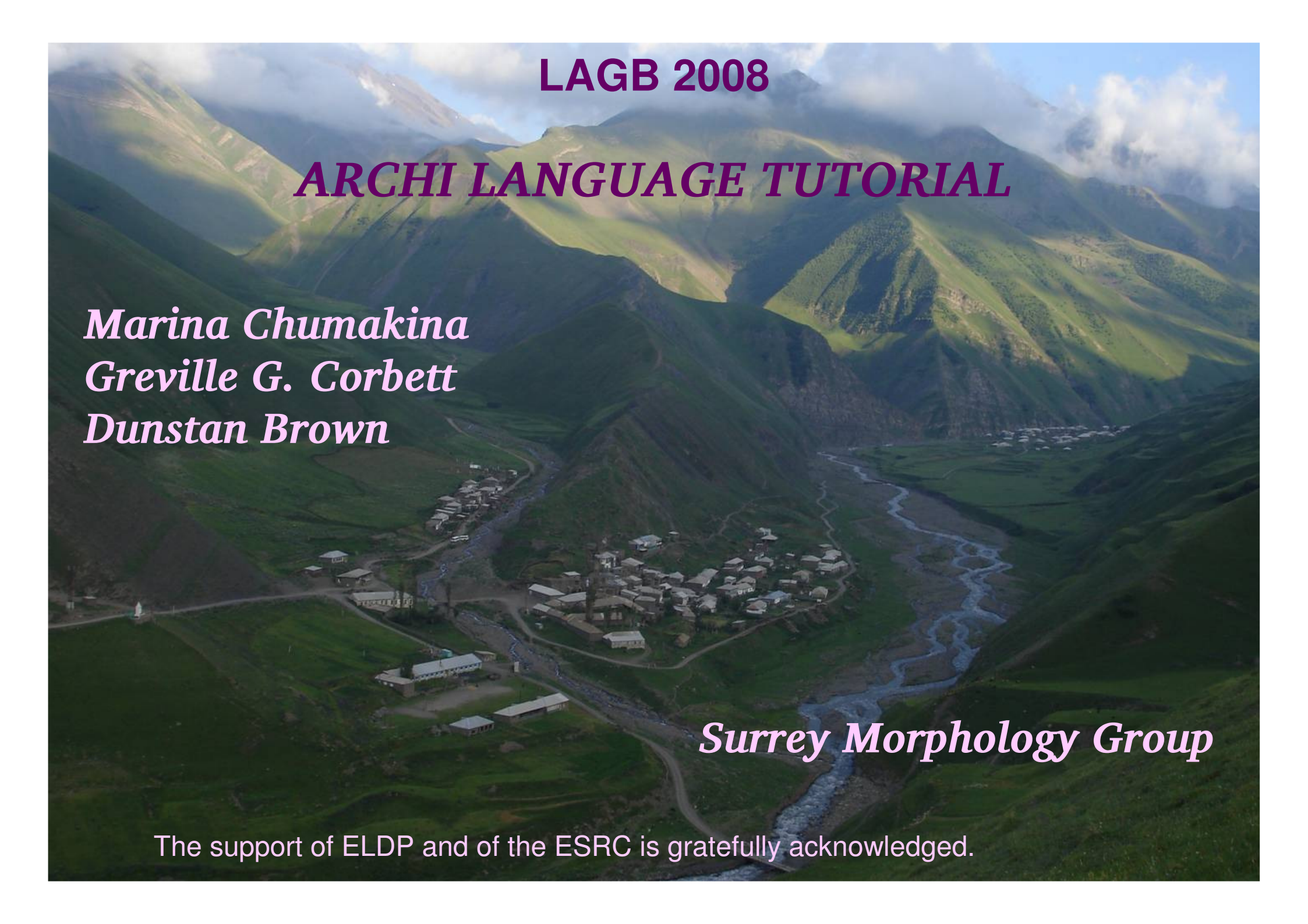


An aerial photograph of a mountain valley. A river winds through the valley floor, which is covered in green grass. A small village with several buildings is situated in the center of the valley. The surrounding mountains are steep and covered in green vegetation, with some peaks partially obscured by clouds.

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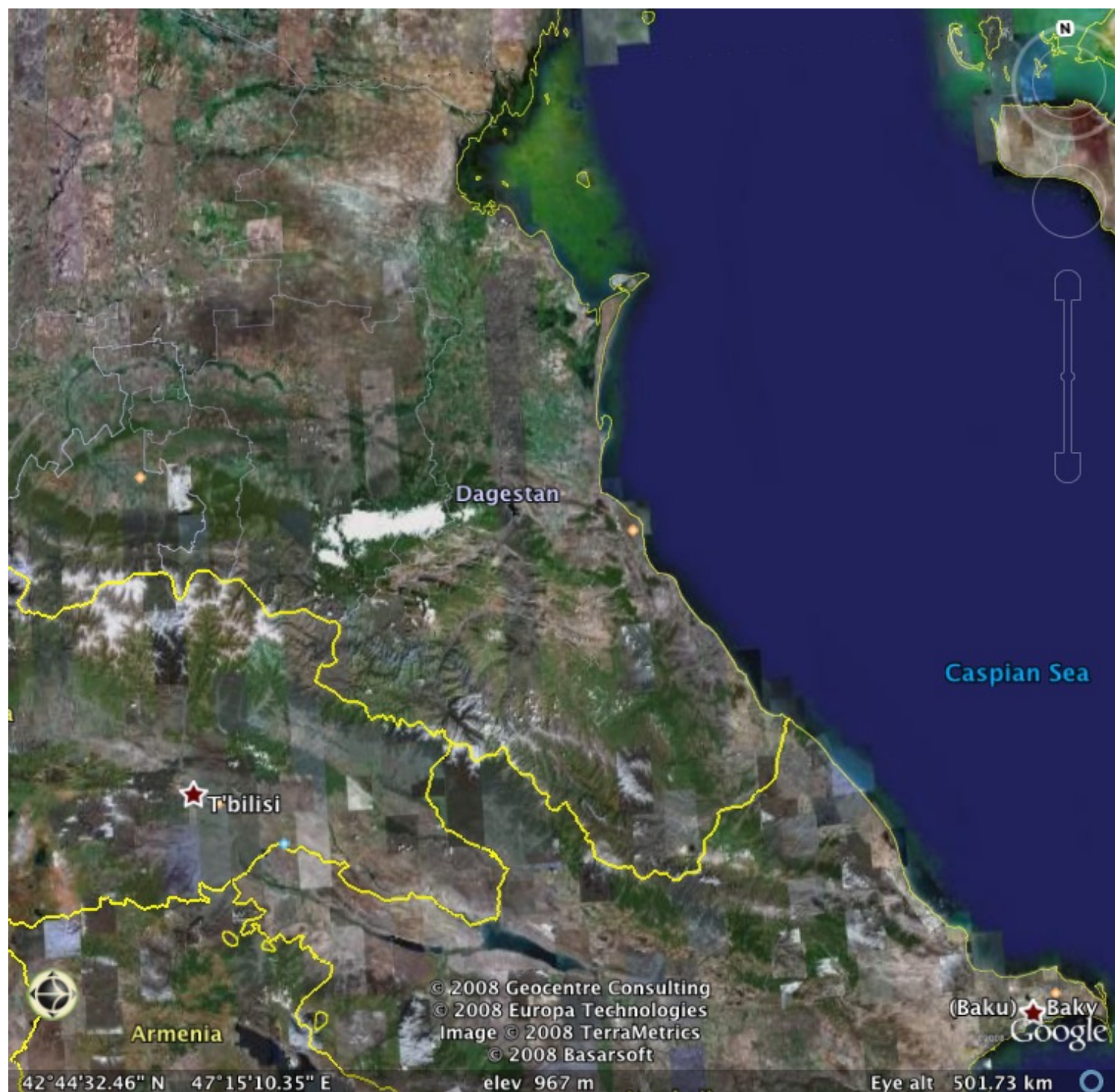
*Marina Chumakina
Greville G. Corbett
Dunstan Brown*

