glottothèque
languages of Anatolia, Caucasus, Iran, Mesopotamia

DARGWA
Introduction
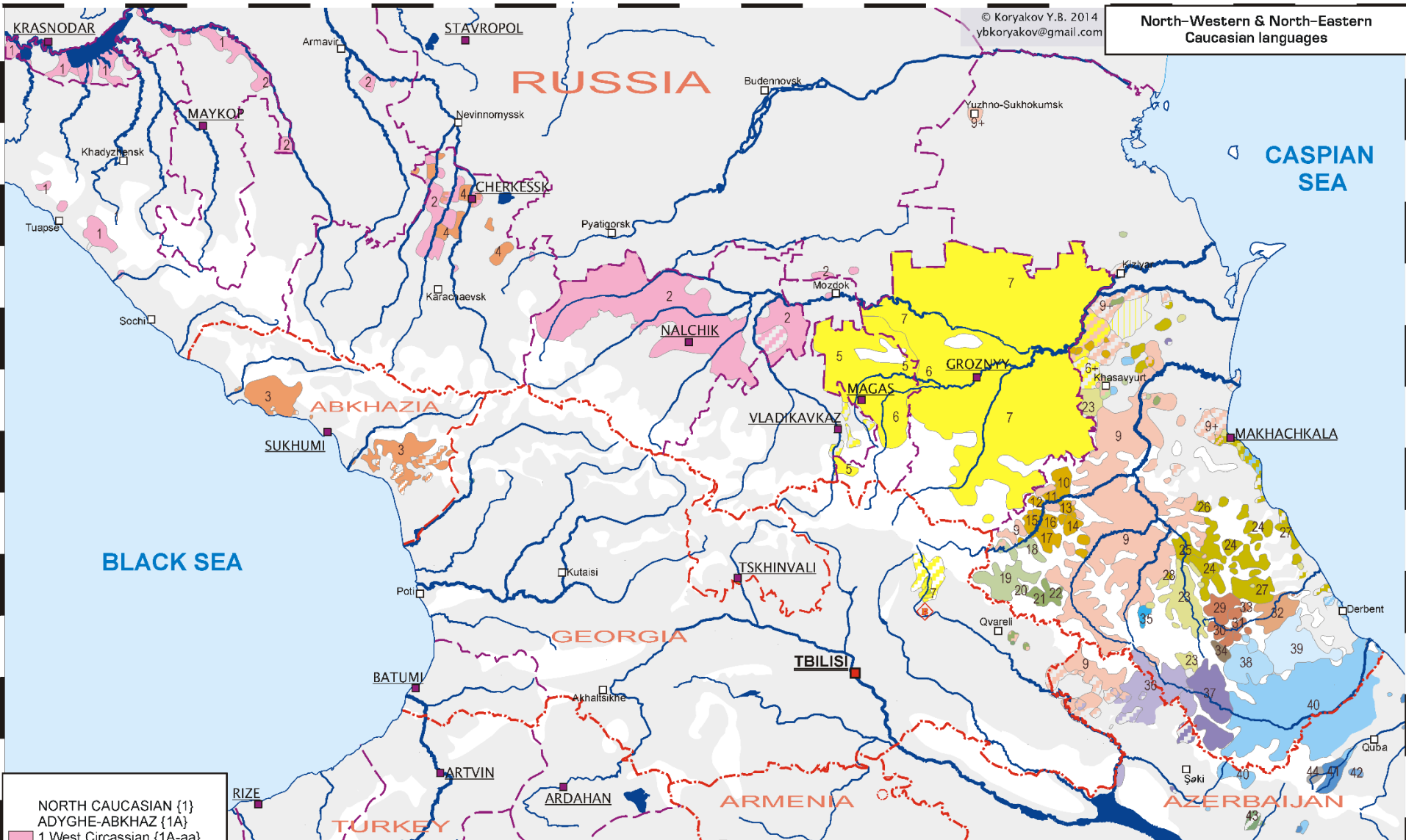
Nina Sumbatova

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Moscow, December 25, 2021

visit glottothèque at: https://spw.uni-goettingen.de/projects/lacim/

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**North–Western & North–Eastern
Caucasian languages**

