

Phonology of East Caucasian languages

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part of the online [course on East Caucasian languages](#)

last version of the presentation is available here: tinyurl.com/y2foeogg



Outline of the talk

Introduction

Data

Methods

Inventory size

Frequency analysis

Compare to other databases

Suprasegmental features

About phonology of East Caucasian languages

- phonology
 - [Kibrik and Kodzasov 1990]
 - The indigenous languages of the Caucasus: [Job and Smeets 1994], [Smeets 1994]
 - Yaziki mira: [Alekseev et al. 2001] and predecessor projects
 - [Grawunder 2017]
 - The Oxford Handbook of Languages of the Caucasus: [Beguš 2021], [Boris 2021a], [Boris 2021b]
 - Handbook of Caucasian Languages: [Koryakov and Maisak 202]
 - and phonological part in more general descriptions of East Caucasian languages
- historical-comparative phonetics
 - S. M. Gasanova, G. Kh. Ibragimov, P. T. Magomedova, U. A. Meylanova, B. B. Talibov, S. M. Khaydakov, A. E. Alekseev, Ju. D. Desheriev, B. K. Gigineishvili, D. S. Imnaishvili, J. Nichols, S. L. Nikolayev, S. A. Starostin, A. S. Kasyan, N. A. Ardoteli, O. A. Mudrak

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Languages

- Nakh
 - Chechen
 - Ingush
 - Tsova-Tush
(Bats, Batsbi)
- Tsezic (Didoic)
 - Tsez
 - Hinuq
 - Bezhta
 - Hunzib
 - Khwarshi-Inkhoqwari
- Avar–Andic
 - Avar
 - Andi
 - Botlikh
 - Godoberi
 - Chamalal
 - Tindi
 - Bagvalal
 - Akhvakh
- Dargwa
- Lak
- Lezgian
 - Archi
 - Tabasaran
 - Aghul
 - Lezgian
 - Udi
 - Budukh
 - Kryz
 - Rutul
 - Tsakhur
- Khinalug

Languages not present in [Kibrik and Kodzasov 1990]

- Nakh
 - Chechen
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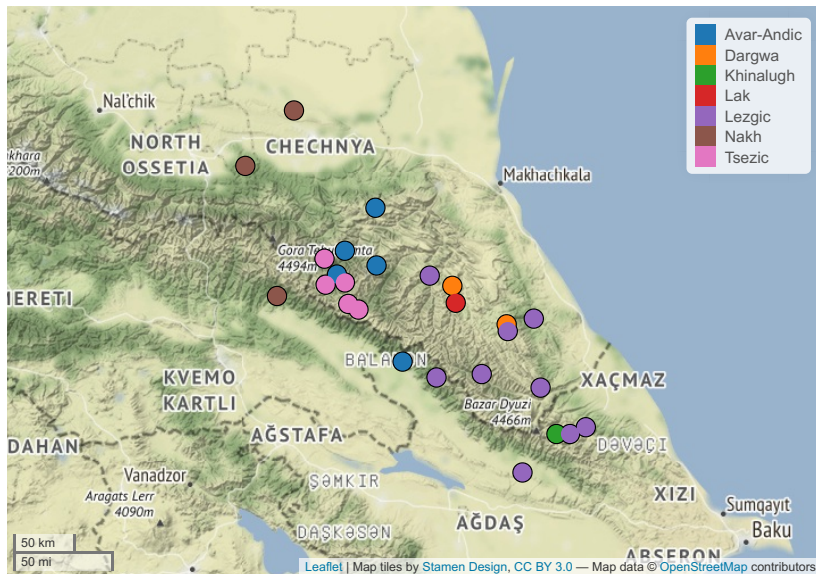
Languages not present in [Kibrik and Kodzasov 1990]

- Nakh, Chechen
- Nakh, Ingush
- Nakh, Tsova-Tush [[Holisky and Gagua 1994](#)]
- Dargwa, Mehweb [[Moroz 2019](#)]
- Andic, Botlikh
- Andic, Godoberi
- Andic, Bagvalal

