

## Catching variation during fieldwork on Nakh-Daghestanian languages

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# Introduction

## Investigating variation:

- In variationism (e.g. [Labov 1963] on Martha's Vineyard /ai/ ~ /au/, [Trudgill 1974] on Norwich speech, [Wolfram 1969] on Afro-American speech from Detroit) researchers get mad about social stratification, mostly urban.  
*"Two equally interesting questions are at the heart of this book: how an extraordinary degree of idiosyncratic linguistic variation can coexist with an extraordinarily homogeneous speaker population, and how linguists might overlook the possibility of their coexistence."* [Dorian 2010: 3]

Data

Data were collected from

- 44 speakers of Andi (Nakh-Daghestanian) during fieldwork in Zilo (Botlikh district, Dagestan) in 2019



Created with [lingtypology](#) [[Moroz 2017](#)]

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- and 23 Researchers of Nakh-Daghestanian languages via an online questionnaire

Zilo Data

## 44 Zilo speakers were asked to translate:

- 1 'big butterfly'
- 2 'big butterflies'
- 3 'big grasshopper'
- 4 'big grasshoppers'
- 5 'the parents left'
- 6 'pour your father some water'
- 7 'pour your cow some water'
- 8 'third girl'
- 9 'the bride was beautiful at the wedding'
- 10 'heels'
- 11 'sons-in-law'
- 12 'they are eating'
- 13 'when he comes, we will eat'
- 14 'rainbow'
- 15 'north'
- 16 'thousand'



## Zilo questionnaire (44 speakers): class attribution

lect	number	m	f	an	inan 1	inan 2	inan 3	non-h
Andi	sg	w	j	b	b	r	-	-
Andi	pl	w	j	j	b	r	-	-
Gagatli	sg	w	j	b	b	r	-	-
Gagatli	pl	w	j	j	b	r	-	-
Rikwani	sg	w	j	b	b	r	b	-
Rikwani	pl	w	j	j	b	r	r	-
Zilo	sg	w	j	b	b	r	-	-
Zilo	pl	w	j	j	b	r	-	-
Muni	sg	w	j	-	-	-	-	b
Muni	pl	w	j	-	-	-	-	b

- *odoruk'a* 'butterfly' (1, 2) and *kats'a* 'grasshopper' (3, 4) belong to **inan 3** class in Rikvani [[Suleymanov 1957](#)]
- *odoruk'a* 'butterfly' (1) is one of the most variable words according to [[Moroz and Verhees 2019](#)]

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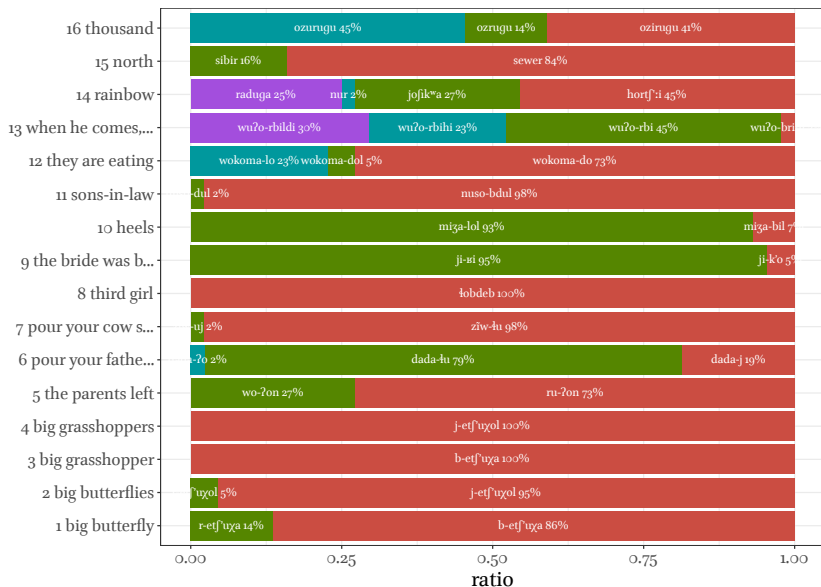
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- An optional plural suffix *-l* can be added to progressive verb forms in *-rado/-mado* (12)
- Examples ‘rainbow’, ‘north’, ‘thousand’ (14, 15, and 16) were selected since there were known problems in borrowings (14, 15) and borrowing adaptation (16): *ozrugu*, *ozirugu*, *ozurugu*.

# Zilo questionnaire (44 speakers): results



## More about ‘butterfly’:

- previously we claimed:

lect	number	m	f	an	inan 1	inan 2	inan 3
Rikwani	sg	w	j	b	b	r	b
Rikwani	pl	w	j	j	b	r	r
Zilo	sg	w	j	b	b	r	-
Zilo	pl	w	j	j	b	r	-

- in [Moroz and Verhees 2019] we asked only singular form
- in our new experiment:

