ISEIL 2016
Second International Symposium on "Endangered Iranian Languages"

8 - 9 JULY 2016

Université Sorbonne Nouvelle – Paris 3
Maison de la Recherche, salle Prestige
4, rue des Irlandais
75005 Paris

More information: http://www.iseil.org/
Many languages and dialects still spoken in Iran have no certain status and could become extinct. These languages must be preserved before it is too late. The main problem is that these languages and their endangerment status have not been sufficiently studied. There is little or no information available about which languages are actually endangered and to what extent. The first important step is to identify and locate these languages.

The purpose of International Symposium on Endangered Iranian Languages (ISEIL) is to provide an opportunity for scholars coming from different disciplinary backgrounds to discuss the challenges, problems and new developments regarding documenting and encourage fieldwork on these languages and dialects. ISEIL aims also to develop an Atlas of endangered Iranian languages.

**Scientific committee**

Saloumeh GHOLAMI  
Goethe University

Pollet SAMVELIAN  
Université Sorbonne Nouvelle  
CNRS - UMR “Mondes iranien et indien”

Geoffrey HAIG  
Bamberg University

Agnes KORN  
CNRS - UMR “Mondes iranien et indien”

Johnny CHEUNG  
INALCO  
CNRS - UMR “Mondes iranien et indien”

Matteo Di CHIARA  
INALCO  
CNRS - UMR “Mondes iranien et indien”

**Organizing team**

Saloumeh Gholami  
Goethe University

Pollet Samvelian  
Université Sorbonne Nouvelle  
CNRS - UMR “Mondes iranien et indien”

Ophélie GANDON  
Université Sorbonne Nouvelle  
CNRS - UMR “Mondes iranien et indien”

Emmanuel GIRAUDET  
CNRS - UMR “Mondes iranien et indien”

Farzaneh ZAREIE  
CNRS - UMR “Mondes iranien et indien”
**PROGRAM**

**July 8**

9:00  
Welcome

9:30 - 10:00  
Head-marking and dependent-marking patterns in Western Iranian languages  
Masoud Mohammadrad & Mohammad Rasekhmehand  
(*Bu-ali Sina University, Hamedan*)

10:00 - 10:30  
Inflectional Categories of Verb in Sorkhi Dialect  
Zahra Karimi Bavaran, Negar Davari Arakani & Parsa Bamshadi  
(*Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran*)

10:30 - 11:00  
Pronominal clitics in Zoroastrian Dari (Behdini) of Kerman  
Saloumeh Gholami  
(*University of Frankfurt*)

11:00 - 11:30  
Coffee Break

11:30 - 12:00  
Steps being taken to reverse language shift in the Wakhi language in Tajikistan  
Jaroslava Obretlova & Raihon Sohibnazarbekova  
(*Uppsala University & Russian-Tajik Slavonic University*)

12:00 - 12:30  
Argument indexing in Yaghnobi from an Iranian perspective  
Adam Benkato & Ergin Òpengin  
(*Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities & University of Bamberg*)

12:30 - 13:00  
Bezeyni – An Endangered Kurdish Language  
Cemile Celebi  
(*University of Frankfurt*)

13:00 - 14:30  
Lunch

14:30 - 15:00  
Forms and Meanings of the Ezafe in Zazaki  
Brigitte Werner  
(*SIL International*)
15:30 - 16:00  Non- Canonical Subject Construction as a Relic in Iranian Languages: Typological and Diachronic Implications
Mohammad Dabir-Moghaddam
(Allame Tabataba’i University)

16:00 - 16:30  Coffee Break

16:30 - 17:00  Anbarānī and Lankarani dialects of Talyshi: a comparative analysis of verbal systems
Hakob Avchyan
(Yerevan State University)

17:00 - 17:30  The Sociolinguistic perspectives of Endangered Minority (non) Iranian Languages in Northwest Iran
Hiwa Asadpour
(University of Frankfurt)

17:30 - 18:00  Dikin Marāqei of Alamut: an undocumented conservative Tati language
Donald Stilo
(Department of Linguistics, Max Planck Institute for evolutionary Anthropology Leipzig)

20:00  Dinner
July 9

9:30 - 10:00  Participial Relative Clauses in Şirvan Tat
Murad Suleymanov
(École pratique des hautes études)

10:00 - 10:30  Considerations in filming the languages: a means for language preservation and maintenance
Barakatullo Ashurov & Matt Merritt
(Rudaki Institute of Language, Literature, Oriental Studies and Written Heritage of the Tajikistan Academy of Sciences)

10:30 - 11:00  Mapping Cross-reference systems
Thomas Jügel
(Labex EFL Paris, CNRS - UMR “Mondes iranien et indien”)

11:00 - 11:30  Coffee Break

11:30 - 12:00  Kanduleh Hawrami – report about an ongoing documentation project
Zaniar Naghshbandi & Ludwig Paul
(University of Hamburg)

12:00 - 12:30  ELDP and endangered Iranian languages
Mandana Seyfeddinipour
(SOAS, University of London)

12:30 - 14:00  Lunch

14:00 - 16:00  Workshop “Special Session on Language Mapping”: Mapping endangered languages of Iran
Erik Anonby & Amos Hayes
(Linguistics, Carleton University & Geomatics and Cartographic Research Centre, Carleton University)

16:00 - 17:00  Closing Discussion
Hakob AVCHYAN (Yerevan State University)

Anbarānī and Lankaranī dialects of Talyshi: a comparative analysis of verbal systems

Talyshi, a Northwestern Iranian language, is traditionally divided into three dialectal clusters (Northern Talyshi, Central Talyshi, Southern Talyshi) based on phonological, grammatical and lexical phenomena [Bazin 1980; Stilo 1981; Yarshater 1996]. Although Northern Talyshi is mainly spoken in the Republic of Azerbaijan (in Lankaran, Lerik, Masally, Yardymly regions [Clifton, Tiessen, Deckinga, Lucht 2005: 3]), some of its dialects can be found in the neighboring regions of Iran, in the provinces of Gilan and Ardabil. The Anbarānī dialect of Talyshi is spoken in Anbarān district of Namin county, Ardabil province. Though it belongs to the Northern group of Talyshi dialects, Anbarānī demonstrates some particularly local characteristics distinguishing itself from the Lankaranī dialect which is also a part of the same dialectical group.