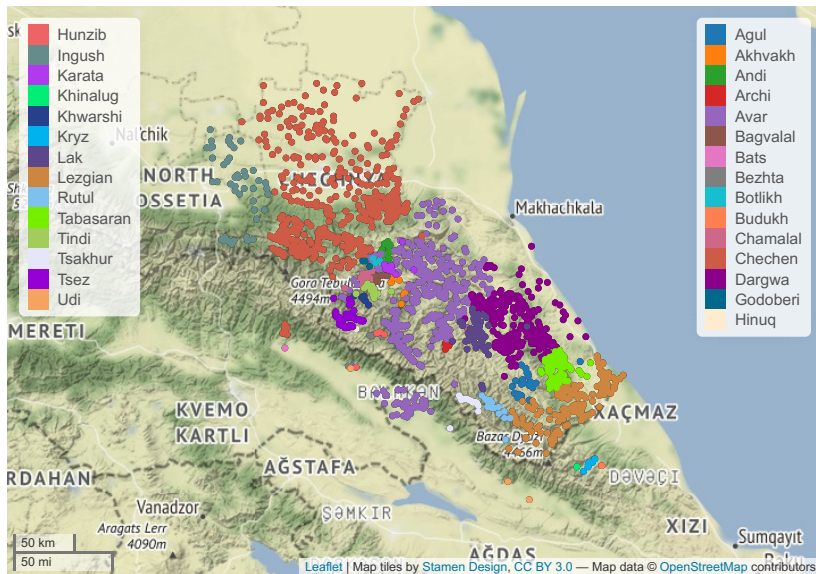
1651 × 9 table with the following columns:

- id
- branch
- language
- segments_IPA
- segments_source
- sound_type
- source
- comments
- glottocode

Data (language view)



Data (village view)



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Phonology of East Caucasian languages can be presented like this...

	Stops				Fricatives				Affricates				Son.
	Voiced		Voiceless		Voiced	Voiceless			Voiced	Voiceless			
			Gem.	Ej.			Gem.				Gem.	Ej.	
Lab.	b б	p п											w в m м
Den.	d д	t т	t: тт	t' тІ	z з	s с	s: сс		c ц	c: цц	c' цІ		n н
Alv.					ž ж	š ш	š: шц	ž дж	č ч	č: чч	č' чІ		r р
Lat.						l лъ	l: лълъ			λ лІ	λ' кь		l л
Pal.													j й
Vel.	g г	k к	k: кк	k' кІ			x хъ						
Uv.		q хъ		q' кь	в гъ	χ х	χ: хх						
Ph.					ʕ гІ	ħ хІ							

Phonology of East Caucasian languages can be presented like this...

	Stops			Fricatives			Affricates				Son.
			plosives			fricatives		affricates			sonorant
			asp	ej	vcd	asp	vcd	asp	ej	vcd	
Lab.	labial		p		b						w, m
Den.	dental	-gem	t	t'	d	s	z	c	c'		n
		+gem				s:		c:	c':		
Alv.	alveolar	-gem				š	ž	č	č'	ẓ̌	r
		+gem				š:		č:	č':		
Lat.	lateral					ɬ (ɬ:)		ɬ̣	ɬ'		l
Pal.	palatal					ç, ç ^w					j
Vel.	velar	-gem	k, k ^w	k', k' ^w	g, g ^w						
Uv.		+gem	k:, k: ^w	k':, k': ^w							
Ph.	uvular	-gem		q', q' ^w		χ, χ ^w	ʁ, ʁ ^w	qχ, qχ ^w			
		+gem				χ:					

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		plosives			fricatives		affricates			sonorant	
		asp	ej	vcd	asp	vcd	asp	ej	vcd		
Lab.	labi	labial dental alveolar palatal			velar		uvular		pharyngeal		epig
Den.	den				-lab	+lab	-lab	+lab	-lab	+lab	-lab
Alv.	plosive	+v	b	d		g	g ^w				(ʔ)
	alve	-v	p	t		k	k ^w	q	q ^w		
		ej	p'	t'		k'	k' ^w	q'	q' ^w		
Lat.	fricative	+v		z	ž	(ɣ)		ʁ	ʁ ^w		
	late	-v		s	š	x	x ^w	χ	χ ^w	ħ	ħ ^w (h)
Pal.	palat	+v		(ʒ)	(ž)						
	affricate	-v		c	č						
Vel.		ej		c'	č'						
	velat										
	sonorant	m, w		n, l, r		j					
Uv.											
Ph.	uvular	-gem		q', q' ^w		χ, χ ^w	ʁ, ʁ ^w	qχ, qχ ^w			
		+gem				χː					
	pharyngeal					ħ, ħ ^w					



This way is...

