

# Mongolic phonology and the Qinghai-Gansu languages Nugteren, H.

# Citation

Nugteren, H. (2011, December 7). *Mongolic phonology and the Qinghai-Gansu languages*. *LOT dissertation series*. Utrecht: LOT, Netherlands Graduate School of Linguistics. Retrieved from https://hdl.handle.net/1887/18188

Version: Not Applicable (or Unknown)

License: License agreement concerning inclusion of doctoral thesis in the

Institutional Repository of the University of Leiden

Downloaded from: https://hdl.handle.net/1887/18188

**Note:** To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

Mongolic Phonology and the Qinghai-Gansu Languages

Published by LOT Trans 10 3512 JK Utrecht The Netherlands

phone: +31 30 253 6006

e-mail: lot@uu.nl http://www.lotschool.nl

Cover illustration: Möngün Taiga (Tuva) by Elisabetta Ragagnin.

ISBN: 978-94-6093-070-6

NUR 616

Copyright © 2011: Hans Nugteren. All rights reserved.

# Mongolic Phonology and the Qinghai-Gansu Languages

#### **PROEFSCHRIFT**

ter verkrijging van
de graad van Doctor aan de Universiteit Leiden
op gezag van de Rector Magnificus prof. mr. P. F. van der Heijden,
volgens besluit van het College van Promoties
te verdedigen op woensdag 7 december 2011
klokke 11:15

door

Hans Nugteren geboren te Rotterdam in 1968

# Promotiecommissie:

Promotor: Prof. dr. F.H.H. Kortlandt

Overige leden: Prof. dr. W.F.H. Adelaar

Prof. dr. Á. Birtalan (Eötvos Loránd University, Budapest)

Prof. dr. A.M. Lubotsky Prof. dr. M.P.G.M. Mous

# CONTENTS

PREFACE	13
Abbreviations	15
Terms	17
Non-standard symbols	17
1. INTRODUCTION	
1.1. The Qīnghăi-Gānsù languages and reconstruction	19
1.2. The Mongolic language family	22
1.2.1. Overview and global classification	22
1.2.2. General characteristics and typology	23
1.2.3. Mongolic lexicon	24
1.3. Source materials	24
1.3.1. General considerations	24
1.3.2. Selection of lexemes	25
1.3.3. Materials of the QG languages	25
1.3.4. Materials of other Mongolic languages	27
1.3.5. Reconstruction of individual lexemes	28
1.3.6. Semantics	28
1.4. Phones of the QG languages	28
1.4.1. General considerations	28
1.4.2. Non-QG languages	29
1.4.3. Eastern Yugur phones	30
1.4.4. Mongghul phones	30
1.4.5. Mangghuer phones	31
1.4.6. Dahejia Baoan phones	31
1.4.7. Ñantoq Baoan phones	32
1.4.8. Kangjia phones	32
1.4.9. Dongxiang phones	33
1.5. Relationships of the Qīnghǎi-Gānsù Languages	34
1.5.1. Features uniting all of Qīnghǎi-Gānsù Mongolic	35
1.5.1.1. Final accent and consequences	35
1.5.1.2. Simplification of the vowel system	36
1.5.1.3. Phenomena related to consonant strength	37
1.5.1.4. Lexical features	38
1.5.1.5. Semantic and functional features	40
1.5.2. Peripheral opinions on known Central Mongolic variants	40
1.5.3. Features separating Eastern Yugur and Shirongol	41
1.5.3.1. Phonetic features separating Eastern Yugur and Shirongol	41
1.5.3.2. Lexical and morphological features separating Eastern Yugur and	
Shirongol	43
1.5.4. Features separating Monguoric and Baoanic	45
1.5.4.1. Phonetic features separating Monguoric and Baoanic	45