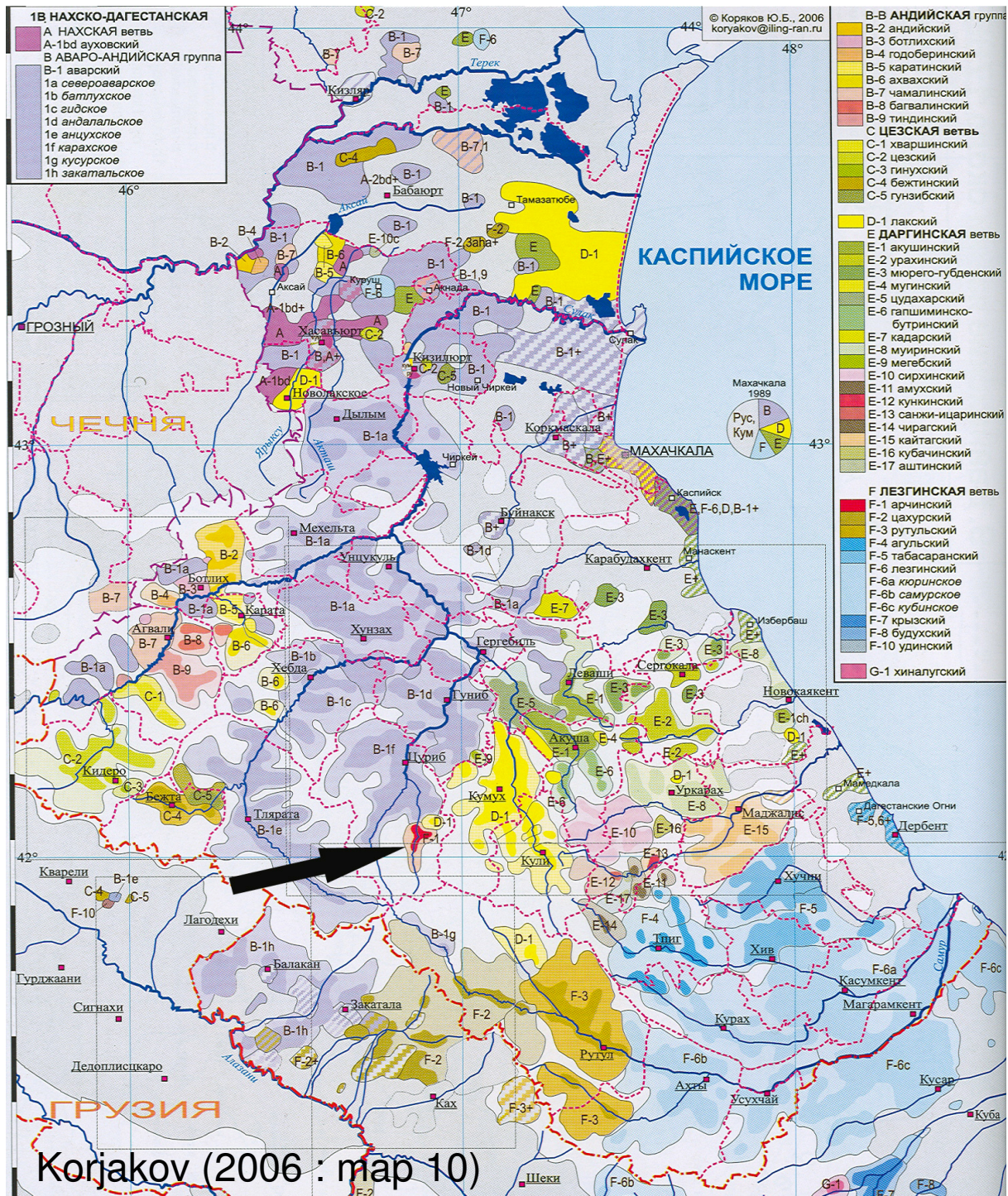
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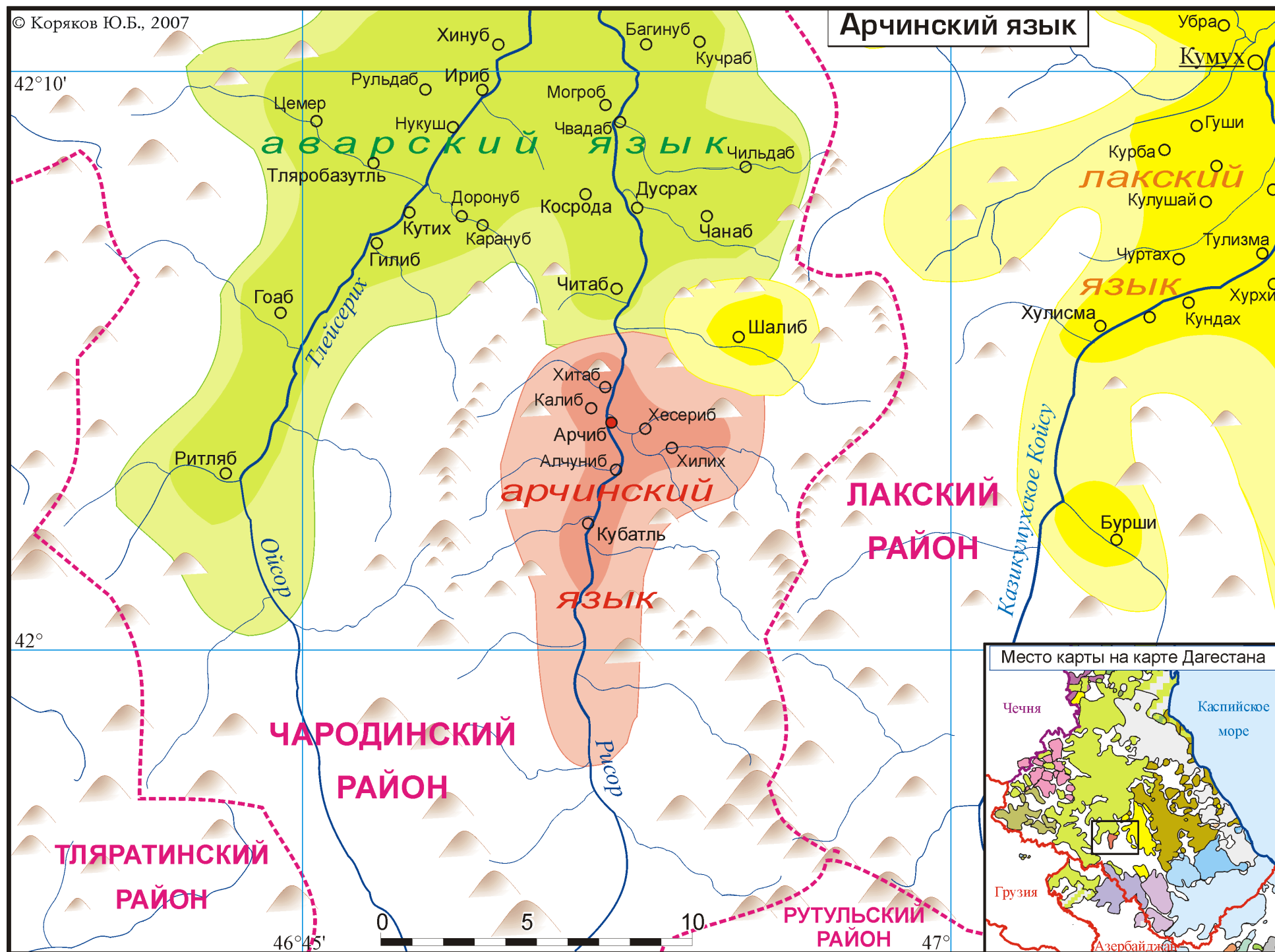
The support of ELDP and of the ESRC is gratefully acknowledged.

INTRODUCTION

- Archi: special language
- a special place
- previous research
- a special dictionary
- the Workshop













East Caucasian (=Northeast Caucasian, =Nakh-Daghestanian)							
Nakh	Avar	Andic	Tsezic	Lak	Dargi	Lezgic	Khinalugh
Chechen-Ingush Chechen Ingush Tsova-Tush (=Batsbi)	Avar	Akhvakh Andi Bagwalal Botlikh Chamalal Godoberi Karata Tindi	Bezhta Hinuq Hunzib Khvarshi Tsez(=Dido)	Lak	Dargi	Archi Nuclear Lezgic Aghul Budukh Kryz Lezgian Rutul Tabassaran Tsakhur Udi	Khinalugh

Sources: Ethnologue, Comrie (2008)

recent surveys of Daghestanian languages



- van den Berg (2005)
- Comrie (2008)

Archi phonology

outline

1. Vowels

2. Consonants:

- primary articulation (manner and place)
- secondary articulation (ejectiveness, labialisation, fortis / lenis distinction)
- pharyngealisation: secondary articulation or prosody?

vowels

	front	central	back
high	i / i:		u / u:
middle	e / e:	ə	o / o:
low		a / a:	

