

Phonetic and Phonological Problems in Kyrgyz

A Fulbrighter's plans for gathering data in the field

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<http://jnw.name/>

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1 *Overview of Kyrgyz*

- Background
- Phonetics and Phonology

2 *Areas for data gathering*

- Phonetic vowel space
- The 9th vowel
- Tonogenesis
- Monophthongisation
- Sonority of /n/
- Other (smaller) things

3 *Sociolinguistic factors*

4 *Closing*

Background: Kyrgyzstan

Background: Kyrgyzstan



Background

Kyrgyz people

Background

Kyrgyz people

Kyrgyz people

- Originally from Mongolia
- Alatoo ±1000 years ago
- Traditionally
 - nomadic pastoralists
 - Tengriistic
 - superficially Islamicised
- Soviet collectivisation
- Most bilingual in Russian
- (South) many bilingual in Uzbek



Background

Kyrgyz language

Background *Kyrgyz language*

Kyrgyz language



Background *Kyrgyz language*

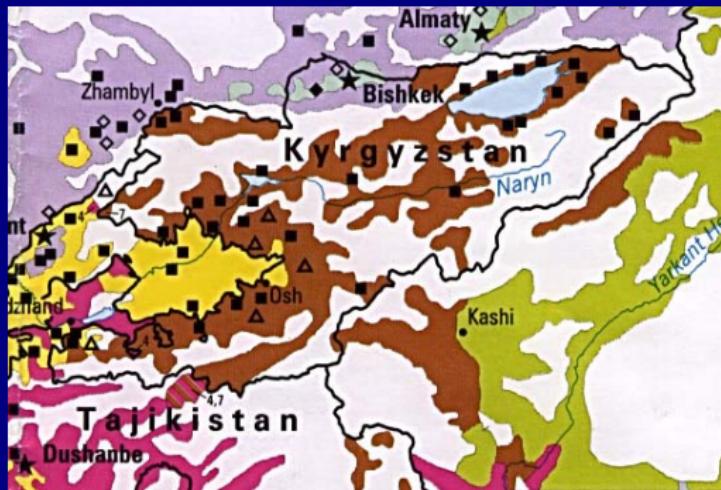
Kyrgyz language



- 3½ million speakers

Background *Kyrgyz language*

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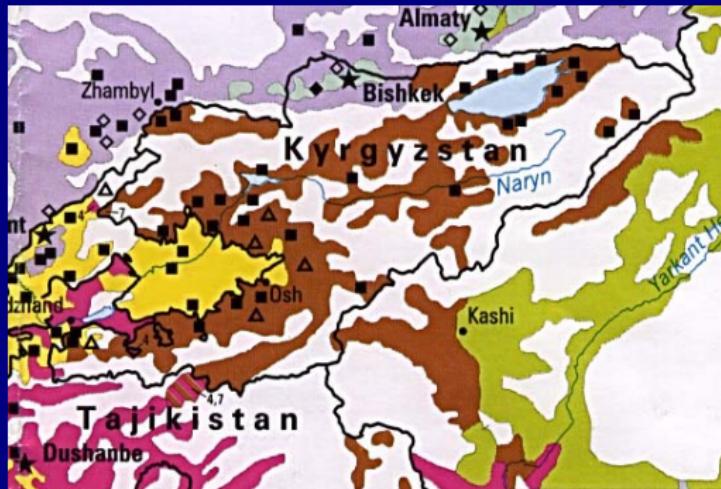


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- Also:
 - Tajikistan
 - China

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- 3½ million speakers
- Mostly in Kyrgyzstan
- Also:
 - Tajikistan
 - China
- Turkic language
 - SOV word-order
 - agglutinative
 - vowel harmony
 - etc.

