

(How) do underdeveloped writing systems distort grammar?: written Burushaski ‘words’ in transcription

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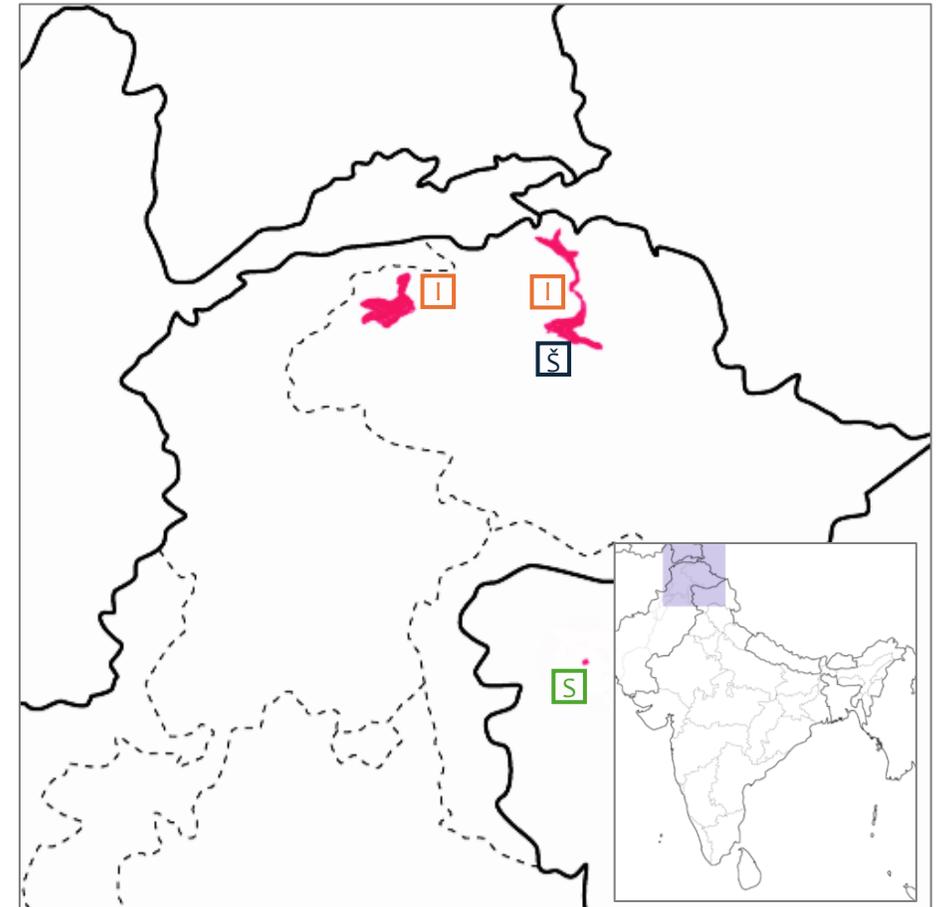
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- Do underdeveloped writing systems distort grammar?
- How do underdeveloped writing systems distort grammar?

Burushaski

- bsk (ISO639-3)
- Language isolate
- ~130 000 speakers [Burusho people]
 - Muslim (Isma'ili > Shi'ite > Sunni)
- Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan
 - Eastern: Hunza & Nager valleys
 - Some in Srinagar, Jammu-Kashmir, India
 - Western: Yasin valley
- No writing tradition



Burushaski

- 36 consonants
- 5 vowels
 - 2 lengths (short vs. long):
 $V - \mathbf{VV} [V:]$
 - 2 pitches (high vs. non-high):
 $\acute{V} [V^1] - V [V^+];$
 $\acute{VV} [V^1:] - \mathbf{VV} [V^+:] - \mathbf{VV} [V^+]$

	front	central	back
close	i ii		u uu
mid	e ee		o oo
open		a aa	

	lab.	den.	ret.	pal.	vel.	uvu.	glo.
plo.	p b p ^h	ṭ ḍ ṭ ^h	ṭ ḍ ṭ ^h		k g k ^h	q q ^h	
nas.	m	n			ŋ		
fri.		s z	ʃ	ç	y		ɸ
aff.		ts ts ^h	tʃ dʒ tʃ ^h	tɕ dʒ tɕ ^h			
lat.		l					
tap		r					
app.	w			j	ɰ		