1.5.4.2. Lexical and morphological features separating Monguoric and	
Baoanic	47
1.5.5. Deviating distribution of word shapes	50
1.5.5.1. Introduction	50
1.5.5.2. Similarities between Eastern Yugur and Monguoric	51
1.5.5.3. Similarities between Mangghuer and Baoanic	52
1.5.5.4. Differences within Baoanic	53
2. COMMON MONGOLIC PHONOLOGY	
2.1. Common Mongolic and Proto Mongolic	57
2.2. Overview of Common Mongolic phonemes	58
2.3. Word structure	59
2.4. Undecided matters in Common Mongolic	60
2.4.1. Nature of Mongolic vowel harmony	60
2.4.2. Nature of the consonant strength opposition	62
2.4.3. Accent placement	63
2.5. Issues related to the reconstruction of the vowels	63
2.5.1. Vowel Types	63
2.5.2. The harmonic counterpart of CM *i	64
2.5.3. CM *o and *ö in non-first syllables	66
2.5.4. Vowel distribution	67
2.5.5. Alternations in simple vowels	70
2.5.6. Assimilation of complex vowels	72
2.6. Issues related to the reconstruction of the consonants	73
2.6.1. Positional distribution of the Common Mongolic consonants	73
2.6.2. Status of the uvular plosives $q$ and $\dot{g}$	74 75
2.6.3. Status of * <i>y</i> 2.6.4. Status of * <i>š</i>	75 75
2.6.5. Status of *y	75 76
2.6.6. CM *h and PM *p	76 76
2.6.7. Relics of the sequences $*di/*di$ and $*ti/*ti$	70 79
2.7. Combinatory restrictions of the Common Mongolic consonants	80
3. MODERN DEVELOPMENT OF THE CM VOWELS	
3.1. Introduction	85
3.1.1. Proto Mongolic legacy and prehistoric shifts	88
3.1.2. Types of changes	88
3.1.3. Vowel detection	92
3.2. Development of simple * <i>a</i>	94
3.2.1. Default development	94
3.2.2. Harmonic rounding	95
3.2.3. Reduction/raising	96
3.2.4. Non-harmonic rounding	97
3.2.5. Palatalisation phenomena	98
3.2.6. Elision	101

3.3. Development of simple * <i>e</i>	102
3.3.1. Default development	102
3.3.2. Harmonic rounding	103
3.3.3. Reduction/raising	104
3.3.4. Non-harmonic rounding	104
3.3.5. Tibetan-inspired simplification preceding -ŋ	106
3.3.6. Elision	106
3.4. Development of simple * <i>i</i>	108
3.4.1. Preliminary remarks on CM *i and *i	108
3.4.2. 'Breakable' and 'unbreakable' *i and *i	108
3.4.3. Default development of *i	109
3.4.4. Rounding phenomena	109
3.4.5. Elision	111
3.5. Development of simple $*i$	112
3.5.1. Default development of $*i$	112
3.5.2. Rounding phenomena	113
3.5.3. Lowering of $*i$	113
3.5.4. Elision	114
3.6. Palatal breaking	115
3.6.1. Assimilation of CM *i and *i to following vowels	115
3.6.2. Palatal breaking in the North	116
3.6.3. Dagur contribution to palatal breaking	117
3.6.4. Eastern Yugur evidence for palatal breaking	118
3.6.5. Shirongol evidence for palatal breaking	120
3.7. Development of simple * <i>o</i>	122
3.7.1. Default development	122
3.7.2. Raising	123
3.7.3. Unrounding	123
3.7.4. Palatalisation	124
3.7.5. Elision	124
3.8. Development of simple * <i>ö</i>	125
3.8.1. Default development	125
3.8.2. Unrounding	125
3.8.3. Raising	126
3.8.4. Elision	127
3.9. Development of simple $*u$	128
3.9.1. Default development	128
3.9.2. Unrounding phenomena	128
3.9.3. Palatalisation	130
3.9.4. Elision	130
3.10. Development of simple * <i>ü</i>	131
3.10.1. Default development	131
3.10.2. Unrounding phenomena	132
3.10.3. Palatalisation	133
3.10.4. Elision	133
3.11. Issues related to vowel length	134
3.11.1. Vowel length in Mongolic	134

