





### glottothèque languages of Anatolia, Caucasus, Iran, Mesopotamia

# DARGWA **Phonetics**

### Nina Sumbatova

Institute of Linguistics, Russian Academy of Sciences

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- There is very few modern research of phonetics and phonology of Dargwa
- This presentation contains only the most basic facts

# Vowels

 $\checkmark$  four basic vowels:

### a, u, e, i

- ✓ pharyngealized vowels
  - a٩
  - a<sup>เ</sup>, น<sup>เ</sup>
  - a<sup>,</sup> u<sup>,</sup> e<sup>,</sup>
  - a<sup>s</sup>, u<sup>s</sup>, i<sup>s</sup>
- ✓ some dialects also have long vowels (Kubachi, Itsari)

### Consonants

✓ The stops form groups of four consonants: plain (voiceless aspirated) – geminated (voiceless non-aspirated) – ejective – voiced

ppːp'b ttːt'd

✓ Fricatives cannot be ejective:

#### S SI Z

✓ Affricates cannot be voiced:

### ččľč′

- The dialects of the Northern group have no geminated consonants:
   p p' b
   s z
  - čč′

✓ Many consonants in the velar and post-velar part of the vocal tract:

Velar:	k k: k' g	x xː (ɣ)
Uvular:	q qː q' (ɕ)	ХХї В
Pharyngeal/epyglottal:	<b>ћ                                    </b>	
Laryngeal:	h?	

# Words (Tanti Dargwa)

✓ geminated and ejective consonants

apricot	kurekIa	Contraction of the second
tree	kıalkıa	
leaf	k'ap'i	A CON
head	bek'	
filled bread	čutːu	100 M
fire	c'a	

# Syllable structure

- ✓ No complex onsets
- Possible syllable structures:
   V, VC, VCC, CV, CVC, CVCC
- Sanzhi Dargwa (Forker 2020: 26), loan words (from Russian) klass 'class' > k:alas kniga 'book' > kiniga spirt 'alcohol' > ispirt
  - brigadir 'brigadier' > birgadir

### Stress and prosody

- $\checkmark$  There is very little understanding of the nature and position of stress
- $\checkmark$  In many cases, the position of stress is not clear
- ✓ At the same time, in some dialects, the position of stress can be used to express grammatical oppositions

Tsudakhar (Abdullaev 1954: 62–63)

wáč'ib '(he) came' (aorist) – wač'íb adam 'the person who came'
?á<sup>s</sup>jkːu '(I) don't love' (present) – ?a<sup>s</sup>jkːú dušman 'unloved, enemy'

In the dialect of Tsugni, a shift of stress marks the causative derivation.

Tsugni (Sulajbanov, Sumbatova 2021)

- a. hin d-érčː-ib-ce admi water NPL-drink.PFV-PRET-ATR person 'the person who drank the water'
- b.amχa-ciehind-erči-íb-ceadmidonkey-INTERwaterNPL-drink.PFV-PRET-ATRperson'the person who made the donkey drink water'

# this lecture

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