Ever proposed Burushaski Abjads

- Hunzāī, Nasīr ud-Dīn Nasīr (1998): Sporadic word samples
 - Burushaski Research Academy (2006–s.a.): Lexical items & some sentences
- Hunzāī, Ghulām ud-Dīn Ghulām (2007): Massive text (Qur'an) BQ BRA
- Burusho Maraka (2023): Some word samples BM
- Newly proposed writing system can become systematic
 - Due to no historical noises
 - Systematicity requires sufficient knowledge of the language
- They all, native amateurs, made their abjads based on the Urdu one
 - Urdu: the national language of Pakistan; Indo-Aryan < Indo-European

Ever proposed Burusha

- How to write the vowels
- Abjad is not good for representing of vowels
 - Diacritic marks are not obligatorily used
 - i/a/u
 - ii/ee [except word-final position], and
 - uu/oo distinctions sometimes become unclear

	BRA	BQ	BM
i, í	یِ / یِ	یِ / یِ	یِ / یِ
ii, ïi	یِ یِ	یِ یِ	یِ یِ
íí	یِ یِ	یِ یِ	یِ یِ
e, é	یِ یِ	یِ یِ	یِ یِ
ee, ée	یِ یِ	یِ یِ	یِ یِ
eé	یِ یِ	یِ یِ	یِ یِ
a, á	اَ / اَ	اَ / اَ	اَ / اَ
aa, áa	ا	ا	ا
aá	ا	ا	ا
o, ó	و	و	و
oo, óo	و	و	و
oó	و	و	و
u, ú	وُ / وُ	وُ / وُ	وُ / وُ
uu, úu	وُ وُ	وُ وُ	وُ وُ
uú	وُ وُ	وُ وُ	وُ وُ

Ever proposed Burusha

- How to write the vowels
- Abjad is not good for representing of vowels
 - Diacritic marks are not obligatorily used

< vowel length >

- BRA: ۲ (2); BQ: ء (hamza);
BM: < on short vowels /e, o/

< pitch accent >

- BRA: unmarked VV/V'V vs. marked V'V with ۳ (3)

	BRA	BQ	BM
i, í	یِ/یَ	یِ/یَ	یِ/یَ
ii, ñi	ی	ی	ی
íí	ی		
e, é	ے	ے	ے
ee, ée	ے	ے	ے
eé	ے		
a, á	اَ/اِ	هَ/هِ	هَ/هِ
aa, áa	ا	ا	ا
aá	ا		
o, ó	و	و	و
oo, óo	و	و	و
oó	و		
u, ú	وُ/وِ	وُ/وِ	وُ/وِ
uu, úu	وُ	وُ	وُ
uú	وُ		

Ever proposed Burushaski Abjads

- How to write the consonants
- There are 9 consonants not used (phonologically) in Urdu

	lab.	den.	ret.	pal.	vel.	uvu.	glo.
plo.	p b p ^h	t̥ d̥ t ^h	t̥ d̥ t ^h		k g k ^h	q q ^h	
nas.	m	n			ŋ		
fri.		s z	ʂ	ç	ɣ		ɦ
aff.		ts ts ^h	tʂ dʂ tʂ ^h	tɕ dɕ tɕ ^h			
lat.		l					
tap		r					
app.	w			j	ɰ		

۞ = 4

	BRA	BQ	BM
t̥	ت̣	ت̣	ت̣
t̥ ^h	ت̣ھ	ت̣ھ	ت̣ھ
t̥ʂ	ت̣چھ	ت̣چھ	ت̣چھ
t̥ʂ ^h	ت̣چھھ	ت̣چھھ	ت̣چھھ
dʂ	چھ	چھ	چھ
ʂ	چھ	چھ	چھ
ŋ	چھ	چھ	چھ
ɰ	چھ	چھ	چھ
q ^h	چھ	چھ	چھ
p ^h	چھ	چھ	چھ



