

Grammaticalization in Kinyarwanda mediated by age, gender, and region
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Supplemental Handout

Data

- (1) Ba-aá-ra-gi-sóm-er-aga.
3pl.SBJ-DIST\PST-DJ-7.OBJ-DIST\read-APPL-IPFV.PST
'They were reading it for someone (yesterday or earlier).'
- (2) Ba-ra-gi-som-er-a.
3pl.SBJ-FUT.near-7.OBJ-read-APPL-IPFV
'They are about to read it.'

Variables

① near future / present progressive *ra-* may be present or absent in negation (3), relativization (4), or participials (5):

- (3) Nti-ba-(ra)-som-á.
NEG-3pl.SBJ-FUT.near-NEG\read-NEG\IPFV
'They are not about to read.'
- (4) a-b-áana ba-(ra)-som-á
AUG-2-children 3pl.SBJ-FUT.near-REL\read-REL\IPFV
'children who are not about to read'
- (5) N-saang-a bá-(ra)-som-a.
1sg.SBJ-CJ\realize-IPFV PART\3pl.SBJ-FUT.near-read-IPFV
'I realize they are about to read.'

② *ra-* may be obligatory or optional before *ngo* 'that':

- (6) N-a-(ra)-vúz-e ngo haanze híijimye.
1sg.SBJ-PST-DJ-say-PFV that it's dark outside
'I said that it's dark outside.'

③ present progressive *ra-* competes with a periphrastic:

- | | | | | |
|-----|----|--|----|--|
| (7) | a) | Ba-ra-som-a.
2.SBJ-PRES.PROG-read-IPFV
'They are reading.' | b) | Ba-ri gu-som-a.
2.SBJ-COP INF-read-IPFV |
|-----|----|--|----|--|

④ *ra-* encodes near future or present progressive:

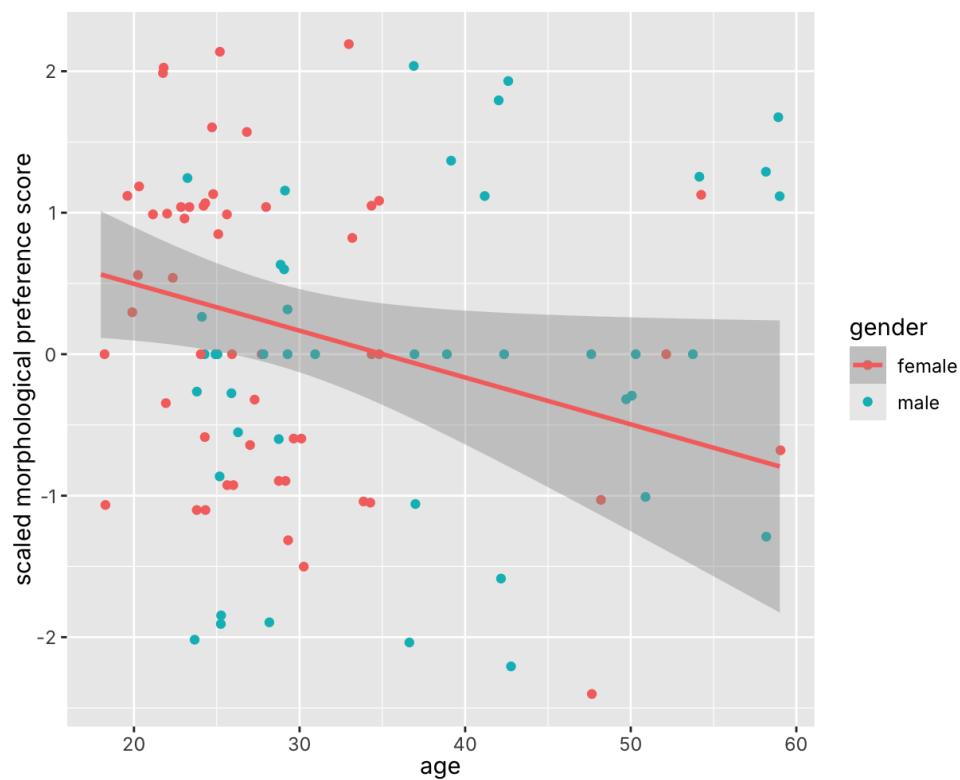
- (8) Ba-ra-som-a.
2.SBJ-FUT.near~PRES.PROG-read-IPFV
'They are about to read ~ they are reading.'