RUSSIA

CASPIAN SEA

BLACK SEA

ABKHAZIA

GEORGIA

ARMENIA

TURKEY

AZERBAIJAN

KRASNODAR
STAVROPOL
Armavir
MAYKOP
Khadyzhensk
Nevinnomyssk
Budatovsk
Yuzhno-Sukhokumsk
CHERKESSK
Pyatigorsk
Tuapse
Karachaevsk
NALCHIK
Kizlyar
Mozdok
GROZNYY
Khasavyurt
Sochi
MAGAS
VLADIKAVKAZ
MAKHACHKALA
SUKHUMI
Kutaisi
TSKHINVALI
Derbent
Poti
TBILISI
Qvareli
Quba
BATUMI
Akhaltsikhe
Şəki
ARTVIN
RIZE
ARDAHAN

Legend

NORTH CAUCASIAN {1}
ADYGHE-ABKHAZ {1A}
1 West Circassian {1A-aa}
2 Kabardian {1A-ab}
3 Abkhaz {1A-ca}
4 Abaza {1A-cc}

NAKH-DAGESTANIC {1B}
5 Ingush {1BA-aa}
6 Galanchozh {1BA-ab}
7 Chechen {1BA-ac}
8 Bats {1BA-b}

9 Avar {1BB-a}
10 Andi {1BB-b}
11 Botlikh {1BB-c}
12 Godoberi {1BB-d}
13 Karata {1BB-e}
14 Akhvakh {1BB-f}
15 Chamalal {1BB-g}
16 Bagvalal {1BB-h}
17 Tindi {1BB-i}

18 Wider Khvarshi {1BC-a}
19 Dido {1BC-b}
20 Hinukh {1BC-c}
21 Bezhta {1BC-d}
22 Hunzib {1BC-e}

23 Lak {1BD-a}
24 North Dargwa {1BE-1}
25 Wider Tsudakhar {1BE-2}

26 Kadar {1BE-3}
27 Muirin {1BE-4}
28 Mehweb {1BE-5}
29 Sirhwa {1BE-6}
30 Qunqi {1BE-7}
31 Lower Vurqni {1BE-8}
32 Kaitak {1BE-9}
33 Kubachi-Ashti {1BE-10}
34 Chirag {1BE-11}

35 Archi {1BF-a}
36 Tsakhur {1BF-b}
37 Rutul {1BF-c}
38 Agul {1BF-d}
39 Tabasaran {1BF-e}
40 Lezgi {1BF-f}
41 Kryz {1BF-g}
42 Budukh {1BF-h}
43 Udi {1BF-j}

44 Khinalug {1BG-a}

East Caucasian languages

NAKH: Chechen, Ingush, Bats

AVARO-ANDO-TSEZIC:

      Avar: Avar

      Andi: Andi, Akhvakh, Bagvalal, Botlikh, Ghodoberi, Karata, Tindi, Chamalal

      Tsezic: Bezhta, Hinukh, Hunzib, Khvarshi, Tsez

LAK: Lak

DARGWA: Dargwa

LEZGIC: Aghul, Archi, Budukh, Kryts, Lezgi, Rutul, Tabassaran, Tsakhur, Udi

KHINALUG: Khinalugh

(Alekseev 2001)

The Nakh-Dagestanian (= East Caucasian) family

✓ Estimated time of divergence:
   beginning of the 3rd millenium BC

✓ Number of speakers:

|	
Chechen:	about 1 000 000
Avar:	about 800 000
Lezgi:	about 600 000
Dargwa:	> 500 000
Ingush:	> 400 000
Tabassaran:	about 130 000
Lak:	about 100 000

Endangeredness

✓ Vulnerable: Avar, Chechen, Dargwa, Ingush, Lak, Lezgi, Tabasaran

✓ Definitely endangered: Agul, Akhvakh, Andi, Archi, Bagvalal, Bezhta, Botlikh, Chamalal, Godoberi, Hinukh, Hunzib, Inkhokvari, Karata, Khvarshi, Rutul, Tindi, Tsez, Tsakhur