(1) ɤiniš 

from there
higher than the speaker

ɤini:š 

from there
higher and way away from the speaker

consonants

	bilabial	dental	alveolar	palatal	velar
plosive	p b	t d			k g
nasal	m	n			
trill		r			
fricative		s z	š ž		
affricate		c	č		
approx	w			j	
lateral approx		l			

consonants

	bilabial	dental	alveolar	palatal	velar	uvular	pharyngeal	laryngeal
plosive	p b	t d			k g	q	ʕ	ʔ
nasal	m	n						
trill		r						
fricative		s z	š ž			χ ʁ	ħ	h
affricate		c	č					
approx	w			j				
lateral approx		l						

consonants

	bilabial	dental	alveolar	palatal	palato-velar	velar	uvular	pharyngeal	laryngeal
plosive	p b	t d				k g	q	ʕ	ʔ
nasal	m	n							
trill		r							
fricative		s z	š ž				χ ʁ	ħ	h
affricate		c	č						
lateral fricative					ɬ ɮ				
lateral affricate					kɬ				
approx	w			j					
lateral approx		l							

consonants

	bilabial	dental	alveolar	palatal	palato-velar	velar	uvular	pharyngeal	laryngeal
plosive	p b p'	t d t'				k g k'	q q'	ʕ	ʔ
nasal	m	n							
trill		r							
fricative		s z	š ž				χ ʁ	ħ	h
affricate		c c'	č č'						
lateral fricative					ɬ ɮ				
lateral affricate					kɬ kɬ'				
approx	w			j					
lateral approx		ɭ							

consonants

	bilabial	dental	alveolar	palatal	palato-velar	velar	uvular	pharyngeal	laryngeal
plosive	p b p' p:	t d t' t:				k g k' k:	q q' q:	ʕ	ʔ
nasal	m	n							
trill		r							
fricative		s z s:	š ž š:				χ ʁ χ:	ħ	h
affricate		c c' c:	č č' č:						
lateral fricative					ɬ ɮ ɬ:				
lateral affricate					kɬ kɬ'				
approx	w			j					
lateral approx		ɭ							

consonants

	bilabial	dental	alveolar	palatal	palato- velar	velar	uvular	pharyngeal	laryngeal
plosive	p b p' p:	t d t ^w d ^w t' t:				k g k ^w g ^w k' k' ^w k: k: ^w	q q ^w q' q: q: ^w	ʕ	ʔ
nasal	m	n							
trill		r							
fricative		s z s ^w z ^w s: s: ^w	š ž š ^w ž ^w š: š: ^w				χ ʁ χ ^w ʁ ^w χ: χ: ^w	ħ	h
affricate		c c ^w c' c' ^w c:	č č ^w č' č' ^w č:						
lateral fricative					ɬ ɮ ɬ: ɬ: ^w				
lateral affricate					kɬ kɬ ^w kɬ' kɬ' ^w				
approx	w			j					
lateral approx		l							

examples: laterals

- (2) was kammu-t:u ɸudu ɸ:unne
 2SG.DAT shoot.PFV-ATR.I.SG that.one.I.SG I.SG.flee.PFV
The one who shot at you, he ran away. (Bear story, 8) 

- (3) ɸon 
 five (when counting sheep)

ɸ^wert 
 scar, trace

kɸan 
 hole

ɸ:onnol 
 wife, woman

ɸ^wa:na 
 resemble

kɸ'an 
 love

fortis consonants

(4) q'^ʰel kes 

collapse

χat 

scratch

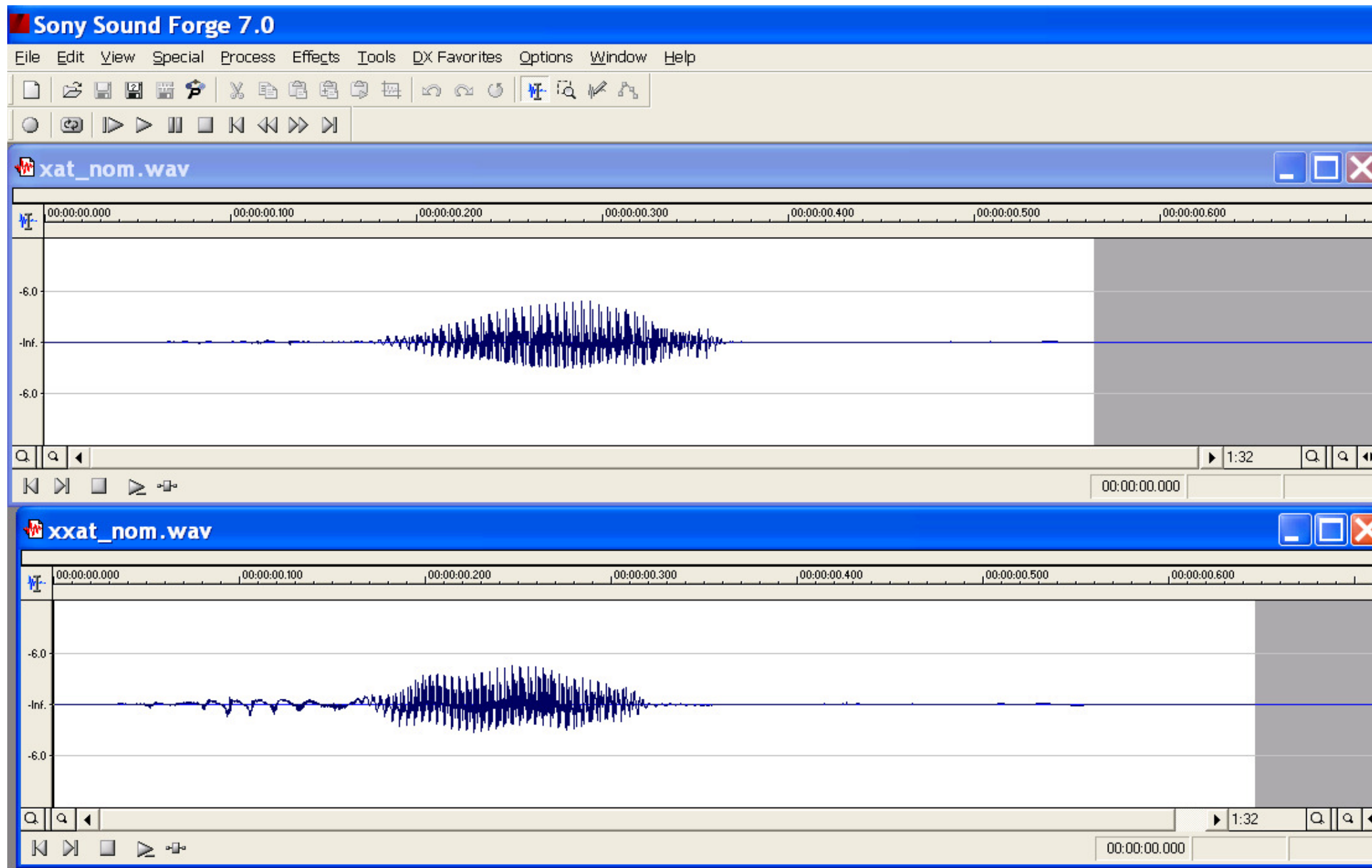
q:^ʰel 

crack, split (noun)

