



Introduction

Conference Venue

Program

Abstracts

Spring School

Conference Dinner

Eating Out

Going Out

Information

Contact



PROGRAM & BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

LANGUAGE CONTACT AND LANGUAGE CHANGE IN WESTERN ASIA

A Multilingual Conference Organized by GRADE in Cooperation with the Goethe University of Frankfurt

As Part of the Program

“Contact Linguistics in Cross-Border Kurdistan”

(CLICK)



10-12 March 2017

Goethe University of Frankfurt
Campus Westend
Hörsaalzentrum (3rd floor),
Rooms 10-16



CONTENTS

General Information	4
Conference Venue.....	5
Program	7
Abstracts.....	11
Keynote Speeches	11
Poster Presentations	13
Sessions	17
Spring School (13-18 march, 2017)	38
Conference Dinner	44
Accommodation for Participants.....	45
Eating Out in Frankfurt	47
Going Out in Frankfurt	48
Additional Information.....	49
Acknowledgements	52
Contact Details of Participants	53
Notes	55
Contact	57

GENERAL INFORMATION

The conference “Language Contact and Language Change in Western Asia” focuses on multilingualism in Western Asia. Within Western Asia, we aim at focusing the Kurdish-populated areas in the regions of Iran, Iraq, Syria, Turkey and the neighboring countries Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia. In this area, several Indo-European varieties are spoken, including Armenian, Kurdish varieties, and Persian. A number of non-Indo-European languages are spoken as well, such as Azeri Turkic, Neo-Aramaic, and Turkish. Finally, Georgian and other Caucasian languages are also spoken in the region. Most of the above-mentioned languages exhibit a suprastratum of Semitic, Iranian and Turkic languages due to their close contact for centuries.

The conference explores the use of corpus methods in descriptive and theoretical analysis of word order change of natural languages in a multilingual area like Western Asia. Focal areas of interest include, but are not limited to language contact and language change in word order, information structure, and prosody. Furthermore, we are interested in theoretical and methodological issues pertaining to corpus-oriented research in language contact, i.e. tools, methods, and techniques in corpus assembly, annotation and analysis, the interaction between corpus linguistics and computational linguistics, the relevance of corpus linguistics and linguistic theory, the use of statistical and quantitative methods in detecting patterns of language change, as well as the impact of corpus-based vs. corpus-driven approaches on our view and understanding of morphosyntactic change in languages.

Chairman:

Hiwa Asadpour (Goethe University of Frankfurt)

Coordinator:

Daniel Krauß (Goethe University of Frankfurt)

Scientific Committee:

PD Dr. Agnes Korn (CNRS, UMR Mondes iranien et indien, Paris, France)

Prof. Dr. Eleanor Coghill (Uppsala University, Sweden)

Prof. Dr. Geoffrey Haig (University of Bamberg, Germany)

PD Dr. Irina Nevskaya (Goethe University of Frankfurt, Germany)

Dr. Mojtaba Monshizadeh (Allameh Tabataba'i University, Iran)

Dr. Thomas Jügel (Labex EFL, Inalco, Paris, France)

Dr. Zahra Abolhassani Chimeh (Research Center, SAMT, Iran)

CONFERENCE VENUE



The conference takes place at Frankfurt University, Campus Westend (Address: Theodor-W.-Adorno-Platz 1, 60323 Frankfurt) in the 3rd floor of the building called **Hörsaalzentrum (no. 4 on the map below)**. There will be signposts to guide the way to the conference venue. The rooms are all labelled HZ, and we use the rooms 11 to 15 in the upper floor. If you have reserved a parking lot via our organization team, you are allowed to park in the area **P4** on the map below, entering via **Fürstenbergstraße**. Otherwise, it is possible to park your car in the multi-storey carpark labeled as **Zufahrt Tiefgarage** in pink on the map below, entering via **Hansaallee**.



To reach Campus Westend from Frankfurt Central Railway Station, take one of local commuter trains (S-Bahn) **S1** (direction Offenbach-Ost), **S2, S3, S4** (direction Frankfurt Süd), **S5/S6** (Stresemannallee), **S8/S9** (Hanau Hauptbahnhof) and exit at the station "Hauptwache". Proceed via one of the metro lines **U1/U2/U3** or **U8** to **Holzhausentraße**. From there, it is a 5 minutes' walk to Campus Westend.

Alternatively, **bus no. 64** links Frankfurt Central Railway Station (South Exit) directly to “**Bremer Straße**” in front of the entrance to the campus.

From Frankfurt International Airport, proceed to the local railway station for regional and local trains at Terminal 1, Level 1 (Regionalbahnhof). Trains arrive at and depart from platforms 1 to 3. Take one of the local commuter trains (S-Bahn) **S8** or **S9** (direction Hanau Hauptbahnhof), 5 stops until the station **Hauptwache**. Change for the metro lines **U1/U2/U3** or **U8** to the station **Holzhausenstraße**. A 5 minutes’ walk will take you to Campus Westend.

You can always check the train and bus connection at www.rmv.de/en. Here is an example of your itinerary from Frankfurt Central Railway Station to the campus at Holzhausenstraße:

Frankfurt (Main) Hauptbahnhof tief 08:47 from 08:59 at 0:12 1 S U 2,90 € 1,65 €

Frankfurt (Main) Holzhausenstraße

Detailed view Intermediate stops Fare Map Text version of route Email

08:47 from > Frankfurt (Main) Hauptbahnhof tief Platform 101

S - Direction Darmstadt Hauptbahnhof
Number of bicycles conveyed limited, Fahrzeuggebundene Einstiegshilfe vorhanden, air conditioning;
> S3 Operator: DB Regio operates every 2 - 5 minutes.

08:50 at 08:56 from > Frankfurt (Main) Hauptwache - Connection Platform 2

U - Direction Frankfurt (Main) Ginnheim
> U1 Operator: Stadtwerke Verkehrsgesellschaft Frankfurt operates every 2 - 5 minutes.

08:59 at > Frankfurt (Main) Holzhausenstraße

Duration: 0:12; Service runs: **Mo - Fr, not 14., 17. Apr, 1., 25. May, 5., 15. Jun, 3., 31. Oct**
Information: Departure/arrival point replaced with equivalent station

> [Return journey](#) > [Onward journey](#) > [Send as mail](#) > [Print this connection](#)

PROGRAM

FRIDAY, 10 MARCH 2017

<i>When?</i>	<i>What?</i>	<i>Where?</i>
09.00-09.30	Registration and Coffee/Tea/Snacks	Lobby
09:30-10.00	Opening Session by Hiwa Asadpour	HZ 6
	Keynote Speech	
10.00-10:45	Jost Gippert: <i>Relative clauses in the Southern Caucasus in an areal perspective</i>	HZ 6
	Poster presentations:	
10:45-11:15	Faryar Akhlaghi & Hiwa Asadpour: <i>A Functional Typological Study of Complement Relations in Sorani Mukri and Urmia Kurmanji: Determining Language Contact Effects</i> Narjes Eskandarnia & Arezoo Najafian: <i>Georgian and Persian linguistic contact in Fereydunshahr (Isfahan)</i> Elena Panina: <i>Acoustic investigation of selected vowel phonemes in two varieties of Sorani Kurdish</i> Petr Kubálek: <i>Non-aspirated and aspirated ç, k, p, t in Kurmanji Kurdish as phonemes and as allophones: A statistical analysis</i> Neda Ahmadbeigi & Mehrdad Moloudi: <i>The effect of a locally customized vs. native speakers' phonics curriculum on young Iranian EFL learners' early literacy development</i> Laila Alhazmi: <i>Speech perceptions in Mecca City</i>	HZ 12
11:15-11:45	Coffee Break	HZ 15
	First Panel, chaired by Armin Hoenen	
11:45-12:15	Lars Johanson, Christiane Bulut and Éva Á. Csató: <i>On the project "Historical and Linguistic Aspects of Turco-Iranian Contacts in the South Anatolian and West Iranian Area" carried out at Mainz University 1997–2008</i>	HZ 12
12:15-12:45	Murad Suleymanov and Hélène Gérardin: <i>Convergent evolution of the future, the conditional and the eventual in Georgian and Azeri</i>	
12:45-13:15	Mojtaba Monshizadeh: <i>Changes in Old Persian Language and its Relation to Language Contact: A Comparative Study</i>	
13:15-14:45	Lunch Time and Campus Tour	HZ 15
	Second Panel, chaired by Nicolaos Neocleous	
14:45-15:15	Michiel Leezenberg: <i>Vernacularization in the Ottoman empire: The role of native grammars</i>	HZ 12

Language Contact and & Language Change in Western Asia

15:15-15:45	Pınar Karakilçık: <i>Armenian -mlş alla turca (in the Anatolian contact zone)</i>	
15:45-16:15	Laurentia Schreiber, Mortaza Taheri-Ardali, Geoffrey Haig and Erik Anonby: <i>Contact-induced change in Irano-Turkic morphosyntax</i>	
16:15-16:45	Coffee Break	HZ 15
	Third Panel, chaired by Murad Suleymanov	
16:45-17:15	Martin Schwartz: <i>On the vocabulary of Luter-e Jâberi, a trader's secret language of Ilam Province, Iranian Kurdistan</i>	HZ 12
17:15-17:45	Christiane Bulut: <i>Clause combining in spoken varieties of Turkic from Iraq, Iran, and SE Anatolia</i>	
17:45-18:15	Annette Herkenrath: <i>Western-Asian multilingualism in Germany: Towards a Kurmanji-Turkish-German trilingual picture of information structure</i>	
18:15-19:30	Free Time	Lobby
19:30-22.00	Conference Dinner	Restaurant

SATURDAY, 11 MARCH 2017

<i>When?</i>	<i>What?</i>	<i>Where?</i>
	First Panel, chaired by Daniel Krauße	
10.00-10:30	Ioanna Sitaridou : <i>Negative existential cycle in Romeyka: Areal feature or internal development?</i>	HZ 12
10:30-11.00	Bruno Herin and Pelin Tünaydin : <i>Domani, a mixed language in Eastern Anatolia?</i>	
11:00-11:30	Martin Haspelmath : <i>Can cross-linguistic distributions be explained by change constraints?</i>	
11:30-12.00	Coffee Break	HZ 15
12.00-13:00	Keynote Speech, chaired by Hiwa Asadpour Geoffrey Khan : <i>Word order in North-Eastern Neo-Aramaic dialects</i>	HZ 6
13:00-14:30	Lunch Time	HZ 15
14:30-15:30	Workshop by Yaron Matras : <i>The Manchester Kurdish Database: Methods, scope, and initial findings concerning language contact and convergence</i>	HZ 6
15:30-16:00	Panel Discussion with Geoffrey Khan and Geoffrey Haig	
16:00-16:30	Coffee Break	HZ 15
	Second panel, chaired by Hélène Gérardin	
16:30-17:00	Jade Al-Saraf : <i>The function of the loaned particle 'hamm' in Baghdadi Arabic</i>	HZ 12
17:00-17:30	Jasmine Dum-Tragut : <i>Documentation and analysis of historical language contact revisited – On material from non-linguistic research archives and Armenian prisoners-of-war in 1915</i>	
17:30-18:00	Coffee Break	HZ 15
	Special panel, chaired by Daniel Krauße	
18:00-18:40	Abboud Zeitoune : <i>130 years of Assyrian music, contacts and changes and possibilities of preservation</i>	HZ 6
18:40-21.00	Western Asian cultural performances with Indonesian dinner	Lobby

SUNDAY, 12 MARCH 2017

When?	What?	Where?
	Keynote Speech, chaired by Éva Á. Csató	
10.00-11.00	Anaïd Donabédian: <i>Word order in Western Armenian: Typology and contact</i>	HZ 6
	First Panel, chaired by Zahra Abolhassani Chimeh	
11:00-11.30	Nicolaos Neocleous: <i>The reconstruction of VO and OV alternation in Romeyka</i>	HZ 12
11.30-11:45	Coffee Break	HZ 15
	Second Panel, chaired by Thomas Jügel	
11:45-12:15	Hélène Gérardin: <i>Contact-induced valency anomalies in Georgian</i>	HZ 12
12:15-12:45	Michael L. Chyet: <i>“Jinê min dihefe” and “Heytim”:</i> More examples of learners’ errors or reinterpretation	
12:45-13:15	Masoud Mohammadirad: <i>Pronominal clitics in Southern Central Kurdish varieties</i>	
13:15-14:15	Lunch Break	HZ 15
	Third Panel, chaired by Michael L. Chyet	
14:15-14:45	Gohar Hakobian: <i>On the Development of *-š- > -L- in Western New Iranian</i>	HZ 6
14:45-15:15	Amir Sharifi and Ali Ashouri: <i>The enigma of Kermanshani Persian: Kurdified Persian or Persianized Kurdish?</i>	
15:15-15:45	Hasmik Kirakosian and Ani Sargsyan: <i>The glossary “Daqāyeq Al-Haqāyeq” as a source of research of Persian-Turkish linguistic contacts and training methodology of the 16th century</i>	
	Closing Session:	
15.45-16.45	Critical points in linguistic contact by Hiwa Asadpour Caucasian language contact by Jost Gippert Turkic language contact by Éva Á. Csató, Lars Johanson and Christiane Bulut Semitic language contact by Geoffrey Khan Kurdish language contact by Geoffrey Haig Armenian language contact by Anaïd Donabédian Other Iranian and Indo-European language contact by Thomas Jügel	HZ 6

ABSTRACTS

KEYNOTE SPEECHES

Friday 10 March 2017
10.00-10.45 – HZ 6

JOST GIPPERT (Goethe University of Frankfurt):

Topic: Relative clauses in the Southern Caucasus in an areal perspective

The Southern Caucasus is an area with an unusually high amount of languages pertaining to different stocks, including South-Caucasian (Kartvelian) languages such as Georgian, (North-)West-Caucasian languages such as Abkhaz, (North-)East-Caucasian languages such as (Lezgian) Udi, Turkic languages such as Turkish and Azeri, and Indo-European languages such as Armenian, Tati, and Ossete. In addition, the area yields insight into diachronic changes in at least three of the stocks involved, given the historical emergence of literacy in Armenian, Georgian, and Caucasian Albanian within the first millennium of our era.

The present keynote aims to identify areal features that are characteristic for the formation of relative clauses across the languages of these stocks and their diachrony. It focusses on the following features:

- a) the use and spread of complementizers combining with or substituting interrogative-based relative pronouns, including cross-language borrowings (Caucasian-Albanian *-ķe-* < Iranian vs. Udi *-te* < Armenian);
- b) the interaction of interrogative-based and other relative pronouns (Armenian *or* vs. *zi*; Udi *ma-* vs. *me-/mo-*; Georgian *romel-* etc.);
- c) the interaction of relative pronouns with focus particles (Georgian *romeli-c* etc., Udi *mano-al* etc.);
- d) the interaction of relative pronouns and (presumptive) demonstratives (Old Georgian *romeli-igi*, *sada-igi*, Armenian *z-or-n*, etc.).

Saturday 11 March 2017
12.00-13.00 – HZ 6

GEOFFREY KHAN (University of Cambridge):

Topic: Word order in North-Eastern Neo-Aramaic dialects

In this paper, I shall examine word order in copula clauses and verbal clauses in the North-Eastern Neo-Aramaic (NENA) dialects. These dialects were spoken for many centuries in northern Iraq, south-eastern Turkey and western Iran. They have been in contact with Iranian languages, especially Kurdish, and also Turkic languages and Armenian dialects.