3.11.2. Phonological value of vowel length	135
3.11.3. Vowel length distinctions in peripheral Mongolic	136
3.11.3.1. Vowel length distinctions in Dagur	137
3.11.3.2. Vowel length distinctions in Eastern Yugur	138
3.11.3.3. Vowel length distinctions in Mongghul	139
3.11.3.4. A note on the long vowels of Mangghuer	140
3.11.3.5. A note on the long vowels of Dahejia Baoan	141
3.11.3.6. Vowel length distinctions in Nantoq Baoan	141
3.11.3.7. Vowel length distinctions in Xiazhuang Baoan	142
3.11.3.8. A note on the long vowels of Kangjia	143
3.11.3.9. A note on the long vowels of Dongxiang	143
3.11.4. Origins of vowel length	143
3.12. Development of the CM double vowels	145
3.12.1. Introduction	145
3.12.2. Development of double *aa	146
3.12.3. Development of double *ee	148
3.12.4. Development of double *ii and *ii	149
3.12.5. Development of double *uu	150
3.12.6. Development of double *üü	151
3.12.7. Development of * <i>oa</i> (* <i>oo</i> )	151
3.12.8. Development of $*\ddot{o}e \ (*\ddot{o}\ddot{o})$	153
3.13. Development of the complex vowels	154
3.13.1. Types and developments	154
3.13.2. Development of *ai and *ei	156
3.13.2.1. Distribution	156
3.13.2.2. Dagur metanalysis of final *ai and *ei in noun stems	156
3.13.2.3. Remaining developments of *ai and *ei	158
3.13.3. Development of *oï, *uï *öi, *üi	159
3.13.3.1. Distribution	159
3.13.3.2. Development	159
3.13.4. Development of *au and *eü	160
3.13.4.1. Distribution	160
3.13.4.2. Development	160
3.13.5. Development of * <i>ïa</i> , * <i>ie</i> , * <i>ïu</i> , * <i>iü</i>	162
3.13.5.1. Distribution	162
3.13.5.2. Development	162
3.13.6. Metathesis of diphthong elements	164
3.14. Non-contraction vowel-lengths	164
3.14.1. Ill-spelled contraction lengths?	165
3.14.2. Non-contraction vowel lengths in peripheral Mongolic	167
3.14.3. Lengthening of the final vowel of monosyllables 3.14.4. Accent-related lengthening in the final syllable	169
3.14.5. Accent-related lengthening in the final syllables	170 174
3.14.6. Length before the element *- <i>sUn</i>	174
3.14.7. Remaining first-syllable vowel lengths in QG languages	180
3.14.8. Remaining first-syllable vowel lengths in Dagur	180
3.14.9. Compensation lengths	181
5.14.5. Compensation lengths	102

3.14.10. Metathesis of vowel length	183
3.14.11. Lengthening of non-first vowels in Dagur	184
3.14.11.1. Lengthening of the final vowel of verbs	184
3.14.11.2. Lengthening of the last vowel of disyllabic nouns	185
3.14.11.3. Lengthening of last syllable vowels before -r	186
3.14.11.4. Various other Dagur vowel lengths	187
3.14.12. Long vowels in suffixes	188
3.14.13. Dagur lengths due to Tungusic cognates	192
3.15. Turkic evidence for 'primary' vowel length?	192
4. MODERN DEVELOPMENT OF THE CM CONSONANTS	
4.1. Introduction	197
4.1.1. Proto Mongolic legacy and prehistoric shifts	197
4.1.2. Types of phonetic shifts	198
4.1.3. Patterns, preferences, and tendencies	199
4.2. Development of CM *b	207
4.2.1. Default (non-shift)	207
4.2.2. Shifts in the place of articulation	208
4.2.3. Shifts in the manner of articulation	208
4.2.4. Strength/aspiration shifts	210
4.2.5. Syllable-final developments	212
4.3. Development of CM $*d$ and $*t$	213
4.3.1. Default (non-shift)	213
4.3.2. Shifts in the place of articulation	214
4.3.3. Strength/aspiration shifts	215
4.3.4. Syllable-final developments	216
4.4. Development of CM *j and *č	217
4.4.1. Default (non-shift)	217
4.4.2. Shifts in the place of articulation	218
4.4.3. Strength/aspiration shifts	218
4.4.4. *y- instead of *j-	218
4.4.5. Deaffrication of *č	219
4.5. The development of CM *g and *k	219
4.5.1. Default (non-shift)	219
4.5.2. Shifts in the place of articulation 4.5.3. Strength/aspiration shifts	221 222
4.5.4. Relics from lost intervocalic consonants	227
	227
4.5.5. Syllable-final developments 4.6. Development of CM *s (and š)	231
4.6.1. CM *s and *š	231
4.6.2. Default development of *s	231
4.6.3. Shifts in the place of articulation	232
4.6.4. Affrication and weakening	232
4.6.5. Syllable-final developments	234
4.7. Development of CM * <i>m</i>	234
4.7.1. Default (non-shift)	236
Detail (non bille)	230