χ:at 

tie-beam





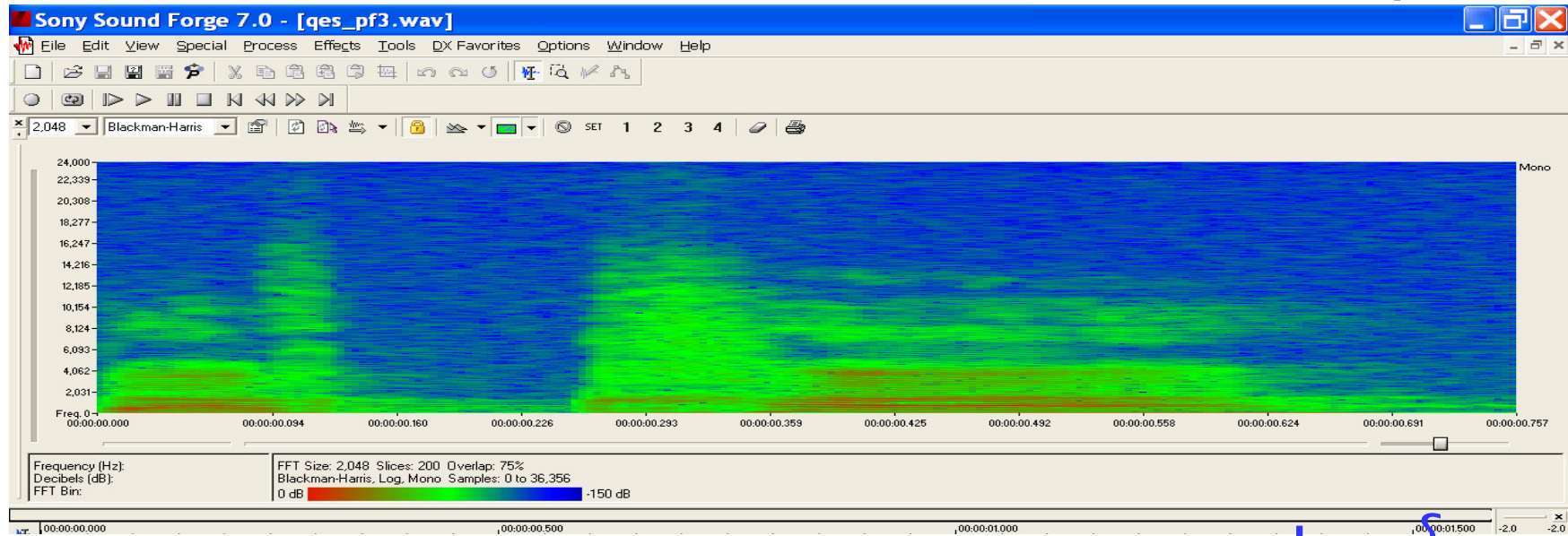
pharyngealisation

(5) baqa 
it(III.SG) got cold

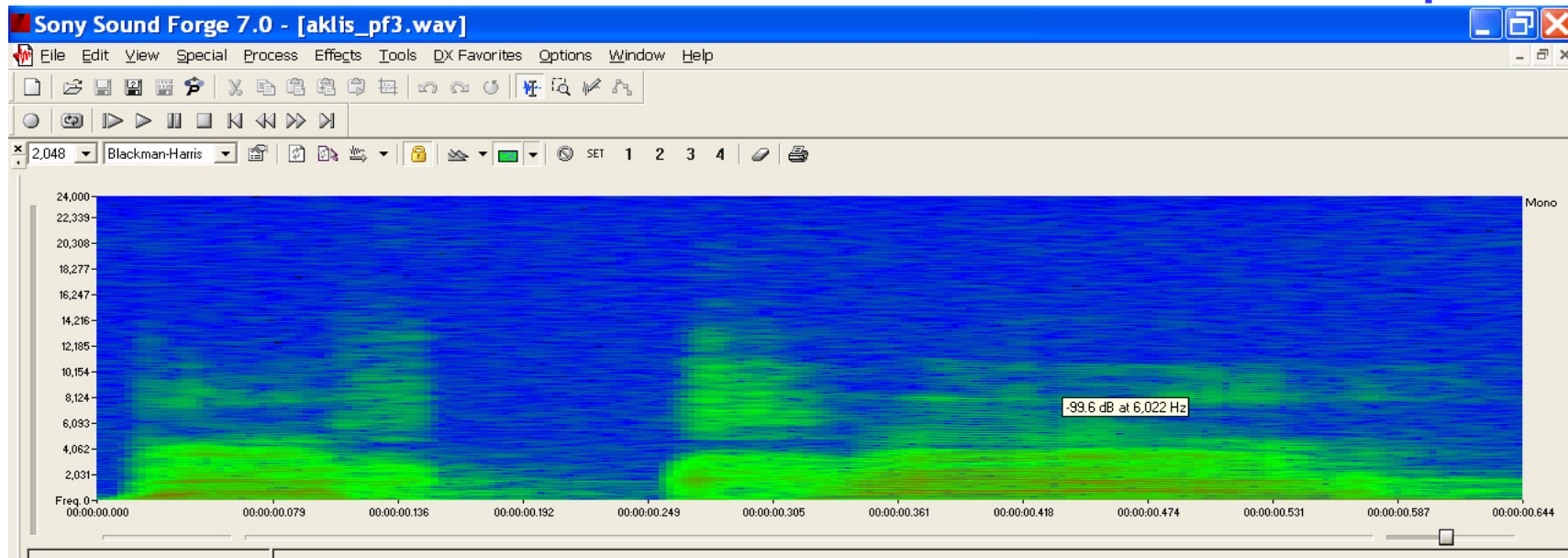
baq^ʕa 
it(III.SG) came

a^ʕra^ʕč' 
reasonably big

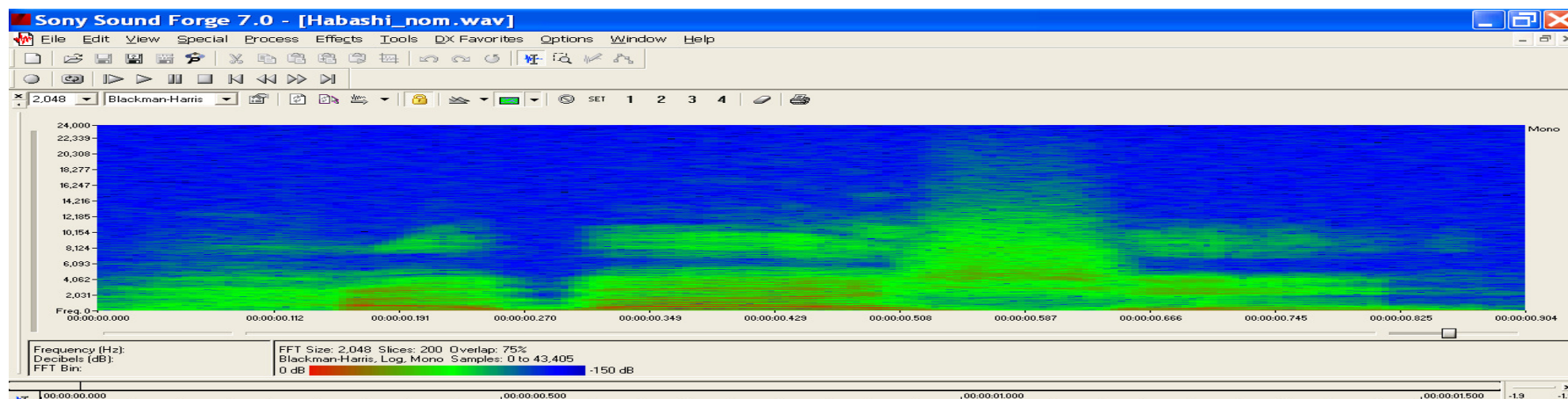
baqa



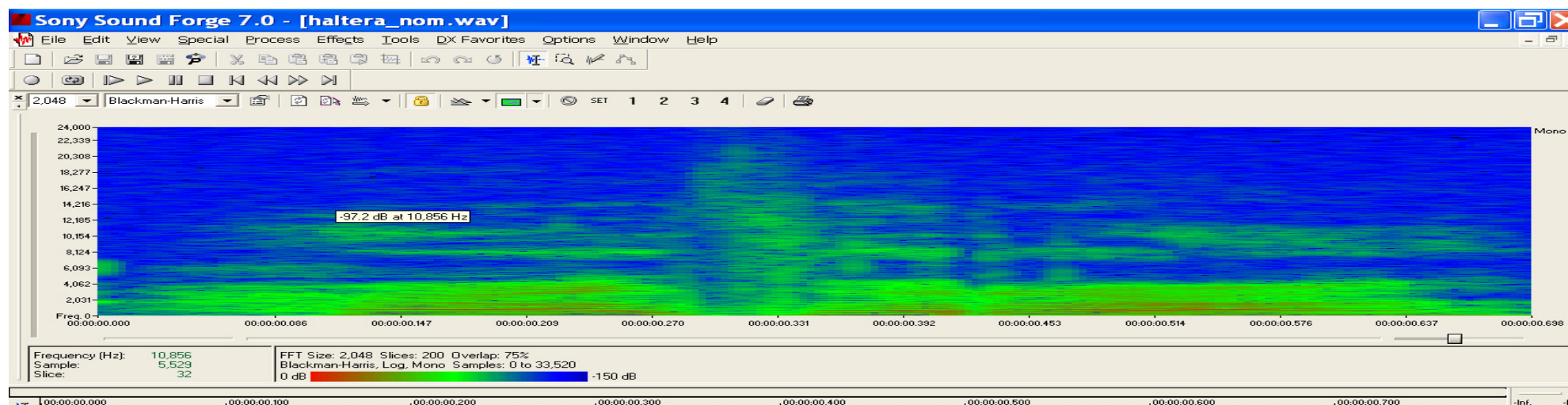
baq^fa



ħabaši



ha'tera



pharyngealisation

(6) daki un za-t:i-k b-e^ʕrš:u-r

why 2SG.ABS 1.OBL.SG-SUPER-LAT III.SG-⟨IPFV⟩run-IPFV

Why are you running towards me? (Bear story, 10) 

(7) χir q'^{wʕ}et'u k'onc'ol-u χir i-t:u-b jam...

after two cub(IV)[SG.ABS]- and behind be-ATR-III.SG wolf(III)[SG.ABS]

Then there was the wolf, and with two cubs behind him... (Bear story, 6) 

morphology

word classes (in order of appearance):

nouns

adjectives

verbs

(supporting cast, not discussed):

pronouns

adverbs

postpositions

particles

numerals

noun morphology: stems

'ram'		
	<i>ba^ɬk'</i> (stem 1)	<i>ba^ɬk'-ur</i> (stem 3)
	<i>be^ɬk'-iri</i> (stem 2)	<i>ba^ɬk'-ur-čaj</i> (stem 4)

noun morphology: stems

'ram'	SG	PL
ABSOLUTIVE	<i>ba^ʕk'</i> (stem 1)	<i>ba^ʕk'-ur</i> (stem 3)
ERGATIVE	<i>be^ʕk'-iri</i> (stem 2)	<i>ba^ʕk'-ur-čaj</i> (stem 4)

stem formation

		SG	PL
ram	ABS	ba ^ʃ k'	ba ^ʃ k'-ur
	ERG	be ^ʃ k'iri	ba ^ʃ k'ur-čaj
eagle	ABS	liq' ^ʃ i	loq' ^ʃ or
	ERG	liq' ^ʃ i-li	loq' ^ʃ or-čaj
hide	ABS	ili	ollo
	ERG	elle	ollor-čaj
child	ABS	lo	lobur
	ERG	laha	lobur-čaj
cow	ABS	χ ^ʃ on	buc: ^ʃ i
	ERG	χ ^ʃ ini	buc: ^ʃ i-li

number

plural formation

	SG	PL
liver	dilik'	dilik'-mul
spring (water)	q'ulli	q'ulli-tu
ear of a grain	lok	lok:or
cheek	eχ ^ɪ	eχ ^ɪ ut
ram	ba ^ɪ k'	ba ^ɪ k'ur
claw	χ:eč	χ:ečum
Russian	o ^ɪ ro ^ɪ s	o ^ɪ ro ^ɪ sul
knee	po ^ɪ mp	po ^ɪ t
hide	ili	ollo
man	bošor	k l ele

formation of new plurals

	SG	PL
driving the bulls around the threshing floor	liχ:i	liχ:i <u>tu</u>
pea	čaq	čaq <u>mul</u>