The copula of NENA dialects is historically a pronoun, but in most dialects, it has now developed verbal inflection. It marks verbal inflection of a nominal predicate (adjective, locative phrase, noun), to which it is attached as a clitic. In some dialects, the copula can be moved around the clause and attached to clause components with marked focal or topical prominence. There are differences with regard to the frequency of movement of the copula across these dialects. In other dialects, the copula is fixed in its position on the item that is the proto-typical unmarked predicate and is not moved from this position for pragmatic purposes. The verbalization of the NENA copula and its syntax is a result to a large degree of the replication of Kurdish models. The NENA dialects that can move the copula are mainly in Kurmanji Kurdish areas whereas the NENA dialects that do not move the copula are mainly in Sorani areas in eastern Iraq and western Iran.

With regard to verbal clauses, some NENA dialects in eastern Iraq and western Iran have a basic OV word order. Dialects further west have a basic VO word order. In dialects with VO word order the object is sometimes placed before the verb for pragmatic purposes. The frequency of this movement for pragmatic purposes differs across the dialects. The development of basic OV word order is the result of the replication of the verb-final syntax of Kurdish.

In the paper, I shall discuss in particular the differing degrees of convergence with the Kurdish model of copula and verbal clauses. This involves changing strategies for the expression of pragmatic

relations. It will be shown that as the NENA dialects converge with the Kurdish model greater reliance is made on prosody than syntax for the expression of focal prominence, whereas topical prominence continues to be expressed syntactically.

Sunday 12 March 2017
10.00-11.00 – HZ 6

ANAÏD DONABÉDIAN (Demopoulos, Labex EFL, Inalco, SeDyL, Paris, France):
Word Order in Western Armenian: Typology and Contact

A significant typological shift from free SVO order to rigid head final order occurred between the ClArm and the Modern Armenian period, affecting differently Western Armenian and Eastern Armenian (Dum-Tragut 2001). As a result of this shift, WO features of Modern Armenian are very similar to the ones observed in the area, and Western Armenian shares a large inventory of features with Turkish. Word order is highly contact-sensitive within the limits of structural compatibility. Armenian displays an example of i-e language shifting from SVO to SOV by contact, as does Indo-Aryan in contact with Dravidian. In this paper we aim to discuss 1) the typological consistency of WO configuration in WArm with left-branched features at all levels (Donabedian 2010) with discussion of borderline cases, and to present among them some features discussed as typical for Anatolian area and represented in WArm; 2) clause main constituents' order variation induced by information structure (prosodically constrained), (in parallel with Turkish), and identify possible structural limits of this "freedom" and 3) to draw areal lessons from the comparison of features observed in WArm, EArm, Turkish and Hemshin dialect. The presentation will be exemplified with oral spontaneous data from speakers of WArm originating from France, Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, and recorded in Lebanon and in France. Some examples will also be excerpted from published tales in Hemshin dialect (Özkan 2014).

1. WArm as a consistently left-branched language: As shown in Donabedian 2010, none of the features Dryer considers (1992, 2008) correlated to OV order is impossible in WArm; either both orders are equally allowed (features 3, 6, 8), or the correlated OV order is not allowed in the standard language, but possible in dialectal variants (features 9, 10, 11). The latter suggests that the discrepancy can be a matter of register and standardization, rather than a structural feature. In Eastern Armenian, features with concurrent WO tend to be fixed as right branched (not consistent with the remaining features). Considering that Eastern Armenian is more peripheric as for the bilingualism with Turkish, this fact seems to confirm the weight of contact in the WO configuration of WArm. In the lecture, we will discuss disputable features (+/-) and point out some features considered as typical for the Anatolian area (a clitic copular element following the nominal/adjectival predicate, Matras (2009:270) discussed in Haig (2017:9-12)), or the clausal enclitic conditional marker (Haig 2017) not allowed in standard WArm but frequent in informal colloquial WArm.

2. Verb arguments order, information structure and prosody: non-marked order in WArm is SOV (i.e. V, OV, SV, or SOV). Nevertheless, many other configurations are possible with marked information structure and prosody, following two principles. The focalization pattern brings before the clause-final verb the arguments, foregrounded by focalization. By default, in a neutral declarative sentence, O occupies the focus slot, even if not focalized. Marked order occurs when another argument is focalized. The focus slot can be strictly the V position, or a VP, for example with a goal (for example OSGV) or a bare object (quasi-incorporated). The afterthought of post-rheme pattern brings after the clause-final verb the backgrounded arguments, with an intonation break after high-pitch V (/), followed by a segment with afterthought intonation, (i.e. low F₀, quick rhythm, low intensity). The afterthought pattern can combine with the focalization pattern (for example GSV / (O)). These features are very similar to the ones described for Turkish (Erguvanli 1984, Kornfilt 1997 among others), where initial position is dedicated to topic and pre-verbal position to focus, the position after the verb being for backgrounded information. For secondary verb arguments, WArm shows O Goal V order, which seems to be typical for this area, as it is found even in Semitic languages (Haig 2017:13).

3. In conclusion we will sum up the parallels and differences observed between WArm and Turkish, with some contrasts observed in EArm (beyond the ones induced by the well-known typological specificity of EArm (Comrie 1984, Kahnemuyipour and Megerdooimian 2011, etc.) and the Hemshin dialect, in order to draw lessons for contact linguistics in this area.

POSTER PRESENTATIONS

Friday 10 March 2017
10.45-11.15 – HZ 12

FARYAR AKHLAGHI (Cultural Heritage Research Center, Tehran);

HIWA ASADPOUR (Goethe University of Frankfurt):

A Functional-Typological Study of Complement Relations in Sorani Mukri and Urmia Kurmanji: Determining Language Contact Effects

Complementation refers to a situation that a verb in place of one of its obligatory arguments takes a clause instead of a nominal group, and the existence of the given clause is essential to the sentence to be well-formed. In the present study, a functional-typological approach has been applied, in order to study and compare complementation in Sorani Mukri and Urmia Kurmanji.

The main underlying assumption in investigating complementation is that the semantic features of the predicate of the main clause have a major role in determining the structure of the complement clause. Henceforth, complement relations will be identified based on semantic classes of the predicate coding the main clause.

Further, in each semantic class the constructions used to code dependent events are classified with respect to one basic parameter, whether or not they differ in structure from an independent declarative clause taken in isolation.

Derivation from the independent declarative clause standard is measured with respect to two parameters: verb form and participant coding. Verbs coding dependent events may differ in structure, for example, they might not display all of the categorical distinctions (tense, aspect, mood, and person) which are allowed to verbs coding independent events. If so, they are called 'deranked' and if they have the same structure as the independent clause verb they are called 'balanced'. Regarding participant coding it should be noted that the participants of the dependent event may not be expressed in the same way as independent events, for example they might be not expressed overtly.

Results show that in case of Sorani Mukri, complementation obeys the subordination Deranking Hierarchy and it supports the trace of typological findings. The research also shows that in all of Sorani Mukri complement relations the prevailing tendency is to omit the subject of the complement clause, and if it is coreferent with the subject of the main clause usually it must be omitted. Split ergativity in Sorani Mukri, based on the overlapping syntactic categories of aspect and clause type, gives rise to a theoretical structural dilemma that is resolved in distinct way by North and Central Kurdish due to language contact. Above all, although Urmia Kurmanji is another dialect of Kurdish, the structure in this dialect is in opposition to those of Sorani Mukri.

The findings show that in Sorani Mukri, in semantic classes of modals, manipulatives with positive implication and manipulative without implication two subjects cannot be coreferent and in other classes they can while in Urmia Kurmanji we have a different phenomenon.

NARJES ESKANDARNIA & AREZOO NAJAFIAN (Payam-e Noor University, Tehran):

Georgian and Persian linguistic contact in Fereydunshahr (Isfahan)

A variety of Georgian language, of Caucasian language family, is widely spoken in the city of Fereydunshahr, Isfahan, and its neighborhood, namely Nehzatabad, Chaghyurt and Akhche, and in cities such as Najaf Abad, Amirabad and Yazdanshahr as well. Due to many centuries of close contact between Georgian and Persian languages, the Georgian language spoken in the area has undergone considerable changes. The current fieldwork aims to describe such linguistic changes.

Linguistic data needed for the purpose of this study was collected by applying Iran's Academy Questionnaire to the norm speakers of Fereydunshahr, followed by transcription and detailed analysis. The major impact of the Persian language on Georgian in the area is in lexicon. Research findings show that Georgian has borrowed a considerable number of words from Persian. Iranian religions have also had an impact on the Georgian vocabulary. Most of these loanwords have smoothly mapped into the Georgian phonological and morphological systems. Two examples:

Persian	Georgian
Masjed (mosque)	Metfet-i
otaq (room)	Otaxt-i

In Georgian, a basic nominal suffix, the vowel “i” is added to nouns ending in a consonant. This morphological rule is also respected for loanwords, as seen in the above examples. However, attaching this suffix has caused some phonological changes in these words. Examples of such changes are new syllabification and phonological processes, like consonant lenition (q→x), consonant insertion (otaq→otaxt-i), or devoicing of a consonant and consonant deletion (*masjed*→*masčed*→*metfet-i*).

Another key area influenced by the Persian language at the morphological level is compound verbs’ structure. The Georgian language copies the structure of compound verbs in Persian. Light verbs, such as “kard-an (to do)” or “Šod-an (to become)”, do not exist in this language. Fereyduhshahr Georgian literally translates Persian compound verbs which have the said light verbs in their structure. An example would be the compound verb “xafe-Šod-an (to drown)” which is literally translated in Georgian as follows:

mo	Xapave*	Ba
become	drown	Infinitive marker

*The phoneme /f/ does not exist in Georgian. This phoneme changes into /p/ or /v/ in Georgian loanwords.

Compound verbs such as “hazer-kard-an (to prepare)” and “vasl-kard-an (to connect)” map into the Georgian morphological system and are used as follows: The basic nominal suffix is added to the nominal segment of the compound verb and the person/number ending appears between the nominal segment and the light verb. For example:

Hazir	-i	v	Kem
Prepared	Basic nominal suffix	First person singular ending	To make
Vasl	-i	v	Kem
Connected	Basic nominal suffix	First person singular ending	To make

Another key area in the Georgian language of Fereyduhshahr which is influenced by the Persian language is color terms scope at the semantic level. Color terms are much less in number in Fereyduhshahr Georgian language as opposed to Persian, and Georgians use Persian color terms in their language, with some change in their phonological and morphological systems. Some examples are “bur-i (blond)”, “banavš-i (violet)”, and “abb-i (blue)”. Sometimes words are borrowed into Fereyduhshahr Georgian together with their metaphorical use. For example, in Persian culture, “bur-Šod-an” means being deeply ashamed. This very metaphor is current among Georgians of Fereyduhshahr.

As findings of the study show, the Georgian language of Fereyduhshahr is widely impacted by the Persian language in different linguistic levels, namely phonologic, morphologic and semantic.

ELENA PANINA (Goethe University of Frankfurt):

Acoustic investigation of selected vowel phonemes in two varieties of Sorani Kurdish

The study investigates the acoustic properties of seven selected vowel phonemes in Mukri, the Kurdish variety in Iran, and in Suleimani, the Kurdish variety in Iraq. There are no acoustic investigations known for these varieties. The study seeks to answer following questions: i) which acoustic features distinguish different types of vowels in each dialect? ii) are these acoustic features the same or different in both varieties? iii) do these vowels show any significant differences in their acoustic properties between the both varieties?

Four male speakers were recorded reading separate final-stressed disyllabic words. Acoustic measures included vowel duration and frequency of the formants F1 and F2.

The statistical analysis shows similarities in the qualitative and quantitative features of the vowel phonemes /i:/, e:/, ɪ/ of both varieties. The vowels /a, a:/, u:/, o:/ show statistically significant differences between the two varieties. The phoneme /o:/ shows significant differences in three parameters for both varieties. The phonemes /u:/ and /a:/ have significant differences in duration. The most interesting

acoustic features were found for the phoneme /a/. The first formant of the vowel /a/ is much higher in Mukri than in Suleimani (670 Hz and 545 Hz respectively), the t-test gives the p-value of $p \leq 0,01$. This phoneme is very instable in Suleimani (standard deviation of 70 Hz for F1 and 73 Hz for F2) and can be specified rather as a mid central vowel than as an open central vowel.

The phonemes /i:, e:, u:, a:/ can be defined as long vowels, the phoneme /a/ as a short one, the phoneme /ɪ/ as a short or a very short vowel in both varieties.

The quantitative and qualitative properties of the vowel phonemes can be used as clues for the distinction of the dialectal borders between Mukri and Suleimani varieties of Kurdish. A supplementary analysis of the acoustic features of the vowel phonemes in the contact languages could provide more information for understanding the possible reasons for the acoustic differences of the vowel phonemes in both varieties.

PETR KUBÁLEK (Charles University Prague):

Non-aspirated and aspirated ç, k, p, t in Kurmanji Kurdish as phonemes and as allophones: A statistical analysis

A problem that learners of Kurmanji Kurdish inevitably encounter is the distinction between the non-aspirated and the aspirated variants of four consonants, viz. ç, k, p, and t. On the one hand, a number of resources on the language (such as those produced by the Bedirkhan brothers and the Kurdish Institute of Paris) do not graphemically distinguish between non-aspiration and aspiration, thus implying that aspiration is not a phonemically distinctive feature in those cases. On the other hand, there are publications (most notably the Kurdish-English Dictionary by Chyet 2003) that distinguish between the non-aspirated ç, k, p, and t and their aspirated counterparts, ç', k', p', and t', as phonemes. However, even these resources list duplicities where a lexeme can be pronounced both ways (e.g. the word "fence" exists both as percan and p'ercan). This paper uses statistical methods to examine the distribution of ç, k, p, and t in their non-aspirated versus the aspirated forms, and aims to contribute to further discussions on the phonology of Kurmanji Kurdish.

NEDA AHMADBEIGI & MEHRDAD MOLOUDI (Department of Teaching English as a Foreign Language, Karaj Branch, Islamic Azad University):

The effect of a locally customized vs. native speakers' phonics curriculum on young Iranian EFL learners' early literacy development

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of Magic Phonics (a locally customized Phonics curriculum) versus Jolly Phonics (native speaker's Phonics curriculum) on young Iranian EFL learners' early literacy development, known as the ability to read and write using graphophonetic cues. In order to find out whether Magic Phonics had any significant effects on reading accuracy, reading fluency, letter formation and spelling accuracy of young Iranian EFL learners in comparison to Jolly Phonics instruction, two different samples were chosen: a sample of 150, 6-12-year-old young Iranian EFL girls and boys, and a sample of 17 Iranian female EFL teachers, aged between 20- 44, and with 2-11 years of teaching experiences, using the two different Phonics instructions. Through using the qualitative method of research (classroom observations and assessment of students' written portfolios) as well as the quantitative method in the form of an achievement test, students' reading and writing ability were assessed. Moreover, the selected teachers were interviewed twice during this study for a more in-depth investigation. The classroom observations, as well as the students' written portfolios and the interviews with the teachers were examined and the test results were analyzed through using SPSS. The outcome of this study indicated that the students who used Magic Phonics instructions outperformed the ones who used Jolly Phonics instructions when it came to reading accuracy and spelling.