- boring,



This way is...

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- mechanical,

This way is...

- boring,
- mechanical,
- it is hard to make generalisations (at least, on the fly)

Phonology of East Caucasian languages can be presented like this...

Nakh-Daghestanian: Essential background, what's distinctive... (Johanna Nichols)



The N-D phonological signature

Complex consonant inventories. Typically:

3 or more manners. t t' d tt /t/ usually [tʰ]

Uvular, sometimes lateral, sometimes pharyngeal series

Vowel systems vary in size:

3 or 4 vowel qualities:

5

6-8

9-10

Lak, several Dargwa

Avar, most Andic

most Tsezic, most Lezgian; Nakh

Kryz, Budukh, Khinalug



± length, nasalization

Pharyngealization

Epiglottalization vs. true pharyngealization

Segment? syllabic feature? consonant feature? vowel feature?

Syllable structure fairly simple: mostly CVRC

Tones ...

zoom

37:24 / 1:30:04

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Pharyngealization
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Tones ...

zoom

37:24 / 1:30:04

(If you have not seen it, go and watch [our previous lecture!](#))

Those ways are...

- To list all inventories
 - boring,
 - mechanical,
 - hard to make generalisations (at least, on the fly)
- To present generalisations
 - restricted to peculiarities,

Those ways are...

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Those ways are...

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 - boring,
 - mechanical,
 - hard to make generalisations (at least, on the fly)
- To present generalisations
 - restricted to peculiarities,
 - you need to be a specialist
- May be those conclusion could be data driven?
 - some of them can be visualised with a map
 - some of them can be gahtered via combinatoric analysis

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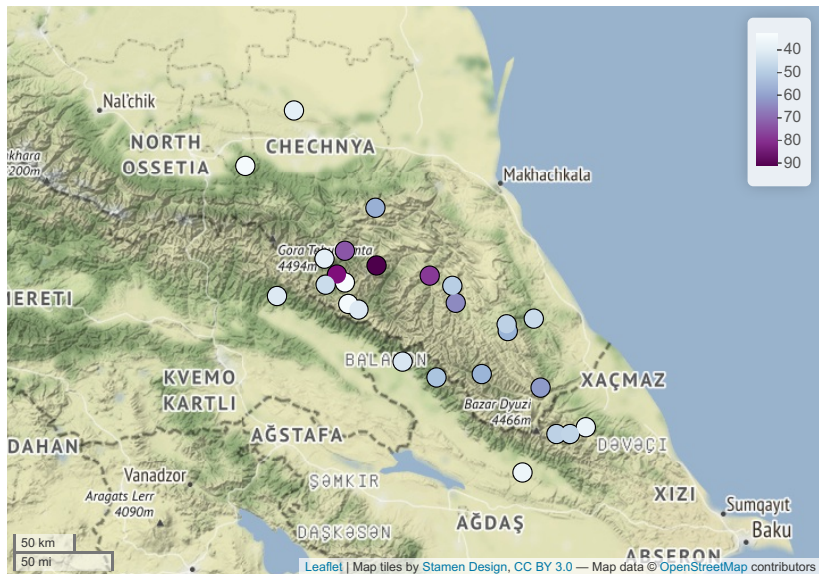
Inventory size