Ever proposed Burushaski Abjads

- How to write the consonants
- There are 9 consonants not used (phonologically) in Urdu

Ur. فائدہ *fāidā* > Bur. ***p^h**aaiḍá*

Ur. خدا *xudā* > Bur. ***q^h**uḍáa*

Ideal correspondence regarding aspiration

unaspirated	پ /p/	ت /t̪/	ٹ /t̪/	ک /k/	چ /tʃ/	ٹھ /ts̪/	ٹھ /ts̪/	ق /q/
aspirated	پھ /p ^h /	تھ /t̪ ^h /	ٹھ /t̪ ^h /	کھ /k ^h /	چھ /tʃ ^h /	ٹھ /ts̪ ^h /	ٹھ /ts̪ ^h /	قھ /q ^h /

What actually they proposed (fully or partially)

unaspirated	پ /p/	ت /t̪/	ٹ /t̪/	ک /k/	چ /tʃ/	ٹھ /ts̪/	ٹھ /ts̪/	ق /q/
aspirated	ف /p ^h /	تھ /t̪ ^h /	ٹھ /t̪ ^h /	کھ /k ^h /	چھ /tʃ ^h /	ژ /ts̪ ^h /	ض /ts̪ ^h /	خ /q ^h /

How to investigate

- Burushaski paginally translated Qur'an – Eastern Burushaski [Hunza]
 - Text body: 6 236 proses (total of 114 chapters) + annotations
- Digitising
- Transliterating: one-to-one romanization (to make light-to-right)
- Deciphering: what the author wanted to write
- Transcribing: actual pronunciation in Burushaski
- Analysing: morphologically
- Labelling
- Translating



Transcribing of words: homographic clashes

- او: **ú** ‘they (H)’ / **uú** ‘their father’ / **óo** ‘their (H)’
- اوے: **úe** ‘of them (H)’ / **ué** ‘those (H)’ / **úee** ‘of those (H)’ / **uúe** ‘of their father’
- اوسس: **ósas** ‘to tell them (H)’ / **óosas** ‘to put’
- اوٹس: **ótas** ‘to make them (H/X)’ / **óotas** ‘to do for them (H/X)’
- فاش: **pháas** ‘notorious’ / **phaás** ‘flowed out in small amounts’
- ایچم: **étcam** ‘I will do it (Y)’ / **étcám** ‘you (SG/PL)/he/they was doing it (Y)’
- ایچئین: **étcien** ‘they (X) will do it (Y)’ / **étcién** ‘they (X) do it (Y)’

Treating and judging of loanwords

- Ur. **تکلیف** *taklīf* ‘trouble’ > Bur. *taklīip^h*

تکلیف چنگ دی بڈم۔
BQ: 33

taklīip^htɕiŋ *dīibitsúm.*

taklīf-tɕiŋ *dīi+bitsan-m*

trouble[UR]-PL come:PFV.3PL.Y+COP:3PL.Y-NPRS

‘... troubles had come.’ [Q2:214]

ہ اور تکلیف ابچر۔
BQ: 37 Not **تکلیپ** ?

úar *taklīip* *étɕar.*

ú-ar *taklīf* *i:t-tɕ-ar*

DIST.PRN:PL.H-DAT trouble[UR] 3SG.Y:II-do-IPFV-DAT

‘... to giving them the hardship.’ [Q2:231]

Burushaski morphophonological rule:

$C > C_{[-\text{aspirate}, -\text{voiced}]} / _ \#$

Treating and judging of loanwords

- Pe./Ur. **جماعت** *dzamāat* ‘gathering, congregation, company’ >

گھومے جماعتِ نبان۔
BQ: 20

khué

khué

PROX:PL.H

dzamaát

dzamāat

congregation[UR]