✓ Severely endangered: Budukh, Khinalugh, Kryz, Udi

Moseley, Christopher (ed.). 2010. Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger, 3rd edn. Paris, UNESCO Publishing. Online version:
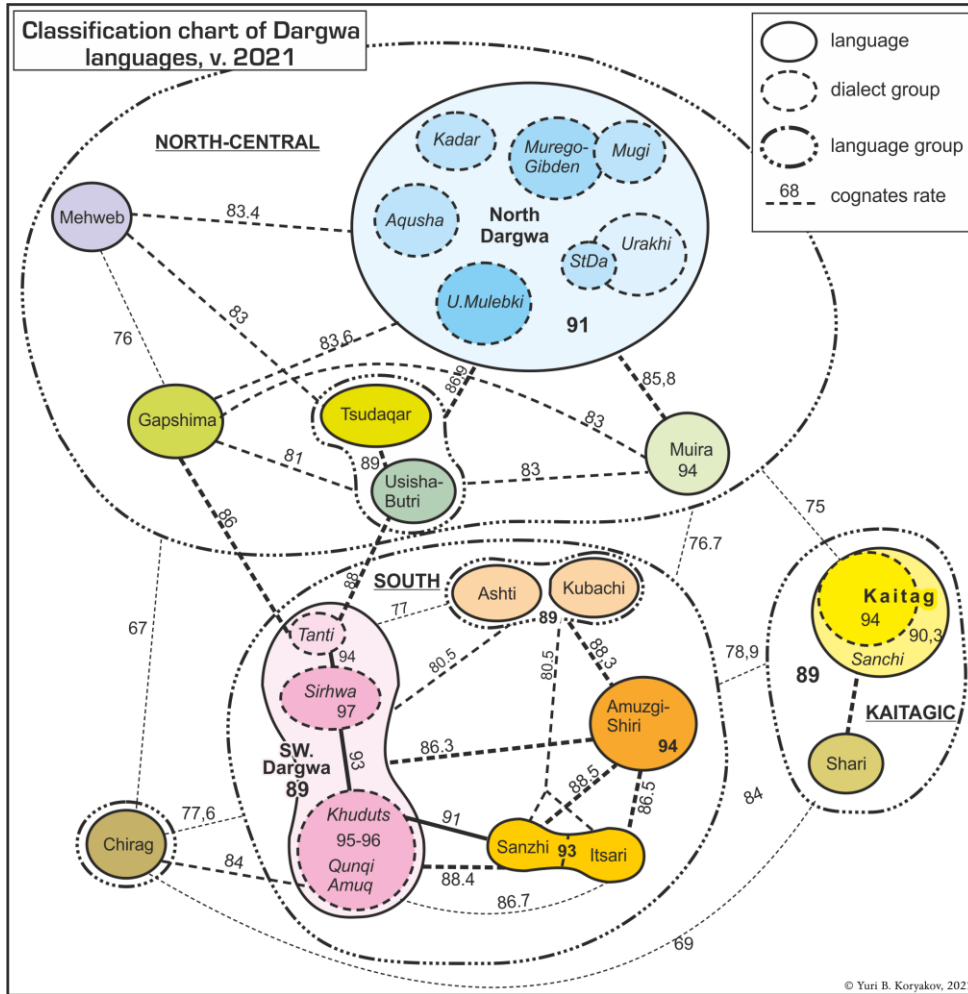
http://www.unesco.org/culture/en/endangeredlanguages/atlas