Phonetics

Vowels

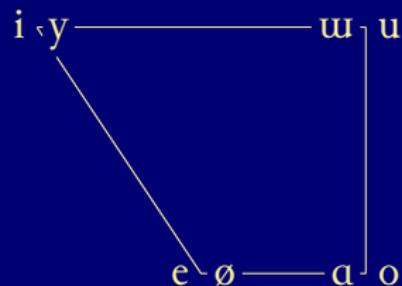
Kyrgyz vowel inventory & space

- Short:

i, y, e, ø, a, o, u, u

- Long:

i:, y:, e:, ø:, a:, o:, u:, u:



Phonetics

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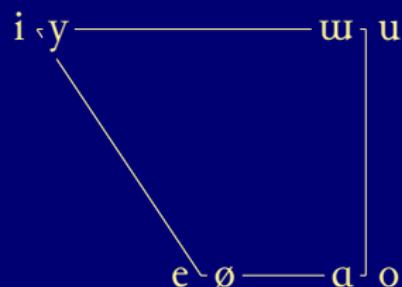
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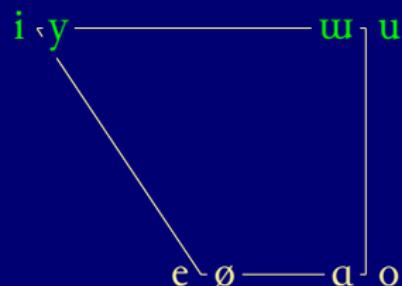
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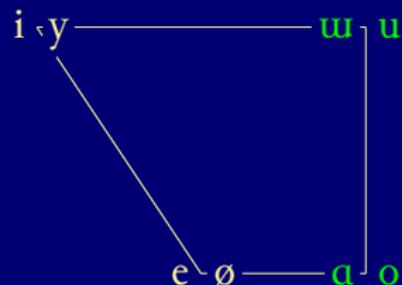
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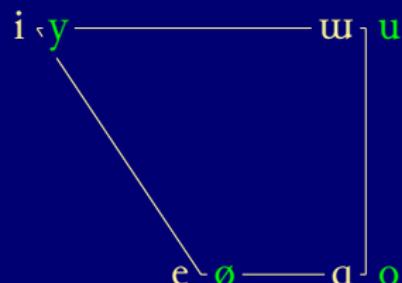
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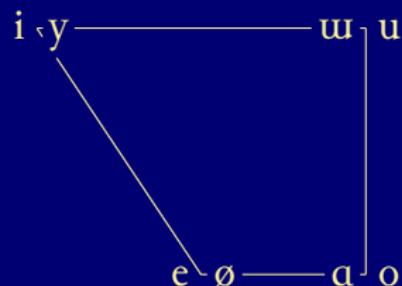
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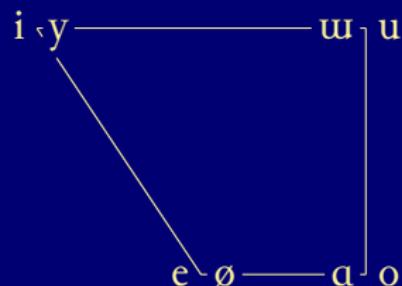
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- “typical 8-point Turkic vowel system”
- long vowel equivalents

Phonology

Vowel harmony

Vowel harmony

Phonology

Vowel harmony

Vowel harmony

- Front/back harmony

| | A | I |
|---|---|---|
| i | e | i |
| e | e | i |
| y | ø | y |
| ø | ø | y |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| a | a | w |
| u | a | w |
| o | o | u |
| u | a | u |

Phonology

Vowel harmony

Vowel harmony

- Front/back harmony
- Rounding harmony

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | A | I |
| i | e | i |
| e | e | i |
| y | ø | y |
| ø | ø | y |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| a | a | w |
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Vowel harmony

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- Front/back harmony
- Rounding harmony
- Exception: [ɑ] after /u/

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | A | I |
| i | e | i |
| e | e | i |
| y | ø | y |
| ø | ø | y |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| a | a | w |
| w | a | w |
| o | o | u |
| u | o | u |

Phonology

Vowel harmony

Vowel harmony

- Front/back harmony
- Rounding harmony
- Exception: [ɑ] after /u/
- “Southern dialect”: [o] after /u/

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | A | I |
| i | e | i |
| e | e | i |
| y | ø | y |
| ø | ø | y |
| a | a | w |
| w | a | w |
| o | o | u |
| u | o | u |

Phonology

Vowel harmony

Vowel harmony

- Front/back harmony
- Rounding harmony
- Exception: [ɑ] after /u/
- “Southern dialect”: [ɔ] after /u/
- Long vowels are the same

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | A | I |
| i | e | i |
| e | e | i |
| y | ø | y |
| ø | ø | y |
| a | a | w |
| w | a | w |
| o | o | u |
| u | o | u |

Phonetic vowel space

Pilot study of phonetic vowel space

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Pilot study of phonetic vowel space