‘These **group members** have gone.’ [Q2:134]

older loanword

Bur. *dzamáat* ‘spouse’ vs. *dzamáat* ‘group’

newer loanword

~ *dzamaát*

níbáan.

ní+báan-Ø

gO+COP:3PL.H-PRS

اؤمے جمات شوأمائے سن
BQ: 498

ué

ué

DIST:PL.H

dzamáatiso

dzamāat-iso

congregation[UR]-PL

‘They will become **wives**.’ [Q44:54]

umáiman.

u-man-tɛ-m-an

3PL.H:I-become-IPFV-NPRS-3PL.H

→ Not treated as a loanword!

(written in how it is pronounced)

Treating and judging of loanwords

- Ur. گناه **gunāh** ‘sin’ > Bur. **gunáa**

(نكاح اہتس) مَمَّہ ٹر گناہ آپی۔
BQ: 81

(nikáa	étas)	mámaṭar	gunáa	apí.
<u>nikāh</u>	i-t̪-as	má~RDP-aṭ-ar	<u>gunāh</u>	a-bila-Ø
matrimony[UR]	3SG.Y:II-do-INF	you~OBL-INS-DAT	sin[UR]	NEG-COP:3SG.Y-PRS

‘(getting marry) is not a sin on you.’ [Q4:23]

Bare forms retain the silent letter,
whereas declined forms drop it

جہ ماگنار معاف اہچم
BQ: 9

گناہر ~ گناہر ? Not

dze	máa	gunáar	máap	étsam
dzé	má-e	<u>gunāh</u> -ar	<u>muāf</u>	i-t̪-t̪-a-m
I	you-GEN	sin[UR]-DAT	exempt[UR]	3SG.Y:II-do-IPFV-1SG-NPRS

‘I will forgive your sin’ [Q2:58]

Treating and judging of loanwords

- For judging loanwords what is reliable?

دَا مَيْمُو نَمِيْشُو اَوْتَقْنِيْنَ،
BQ: 8

dáa máimo námsiɔ ósqanin,
dáa ma-í-mo náms-iɔ uːs-yan-in
again 2PL:I-self-GEN.Z mind-PL 3PL.X:II-CAUS-finish-IMP.PL
'and kill your minds' [Q2:54]

non-loanword?

نَمَس **nams** 'mind' ? < Ur. نفس **nafs** 'mind'

nams Gier L 273
(u. *nafs*)

Berger (1998: 300)

Treating and judging of loanwords

- For judging loanwords what is reliable?

دا خدایه بئسن مار گریمنائے کہ ایتہ ہرور اہتن -

BQ: 29

dáa	qhudáaje	bésan	máar	girmínáike	ité	huzúur	étin.
dáa	xudā-e	bés-an	ma:ar	girmín+bái-Ø=ke	ité	huṛūr(?)	i:t-in
again	god[UR]-ERG	what-INDF.SG	2PL:II-DAT	write+COP:3SG.HM-PRS=CONJN	DIST:Y	reliance(?)[?]	

‘Keep what the God has written down for you.’ [Q2:187]

3SG.Y:II-do-IMP.PL

Shina doesn't have the /z/ sound,
while Urdu doesn't use the /dz/ sound (here ذ)

Burushaski doesn't have
the /r/ sound (Urdu ر)

non-loanword?

huzúur ?< Sh. **hudzúur** ‘potentate’ ہذور: حضور۔ (ا۔وا۔ذ)

?< Ur. **حضور** **huzūr** ‘potentate, presence’ Ziā (2010: 446)

< Ar. **حضور** **hudʿūr** ‘presence, quietude’

اگر مہ میرن کہ یا مسقنن کہ خدایه حضور لو گئی سمائے من ﴿۱۵۸﴾

BQ: 71

‘If you die or are killed, you shall be gathered into the presence of the God.’ [Q3:158]

Word segmentation

- Are there consistent rules?

