



Stony Brook University

First North American Conference in Iranian Linguistics (NACIL 1)

Stony Brook University, Charles B. Wang Center

April 28 - 30, 2017

Stony Brook Linguistics is pleased to announce hosting **the first North American Conference in Iranian Linguistics (NACIL 1), April 28-30, 2017.**

The Iranian language family hosts some of the densest variation in grammatical systems on the planet. Despite the remarkable scientific potential of the Iranian language family as a “laboratory” for comparative study, and unlike the situation with nearly every other major language family, no conference has ever been held in the US specializing exclusively in languages of the Iranian family. **NACIL 1** aims at filling this gap.

Contents



Welcome	4
Acknowledgements	5
Programme	6
Conference Sponsors	11
Session 1	12
Session 2	16
Session 3	20
Session 4	23
Poster Session	26
Session 5	33
Session 6	39

First North American Conference in Iranian Linguistics (NACIL 1)
 Stony Brook University, Charles B. Wang Center
 April 28 - 30, 2017

Friday April 28th

8:00-9:00

Breakfast & Registration
Wang Center Theater Lobby

9:00-9:30

Opening Remarks
Lecture Hall 2

Plenary Address 1 (Wang Center, Lecture Hall 2), Chair: Richard Larson

9:30-10:30

Jila Ghomeshi (University of Manitoba)
The Additive Marker in Conversational Persian: A Case of Inflectional Spread

10:30-11:00

Coffee Break (Wang Center Theater Lobby)

Session 1

**Wang Center Room 101, Chair: Robert Hoberman
 (Documentation)**

**Wang Center Room 201, Chair: Daniel Finer
 (Syntax)**

11:00-11:30

Erik Anonby, Morteza Taheri-Ardali (Carleton University & Universität Bamberg, Shahr-e Kord University)
Chahar Mahal va Bakhtiari Province in The Atlas of The Languages of Iran

Vida Samiian (California State University, Fresno)
Another Look at Ezafe Construction: Data from Caspian Languages

11:30-12:00

Habib Borjjan (Columbia University)
Is There Continuity Between Gilaki And Mazandarani?

Zahra Mirrazi, Ali Darzi (University of Massachusetts At Amherst, University of Tehran)
Neg-Raising: The Case of Persian

12:00-12:30

Mortaza Taheri-Ardali (Shahr-e Kord University)
Salient Linguistic Features and Isoglosses in Chahar Mahal va Bakhtiari Province, Iran

Arsalan Kahnemuyipour, Mansour Shabani (University of Toronto Mississauga, Guilan University)
Split Topicalization in Eshkevarat Gilaki

12:30-1:30

Lunch

Friday April 28th

Plenary Address 2 (Wang Center, Lecture Hall 2), Chair: Marie Huffman

1:30-2:30

Pollet Samvelian (Université Sorbonne Nouvelle)
The Evolution of Verbal Agreement in Iranian Languages

Session 2

Wang Center Room 101, Chair: John Drury
(Experimental)

Wang Center Room 201, Chair: Jiwon Yun
(Syntax)

2:30-3:00

Pouneh Shabani-Jadidi (McGill University)
Why Experimental Studies?

Tahir Rebwar (Newcastle University)
Two DP Layers Within the Central Kurdish Noun Phrase

3:00-3:30

Marziyeh Yousefi (University of Victoria)
*Epenthesis in SC Onset Clusters in Persian- English Interlanguage:
Linguistic and Extra-Linguistic Factors*

Roya Kabiri, Ali Darzi (University of Arizona, University of Tehran)
The Syntactic Analysis of Conditionals in Persian

3:30- 4:00

Coffee Break (Wang Center Theater Lobby)

Guest Talk (Wang Center, Lecture Hall 2), Chair: Thomas Graf

4:00-5:00

Colin Phillips (University of Maryland)
Speaking, Understanding, And Linguistic Architecture

Session 3

Wang Center Room 101, Chair: Mark Aronoff
(Morphology)

Wang Center Room 201, Chair: Francisco Ordóñez
(Syntax: Ellipsis)

5:00 – 5:30

Sahar Taghipour (University of Kentucky)
*Identity Avoidance in Morphology; Evidence from Polyfunctional Clitics of
Sorani Kurdish*

Vahideh Rasekhi, Nazila Shafiei (Stony Brook University)
Ellipsis in Persian: Verb Phrase Ellipsis or Argument Ellipsis?