- Mono-syllabic stems with one of two endings
 - /CVz+NI/ (accusative), /CVz+DA/ (locative)
 - V = all [short] vowels
 - Desonorisation of /n/ after /z/ → [d]
 - All forms [CVzdV]

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 - All forms [CVzdV]
- Syntactically equivalent carrier phrases
- Randomised, with filler sentences
- 5 repetitions of each phrase
- Measured vowels in 3 interior repetitions

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 - All forms [CVzdV]
- Syntactically equivalent carrier phrases
- Randomised, with filler sentences
- 5 repetitions of each phrase
- Measured vowels in 3 interior repetitions
- Some problems:
 - initial /C/ not [well-]controlled for
 - measured inner 20ms of [V]s
 - [V]s ranged from voiceless (0ms) to 120ms+

Phonetic vowel space

Pilot study of phonetic vowel space

Phonetic vowel space

Pilot study of phonetic vowel space

- Example sentence pair:

- (1) джоло:-ко көтүк-көн-дө, **saz-dw** саңузыкан бас-шр
jayloo-DAT move-GER-LOC, swamp-ACC raven push-PART
ket-ip-tir
leave-EVID.PAST-3rd.SG

Жайлоого көчкөндө, **сазды** сагызган басып кетиптири.

“While moving to the summer pasture, the swamp was full of ravens.”

- (2) джол-до джир-гөн-дө, **saz-da** джаман джут джут-та-н-dw
road-LOC walk-GER-LOC, swamp-LOC bad smell smell-VERB-PASS-PAST

Жолдо жүргөндө, **сазда** жаман жыт жыттанды.

“Walking [down] the road, a bad smell was smelled in the swamp.”

Phonetic vowel space

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Жолдо жүргөндө, **сазда** жаман жыт жыттанды.

“Walking [down] the road, a bad smell was smelled in the swamp.”

- Findings:

- Some height harmony
- /a/ doesn't pattern with /o/ phonetically
- Vowels in stems vs. affixes behaved differently...

Phonetic vowel space

- Pilot study findings (ctd):

- Vowel space different for **affixes** and **stems**
- Affix vowel space more typical
- Affix vowel space more condensed / less distinct