(28.08.2018)
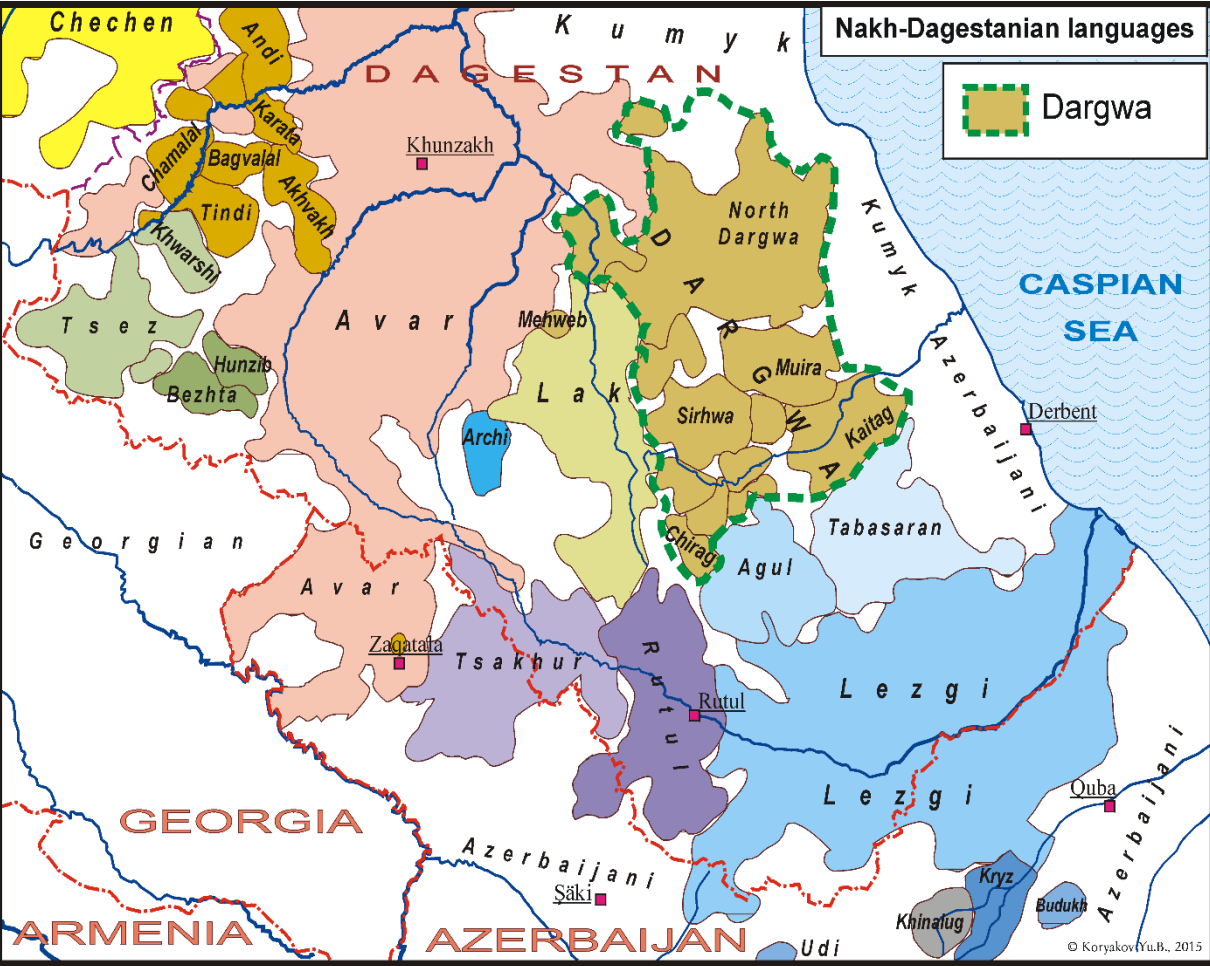
Dargwa

Dargwa: a language or a language group?

Classification chart of Dargwa languages, v. 2021

Standard Dargwa

- ✓ Standard Dargwa was created in the 1920ies
- ✓ It is based on the dialect of Aqusha
- ✓ Standard Dargwa is used in the literature (including fiction and poetry), to a certain extent also in mass-media and in school teaching
- ✓ Standard Dargwa is not used for communication in everyday situations
- ✓ It is not understandable for the speakers of most other dialects without learning
- ✓ In communications between speakers of two or more different dialects, they (almost) never speak Standard Dargwa
- ✓ In most cases, they
  - speak Russian
  - speak each his/her own dialect
  - speak one of the dialects of the communicants

Literacy

- ✓ Arabic script up to 1920ies (sporadically)
- ✓ Latin-based script from 1928 to 1938
- ✓ since that, Cyrillic script
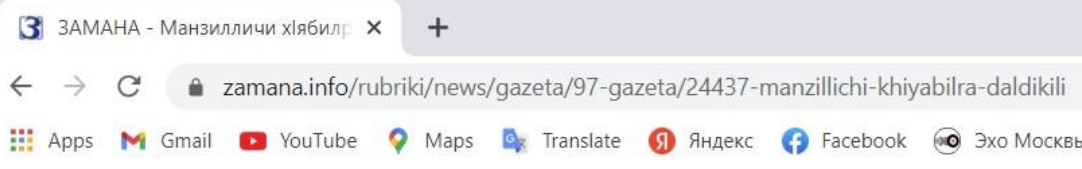
Манзилличи хlябилра далдикили…

Автор Руслан Ражабов | 16 декабря, 2021. Четверг 10:18

Дунъяличиб COVID-19 бикlуси чейхъуси изала тlинтlбирнила аги ишбархlилис дебали нукьсансили кавлули саби. Гьатlира дакlубиуб сагаси журала штамм, сунесра специалистунани «Омикрон» ибси у бедибси.