Frequency analysis

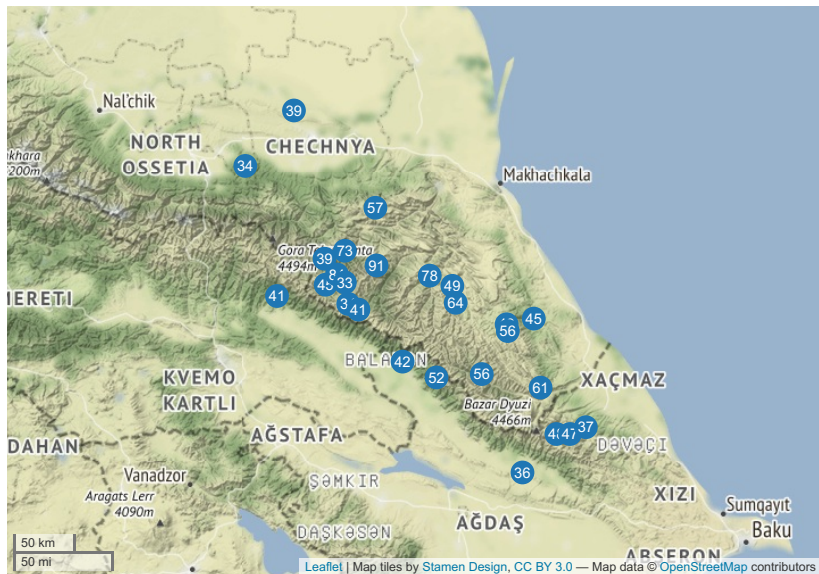
Compare to other databases

Suprasegmental features

Consonants



Consonants



- Akhwakh (Andic) – 91
- Tindi (Andic) – 84
- Chamalal (Andic) – 73
- Archi (Lezgic) – 78
- ...
- Ingush (Nakh) – 34
- Bezhta (Tsezic) – 34
- Inkhoqwari (Tsezic) – 33

Consonants: Akwakh

b	d			dʒ				g					
	d ^w			dʒ ^w				g ^w					
p ^h	t ^h	ts	ts:	tʃ	tʃ:	tɬ	tɬ:	k	k:	q	q:		ʔ
	t ^{hw}	ts ^w	ts: ^w	tʃ ^w	tʃ: ^w	tɬ ^w	tɬ: ^w	k ^w	k: ^w	q ^w	q: ^w		ʔ ^w
p'	t'	ts'	ts:'	tʃ'	tʃ':	tɬ'	tɬ':	k'	k':	q'	q':		
	t' ^w	ts' ^w	ts: ' ^w	tʃ' ^w	tʃ': ^w	tɬ' ^w	tɬ': ^w	k' ^w	k': ^w	q' ^w	q': ^w		
		z		ʒ						ɸ		ɸ	
		z ^w		ʒ ^w						ɸ ^w			
		s	s:	ʃ	ʃ:	ɬ	ɬ:	x	x:	χ	χ:	h	h
		s ^w	s: ^w	ʃ ^w	ʃ: ^w	ɬ ^w	ɬ: ^w	x ^w	x: ^w	χ ^w	χ: ^w		h ^w
m	n												
w	r					l		j					

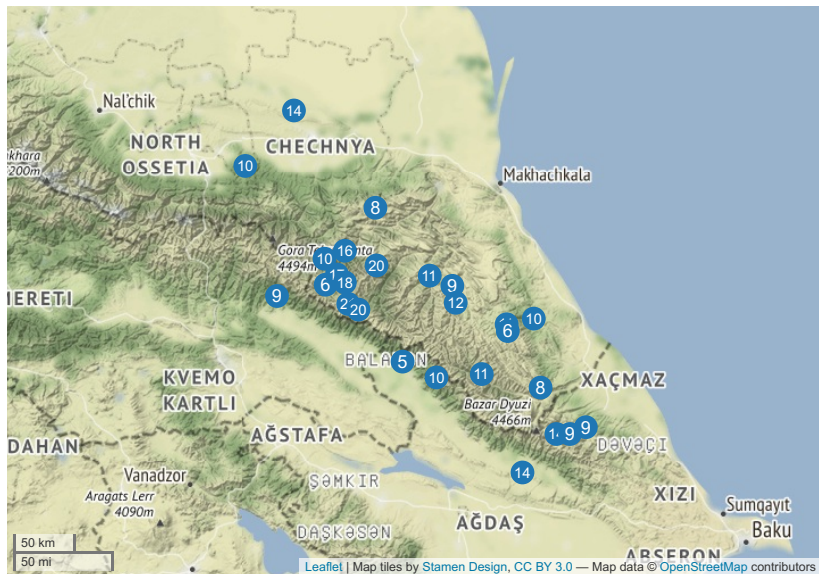
- gemination
- labialisation

Consonants: geminate ejectives

Consonants: Inkhoqwari

b	d		dʒ		g			
p ^h	t ^h	ts	tʃ	tɬ	k	q		ʔ
p'	t'	ts'	tʃ'	tɬ'	k'	q'		
		z	ʒ			ɣ	ʃ	
		s	ʃ	ɬ		χ	ɦ	h
m	n							
w	r			l	j			