5:30-6:00

Justin Power (University of Texas at Austin)
*A Lexicostatistical Comparison of Tajik Sign Language and Afghan Sign
Language*

Ryan Walter Smith, Mohsen Mahdavi, Rana Nabors, Isabel McKay, Heidi
Harley, Simin Karimi (University of Arizona)
Parallelism and Specificity in Persian Ellipsis

6:30

Wine & Cheese & Music at Simons Center
Music by Alan Kushan

Saturday April 29th

8:30-9:30

Breakfast (Wang Center Theater Lobby)

Session 4

**Wang Center Room 101, Chair: Ellen Broselow
(Phonology)**

**Wang Center Room 201, Chair: Vida Samiian
(Syntax)**

9:30-10:00

Ehsan Shafiee Zargar, Hamed Rahmani (University of Texas At Arlington,
Radboud University)
Musical Rhythm in Persian Poetic Meters

Ryan Walter Smith (University of Arizona)
Argument Ellipsis in Zazaki: A Problem for The Anti-Agreement Theory

10:00-10:30

Mohsen Mahdavi Mazdeh (University of Arizona)
The Quantitative Nature of Meters in Persian Folk Songs and Pop Song
Lyrics

Vahideh Rasekhi (Stony Brook University)
Stripping Constructions in Persian

10:30-11:00

Daniel Barry (The Graduate Center, CUNY)
Kurmanji Kurdish Pharyngeals: Emergence and The Perceptual Magnet
Effect

Catherine Nouri (Université Lille 3)
A General Overview of Spatial Events in Persian

11:00-12:00

Poster Session (Wang Center Theater Lobby)

Hakob Avchyan (Yerevan State University)
Enclitic Pronouns in The Anbarāni Dialect of The Talyshi Language

Rana Nabors (University of Arizona)
Persian Morphological Causatives

Neda Taherkhani (Purdue University)
A Morpho-Phonological Analysis of Vowel Changes in Takestani-Tati Verb Conjugations

Songül Gündoğdu Yücel (Muş Alparslan University & Boğaziçi University)
Goal Constituents Across Kurmanji Dialects

12:00-1:00

Lunch (and Business Session)

Saturday April 29th

Plenary Address 4 (Wang Center, Lecture Hall 2), Chair: Arsalan Kahnemuyipour

1:00-2:00

Simin Karimi (University of Arizona)

Another Look at Persian Râ: A Single Formal Analysis of a Multi-Functional Morpheme

2:00-2:30

Coffee Break (Wang Center Theater Lobby)

Session 5

**Wang Center Room 101, Chair: Paola C peda
(Documentation)**

**Wang Center Room 201, Chairs: Vahideh Rasekhi & Nazila Shafiei
(On RA in Persian)**

2:30-3:00

Erik Anonby (Carleton University & Universit t Bamberg)
A Three-Dimensional Approach to Classification of Iran's Languages

Masoud Jasbi (Stanford University)
The Semantics of "Ra": Let's Be More Specific!