Expected Usage

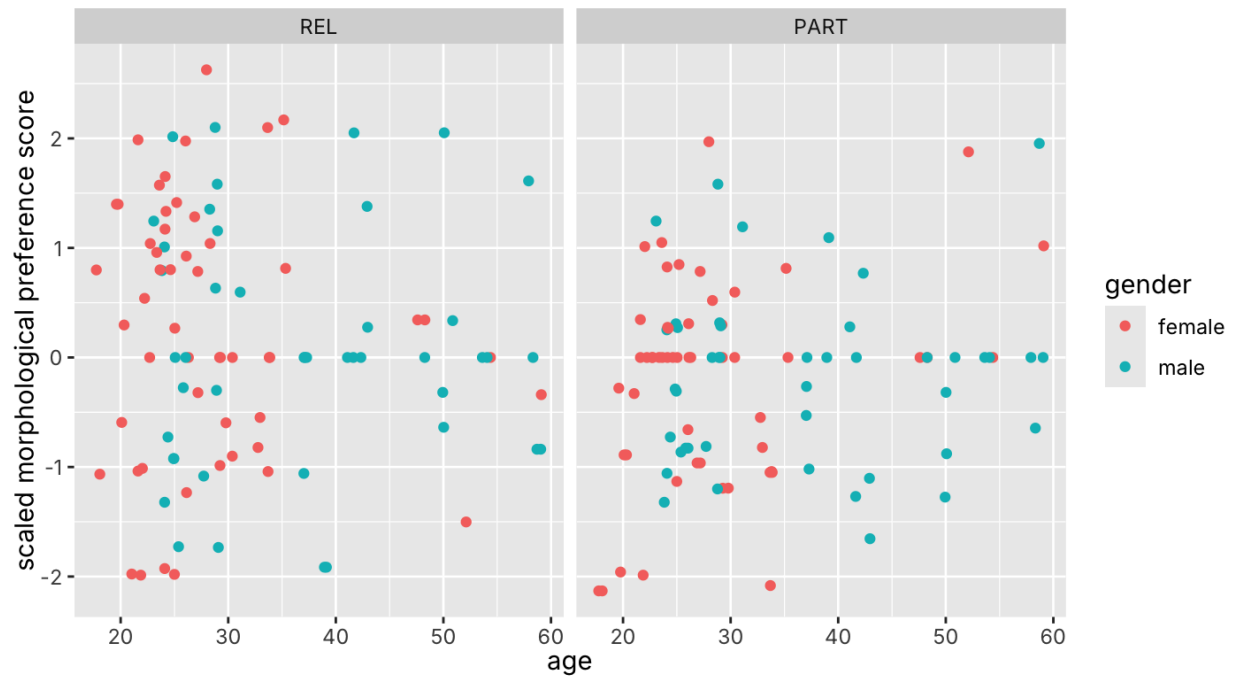
	awareness at all	<i>ra-</i> is young	<i>ra-</i> is Northwestern	<i>ra-</i> is used by any gender
① negated <i>ra-</i>	13	4	3	0
② <i>ra-</i> before <i>ngo</i>	11	4	1	0
③ periphrastic	13	3	1	0

Actual Usage

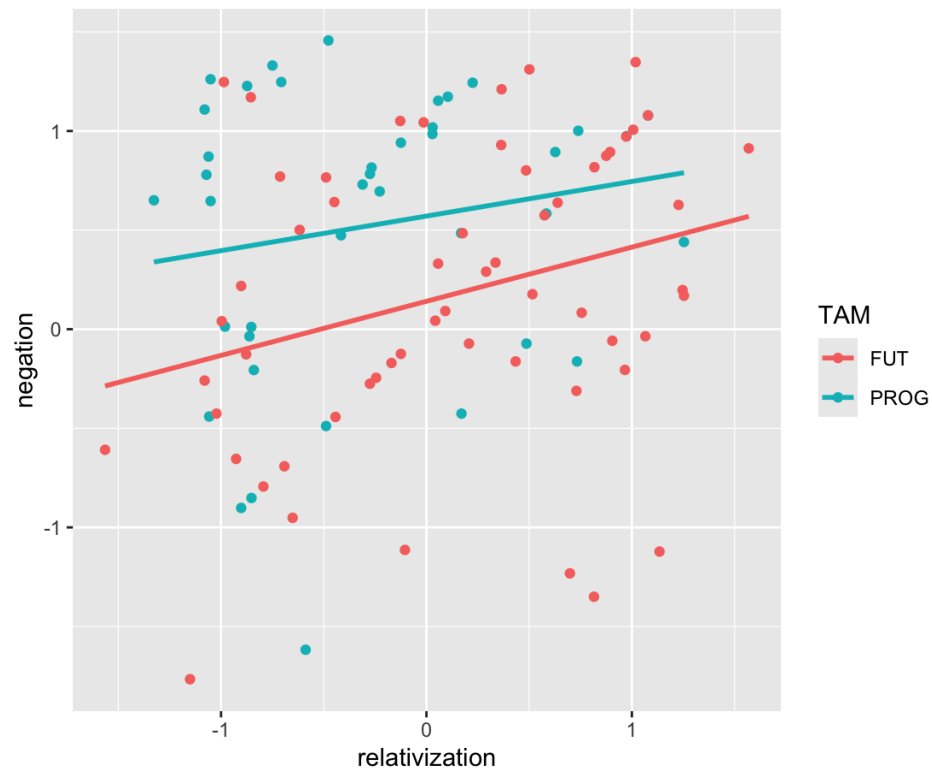
①-NEG: main effect of gender ($\beta = -2.084$, $p = 0.199$) attenuated by increasing age in significant interaction ($\beta = 0.055$, $p = 0.038$) such that young women prefer *ra-* in negation