- Bezhta (Tsezic) – 21
- Akhvakh (Andic) – 20
- Hunzib (Tsezic) – 20
- ...
- Aghul (Lezgif) – 6
- Tsez (Tsezic) – 6
- Avar – 5

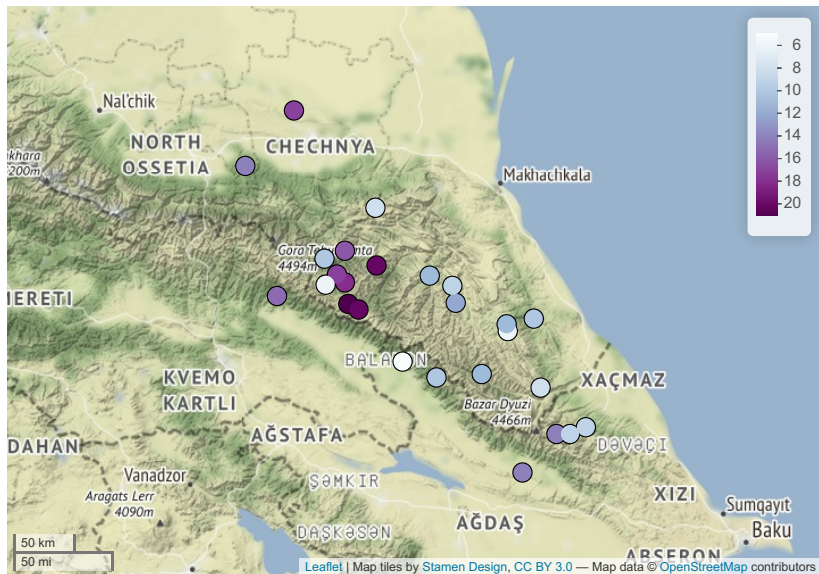
- Bezhta

i	i:	i ⁿ	y	y ⁿ				u	u:	u ⁿ
e		e ⁿ	ø					o	o:	o ⁿ
æ	æ:	æ ⁿ								
					a	a:	a ⁿ			

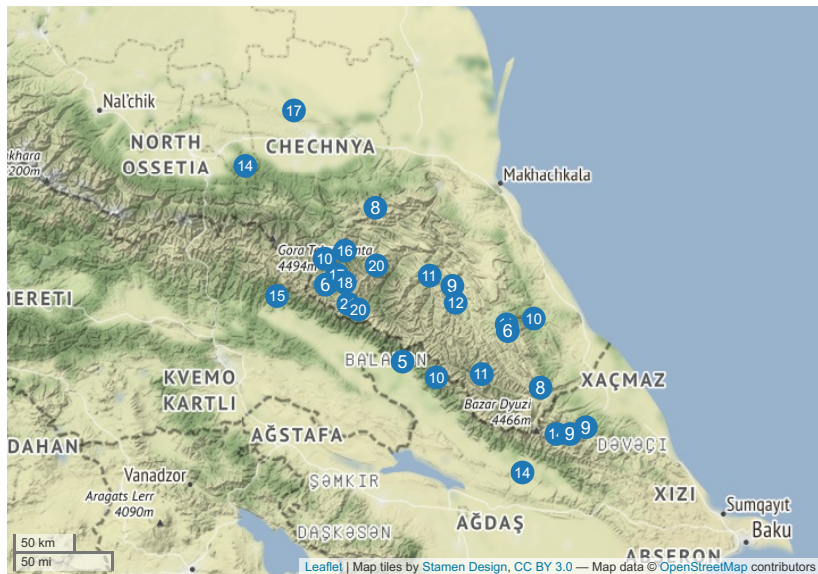
- Avar

i		u
e		o
	a	

Vowels + diphthongs



Vowels + diphthongs



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Segments present in all languages

b	d					g	
p ^h	t ^h						ʔ
		z	ʒ				
		s	ʃ				h
m	n						
	r			l	j		

- Where are the famous ejectives?

