A Glance at Ending Consonant Clusters in Abadeh Tashk Dialect

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Abstract: Dialects are clusters of one language, such as Persian dialects, Tati, Kurdish, bellucci, Lori, Mazandarani, etc, are different dialects of one Iranian language that are called as "Iranian Primary Language" by Iran Kalbasi. Abadeh Tashk dialect is a part of Lori dialect and among Iranian Western languages and is regarded as South-West Iranian languages. The author has tried to analyze this dialect from the respect of consonant clusters. When some consonants are placed together, they will be called "consonant clusters. Therefore, the composting processes could be optimized by the application of the developed simulation model.

Key words: Consonant clusters, ending cluster

1. Introduction

Consonant cluster is defined as two, three, or four consonants that are placed together in a word (Kuijpers, C. and W. Van Donselaar .1998). In other words, "the sequence of two or some consonants is called the consonant cluster." In this dialect, two consonants are placed together at most and these consonant clusters come at the end of the word. There is not any opening cluster in Abadeh Tashk. The syllables of this dialect (regardless the length of vowels) can be broken into three groups of *cvcc*, *cvc*, and *cv*. ("c" is the abbreviated form of *consonant*, and "v" is the abbreviated form of *vowel*). Languages are different from the respect of forming the consonant clusters. For example, there are many three-consonant clusters in the opening of words in Croatian and Serbian; such as *zgr, zdr, smr*.

On the other hand, this difference is seen in the number of consonants in a cluster. For example in English there are some ending three-consonant clusters (such as *nts* in "*wants*," while ending consonant clusters in Persian have at most two consonants). Moreover, these differences can be observed in a place in which the vowel clusters are situated. For example, there are some opening three-consonant clusters in English, such as the cluster of *str* in "*structure*," and the cluster of *spl* in "*splash.*" While, there is not any opening consonant cluster. There has been opening consonant cluster in ancient Persian language. However, the opening cluster has been eliminated in Persian since the end of Middle Persian. Generally, consonant clusters can be broken into three groups:

Opening cluster: when the consonant cluster is placed in the beginning of one word. For example the cluster of *spl* in "*splash.*"

Middle cluster: when the consonant cluster is inside one word, such as the cluster of *st* in "*splash*"

Ending cluster: the ending cluster is defined as the consonant clusters that are placed at the end of one word. As it was mentioned in Persian, the opening cluster has been probably eliminated since the end of Middle Persian; therefore, the consonant clusters can be divided into groups in New Persian. 1. Ending cluster, 2.middle cluster; in the middle consonant cluster, two consonants are placed inside one word in the connection point of two syllables and they follow each other (Amanollahi Baharvand, Eskandar.1991).

1.1. Consonant Clusters (Consonant Groups)

Placing some consonants together is called "consonant clusters." At most two consonants are placed together in Abadeh Tashk dialect, and these ending clusters come at the end of the word.

1. *The group, the first consonant of which is [L]*
    The consonant cluster [Lt]: salt (bucket)
    The consonant cluster [Lk]: Kolk, (kork, fluff), melk, estate
    The consonant cluster [Lf]: zelf (zolf, hair), yolf (ghofl, lock)
    The consonant cluster [Lf]: valm (besiar, faravan, many)
    The consonant cluster [Ld]: Jald (chabok, swift)
    The consonant cluster [g]: balg (barg, leaf)

2. *The group, the first consonant of which is [y]*
    The consonant cluster [rm]: horm (hararat, heat), (garma, heat), barm (sad-e-khaki, dam)
    The consonant cluster $[r\gamma]$: farγ (fargh, difference)
    The consonant cluster $[rt]$: part (part),
    c̆art (The bride's bangs)

-The consonant cluster $[rj]$ $:xarj$ (kharj, expenditure)، $borj$ (barj, tower)

-the consonant cluster $[rk]$ $:kork$ (kork, fluff)، $\check{c}erk$ (cherk, dirt)

-the consonant cluster $[rx]$ $:serx$ (serkh, red).