LAILA ALHAZMI (The University of Sheffield):

Speech perceptions in Mecca City

This study provides the first detailed account of speech perception within the city of Mecca in Western Saudi Arabia (SA). Mecca is a cosmopolitan city that contains many ethnic social groups speaking different dialects. The residents of Mecca can perceive a speaker's social group from their dialect and surname. The experiment conducted in this study was designed to test whether participants perceive a single dialect stereotype in Mecca or whether they perceive distinctive dialects. In order to test this, some voice samples were given fake surnames taken from the other social group (Bedouin or Hadari) in Mecca. Participants then completed a perception task in which they matched real voices produced by females and males living in the city of Mecca to dialects listed in a given table and then they were asked to rate them according to certain characteristics. In some cases, the surname was manipulated by taking a surname from the other different social group whether Bedouin or Hadari. The results suggest that the perception of Mecca dialects was not affected by the manipulation of surnames, but rather it was dependent on the real voice samples. Thus, Mecca dialects were generally perceived as distinctive dialects. A further examination of the results demonstrates that the original dialect of Mecca (i.e. Bedouin dialect) was rated as traditional, while the new dialect of Mecca, which results from the cosmopolitan nature of the city, was rated as modern (i.e. Hadari dialect). This dichotomy between the ratings of the two dialects may be attributed to the religious and historical matters that are rooted in the history of the city of Mecca.

SESSIONS

Friday 10 March 2017

11.45-13.15 – HZ 12

Chair: ARMIN HOENEN (Goethe University of Frankfurt)

LARS JOHANSON (Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz);

CHRISTIANE BULUT (University of Cyprus);

ÉVA Á. CSATÓ (Uppsala University):

On the project “Historical and linguistic aspects of Turco-Iranian contacts in the South Anatolian and West Iranian area” carried out at Mainz University 1997-2008

The conference “Language Contact and Language Change in Western Asia” deals with multilingualism in Western Asia with a focus on Kurdish-populated areas in the region. Our planned talk aims at summarizing some relevant aspects of a previous research project carried out at the University of Mainz concerning a similarly defined area with focus on Turkic languages. The aim is to illustrate how the experiences gained in this previous research might be relevant for the present project.

The Collaborative Research Center (“Sonderforschungsbereich 295: Kulturelle und sprachliche Kontakte: Prozesse des Wandels in historischen Spannungsfeldern Nordostafrikas/Westasiens”) was funded by the German Research Foundation and operative between 1997 and 2008.

The Turcological project was initiated and led by Lars Johanson, whose model of code-copying served as a theoretical basis for the research. The topic of the first period of the project was “Turkic dialects of South Anatolian and West Iranian contact areas in their relationship to normative centers”. Christiane Bulut investigated the West Iranian area, particularly Turkic varieties with Kurdish sub- and adstrates, Turkic varieties of Iraq, and Turkish dialects of Southeast Anatolia. She later finished her habilitation thesis on the language and culture in the Turkic region of Bayadestan (Iran). Filiz Kiral dealt with the eastern parts of the contact area and wrote her doctoral thesis on syntactical copies from Persian in spoken Azeri of Iran. Astrid Menz studied the Indo-European influence on Turkish dialects. In the second period of the project, Heidi Stein, a specialist in the field of Ottoman historical linguistics, joined the project to deal with 16th-century Irano-Turkic texts representing so-called “Ajem-Turkic”.

In the third and fourth parts, led by Hendrik Boeschoten under the title “Turkic linguistic varieties of South Anatolian and West Iranian contact areas in West Asia—structures and functions”, the research was further broadened in the diachronic dimension and focused on older Turkic-Persian linguistic relations, based on manuscript sources from the 14th until the 18th century. It also aimed at bringing together results from fieldwork on recent varieties and from earlier written sources.

Several international conferences were convened in order to discuss the results of the research project with colleagues working on similar topics. The results have been presented in numerous journal articles, collective volumes, dissertations, and a habilitation thesis. A list of publications will be handed out at the conference.

MURAD SULEYMANOV (EPHE Paris-UMR 7192);

HÉLÈNE GÉRARDIN (INALCO Paris-UMR 7192):

Convergent evolution of the future, the conditional and the eventual in Georgian and Azeri.

The aim of this presentation is to compare the uses of two ‘tenses’ in Georgian and Azeri: the Grg. future (*ga-a-k’et-eb-s* ‘s/he will do’) vs the Az. non-past eventual (*ed-ər* ‘s/he will do’) on the one hand, and the Grg. conditional (*ga-a-k’et-eb-d-a* ‘s/he would do’) vs the Az. past eventual (*ed-ər-di* ‘s/he would do’) on the other. We will show that the similarities observed in the distribution of both these tenses are not native to either language but should be explained by contact influence. The study is based on first-hand data.

Georgian and Azeri are two non-related languages spoken in the same area (Caucasus). They have been in contact for a long time and present cases of contact-induced influences. They contain, in particular, two 'tenses' which mix future tense and modality (irrealis, epistemic). The most typical uses of the future/non-past eventual are the following: locating an event after the speech act time (predictions, intentions, etc.), gnomic, conditional-potential and epistemic. The most typical uses of the conditional/past-eventual are conditional (both in the protasis and the apodosis), epistemic and past habitual.

Interactions between present/future and conditional or modality/irrealis are quite frequent cross-linguistically, and many languages associate irrealis uses with the future tense (Comrie 1985: 43-45; Bybee & Pagliuca 1987; Haspelmath 1998). However, the situation of Georgian and Azeri is interesting insofar as in neither of these languages is the system inherited. Indeed, in Old Georgian, the TAM system was very different from Modern Georgian; preverbs did not have any aspectual functions, and the future tense was expressed by two tenses which later developed into subjunctives (imperfective future > imperfective subjunctive and perfective future > future subjunctive/optative) (Šaniže 1982: 79–80). Similarly, Azeri developed a system independently of other Turkic languages where the cognate of the eventual is the so-called Turkic aorist that historically expressed the present tense (Bartold 1968: 288; Haspelmath 1998: 39). In Azeri, the 'potential future' and additional modal uses have developed through a reanalysis of this old present, with striking areal parallels.

After presenting the different uses of both 'tenses' in Georgian and Azeri, it will be shown that the development of this map cannot be due to genetic reasons but rather to similar developments. Finally, the last part will suggest an analysis of these categories not as tenses but as moods.

MOJTABA MONSHIZADEH (Allameh Tabataba'i University, Tehran):

Changes in Old Persian language and its relation to language contact: A comparative study

Although Avesta and Old Iranian are both Iranian and sister languages, but some major changes in the latter language distinguish it from Avesta. The cause of such a change refers to non-Iranian languages such as Sumerian, Akkadian, and especially Aramaic. A close look at Avesta grammar and its comparison with Old Persian grammar reveals that there are some differences between the two languages. These are as follows: 1) Verb conjugation: the loss of present perfect tense, 2) the reduction of huge numbers of vowels and especially their allophones, 3) the transition of substantive declensions to A-stem, 4) the lack of nominative case for enclitic pronouns, 5) lack of future tense, and 6) substitution of a certain ergative structure as a way of expressing for past tense.

Friday 10 March 2017
14.45-16.15 – HZ 12

Chair: NICOLAOS NEOCLEOUS (University of Cambridge)

MICHIEL LEEZENBERG (University of Amsterdam):

Vernacularization in the Ottoman empire: The role of native grammars

The new forms of linguistic nationalism that emerge in the late Ottoman empire are usually believed to have been inspired by Western European (and more specifically, German romantic) influence, and to have been shaped at least in part by Western orientalist philology. Not much of this picture, however, withstands closer scrutiny. Little if any concrete German influence can be found before the last decade of the nineteenth century, and significant linguistic change that elevates spoken vernaculars to a written status starts much earlier, already in the eighteenth century in virtually the entire Ottoman empire, among both Christian and Muslim subject peoples. It is during this period that we find not only new literate uses of, among others, vernacular modern Greek and Armenian, but also spoken Kurdish, Albanian, Serbian, Bulgarian and Romanian. But also, and at least as significantly, during this period, the first grammars of these vernaculars start being written by local scholars like Eli Teremaxî (Kurdish), Vuk Karadzic (Serbian), Neofit Rilski (Bulgarian), and Dimitri Eustatievici (Romanian).

After discussing the structural features and language-ideological assumptions of these grammars in somewhat greater detail, I will make some suggestions about their historical importance. Not only these languages, but also these vernacular grammatical traditions show more traces of contact with each other than of contacts with either the major languages of Northern Europe or with the new forms of philological and/or orientalist learning that emerge in the nineteenth century. Not even local nineteenth-century grammarians of Ottoman Turkish, like Cevdet Pasha's 1851 *Kavâ'id-i Osmaniyye* and Shemseddin Sami's 1891 *Nev usûl sarf-i türki*, show any influence from modern historical-comparative linguistics. This suggests that, on the basis of this linguistic and intellectual-historical evidence, the history of nationalism in the Ottoman empire stands in need of substantial revision.

PINAR KARAKILÇIK (INALCO / SeDyL UMR8202 / CGF, Paris):

Armenian -mlş alla turca (in the Anatolian contact zone)

The existence of the Turkish suffix *-mlş* is a well-documented cross-linguistic phenomenon which has been studied in the Iranian languages (Bulut, 2006; Doerfer, 1993 by Bulut; Donabédian, 2012) and in the Eastern Anatolia transitional zone (Haig, 2014, 2016; Donabédian, 2017; i.e. the Araxes-Iran linguistics area (Stilo, 2012)). This paper situates itself within contact linguistics, examining different manifestations of the Turkish origin *-mlş*, affecting both the linguistic area in question, in Turkish and in Western Armenian that is thought to have more intensive contact with Turkish (Donabédian, 2012).

Turkish *-mlş*, in broad terms, is “a past participle, describing a present state arising out of a past action” (Lewis, 2001), and as such it has two distinct functions. First, it is a past tense called inferential past, having resultative, perfective, and evidential aspects. It mostly conveys that the information given is based on hearsay (Lewis, 2001; i.e. *non-constaté* (Bazin, 1994)). Second, it is a past participle, having resultative and perfective aspects, which has none of the inferential sense of the past tense (Lewis, 2001) (i.e. *nom d'agent parfait* adjectivally or substantively (Bazin, 1994); free participles Haig, 1989; non-finite verbal forms having prototypically and adnominal function (Donabédian, 2012).

The Armenian *-aj*, like Turkish *-mlş*, is both past tense and past participle having resultative, perfective and evidential aspects. *-aj*, differently from Turkish *-mlş*, is used both for subject and for object relativization. The two participles also differ in respect to the place of the possessive. In Turkish, the possessive as an agent of the participle is carried by the participle itself; in Armenian, it is carried by the head noun (Donabédian, 2012). But, it is possible to observe the opposite case in some Armenian dialects. Armenian, on the other hand, displays the past participle *-mlş* alongside *-aj* in spoken Armenian, sometimes within the same phrase.

Examples are given from the Armenian community of Bourj Hammoud (Lebanon):

- a) Bik-mış yegh-aj em.
disgust-P3.PART to.be-PERF P1
I (have) disgusted/I'm tired with of.
(Turkish origin *bık-mış*)
- b) Surj-e taş-mış yegh-aj e.
coffee-DEF boil.over-P3.PART to.be-PERF P3
The coffee boiled over.
(Turkish origin *taş-mış*)
- c) Bekle-mış g'-ene-yi gor.
wait-PART.P3 PRES-make-P1.IMPER PRESCONT
I make waited? (means, I was waiting/I had been waiting)
(Turkish origin *bekle-miş*)

The correspondence of b) will be in Turkish *kahve taş-mış* (coffee boil.over-P3.PART); nevertheless, the correspondence of a) will be *bık-tı-m*. b) is not with past tense which has resultative and perfective aspects, but with past tense -DI which has an imperfective aspect (allomorphs -DI/-TI etc.). We note here that for 1st/2nd/4th/5th persons -*mış* is not common and not usual for a native bilingual Turkish speaker; for 3rd/6th person -*mış* is *normal* in the context of hearsay information. Finally, we can't say c) in Turkish. However, -*mış* is a common past tense having resultative, perfective aspects for all persons, beside -DI, in the spoken Turkish of the Armenians of Bourj Hammoud. According to my data, this case is also attested in Anatolian Turkish dialects and in the Turkish of the Kurdish community of Turkey. Both cases are neglected in the intellectual language as well as in the dialect maps of the languages in question (attested also by Bulut, 2006).

In addition to different functioning of the model code as an autonomous system (Johanson, 2006; and for examples by -*mış* in the linguistics area see Bulut, 2006) that we can observe through the performance of -*mış*, in the context of dominant-dominated languages, we can also observe the same phenomena in the dominate variety of the minority language community. Both constitute code copying phenomena which imply creative processes (Johanson, 2006) in the receiving language, while simultaneously seeming to display innovations in the source language.

References:

LAURENTIA SCHREIBER (University of Bamberg);
MORTAZA TAHERI-ARDALI (Shahr-e Kord University);
GEOFFREY HAIG (University of Bamberg);
ERIK ANONBY (Carleton University & University of Bamberg):
Contact-induced change in Irano-Turkic morphosyntax

The present paper investigates the effects of language contact on a previously undocumented variety of Qashqay, spoken in a predominantly Bakhtiari-speaking region of Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari province in Iran. Generally, Qashqay is spoken in an area of high linguistic diversity and thus exhibits several contact-induced features, many of which have been discussed previously in the literature (Bulut 2003, 2006, 2014, 2016; Csató 2005; Dolathkah 2016; Soper 1996).

In this paper, we focus on four features of Qashqay morphosyntax which may be considered candidates for contact-induced change, and which have not figured extensively in the available literature: (i) re-structuring (but not complete loss) of vowel harmony in plurals, past suffixes, and infinitives, (ii) a post-posed emphatic definiteness marker *joğaz*, possibly through re-analysis of an existing diminutive, replicating a Bakhtiari model, (iii) an additional oblique pronominal stem based on *bela* + possessive suffix (noted in Bulut 2003), which has structural parallels in some Iranian languages, and (iv) a reduplicated continuative verb construction, e.g. *galillar galalar* 'they are coming', again possibly modelled on similar constructions in Bakhtiari.

We assess the plausibility of a contact scenario in these developments by considering the differences to other West Oghuz languages, in particular Republican Turkish, but also Azeri (Deghani 2000; Kiral 2001; Lee 2008; Erfani 2012); the availability of model structures in the areally contiguous languages, with a particular focus on Bakhtiari; and the general plausibility of contact based

explanations in the light of our knowledge of contact-induced change in Turkic (Johanson 2002), and in particular Irano-Turkic (Bulut 2003, 2005, 2016) including Khalaj (Doerfer 1988; Kiral 2000).

The data have been gathered by means of a comprehensive questionnaire (Anonby et al. 2016) which has been especially developed for the descriptive analysis of language variation in Iran. The questionnaire, mostly based on translation tasks from Persian, was administered orally in recorded interviews in the Chahar Mahal va Bakhtiari (C&B) Province of Iran. Our presentation is based on an initial analysis, to be further refined when additional questionnaires have been submitted for neighboring locations.

MARTIN SCHWARTZ (University of California, Berkeley):

On the vocabulary of Luter-e Jâberi, a trader's secret language of Ilam Province, Iranian Kurdistan

Lûter-e Jâberi (LJ) is an exclusionary vocabulary used by traders of the Jâberi community of Badre Village, Îlâm Province, SW Iran (Karîmi.1990). Like other secret vocabularies limited to certain social groups, LJ uses the grammar of the mainstream local language, in this instance regional Kurdish. As an exclusionary vocabulary of traders in Iran, it is generically parallel to the traders' vocabulary of Kahak near Tafresh, (described by Paul 1999). In detail, LJ has many correspondences with the old Shi'ite underworld argot set forth in a Persian treatise, the *Kitâb-i Sâsiyân BaKamâl*. Data and history of this argot, including its sizeable Judeo-Iranian jargon component, and the entry of words of this argot into the argots of non-Romany-speaking Gypsies and other itinerants of Iran (Including the Jâberi traders) and of Central Asia, have been treated at length by Schwartz 2012 and 2014. The present paper will show the affinities of LJ with the above-mentioned exclusionary vocabularies, with attention to old Judaic, Arabic, Iranian, and Indic components. It will also cite later additions from Arabic, Persian, and Kurdish, which have been subjected to various sorts of phonic and semantic modifications.

