

2011-10-12 Class Recording

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Sound Recording: Eleanor Chodroff

English	Kazakh	Notes from class	additional notes
I am tall	(mien) bijəkpən		Generally, the subject is optional,
you are tall (inf)	(sien) bijəksəŋ	What we are transcribing as ə	since the adjective/noun agrees
you are tall (form)	(swz) bijəkswz	may be w	
he is tall	(ol) bijək		
we are tall	(bwz) bijəkpəz	no ending on "tall,"	
you pl. are tall	sienɖier bijək səŋɖier swzɖier bijək swzɖier	so usually include "ol"	
they are tall	olar bijək	informal	
I am a student	mien oqufəmən	formal	
you are a student	sien oqufəsəŋ swz oqufəsuz	informal	
he is a student	ol oqufə	formal	
we are students	bwz oqufəməz		
you are students	sienɖier oqufəlar səŋɖar	informal	
			some vowel harmony weirdness here (some long-distance transparency)
they are students	swzɖier oqufəlar swzɖar	formal	sizɖier oqufəlar swzɖar - front vowel in first word, back vowel in last word
I am an eye	olar oqufəlar		
you are an eye	mien kyøz bən sien kyøz səŋ		

why no voicing
agreement
between z and s?

we are an eye swz kyøz swz
you pl. are an eye bwz kyøz bwz
siendier kyøz səndier

they are an eye olar kyøz dier
I am eyes mien kyøz dier mən

I have a bird (mienəŋ) qusəm bar
you have a bird (sienəŋ) qusəŋ bar
he has a bird (onəŋ) qusə bar
you pl. (swzdəŋ) qusəŋəz bar
we (bwzdəŋ) qusəŋəz bar

subject optional

it might be worth it
to elicit some
inalienable
possessions (like
"arm", as in "I have
an arm")

you have birds sienəŋ qusəŋ bar
swzdierdəŋ qustarəŋəz bar
they have birds olardəŋ qustarə bar
they have a bird olardəŋ qusə bar
I had a bird mienəŋ qusəm boldə
I didn't have a bird mienəŋ qusəm bolmadə
miendie qus bolmadə
I don't have a bird mienəŋ qusəm ʒoq
miendie qus ʒoq

I am not a student (mien) student jemiespən
you are not a student (sien) student jemiessəŋ
you (polite) are not a student (swz) student jemiesswz
he is not a student ol student jemies

subject optional

we are not students	bwz student jemiespuwz			
you pl. are not students	siendier student jemies sændier			
you pl. (polite) are not students	siendier student (t̄ier) jemies sændier	tier can be dropped	somebody should look at vowel harmony in these	in reference to student, it is stydient
you pl. (polite) are not students	suzdier student jemiessuzdier	formal		
they are not students	olar student jemiez			
I am not a bird	mien quz jemiespən	not 3oq		
there are no birds here	monda qustar 3oq			
(there is) no birds	qustar 3oq			
(there is) no sun	kyn 3oq	kyn dier		
I am not sun	mien kyn jemiespən			
I went to class	mien sunuwpqa bardəm			
I went to class quickly	mien sunuwpqa 3uld̄am bardəm	preferred form possible but conveys a different emphasis		
I quickly went to class	mien 3uld̄am sunuwpqa bardəm			further difference between kiel and bar - apparently bar is better for past tense, kiel for present, but she mentioned both forms with past tense suffixing
I am going to class quickly	(mien) sunuwpqa 3uld̄am kieləp turmən		better translation: "I am coming to class quickly"?	

you	(sien) swunwɔpqa ʒwɔdam kieləp tɔrsəŋ		
you formal	(swz) swunwɔpqa ʒwɔdam kieləp tɔrsuwz	formal	elicited ... barəp tɔrsuwz, which was rejected
he	ol swunwɔpqa ʒwɔdam kieləptɔr		
we	bwz swunwɔpqa ʒwɔdam kieləptɔrməz		
you pl.	siendier swunwɔpqa ʒwɔdam kieləp tɔrsəŋdar		
	swundier swunwɔpqa ʒwɔdam kieləp tɔrsuwzdar		
they	olar swunwɔpqa ʒwɔdam kieləp tɔr		
			"go in" or enter might be best translation. We found in the field session that you apparently can't use kər with 'outside'
go to class (imp)	swunwɔpqa kər	as in, "go to class" as spoken by someone outside the room to someone else outside the room	
go to class	swunwɔpqa bar		
go to class quickly	swunwɔpqa ʒwɔdam bar		
go to class quickly	swunwɔpqa ʒwɔdam kər		
		as in, "go to class" as spoken by someone in the room to someone outside the room	
come to class (imp)	swunwɔpqa kiel	mother speaker: going with children	this is called "hortative"
let's go to school	miektiepkie ʒwɔr(əŋdier)	mother speaker: staying home	
	miektiepkie bar(əŋdar)	mother is already at school (children are home)	
come to school (imp)	miektiepkie kiel(əŋdier)		

	miektiepkie kureᅇndier
go into the house	ygje bar
enter the house	ygje kūr
come (in)to the house	ygje kiel
come into the cage	3afjukkie kūr
	3afjukkie kiel
	3afjukkie bar

I am in school, and my kids are near the school; "come IN!", "enter"

the speaker outside
the speaker inside
or outside

speaker inside
the dog is close to the cage; the speaker can be either far or close to the cage
the dog is far, the speaker is close

the speaker is far also (near the dog?)

proximity seems matter