No effects of age, gender, region, dialect in ①-REL, ①-PART



post-hoc found that higher ①-REL predicts higher ①-NEG
(no such relationships with ①-PART)

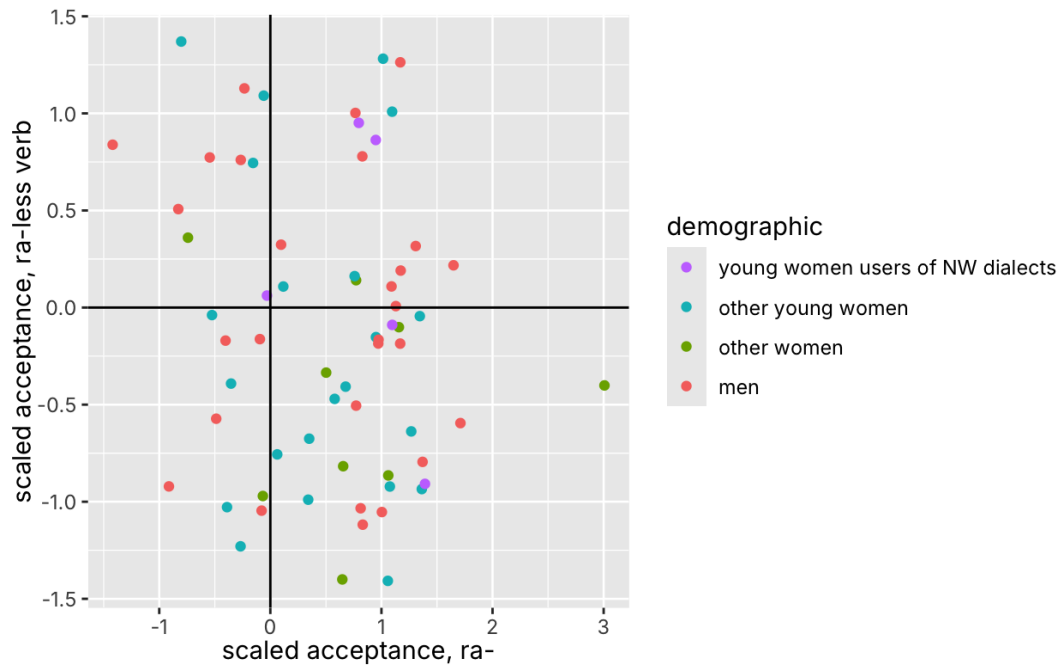


② *ra-* before *ngo*:

main effect of gender ($\beta = -1.449$, $p = 0.060$) such that women rate *ra-* higher

significant interaction of age and gender ($\beta = 0.046$, $p = 0.039$) such that young women rate *ra-* higher

significant interaction of age, gender, and region ($\beta = -0.09$, $p = 0.034$) such that young women users of NW dialects rate *ra-* higher



Discussion

- (9) a) unmarked *ba-ra-som-a*
3pl.SBJ-FUT.near-read-IPFV
'they are about to read'
- b) relativized *ba-(ra)-som-á*
3pl.SBJ-FUT.near-REL\read-REL\IPFV
'who are about to read'
- c) participial *bá-ra-som-a*
PART\3pl.SBJ-FUT.near-read-IPFV
'that they are about to read.'
- d) negated *nti-ba-ra-som-á*
NEG-3pl.SBJ-FUT.near-NEG\read-NEG\IPFV
'they are not about to read'

- (10) a) *Ntaabwo ba-ra-som-á.*
 NEG 3pl.SBJ-FUT.near-REL\read-REL\IPFV
 'They are not about to read.'
- b) *Nti-ba-ra-som-á.*
 NEG-3pl.SBJ-FUT.near-NEG\read-NEG\IPFV
 'They are not about to read.'

Appendix

As shown above, relativization is most often marked tonally:

- (11) a) *ba-ra-som-a*
 3pl.SBJ-FUT.near-read-IPFV
 'They are about to read.' (unmarked)
- b) *ba-ra-som-á*
 3pl.SBJ-FUT.near-REL\read-REL\IPFV
 'who are about to read' (relativized)

However, 3sg subject marking is distinct in relativization:

- (12) a) *a-ra-som-a*
 3sg.SBJ-FUT.near-read-IPFV
 'Someone is about to read.' (unmarked)
- b) *u-ra-som-á*
 3sg.SBJ-FUT.near-REL\read-REL\IPFV
 'who is about to read' (relativized)

Hypothesis: innovative *ra-* adoption will be higher or more advanced in (11b); the distinctness of (12b) will hinder *ra-* adoption.