CHRISTIANE BULUT (University of Cyprus):

Clause combining in spoken varieties of Turkic from Iraq, Iran, and SE Anatolia

As a rule, the Turkic sentence contains one single finite verb form, marked for +tense/mood/aspect ('thematic suffix') and +agent (personal suffix); see Ergin (1958: 398 f.). The syntactic equivalents of Indo-European dependent clauses are structures based on non-finite verb forms: Basically *adverbial action clauses* are expressed by gerunds, while nominalized verb forms such as verbal nouns/derived 'deverbal nouns' and participles ('subjunctors') denote *agent clauses* (relative clauses) or *nominalized action clauses* (complement clauses); see Johanson (1990: 199 f.). These verbal nouns or subjunctors function as complements of the central finite verb form and can appear in subject and object positions, or as part of postpositional constructions; they are integrated into the matrix clause via case morphology or postpositions.

Across the area under discussion, Turkic varieties have almost completely restructured their syntax according to Indo-European (? or also Semitic, see Bittner 1900) models. Right-branching dependent clauses based on finite verb forms replace non-finite left-branching constructions. Some copied syntactic patterns contain material copies of conjunctions or morpho-syntactic elements (such as articles or specifiers) that make it possible to identify the language that served as a model.

Related to this re-structuring of syntax are a variety of other phenomena, such as:

- a replacing of postpositional phrases and case marking by copied prepositional phrases
- a rise in frequency of post-verbal directive objects etc.

At the same time, the tense-aspect-mood system undergoes severe changes:

- the differentiated Turkic categories of mood (voluntative-optative-imperative-conditional) merge to a multi-functional subjunctive after Iranian model – mostly based on the Turkic optative paradigm.
- the Turkic differentiation between focal present and habitual present is weakened or lost (see Bulut 1999).

To explain the prevailing state of affairs in the spoken varieties of Turkic across the area, one must consider that *Turki* has been in use as a language of communication in various constellations of bi- and multilingualism ever since the coming of the Saljuqs in the 11th century.

ANNETTE HERKENRATH (Justus Liebig University Gießen):

Western-Asian multilingualism in Germany: Towards a Kurmanji-Turkish-German trilingual picture of information structure

This paper qualitatively explores phenomena of information structure in a growing trilingual corpus of autobiographical and language-biographical narratives, recorded in Germany, where the centuries-long multilingual tradition from Western Asia has had to face a comparatively monolingual local tradition, but has nonetheless become further enriched. The data are 'long conversations', averaging an hour, and include interaction not only between informants and an interviewer, but also between main informants and other participants. As a function of a deliberately low-structuring field approach, topics are observably approached in an oblique way. The corpus is currently under construction; out of sixty hours of recordings, some eleven hours have so far been transcribed.

The present study is interested in the syntactic realization of topic introductions and elaborations in the three languages considered, identified in a macro-level discourse-analytical approach. Rather than looking at language change, the study attempts to sketch core elements of a trilingual 'repertoire' (Matras 2009) by way of exploring discourse-functional areas in which surface expressions in the three languages can be contrasted. The corpus-driven approach starts from a thematically structured concordance, focusing on beginnings of language-biographical topics. It specifically considers points at which the management of hearer (non-)knowledge and (non-)understanding (Ehlich & Rehbein 1979, Kameyama 2004) becomes crucial, e.g. in the weighting versus backgrounding of information, in interactional passages in the vicinity of *wh*-constructions, or in the linguistic processing of elaborations.

Syntactic operationalizations are, in a corpus-driven broad approach, attention-focusing functions of (1) word order, (2) *wh*, and (3) actant expression. (1) The information-structuring functionalization of word order (Erdal 1999, Hoffmann 1995, 1997, Haig 2015) subtly differs between the three languages in different layers of the VP, IP, and CP areas. (2) *Wh* is looked at in both main and dependent clauses, the latter an area in which the independency versus merging of a hearer-directed interrogative with a clause-linking element is a comparative issue (Herkenrath 2011, 2013). Actant expression varies with respect to free versus bound expression as well as in terms of alignment (Johanson 1990, Haig 2008).

The passages under analysis are in Kurmanji, Turkish, and German; this includes transitions and mixed passages. The grammatical areas will be covered to the extent that they play a functional role in the passages identified by means of the mentioned discourse-analytical criteria.

IOANNA SITARIDOU (University of Cambridge):
Negative existential cycle in Romeyka: Areal feature or internal development?

Introduction: Greek belongs to the majority of the world’s languages that manifest a binary negator system which is regulated by (non)veridicality (Giannakidou 2006: 589, et seq.). This distinction holds, to our knowledge, in all diachronic and dialectal forms of Greek (Horrocks 2010, Chatzopoulou & Giannakidou 2011, Chatzopoulou 2012, Willmott 2013). Yet the complexity through which the relation between negation and nonveridical functions is grammaticalized is unique in Romeyka (Sitaridou 2014a, 2016, Chatzopoulou & Sitaridou 2014), a cluster of Greek varieties still spoken in North-East Turkey (Sitaridou 2013, 2014a/b, 2016, i.a.), as in these varieties there are six distinct types of sentential negation.

The data: In the Table below we see the specialization of negators in terms of the particular nonveridical environment in which they appear (prohibition, nonveridical and counterfactual conditional, optative, future) in three varieties of Greek – with Romeyka standing out for its wealth of nonveridical negators.

	Standard negation (in declaratives)	Prohibitives	Embedded in the scope of nonveridical predicate in imperfect tense only	Counterfactual conditional protasis and apodosis with 'ixa'/wishes	nonveridical conditional protasis	Embedded in the scope of nonveridical predicate	Apodosis of counterfactual conditionals with imperfect only	Directives and other nonveridical (future and conditionals)	Exhortatives
Romeyka (ROf)	NEG1 <i>u(tš)(i)</i>	NEG2 <i>mi/mu</i>		NEG3 <i>miðen</i>	NEG4 <i>xe</i>	NEG5 <i>tše(n)</i>		NEG6 <i>utšas</i>	
Standard Modern Greek (SMG)	NEG1 <i>ðen</i>	NE G2 <i>min</i>	NEG2 <i>min</i> [for directives] / NEG1 <i>ðen</i> [elsewhere]					NEG2 <i>mi(n)</i>	
Classical Greek	NEG1 <i>o:(k)</i>	NEG2 <i>mε:</i> (rarely NEG1 <i>o:(k)</i>)							

The diachronic puzzles: (a) How/Why NEG4, NEG5, NEG6 –typically rendered with NEG2-type of negator in the history of Greek– derive from a morphological NEG1-type of negator? (b) What is the origin of NEG4 *xe*? (c) Why/how NEG4 is higher than *na* (the subjunctive particle) (1) whereas negator in SMG *na*-clauses is always below *na* (2)? And the same for NEG5 and NEG6: why NEG5 is higher than *na* (3) but below *an* 'if' (4) and why is NEG6 higher than *as* (the hortative particle) (5) in contrast to SMG? (d) Why/how NEG2 *mi* cannot negate *na*-complements of nonveridical predicates in coreference (6)a whereas this is perfectly possible in SMG(7)?

(1) Esi θelis eyo xe na troyo. (ROf)
you.NOM want.2SG I.NOM NEG4 PRT.SBJ eat.1SG
'You don't want me to eat.' (embedded subjunctive)

(2) Esi θelis eyo na min troo. (SMG)
you.NOM want.2SG I.NOM PRT.SBJ NEG2 eat.1SG
'You don't want me to eat.' (embedded subjunctive)

- (3) As ton akšemin tšen na troi. (ROf)
 till the.ACC evening.ACC NEG5 PRT.FUT eat.3SG
 'He won't be eating till the evening.' (Future)
- (4) An tšen potizis ta za na psofun. (ROf)
 if NEG5 water.2SG the.ACC animals.ACC PRT.FUT die.3PL
 'If you don't water the animals, they will die.' (nonveridical conditional)
- (5) Alis utšas erte. (ROf)
 Alis.NOM NEG6 come.3SG
 'Alis shouldn't come.' (exhortatives)
- (6) a. *θelo (NEG) na (NEG) troo (ROf)
 want.1SG (NEG) PRT.SBJ (NEG) eat.1SG
- b. u θelo na troo.
 NEG1 want.1SG PRT.SBJ eat.1SG
- (7) θelo na min troo (SMG)
 want.1SG PRT.SBJ NEG eat.1SG
 'I don't want to eat'

In this paper, I discuss the possibility of a Negative Existential Cycle for some of the novel negators and consider whether this may well be an areal feature of a system-internal development stemming from Hellenistic Greek (see Sitaridou 2016, in prog.).

BRUNO HERIN (INALCO, Paris);

PELIN TÜNAYDIN (University of Washington):

Domani, a mixed language in Eastern Anatolia?

The Dom, often referred to as the Middle Eastern Gypsies, are scattered across various countries in Western Asia. Many Dom communities kept the usage of their ancestral language known to the scholarly community as Domari. The language is spoken in Palestine, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Turkey. According to some accounts of the linguistic situation of Dom communities in Eastern Anatolia, Domari is still in use, although it is quickly losing ground in favour of Kurdish (Marsh 2010). A recent linguistic fieldwork in Diyarbakir and Nusaybin in order to assess linguistic practices among local Dom communities carried out in 2014 showed that Domari is not spoken in these parts of Anatolia anymore. What was found instead is an intriguing mixed speech characterized by what appears to be a Domari lexicon imbedded in a Kurdish grammar. Until a recent past, any language with a sizeable – or considered so – amount of borrowed items could be labelled “mixed”. Mixed languages have recently been defined as a specific category of contact languages whose birth occurs within one or two generations and which show signs of mixed ancestry e.g. multiple genetic affiliation. Identified types involve a lexicon-grammar split, a structural mix and “converted languages” (Meakins 2016). The functions, socio-historical backgrounds and formation processes of mixed languages appear to involve typically the renegotiation of ethnic boundaries and some kind of code-switching. An on-going debate is also whether mixed languages are autonomous linguistic systems. The goal of this presentation is to put forward unpublished first-hand linguistic data and discuss them in the light of the current debate on mixed languages.

MARTIN HASPELMATH (MPI-SHH Jena & Leipzig University):

Can cross-linguistic distributions be explained by change constraints?

In this presentation, I discuss the question to what extent cross-linguistic regularities (especially language universals) can be explained by constraints on language change. It has sometimes been claimed in recent years (e.g. Bybee 2006; Kiparsky 2008; Cristofaro 2012) that synchronic generalizations should not be explained in terms of synchronic functions, but in terms of diachronic mechanisms or forces.

I will argue, by contrast, that there are fairly clear cases where cross-linguistic regularities must be explained with reference to (timeless) functional-adaptive constraints, rather than change constraints (or MUTATIONAL CONSTRAINTS, as I will call them, in order to highlight their special nature). The key observation is that some kinds of patterns result from MULTI-CONVERGENCE: diverse pathways of change leading to the same kinds of outcomes. These cases show that the driving force must be the type of outcome, not the type of pathway or mechanism.

My examples will come especially from the domain of form-frequency correspondences, i.e. coding asymmetries that are due to the fact that one of the forms is more frequent (e.g. Haspelmath et al. 2014). These are motivated by predictability and economy, and there can be various ways in which they come about.

Saturday 11 March 2017

12.00-16.00 – HZ 12

Chair: JOST GIPPERT (Goethe University of Frankfurt)

YARON MATRAS (The University of Manchester)

Workshop on “The Manchester Kurdish database: Methods, scope, and initial findings concerning language contact and convergence”

ABSTRACT

TBA

Saturday 11 March 2017

16.30-17.30 – HZ 12

Chair: HÉLÈNE GÉRARDIN (INALCO Paris)

JADE AL-SARAF (SOAS, London):

The Function of the Loaned Particle 'hamm' in Baghdadi Arabic

This study provides an original description of the functions of the long-standing loaned particle *hamm* (which is ultimately of Iranic origin) in Baghdadi Arabic (instances of *hamm* have been attested in Baghdadi Arabic from as far back as 1122 CE (al-Ḥarīrī 1122)). *hamm* has traditionally been described as the Baghdadi colloquial “equivalent” of the Standard Arabic *‘ayḍan* – both *hamm* and *‘ayḍan* are described as serving an additive function and both are translated as meaning ‘also, too’ (McCarthy & Raffouli 1965; Clarity 2003). Thus, they are widely perceived as being interchangeable aside from their level of formality. This study shows, however, that in addition to the additive ‘also’ function (1), there are three further, distinct functions of *hamm*: a concessive cancellative discourse marker (Dascal & Katriel 1977, Bell 2009) ‘still’ (2); a scalar focus particle (König 1991) ‘even’ (3); and an intensifier (Ito & Tagliamonte 2003) ‘really’ (4).

Drawing upon data which was collected during fieldwork with native speakers combined with transcriptions from television programs in the Baghdadi dialect, this study shows that additive *hamm* focuses the item or constituent which immediately precedes it, indicating that this “focused” element is the item that is being “added”. It also demonstrates how concessive *hamm* cancels the prior discourse (X), implying that despite what was mentioned in the prior discourse, something contrary will be the case (Y). It then discusses how, when implying a scalar function, *hamm* projects what is perceived as an unexpected or surprising focus value, bringing about a scalar implicature whereby the likelihood of the proposition in question involving the *hamm*-focused element is ranked low. Finally, it explores how when functioning as an intensifier *hamm* does not contribute to the propositional meaning of a clause, but rather serves to enhance and provide supplementary emotional context to the word or constituent it modifies.

JASMINE DUM-TRAGUT (University Salzburg):

Documentation and analysis of historical language contact revisited – On material from non-linguistic research archives and Armenian Prisoners-of-War in 1915

The exploration of contact-induced language change, especially in morphology and syntax, is commonly based on an intensive analysis of diachronic language contact in sociolinguistic terms and on an equally exhaustive analysis of corpora of spoken and more frequently written language regarding linguistic features. For a concise and proper description of the historical linguistic setting and the nature of language contact, it is essential to investigate historical and political events of the linguistic area and the linguistic communities in question. Particularly regarding the sociolinguistic approach and the assessment of the authentic setting of language contact, researchers primarily depend on written, historical reports about the language situation, on historical language laws and on the inaccuracy of population surveys, census and alike statistical data. Authentic reports from speakers about their linguistic setting in a particular historical period and in a particular historical region are hardly available. In 2015, the archive of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Vienna was opened for an Armenological project to provide the anthropological documentation of about 7,000 Russian prisoners-of-wars performed by the Austrian anthropologist Rudolf Pöch in several camps of the Habsburg monarchy during WWI, from 1915 to 1917. Among these thousands of prisoners of various ethnic and linguistic background, Pöch also anthropologically surveyed and measured 191 Armenians. Six Armenian phonogram recordings dated September 1915 were the impulse for the ongoing international research project “Pöch’s Armenians” at the University of Salzburg, Dept. for Armenian Studies. The archive work, however, also brought to light some hand-written notes from an ethnographical survey. The surveyors noted the languages spoken and used by the prisoners-of-war, their degree of literacy and their differing competences in various languages, both spoken and written. There are even some comments about their native villages’ population and language use, intermarriage etc.