-the consonant cluster $[rb]$ $:zerb$ (zebr, coarse)، $sarb$ (sabr, patience)، $\check{c}arb$ (charb, fatty)

-the consonant cluster $\left[r\check{s} \right]$ $:far\check{s}$ (farsh, carpet)

-the consonant cluster $[rz]$ $:ferz$ (swift)، $narz$ (vow)

-the consonant cluster $[rm]$ $:narm$ (narm, soft)

- the consonant cluster $[rd]$ $:verd$ (kheili ziad, too much)

the consonant cluster $[rg]$ $:\overline{a}rg$ (palate of the mouth)، $xorg$ (coal or wood kindled)

-the consonant cluster $[rs]$ $:kars$ (Kasr, fraction, deduction). قرص (ghors, tablet, strong)

-the consonant cluster $[rf]$ $:korf$ (blasphemy)، $barf$ (snow)

3. The group, the first consonant of which is [f]

-the consonant cluster $[ft]$ $:\check{c}eft$ (lock, button) ، $\check{s}eft$ (swank)

-the consonant cluster $\left[f\check{s} \right]$ $:naf\check{s}$ (corner)

-the consonant cluster $[f\gamma]$ $:saf\gamma$ (ceiling)

-the consonant cluster $[fz]$ $:lafz$ (term)

4. The group the first consonant of which is [s]

-the consonant cluster $[sm]$ $:lasm$ (paralysis, numb).

- the consonant cluster $[sk]$ $:bedesk$ (vajab, a unit of measuring length)، ask (aks, picture).

-the consonant cluster $[sb]$ $:demme-asb$ (rain intensity).

5. The group the first consonant cluster of which is $[x]$

-the consonant cluster $[xm]$ $:loxm$ (overweight, and lean meat without bone)، $zaxm$ (wound).

-the consonant cluster $[xt]$ $: bad-daxt$ (poor)، $moxt$ (authority, responsibility)، $vaxt$ (time)، $soxt$ (fuel).

-the consonant cluster $[xs]$ $: faxs$ (termination).

-the consonant cluster $[xr]$ $:nexr$ (rate)

-the consonant cluster $\left[x\check{s} \right]$ $:na\gamma \check{s}$ (role).

6. The group the first consonant of which is $[n]$:

-the consonant cluster $[ng]$ $:teng$ (pitcher)، $deng$ (tone)، $reng$ (music)، $mezeng$ (eyelash) ، $xalang$ (mature chicken)، $roleng$ (a aquamarine, long neck bird) ، $havang$ (ponder)، $bong$ (roar) .

-the consonant cluster $[ni]$ $:lonj$ (lip)

7. The group the first consonant of which is $[m]$:

-the consonant cluster $[ms]$ $: \check{s}ams$ (chance, luck).

8. The group the first consonant of which is $[b]$

-the consonant cluster $[br]$ $: fabr$ (detergent).

9. The group the first consonant of which is $\left[\check{s} \right]$:

-the consonant cluster $\left[\check{s}t \right]$ $: he\check{s}t$ (put down). $ma\check{s}t$ (dense)

-the consonant cluster $\left[\check{s}k \right]$ $:mo\check{s}k$ (mouse)

- the consonant cluster $\left[\check{s}n \right]$ $: ja\check{s}n$ (celebration)

-the consonant cluster $\left[\check{s}m \right]$ $:xe\check{s}m$ (anger)

10. The group the first consonant of which is $[v]$:

-the consonant cluster $[vz]$ $: nacz$ (pulse)

11. The group the first consonant of which is $[h]$:

- the consonant cluster $[hm]$ $:lahm$ (paralyze)

12. *The group the first consonant of which is* $[z]$

-*the consonant cluster* $[zn]$ *:vazn   (weight)*

13. *The group the first consonant of which is* $[k]$ *:*

- *the consonant cluster* $[km]$ *: hokm   (verdict)*

-*the consonant cluster* $[kr]$ *:makr   (ruse)*

2. Conclusion

Regarding the above-mentioned facts, it can be stated that there are not any opening and middle consonant clusters in Abadeh Tashk dialect, and among the ending consonant clusters, the most cases is in the groups in which the first consonant of them is « *y* »‹« *l* »‹« *x* »‹« *f* »‹« *s* »‹« *š* »‹« *n* »‹« *m* »‹« *b* »‹« *v* »‹« *h* »‹« *z* »and « *k* » .

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5/10/2012

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