

Sudanese Colloquial Arabic

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1

Take a look at the following phrases, where the first word alternates with respect to its final consonant. Use the alternations to propose an inventory of consonants in SCA, where the underlying consonants you propose only have features that represent a contrast you claim is necessary to describe the alternations. In other words, don't *a priori* assume a featural description of the consonants, and use data only from the alternations to justify a description you think captures the contrasts relevant for SCA phonology.

Notes: 1) Focus only on those consonants occurring at the CC boundary between the words. 2) There is not the necessary data to uniquely characterize some segments. State which segments those are. 3) For now, don't worry about [ʔ, h, ħ, ʕ].

kitaap taarix	'a book of history'
kitaaf fathi	'Fathi's book'
kitaap ʃariif	'Sharif's book'
kitaap kamaal	'Kamal's book'
kitaap xaalid	'Khalid's book'
kitaap ħasan	'Hasan's book'
kitaap ħuda	'Huda's book'
kitaab ḍʒalaal	'Jalal's book'
kitaab gaasim	'Gasim's book'
kitaab layla	'Layla's book'
kitaab maalik	'Malik's book'
kitaab waliid	'Walid's book'
kitaab nuur	'Nur's book'
ḍʒawaas tammaam	'Tammam's passport'
ḍʒawaas ʃariif	'Sharif's passport'
ḍʒawaas kamaal	'Kamal's passport'
ḍʒawaas xaalid	'Khalid's passport'
ḍʒawaas ħasan	'Hasan's passport'
ḍʒawaas ħuda	'Huda's passport'
ḍʒawaaz ḍʒalaal	'Jalal's passport'
ḍʒawaaz gaasim	'Gasim's passport'
ḍʒawaaz layla	'Layla's passport'
ḍʒawaaz maalik	'Malik's passport'
ḍʒawaaz waliid	'Walid's passport'

feey baka	‘a sheik cried’
feey daxal	‘a sheik entered’
feey ziʕil	‘a sheik got angry’
feey dʒa	‘a sheik came’
feey gaal	‘a sheik said’
feey yilit	‘a sheik made a mistake’
feey ʕirif	‘a sheik knew’
feex saʔal	‘a sheik asked’
feex katab	‘a sheik wrote’
feex liʕib	‘a sheik played’
feex nadʒaħ	‘a sheik passed (an exam)’
feex wiʕil	‘a sheik arrived’
feex raah	‘a sheik was lost’

sawwaak fatar	‘a driver got tired’
sawwaak saafar	‘a driver left’
sawwaak ʕirib	‘a driver drank’
sawwaag ziʕil	‘a driver got angry’
sawwaag dʒa	‘a driver came’
sawwaax xatar	‘a driver left’
sawwaay yilit	‘a driver made a mistake’
sawwaak ħasab	‘a driver counted’
sawwaag liʕib	‘a driver played’
sawwaag mirid ^ʕ	‘a driver got sick’
sawwaag wiʕil	‘a driver arrived’
sawwaag raah	‘a driver was lost’

bit faahma	‘a knowledgeable girl’
bis samħa	‘a beautiful girl’
bif ʕeena	‘an ugly girl’
biz zakiyya	‘an intelligent girl’
bidʒ dʒamila	‘beautiful girl’
bit xaamsa	‘fifth girl’
bit ħilwa	‘a beautiful girl’
bit laʔiima	‘a wicked girl’
bit mard ^ʕ aana	‘a sick girl’
bit wannaasa	‘storyteller girl’
bid ʕirfat	‘a girl knew’
bid yilt ^ʕ at	‘a girl made a mistake’

balat fihim	‘a country understood’
balas samħa	‘a beautiful country’
balaf jaaf	‘a country saw’
balaz ziʕil	‘a country got angry’
baladʒ dʒaab	‘a country brought’
balat xirib	‘a country was ruined’
balat haarab	‘a country fought’
balad liʕib	‘a country played’
balad malak	‘a country owned’
balad wazzaʕ	‘a country distributed’
balad ribih	‘a country profited’

walat tiʕib	‘a boy got tired’
walat katab	‘a boy wrote’
walat xaaf	‘a boy got scared’
walat ħasab	‘a boy counted’
walat harab	‘a boy escaped’
walad gaal	‘a boy said’
walad liʕib	‘a boy played’
walad naam	‘a boy slept’
walad wisʕil	‘a boy arrived’

burutʃ taani	‘a second tower’
burutʃ samiħ	‘a beautiful tower’
burutʃ kabiir	‘a big tower’
burutʃ xaamis	‘a fifth tower’
burutʃ ħadiis	‘a new tower’
burutʃ haayil	‘a wonderful tower’
burudʒ gadiim	‘a old tower’
burudʒ latʕiif	‘a nice tower’
burudʒ maayil	‘a inclined tower’
burudʒ waahid	‘one tower’

dʕeev baliid	‘a stupid guest’
dʕeev dadʒdʒaal	‘a tricker guest’
dʕeef taani	‘a second guest’
dʕeef kabiir	‘a old guest’
dʕeev galgaan	‘a restless guest’
dʕeef laʔiim	‘a wicked guest’
dʕeef mardʕaan	‘a sick guest’
dʕeef wannaas	‘a storyteller guest’
dʕeef ribih	‘a guest profited’

mudarriz bafiid
 mudarriz daayim
 mudarriz zaki
 mudarriz ḍ̣adiid
 mudarriz gisʼayyar
 mudarriz yariib
 mudarriz ʼasʼabi
 mudarris samiḥ
 mudarris kariim
 mudarris laʼiim
 mudarris naadya
 mudarris wannaas
 mudarris ribih

