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	English	Kazakh	Notes from class	Include add'l notes here if you want
1	I	mĩ:n		
2	thou (singular)	swuz		singular, formal - informal is sĩ:n
				after deliberation have concluded this is an interdental /l/, and the vowel is probably /o/, although there's still some debate: could be /ɔ/ or /oʷ/. this word also means "she," "it," and "that." This word is best pronounced (at least to my ear) by aiming for an /o/ (so rounded), voicing, and quickly putting the tongue between the teeth for the /l/.
3	he	ol		
4	we	bwuz		
5	you (plural)	swuzdier		
6	they	olar		
7	this	bʊɫ	darkness of this // is debatable	
8	that	ol	see 3	
9	here	mõndã		
10	there	ondã or uondã		
11	who	kum		learned in session that the word for "someone" is alternately kumstigen and kumnuj, for what it's worth
12	what	nie or ne or nie		
13	where	χajda or χajdã		recheck fricative-ness here?
14	when	qafan		
15	how	qalaj		
16	not	zoq		
17	all	bærə	note this is a flap	æ is long, but stress is on the second syllable
18	many	burnisii or burnisĩ		

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19	some	bur-	this seems to be a prefix- e.g. burzulan means "some snakes." However note that it is also interchangeable with "one."	
20	few	az or azbana		fairly certain this is the consonant; also, have established that /bana/ is some kind of grammatical marker
21	other	bujtin ujzgie	2 different words for the same thing? a phrase? anybody remember? I have a slash in b/w these two on the page	
22	one	bur		
23	two	jekə	stress on first /e/	e is long, but stress is on second syllable
24	three	yʃ		
25	four	tyrt		
26	five	bʲɪs		
27	big	ylki:n	check on the /i/	
28	long	uzzun or ʊzzʊn		
29	wide	ki:n		in class we decided this was an /ŋ/, but in session it seemed more like an /N/. Up for further investigation.
30	thick	qalwɪn	same deal with final nasal as 29	
31	heavy	aur	stress on /u/	
32	small	kʷʃkʲɪntaj or kʃkʲɪntaj		
33	short	qʷsqʷɑ	that's a mini-frication on the second /q/, like /qʷx/ if you can't read it	Definitely noisy, but most have quite clear stop release.
34	narrow	tar		
35	thin	aruq	(stress on /ɑ/) ( this word when referring to a person or animal; otherwise the word is ʒaŋwʃkʲɪ)	
36	woman	ajil		

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37	man (male)	jir, jirkik		I believe both 36 & 37 are gender markers. Although I think they can stand on their own, ajiladam and jiradam are both equally legitimate words-- female-person and male-person respectively.
38	person	adam		
39	child	bala	not sure if I transcribed this wrong b/c of my handwriting or if this is actually the vowel. somebody else feel free to edit	
40	(a youth)	zasbalǎ or when fast zaspalǎ		
41	wife	ajilim	stress on /i/	
42	husband	kju:m		
43	mother	ʃiʃiə or ʃiʃiə	stress on the second /i/ before the schwa) (the distinction here being the nasalization. Pretty sure though that all end vowels can be nasalized...?	
44	father	ækiẽ		
45	animal	maɫ		
46	fish	balwɑq		
47	bird	qʊs		
48	dog	iɫ		
49	louse	biɫ	these word-final /t/s are definitely released, maybe aspirated	
50	snake	ʒulan		
51	worm	qʊrt		
52	tree	ɑwɑʃ	some debate in class, but pretty sure that's the rhotic	Almost definitely the ʁ
53	forest	tuwɑj		
54	stick (of wood)	ʃwbwɑq		
55	fruit	ʒimwɑs		
56	seed	tʊqʊm		
57	leaf	ʒɑ:p(ə)rɑq		vowel is definitely there in some cases, although short.