76 regular out of 93

	SG	PL
skin, fruit peel	qal	qalum
honey	imc'	omc:'om
potato	q ^{wɪ} ib	q ^ɪ obor



Archi cases (non-spatial)

ba^ʕk' 'ram'

value	form			example	
	SG	PL	shared case endings	SG	PL
absolutive	stem1	stem 3		ba ^ʕ k'	ba ^ʕ k'-ur
ergative	stem2	stem4		be ^ʕ k'-iri	ba ^ʕ k'-ur-čaj
genitive	stem2 + shared case endings	stem4 + shared case endings	-n	be ^ʕ k'-iri-n	ba ^ʕ k'-ur-če-n
dative			-s, -sɿ	be ^ʕ k'-iri-s	ba ^ʕ k'-ur-če-s
comitative			-ɬu	be ^ʕ k'-iri-ɬu	ba ^ʕ k'-ur-če-ɬu
similative			-q ^ʕ di	be ^ʕ k'-iri-q ^ʕ di	ba ^ʕ k'-ur-če-q ^ʕ di
causal			-šɿ	be ^ʕ k'-iri-šɿ	ba ^ʕ k'-ur-če-šɿ
comparative			-χur	be ^ʕ k'-iri-χur	ba ^ʕ k'-ur-če-χur
partitive			-q ^ʕ iš	be ^ʕ k'-iri-q ^ʕ iš	ba ^ʕ k'-ur-če-q ^ʕ iš
substitutive			-kɬ'əna	be ^ʕ k'-iri-kɬ'əna	ba ^ʕ k'-ur-če-kɬ'əna

Chumakina, Brown, Quilliam & Corbett (2007), and sources there.

example

(8)	ɤudu	k'onoč	laha-s	zari	han
	that.I.SG	k'onoč	boy.OBL.SG-DAT	1SG.ERG	what(IV) [SG.ABS]
	uw-li	edi			
	do.IV.SG.PFV-CVB1	IV.SG.be.PAST			

That k'onoč guy, what (harm) had I done to him? [i.e. what harm had I done, to make him want to shoot and put me in this situation] (Bear story, 9)

The formation of spatial forms: STEM 2 / STEM 4 + localisation + directional case



localisation	form		
	SG	PL	localisation affixes
IN	stem2 + localisation affixes	stem4 + localisation affixes	-a/-aj-
INTER			-q ^ɪ (a)-
SUPER			-ti-/ -t
SUB			-kɬ'(a)-
CONT			-ra-

Directional cases

directional cases:		directional case endings
ESSIVE	form of localization + directional case endings	-
ELATIVE		-š
LATIVE		-k
ALLATIVE		-ši
TERMINATIVE		-kena
TRANSLATIVE		-χut:

examples

(9) t'e^ɬ-li-t:i-k
 flower-OBL.SG-SUPER-LAT
 'onto the flower'

šahru-l-a-ši
 town-OBL.SG-IN-ALL
 'to the town'

darc'-li-ra-kəna
 post-OBL.SG-CONT-TERM
 'up to the post'

iskalat'-l-a-š
 warehouse-OBL.SG-IN-ELAT
 'from the warehouse'

liq'^ɬi-li-ra-š
 eagle-OBL.SG-CONT-ELAT
 'from the eagle'

dunil-li-t:i-χut
 sky-OBL.SG-SUPER-TRANS
 'in (through) the sky'

examples

- (10) daki un **za-t:i-k** b-e^f⟨r⟩š:u-r
 why 2SG.ABS 1.OBL.SG-SUPER-LAT III.SG-⟨IPFV⟩run-IPFV
Why are you running towards me? (Bear story, 10)

- (11) **k^wač'-ur-če-t** o⟨b⟩sd-er žu-s harak
 paw(III)-PL-OBL.PL-SUPER ⟨III.SG⟩stand.PFV-RPRT LOGOPH.I.OBL.SG-DAT in.front
(it came)...and allegedly stood on its (hind) paws in front of him (Uncle Umar).
 (Bear story, 6)

gender and number

(evidence from verbs)

GENDER	NUMBER	
	singular	plural
I (male human)	<i>w-/⟨w⟩</i>	<i>b-</i>
II (female human)	<i>d-/⟨r⟩</i>	
III (some animates, all insects, some inanimates)	<i>b-/⟨b⟩</i>	<i>∅-</i>
IV (some animates, some inanimate, abstracts)	<i>∅-/⟨∅⟩</i>	

- (12) šipiŋ-li e**b**ɬu-li tumank' kammu-li
 Šapi(I)-SG.ERG <III.SG>put.PFV-CVB1 gun(**III**)[SG.ABS] shoot.PFV-EVID
Šapi, having put the gun (i.e. having aimed), shot. (Bear story, 3)

- (13) zari han uw-li was
 1SG.ERG what(**IV**) [SG.ABS] do.**IV**.SG.PFV-CVB1 2SG.DAT
‘What have I done to you?’ (Bear story, 7)

Gender assignment

gender assignment

MEANING



FORMS

gender assignment

system type

MEANING ← Kannada

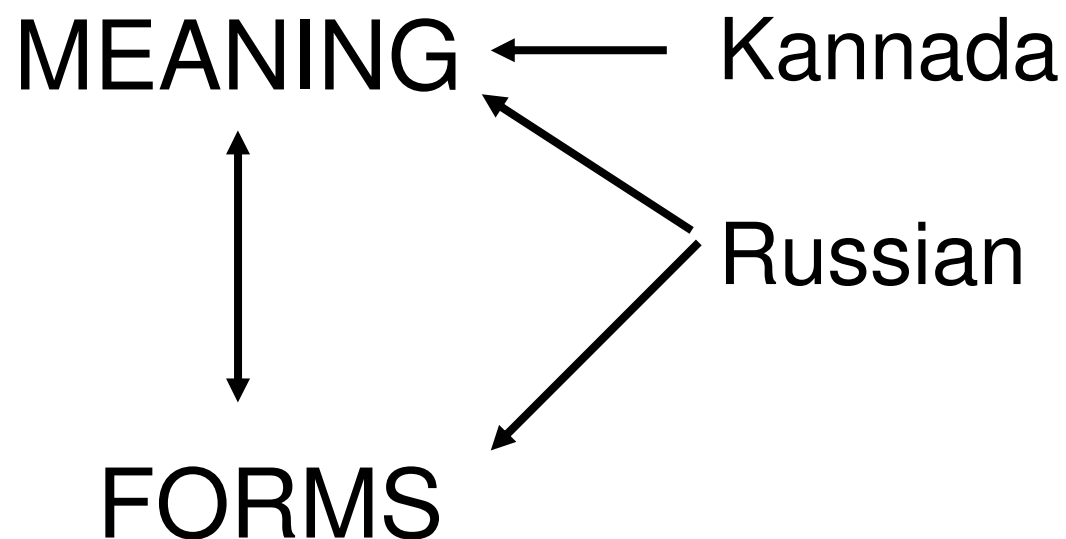
semantic



FORMS

gender assignment

system type



semantic

semantic
and formal

GENDER III

domestic animals and birds

χ^ɪon ‘cow’, *dogi* ‘donkey’, *qaz* ‘goose’

larger wild animals and birds

pil ‘elephant’, *jam* ‘wolf’, *isu* ‘owl’

all insects

hilku ‘fly’, *nibsu* ‘moth’

mythical beings

žin ‘genie’, *ilbis* ‘demon’

musical instruments

parx ‘drum’, *moxol* ‘tambourine’

GENDER IV

young animals and birds (wild and domestic)

biš ‘calf’, *k’e^ɪrt* ‘foal (of donkey)’

smaller wild animals and birds

mejmanak ‘monkey’, *hudhud* ‘hoopoe’, *žibəla* ‘swallow’

most tools and cutting instruments

bel ‘spade’, *dab* ‘awl’, *k’os* ‘knife’

(see Kibrik, Kodzasov, Olovjannikova & Samedov 1977a: 55-66 for details, and Corbett 1991: 27-29 for discussion of their data).

GENDER III

cereals

qoqol ‘wheat’, *maχa* ‘barley’

trees

had ‘lime’, *kal* ‘fir’

water phenomena

ɫat ‘sea’, *ba^ɤri* ‘lake’,

biɫ^w ‘whirlpool’, *qol* ‘ice’

astronomical and meteorological phenomena

bac ‘moon’, *barq* ‘sun’, *marχ:əla* ‘snow’

GENDER IV

cloth, most clothing

at’ras ‘satin’, *palatnoj* ‘linen’, *k’az* ‘shawl’,
χalac’i ‘sleeve’

metals

lacut ‘iron’, *qalaj* ‘tin’

liquids

ɫan ‘water’, *čiχir* ‘wine’

nabq ‘tears’, *χ:ʕel* ‘rain’

abstracts (including some temporal concepts)

iq ‘day’, *s:an* ‘year’, *mukul* ‘beauty’



Does gender also include person in Archi?