In contrast to the ethnographical and linguistic research of Robert Bleichsteiner on primarily Caucasus peoples and Caucasian languages in the Russian POW-camp Eger in Habsburg Austria,

this archive helps to investigate specifically the Armenian population and its language use. By using this unique, so far unknown archive material, one can look closer at the linguistic everyday life at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century in the geographical region between today's Eastern Turkey, South Georgia, Azerbaijan, Northern Iran and, of course, Armenia. Thus, it will be possible to draw some conclusions about contact-induced language change in the case of the ethnic Armenian population due to multilingualism in the Caucasus governorates of the Russian Tsarist Empire, but also due to the Tsarist language policy in spreading Russian in all corners of the Russian empire.

Saturday 11 March 2017
18.00-18.40 – HZ 12

Chair: Daniel Krauß (Goethe University of Frankfurt)

ABBOUD ZEITOUNE (Frankfurt):

130 years of Assyrian music, contacts and changes and possibilities of preservation

Modern Assyrian music traces its origin to several millennia of tradition. Musicians and their appropriate instruments can be observed on stone reliefs from the ancient civilizations of Sumer, Babylon and Ashur. At that time, music was used for celebrations like the Akitu festival, which is the New Year festival that takes place from March 21st to April 1st.

The aforementioned kind of music performance was thought to have come with the appearance of Christianity into the Assyrian culture, but many well-known musicians and scholars say otherwise. Outstanding composers of the present maintain that modern compositions have its roots in pre-Christian music and have been preserved through Church hymns.

After converting to Christianity secular music was banned and lasted until modern times. The reasons why there was no development of secular music before may lay in continuous persecution and decimation of the Assyrians since the 13th century by the rulers of their region (Mongols, Turks and Arabs).

The roots of the Syrian church music lay in the pre-Christian era in Mesopotamia. By establishing the church the Akkadian seven-tune-scale was transmitted. The Syriac tone ladder has eight different tunes. This is also the basis for oriental music of Today.

The beginning of modern Assyrian music is related to efforts of several intellectual persons prior to WWI. This began with ideas of an awakening Assyrian nationalism. These intellectuals started writing secular poems about the awakening of nation and took melodies from neighbor people like Armenians or Turks. In the cities of the Ottoman Empire in east turkey like Mardin, Diyarbakir or Edessa (Urfa) Assyrians used to speak (and sing) in the language of the majority (Turkish, Armenian and rarely Kurdish). The native language (Surayt/Sureth) was spoken predominately in the villages of TurAbdin and Hakkari.

The first modern recordings by Assyrians are in other languages like Turkish or Kurdish. Assyrian musicians and singers influenced also the music of the countries in the region.

In this short presentation, I will show the first steps in the development of modern Assyrian music and will especially focus on the relationship and exchanging of the different people in the first half of the 20th Century.

Sunday 12 March 2017
10.00-11.30 – HZ 12

Chair: Zahra Abolhassani Chimeh (Samt, Tehran)

NICOLAOS NEOCLEOUS (University of Cambridge):

The reconstruction of VO and OV alternation in Romeyka

It is often said that the entire morphosyntax of Asia Minor Greek (AMG) is remodeled after Turkish (see Thomason & Kaufman 1988: 215-222); it is therefore important to discuss how a reconstruction methodology can cope with cases where it is not clear whether we are dealing with homoplasy, namely when the structure is not present in the ancestor but innovated by diffusion across contiguous areas, or genuine inheritance (see Sitaridou 2016).

In this paper, I precisely aim at contributing to this discussion through the study of the evolution of VO and OV alternation in Romeyka, that is the only AMG variety still spoken in the area historically known as Asia Minor (modern-day Anatolia, Turkey) –see Sitaridou 2013, 2014a/b.

More specifically, the objective of this study is twofold: (a) to determine whether Romeyka is structurally an OV or/and a VO language, and (b) to examine the triggers of the OV order in Romeyka. The main issue is whether OV in Romeyka (a) is the result of endogenous change from previous stages of Greek, and how is related to other AMG varieties, or (b) is the result of its contact with other languages that are spoken in the area, i.e. (i) Turkish, which is structurally an OV language with preverbal focus (see Göksel & Kerslake 2005), or (ii) Kartvelian languages, especially Georgian and Laz, which are structurally OV languages with preverbal focus and VO resulting from verb fronting (see Skopeteas et al. 2009).

Data on Romeyka were collected during fieldwork carried out in Çaykara, Turkey from 2009 to 2015 in the village of 'Anasta'. The data collection entailed oral interviews based on structured questionnaires, as well as spontaneous data. The Romeyka speakers were all female and aged from 45 to 71 years (see Sitaridou, 2013).

The findings of my study show that Romeyka is structurally a VO language, whereas OV is triggered by discourse-pragmatic reasons, like in Pontic Greek (see Sitaridou & Kaltsa, 2014); moreover, it shows some clear tendency towards reanalysing previous discourse-related OV as structural OV –clearly the result of contact with Turkish.

HÉLÈNE GÉRARDIN (INALCO Paris-UMR 7192):
Contact-induced valency anomalies in Georgian

The aim of this presentation is to show that some anomalies in verbal-valency in Georgian can be explained by contact with other languages spoken in the Caucasus. The topic of valency anomalies in Georgian has not been addressed yet, and the question of contact-induced influences on the morphosyntax remains under-studied. The present paper is based on first-hand data.

Georgian is characterized by close links between morphosyntax and valency. Thus, verbs are divided into four classes according to morphosyntactic features linked with transitivity and valency (Shanidze 1953; Tuite 2009). One sub-class is that of telic intransitive verbs ('root passives' in the Kartvelian terminology). Telic intransitive verbs (about 80 verbs) constitute a homogeneous group: they express events which are semantically telic, involving only one participant (*k'vd-eb-a* 'he dies', *dg-eb-a* 'he stands up') and sharing specific morphology and syntactic properties (Gérardin 2016).

Within this regular sub-class, three verbs present unexpected valency features: *xvd-eb-a* 'he ends up in a place/he meets/**he understands**', *rč-eb-a* 'he gets well/**he finishes**' and *q'v-eb-a* 'he comes with/**he tells**'. First, for the meanings in bold, these verbs can be divalent. In addition, *q'v-eb-a* 'he tells' is not semantically telic and its agent takes an ergative pattern in the aorist, which is excluded for intransitive telic verbs. I will suggest that these exceptions are due to calquing from areal expressions. Indeed, some neighboring non-related languages have parallel problematic constructions, for example the pairs:

- 'to fall/to understand' is attested in Azeri, where it is the only case where the verb *düş-mək* 'to fall' can be used transitively, and in Ossetic, where one can suppose that the verb *ämbär-yn* 'to understand' has to be likened to *ämbäl-yn* 'to end up in a place, to meet', with the well-known archaic transitivity opposition in ablaut;
- 'to be saved/to finish' is attested in Azeri with the verb *qurtar-maq* but does not have cognates in other Turkic languages;
- 'to come/to tell' is attested in Armenian, where the verb *dar-n-al* means at the same time 'to come back' and 'to seek out'. Furthermore, Azeri has several complex predicates with the verb *gəl-mək* 'to come' to express speech verbs.

After presenting the problems posed by these verbs in Georgian, I will present similar data from other languages of the Caucasus. I will show that these valency anomalies are due to semantic convergence triggered by areal influences, even if it is difficult to retrace the exact path of such expressions.

MICHAEL L. CHYET (Library of Congress, Washington D.C., USA):
"Jinê min diheře" and "Heytim": More examples of learners' errors or reinterpretation

I will give several Kurmanji examples and one Sorani example of "reinterpretation" (i.e., learners' errors that became part of the local Kurdish dialect).

First I will update information offered in my paper from the ICKL-3 in Amsterdam: Compound verbs: i.e., verbs with a prefix (cf. English under- in understand or for- in forgive), in which there is regional variation regarding the placement of the present continuous marker *di-* (Sorani [*dje-*]). In northern Kurmanji and Sorani, the prefix regularly precedes the marker *di-/dje-*, whereas in Behdini (and some neighboring Kurmanji dialects, such as Hekkari, Şirnex, and the Tur 'Abdin region in Mardin) the marker *di-* sometimes precedes the prefix, and sometimes follows it.

For a new learner, it is conceivable that, starting from an imperative form like *rûne!* = 'Sit!' or *veke!* = 'Open!', one could make the back formation *di-rûn-im* = 'I sit' or *di-vek-im* = 'I open' just as easily as the posited original forms *rû-di-n-im* and *ve-di-k-im*. To the ear of the learner, *rûn-* and *vek-* appear no different than the verb stems *bîn-* ('see') or *nivîs-* ('write').

General northern Kurmanji: the suppletive present tense of the verb *çûn* = 'to go' is *-heř-* (*diheřim*, *diheřî*, *diheře*, etc.), a back formation from the imperative *heře* (pl. *heřin*). In some regions, including Behdinan in Northern Iraq, the present stem is *-ç-* (*diçim*, *diçî*, *diçêt*, etc.), from the same root as the infinitive and past tense. Likewise, in northern Kurmanji, the verb *hatin* = 'to come' has a suppletive

imperative *were* (pl. *werin*), from which a present subjunctive *werim*, *werî*, *were*, etc. is formed, equivalent to the forms *bêm*, *bêyî*, *bê* (Behdinani: *bihêm*, *bihêyî*, *bihêt*). This suppletive stem (viz. *wer-*) is limited to the subjunctive: there is no present indicative **diwerim*, etc., only *têm*, *têyî*, *tê* (Behdinani: *dihêm*, *dihêyî*, *dihêt*). Both these suppletive stems (*-heř-* = 'go' and *-wer-* = 'come') form subjunctives without the prefix *bi-*.

There are two Kurmanji subdialects which have lost the feminine ezafeh ending *-a*, using instead *-ê* for both masculine and feminine nouns (e.g., *jinê min* = *jina min* = 'my wife'). Perhaps Arabic speakers learning Kurmanji simplified the grammar in this way, although their own native Arabic does distinguish between masculine and feminine.

The Sorani subdialect of Erbil (Hewlêr) differs from other Sorani dialects in the way it inflects the verb *heye* with pronominal suffixes to express the verb 'to have', and in the way it forms the past participle and inflects the present perfect tense.

In the Sorani subdialect of Erbil, instead of *he-m-e*, *he-t-e*, *heye-t-î*, etc., the forms are:

hey-t-im	I have it/one	hey-t-man	we have it/one
hey-t-it	you (s.) have it/one	hey-t-tan	you (pl.) have it/one
hey-t-î	s/he has it/one	hey-t-yan	they have it/one

In Erbili dialect, the personal suffixes are added to *hey-t-* rather being inserted into *he-y-e*. It is my view that this comes from non-native speakers reinterpreting *he-ye-tî* as the basic form (**heyet-*) plus the suffix *-î*, and then shortening *heyet-* to *hey-t-*.

I will also examine the present perfect tense, both in standard Sorani and in the Erbili subdialect, where a similar phenomenon exists: Standard Sorani *firoş-t-û-m-e* vs. Erbili *firoş-t-ît-im*.

MASOUD MOHAMMADIRAD (Université Sorbonne Nouvelle-Paris 3):
Pronominal clitics in Southern Central Kurdish varieties

Previous scholarship on the study of clitics in Central Kurdish (CK) has mainly focused on Soleymani and Mukri varieties (see for instance, Mackenzie 1961, Samvelian 2007, Haig 2008, Öpengin 2013), while less is known with respect to the syntax of pronominal clitics in the dialects situated in the southern parts of Sorani speaking areas. These areas extend from Sanandaj to the south-east of Kurdistan province up to the north of Kermanshah province. The dialect spoken in these areas, which I call "southern Central Kurdish (hence SCK)" following Öpengin (2013), shares some specific traits regarding both clitics' functions and placement, and differs from the ones spoken in the north of Central Kurdish speaking areas, e.g. Mukri, Rawanduz, etc. This talk aims at analyzing pronominal clitics in the variety of central Kurdish spoken in Sanandaj, Dehgolan, and Ghorveh. The data are from my own fieldworks and range from folktales to recordings of natural speech. Paradigm of clitic person markers is given in table 1:

SG	1	-im/-m
	2	-it/-aw/-ē
	3	-ay/-y/ī
PL	1	-mān
	2	-tān/dān
	3	-yān

table 1. Paradigm of clitic person markers in southern central Kurdish

Clitics realize the functions of: (a) possessor, (b) object, (c) object of preposition, (d) indirect participant, (e) past transitive subjects. However, unlike Mukri, anaphoric realization of objects and objects of prepositions in past transitive clauses is via clitics and not affixes. In addition, no agreement with plural objects was attested.

Clitic placement has a less complex status than it has in the rest of CK; clitics tend to be realized more locally, concatenation of clitics is more widespread than the rest of central Kurdish (though there remains some restrictions on concatenation, e.g. when the slot before the preposition is already filled by A-past clitic, clitic complement of the preposition cannot be placed leftward and instead is realized locally, otherwise it would result in meaning change), and non-local realization of clitics is not subject to disformation into affix except for one tentative case.

Since pronominal clitics play a major role in the morpho-syntax of Kurdish varieties (except for Kurmanji), the analysis of data show that SCK varieties possibly act as a transition between dialects spoken in the northern parts of Central Kurdish speaking areas, and Southern Kurdish dialects. One piece of evidence in favor of such a hypothesis, disregarding the use of clitics for A-past in CK, is the fact that the syntax of person marking is almost the same in SCK and SK. Also, data will be provided from the SK variety spoken in Ghorveh, further substantiating the hypothesis stated above.

Sunday 12 March 2017

14.15-15.45 – HZ 12

Chair: MICHAEL L. CHYET (Library of Congress, Washington D.C., USA)

GOHAR HAKOBIAN (Caucasian Centre for Iranian Studies, Armenia):

*On the Development of *-š- > -l- in Western New Iranian*

The historical *-š- > -l- transition is regarded as a rule of an Eastern Iranian phonetic feature, attested in Pamir languages, in Ishkashmi, Sanglichi, and Sariqoli (see Skjærvø, 1989, CLI: 381). It has also a sporadic representation in Parthian (cf. 'zgwł/lizyōll "to hear" < OIran. *uz-gauša-).

However, during the scrutiny of WNIran. lexicon we found a good amount of cases, where OIran. intervocalic -š- also develops into -l-. Cf. Taj. *dalá* "yesterday" < OIran. **dauša-*, NPers. *dūš*, Bakhtiari *dūš*, Naini *dūš*, Kurmanji *duh*, *dōh*, *dihu*, *duhū*, *duhī* "yesterday", etc. Moreover, it is traced also in the dialects, spread far away from the East Iranian expanse; cf. NPers. *yōl* "ear" (in plant names) < OIran. **gauša-*, *a/ispa-yōl*, *xar-yōl* "horse- and donkey-ear" < OIran. **aspa-gauša-* and **xara-gauša-* (proper Pers. *a/ispayōš*), *xar-yōla* "plane tree, *Platanus orientalis* L." (cf. Sangl. *yōl*, Sar. *yōl*, Ishk. *γol* "ear"); this phonetic change is seen also in Maz. *γūl* "deaf", *γūl-pənō* id., *γūl-var* "dull, stupid", Semnan area *γūl* "deaf" < **gauša-*; Kurdish *lōūr* "curdle; sort of cheese; filtered yoghurt; ghee" < MIran. **šōr* (cf. Pahl. *sōr*, N. Pers. *šōr*); Kermanshahi *mēl* "sheep" < OIran. **maiša-* "sheep, ewe" (cf. Ishk. *mel* "ewe", Sang. *mēl*), NPers. *mīš*; NPers. *kalk* "armpit; bosom" < *kaš*; *kalāv*, *kalāva* "frog; toad", *kalāu* < **kašāpa-* (< OIran. **kasyapa-*, Av. *kasiāpa-* "tortoise"), cf. Saka *khuysaa-* "tortoise" and "frog", Oss. *xāfs(ä)* "frog, toad", etc.