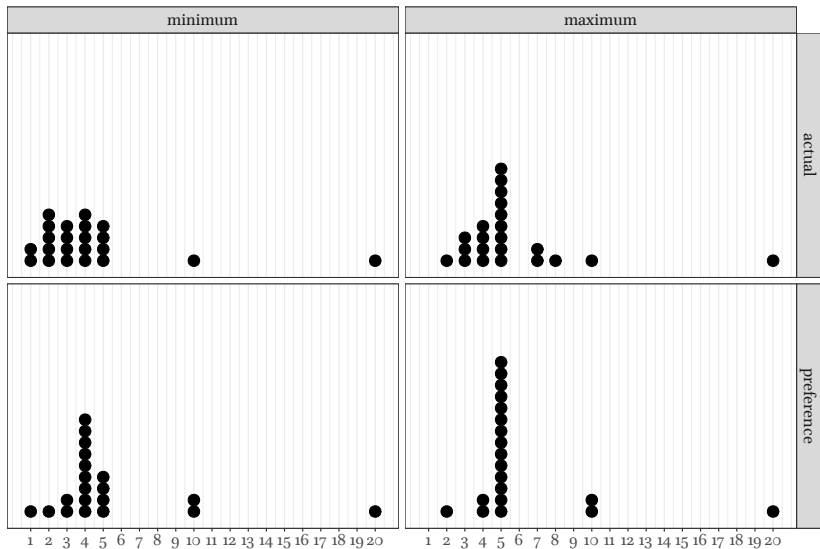
sg	pl	n	class
b-etf'uxa	j-etf'uxol	38	an
r-etf'uxa	j-etf'uxol	4	‘o’
r-etf'uxa	r-etf'uxol	2	inan 2

# Nakh-Daghestanian Fieldwork Survey

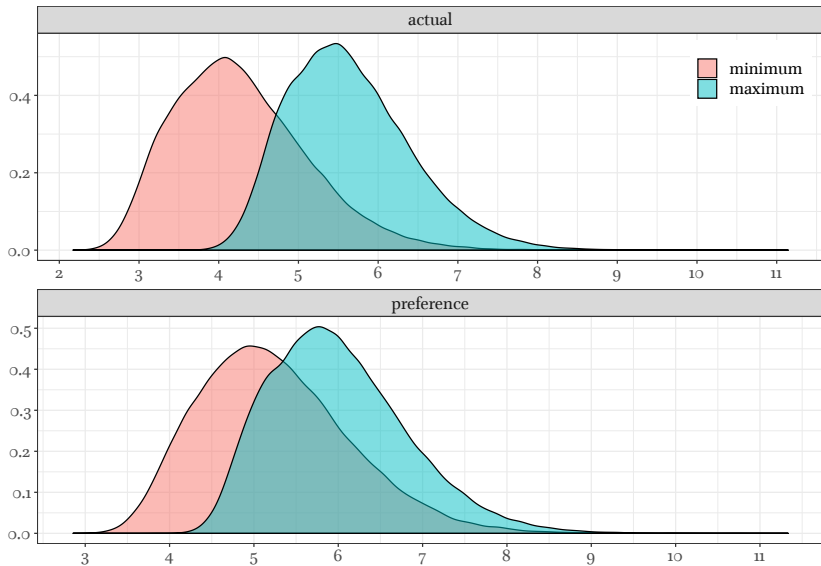
## 23 ND researches were asked to answer about:

- level of education
- linguistic interest
- study linguistics at university
- fieldwork participation when student
- year of finishing study
- place of study and work
- number of people in fieldtrips participated
- number of people in fieldtrips preder to participate
- fildwork goal and the main goal
- elicitation and corpora use
- **number of speakers that researcher should consult with**
- **number of speakers that researcher usually consult with**
- how researcher need to cope with interspeaker variability
- how researcher need to cope with intraspeaker variability
- whether speakers under the age of 13 are reliable consultants
- whether speakers older than 70 are reliable consultants
- personal (dis)preferences about the choice of consultants

# Number of speakers



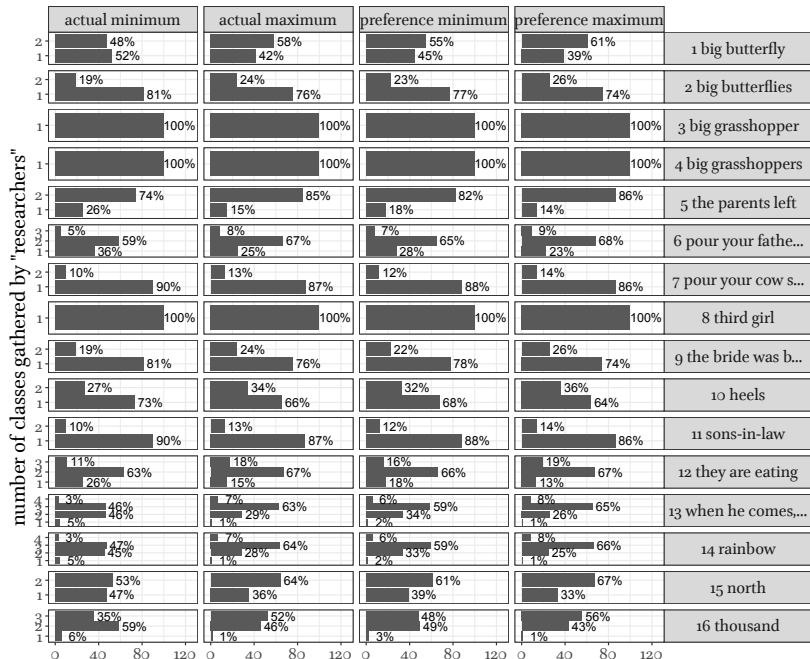
## Bootstrapped mean number of speakers ( $10^5$ iterations)



What if  $10^5$  “average researchers” ...  
come to Zilo?



# 10<sup>5</sup> samples from experiment results



# Conclusions

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- “Average researcher” might overlook the variation
- Observed variation should be further explored using collected sociolinguistics parameters
- “Average researcher” should be elaborated using parameters collected through the Nakh-Daghestanian Fieldwork Survey
- Observed variation is still just a bunch of isolated lexical, phonological and morphological facts...

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- Observed variation is still just a bunch of isolated lexical, phonological and morphological facts...
  - Is it possible to work on some syntax?
  - Is it possible to find some interaction between different variation variables?
- What do all those results add to the linguistic theory?

## References

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