- No unique phonological material for person
- For Kibrik et al. some lexical items irregular for gender

agreement with no sign of person

- | | | | |
|------|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| (14) | ɬonnoɭ | d-as:ar-ši | d-i |
| | woman (II)[ABS.SG] | II.SG-tremble.IPFV-CVB2 | II.SG-be |
| | <i>The woman is trembling.</i> | | |
| | | | |
| (15) | zon | d-irχ: ^w in | |
| | 1SG.ABS | II.SG-work | |
| | <i>I work (woman speaking)</i> | | |
| | | | |
| (16) | un | hanžugur | d-aq ^ʕ a ? |
| | 2SG.ABS | what.way | II.SG-come.PFV |
| | <i>How did you get here? (to a woman)</i> | | |

plural pronouns

Archi (Aleksandr Kibrik 1972 and personal communication)

(17) teb ba-q^ʰa
 they H.PL-came
 they (human) came

(18) teb q^ʰa
 they [N_H.PL]came
 they (non-human) came

(19) nen q^ʰa
 we.EXCL [?]came
 we came

(20) ž^wen q^ʰa
 you.PL [?]came
 you came

agreement with personal pronouns in Archi



<i>zon</i> “I”	→ gender agreement
<i>un</i> “you (sg)”	→ gender agreement
<i>teb</i> “they”	→ gender agreement

<i>nen</i> “we” [humans]	→ Ø-
<i>ž^wen</i> “you (pl)” [humans]	→ Ø-

verbal affixes marking agreement in Archi



GENDER	NUMBER	
	singular	plural
I (male human)	<i>w-/⟨w⟩</i>	<i>b-</i>
II (female human)	<i>d-/⟨r⟩</i>	
III (other)	<i>b-/⟨b⟩</i>	<i>∅-</i>
IV (other)	<i>∅-/⟨∅⟩</i>	

gender resolution

- (21) dija-wu buwa-wu ɬ:wak b-i
 father(I)[ABS.SG]-and mother(II)[ABS.SG]-and near H.PL-be.PRS
Father and mother are near.
- (22) dija-wu dogi-wu ɬ:wak b-i
 father(I)[ABS.SG]-and donkey(III)[ABS.SG]-and near H.PL-be.PRS
Father and the donkey are near.
- (23) dogi-wu moto:l-u ɬ:wak i
 donkey(III)[ABS.SG]-and kid(IV)[ABS.SG]-and near [N_H.PL]be.PRS
The donkey and the goat kid are near.

(Kibrik 1977: 186-187, Corbett 1991: 271-273)

resolution rules in Archi (if no person feature)

- If there is at least one conjunct denoting a rational or rationals, gender I/II agreement (*b-*) will be used;
- otherwise, gender III/IV agreement ($\emptyset$ -) will be used.
- However, when one of the conjuncts is the pronoun *zon*, *un*, *nen*, or *ž^wen* (“I, you sg, we, you pl”) → $\emptyset$ - (i.e. equivalent to gender III/IV agreement).

difficult example of resolution in Archi



- (24) zo:n-u buwa-wu q^ʕa
 1.SG.ABS-and mother(II)[SG.ABS]-and [??]come.PFV

 I and mother came.

two options for the description of Archi



Earlier account (Kibrik et al. 1977a, Kibrik 1977):

- No person feature.
- Personal pronouns *zon*, *un*, *nen*, and *ž^wen* form a special *gender*.
- For resolution rules (based only on gender and number), genders must be *ranked*, with the gender containing the pronouns ranked higher than other genders.

Our proposal:

- Accept a person feature.
- Usual gender resolution rules.
- Fairly standard person resolution rules (but only: persons 1 and 2 › person 3).

proposed person-number paradigm in Archi



PERSON	NUMBER	
	singular	plural
1	gender agreement	bare stem
2	gender agreement	bare stem
3	gender agreement	gender agreement

adjective

non-derived:

- no inflection
- small class (33 in our dictionary), none “basic”:

nationalities

ʒarab ‘Arab’ *haman* ‘Lak’ *maʒarul* ‘Avar’ *oʃroʃs* ‘Russian’ *pirs:i* ‘Persian’

characteristics:

biš:n ‘foreign, step’ *č'ere* ‘barren’ *dalu* ‘mad’ *mekte* ‘male’

inflected adjectives: derived

from verbs + -tu

t'i-tu-t 'small' *na^ɬg-du-t* 'blue' *χala-tu-t* 'old' *mac'a-tu-t* 'new'

from adverbs + -tu

hinc-du-t 'present, actual' *qi-tu-t* 'day' *jak-du-t* 'deep'

from genitives + -tu

kutak-li-nnu-t 'hard' *orχ^ɬi-li-nnu-t* 'salty'

from loanwords + -tu

zor-tu-t 'strong' *χas-du-t* 'special' *mašhur-tu-t* 'famous'

“occasional” adjectives:

(25) **ha^ɬtər-čə-q^ɬ-aš-du-t**

river(IV)-OBL.SG-INTER-EL-ATR-IV.SG

da:^ɬzeχ:u-li

fall.on.IV.SG.PFV-EVID

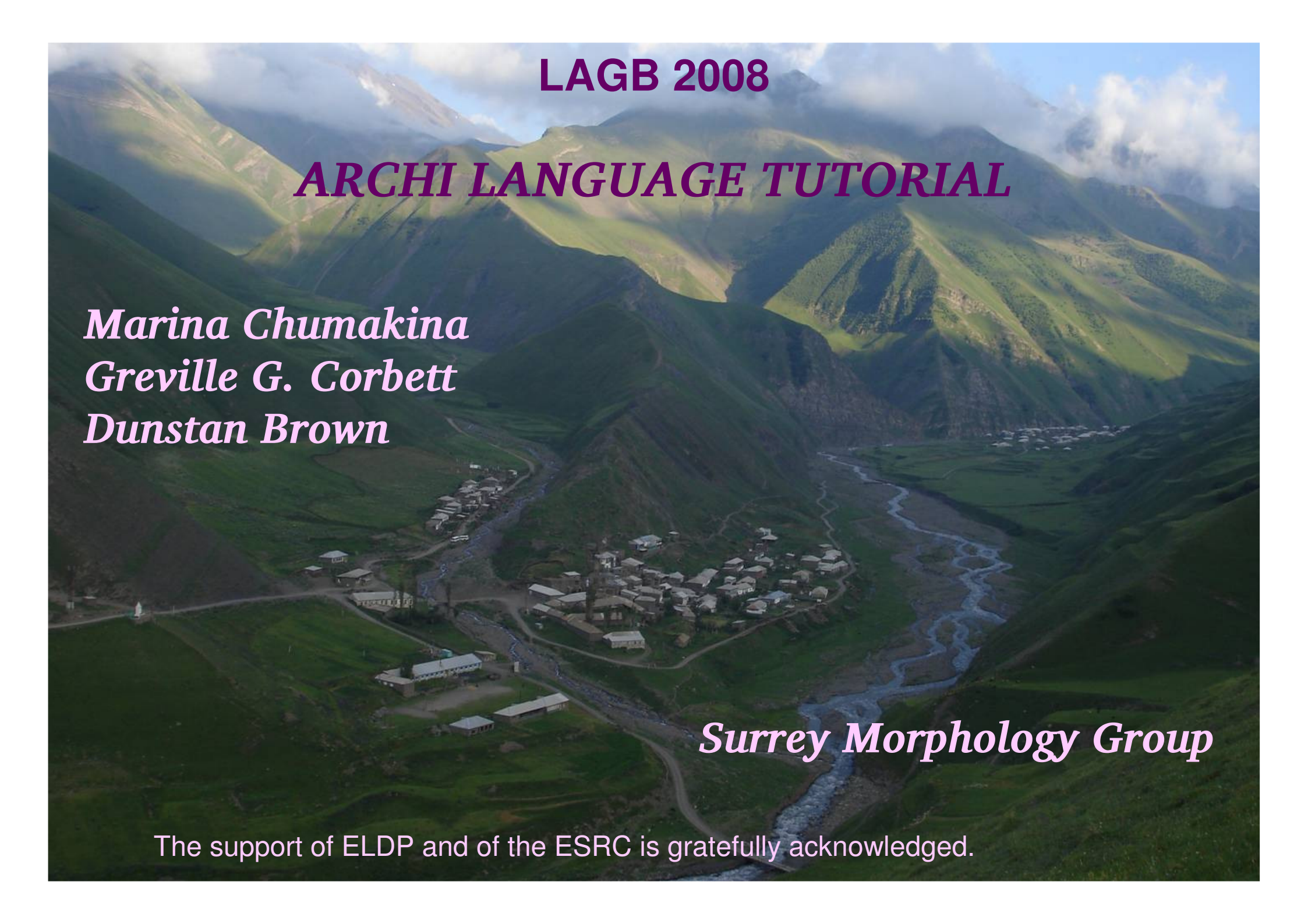
duχ:^ɬa-n

mill(IV).OBL.SG-GEN

hal-mu-s

master(I)-OBL.SG-DAT

The one (small child, IV) from the river fell on the miller. (Kibrik et al., 1977b)

An aerial photograph of a mountain valley. A river winds through the valley floor, which is covered in green grass. A small village with several buildings is situated in the center of the valley. The surrounding mountains are steep and covered in green vegetation, with some peaks partially obscured by clouds. The sky is blue with scattered white clouds.