Segments present in all languages

b	d				g	
p ^h	t ^h					ʔ
		z	ʒ			
		s	ʃ			h
m	n					
	r			l	j	

- Where are the famous ejectives? Udi:

b	d	dz	dʒ			g		
p ^h	t ^h	ts ^h	tʃ ^h			k ^h	q ^h	
p	t	ts	tʃ			k	q	ʔ
v		z	ʒ				ɸ	
f		s	ʃ				χ	h
m	n							
w	r			l	j			

100



100



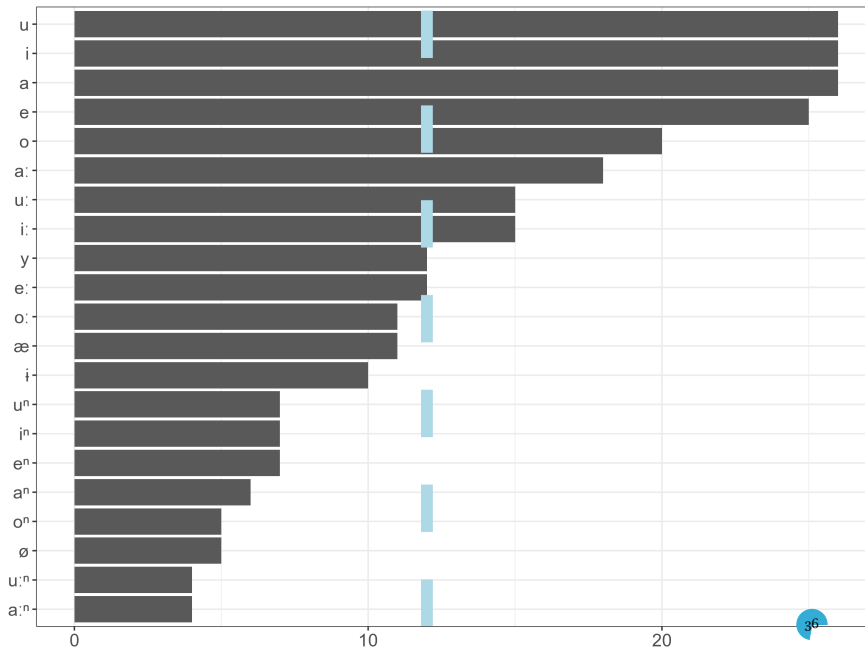
Consonants: typical inventory

b	d					g			
p ^h	t ^h	ts	tʃ ^h			k ^h	q ^h		ʔ
p'	t'	ts'	tʃ'			k'	q'		
		z	ʒ				ʁ	ʕ	
w		s	ʃ			x	χ	ɣ	h
m	n								
	r			l	j				

For more consonants:

- labialisation
- gemination
- laterals
- pharyngealisation

Vowels: typical inventory



Vowels: typical inventory

i	iː			u	uː
e				o	
		a	aː		

For more vowels:

- length
- nasalisation

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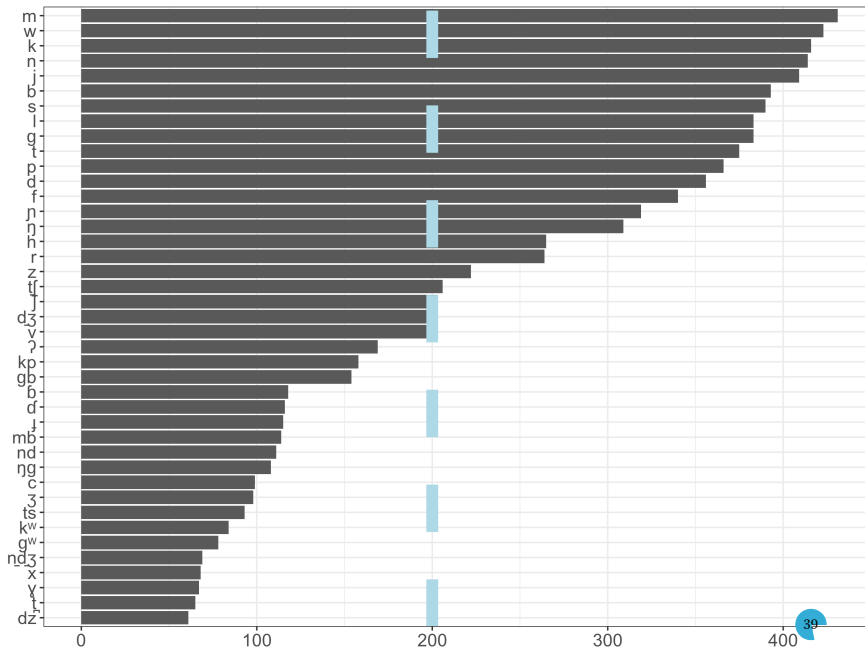
Inventory size

