

2011-11-14 Class Recording  
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## English

## Kazakh

## Notes

### Distributivity and Reduplication

The children sees two dogs each.

Each child sees two dogs.  
One child sees dogs in twos.

One child sees 10 dogs in twos.  
Two children see dogs in twos.

Two children see two dogs each.

The children ate two apples each.

bala-lar-dəŋ ær-qaj-sə-sə jekə it-tien  
kurup tur  
balalar jekə-jekə it-tien kurup tur  
ær bala jekə it-tien kurup tur  
bur bala jekə-jekə it-tien kurup tur  
bur bala jekə-jekə-dien w'on it-tə kurup  
tur  
jekə bala jekə-jekə it-tien kurup tur  
jekə bala-nəŋ ærqajsəsə jekə-jekə it-tien  
kurup tur  
jekə bala jekə-jekə it-tien kurup tur  
bala-lar-dəŋ ær-qaj-sə-sə jekə-jekə alma-  
dan zjedə  
bala-lar jekə-jekə alma-dan zjedə

The following section tests the different semantic meanings of reduplication: distributing over agents vs. distributing over events

ær = every  
same meaning as 2  
every child two dogs-abl sees aux  
one child two-two dog-abl sees aux  
one child two-two-abl ten dog-acc sees aux  
two child two-two dog-abl sees aux  
two child-gen each two-two dog-abl sees aux  
same meaning as 8, no "each"  
child-plural-gen each two-two apple-abl ate  
child-plural two-two apple-abl ate

jeremy thinks the second sə is agr w/ subj

genitive ??

no each, same meaning as 11

### Quotation (and Indexicals)

Marat said, "I laughed."

Marat said I laughed but I didn't.  
Marat said that the girl laughed.

mien kuldəm die-də marat  
mien-ə kul-də die-də marat burraq mien  
kul-mie-dəm  
"quz kul-də" die-də marat  
"quz-də kul-də" die-də marat  
marat quz-də kul-də die-də  
marat quz kul-də die-də

When an indexical is embedded in quotation, it can refer to the speaker or to the agent of "say": What cases are used in each situation? Is this direct quotation or a shifted indexical?  
I laughed say-past Marat  
I-acc laugh-past say-past marat but I-nom laugh-not-agr  
girl laugh-past say-past marat  
girl-acc laugh-past say-past marat  
Marat girl-acc laugh-past say-past

I = Sean

same meaning as 17

Marat said that the girl laughed yesterday.

kieŋe quz kul-də die-də marat  
quz-də kieŋe kul-də die-də marat

yesterday girl laugh-past say-past marat the laughing happened yesterday

->This suggests that it's actually NOM here, a suspicion that we might have had when we saw that the embedded verb agreed with mien in (15)

Marat said, "Daria laughed."

quz kieŋe kul-də die-də marat  
darija kul-də die-də marat

'girl' is OK w/o ACC

### Participle reduplication (looking at causative readings)

I worked and worked until Marat called.

marat tielefon(-də) soqqanŋa mien  
ʒumwus əstiej bier-dəm əstiej bier-dəm

marat called-(acc?past?) until I-nom  
work.noun worked worked

worked (work-past)  
work (noun)  
work (noun)

ʒumwus əstiej bier-dəm  
əs  
ʒumwus

written as "icrey" =isteu in the dictionary [is], according to dictionary (ис)

I worked and worked until I was tired.

\*mien ʃarfa-ŋan-ŋa ʒumwus əstiej bier-dəm  
əstiej bier-dəm  
mien ʃarfa-ŋan-ŋa ʒumwus əstiej bier-dəm  
mien ʃarfa-ŋan-ŋa ʒumwus əstiej-dəm

I worked and worked and then I was tired.

mien ʒumwus əstiep-əstiep ʃarfa-dəm  
\*mien ʒumwus əstiep-əstiep telefon

no "until."

I worked and worked and then I called.

soqtəm  
mien ʒumwus əstiep-əstiep sosən telefon  
soqtəm

telefon is not a verb...

I worked and worked and then after I was tired.

mien ʒumwus əstiep-əstiep kieŋən ʃarfadəm can use 'sosən' instead of 'kieŋən'

### Some vocab

to tire

ʃarfa-u

Raykhan says that this /ʃa/ is different from the /ʃa/ in "miennuŋ oŋəmʃa", "I think..."

tire (part)  
until  
after

jarfa-γan  
-fa  
sosən  
kiejən

suffix

jarfa-γan-fa : tire-past-until