3:00-3:30

D nes Gazsi (University of Iowa)
The Persian Dialects of The Ajam in Kuwait

Pegah Faghiri (Universit  Sorbonne Nouvelle)
*Revisiting the R -Marked vs. Non-R -Marked Dichotomy in The Analysis
of The Persian VP*

3:30-4:00

Paloma Jeretic (New York University)
Shughni Demonstratives as Markers of Spatial and Social Distance

Leah Chapman, Zahra Mirrazi (University of Massachusetts at Amherst)
Structural Locations and Competitions: The Case of Persian RA

4:00-4:30

Coffee Break (Wang Center Theater Lobby)

Session 6

**Wang Center Room 101, Chair: Andrei Antonenko
(Typology)**

**Wang Center Room 201, Chair: Richard Larson
(Semantics)**

4:30-5:00

Faruk Akkuş (University of Pennsylvania)
Deriving Split-Ergativity in Iranian Languages

Narges Nematollahi (Indiana University)
*A Semantic Analysis of Mood Selection in Complement Clauses in
Persian*

5:00-5:30

Shahar Shirtz (University of Oregon)
Co-Expression Patterns of Nominal Predicate Functions in (Indo-) Iranian

Masoud Jasbi, Leila Habibi (Stanford University, University of Western
Ontario)
The Suffix that Makes Persian Nouns Unique

5:30-6:00

Bet l Erbaşı, Song l G ndođdu (University of Southern California, Muş
Alparslan University & Bođaziçi University)
Ezafe Across Language Families: Iranian and Altaic

Elias Abdollahnejad, Dennis Ryan Storoshenko (University of Calgary)
*Syntactic and Semantic Constraints on Pronoun and Anaphor Resolution
in Persian*

6:30

Dinner Banquette at Hilton Garden Inn

Sunday April 30th

8:00-9:00

Breakfast (*Wang Center Theater Lobby*)

ELA Panel on Endangered Iranian Languages (*Wang Center, Lecture Hall 2*), *Chair: Lori Repetti*

9:00-10:00

Daniel Kaufman, Habib Borjian, Daniel Barry, Ross Perlin, Kathryn Rafailov, Matthew Zaslansky
Endangered Iranian Languages In NYC

10:00-10:30

Murad Suleymanov (École pratique des hautes études)
Adpositional Constructions in Upper Şirvan Tat

10:30-11:00

Teresa O'Neill & Samantha Mateo (Columbia & CUNY Graduate Center, Columbia)
Contact Induced Change in Zazaki

11:00-11:30

Daniel Kaufman (Queens College, CUNY & ELA)
Double Oblique Case and Agreement Across 2 Dialects of Wakhi

11:30-12:00

Final Remarks (*Richard Larson & Vida Samiian*)

Enclitic pronouns in the Anbarāni dialect of the Talysh language

Talyshi, classified as belonging to the Northwestern Iranian group of languages, includes a wide range of dialects, which, based on phonological, grammatical and lexical factors, are traditionally divided into three main clusters: Northern, Central and Southern [Bazin 1980; Stilo 1981; Yarshater 1996]. Anbarāni is a Northern Talyshi dialect spoken in Anbarān district (baxš) of Namin sub-provincial district (šahrestān) (Ardabil province) of Iran, in the city of Anbaran and adjacent villages. This paper is based on the fieldwork carried out in Aminjān (now a part of Anbarān city [Bazin 2012]) and Minābād villages in 2015-2016, and aims to analyze the functions of the enclitic pronouns in Anbarāni.

The enclitic pronouns of Anbarāni are the following:

	Sg.	Pl.
1 st	-əm	-əmun
2 nd	-e	-eun
3 rd	-əš	-əšun

The forms of 1sg. and 3sg., like the New Persian enclitic pronouns (resp. -am, -aš), derive from Old Iranian genitive/dative pronominal clitics *-mai, *-šai [Korn 2009]. The origin of the form for 2sg is unclear [Miller 1953: 115]. The plural enclitics are formed from the singular forms by adding the plural suffix -un (=Az.Tal. -on, NP. -ān) < OIr. Genitive pl. ending *-ānām [Yefimov, Rastorgueva, Sharova 1982: 103]. Although in these two languages these enclitic pronouns generally have common origin, they are completely different from each other in their functions. While in the Persian language, especially in colloquial speech, pronominal enclitics have a very broad usage [see Samvelian, Tseng 2010], in Anbarāni their use are quite limited.