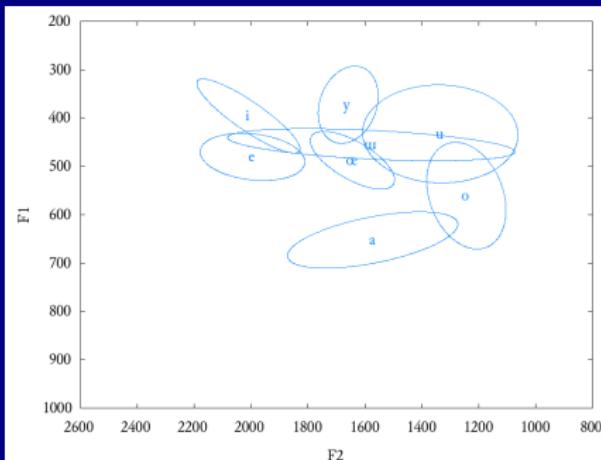


Figure: Affix vowel space

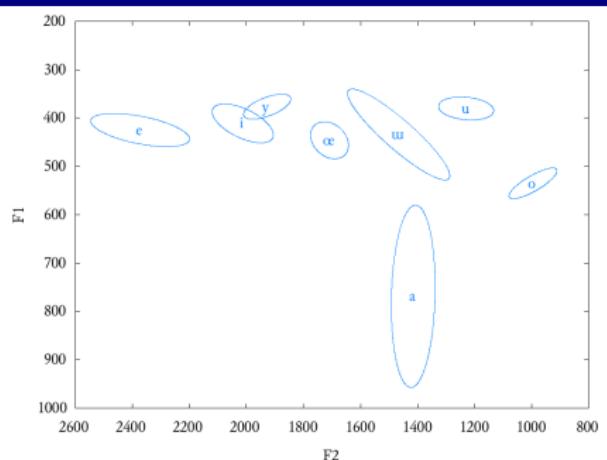


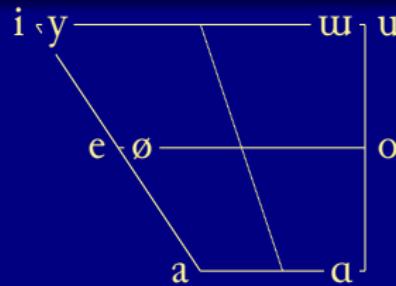
Figure: Stem vowel space

The 9th vowel

Phonemic status of front /a/

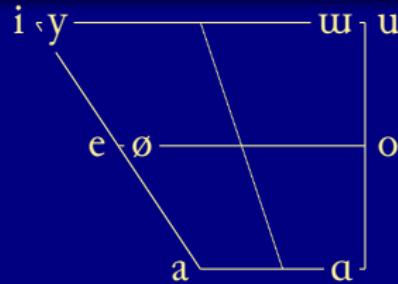
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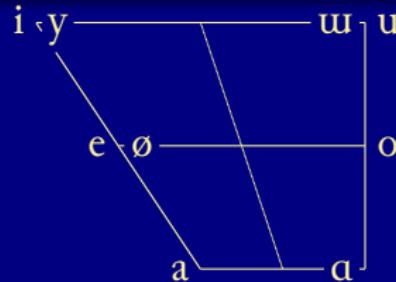
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- Result of:

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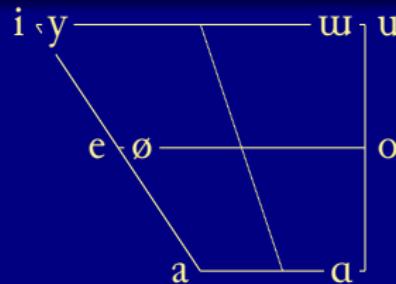
Phonemic status of front /a/



- Result of:
 - Borrowing from Persian, e.g. /ar/ 'each'

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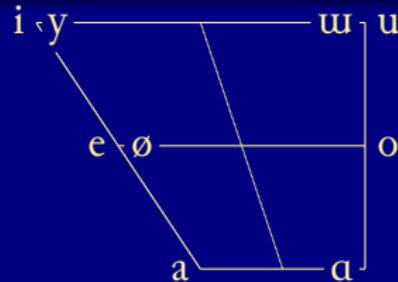


- Result of:

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- Regressive assimilation, e.g. /ajdøʃ/ 'sloping'

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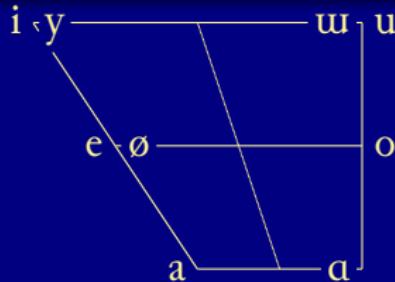
Phonemic status of front /a/



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- No round counterpart

The 9th vowel

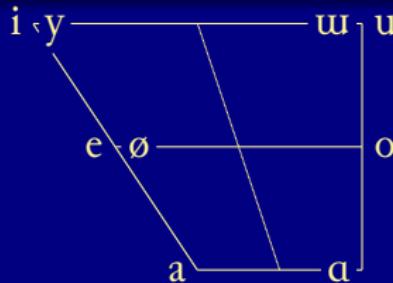
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The 9th vowel

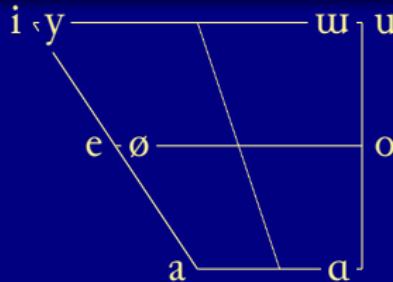
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- No long counterpart
- No minimal pairs (with /a/)

The 9th vowel

Phonemic status of front /a/



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 - Borrowing from Persian, e.g. /ar/ 'each'
 - Regressive assimilation, e.g. /ajdøʃ/ 'sloping'
- No round counterpart
- No long counterpart
- No minimal pairs (with /a/)
- Doesn't interact with normal vowel harmony

Outline
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Sociolinguistic factors
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Tonogenesis
Monophthongisation
Sonority of /n/
Other (smaller) things

Tonogenesis

Tonogenesis

- Noticed in pilot study of vowels
- /Vz/ → [V:] with falling pitch
- Consistent pitch drop of 20Hz-30Hz
- Slight drop in intensity for /z/ remains

