Animacy agreement in non-verbal predication in Botlikh

Samira Verhees

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Introduction

Botlikh (< Andic < East Caucasian) has two independent but intersecting gender agreement systems:

- ► A. Inherited noun class system
- ► B. Innovative animacy system

Introduction

(1) iš:i č':idu-ku haʁ-a č':ard-u
we.excl far-el see-Aor run-cvb
b-e-\lambda-a=\frac{1}{4}a-\rangle \lambda':ank'ar
N-go-prog.cvb=an.attr-n hare[n/an]
'We saw a hare running away from afar.'

A. Inherited noun class system

| SG | M | F | | N |
|----|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 36 | W | j | | b |
| DI | | AN | | INAN |
| PL | r-/-l | r-/-l | r-/-l | b |

Botlikh

| PL | HPL | NPL |
|----|-----|-----|
| PL | b | r |

Godoberi

Agreement with nominal head (attributive forms, genitive 1) or absolutive argument (verbs, postpositions, adverbs).

A. Inherited noun class system

Some lexemes have variable agreement depending on the parameters of their actual referent:

(2) gamuš:=c:u-j adam buffalo=SIM.ATTR-F person[M/F] 'a woman who looks like a buffalo'

B. Innovative animacy marking system

| | AN | INAN |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|
| Negative copulas | ⁴i-č'i | χu-č'i |
| Interrogative particles | | |
| Polar | =łi.ma | =χu.ma |
| Content | =4i.la | =χu.la |
| Attributive clitics | ={a-см | =хо-см |
| Participles | | |
| Present | -4а-см | -ха-см |
| Future | -4а-см | -хо-см |
| Ordinal numerals | -•а-см | -хо-см |

Same agreement principles: nominal head / ABS argument.

Animacy agreement

- Dedicated animacy markers are often not obligatory in their respective domains
- Animacy shows inconsistent agreement patterns across speakers for both systems
- Could be due to lesser grammaticalization or ambiguity of referents / a combination of both
- ► Humans > animals > insects

(Naccarato & Verhees 2021)

Copula constructions

Defective copula for general present, existential verb 'be' in other tenses.

| | Affirmative | Negative |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|
| General present | ida | łič'i, χuč'i, guč'i |
| Aorist | b-uk'-a | b-uk'-i-č'a |

Sources

- ► Gudava (1967) describes the three negative copulas for general present with the corresponding agreement values (animate, inanimate, neutral)
- ► Few examples especially of the inanimate form in the texts recorded by Gudava (1962)
- No examples of the marked copulas in the Botlikh-Russian dictionaries (Alekseev & Azaev 2019, Saidova & Abusov 2012)

Elicitation

- Qualitative in-person elicitation with 4 speakers: 2 males + 2 females, ages 50-70+ (Verhees 2021)
- ► Translation of different copula constructions from Russian to Botlikh and discussion of the examples
- guči was used by default, no contexts where it was not appropriate
- 4ič'i was preferred for humans and allowed with animals
- Some suggested it was more appropriate for +female +plural

Elicitation

- χučï was generally dispreferred and rarely allowed
- ➤ Some speakers do not see it as a proper word in Botlikh, and associate it with dialectal or L2 speech
- Others view it as a variant of *guč'i* used in some families or clans
- ▶ But I have not come across anyone who claimed the use of $\chi u\check{c}'i$ so far

Survey

Online survey where speakers were asked to judge 89 simple sentences consisting of a subject and a negative copula.



In Botlikh this forms a felicitous sentence negating the presence of a referent: 'X is not [here]' or 'There is no X [here]'.

Survey

| stimulus | singular gender | animate | human |
|-----------|-----------------|---------|-------|
| book | n | no | no |
| cockroach | n | yes | no |
| butterfly | n | yes | no |
| cat | n | yes | no |
| cow | n | yes | no |
| I | m/f | yes | yes |
| brother | m | yes | yes |
| sister | f | yes | yes |
| person | m/f | yes | yes |
| family | n | yes | yes |

Survey

- ▶ 10 stimuli * 2 number distinctions in combination with all three general present copulas = 60
- ➤ same stimuli in plural in combination with the animate plural and inanimate plural forms of the past tense negative copula = 20
- ▶ 9 additional checks:
 - ▶ 7 singular nominals (from the set of 10) in combination with the appropriate form of the past tense negative copula
 - ► a human group noun in singular combined with *b-uk'ič'a* (neuter singular) and *r-uk'ič'a* (animate plural)

Respondents

Not aimed at a balanced sample in terms of age or sex. Clearly skewed in favor of women and adults who are neither young nor old (no respondents older than 55, and few younger than 26).

| Age | Female | Male | Total |
|-------|--------|------|-------|
| 16-25 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 26-35 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| 36-45 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| 46-55 | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Total | 17 | 7 | 24 |

Expectations

Acceptability of general present negative copulas + different controllers

- χuč'i no longer carries a functional distinction and is poorly evaluated in general
- 4iči is acceptable with animates but not with inanimates and preferred for humans, females, and plural animates. Animals > insects
- guči is always acceptable and systematically evaluated as the better option compared to marked forms

Expectations

Acceptability of past tense negative copulas + the same controllers

- ► The two agreement systems do indeed overlap semantically
- ► Inherited system is older and more entrenched, resulting in more consistent patterns and better evaluations on average
- ► Within the inherited system, agreement with singular is more entrenched than plural

Results

Animacy is the relevant parameter guiding agreement patterns and their acceptability.

