^yerd

‘Before Fatma came, Hesen cleaned his house’

--- hena ‘still, yet’

--- ami bi [pluperfect (of ‘come’)]

ver niya fatima, heseni če=χo paqış k^yerd

‘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 hena ki çe=de qilerin bi

...hama onjiya ki çe=de qilerin bi

‘...but his house was still dirty’

---noted: so paqış ke- ‘do cleaning’ is atelic, or at least not inherently telic

---re hena ki, onjiya 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’

waxto ke fat(i)ma ame, heseni če=χo k^yerde paqış

waxto ke fat(i)ma ame, heseni če=χo paqış k^yerde

‘When Fatma came, Hesēn was cleaning his house’
---can replace *fat(i)ma* with *hesēn* with no change in inflection
---can replace *hesēni* with *fat(i)ma* or *mi* with no change in inflection
---underlined vowel in *ame* uncertain

---facing-page note: *od(ik)a girse* ‘[big room(let)]’

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

wayto ke fat(i)ma ame, hesēni oda=χo paqış k^yerde
‘[When Fatma came, Hesēn was cleaning his room]’

wayto ke fat(i)ma ame, hesēni odı paqış k^yerde
‘[no gloss: unclear if *odı* is (sg.) oblique, or plural; presumably plural, since *ode* is feminine---
in which case the gloss is presumably ‘When Fatma came, Hesēn was cleaning rooms’]’

wayto ke fat(i)ma ame, hesēni non poten(ε)
‘[added as last in a paradigmatic list of sentences, but I suspect that the oblique agent form *hesēni*
might not actually be correct with this tense/aspect; the presumable intended gloss is ‘When
Fatma came, Hesēn 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

hesēni žü none pote ‘[Hesēn] baked one individual bread’
---noted: [*žü*] or [*žü*] unclear for ‘one’; I suspect it is a recent shift from **žiw*
hesēni non pot ‘[Hesēn baked bread]’
---facing-page note: *non masc. bread (mass); none fem. loaf of bread*

hena ke fatima ni amı bi, hesēni non pot
‘[when Fatma had not yet come, Hesēn cooking bread]’
---underlined vowel checked

wayto ke fatima ame, hesēni bižike pótēn(ε) ‘[When Fatma came, Hesēn was cooking *bižike*]’

wayto ke fatima ame, hesēni non pot bi
‘...had cooked the bread’

wayto ke fatima ame, hesēni non né pot bi
‘...had not cooked the bread’

wayto ke fatima ame, hesēni bižike pót bi
‘...had... *bižike*’

wayto ke fatima ame, heseni non pot bi, qedená bi
'...cooked and finished'

wayto ke fatima ame, heseni non pote qedené
vana...wayto ke fatima ame, heseni non pote qedena
---no gloss on these, but the latter has the note "someone said..." [hence also the preceding
vana], indicating the evidentiality contrast
---by the way, why is non all of a sudden feminine?

qedená 'finished'

---specifically noted "check [this]---i.e. very uncertain form:
mi non qedena/qedena 'I finish(ed?) the bread'
---again, more vowel uncertainty

hesén non^m pojéno '[no gloss: 'Hesen will cook bread?']'
hesén non^m požéno [alternate form of above?]

hetáni ke fatima ame, hesen non pojeno
'Until Fatma comes, Hesen will cook bread'
---check underlined vowel (might be a typo, might be agreement reflecting evidentiality
difference)

fatima ke ame, hesen non pojeno
'When Fatma comes, Hesen will cook the bread'

hetáni ke fatima béro, hesen non poženo
'Until Fatma comes, Hesen will cook the bread'

hetáni ke fatima béro, hesen non pojeno qedenéno
'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: *požen bi (there's a partial error here, too: presumably meant to write
*požen bi)

hetáni ke hesen béro, fatima non požéna '[Until Hesen comes, Fatma will cook the bread]'

hetáni ke hesen béro, non éno potene '[Until (= by the time) Hesen comes [noted: éno 'come
(fut)'], the bread] will be cooked'

fatima ke ame/ami bi, non amí bi poten(ε)
'When Fatma came, the bread had been/was cooked'

fatima ke ame/ami bi, heseni non pot bi (qedená)
'[When Fatma came, Hesen had cooked the bread]'

fatima ke áme/amí bi, non/bižike ame/ami bi poten(ε)
‘[When Fatma came, the bread/bižike had been cooked]’

non amé potene ‘Someone cooked the bread’

mi non o pote herna ‘I bought cooked bread’
---n-drop for poten?

hesen non požén ‘[Hesen cooks bread]?’
ez non požén ‘[I cook bread]?’

hesen dayma non požéno ‘[Hesen always cooks bread]’
hesen timí(-timí) non požéno ‘[Hesen always cooks bread]’

ez timí non požén ‘[I always cook bread]’
ez non požéna ‘[I cook bread]’

ez ewre non požéna ‘[I cook bread today]’
ez nika non požéna ‘[I cook bread now]’
ez mešte non požéna ‘[I cook bread tomorrow]’

hero hesen non požéno ‘[Hesen cooks bread every day]’
ma timi/ewre/nika/mešte non požénime ‘[We will bake the bread always/today/now/tomorrow]’

ti non požen(a) ‘[you cook bread]’

šima (timi) non požene ‘[you (pl.) (always) cook bread]’
e (timi) non požene ‘[they (always) cook bread]’

ez (timi) non né požen ‘[I (always) do not cook bread]’
ez non né požena ‘[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’)