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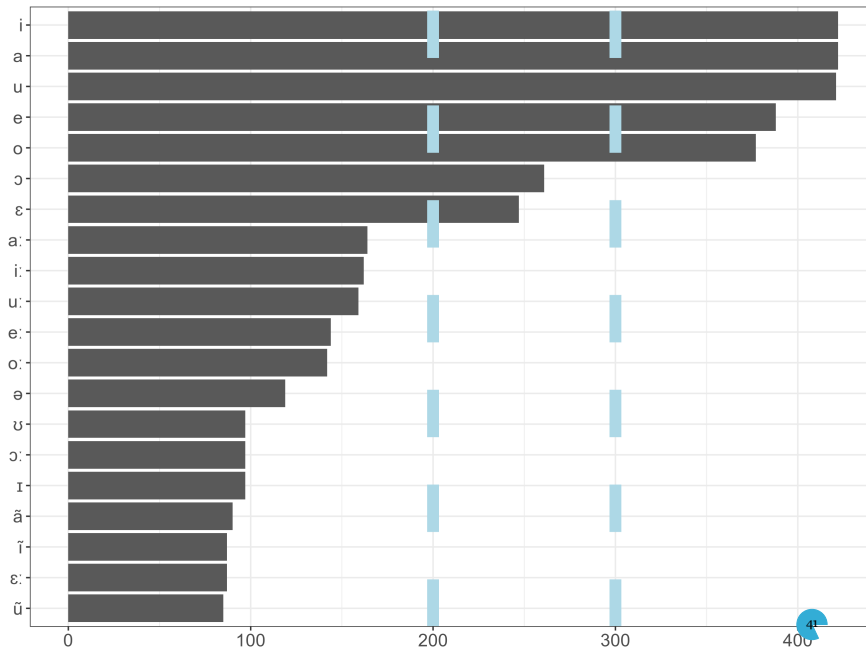
PHOIBLE [Moran and McCloy 2019]: consonants



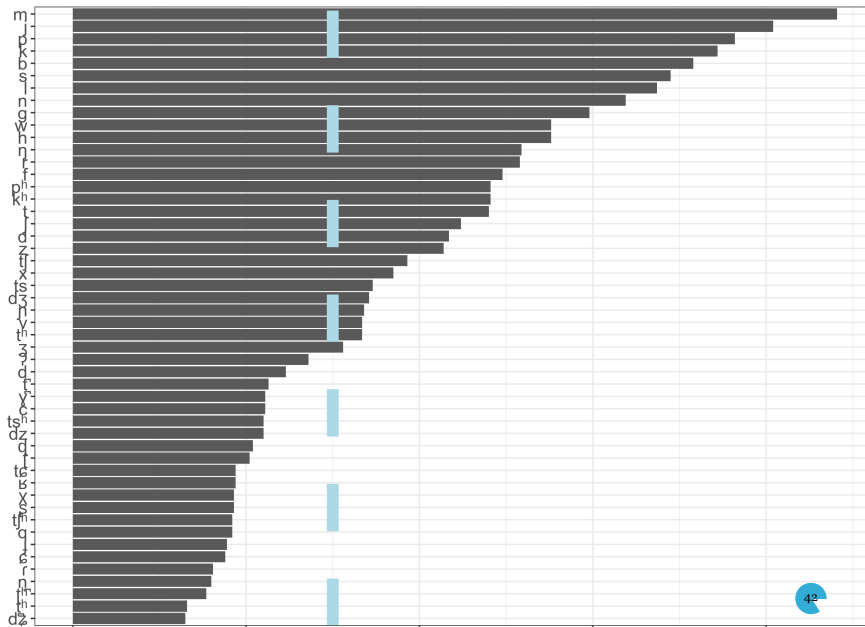
PHOIBLE [Moran and McCloy 2019]: consonants

