

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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- There are two past copulas *b-ik'o* and *b-ixi*, the distribution of which does not seem to have a functional motivation
- Temporal clauses of the type “When X happened/happens/will happen” consist of a participle and the noun *rihi* ‘time’ - in Zilo the form has undergone metathesis and fusion of the ptcp suffix and the first consonant of *rihi* (*-b rihi* = *-rbihi*). It can be truncated (*-rbi*) and appear in ergative case (*-rbil-di*)

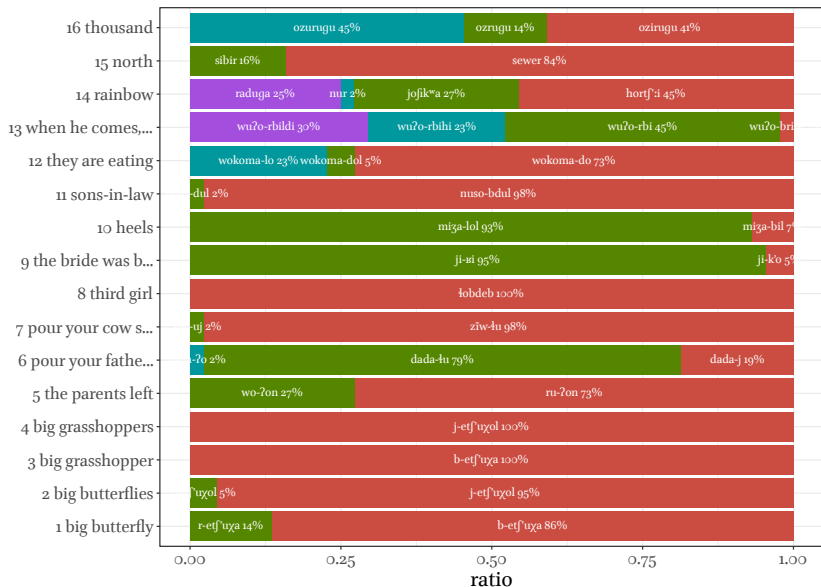
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Zilo questionnaire (44 speakers): results



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 the singular form
- in our new experiment:

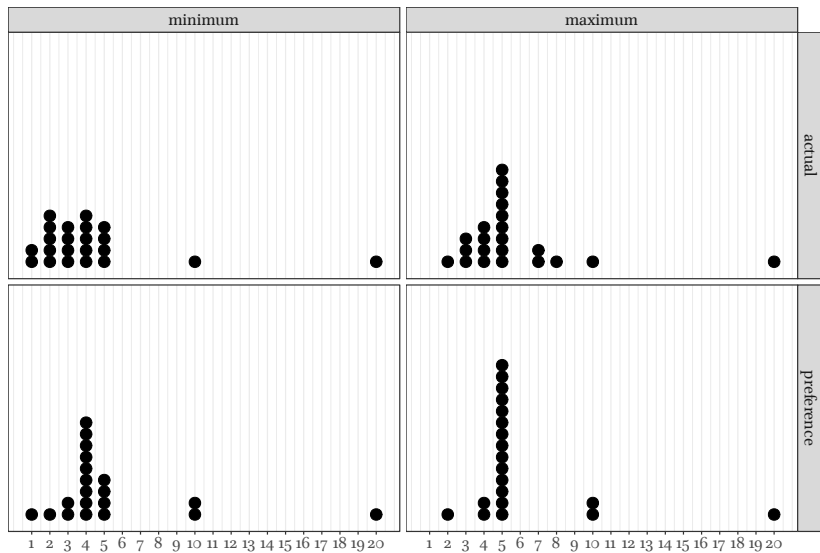
sg	pl	n	class
b-etʃʉχa	j-etʃʉχol	38	an
r-etʃʉχa	j-etʃʉχol	4	‘o’
r-etʃʉχa	r-etʃʉχol	2	inan 2