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The support of ELDP and of the ESRC is gratefully acknowledged.

verb

- verb morphology:
 - stems
 - number of forms
 - aspect, tense, mood
 - non-finite forms
- structure: simple vs. complex verbs

number of forms

The Archi verb has “basic” **tense/aspect/mood** forms and related **gerunds**, **participles** and **masdars** total **12,405**.

The Archi verb agrees with the Absolutive of the clause in **gender** and **number**. Masdars can take the nominal **case** endings. These two factors multiply the paradigm up to **188,463**.

The **reportative** can be formed from all personal forms, and from the admirative, and itself has an impressive array of forms; it is also the base for further participles. The additional forms (excluding gender and number distinctions) are **107,078**.

When gender/number and case distinctions are included that number rises to **1,314,376** forms. When added to 188,463 this gives **1,502,839** forms in total. (Based on Kibrik, 1998: 466-467)

verbal stems

dynamic verb: three (morphomic) stems, irregular imperative

regular formation

	INF	IPFV	PFV	IMP
‘divide’	q ^ʕ a-s	q ^ʕ a-r	q ^ʕ o	q ^ʕ a
‘get cold’	qe-s	qe<r>qi-r	qa	qeqi
‘beat’	daχi-s	da<r>χi-r	daχdi	daχi

irregular formation

	INF	IPFV	PFV	IMP
‘carry away’	χ:e-s	o<r>χ:i-r	oχ:a	χ:a
‘go’	q ^ʕ e-s	o<r>q ^ʕ i-r	oq ^ʕ a	oq ^ʕ a
‘boil’	s:ubu-s	sal	set:e	sisi

stative verb: one stem, no imperative

kł'an 'love', *sini* 'know', *hiba* 'be good'

gender marking

aχas 'lie down':

number	gender	INF	IPFV	PFV
SG	I	w-aχa-s	w-a < r > χa-r	a < w > χu
	II	d-aχa-s	d-a < r > χa-r	a < r > χu
	III	b-aχa-s	b-a < r > χa-r	a < b > χu
	IV	aχa-s	a < r > χa-r	aχu
PL	I	b-aχa-s	b-a < r > χa-r	a < b > χu
	II			
	III	aχa-s	a < r > χa-r	aχu
	IV			

gender marking according to verb type



1. Gender-number marker is prefixal, imperfective marker is $\langle r \rangle$..- r everywhere:

	INF		IPFV		PFV	
'milk'	III	IV	III	IV	III	IV
	b-aca-s	aca-s	b-a $\langle r \rangle$ ca-r	a $\langle r \rangle$ ca-r	b-acu	acu

2. Gender-number marker is infixal, supplanting the first $\langle r \rangle$ of the imperfective marker where appropriate:

	INF		IPFV		PFV	
'drop'	III	IV	III	IV	III	IV
	ca $\langle b \rangle$ χ a-s	ca χ a-s	ca $\langle b \rangle$ χ a-r	ca $\langle r \rangle$ χ a-r	ca $\langle b \rangle$ χ u	ca χ u

aχas ‘lie down’

moods

ADMIRATIVE	<i>arχarši χo, aχuna χoqi etc</i>
APPROBATIVE	<i>arχar-di, arχarši edi-di, aχuqi-di etc</i>
COHORTATIVE	<i>aχa-su</i>
CONJUNCTIVE	<i>arχar-kini, aχuli i-kini, aχuli edi-kini etc</i>
DUBITATIVE	<i>aχu-čugu, arχar-čugu, arχarši i-čugu etc</i>
EVIDENTIAL	<i>aχu-li, aχuli edi-li, aχuqiši edi-li etc</i>
INDICATIVE	<i>aχas</i>
IMPERATIVE	<i>aχa</i>
INTERROGATIVE	<i>aχu-ra, aχulla, arχa-ra, arχarši i-ra etc</i>
OPTATIVE	<i>aχu-tan</i>
POSSIBILITIVE	<i>aχu-li χoqi, arχarši edi-li χoqi etc</i>
PROHIBITIVE	<i>arχar-(di)gi</i>
REPORTATIVE	<i>arχar(er), aχor, arχarši ir etc</i>

tense is periphrastic

kos ‘hear’:

		PRESENT (i)	PAST (edi)
IPFV (<i>kor</i>)	IPFV-ši	present1 <i>kor-ši i</i>	imperfect1 <i>kor-ši edi</i>
	IPFV-mat	present2 <i>kor-mat i</i>	imperfect2 <i>kor-mat edi</i>
PFV (<i>ko</i>)	PFV-li	perfect1 <i>ko-li i</i>	pluperfect1 <i>ko-li edi</i>
	PFV-mat	perfect2 <i>ko-mat i</i>	pluperfect2 <i>ko-mat edi</i>
POT (<i>koqi</i>)	POT + ši	inceptive <i>koqi-ši i</i>	past inceptive <i>koqi-ši edi</i>

tense is periphrastic

kos 'hear':

		PRESENT (i)	PAST (edi)
IPFV (<i>kor</i>)	IPFV-ši	present1 <i>kor-ši i</i>	imperfect1 <i>kor-ši edi</i>
	IPFV-mat	present2 <i>kor-mat i</i>	imperfect2 <i>kor-mat edi</i>
PFV (<i>ko</i>)	PFV-li	perfect1 <i>ko-li i</i>	pluperfect1 <i>ko-li edi</i>
	PFV-mat	perfect2 <i>ko-mat i</i>	pluperfect2 <i>ko-mat edi</i>
POT (<i>koqi</i>)	POT + ši	inceptive <i>koqi-ši i</i>	past inceptive <i>koqi-ši edi</i>



non-finite forms

converbs:

irχ^wmus ‘work’

	CONSECUTIVE		SIMULTANEOUS	CONTINUOUS	NEGATIVE
INF			<i>irχ^wmus-ši</i>		<i>irχ^wmus-t’u-ši</i>
IPFV			<i>irχ^win-ši</i>	<i>irχ^wim-mat</i>	<i>irχ^wna:-t’u-ši</i>
PFV	<i>irχ^wni-li</i>	<i>irχ^wni-na</i>		<i>irχ^wni-mat</i>	<i>irχ^wni-t’aw</i>
POT			<i>irχ^wniqi-ši</i>		

participles: gender, number, case

verbal nouns (masdars): case, some agree in gender and number

‘heaviness’

	SG	PL
I	<i>wiq^wkul</i>	<i>biq^wkul</i>
II	<i>diq^wkul</i>	
III	<i>biq^wkul</i>	<i>iq^wkul</i>
IV	<i>iq^wkul</i>	

simple vs. complex verbs

1. Simple verbs: about 170

2. Complex verbs: 1000+

complex verb = lexical part + simple verb

simple verb:

as 'do', *kes* 'become', *bos* 'say',

other simple verb (less commonly)

lexical part:

stative verb: *do^ɪz* 'be big'

do^ɪz as 'grow'

noun: *cac* 'prickle'

cac kes 'frown'

lexical part of a complex verb

noun in the locative: *ba^ɾri* ‘pool’

ba^ɾraj aχas ‘bathe’

noun in the ergative: *k’os* ‘knife’

k’as:an as ‘slaughter’

verbal noun form a Russian verb *mešat* ‘disturb’

mišajətkul as ‘disturb’

reduplicated form not otherwise used

χ:iriχ-χ:iris as ‘pester’

loanwords not otherwise used

dagawur as ‘sign an agreement’, *jabalgu as* ‘barter’

unclassified

ac:’is eχmus ‘fall ill’ (“fake” dative of *ac:’i* ‘illness’, real dative is *ac:’ilis*)

Archi syntax.

Outline

Simple sentences:

- alignment of the central arguments;
- agreement

Complex sentences:

- relative clauses;
- complement clauses;
- adverbial clauses

Alignment of the main arguments

Intransitive:	ABS (26)
Transitive:	ERG-ABS (27-28) DAT-ABS (29-30)
OTHER:	ERG-ABS (31) GEN-ABS (32) SUPEREL-ABS (33)

agreement

Controllers (34-35)

Archi is a thoroughly ergative language, so agreement at clause level is controlled by the absolutive argument

agreement

controllers within NP: the head noun controls its attribute (36)

agreement

Targets:

verbs, adjectives, adverbs (37)

particles (38)

pronouns (39)

postpositions (40)

relative clauses

Accessibility Hierarchy :

SU › DO › IO › OBL › GEN › OCOMP

(Keenan & Comrie 1977)

(examples 41 to 53)

complement clauses

‘begin’, ‘like’, ‘want’, ‘need’ + infinitive:

- (54) laha-s diq’ a-s kɬ’an ke-r
 girl(II).OBL.SG-DAT soup(III)[SG.ABS] make.IV.SG-INF like AUX.IV.SG-IPFV
The girl likes making soup.