Examples that were correct assuming a rigid agreement system were evaluated as much better on average than incorrect examples (4.38 / 1.92).¹

¹Average score (min. 1 / max. 5) over all 24 respondents.

Results: inanimate

 χuči no longer carries a clear functional distinction X, and is generally poorly evaluated √

 $\chi u\check{c}'i$ was evaluated as slightly better with inanimates (2.88) than with animates (1.69).

| | χuč'i | łič'i | guč'i |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| book | 3.33 | 1.13 | 5 |
| books | 2.41 | 1.54 | 4.83 |

Results: animate

• & ič'i is indeed acceptable with animates (and not with inanimates) ✓, but generally evaluated as better with humans ✓ (with a slight preference for +female within the human domain X+plural within the animate domain ✓, and animals > insects ✓)

Results: animate

| stimulus | number | average score |
|-------------|--------|--------------------------------|
| book | sg | 1.125 |
| books | pl | 1.54166666666667 |
| cockroach | sg | 2.91666666666667 |
| cockroaches | pl | 4.0416666666667 |
| butterfly | sg | 3.25 |
| butterflies | pl | 3.91666666666667 |
| cow | sg | 3·5 ⁸ 3333333333333 |
| cows | pl | 3.625 |
| cat | sg | 4.08333333333333 |
| cats | pl | 4 |

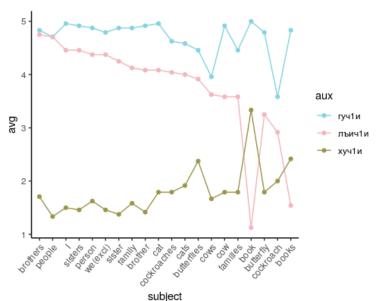
Results: animate

| stimulus | number | average score |
|----------|--------|-------------------------------|
| family | sg | 4.125 |
| families | pl | 3.5 ⁸ 333333333333 |
| brother | sg | 4.08333333333333 |
| brothers | pl | 4.75 |
| sister | sg | 4.25 |
| sisters | pl | 4.45833333333333 |
| person | sg | 4.375 |
| people | pl | 4.70833333333333 |
| I | sg | 4.45833333333333 |
| we(excl) | pl | 4.375 |

Results: neutral

■ guči is acceptable with any type of controller
 ✓, and is systematically evaluated as the better option in comparison to the copulas marked for animacy
 ✓

Results: neutral



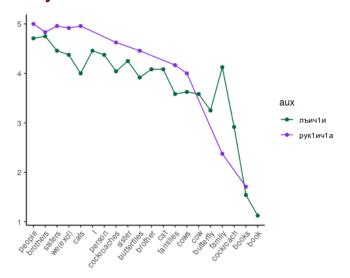
data + slides: github.com/sverhees/2021mt_negcop

Results: systems

- ▶ the two agreement systems do indeed overlap semantically based on their behavior with the same controllers ✓
- ▶ the inherited system is more entrenched / grammaticalized, resulting in better evaluations and more consistent agreement patterns

The animate forms from both systems largely follow a similar trendline: humans > animals > insects, but in the inherited system the difference between different animates appears more levelled.

Results: systems



Results: inherited sg vs. pl

 additionally, whether the singular domain of the inherited system is more entrenched / grammaticalized, since it appears to be older X

| correct | number | average score |
|---------|--------|---------------|
| no | pl | 2.129167 |
| yes | pl | 4.708333 |
| yes | sg | 4.761905 |

Summary

- Animacy is the relevant parameter governing agreement patterns of plural noun class marking and animacy markers in the negative copula domain
- ► At least within this domain, the inherited system outperforms the innovative one
- ► Both systems show traces of an animacy hierarchy: human > animal > insect, though it is less pronounced in the inherited system
- ► The innovative system prefers plural animates over singular

Summary

- ➤ Animacy marking in the negative copula domain is disappearing: one member of the opposition is already no longer accepted by many speakers, and barely acceptable in the contexts where it should, in theory, be appropriate (assuming a rigid agreement system)
- ► A neutral copula with no preference for agreement class is ousting the other two (one a lot faster than the other)

Tentative diachronic hypothesis

- Botlikh was on track to develop a general plural noun class as in Avar
 - + -*r* was originally a singular class IV marker; the suffixal allomorph -*l* is a later development and was likely borrowed from Avar
 - + 2 respondents evaluated the combination of plural animate marking with an inanimate plural referent as 'excellent'

Tentative diachronic hypothesis

- ► The inherited system first marked only human plurals (still a preference for humans)
- ► It gradually expands to include animals
- ➤ Around this time, the innovative agreement system appeared, following the same pattern
- Systems converge semantically
- ➤ Development towards general plural in the inherited system is halted due to the binary opposition in the innovative system

Abbreviations

```
animate 3, 4, 6
        aorist 3
 AOR
        attributivizer 3, 5
ATTR
        noun class marker slot 6
        converb 3
 CVB
        elative 3
        exclusive 3
EXCL
        feminine 4, 5
 HPL
        human plural 4
        inanimate 4, 6
INAN
        masculine 4, 5
        neuter 3, 4
        non-human plural 4
 NPL
        plural 4
        progressive 3
PROG
        singular 4
        similative 5
 SIM
```

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