Probably, we deal here with a sporadic phenomenon effecting *-š- in certain phonetic environments in West Iranian. It is not even an areal feature, as the region where *-š- > -l- is active, stands geographically in a quite distant area from Iran. The mechanisms of the transition of the voiceless sibilant *-š- in Iranian to -l- has been described by G. Morgenstierne (1938: 53). In any case, it must be admitted that -l- < *-š- cannot be a decisive marker—at least not for every instance—for the definition of the East Iranian lexical elements in West Iranian, unless it is strengthened by an additional marker (say, fricative -ɣ- from OIran. **-g-*, like in *γōl*).

AMIR SHARIFI (California State University Long Beach);

ALI ASHOURI (California State University San Diego):

The enigma of Kermanshani Persian: Kurdified Persian or Persianized Kurdish?

Kermashan (*Kerrmanshah* in Persian) is one of the most linguistically diverse cities in Iran. Because of socio-historical factors and language contact, a linguistic heterogeneity unique to the city and the surrounding areas has evolved. The dominant language of the city is often identified with Persian, traceable to the beginning of Qadjar Dynasty, when it was first introduced into the region as the language of the elite and ruling class. The new language as a privileged code combined with the local Kurdish language variety to form a distinct dialect called *Persian Kermanshahi*. This hybridity has created a language variety often associated with being a dialect of Farsi thus constituting a dual and intersectional identity for its speech community, often stigmatized by and marginalized from both the Kurdish autochthonous society and the Persian mainstream.

The language variety is one of the most understudied and "under-documented languages of the world" (Payne, 1997). Although both Kurdish and Persian have diachronically ancient and common roots (Karbasi, 2015; Kazazi, 2013), descriptive and socio-linguistic studies are few. Comparative description of the grammatical structure of the language variety, attribute its verbal system to Persian, with lexicons from Kurdish (Khorsand, 1988; Behju 2002, Ranjbar, 2015). A sociolinguistic and synchronic study, (Ranjbar, 2015) in examining the distribution of linguistic variables identifies and describes social differentiation across class, gender, and education.

Drawing on a body of corpora of recorded speech and popular literature, the authors through morphosyntactic and discourse analysis of *Kermanshahi Persian*, will argue that contrary to common misconceptions and misrepresentations (Darwishian, 1996), the language variety is essentially Kurdish in its word order and its morphosyntactic, phonological and discursive representations with borrowed elements from Persian. Nevertheless, such a linguistic hybridity in creating change and variation, has constituted a diminishing socio-linguistic space for *Persian Kerrmanshahi* speakers to (re) present, (re)-enact, (re)-position themselves with respect to the autochthonous (Kurdish

speaking communities) and mainstream (standard Persian) speech communities as the dominant and standard Persian is gradually replacing the old language variety.

HASMIK KIRAKOSIAN (Department of Iranian Studies, Institute of Ancient Manuscripts-Matenadaran, Yerevan);

ANI SARGSYAN (Department of Turkic Studies, Institute for Armenian Studies of YSU, Yerevan):

The glossary “Daqāyeq Al-Haqāyeq” as a source of research Oof Persian-Turkish linguistic contacts and training methodology of the 16th century

The basis of this paper is the copy (MS 196, ff.027a-173b) of the glossary *Daqāyeq al-Haqāyeq* by scholar-bureaucrat and Sheyx ul-Islam Kemāl Pāšā-zāde written in 1564/65 which is kept in the Depository of Islamic Codices of the Institute of Ancient Manuscripts – Matenadaran in Yerevan.

The glossary is devoted to the explanations of Persian literal high style words, homonyms, synonyms, rarely antonyms and the words which obey the same principles of formation with homonym grammatical formatives, and an article related to the explanation of the *pārsi, dari, Pahlavi* languages (ff. 034a-035b).

Daqāyeq al-Haqāyeq is different from the Persian-Ottoman translation, explanatory, training and lexicographic works with the capacity of linguistic material, where the author examines more than four hundred words of Persian origin, giving their Turkish and infrequently Arabic versions accompanied with illustrative poetical quotations.

It is obvious, that the Turks first became closely acquainted with Persian during the cultural renaissance under the Samanids. In the 9th and 10th century New Persian gave rise to a rich literature and had a profound influence on the Turkish literary language. Turkish became the language of the Ottoman Empire, but men of culture and learning were expected to know Persian and Arabic as well. From the 11th century New Persian was widely used as a transregional lingua franca and developed into a decisive factor for a large region of the Islamic cultural area. At the end of the 14th century leading to Persian-Turkish linguistic and literal contacts and utilizing the Persian lexicographic traditions the bilingual Persian-Turkish and Turkish-Persian dictionaries started to be compiled. Since the 16th century in this lexicography the novel methods also were introduced which are distinct in the *Daqāyeq al-Haqāyeq* glossary's material analysis. From the methodological point of view it is important, that the compiler of the glossary except the renowned translational-parallel, general synchronic- comparative, descriptive, structural methods, used the principles of Word Choice based on homonymy, synonymy and examination of grammatical elements written as independent words and also in analysis of related words.

Linguistic peculiarities, defined in this work, were highlighted not only for training and educating practical skills but also teaching Poetic language and pun for the beginners in the 16th century. So, in this period composing such glossary has visible reasons: on the one hand Turkish people apparently often lacked knowledge of Persian at least reading, and they needed such work to comprehend Persian Poetry correctly, on the other hand poets should know the refinements and details of Persian poetry (as the author of the glossary titled “The Subtleties of Verities”). These skills and knowledge were reachable by the methodology which got philological approaches and trends and used ways for lexical enrichment.

CLOSING SESSION
Sunday 12 March 2017 15.45-17.45 – HZ 12
Chair: Hiwa Asadpout (Goethe University of Frankfurt)

HIWA ASADPOUR (Goethe University of Frankfurt):

Drawing the attention for critical points in linguistic contact

JOST GIPPERT (Goethe University of Frankfurt, Germany):

Summary of Caucasian languages in contact

ÉVA Á. CSATÓ (Uppsala University, Sweden)

LARS JOHANSON (Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Germany):

CHRISTIANE BULUT (University of Cyprus, Cyprus):

Summary of Turkic languages in contact

GEOFFREY KHAN (University of Cambridge, UK):

Summary of Semitic languages in contact

GEOFFREY HAIG (University of Bamberg, Germany)

Summary of Kurdish varieties in contact

ANAÏD DONABÉDIAN (Demopoulos, Labex EFL, Inalco, SeDyL, Paris, France):

Summary of Armenian varieties in contact

THOMAS JÜGEL (Labex EFL, Inalco, Paris, France):

Summary of other Iranian and Indo-European languages in contact

SPRING SCHOOL (13-18 MARCH, 2017)

The spring school following the conference “Language Contact and Language Change in Western Asia” takes place at the old Bockenheimer Campus (subway lines U4, U6, and U7 via station **Bockenheimer Warte**) in the building Juridicum, 9th floor, and provides interactive workshops related to multilingualism in Western Asia, morphosyntax in Western Asian languages, and language change in general. The presenters are experts in the topics that they will present to the audience, and each session is offered for about 80 minutes, while longer presentations are offered within two consecutive sessions. The final program will be announced soon. A preliminary program of the spring school can be seen below. Students are most welcome to the workshops. Those who have not participated in the conference from 10th to 12th March are requested to pay a fee of 10 euros (students pay 5 euros) for the spring school covering expenses for snacks and refreshments during the short breaks.

The organizers are also planning an optional excursion on Friday, 17 March, most likely a boat trip in Main river. The excursion will be at your own cost (about 15 euros), no funding will be provided by us.

	MONDAY 13 TH <i>Room Jur. 962</i>	TUESDAY 14 TH <i>Room Jur. 962</i>	WEDNESDAY 15 TH <i>Room Jur. 962</i>	THURSDAY 16 TH <i>Room Jur. 960</i>	FRIDAY 17 TH <i>Room Jur. 960</i>	SATURDAY 18 TH <i>Room Jur. 918</i>
09:00-10:20	Thomas Jügel: <i>The development of the ergative construction in Iranian languages</i>	Murad Suleymanov: <i>An overview of morphosyntax of Azeri</i>	Murad Suleymanov: <i>Continuation from previous day</i>	Armin Hoenen: <i>Crawling the web for resources in low resource languages of Western Asia</i>	Armin Hoenen: <i>Crawling the web for resources in Low Resource Languages of Western Asia</i>	Cécile Meier: <i>Problems in defining definiteness (with respect to English)</i>
10:20-10:40	M O R N I N G B R E A K					
10:40-12:00	Thomas Jügel: <i>The history of enclitic pronouns in Iranian languages</i>	Murad Suleymanov: <i>Continuation from previous session</i>	Agnes Korn: <i>Isoglosses and subdivisions of Iranian</i>	Bernhard Köhler: <i>Complex sentences, incl. converbs, other subordinate verb forms, syntax of various kinds of phrases etc.</i>	Cécile Meier: <i>Types of semantic analysis for definite descriptions</i>	Bahman Rostami-Tabar: <i>Range of methods using R software</i>
12:00-13:15	L U N C H B R E A K					
13:15-14:30	Hélène Gérardin: <i>An overview of morphosyntax of Georgian</i>	Agnes Korn: <i>Some points of historical morphology of Iranian</i>	Bernhard Köhler: <i>Basic word order typology</i>	Cécile Meier: <i>Linguistic Variation in expressing definiteness</i>	Armin Hoenen: <i>Crawling the web for resources in low resource languages of Western Asia</i>	Bahman Rostami-Tabar: <i>Range of methods using R software</i>
14:30-14:45	A F T E R N O O N B R E A K					
14:45-16:00	Nicolaos Neocleous: <i>Word order and information structure in Romeyka: Continuity, contact and change (1)</i>	Armin Hoenen: <i>Crawling the web for resources in low resource languages of Western Asia</i>	Hiwa Asadpour: <i>An overview of morphosyntax of Sorani Mukri</i>	Daniel Krauß & Silvie Strauß: <i>An overview of morphosyntax of Eastern Armenian</i>	Bahman Rostami-Tabar: <i>Range of methods using R software</i>	
16:00-16:15	B R E A K					
16:15-17:15	Nicolaos Neocleous: <i>Continuation from previous session</i>	E N D O F P R O G R A M				

Language Contact and & Language Change in Western Asia

AGNES KORN (CNRS, UMR Mondes iranien et indien, Paris, France):

Isoglosses and subdivisions of Iranian

The aim of this seminar is to look at some problems of the traditional subdivisions of Iranian and at possible ways for a new approach. In the first part, I will summarize the problems in data and method with the traditional model of relations among the Ir. languages. In the second part, I will discuss which alternative models might seem possible to account for the relations within Iranian.

Some points of historical morphology of Iranian

In this seminar, I will give a short overview of some major developments and trends in the nominal and verbal system of Iranian, from Old Iranian to the contemporary languages.

ARMIN HOENEN (Goethe University of Frankfurt, Germany):

Crawling the web for resources in low resource languages of Western Asia

The objective of this course is two-fold. Firstly, during the course, we will thoroughly try to compile a corpus for your favorite Western Asian language. As a source, we will use the largest corpus available, the internet. Compare famous corpus linguist A. Kilgarriff's 2001 paper with G. Grefenstette: Web as corpus. You will learn about tools, methods and common problems especially in connection with low resource languages, such as the semi-automatic or automatic exclusion of documents in a close sister language or dialect or the identification of menus and other unwanted content or of documents including code switching. Tools will include language identification, transliteration and web crawling tools as well as an introduction to search engines. But, just like secret services, we will investigate the human element, too in order to optimize our strategies, meaning that the likeliness of finding content depends on human factors such as the interest of the users of the internet in the respective language communities. Other general tendencies of which kinds of content first appear when the internet reaches considerable amounts of people of a new speech community, such as a will for preservation of folklore, will be analyzed. Finally, you will get to know the largest corpora and archives for language material and learn about their advantages and disadvantages.

The second objective apart from building your corpus is to familiarize you with current tools, methods and caveats - enough to develop an ability to realistically estimate the expectable amounts of desired results and the proportion of handwork involved.

Finally, legal issues and Copyright will round up the course. Participants should bring their own computers and be ready and willing to work with the internet and to install some new programs.

NOTE:

Please make sure to have BootCat, Java and an advanced plain text editor installed and working. More detailed information is available at the homepage.

BAHMAN ROSTAMI-TABAR (Cardiff Business School, Cardiff University, Cardiff, UK):

Range of methods using R software

This workshop covers a range of methods often used in qualitative and quantitative research in social science using R software tool. In this workshop, we are going to use R through an interface called R Studio which facilitates an enhanced user experience. The workshop aims to introduce participants to ways in which R can be used to conduct a range of common quantitative and qualitative analyses. The focus is on how to conduct analyses in R rather than on qualitative or quantitative approaches themselves. Assuming basic knowledge of statistics, quantitative and qualitative researches, participants will learn:

- How to use R for exploring data, manipulating data and visualizing data
- How to analyze text, patterns, audio formats
- How to carry out statistical evaluations of data

This workshop is for you if you:

- Wish to learn to use R,
- Want to expand your knowledge of data analysis generally.
- Wish to develop skills in using R.

Prerequisites (no prior knowledge of R is assumed):

- Some experience in data analysis and have taken introductory statistics.

BERNHARD KÖHLER (Goethe University of Frankfurt, Germany):

Basic word order typology

This lecture will discuss possible basic word orders and their typological implications in the languages of the world. First, the basic word order, i.e. the “dominant” relative position of subject, verb and object in a sentence, will be defined and it will be shown that it can be difficult to determine the basic word order of a given language. Following studies by Greenberg and others, some structural properties such as head-initial vs. head-final features will be demonstrated to be related to certain word order types. Lastly, it will not be forgotten that the syntax of sentences in a language may change under different circumstances like focalization of a constituent and that the basic word order itself can change over time due to internal developments or language contact.

Complex sentences, including converbs, other subordinate verb forms, syntax of various kinds of phrases etc.

Starting from issues of basic word order, this lecture will investigate which kinds of words or phrases can additionally enter a sentence and in which positions. It will become clear that adverbials and adpositional phrases tend to be less restricted syntactically than subject, verb and object. More emphasis, however, will be laid on different types of subordination under a main verb, also on those which are best rendered by a full-fledged subordinate clause in many languages. Illustrations will come, for example, from converb constructions and serial verb constructions, two kinds of structures which are typical of certain areas of the world. The conclusion should be that the complexity of sentences may be principally unlimited.

CÉCILE MEIER (Goethe University of Frankfurt, Germany):

Problems in defining definiteness (with respect to English)

Expressions like proper names, pronouns, demonstratives and definite descriptions usually count as the standard examples for definite expressions. What are their uses? What makes them definite? We will look at standard examples and tests (from the theoretical literature) that help determine the uses. I will argue that definite descriptions (expressions with the article "the") seem to have the widest use of all expressions that count as definite.