The expression of possession is one of the main functions of the Persian enclitic pronouns. In my database collected during the fieldworks such a function of the Anbarāni enclitics is not found, still, the use of pronominal enclitics in possessive function rarely occurs in Anbarāni, and D. Paul calls it “an innovation borrowed from Persian”:

- (1) čaš-əš ba vača hamu-anda a-gini.
 eye-3Sg. to kid goat field-LOC PVB-fell.3Sg.
 “His eye fell on a kid goat in the field” [Paul 2011: 80]

Thus, in the Anbarāni dialect of the Talysh language enclitic pronouns have two functions:

1. Enclitic pronouns, combining with the existential verb *heste* “to be, to exist, there be”, express the state of having, owning, controlling something (cf. NP *dāštan* “to have”), e.g.

- (2) ila ve yul-a ka-mun heste
 A very big-LNK house-1Pl. exist
 “We have a very big house”.

It must be noted that this structure obviously is a result of the Turkic influence on the Talysh language: in Azarbaijani the meaning of the verb “to have” aslo is expressed by the means of possessive suffixes and the verb *var* “there is/there are”, e.g. *mənim qardaşım var* – I have a brother [Xudazarov 2006: 38]. Along with this Turkic form, in Anbarāni the meaning of the verb “to have” is expressed with the postposition *ro* (cf. NP. *rā* < OIr. **radi*), instead of the enclitic pronouns, and the verb *heste*.

2. In Anbarāni the enclitic pronouns mark the agent of ergative constructions:

- (3) zina əštə dust-əm maktab-anda vinde
 yesterday your friend-1sg. school-LOC see
 “Yesterday I saw your friend in the school”.

The placement of enclitic pronouns in Anbarāni displays great variety, it can attach to any component part of a sentence, except the agent itself (if it is not omitted). Thus, the example [3] can also have the following structures: “*zina-m əštə dust maktab-anda vinde*”, or “*zina əštə dust maktab-anda vind-əm-e*” etc.. This feature of the enclitics has led to one of the most important differences between Anbarāni and the Northern Talyshi dialects spoken in the Republic of Azerbaijan: in Anbarāni the whole system of personal endings is influenced by this peculiarity of pronominal enclitics, thus the personal endings can attach to various components of the sentence also in the accusative constructions:

- (4) hār tuvastun āz ba rosta-m ši-na
 every summer I to villag-1sg. go.Pst-LOC
 “Every summer I go to the village.”

Bibliography:

1. Bazin, M. (1980), *Le Tâlech, une region ethnique au nord de l’Iran*. Tome II, Paris, 314pp.
2. Bazin, M. (2012), ‘Anbarān // *Encyclopædia Iranica*, <http://www.iranicaonline.org/articles/anbaran>
3. Stilo, D. (1981), *The Tati language group in the sociolinguistic of Northwestern Iran and Transcaucasia // Iranian Studies*, vol. XIV, nos. 3-4, Summer-Autumn, pp. 137-187
4. Yarshater, E. (1996), *The Taleshi of Asālem // Studia Iranica*, vol. 25.1, pp. 83-113
5. Yefimov, V., Rastorgueva, V., Sharova, E. (1982), *Persidskij, Tadžikskij, Dari // Osnovy Iranskogo Jazykoznanija. Novoiranskie Jazyki: Zapadnaja gruppa, prikaspijskie jazyki*, Moskva, pp. 5-230
6. Samvelian, P., Tseng, J. (2010), *Persian object clitics and the syntax - morphology interface // S. Muller (Ed.), Proceedings of the HPSG’10 Conference, Paris, CSLI publications*, pp. 212-232
7. Korn, A. (2009), *Western Iranian pronominal clitics // Orientalia Suecana*, LVIII, pp. 159-171
8. Miller, B. (1953), *Talyšskij jazyk*, Moskva, 267 pp.
9. Paul, D. (2011), *A comparative dialectical description of Iranian Taleshi (thesis)*, University of Manchester, 466 pp.
10. Xudazarov, T. (2006), *Samoučitel azerbajdžanskogo jazyka*, Baku, 355 pp.