
Simin Karimi, Narges Nematollahi, Roya Kabiri,
Jian Gang Ngui (eds.). *Advances in Iranian Linguistics
II*

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Simin Karimi, Narges Nematollahi, Roya Kabiri, Jian Gang Ngui (eds.). *Advances in Iranian Linguistics II*. Amsterdam / Philadelphia: John Benjamins, 2023, vi+315 p. (Current Issues in Linguistic Theory [CILT] 361).

- 1 This volume contains a selection of the forty-eight papers presented in the *Second North American Conference in Iranian Linguistics* (NACIL2) held at the University of Arizona in 2019. Since the Iranian language family is composed of languages estimated to have 150–200 million native speakers in total, it is regarded as one of the world's major language families, and deserves careful attention. Although some understudied languages such as Kurmanji-Kurdish, Tat, Gilaki and Gorani are studied in this volume, most of the contributions deal with Persian (as the best-known Iranian language). Chapters 1, 2, 3, 7, 9, 10 and 11 thus discuss pseudo-incorporated bare objects, the scope of quantifiers, Why-stripping, mood selection in complement clauses, Semi-anticausatives, and the nature and licensing of *hi:ʃ* (*hič* 'no/none') elements in Persian, respectively. This volume pays specific attention to the *Ezafe* construction, which is a very interesting phenomenon of Western Iranian languages, and studies it from historical, comparative and syntactic points of view. The only chapter dealing with an ancient Iranian language is chapter 4 (Samiian and Larson's study on the Middle Persian *Ezafe*), followed by Chapters 5 and 6, the former dealing with the *Ezafe* in several western Iranian languages including Kurdish, Persian, Tati, Gilaki and Gorani, and the latter in two typologically distinct languages: Kurmanji Kurdish (Iranian) and Turkish (Turkic). The only article focusing entirely on an Iranian language other than Persian is Chapter 8, Murad Suleymanov's 'Three types of verb stem levelling in Tat',

concentrating on the historical data from different varieties of Caucasian Tat (which is of the Persian sub-branch, and should not be confused with Tati of Iran, which is a northwestern Iranian language), aiming to record the morphological change with respect to stem distinction between historical present and past stems (referred to as stems 1 and 2 respectively).

- 2 The articles in this volume offer new insight into particular constructions in a number of Iranian languages, and provide the reader with novel analyses. The book encompasses topics in morphology, syntax and semantics, with both experimental and historical linguistic approaches, which may also be useful for those scholars who look for novel data in their studies of the general theory of linguistics.

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