تکلیف چنگ دی بدم۔
BQ: 33

ṭaklīp^{ht}ɕiŋ **ḡiibitsúm.**
ṭaklīf-tɕiŋ ḡíi+bitsan-m

trouble[UR]-PL come:PFV.3PL.Y+COP:3PL.Y-NPRS
'... troubles had come.' [Q2:214]

Plural suffix: **separated**

Auxiliary Copula: **separated**

اومے جمات شو امائے من
BQ: 498

ué **ḡamáaṭiɕo** **umáiman.**
ué ḡamāaṭ-iɕo u-man-tɕ-m-an

DIST:PL.H congregation[UR]-PL 3PL.H:I-become-IPFV-NPRS-3PL.H
'They will become **wives**.' [Q44:54]

Plural suffix: **separated**

Conjugation suffix: **separated**

گھوئے جماعت نبان۔
BQ: 20

khué **ḡzamaát** **níbaan.**
khué ḡzamāaṭ ní+báan-Ø

PROX:PL.H congregation[UR] gO+COP:3PL.H-PRS
'These **group members** have gone.' [Q2:134]

Auxiliary Copula: **not separated**

دا مئیمو نئمیشو او شقین
BQ: 8

ḡáa **máimo** **námsiɕo** **ósqanin,**
ḡáa ma-í-mo náms-iɕo u:s-yan-in

again 2PL:I-self-GEN.Z mind-PL 3PL.X:II-CAUS-finish-IMP.PL
'and kill your minds' [Q2:54]

Plural suffix: **not separated**

Conjugation suffix: **not separated**

Word segmentation

- Background: Treatment in Urdu
 - Case markers, Auxiliaries, Conjunctions and so on are written separately

- Attached

- Case suffixes
- Conjugation suffixes
- Plural suffixes

مجھ *mudẓ^h* 'I:OBL'
مجھے *mudẓ^h-ē* 'I:DAT'
مجھ سے *mudẓ^h=sē* 'I:ABL'

بول *bōl* 'speak! (IMP.SG)'
بولوں *bōl-ū* 'I may speak'
بولوں گا *bōl-ū=gā* 'I will speak'

- Detached

- Case markers (clitics)
- Verbal auxiliaries (compounding ~ clitics)
- General conjunction =*ke* (کے)

کتابیں *kiṭāb-ē* 'books'
مدرّو *mard-ō* 'hey men! (voc)'
مدرّوں نے *mard-ō̃=nē* 'men (ERG)'

Word segmentation

- General conjunction clitic: **=ke** (کہ)

بیٹھل مومندروے کا اُمائے بان کہ، سیئے بان، کہ

Detached

bécal momíndarue káa umáibáanke, séibáan, ke
 bécal mōmin-daro-e káaṭ u-man-tɛ+báan-Ø=**ke** sén-tɛ+báan-Ø =**ke**
 when pious[UR]-PL-GEN together 3PL.H:I-become-IPFV+ say-IPFV+COP:3PL.H-PRS =**CONJN**
 COP:3PL.H-PRS=**CONJN**

‘when they meet with pious people, **then** they say **that** ...’ [Q2:14]

اگر مہ مؤمن درؤ بان کہ،

Attached

ágar ma momíndaro báanke,
 ágar má mōmin-daro báan-Ø=**ke**
 if[UR] you pious[UR]-PL COP:2PL-PRS=**CONJN**

‘If you are pious, **then** ...’ [Q3:175]

Word segmentation

- Burushaski case markers are suffixes: e.g. LOC **-ulo** // -ul-e //

انه ديش دوزخ لوبيله

BQ: 71

Not دوزخلو

íne **ḍiɕ** **ḍuuzáq^hulo** **bilá.**

ín-e ḍiɕ ḍōzax-**ul-e** bila-∅

DIST.PRN:H-GEN place hell[UR]-**LOC-GEN** COP:3SG.Y-PRS

‘There is his place in the hell.’ [Q3:162]