‘a far away teacher’
 ‘a permanent teacher’
 ‘an intelligent teacher’
 ‘a new teacher’
 ‘a short teacher’
 ‘a strange teacher’
 ‘a nervous teacher’
 ‘a beautiful teacher’
 ‘a generous teacher’
 ‘a wicked teacher’
 ‘Nadia’s teacher’
 ‘a storyteller teacher’
 ‘a teacher profited’

samag bakri
 samag daawuud
 samag zaki
 samag ḍ̣alaal
 samag gaasim
 samag yariib
 samag ʼali
 samax xaalid
 samak jariif
 samak samiir
 samak kamaal
 samak layla
 samak maalik
 samak waliid

‘Bakri’s fish’
 ‘Dawood’s fish’
 ‘Zaki’s fish’
 ‘Jalal’s fish’
 ‘Gasim’s fish’
 ‘Gharib’s fish’
 ‘Ali’s fish’
 ‘Khalid’s fish’
 ‘Sharif’s fish’
 ‘Samir’s fish’
 ‘Kamal’s fish’
 ‘Layla’s fish’
 ‘Malik’s fish’
 ‘Walid’s fish’

mablax fawri
 mablax taami
 mablax sanawi
 mablax jahari
 mablax kabiir
 mablax hooli
 mablax haayif
 mablax gadiim
 mablax ʼaali
 mablax rabhaan
 mablax waragi

‘an urgent amount’
 ‘a complete amount’
 ‘a yearly amount’
 ‘a monthly amount’
 ‘a big amount’
 ‘a yearly amount’
 ‘a slight amount’
 ‘an old amount’
 ‘a high amount’
 ‘a profitable amount’
 ‘a paper money amount’

2

Now, take a quick look at the following data, and for whichever word-final segment you claim occurs underlyingly ([h] or [ʔ]), assume what you see here also holds for its counterpart as well. Does your previous analysis account for these forms? If not, change it accordingly.

balaḥ barakaawi	‘brakawi dates’
balaḥ dungulaawi	‘dunglawi dates’
balaḥ zaayid	‘extra dates’
balaḥ dʒayyid	‘good dates’
balaḥ gadiim	‘old dates’
balaḥ yaali	‘expensive dates’
balaḥ ʕiraaqi	‘Iraqi dates’
balaḥ samih	‘good dates’
balaḥ katiir	‘many dates’
balaḥ laziiz	‘sweet dates’
balaḥ masʕri	‘Egyptian dates’
balaḥ nuur	‘Nur’s dates’
balaḥ waarid	‘imported dates’

3 (Optional)

Observe the following data. Can you maintain your previous analysis? Why or why not? Or do you need more data for the first question to be one that can actually be answered. What’s potentially interesting about the alternation seen here? No need for an analysis; just briefly explain yourself in prose.

ʔaʃ ʃamis	‘the sun’
ʔat tamur	‘the dates’
ʔad daris	‘the lesson’
ʔas samak	‘the fish’
ʔaz zaman	‘the time’
ʔadʒ dʒamal	‘the camel’
ʔan nimir	‘the tiger’
ʔar raadʒil	‘the man’
ʔal faar	‘the mouse’
ʔal bit	‘the girl’
ʔal gamar	‘the moon’
ʔal kalib	‘the dog’
ʔal xabar	‘the news’
ʔal malik	‘the king’
ʔal hibir	‘the ink’
ʔal hawa	‘the air’
ʔal ʕalam	‘the flag’
ʔal walad	‘the boy’
ʔal yoom	‘the day’

ʃuyulkum	‘your (m. pl.) job’
ʃuyulkan	‘your (f. pl.) job’
ʃuyulna	‘our job’
ramulkum	‘your (m. pl.) sand’
ramulkan	‘your (f. pl.) sand’
ramulna	‘our sand’
ʃakilkum	‘your (m. pl.) shape’
ʃakilkan	‘your (f. pl.) shape’
ʃakilna	‘our shape’
ʃatilkum	‘your (m. pl.) planting’
ʃatilkan	‘your (f. pl.) planting’
ʃatilna	‘our planting’
gulta	‘you (m.) said’
gulti	‘you (f.) said’
gulna	‘we said’
biʃta	‘you (m.) sold’
biʃti	‘you (f.) sold’
biʃna	‘we sold’
xufta	‘you (m.) feared’
xufti	‘you (f.) feared’
xufna	‘we feared’