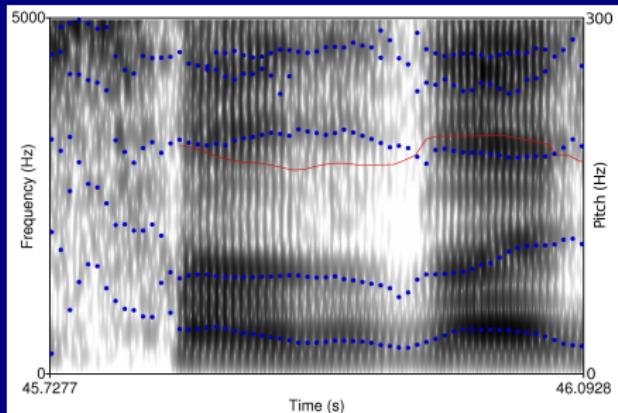


Figure: /sazda/

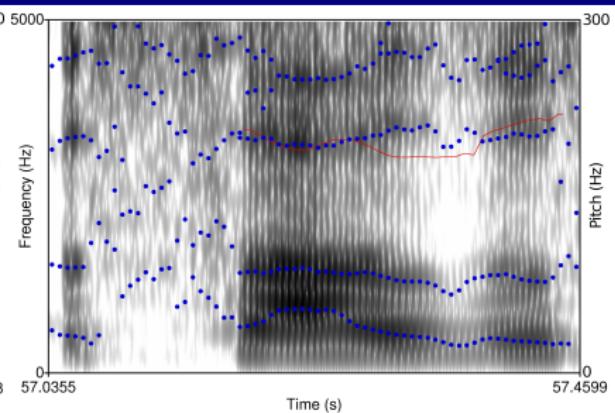


Figure: /sazdu/

Monophthongisation

Monophthongs and Diphthongs

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- V: ← VC_[+vc]

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- Talas:
 - UFs? (phonemically diphthongs?)
 - SFs? (phonetically diphthongs?)
 - Dialects where /VG/, but [V:]?
 - Interaction with desonorisation?

Outline
Overview of Kyrgyz
Areas for data gathering
Sociolinguistic factors
Closing
Phonetic vowel space
The 9th vowel
Tonogenesis
Monophthongisation
Sonority of /n/
Other (smaller) things

Sonority of /n/

Desonorisation

Sonority of /n/

Desonorisation

| | -L | -N |
|--------------------|-----|-----|
| V | V.l | V.n |
| j | j.l | j.d |
| r | r.l | r.d |
| l | l.d | l.d |
| N | N.d | N.d |
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Theory:

If desonorisation is due to above constraint, then suffix-initial(?) /n/ has the sonority of a glide.



Sonority of /n/

Desonorisation

- Exception: /r.l/ → [r.l], [r.d]
- [r.d]:
/bar+LIK/ → [bardwq] 'all',
/ur+LA/ → [urda] 'sing',
/byr+LA/ → [byrdœ] 'form buds',
/tor+LA/ → [tordo] 'darn, mend'
- [r.l]:
/ur+LAr/ → [urlar] 'songs',
/byr+LAr/ → [byrlœr] 'buds',
/zar+LAr/ → [zarlar] 'sorrows',
/tor+LAr/ → [torlor] 'nets'
- either:
/zar+LUU/ → [zarduu], [zarluu] 'sorrowful'

| | |
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Other (smaller) topics for research

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- How far through a word vowel harmony spreads
- Rounding harmony systems

Example (different vowel harmony systems)

"Standard": /tuz+DA/ 'salt.LOC' → [tuzda]

"Southern": /tuz+DA/ 'salt.LOC' → [tuzdo]

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- Word-final devoicing and word-initial voicing
(What voices when? What devoices when?)

Example (word-final devoicing, word-initial voicing)

/tuz/ 'salt' → [dus]

/tuz+DA/ 'salt.LOC' → [dusta]

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Factors potentially contributing to linguistic variation

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- Tribe (Patrilineal)

Data collection

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- Experimental design:
 - Various elicitation tasks
 - Local scholars' help
 - Illiterate subjects?

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 - Local scholars' help
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- Project (in summary):
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 - = excuse to figure out other issues

—Thank you—

Questions, comments, suggestions, etc. are welcome

Sources are available upon request