4.7.2. Syllable-final developments	236
4.8. Development of CM * <i>n</i>	237
4.8.1. Default (non-shift)	237
4.8.2. Syllable-initial developments	238
4.8.3. Syllable-final developments	238
4.8.4. Intrusive preconsonantal <i>n</i> -?	241
4.9. Development of CM * $\eta$	242
4.10. Development of CM *l	243
4.10.1. Default (non-shift)	243
4.10.2. Syllable-initial developments	243
4.10.3. Syllable-final developments	244
4.10.4. Intrusive preconsonantal - <i>l</i> -?	246
4.11. Development of CM *r	246
4.11.1 Default (non-shift)	246
4.11.2. Intervocalic developments	247
4.11.3. Syllable-final developments	249
4.11.4. Intrusive preconsonantal - <i>r</i> -?	250
4.12. Development of CM*y	250
4.13. Development of CM *h- (and vocalic onset)	250
4.13.1. Introduction	250
4.13.2. Reflexes of *h- in the peripheral languages	251
4.13.3. Pseudo-reflexes of *h- in QG Mongolic	252
4.13.4. Reliability of Middle Mongol data	253
4.13.5. Dagur evidence for CM *h-	255
4.13.6. Evidence for CM *h- in the QG languages	255
4.14. Some notes on metathesis	257 257
4.15. Some notes on intrusive consonants	260
4.13. Some notes on industive consonants	200
LIST OF DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES	261
COMPARATIVE SUPPLEMENT	263
Words starting with *a	263
Words starting with *b	276
Words starting with *č	296
Words starting with *d	308
Words starting with *e	321
Words starting with *g	335
Words starting with *h	347
Words starting with *i	372
Words starting with *i	374
Words starting with *j	378
Words starting with *k	395
Words starting with *l	437
Words starting with *m	438
Words starting with *n	451
Words starting with *o	465

Words starting with *ö	469
Words starting with *s	478
Words starting with *t	509
Words starting with * <i>u</i>	528
Words starting with * <i>ü</i>	537
Words starting with *y	543
REFERENCES	547
Samenvatting in het Nederlands	559
Curriculum Vitae	563

#### **PREFACE**

This study will investigate the phonology of the peripheral Mongolic languages of the Chinese provinces Qinghai and Gansu from a comparative historical viewpoint.

The Qinghai-Gansu languages comprise Eastern Yugur (Shira Yugur) and the Shirongol languages. The latter can be subdivided in a Monguor branch, consisting of Mongghul and Mangghuer, and a Baoanic branch, consisting of Baoan, Kangjia, and Dongxiang (Santa).

The Qinghai-Gansu languages area are increasingly well-described. They have also been the subject of studies in language contact, mostly in the context of the Amdo or Qinghai-Gansu *Sprachbund*.

However, the phonology of these languages is not simply converging with (Northwest Mandarin) Chinese and (Amdo) Tibetan. Even the developments triggered by these neighbouring languages are not predictable. For instance, new Chinese-inspired restrictions on final consonants are implemented differently in Mangghuer, Kangjia and Dongxiang. Other developments, such as accent-related vowel loss and aspiration phenomena in the consonants, are regional without being induced by Chinese or Tibetan.

The present work will examine the relationship between the Qinghai-Gansu languages and Common Mongolic. It provides an overview of the phonological developments of the Qinghai-Gansu languages, comparing them to the reconstructed ancestral language. At the same time it will investigate the archaic features that can be found in these languages, in order to improve the Common Mongolic reconstructions of individual lexemes. Many word shapes in the Qinghai-Gansu languages differ considerably from their counterparts in the better-known central Mongolic languages. Determining which of these deviating features are recent adoptions and which are preserved old features is a central task of this study.

This project was originally started in 1993, and it should have been completed well within the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Due to an ever increasing amount of available publications, it was only after the decision to limit the number of issues, languages, and lexemes to be investigated, that it became possible to bring it to completion.

The phonetic development of the Mongolic lexemes in the Qinghai-Gansu languages has become the core subject, with the focus on underived noun and verb stems (the former also including pronouns and numerals). The phonetic development of suffixes and that of irregular paradigms, like those of the personal pronouns, are not discussed. The material is still so abundant that not all Mongolic lexemes that survive in one or more QG languages could have been listed and discussed here.