Ил жураличила гьачамлис тамай белгити баянти агара. Бурни хlясибли, ил, цархlилти журабачил цугбуцибхlели, дебали хъярхъли тlинтlбирули саби ва ишбархlилис лерти вакцинабани ил тlашиули ахlен. Илдигъунти баянти лугули сари Англияла медицинала гlялимтани. Ил дакlубиубси саби ЮАР-лизиб, ва ил улкализиб бахъалгъунти ил жураличил зягlипбикили саби. Гамалеила центрла директор Гинцбургли сагаси «Омикрон» жура декlарбарили саби или багьахъур.

Sociolinguistic situation

✓ Dargwa is believed to be safe because it is officially treated as a single language

✓ In fact, many of the languages or dialects of the Dargwa group are severely endangered

✓ In course of rapid urbanization, the speakers of Dargwa leave their villages, especially those situated higher in the mountains

✓ In the cities, the speakers switch to Russian in most or all communicative situations

Studies of Dargwa

- ✓ Dargwa is still an under-studied language, in comparison with most languages discussed in this course

- ✓ The first consistent study of a Dargic lect (Uraxi) belongs to Petr Uslar (1816-1875); it was published in 1892

- ✓ A grammar of Standard Dargwa: Said Abdullaev (1954)

- ✓ Studies of different dialects: Kubachi (Magometov 1963), Mehweb (Magometov 1982; Daniel, Dobrushina, Ganenkov 2019), Itsari (Sumbatova & Mutalov 2003), Kajtag (Temirbulatova 2004), Tanti (Sumbatova & Lander 2014), Sanzhi (Forker 2020)

- ✓ Extensive work on documentation and description of modern languages of the group

Dargwa: typological characteristics

- ✓ Rich consonant system, with many ejective and post-velar consonants
- ✓ Synthetic, rich agglutinative morphology
- ✓ Left-branching, free word order
- ✓ Morphologically ergative
- ✓ Gender and gender agreement
- ✓ Person agreement
- ✓ Rich case systems, with many locative forms
- ✓ Rich verbal system, with many synthetic and periphrastic TAME-paradigms and non-finite forms
- ✓ Non-finite forms heading dependent clauses

Morphological ergativity (+ basic word order)

a. hil   ik'-u-le=sa-j

    this(ABS)   (M)say.IPFV-PRS-CVB=COP-M

    'He (S$_A$) says: <…>'

b. ʕeˤla   ʔaˤpːaˤsi   b-ebč'-ib=q'ale

    you.SG:GEN   appasi(ABS)   N-die.PFV-PRET=ACTL

    'But you abbas (S$_P$) died.'

c. ʕeˤla   ʔaˤpːaˤsi-li   šahi=ra   b-arq'-ib-le   te-b=de

    you.SG:GEN   appasi-ERG   shahi(ABS)=ADD   N-do.PFV-PRET-CVB   EXST-N=PST

    'Your abbas (A) gave birth (tr) to a shahi (P).'

Verbal morphology: root structure

✓ Possible structures of verbal roots:

VC, =VC

VRC, =VRC

RVC

(V: vowel, R: sonorant, C: non-sonorant; '=': gender marker position)

✓ No analogous restrictions for nominal roots

✓ Few non-derived verbs (200-250)

Verbal morphology

- ✓ Most verbs are derived by prefixation or composition

- ✓ Prefixation:

ka-B-ixː/ka-B-irxː 'put down'

ha-B-icː/ha-B-ilcː 'stand up'

- ✓ Composition

taman-B-arq'-/taman-B-irq'- 'finish (TR)' < taman 'end' + B-arq'-/B-irq'- 'do'

č'u-B-ut'- / č'u-B-urt'- 'divide by two' < č'u 'two' + B-ut'-/B-urt'- cut'

qeħ-B-ik'- (IPFV) 'cough' < qeħ- (ideophone) + B-ik'- 'speak'

Verbal morphology: aspect

- ✓ Most verbal roots exist in two variants expressing two different aspects: perfective and imperfective.
- ✓ The formal relation between the two variants is irregular:

PFV	IPFV	meaning
aχ	alχ	'put on'
B-ac	B-alc	'plough'
aq	iq	'overcome'
B-arq'	B-irq'	'do, make'
B-elk'	luk'	'write'
B-amsː	umsː	'get tired'
B-elč'	B-uč'	'read'