دا آخرته (چغه منگ) لو (سمبه ایتن)

BQ: 35

ḍáa **aaq^hiráṭe** **(tɕáya^miŋ)** **ulo** **(sambá éṭin)**

ḍáa āxiraṭ-e tɕáya-miŋ -**ul-e** sambá i-ṭ-in

again afterlife[UR]-GEN story-PL -**LOC-GEN** thought 3SG.Y:II-do-IMP.PL

‘and think inside the stories of the next life’ [Q2:220]

Word segmentation

- Burushaski case markers are suffixes: e.g. LOC **-ulo** // -ul-e //

بئسَن چيزَن امانَت قبضَو (مَرين) لو نويسَن (اَسْ گينَن) BQ: 49

<i>bésan</i>	<i>tcíizan</i>	<i>amaanát</i>	<i>qabzáu</i>	<i>(márian)</i>
bés-an	tcīz-an	amānat	qabzā-u(l)	máari-an
what-INDF.SG	thing[UR]-INDF.SG	trust[UR]	occupation[UR]-LOC	tribute[SH]-INDF.SG

<i>lo</i>	<i>nóosin</i>	<i>(uṣ</i>	<i>gánin)</i>
-(u)l-e	n-óos-n	úṣ	gán-in
-LOC-GEN	CP-put-CP	guilt	take-IMP.PL

‘borrow some item having put them as collateral for the trust’ [Q2:283]

Word segmentation

- Some Burushaski case markers have been derived from **free positional nouns** etymologically
- **-ul-o** locative ‘in’ < **úl-o** ‘inside:GEN’ (WB **úl-e**)
- **-at-e** instrumental ‘by, around’ < **@-ját-e** ‘upwards:GEN’
- **-ts-e** adessive ‘on’ < **@-tsí-(e)** ‘against:GEN’
- **-ar** dative ‘to’ < **@-jár** ‘forwards’

†@- indicates the personal prefix slot

- Attachment/detachment tells us **whether the spelled part is a case suffix or a positional noun** in their scripts occasionally

Do underdeveloped writing systems distort grammar?

- Yes, possibly



ریگ (-rīiṅ) [رگ اسم] ہاتھ
BRA, 2: 170

-rīiṅ -cíṅ, ng. -cañ, Has. -rīin Hand
1.8; 4.16; 45.5; 46.3; 48.2 u.a.; L
304
(ys. -rén, pl. -réiṅ, -réiṅcíṅ) Berger (1998: 364)

@-rīiṅ ‘hand’

	SG	PL
1	aríiṅ	miríiṅ
2	guríiṅ	maríiṅ
3 HM	iríiṅ	uríiṅ
HF	muríiṅ	
X	iríiṅ	uríiṅ
Y	iríiṅ	iríiṅ

- ***khóle ríiṅ bilá** ‘There is a (someone’s) hand’
- **khóle iríiṅ bilá** = the default person-class is 3SG.HM
- Some native speakers (wannabe elites) intend to change even their speaking rules for making themselves “language teachers”

How do underdeveloped writing systems distort grammar possibly? (in the case of Burushaski)

< Letter choices >

- Able to mislead (/ accelerate) phonological shift: /p^h/ > [f]; /q^h/ > [x]

< Negligence of the distinctive accent >

- Neutralisation of different TAM forms

< Judgement of loanwords >

- Folk etymology > phonological/morphological revisionism

< Word segmentation in writing >

- Grammatical Urduisation
 - Reanalysis of inflectional affixes as adpositions (i.e., clitics or free words)
 - [consequently] Confusion on case suffixes with postpositional nominals

How do underdeveloped writing systems distort grammar possibly? (in the case of Burushaski)

< Abjadhood >

- Doesn't affect the grammar directly

< Assymetry/unsystematicity of letters >

- Doesn't affect the grammar directly

< Borrowing the spelling of loanwords >

- Doesn't affect the grammar directly

< Unstable spelling of inherent words >

- Doesn't affect the grammar directly by itself

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