Nakh-Daghestanian Fieldwork Survey

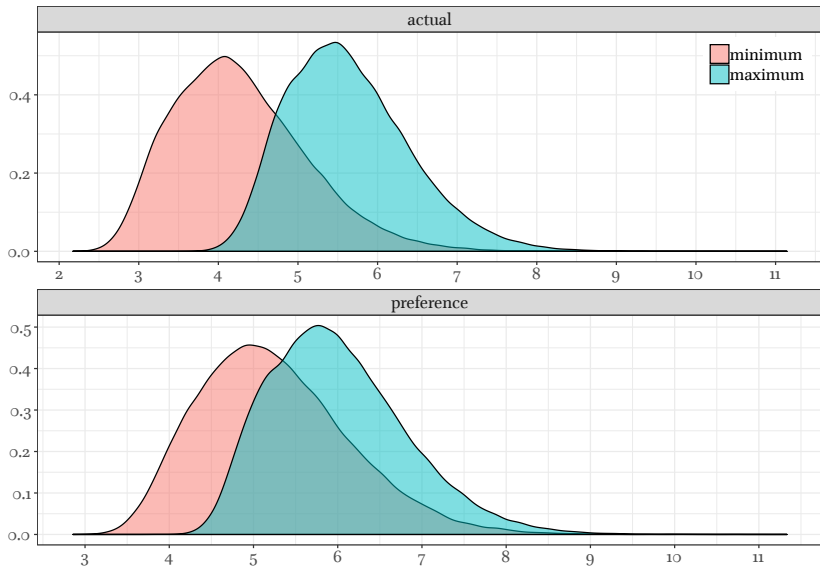
23 ND researchers were asked about:

- level of education
- linguistic interest
- studying linguistics at university
- fieldwork participation as a student
- year in which they finished their degree
- place of study and work
- number of people who participated in their fieldtrips
- preferable number of participants in fieldtrips
- goals of fieldwork
- use of elicitation and corpora
- **number of speakers a researcher *should* consult with**
- **number of speakers the researcher *usually* consults with**
- how researchers need to deal with interspeaker variability
- how researchers need to deal 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

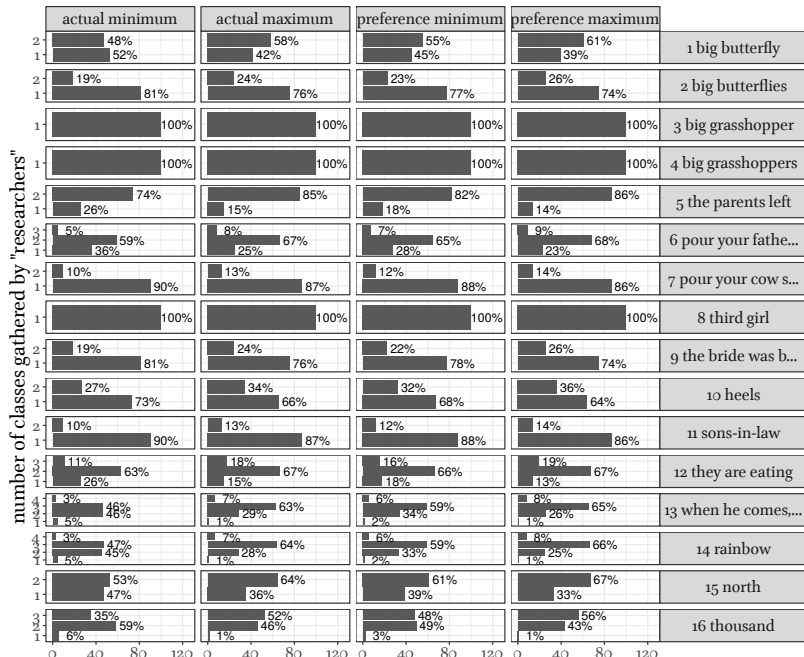


Bootstrapped mean number of speakers (10^5 iterations)



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

10⁵ samples from experiment results



Conclusions

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- An “**average researcher**” might overlook the variation
- The observed variation should be further explored using the collected sociolinguistics parameters
- The characteristics of the “**average researcher**” of Nakh-Daghestanian languages should be elaborated using the parameters collected in the survey
- The observed variation remains a collection of isolated lexical, phonological and morphological facts...

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 - Is it possible to study variation in syntax in this manner?
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- The observed variation remains a collection of isolated lexical, phonological and morphological facts...
 - Is it possible to study variation in syntax in this manner?
 - Could variational variables be interrelated?
- And what do all these results contribute to linguistic theory?

References

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