This paper, which is based on the field-work carried out in Minabād and Aminjān (now a part of Anbarān city [Bazin 2012]) villages of Anbarān districts, aims to analyze the differences between the verbal systems of Anbarānī and Lankaranī.

While Anbarani and Lankaranī dialects can be distinguished from Central and Southern Talyshi dialects with their common features in the verbal system (for example, the absence of progressive forms which are found in Central and Southern dialects, or the collapse of the two-stem based verbal system in Anbarānī and Lankaranī, while Central and Southern dialects preserve the two-stem based pattern), they also show some strict differences within the same verbal structure. For example, though both dialects tend to lose Iranian two-stem verbal paradigm, in two dialects the same verb can show different development (don - “to give” have two stems in Lankaranī da- (present stem) and do- (past stem) [Pireyko 1976: 86], while it has preserved only the past stem (do-) in Anbarānī, etc.).

The next difference in the verbal system of two dialects is found in the formation of the present tense of the indicative mood: in Lankaranī it is formed from the infinitive, by adding a postposition and person suffixes [Miller 1953: 144], while in Anbarānī the present stem of the verb (in case of two-stem verbs, or the universal stem for one-stem verbs) is used in the formation of the present tense. Besides that, in this tense two dialects use variations of the same postposition.

Lankaranī and Anbarānī dialects also strictly vary during the examination of the past imperfect of the indicative mood. In Lankaranī there are two ways for the formation of this tense which are equally used. We find these formations also in Anbarānī, but at the present stage of the language development the Anbarānī dialect has split these forms in two moods: one is used in the indicative; the other is used in the past unreal of the conditional.

Another difference between the verbal systems of two dialects is the sole pattern for the negative form of the future tense of indicative in Anbarānī while both Miller and Pireyko describe two means of its formation in Lankaranī [Miller 1953: 157; Pireyko 1991: 156].

References

1 The data concerning the verbal system of Lankaranī is borrowed from the works of B. Miller [Miller 1953] and L. Pireyko [Pireyko 1976; Pireyko 1991].
Zahra Karimi Bavariani, Negar Davari Ardakani & Parsa Bamshadi
(Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran)

Inflectional Categories of Verb in Sorkhi Dialect

The region of Kuhmara Sorkhi is one of the most ancient residencies of the province of Fars. According to administrative subdivisions of the county, this region is a part of Shiraz county. Five dialects are spoken in Kuhmara Sorkhi: Sorkhi, Soqolmači, Bakaki, Jaruqi and Karači. According to Hesampour and Jabbareh (2012a) Sorkhi is considered a west-southern Iranian dialect which is spoken in several villages such as Bagdane, Shourah, Romqan and Siyakh and among the mentioned dialects, Sorkhi is the most endangered one. Due to the influences from Shirazi accent and Standard Persian, the ongoing process of urbanization and the decline in the number of elderly speakers of the dialect, many Persian words have entered into Sorkhi and have replaced the native ones. There is no exact information about the number of Sorkhi speakers. However, it is estimated that the number of people who speak Sorkhi is less than 1500. Hesampour and Jabbareh (2012a) have documented some parts of Sorkhi grammar and its lexicon. However, they have not thoroughly investigated the details of its inflectional morphology. In another book, they have collected legends and tales of the region (2012b). Accordingly, the present research is aimed at describing, documenting and analyzing Sorkhi’s inflectional morphology of verbs. Inflection is defined as being concerned with sets of word forms which have the same lexical meaning but different grammatical (or morphosyntactic) properties (Carstairs-McCarthy, 2000: 595) and Inflectional categories are the categories of morphosyntactic properties which are expressed in the inflectional system (Stump, 2001). Both field work and descriptive method are used in this research. The data were gathered using local interview with elder speakers and available corpora and books. The theoretical basis for this research -as a part of a larger project on western and southern dialects of Iran- is Stump’s classification according to which morphosyntactic properties are divided into three main classes: 1) inherent properties, 2) agreement properties and 3) governed properties which are also called relational properties (Stump, 2001). The inflectional categories and the way of displaying them on verb and possible interactions among these categories in Sorkhi will be surveyed in this article. An interesting point about the dialect is that there are suffixes and prefixes used to represent morphosyntactic category of person/number. A thorough description of Sorkhi inflectional categories for verbs is pictured in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inflectional Properties</th>
<th>Morphosyntactic Categories</th>
<th>Morphosyntactic Exponent</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inherent properties</td>
<td>Tense</td>
<td>past</td>
<td>-d, -t, -i, -o xwar-d (be ate), gere-t (he took), pors-i (he asked), dâ (he gave)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>non-past</td>
<td>mi-</td>
<td>present: mi-zey (you beat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>infinite</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>future: om-mi-ja be-zom (i will beat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aspect</td>
<td>perfective</td>
<td>daned-a (to know)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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