b	d		dʒ			g	
p	t		tʃ			k	
		z	ʃ				
f		s					h
m	n				ɲ	ŋ	
w	r			l	j		

PHOIBLE [Moran and McCloy 2019]: vowels



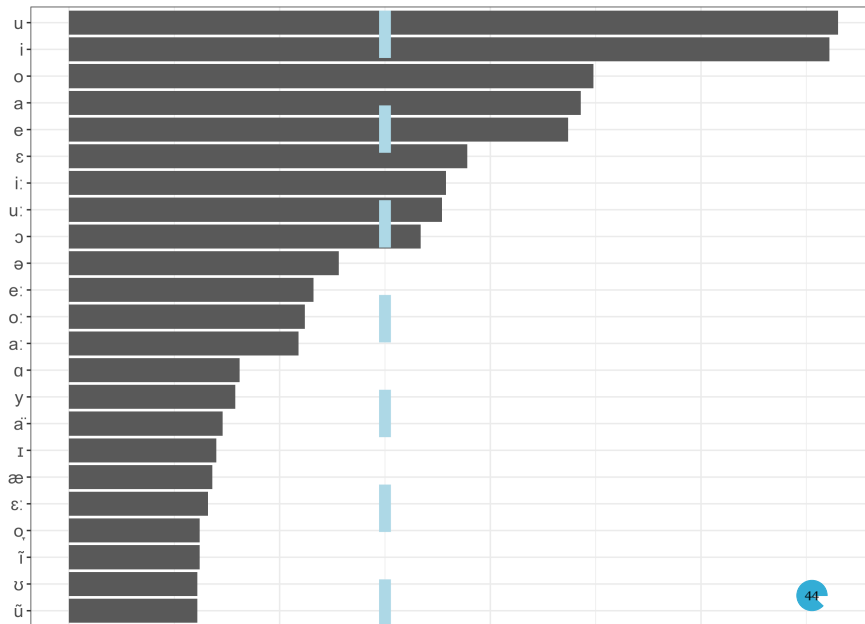
Eurasian phonological inventories [Nikolaev et al. 2015]: consonants



Eurasian phonological inventories [Nikolaev et al. 2015]: consonants

b	d		dʒ			g	
p	t	ts	tʃ			k	
p ^h	t ^h					k ^h	
		z	ʒ				
f	v	s	ʃ			x	h
m	n				ɲ	ŋ	
w	r			l	j		

Eurasian phonological inventories [Nikolaev et al. 2015]: vowels



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Syllable structure and suprasegmental features

Syllable structure CVCC, sometimes CVL (L – sonorant or *b*).

A lot of East Caucasian languages has stress:

- some languages has more or less fixed stress (e. g. Mehweb)
- some languages has a tendency to have stress on first three syllables (Andic languages)
- a lot of languages distinguish morphological meanings via stress (e. g. plural marker in Dargic languages)

pharyngealization – mysterious feature (absent only in Andic branch).

d-irʔ-an

npl-gather:ipfv-hab

‘gathers them’

d-irʔ-aʕn /d-irʔʕ-an/

npl-gather:ipfv-hab

‘gathers them’

ħa-d-irʔ-an

neg-npl-gather:ipfv-hab

‘does not gather them’

ħaʕ-d-irʔ-aʕn

neg-npl-freeze:ipfv-hab

‘they are not freezing’

Thanks

- to reasercher teams who collected all data
- to Viola Ivanova for helping with digitalisation of [[Kibrik and Kodzasov 1990](#)]
- to Linguistic Convergence Laboratory for organising this course

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- to Linguistic Convergence Laboratory for organising this course
- and **YOU** for your attention

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-
- if you like presented maps, see [lingtypology](#) [Moroz 2017]
 - this presentation made with `rmarkdown` [Xie et al. 2018]; source code and data for this presentation are available online:
<https://tinyurl.com/y2oh9sg8>

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