Types of semantic analysis for definite descriptions

Semantic theories for definite descriptions typically aim at explaining one use (putting aside the others). The question whether definite descriptions are more like quantifiers like "every N" or whether they are more like pronouns or more like proper names or demonstratives or whether they are a category of their own and how they relate to indefinite expressions.

Linguistic variation in expressing definiteness

Discussion: Implications for Kurdish, Armenian, Aramaic, Turkish, Azeri Turkic, Arabic, Georgian, Persian etc. How is definiteness marked?

DANIEL KRAUß (Goethe University of Frankfurt, Germany);

SILVIE STRAUß (Goethe University of Frankfurt, Germany):

An overview of morphosyntax of Eastern Armenian

As the official language of the Republic of Armenia and with many speakers in the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic as well as smaller communities in Georgia and in Iran, Eastern Armenian is an important language in the Caucasus with regard to language contact and language change. Due to Armenia's history, many loanwords from neighboring languages have also found their way into Eastern Armenian. Some of those loanwords will be offered during the presentation.

The workshop is designed to give a brief overview of the morphology and the syntax of Eastern Armenian based on basic sentences, sentence structure taught in schoolbooks, basic interrogative clauses, echo questions, and complex imperative clauses using the Eastern Armenian National Corpus (EANC) and interviews with native speakers. The audience will be given an annotated text of Eastern Armenian and we will discuss the scope of negation and the particle *ēl* (usually translated as "also") based on the text given.

HÉLÈNE GÉRARDIN (INALCO Paris-UMR 7192, France):

An overview of morphosyntax of Georgian

The workshop aims at presenting the main grammatical features of Georgian (Kartvelian language, spoken in the Caucasus) in a typological perspective: phonology, morphology and syntax. The focus will be on the verbal morphosyntax. Owing to its large number of verbal features and the close connection between morphosyntax and semantics, Georgian offers excellent data for the study of general concepts such as transitivity and valency.

HIWA ASADPOUR (Goethe University of Frankfurt, Germany):

An overview of morphosyntax of Sorani Mukri

In this workshop, students will learn about the morphosyntax of Sorani Mukri through the available corpora. The corpus includes folklore and oral data collected from Mukri region in northwest Iran. The objective of this workshop is to give a typology of Sorani Mukri to the participants. Sorani Mukri is in contact with several other language varieties including Azeri Turkic, Neo-Aramaic and Armenian and there is also contact with dialects in Kurdistan region of north Iraq. The students will have text, translation and they also will try to do annotation tasks in order to get to know the language structure better. No prior knowledge is required. In the next workshop, we will discuss field work and data collection. Participants will be familiar with different methods of data collection in order to study language contact and detecting areal features, contact-induced and convergence based on Sorani Mukri and Urmia Kurmanji data.

MURAD SULEYMANOV (EPHE Paris-UMR 7192, France):

An overview of morphosyntax of Azeri

This workshop will introduce essential features of Azeri morphosyntax through the study of an authentic corpus. The corpus will include folklore and oral data (mostly from the variety of the Republic of Azerbaijan with some texts also in the Azeri variety of Iran) arranged in the order of difficulty. The objective of the workshop is to initiate the participants into the typology of Azeri, which is a major contact language in the Caucasus and the Near East where it was once used as a lingua franca. Short exercises or translations will also be set. No prior knowledge is required, although basic training in Turkish is an asset.

NICOLAOS NEOCLEOUS (University of Cambridge, UK):

Word order and information structure in Romeyka: Continuity, contact and change

Language change is by definition “a failure in the transmission across time of linguistic features” (Kroch 2001: 699). Such failures, in principle, could occur within groups of adult native speakers of a language, while failures of transmission seem to occur in the course of language acquisition. One actuating force for syntactic change, whose existence cannot be doubted, is language contact. However, it is difficult to apply an appropriate contact model to analyze syntactic changes in a language. Withal, it is a challenge to define the earlier linguistic form of a language against the changes which have been induced by language contact since (i) quite often, for earlier linguistic forms, evidence is not always available; (ii) internal forces always seem to be at work (hence no *ab ovo* contact-induced syntactic change). Thus, the reconstruction of the origins of contact-induced changes in a language has to overcome these theoretical and methodological problems.

In Asia Minor Greek, it is clear that significant syntactic changes have occurred. Since Dawkins (1916), there has been a tendency for scholars to assume that any change in Asia Minor Greek must be due to the influence of the politically dominant external language that is Turkish (Matras 2009: 250; Thomason & Kaufman 1988: 215-222; Thomason 2001: 63-64, 66-67; Winford 2003: 83-84; 2005: 402-409). This, presumably, is why Thomason and Kaufman assign Asia Minor Greek as “an excellent example of heavy borrowing –category 5” (Thomason & Kaufman 2001: 215), arguing that it arose via massive grammatical borrowing.

However, a close examination of the candidate features for contact casts doubt on this claim (see Karatsareas 2011). For instance consider the changes in headedness that occurred in Cappadocian Greek (see Neocleous & Sitaridou in prep.). Cappadocian in particular was influenced far more heavily than those in areas like Silli and Pharasa, while Pontic Greek displayed even less influence. Turkish influence on Cappadocian Greek was pervasive, encompassing the lexicon, phonology, morphology, and syntax. In syntax, Cappadocian Greek is a head-final language. Thus, it surfaces a possessed-possessor order, a complement-adverb order and a dependent verbal form–main verb order. Previous research has overwhelmingly treated this development as a contact-induced change that resulted from the influence of Turkish OV word order (Dawkins 1916: 200-202; Janse 2009: 48-52). Nevertheless, OV word order is also attested in Hellenistic Greek, which is the ancestor of Asia Minor Greek (see Kirk 2012). Subsequently, language continuity cannot *a priori* be dismissed as a contributing factor that may have favored OV word order in Asia Minor Greek.

Against this background, the aim of my lecture is to present a diachronic account of the developments affecting word order in Romeyka, an archaic variety of Pontic Greek dialect, which however is currently spoken by Muslim communities in the north-east Black Sea and therefore is in constant contact with Turkish (see Sitaridou 2013, 2014a/b). I specifically focus on linguistic mechanisms and processes that resulted in change or continuity of said parameter. Following a systematic diachronic examination, I investigate (a) whether Romeyka is OV or VO underlyingly; and if the former is a result of information structure (see Sitaridou & Kaltsa 2014); or rather we are dealing with split-headedness; (b) whether the developments in headedness in Romeyka can be shown to be internally or externally-induced; (c) in my approach, I reassess the role of language continuity and attempt to model language contact by examining the triggers for the developments in headedness in Romeyka.

THOMAS JÜGEL (Labex EFL, Inalco, Paris, France):

The development of the ergative construction in Iranian languages

Ergativity is one of the hot topics of typological linguistics. The differing patterns of semantic roles and their morphosyntactic representation challenge the universal definition of ‘subject’ and ‘object’. Iranian languages represent a famous example of so-called split-ergative languages (ergativity only appears with past stem formations). Their long attestation (more than 2.500 years) allows us to have a close look on the various stages of ergativity in time. We will see how a change in the tense-aspect system caused the genesis of ergativity and how further changes in case marking and agreement led to a renovation of accusative alignment, a process that continues in some languages up to today.

After an introduction to basic terminology, we will focus on ergativity of the Iranian type and analyze examples from various Iranian languages of the Old, Middle, and New Iranian stages

The history of enclitic pronouns in Iranian languages

Enclitic pronouns are the oblique counterpart of free or orthotone pronouns in Iranian languages. As such they fulfil an important role in the case system and they are one of the few indicators of ergativity in several Iranian languages. Their placement restriction has given rise to peculiar syntactic patterns like the “placeholder construction” or “topic agreement”. The latter was reanalysed as verbal agreement in some languages so that the former ergative construction turned into an accusative one. West Iranian languages show differing stages of development with respect to enclitic pronouns being used as agreement markers. An areal peculiarity is that North-eastern Neo-Aramaic shows a pattern very similar to Kurdish, which suggests strong Iranian influence on this Semitic dialect group.

The phenomenon of pronouns being used as agreement markers is an interesting example for the ongoing discussion in typological linguistics about the nature of agreement and pronominal reference.

CONFERENCE DINNER

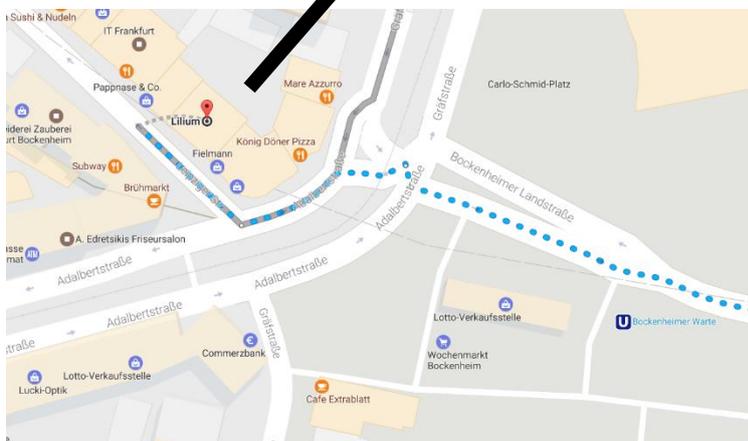
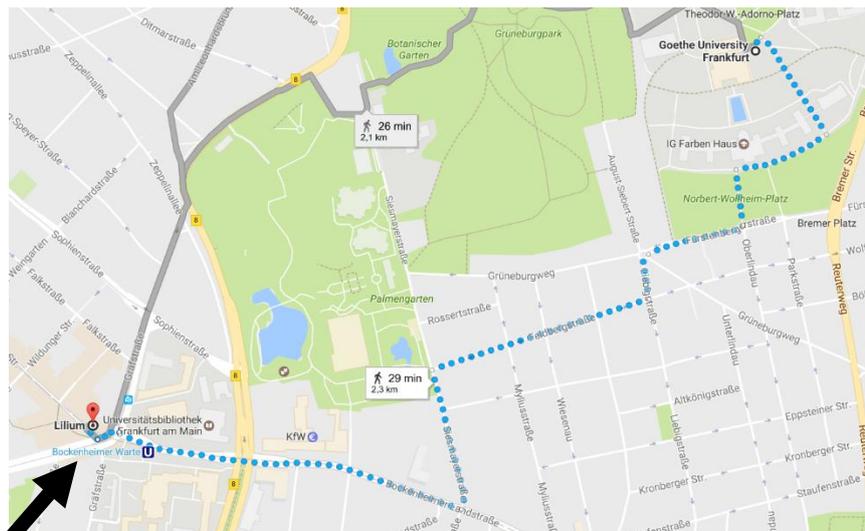
The conference dinner takes place at 8 PM in **Lilium** (Leipziger Straße 4, 60487 Frankfurt). The restaurant is within walking distance from the old campus Bockenheimer, which can be reached by the subway lines U4, U6, and U7 (station *Bockenheimer Warte*), or bus no. 36 (bus stop *Bockenheimer Warte*). We will also guide there, the starting point is our conference venue at 7.15 PM. We will have a Mediterranean buffet including one non-alcoholic drink. Additional drinks and alcoholic beverages must be paid by yourself.



As the seats are limited, please register for the conference dinner as soon as possible. Payment for the dinner is due in cash on Friday, 10 March 2017, 9-10 AM at Campus Westend.

Website: <http://www.cafe-lilium.com/>

Direction:



Language Contact and & Language Change in Western Asia

ACCOMMODATION FOR PARTICIPANTS

Participants are expected to make their own arrangements concerning their accommodation in Frankfurt. We do not have the time to apply ourselves to concerns regarding the accommodation. However, those who have booked their hotel through us in advance will find information about the location and direction here. The following hotels are informed about our conference and are most probably willing to help guests find their way around in Frankfurt:

NOVUM HOTEL PRIMUS FRANKFURT SACHSENHAUSEN

Address: Große Rittergasse 19-21, Sachsenhausen, 60594, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

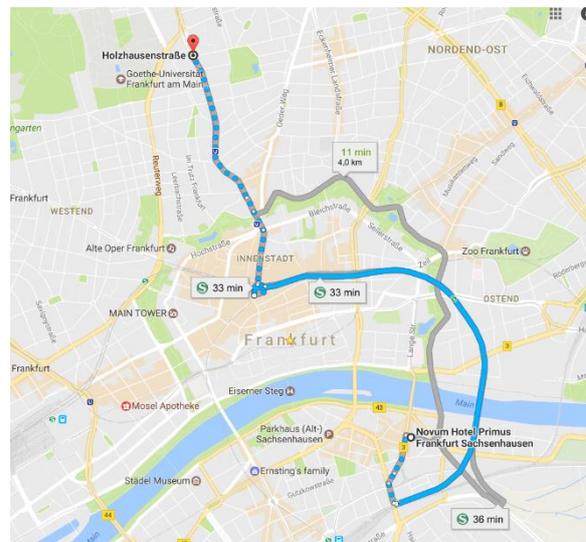
Telephone: +49 69 623 020

E-Mail: primus@novum-hotels.de

Novum Hotel is located in the Alt-Sachsenhausen District of Frankfurt, south of the River Main. The commuter (S-Bahn) lines S3, S4, S5, and S6 (station **Lokalbahnhof**) are just a 5-minute walk away from the hotel, providing a link to **Hauptwache** where you can interchange to subway lines U1, U2, U3, or U8 for the conference venue near subway station **Holzhausenstraße** (see map on the right).

Alternatively, take the tram line 18 (direction: *Gravensteiner-Platz*) from the station **Frankensteiner Platz**, directly in front of the hotel, to **Konstablerwache** where you can hop on bus no. 36 (direction: *Westbahnhof*) to **Uni Campus Westend**.

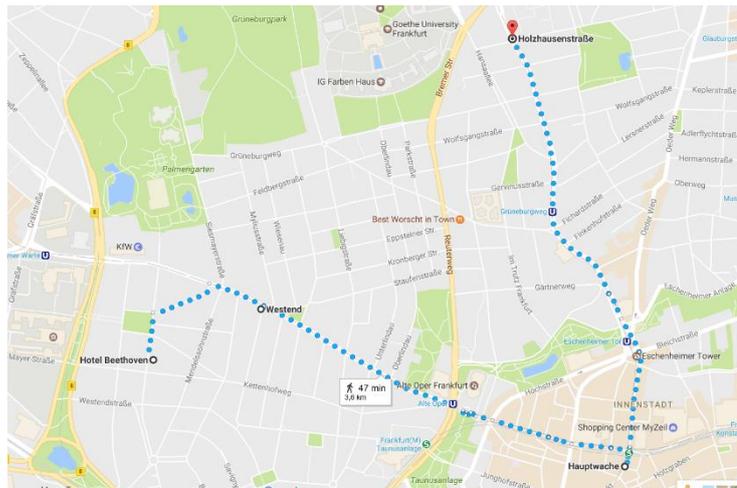
The surroundings of the hotel offer a great opportunity to visit the numerous museums along River Main, skyline views and places to go out at night.



