# Phonology of T'ap'anta Abaza: examples from Inzhich-Chukun and Krasniy Vostok

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#### 1 Introduction

#### 1.1 General information about Abaza

In this article I describe two varieties of Tapanta dialect of Abaza (ISO-639-3 abk, glottocode abaz1241) spoken in two villages in the Karachay-Cherkess Republic: Inzhich-Chukun (in Abaza /jənˈdʒəgj-tʃkˈwən/) and Krasniy Vostok (in Abaza /gwəmˈlokt/). Abaza is a language of the Abkhaz-Abaza group of Northwest Caucasian family of languages. After the Caucasian War (1817–1864) a lot of Abaza, Abkhaz, Ubykh and Adyghe people were forced either to resettle from higher mountains or to immigrate to the Ottoman Empire. As a result Abaza people were split into those who remain in Russia (mostly in the Karachay-Cherkess Republic, see Figure 1 created with lingtypology (Moroz 2017)) and who moved to Turkey. According to the 2010 Russian census, there are slightly less than 38 thousand speakers of Abaza in Russia. The exact number of speakers in other countries, mainly in Turkey (Chirikba 2012: 21–23), is unknown. The data analyzed in this study were collected in 2018, 2019 and 2021 during a field trip to the villages. Even though traditionally Abaza is treated as a separate language with two dialects T'ap'anta and Shkharawa (Genko 1955: 5–7; Tabulova 1976: 3–4; Lomtatidze 2006: 98), some of the researches consider Abkhaz and Abaza to be a dialect continuum (e. g. Hewitt 1979: 1; Colarusso 1988: 7–9; Chirikba 1996). However varieties of Inzhich-Chukun and Krasniy Vostok belong to the same dialect, those lects have their own differences, e. g. *Abaza language* is /abaza bəzŝa/ in Inzhich-Chukun and /abaza bəzṣa/ in Krasnyj Vostok.

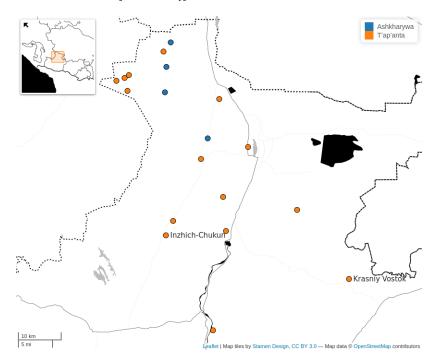


Figure 1: Villages of the Karachay-Cherkess Republic where Abaza speakers live colored by the dialect

#### 1.2 State of research

Phonological inventory of Abaza can be found in multiple sources (Bouda 1940; Genko 1955; Allen 1956; Tabulova 1976; Colarusso 1988; O'Herin 1992, 2021; Chirikba 1996; Lomtatidze 2006; Arkadiev 2019), however more detailed phonological description is limited to (Bouda 1940; Genko 1955; Catford 1972; Tabulova 1976; Colarusso 1988; Arkadiev 2019) and lack any acoustic analysis that appears just recently (Mamonova, Moroz 2019). It is also worth mentioning works by V. Chirikba (Chirikba 1985, 2020), where he provides data from huge amount of Abaza settlements, explores correspondences of post-alveolar sibilants among them and compare obtained data with data from Abkhaz and Adyghe.

### 2 Phonological inventory

Phonological inventory of T'ap'anta is present in Table 1. I illustrate consonant inventory with some examples in Appendix 1.

Table 1: Joint consonant system of Inzhich-Chukun and Krasniy Vostok. Parenthesis denote the system that is common for Krasniy Vostok, where the vast mojority of speakers use labialised post-alveolar segments.

	aspirated plosives	ejective plosives	voiced plosives	voiceless affricates	ejective affricates	voiced affricates	voiceless fricatives	voiced fricatives	nasals	approximant	tap	laterals
labial	p <sup>h</sup>	p'	b			_	f	v	m	W		
dental	th	ť	d	ts	ts'	dz	S	Z	n			
alveolar											ſ	
post-alveolar (labialized)				tŝ(w)	tŝ'(w)	dâ(w)	ŝ(w)	$\hat{\mathbf{z}}(\mathbf{w})$				
retroflex				tş	tş'	dz	ş	z				
alveolo-palatal				tç	t¢'	dz	ç	Z				
lateral												l lj
palatal	c <sup>h</sup>	c'	J				ç			j		
plain velar	kh	k'	g									
labialized velar	khw	k'w	gw				xw					
plain uvular	$q^{h}$	q'					χ	R				
palatalized uvular		q' <sup>j</sup>					χ <sup>j</sup>	Rj				
labialized uvular	qhw	q'w					χ <sup>w</sup>	$R_{M}$				
plain pharyngeal	_	_					ħ	ſ				
labialized pharyngeal							ħw	ςw				
glottal		?										

The main difference between Inzhich-Chukun and Krasniy Vostok consonant systems is in post-alveolar consonants. All speakers of Inzhich-Chukun and some minority in Krasniy Vostok use non-labialized post-alveolars.

