Variation and Awareness in Kinyarwanda Morphosyntax

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Introduction

We newly document morphosyntactic variation in Kinyarwanda verbal prefix ra-. We present pilot results about the variants' distribution and social conditioning and introduce an upcoming sociolinguistic study.

Description of variation

Kinyarwanda (JD61, Bantu, Rwanda) contrasts two verb forms known as disjoint (ra-) (1) and conjoint (unmarked) (2):

Ba-**ra**-som-a. SBJ-**DJ**-read-FV 'They read.'

(2) Ba-som-a ibitabo. SBJ-read-FV books 'They read books.'

The disjoint marker is variably analyzed as marker of focus or vP-finality and encodes present progressive in some contexts (Ngoboka & Zeller 2017).

Variation in ra- is largely undocumented and in some cases conflicts with the literature (Ngoboka & Zeller 2017, Coupez 1980, Cadiou 1985, Overdulve 1988).

A periphrastic present progressive (3) (Botne 1981, Nkusi 1995, Ngoboka 2016) competes with ra- (4). Conditioning of this alternation may be dialectal (Nkejabahizi 2007):

gu-tekerez-a. (4) Aka kanya, **n-di** SBJ-COP INF-think-FV 'Right now, I'm thinking.'

N-**ra**-tekerez-a. SBJ-**DJ**-think-FV 'I'm thinking.'

Ra- is forbidden in negation and relativization for most, but can express present progressive meaning in these contexts for some:

Aka kanya, imvura **nt**-i-**(ra)**-gw-a. NEG-SBJ-DJ-fall-FV right now rain 'Right now, it isn't raining.'

Ra- is optional before complementizer ngo for most, but obligatory for some:

Ejo, w-a-(ra)-vuz-e hanze hijimye. SBJ-PST-**DJ**-say-FV it's dark outside 'Yesterday, you said that it's dark outside.'

Ra- is forbidden before low manner / temporal adverbials for most, but a verb focus reading obtains for some:

Buri munsi, Joyeuse a-(ra)-ririmb-a neza. every day Joyeuse SBJ-DJ-sing-FV well 'Every day, Joyeuse SINGS_{FOC} well.

Comparison: previously documented variation

Class 3 and 6 agreement in g- alternates with prestige class 3 u~w- and class 6 ya~a-:

(gw~w)-aguye U-mw-embe hasi. CL3-fell AUG-CL3-mango on.the.ground 'A mango fell on the ground.'

G- is associated with the ikirera and ikigoyi dialects of the Northwest of Rwanda (Ngoboka 2016, Dukuzumuremyi et al. 2024).

Pilot methodology

Ideologies

Asked for general sociolinguistic awareness (free response):

- Prompted about age, gender, region
- Prompted about correctness / standardization and associated social categories

Reported usage

- Presented with sentences and asked: "Would you yourself say this sentence?" → 5-pt Likert scale (White & Roberts 2022)
- Asked whether they had heard others use this sentence, and if so, who (free response)

Participants

15 participants, aged 23-59, from all five provinces (intara) of Rwanda

Ideologies

about negated ra- (5): 'I've heard that because that's how we say it in my hometown.' (West; 25)

about g- concords (8): 'It's used by ikigoyi speakers from the Northern Province.' (North; 59)

about g- concords (8): '[G- concords] are not good Kinyarwanda.' (East; 26)

variable	mentioned having heard variation at all	mentioned region	mentioned age	mentioned stigma
periphrastic (4)	13	1	3	0
negated ra- (5)	13	3	4	1
comp. <i>ngo</i> (6)	11	1	4	3
adverbs (7)	4	1	1	0
g- concords (8)	14	9	1	4

feature. Why?

Avoidance of stigmatized forms

bias (Park & Rothbart 1982, Wade 2023)

(Weissler & Brennan 2020)

Supplemental data, including graphs of reported usage for other variables

Main study

Currently running larger survey

- informed by pilot results
- **temporal readings** of *ra* in negation, relativization, participials and before comp. ngo
- more precise social conditioning

Discussion

Despite participant expectations about Northwestern / young speech,

Northwestern / young respondents did not show greater use of any

- All participants coded as Northwestern spent time in other regions

could assume unfamiliar forms to be Northwestern by default

- Exposure to *ra*- in other contexts lowers salience of *negated ra*-,

impeding acquisition of detailed social knowledge

- g- could be present only in subset of Northwest, but non-Northwestern

respondents could ascribe to entire Northwest: outgroup homogeneity

- g- could not be unique to Northwest, but non-Northwestern respondents

- Evidence that unfamiliar forms can be lumped into "outgroup" category

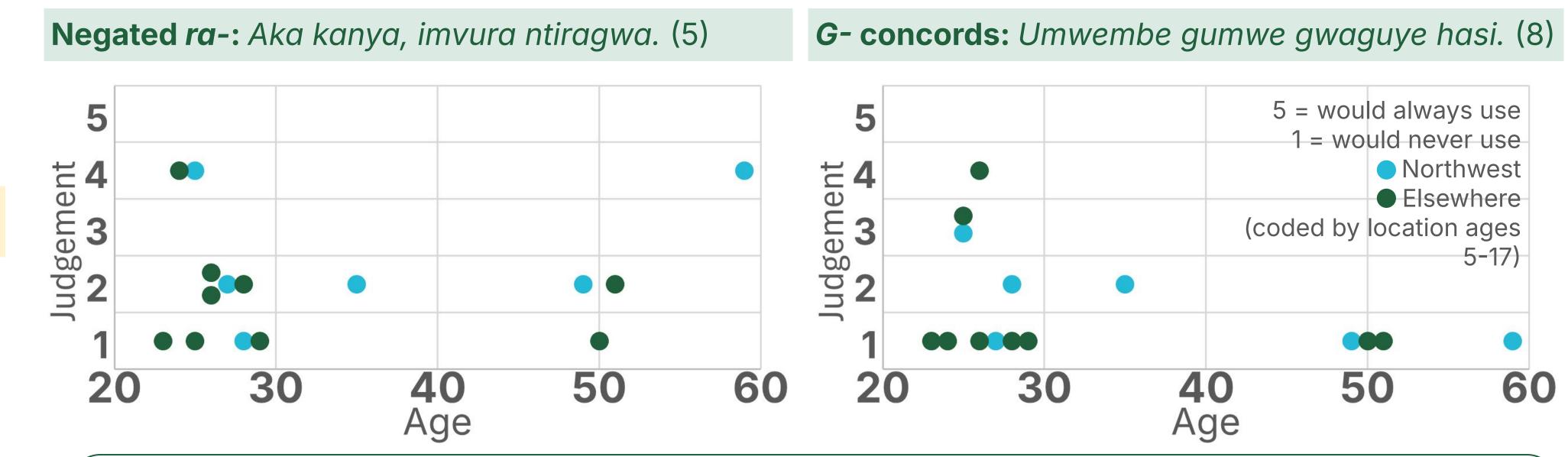
- presence / direction of change
- effect of cross-country migration / lg. experience
- variation in syntactic status of ra-

negated ra- is Northwestern and young

Participant ideologies:

g-concords are Northwestern and stigmatized

Reported usage



Despite participant ideologies, only limited evidence for relationship between age and usage unclear if relationship present between region and usage

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