- (55) laha-s k^waš-ši diq’ a-s
 girl(II).OBL.SG-DAT need.PFV[IV.SG]-CVB2 soup(III)[SG.ABS] make.IV.SG-INF
The girl needs to make soup.

- (56) lo bije·rɬu diq’ a-s
 girl(II)[SG.ABS] start<II.SG>PFV soup(III)[SG.ABS] make.IV.SG-INF
The girl started to make soup.

complement clauses

‘finish’ + converb:

- (57) lo laq^we<r>ti diq’ uw-li
 girl(II)[SG.ABS] finish<II.SG>PFV soup(IV)[SG.ABS] make.PFV[IV.SG]-CVB1
The girl finished making soup.

‘know’ + masdar:

- (58) ʔunne-li laq^wiwt:a-t'u-kul sin-š-er
 flee.I.SG.PFV-CVB1 save.I.SG.PFV-NEG-MSD know-CVB2-RPRT
Allegedly having understood that he would not be able to save himself by fleeing...(Bear story 11)

complement clauses

logophors (3rd person pronouns used in dependent clause)

3 rd person pronoun		SG				PL
		I	II	III	IV	
	ABS	tuw	tor	tob	tot	teb
	ERG	tuwmi	tormi	tummi	totmi	temmaj
logophors		SG				PL
		I	II	III	IV	
	ABS	inž				
	ERG	žu	že			

- (59) k^wač'-ur-če-t osd-**er** **žu-s** harak
 paw(III)-PL-OBL.PL-SUPER <III.SG>-stand.PFV-**RPRT** **LOGOPH.1.OBL.SG-DAT** in.front
...and allegedly stood on his paws in front of him (Uncle Umar) (Bear story, 6).

long-distance agreement

NO for 'start', 'finish':

- | | | | | |
|------|---|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| (64) | lo | bije<r>ɬu | berku | aa-s |
| | girl(II)[SG.ABS] | start<II.SG>PFV | pasty(III)[SG.ABS] | <III.SG>make-INF |
| | <i>The girl started making pasties.</i> | | | |
-
- | | | | | |
|------|--|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| (65) | *lo | bijeɬu | berku | aa-s |
| | girl(II)[SG.ABS] | start<III.SG>PFV | pasty(III)[SG.ABS] | <III.SG>make-INF |
| | <i>*The girl started making pasties.</i> | | | |

backward control

control “upwards”: downstairs overt argument determines interpretation of upstairs absent argument. (Polinsky, 2002)

The first piece of evidence needed would be from case assignment.

to the best of our knowledge: NO evidence for backward control in Archi:

- (66) *laha berku aa-s kɬ'an ke-r
 girl(II).SG.ERG pasty(III)[SG.ABS] <III.SG>make-INF like IV.SG.AUX-IPFV
 **The girl likes making pasties.*

- (67) laha-s berku aa-s kɬ'an ke-r
 girl(II).OBL.SG-DAT pasty(III)[SG.ABS] <III.SG>make-INF like IV.SG.AUX-IPFV
 The girl likes making pasties.

- (68) laha berku au
 girl(II).SG.ERG pasty(III)[SG.ABS] <III.SG>make.PFV
 The girl has made pasties.

- (69) b-ez laha berku aa-s kɬ'an be-ke-r
 III.SG-1SG.DAT girl(II).SG.ERG pasty(III)[SG.ABS] <III.SG>make-INF like III.SG-AUX-IPFV
I like the pasties that the girl makes.

adverbial clauses: converbs

simple

- (70) šipiŋ-li eɬ:u-li tumank' kammu-li
 Šapi(I)-SG.ERG <III.SG>put.PFV-CVB1 gun(III)[SG.ABS] shoot.PFV-EVID
Šapi, having put the gun (i.e. having aimed), shot. (Bear story, 3)

- (71) to-t naq^{lw} lap'a:-r-ši b-aq^fa-li
 that-IV.SG earth(IV)[SG.ABS] throw-IPFV-CVB2 III.SG-come-EVID
...throwing the earth, he came... (Bear story, 6)

specialised

- (72) un asmus d-eq^ɛe-l-kan zon q'^{wɛ}ijla
 2SG.ABS marry II.SG-go.INF-CVB1-until 1SG.ABS twice
 asmus-u o<r>q^ɛa-li χara:šu-wu d-aq^ɛa
 marry-AND <II.SG>go.PFV-CVB1 back-AND II.SG-come.PFV

During the time when you haven't even got married (until you get married), I was married twice and divorced (came back).

21st century dictionary

- data stored in relational database
- four versions of the dictionary
 - community version (hardcopy)
 - community version (CD, MP3 files)
 - reference version (DVD, WAV files, linguist format)
 - linguist version (CD, MP3 files, linguist format)
- technological requirements of community
 - PC-based
 - implemented by Harley Quilliam using .Net

21st century dictionary



21st century dictionary

- advantages of the relational database
 - easy to keep adding data beyond life of the dictionary project
 - searching for interesting data, such as minimal pairs

21st century dictionary

- scripts
 - Cyrillic-based orthography for speakers
 - IPA-based for linguists

21st century dictionary

- 410 page hardcopy production
 - local production for logistic and economic reasons

21st century dictionary

Archi Dictionary

File Help

Archi

Created by the Surrey Morphology Group
Funded by the Hans Rausing Endangered Languages Documentation Programme

A dictionary of the language of the Archi People, Daghestan, Caucasus.

Click on an initial letter/symbol of the search word (greyed letters - no matching words) :

English : A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
Russian : А Б В Г Д Е Ж З И Й К Л М Н О П Р С Т У Ф Х Ц Ч Ш Щ Ъ Ы Ь Э Ю Я
Archi (IPA) : a a' a: b c č c' č' d e e' e: g g' h i i' i: j k k' k'' k‡ k‡' k'' k‡'' k‡''' l t t' t'' t''' m n o o' o: p p' q q' q'' q''' q' q'' q' q'' r s s' s'' s''' t t' t'' u u' u: w z ž ž' ž' x x' x'' x''' x' x'' x' x'' y
Archi (Cyrillic) : а ал aa б в г гл гв гь гы гыв д е el ee ж жв з и ил ии й к кл кв ккы къ кы кыв кь кьв л лл лв лль льв лъ лъв м н о ol oo п пл р с cc т tl tv у yl yy x xl xv xx xv xy xы xыв хъ хы хыв хы хыв ц cl ч cl ш ш

Grant:
Hans Rausing
Endangered Languages
Documentation
Programme

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Dunstan Brown
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Peter Lutzeier
Harley Quilliam

A random picture from the dictionary (click to see the entry)



ját:ikan árči: top layer on the stack of dried cow dung protecting the stack from rain

UNIVERSITY OF SURREY
Surrey Morphology Group

Exit

97

98

99

21st century dictionary

File

Edit

t'ik'abos dyn. v.

t'ilf n.

t'in4 n.

t'irk'bos dyn. v.

t'it'ut adj.

t'isu'sa'nnamma adv.

t'isarakdumma adv.

t'j:nna adv.

t'it'ia-si'tias dyn. v.

t'it'ias dyn. v.

t'it'akes dyn. v.

t'o stat. v.

t'onó n.

t'óšikes dyn. v.

t'uj n.

t'uk' n.

t'ummul n.

t'ummulin q'ii n.

t'ump'ur n.

t'unu n.

t'uq' n.

t'us:um n.

t'ut'u n.

t'u'ru's n.

táberzan n.

tahár n.

taká n.

táliñ n.

táliñ bekés c. verb.

tamár n.

tamát n.

tamá:sa n.

tamá:sa ábas c. verb.

tamá:sa bušbús c. verb.

támmugu n.

tampái stat. v.

tampállu adj.

tántkes dyn. v.

tany n.

tapánči n.

tapáwut n.

tarás dyn. v.

taráz n.

tárbí n.

tárbí abas c. verb.

tári n.

tartq n.

tarzuma n.

tárxbos dyn. v.

tawák:al n.

tawák:al ábčas c. verb.

tax n.

taxtá n.

taxtápeč n.

témmet adv.

témmet:ijt'u adj.

tempñ n.

ténik adv.

téniš adv.

téniyut adv.

t'uq'^ʃ

NOUN

каменный столб в подземном загоне (см. малъи), на который опирается каменный потолок; stone post inside an underground sheepfold (see маҗ:i) which supports the stone roof



Morphology:

GENDER: III

Sg:

NOM: t'uq'^ʃ 

ERG: t'úq'^ʃli 

LOC: t'úq'^ʃlit 

Pl:

t'úq'^ʃmul 

t'úq'^ʃmulčaj 

Close 100

21st century dictionary



t'uq^q : stone post inside an underground sheepfold (see ma^{ti}) which supports the stone roof

Close



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