HOTEL BEETHOVEN

Address: Beethovenstraße 46, 60325 Frankfurt am Main, Germany
Telephone: +49 69 743 497 0
E-Mail: mail@hotelbeethoven.de

Hotel Beethoven is located close to the city center, not far from the old university campus Bockenheimer where the spring school is held, and almost next door to the Fair Hotel. The subway lines U6 and U7 (station **Westend**) are within walking distance, providing a link to **Hauptwache** where you can

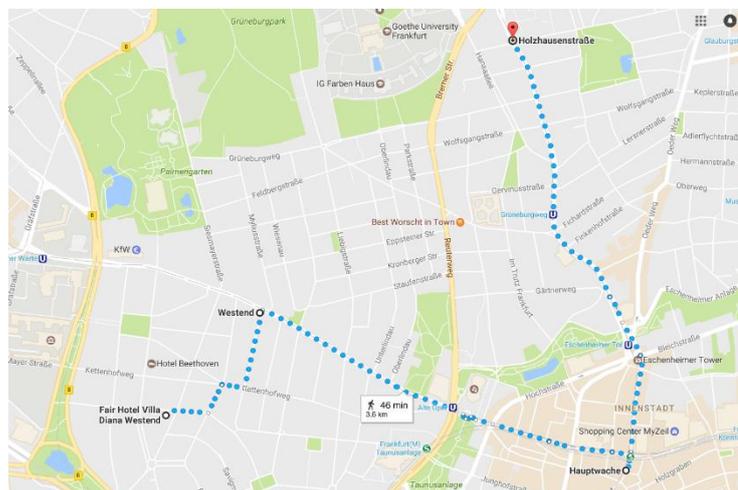


interchange to subway lines U1, U2, U3, or U8 for the conference venue near subway station **Holzhausenstraße** (see map above). Alternatively, take the bus no. 75 (direction: *Bockenheimer Warte*) from the bus stop **Senckenbergmuseum** (a 5-minute walk, but the hotel staff will tell you the way), directly to the conference venue at **Uni Campus Westend** (no interchange needed).

FAIR HOTEL

Address: Westendstraße 83, 60325 Frankfurt am Main, Germany
Telephone: +49 69 907 442 0
E-Mail: westend@fairhotelgroup.de

Fair Hotel is located close to the city center, not far from the old university campus Bockenheimer where the spring school is held, and almost next door to Hotel Beethoven. See above for a detailed description on how to get to the conference venue.



The surroundings of Hotel Beethoven and Fair Hotel offer a great opportunity to visit the Frankfurt exhibition site, to take a stroll in the Palmengarten park or to marvel at the dinosaur statues in front of the Senckenberg Museum, which is also worth a visit on its own.

EATING OUT IN FRANKFURT

Frankfurt is rich in restaurants, and the price range for a decent lunch is from 8.00 € (\$) to about 30.00 (\$\$\$), though cheaper options are also found for kebab, special pizza offers, and Asian noodles. Typical places to grab some food are around the central station, in the vicinity around Eschenheimer Tor and Hauptwache.

SNACKS

To indulge in typically German curry sausage, you may consider (\$) **Best Worscht in Town** (Grüneburgweg 37), which serves all kind of curry spices (from mild to extremely spicy).

Cheap pizza can be found in (\$\$) **Koriander** (Leipziger Straße 20).

The highest concentration of Turkish kebab stalls is to be found around the central station, especially along (\$) Münchener Straße.

RESTAURANTS

Persian cuisine can be found in the restaurant (\$\$) **Kish** (Leipziger Straße 16a) near the old university campus. For the buffet, you pay as you like. Another option is (\$\$) **Hafez** (Baseler Straße 21) near the central station.

The Caucasian restaurant (\$\$) **Palazzo Monte Cristo** is located in Offenbach (Bieberer Straße 61), so you would need to take the commuter train (S-Bahn) to Offenbach-Ost.

Eastern African food is served in the restaurant (\$\$) **Im Herzen Afrikas** (Gutleutstraße 13) not far from the central station. People usually sit on the floor while eating.

The most authentic Chinese food is (\$\$) **Jade** (Moselstraße 25) close to the central station, and can get extremely crowded during peak time.

To taste on traditional Frankfurt cuisine, we recommend (\$\$) **Dauth Schneider** (Neuer Wall 5) in the south of the city and (\$\$) **Café Albatros** (Kiesstraße 27) near the old university campus.

Indian food is best enjoyed, surprisingly, in the restaurant for the local soccer club (\$\$\$) **Gaststätte Eintracht** (Oeder Weg 37), not very far from the conference venue.

GOING OUT IN FRANKFURT

CAFÉS and BARS

Cafés concentrate around **Römer**, accessible through subway lines U4 and U5 (Dom/Römer), and at **Eschenheimer Tor** via subway U1, U2, U3, and U8 (Eschenheimer Tor) where you will also find an abundance of bars in the evening. In the street **Adalbertstraße**, accessible via subway U4, U6, U7 or bus no. 32, 36, 50, and 70 (Bockenheimer Warte), starting at the old university campus leading to the train station Frankfurt-West, you will find many cafés and bars. The highest café concentration is probably the small alleys around **Kornmarkt** in the city center, accessible through the transportation hub Hauptwache.

CLUBBING

The place to be at night in Frankfurt is undoubtedly Alt-Sachsenhausen, more precisely the small alleys around **Kleine Rittergasse** in the south of the city, accessible through tram lines 14 or 18 (Frankensteiner Platz), bus no. 45 or 46 (Frankensteiner Platz) or bus no. 30 or 36 (Affentorplatz).

One of the most well-known places for house and electronic music is the **Velvet Club** (Weißfrauenstraße 12-16), near the subway station Willy-Brandt-Platz with lines U1-U5 and U8, or **Tanzhaus West** (Gutleutstraße 294), accessible by bus no. 37 (Johanna-Kirchner-Altenhilfezentrum).

Life rock and alternative music is found at Frankfurt's most popular and one of the oldest clubbing venue **Batschkapp** (Gwinnerstraße 5), accessibly via subway lines U4 and U7 (Gwinnerstraße).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- Badge:** You will receive a conference badge with your name and affiliation upon registration. If you intend to bring guests, please inform us in advance, so we can provide a badge for them, too. The color determines whether you are a presenter (yellow) or not (white). Staff has red badges.
- Canteen:** The university canteen is open on Friday and is located in the building Casino, in front of our conference building. There are several cafeterias around the campus, however they are most probably closed on Sunday.
- Certificate:** A certificate of attendance will be issued on receipt of the conference fee. Please inform us on Friday if you request a certificate, you can collect it on Sunday during the closing session.
- Conference fee:** The full-pack fee includes the main conference, including refreshments and the conference dinner on Friday, 10 March, and an informal dinner on Saturday, 11 March. You may then also attend the subsequent spring school for free. The full-pack fee is 80 euros, students pay 55 euros, and Frankfurt-based students 35 euros.
- If you intend to attend the main conference only (including refreshments, but no dinner and spring school), the regular fee is 65 euros, students pay 35 euros, and Frankfurt-based students 12 euros. The payment is requested online for residents of Europe, otherwise in cash on Friday, 10 March 2017, 9-10 AM at Campus Westend, Building Hörsalgebäude, 3rd floor.
- Dinner:** Depending on the conference package you have registered for, the conference dinner on Friday may be included. The venue is Lilium near the old university campus Bockenheim and the buffet will be Mediterranean. Further information can be found on page 44 in this booklet. The informal dinner on Saturday is open to all conference guests and takes place on the third floor of the conference building. The caterer Wati Kosel serves traditional Indonesian food such as *rendang* (beef curry which is rich in spices cooked in coconut milk) and *gado-gado* (salad with boiled vegetables, eggs, tofu, and peanut sauce).

Emergencies: In case of an emergency, please quickly inform the conference chairman or the coordinators (red badge), or the security guard on the ground floor. The national emergency number is 112.

Entertainment: There will be a dance performance and music from Western Asia in the lobby at the conference venue. It is open to public.

Internet access: We can provide limited access through the university's Wi-Fi network, so please request it during the registration on Friday, 10 March.

Lunch: Lunch is included in the conference fee and we will provide regional dishes from Western Asia in the lobby. So, you do not need to go anywhere for lunch.

Parking: We can provide limited free parking lots for those who arrive by car. Please inform us in advance via e-mail and tell us your number plate, the driver's name, and the time of arrival. Alternatively, the 24-hour multi-storey carpark called "Tiefgarage Campus Westend" is very close to the conference venue but charges a fee, and other smaller parking lots around the campus also usually charge 1.00 € per hour.

Registration: As there has been no formal registration procedure, the conference fee is requested to be paid in cash and on site, starting on Friday, 10 March 2017 at 9 AM at Campus Westend, Building Hörsalgebäude, 3rd floor. If you intend to bring guests, please inform us in advance by sending an e-mail to LCLCWAConference@gmail.com.

Train Tickets: Unfortunately, we cannot provide train tickets, commuter train tickets or subway tickets during the conference. The general price for a single trip within Frankfurt is 2.90 €. If your itinerary does not exceed three stops, you can obtain a reduced ticket called "short hop ticket" from the respective station or (if you take the bus) from the bus driver. All destinations that can be reached with a short hop ticket are listed at the respective ticket machines. The price is 1.90 €.

If you plan to use the subway more than three times per day, it is generally cheaper to buy a day ticket (7.20 €) or even a weekly ticket (25.20 €). The cheapest way to travel is by sharing a group day ticket (up to 5 persons) for 11.30 €. No ID card or photo is required for any of the

day tickets nor do they bear your name, so you may easily share the tickets with your friends.

What else?

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact our chairman Hiwa Asadpour or the conference coordinator Daniel Krauße who will also be present during the conference and the workshop.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The organizing team would like to thank the individuals and organizations who generously shared their time, experience, and materials for the purposes of this project, conference, and spring school. When a function such as our conference and activities are a success, the credit starts with the planning committee. Your fine work, excellent planning and realistic scheduling resulted in an informative and smooth-running meeting.

Special thanks go to Dr. Sybille Küster and the GRADE team for their exhaustive support and for always being present in the time when we needed help.

We would like to express our special thanks of gratitude to Professor Jost Gippert and Dr. Thomas Jügel who gave us the support and the golden opportunity to have their experience to do this wonderful conference.

We also like to give our warm thanks for Dr. Saloumeh Gholami who kindly helped us with booking the rooms in Campus Westend and for sharing her experience with us.

Also we would like to thank Azad Ayami, Karokh Faraj, Bernhard Köhler, Cemile Çelebi, Abboud Zeitoune and Olga Nedustup for helping us in giving ideas, having time for us, sharing their experience and helping in the logistics and the organization of the conference.

Roshanak Hassanpanah and Omid Fadayi made great effort in designing the logo, a big 'thank you' goes to both of you.

Our website designers Mostafa Jahin, Himan Asadpour, Farough Parviznia, and Rebvar Ebrahimi (HOZAN Mokriyan Web Developers) have done a superb job. Our warm thanks for this great work.

And finally, we would like to thank our sponsors for their kind support:



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www.mor-afrem.com

Mr. Naser Sharifi



CONTACT DETAILS OF PARTICIPANTS

Full Name	E-mail Address	Affiliation
Abboud Zeitoune	zeitoune@online.de	Frankfurt
Agnes Korn	agnes.korn@cnrs.fr	CNRS, UMR Mondes iranien et indien, Paris
Ali Ashouri	alijelokann@gmail.com	California State University San Diego
Amir Sharifi	amir.sharifi@csulb.edu	California State University Long Beach
Anaïd Donabédian	adonabedian@inalco.fr	Labex EFL, Inalco, SeDyL, Paris
Ani Sargsyan	ani_sargsian@yahoo.com	Yerevan State University
Annette Herkenrath	annette.herkenrath@germanistik.uni-giessen.de	Justus Liebig University Giessen
Arezoo Najafian	a.najafian@pnu.ac.ir	Payam-e Noor University, Iran
Armin Hoenen	hoenen@em.uni-frankfurt.de	Goethe University of Frankfurt
Bruno Herin	b_herin@yahoo.com	INALCO, Paris
Cécile Meier	c.meier@lingua.uni-frankfurt.de	Goethe University of Frankfurt
Christiane Bulut	bulut.christiane@ucy.ac.cy	University of Cyprus
Daniel Krauß	krausse.daniel@gmail.com	Goethe University of Frankfurt
Eleanor Coghill	eleanor.coghill@lingfil.uu.se	Uppsala University
Elena Panina	elena.s.panina@googlemail.com	Goethe University of Frankfurt
Erik Anonby	erik.anonby@carleton.ca	Carleton University and University of Bamberg
Éva Á. Csató	evacsato@gmail.com	Uppsala University
Faryar Akhlaghi	faryar.a@gmail.com	Cultural Heritage, Tehran
Geoffrey Haig	geoffrey.haig@uni-bamberg.de	University of Bamberg
Geoffrey Khan	gk101@cam.ac.uk	University of Cambridge
Gohar Hakobian	gohar.hakobian@gmail.com	Caucasian Centre for Iranian Studies
Hasmik Kirakosian	hasmik.kirakosian@gmail.com	The Mesrop Mashtots Institute of Ancient Manuscripts
Hélène Gérardin	helene.gerardin@gmail.com	INALCO Paris - UMR 7192

Hiwa Asadpour	h.asadpour@stud.uni-frankfurt.de	Goethe University of Frankfurt
Ioanna Sitaridou	is269@cam.ac.uk	University of Cambridge
Irina Nevskaya	nevskaya@em.uni-frankfurt.de	Goethe University of Frankfurt
Jade Al-Saraf	ja64@soas.ac.uk	SOAS
Jasmine Dum-Tragut	jasmine.dum-tragut@sbg.ac.at	Dept. of Armenian Studies, University Salzburg
Jost Gippert	gippert@em.uni-frankfurt.de	Goethe University of Frankfurt
Laila Alhazmi	lalhazmi1@sheffield.ac.uk	The university of Sheffield
Lars Johanson	johanson@uni-mainz.de	Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz
Laurentia Schreiber	laurentia-flora.schreiber@stud.uni-bamberg.de	University of Bamberg
Martin Haspelmath	martin.haspelmath@uni-leipzig.de	MPI-SHH Jena & Leipzig University
Martin Schwartz	martz@berkeley.edu	University of California, Berkeley
Masoud Mohammadirad	rad.masud@gmail.com	Université Sorbonne Nouvelle-Paris 3
Mehrdad Moloudi	dr.moloudi@yahoo.com	Karaj Azad University
Michael L. Chyet	mooklash@yahoo.com	Library of Congress, Washington D.C.
Michiel Leezenberg	m.m.leezenberg@uva.nl	University of Amsterdam
Mojtaba Monshizadeh	monshizadeh30@yahoo.com	Allame Tabata'i University, Tehran
Mortaza Taheri- Ardali	taheriling@gmail.com	Shahr-e Kord University
Murad Suleymanov	muradsul@gmail.com	EPHE Paris - UMR 7192
Narjes Eskandarnia	narjes_eskandarnia@yahoo.com	Payam-e Noor University, Iran
Neda Ahmadbeigi	nedaahmadbeigi@gmail.com	Karaj Azad University
Nicolaos Neocleous	nn275@cam.ac.uk	University of Cambridge
Petr Kubálek	kubalek.eu@gmail.com	Charles University
Pinar Karakilcik	kara.badel@gmail.com	INALCO / SeDyL UMR8202 / CGF
Thomas Jügel	thomas.jugel@inalco.fr	Labex EFL, Inalco, Paris
Yaron Matras	yaron.matras@manchester.ac.uk	Manchester University
Zahra Abolhassani Chimeh	zabolhassani@hotmail.com	Research Center, SAMT, Iran

CONTACT

For further inquiries, please contact us via e-mail:

H.Asadpour@stud.uni-frankfurt.de



You may also directly contact our chairman:

Hiwa Asadpour, M.A.

Landline: +49 (0) 69 798 24683

Mobile: +49 (0) 173 2160202

H.Asadpour@stud.uni-frankfurt.de

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