Verbal categories

- ✓ aspect: perfective vs. imperfective
- ✓ gender agreement (most verbal roots)
- ✓ person agreement
- ✓ number (in the 2nd person only)
- ✓ tense (temporal shift): non-past vs. past
- ✓ polarity
- ✓ transitivity ("direct/inverse")
- ✓ TAME-categories (many paradigms)

+ non-finite forms (participles, converbs, deverbal nouns)

Narrative chains

[χːₒalaba   urkʼ-r-uq-un-ne,]   [sun-ni-la   naʕq-cːe-b-se
grandmother   shudder-F-LV.PFV-PRET-CVB   self-OBL-GEN   hand-INTER-N-ATR

buškala=ra   lar-b-ačʼ-ib-le,]
broom=ADD   throw-N-LV.PFV-PRET-CVB

r-ibšː-ib-le=sa-r   tːura-dale

F-run.away.PFV-PRET-CVB=COP-F   out-THITHER

'Grandma shuddered, threw down the broom that she had in her hands and ran out into the street'.

Clause arguments

a.   [wanza   b-uťʼ-iž]   ʔaˤʔni-le=sa-b
     ground   N-cut.PFV-INF   necessary-ADV=COP-N
     'We have to divide the land plot'.

b.   [ħaˤz-li-ž   b-irq-u-le]   ʔaˤ-b-irχ̥-ar=nu
     game-OBL-DAT   N-hit.IPFV-PRS-CVB   NEG-N-be.able.IPFV-TH=CONTR
     'You cannot hit somebody as a joke'.

c.   [[hil   b-iqː-a]   ible]   le-r-qʼ-aˤ-d=nu
     this   N-bring.PFV-IMP   CIT   HITHER-F-come.PFV-TH-1=CONTR
     'I will come saying "Give me (that)!"'

Clause arguments

[hil   ʔaˤ-q'-ri-li-ja]   šak-iχ-ub-le,
this   NEG-go-MSD-OBL-SUPER   understand-(M)LV.PFV-PRET-CVB

[sa-j   w-irʔe-w-iq-ri]   b-aχ-ur-le,
self-M   M-deceive-M-LS-M-LV.PFV-MSD   N-know.PFV-PRET-CVB

malla   nasratːin-ni   q'adi-cːe   xːar-b-aʁ-ib-le=sa-j (…)
Mullah   Nasraddin-ERG   qadi-INTER   ask-N-LV.PFV-PRET-CVB=COP-M

'Mullah Nasraddin guessed that he wouldn't come, understood that he was deceived and asked the qadi (…)'

Relative clauses

a. [(sun-ni)   čutːu   **b-erkː-un-se**]   umra
   self-ERG   filled.bread   N-eat.TR.PFV-PRET-ATR   neighbour

   'the neighbour who ate the filled bread'

b. [(sa<b>i)   umra-li   **b-erkː-un-se**]   čutːu
   self<N>   neighbour-ERG   N-eat.TR.PFV-PRET-ATR   filled.bread

   'the filled bread that the neighbour ate'

Relative clauses

a. [[hit-i-li   qː-ib(-se)]   ʔaˤpːaˤsi]   dam   ʔaˤ-čː-ib-le
    that-OBL-ERG bring:PF-PRET-ATR   abbas   I:DAT   NEG-give.PFV-PRET-CVB

    ʔaˤt   b-at-e
    you:DAT   N-leave.PFV-IMP
    'Don't give me the abbas that he brought, leave it at your's'.

b. hit   bajaʁi   [ʕaˤli   rursːi   r-ičː-ib-se]   durħaˤ
    that   namely   you.SG:ERG   girl   F-give.PFV-PRET-ATR   boy

    buk'un=sa-j
    shepherd=COP-M
    'The boy to whom you gave your daughter is a shepherd.'

Adverbial clauses

a. hat'i   [ʔaˤʔni-b-ič-ib=qːalle],   le-r-q'-aˤ-d   ˤaˤ-šːu
    then   necessary-N-LV.PFV-PRET=when HITHER-F-go.IPFV-TH-1   you-AD
    'When I need it, I'll come to you'.

b. [sud   b=arq'-aq-iž]   q'-aˤ-ħaˤ
    court   N=do:PF-CAUS-INF   go-TH-1PL
    'We'll go to the court! (lit. 'We will go to do the trial')

this lecture

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