

## Catching variation during fieldwork on Nakh-Daghestanian languages

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## Investigating variation [Dorian 2010: 3]:

*“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.”*

According to [Eckert 2016] there are three waves of Variationism:

- [Labov 1963] on Martha's Vineyard /ai/ ~ /au/, [Trudgill 1974] on Norwich speech, [Wolfram 1969] on Detroit Afro-American speech

Data were collected from

- 44 speakers (Upper Andic, Northeast Caucasian) during the fieldwork in 2019 in Zilo (Botlikh district, Dagestan)



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

Data were collected from

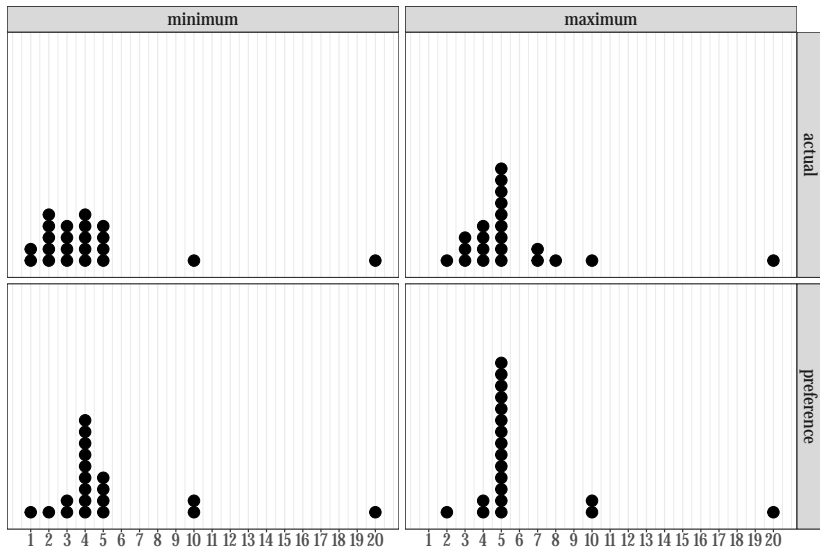
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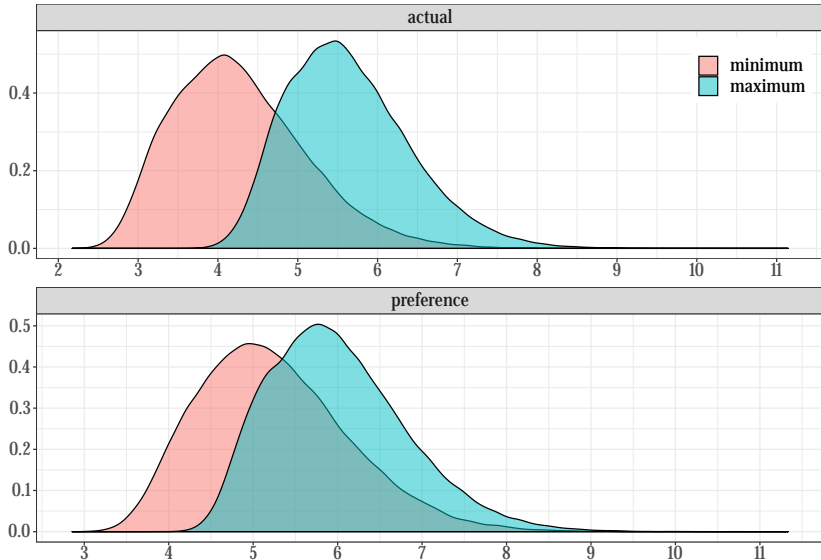
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- and 23 Nakh-Daghestanian researches via online questionnaire

# Number of speakers



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



## References

- Dorian, N. C. (2010). *Investigating variation: The effects of social organization and social setting*. Oxford University Press.
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- Moroz, G. (2017). *lingtypology: easy mapping for Linguistic Typology*.
- Trudgill, P. (1974). *The social differentiation of English in Norwich*. Cambridge University Press.
- Wolfram, W. A. (1969). *A Sociolinguistic Description of Detroit Negro Speech*, No. 5., volume 5 of *Urban language*. Center for Applied Linguistics.