The other peripheral languages Dagur and Moghol play a supplementary role. The central languages and the Middle Mongol sources are cited for the sake of comparison, but their developments are not systematically discussed. The discussion of non-Mongolic evidence and Altaic cognates have been kept to a minimum. This study thus mainly deals with the diversification of Mongolic in the historical (recorded) period.

The peripheral Mongolic languages first came to my attention in the informal Altaic study sessions in the book-laden office of my teacher Ane H. Nauta, several

years before the start of the research presented here. My friend and frequent coauthor Marti Roos was also a participant in these sessions. Paul Tjon Sie Fat stood at the cradle of our joint publishing career by translating parts of the Yugur volumes of the 'jianzhi series'. He was instrumental in eliminating our fear of Chinese characters. With Ane and Marti I have maintained a virtual Altaic department through the years, regardless of changes in employment and location. I thank them for our innumerable discussions on Turkic and Mongolic phonology and etymology. I want to thank Marti in particular for patiently reading through all chapters.

To Frits Kortlandt, the supervisor of this thesis, I am grateful for for keeping the faith in the project, and for his speedy corrections and suggestions.

Our traveling Altaic research group was occasionally joined by Maarten Korpershoek, another Leiden Altaicist. I have enjoyed cooperating with him in the fields of Turkic and Dutch.

I am grateful to Uwe Bläsing for discussions on etymology and society at large, and for procuring rare publications.

Elisabetta Ragagnin kindly provided a photograph for the cover. I thank her for this and for various Siberian exchanges through the years. It is my pleasure to thank my former colleagues in Frankfurt, my second academic home, Marcel Erdal, Irina Nevskaya and Monika Rind-Pawlowski for discussions, turcological and otherwise.

I should also thank my colleagues in Papendrecht for providing me with another pleasant work environment, where I gained a deeper understanding and appreciation of my native language.

Finally I would like to thank all friends, relatives and colleagues who never tired of periodically inquiring after my progress. I would like to thank my aunt for giving me my first etymological dictionary several decades ago. I thank my cousin Jaco and my friend Joris for providing valuable links with the normal world, and viewing my academic activities with alternating amusement and bemusement.

Most of all I want to express my gratitude to my parents. They did not object to my peculiar choice of academic pursuit, and they supported me through the years until I finally handed in the final chapter.

Hans Nugteren - Dordrecht, June 2011

#### **ABBREVIATIONS**

#### Languages

CM Common Mongolic
CT Common Turkic
PM Proto Mongolic

WM Written (Literary) Mongol

MMo Middle Mongol

SH Secret History (Middle Mongol in Chinese characters)
HY Hua-Yi Yiyu (Middle Mongol in Chinese characters)
ZY Zhiyuan Yiyu (Middle Mongol in Chinese characters)

Ph Middle Mongol in 'Phags-pa script

Muq Muqaddimat al-Adab (Middle Mongol in Arabic script)

IM Ibn Muhanna (Middle Mongol in Arabic script)

IV 'Istanbul Vocabulary' (Middle Mongol in Arabic script)
LV 'Leiden Vocabulary' (Middle Mongol in Arabic script)
RH Rasulid Hexaglot (Middle Mongol in Arabic script)

QG Qīnghǎi-Gānsù Languages: Eastern Yugur and Shirongol

BaoD Dahejia (or Jishishan) Baoan
BaoDt Datong dialect of Dahejia Baoan
BaoGm Gomar dialect of Tongren Baoan
BaoGt Ganhetan subdialect of Dahejia Baoan

BaoJ Jishishan subdialect of Dahejia Baoan according to Li

BaoÑ Nantoq subdialect of Tongren Baoan

BaoX Xiazhuang (Orkor) dialect of Tongren Baoan

Brg 'Old' Bargu dialect of Buriat

Bur Buriat

Dag Dagur (usually Butkha dialect)
Dgx Dongxiang (usually Suonanba dialect)
DgxL Longquan dialect of Dongxiang

EYu, EYugur Eastern Yugur

EYuQ Qinglong dialect of Eastern Yugur

Kalm Kalmuck
Kgj Kangjia
Kh Khalkha
Kmg Khamnigan

Mgr Monguor (both languages)
MgrH Mongghul = Huzhu Monguor

MgrM Mangghuer = Minhe Monguor (includes Sanchuan)

