

Counterexpectation Present in Andi

Discerning the grammaticalization source

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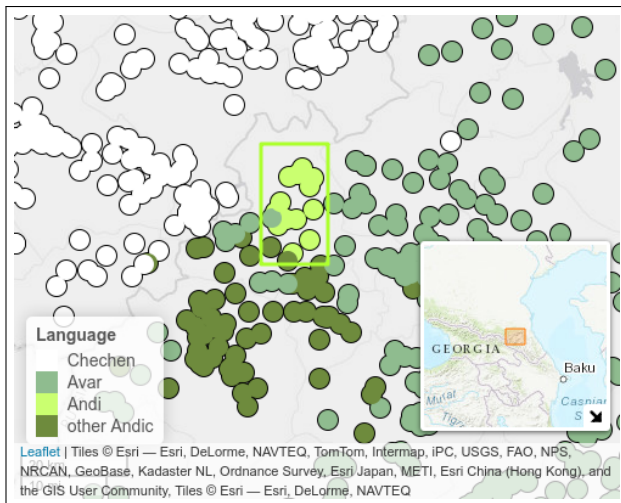
Linguistic Convergence Laboratory at NRU HSE Moscow

Chronos 13

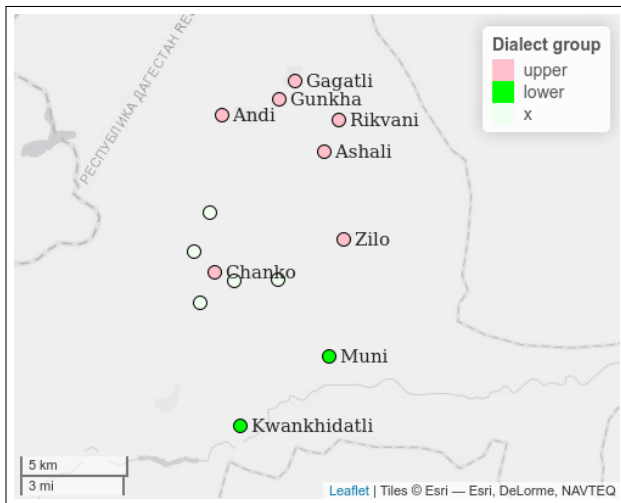
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<https://github.com/LingConLab/andi-counterexpectation>

Andi - Avar-Andic - East Caucasian (Nakh-Daghestanian)



Nine dialects with minimal variation within groups



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- ▶ Descriptive grammars for Andi, Gagatli, Rikvani dialects
- ▶ Fieldwork in Rikvani (T. Maisak) and Zilo (S. Verhees)

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- ▶ **verb categories:** tense, aspect, mood, evidentiality

Table: Relevant forms of 'be'

Form	Rikvani	Zilo
AORIST	w-uk'o	w-uk'o
PERFECT	w-uk'o-d	w-uk'o-j
INFINITIVE	w-uk'u-du	w-uk' ^w -eri
PRESENT HABITUAL	w-uk'u-do	w-uk'^w-e
COUNTEREXPECTATION PRS	w-uk'u-daɪd	w-uk'^w-e-w-aɪj

w- (M- class agreement)

Regular negation -s:u follows tense

Counterexpectation present

X is (still) not happening, contrary to the speaker's expectation.

- (1) *anzi r- eL -~~da~~id*
 snow \neg AN₂- go -UNEXP.PRS

‘It is (still) not snowing. (even though it is January) [R]

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- Negative semantics, but no overt negation marking.

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- (2) *he -w k'am -me -b -aɪj*
 DEM -M eat -HAB \neg AN₁ -UNEXP.PRS
 'He **does not want** to eat.' [Z]

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DEM -M eat -HAB \neg AN₁ -UNEXP.PRS

'He **does not** want to eat.' [Z]

- (3) *w- ukun -nu žil'i -d, amma w- ukun -naɰid*
M- eat -INF want -PF but M- eat -UNEXP.PRS

'He wants to eat, but he **does not** eat.' (For example, because he is shy and does not want to embarrass anyone.) [R]

The form has a regular negation, which is used to counter a negative expectation.

- (4) *musa -d wocu -l'o kaʁar q^war -~~da~~id -s:u*
Musa -ERG brother SUP.LAT letter write -UNEXP.PRS -NEG
'Musa **does write** his brother a letter.' (In reply to another speaker who doubts that this is the case.) [R]

As a dependent in a periphrastic tense.

- (5) *hošu -b sim b- igo -ddu, iš(w)a kabi -du* [*hilu*
DEM.M \neg AN₁ anger \neg AN₁- come -PF home(M) enter -INF want
-~~da~~iddu w- uk'o -ddu]
-UNEXP.PRS M- be -PF
'He became so angry, that he **did not want to enter** the house.'
[An/R]

Origin

Suffix itself contains a perfect (converb) suffix.

- ▶ -daŋi -d [R]
- ▶ -daŋi -ddu [An/Ga]
- ▶ -b -aŋi -j [Z]

Lexical base is habitual, cf. Table 1.

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*[imperfective stem -HAB]_{LEX} [(CL)- mystery verb -CVB(PF)]_{AUX}

- (6) *sun* *wošu -d* *ruLi -b* *ži -daxi* (*žij* *-s:u*)
yesterday boy -ERG say -PST.PTCP do -UNEXP.AOR do.AOR -NEG
'Yesterday, the boy **did not do** what [he] was told..' [R]

Bagvalal - verb CL- *aʁi* 'resist, refrain from doing sth.'

- (7) *kʷan* *-di haddiʔir q'erL'eri, din* *b- ihi* *-ra* *b- aʁi*
Kvanada -PL long struggle religion N- take -IPFV.INF N- resist
-b -o
-N -CVB

'The people from Kvanada struggled for a long time, resisting to accept the religion.'

Botlikh - negative auxiliary CL- **абу**

- (8) *epila min l'ibda w- ah -i w- аѡ -u*
 why you dance M- become -INF M- NEG.AUX -AOR
 'Why are you not dancing?'

Godoberi - negative present converb *-íbaʁu*

- (9) *t'orda waš -ibedi kino -qi wu -n -íbaʁu -da*
all boy -PL cinema -AD M- go -PRS.NEG.CVB -COP
'All of the boys do not go to the cinema.'

Typological parallels

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e.g. *te-tu-nna-genda* (NEG-we-NOT YET-go)
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- ▶ Other parallels?

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We are looking for a change-of-state verb approximately meaning ‘not come into action’, which, when inflected for perfect renders a state of ‘not doing’.

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Neither have negative semantics.

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- ▶ Source candidate is *CL- aki* 'become tired'?

Thank you!

Maps were created with [Lingtypology](#) for R.
Our slides and a more detailed handout are available at
[LingConLab@Github](#).