 $<sup>^1</sup>$ In this work I will use two transcription systems. First system is my interpretation of Abaza phonology using IPA. Second is standard Abaza orthography. The IPA transcription used in this work differ from traditional Caucasian transcription, however Northwest Caucasian researchers still can retrieve desired information from orthographic correspondences. Unfortunately IPA alphabet still allows a lot of space for interpretation, so my system is differ from other recent phonological phonetic discriptions illustration of Northwest Caucasian languages (see (Gordon, Applebaum 2006; Andersson, Vaux, Pysipa (Şener) 2021)). I refuse to use symbols like  $\int$ ,  $\int$ ,  $\int$  or z one can find in the literature for special post-alveolars sounds present in all Northwest Caucasian and continue to use symbols  $\hat{s}$  and  $\hat{z}$  after the following sources (Ladefoged, Maddieson 1996: 161–164; Catford 1997; Testelets et al. 2009; Applebaum, Gordon 2011; Paschen 2015).

Table 2: Post-alveolar correspondences between Inzhich-Chukun and Krasniy Vostok.

	Inzhich-Chukun	minority Krasniy Vostok	majority Krasniy Vostok	orthography
bullock	tŝə	tŝə	tŝ <sup>w</sup> ə	чвы
apple	tŝ'a	tŝ'a	tŝ'wa	чІва
one person	za'dîə	za'dîə	zaˈd͡zwə	заджвы́
2pl	ŝa'ra	ŝa'ra	ŝ <sup>w</sup> a'ra	швара́
cow	źә	źә	źwə	жвы
hay	tŝa	tşa	tşa	чва́
sit!	wtŝ'a	wtş'a	wtş'a	учІва
go out	wʕaˈd͡zəlts'	wʕaˈdzəlts'	w\$a'dzəlts'	угІаджвы́лцІ
door	ŝə	şə	ŞӘ	швы
old	źә	zə	zį∂	жвы

(c. f. with (Chirikba 1985, 2020))

(Catford 1972) ų-labialisation.

## Appendix 1: List of consonant examples

Example words for consonants from Table 1. First example before slash is from Inzhich-Chukun and some speakers from Krasniy Vostok, example after slash are common for most speakers from Krasniy Vostok.

transcription	orthography	translation
p <sup>h</sup> a	па	son
p'aj	пІай	dirt
ba	ба	you (2sgf)
fa'ra	фара́	to eat
ma	ма	here you are (giving something)
wa	ya	you (2sgm)
'tʰaba	та́ба	frying pan
't'at'a	тІа́тІа	soft
da	да	tendon
tsa	ца	barn
ts'a	цІа	louse
dza	дза	rib
sa	ca	I
'Swaza	гІва́за	twins
na'Sa	нагІа́	slope
ba'ra	бара́	you (2sgf)
tŝa / tŝ <sup>w</sup> a	чва	skin
tŝ'a / tŝ'wa	чІва	apple
dâa'ra / dâwa'ra	джвара́	vomiting
ŝa / ŝ <sup>w</sup> a	шва	you (2pl)
a'âa / a'â <sup>w</sup> a	ажва́	word
'tşaba	тша́ба	gelding
tṣ'a	шІа	mouth
'pʰadza	па́джа	firstborn
sa'ba	шаба́	dried-up
'zak <sup>j</sup> 'a	жа́кІьа	beard
tça'ra	чара́	eat
'tç'atç'a	чIáчIa	kidney
'dzadza	джьа́джьа	curly
ça	ща	blood
za'ra	жьара́	deceive
la	ла	dog
l <sup>j</sup> a'g <sup>j</sup> an	льагьан	basin
'mac <sup>h</sup> a	ма́кьа	grindstone
'c'ana	кІьа́на	lump
' <del>j</del> aba	гьа́ба	(body) side
'çap <sup>h</sup> ad	хьапа́д	stocking
ja'ra	йара́	he (3sgm)
k <sup>h</sup> ət <sup>h</sup>	кыт	village
k'a'ra	кІара́	something
'gara	га́ра	cradle
k <sup>hw</sup> a	ква	rain
k'wa	кІва	bosom
g <sup>w</sup> a'ban	гваба́н	mattress
'x <sup>w</sup> at <sup>h</sup> a	хва́та	rug
q <sup>h</sup> a	хъа	head
q'a'la	къала́	town
q a ia	n pa/ia	LOWII

transcription	orthography	translation			
χaˈra	xapá	give a present			
<sub>r</sub> rara	гъа́гъа	broad, wide			
'q' <sup>j</sup> ara	къьара́	wave			
χ <sup>j</sup> a'ra	хьара́	give birth			
r <sub>j</sub> a <sub>'</sub> sa	гъьаса́	nutwood			
q <sup>hw</sup> a	хъва	ashes			
q'war'a	къвара́	stay too long			
χ <sup>w</sup> a	хва	mountain			
tŝ <sup>w</sup> a'ʁ <sup>w</sup> a	чвагъва́	ploughed up			
ћа	xIa	we			
a'Sa	arIá	raw leather			
ћ <sup>w</sup> а	хІва	pig			
ςwa	гІва	dry			
a'?aca	аъа́ща	situation			

Appendix 2: List of words that correspond to post-alveolar in Inzhich-Chukun but realised as  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  and not as  $\frac{1}{2}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  in Krasniy Vostok

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