Mog Moghol

MogM Mangut dialect of Moghol MogMr Marda dialect of Moghol

Ord Ordos

#### Sources and Authors

Bökh [BaoD]; Bolčuluu [EYu]

BC Bökh & Chen [BaoX]; Bökh & Čoyijungjab [Dgx]

BJ Bolčuluu & Jalsan [EYu]
BL Bökh & Liú [Bao]

C Čeremisov [Bur]; Čenggeltei [MgrH, MgrM] CN Chen Naixiong [BaoÑ, BaoGm, BaoGt]

D Dob [Chakhar]

DS Dpal-ldan-bkra-shis, Stuart, et al. [MgrM]

E Enkhbat [Dag] EDPT Clauson 1972

F Fairy tales: Chen, Li, Lü, et al. [MgrM]

H Haenisch [MMo]; Hangin [Kh]

Her Hermanns [EYu]
I Iwamura [Mog (Zirni)]

J Janhunen [Kmg]; Junast [EYu, MgrH, MgrM]

JL Junast & Lǐ [MgrM] K Kowalewski [WM]

L Lessing [WM]; Lǐ [MgrH]; Li [Bao]; Ligeti [MMo, Mog];

Liú [Dgx]

LC Luvsandendev & Cedendamba [Kh, WM]
M Mostaert [MMo; Ord]; Muniev [Kalm]

MC Ma & Chen [Dgx]

NK Namcarai & Khaserdeni [Dag]

P Poppe [CM; MMo; Dag]; Potanin [EYu, MgrH, MgrM, Bao, Dgx]

R Ramstedt [Kalm]

S Sečenčogt [Kgj]; Sun [all languages]

SM de Smedt & Mostaert [MgrH]

T Todaeva [Dag, EYu, MgrH, MgrM, Bao, Dgx],

Tömörtogoo [precl.]

TMEN Doerfer 1963-1975
W Weiers [Mog]
X Khasbaatar [MgrH]

Z Zhòng [Dag]; Zhōng [various QG languages]

#### Other

abl. ablative

acc. accusative; according

adj. adjective
caus. causative
dat. dative(-locative)
dim. diminutive
gen. genitive
intr. intransitive
lgs. languages

loc. locative

obsolete/obsolescent obs.

pass. passive pl. plural preclassical precl. transitive tr.

#### **TERMS**

### Groups of languages:

central Mongolic Mongol proper, Ordos, Oirat-Kalmuck, Buriat,

Khamnigan

peripheral Mongolic Non-central languages: Dagur, Eastern Yugur, Shirongol,

Moghol

Shirongol Mongghul, Mangghuer, Baoan, Kangjia, Dongxiang

Baoanic subgroup of Shirongol, consisting of Baoan, Kangjia, and

Dongxiang

Monguoric subgroup of Shirongol, consisting of Mongghul and

Mangghuer

Dongxiang = Santa Baoan = Bonan

Sanchuan = (a variety of) Mangghuer

Collective names for CM phones:

double vowels \*aa, \*ee, etc complex vowels \*ei, \*au, etc

'back' vowels \*a, \*i, \*o, \*u (harmonic class) 'front' vowels \*e, \*i, \*ö, \*ü (harmonic class)

high vowels \* $\ddot{i}$ , \*i, \*u, \* $\ddot{u}$ . In the context of QG languages, also  $\partial$ collective name for low \*a, and mid \*e, \*o, \*ö non-high vowels

 $(*p,) *t, *\check{c}, *k, *s/\check{s}, *h$ strong consonants

\*b, \*d, \*j, \*g, \*m, \*n, \*n, \*l, \*r, \*y (and vocalic onset (?)) weak consonants

#### NON-STANDARD SYMBOLS

etymological identicity uncertain palato-alveolars (= IPA [tfh tf f 3]) čjšž

apicals (= IPA [tsh ts]) c 3

ćźśź alveo-palatals (= IPA [ $te^h te e z$ ]) retroflexes (= IPA [ $ts^h ts s z$ ]) 638Z weak uvular plosive (= IPA [q]) ğ ź voiced uvular fricative (= IPA [x])

voiceless palatal fricative 'ich-laut' (= IPA [ç])