

**PRIZE PUBLICATION FUND, VOL. VI;
THE PHONOLOGY OF THE BAKHTIARI,
BADAKHSHANI, AND MADAGLASHTI
DIALECTS OF MODERN PERSIAN,
WITH VOCABULARIES**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649078202

Prize Publication Fund, Vol. VI; The phonology of the Bakhtiari, Badakhshani, and Madaglashti dialects of modern Persian, with vocabularies by D. L. R. Lorimer

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

D. L. R. LORIMER

**PRIZE PUBLICATION FUND, VOL. VI;
THE PHONOLOGY OF THE BAKHTIARI,
BADAKHSHANI, AND MADAGLASHTI
DIALECTS OF MODERN PERSIAN,
WITH VOCABULARIES**

BAKHTIARI, BADAQSHANI, AND MADAGLASHTI

PRIZE PUBLICATION FUND

VOL. VI

The Phonology of the
BAKHTIARI, BADA KHSHANI,
and
MADAGLASHTI DIALECTS
of Modern Persian

With Vocabularies

BY

MAJOR D. L. R. LORIMER, C.I.E., I.A.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

AND SOLD AT

74 GROSVENOR STREET, LONDON, W.1

1922

TO
Sir George A. Grierson, K.C.J.E.,

I DEDICATE THIS WORK AS A
MARK OF RESPECT FOR PROFOUND SCHOLARSHIP
AND OF GRATITUDE FOR MANIFOLD KINDNESSES.

THAT BY THIS DEDICATION THE BOOK RECEIVES HONOUR
INSTEAD OF CONVEYING IT, IS A FACT WHICH I REGRET
BUT CANNOT REMEDY.

CONTENTS

| I. THE BAKIITIARI DIALECT | | PAGE |
|--|--|------|
| INTRODUCTION | | 1 |
| PHONOLOGY | | 12 |
| VOCABULARY | | 101 |
| II. THE BADAKHSANI AND MADAGLASHTI DIALECTS | | |
| INTRODUCTION | | 127 |
| PHONOLOGY | | 131 |
| MORPHOLOGY AND CONSTRUCTION | | 146 |
| PARADIGMS | | 159 |
| TEXTS | | 167 |
| VOCABULARIES | | |
| (a) BADAKHSANI | | 174 |
| (b) MADAGLASHTI | | 190 |

PREFACE

THIS book will not appeal to a large public; it is, I fear, totally lacking in all the attractions of a popular novel. Primarily it will interest the philologist, if anyone, but while recognizing this, I should like to recommend it to the still more limited class of those who may in the course of practical life come into contact with one or other of the dialects it deals with.

On the uses of a knowledge of dialects I am not going to enlarge. The advantages that are gained by treating with a man in his mother tongue are recognized by everyone with experience, and dialects from one point of view are only incompletely differentiated languages. Dialects, in many ways a bane to the practical worker, have, however, the merit that they are *not* actually distinct languages and that they can be studied in their relation to the standard languages of which they are variants, and, in fact, a knowledge of them is most easily thus acquired.

In the present instances the differences between the dialect and standard Persian are mainly phonetical and morphological. Certain sounds in the one are more or less regularly represented by certain other sounds in the other. These substitutions can be predicted almost with certainty and their recurrence can be represented as the result of "laws", the "Sound Laws" of philology. The morphological variations are in many cases the outcome of the operation of these "laws" of sound change on the inflectional endings of words, or otherwise they consist of the interchange of elements of different origin but analogous function.

All these differences can be most easily learned by comparing the dialect with the standard language, deducing the rules to which the changes of sound conform, and noting the actual replacement of one element by another one. This com-

parison has been carried out in the present book in regard to the three dialects dealt with, and anyone who may want to acquire a working knowledge of them will find that it will set him well on his way and save him the labour of collating for himself a mass of miscellaneous detail.

He will find that χt in standard Persian appears in Bakhtiari as δ or d , and ft as d or δ , to quote only two striking examples.

The morphology of Bakhtiari has not been set out in the present work, having been left till a more convenient season, but that does not detract from the helpfulness of what has been done, though it leaves it lacking a desirable supplement.

The non-professional student who may have merely the ordinary base motives of everyday life for wanting to know a dialect, the class whom I am attempting to capture at the moment, will find beside each dialect word its relative, where such exists, in standard Persian, and it is not in the least incumbent on him to follow me in tracing both back to an earlier form in which each may be believed to have had its origin.

Besides the main differences of phonetics and form, dialects probably always display some difference in vocabulary from the standard tongue. The present work is too small to contain anything like complete vocabularies of the three dialects, but it may be claimed that the vocabularies given include, especially in the case of Bakhtiari, the commonest and most important words in daily use.

So much for the attractions which this book presents to the scholar-*malgré-lui*.

It would be futile for an amateur to attempt to beguile the trained acumen of the professional philologist. He must be left to judge for himself of the merits and demerits of the work. I can only tender it to him with a "recommendation to mercy" and a request to search his own past record if he has occasion to fall foul of misprints.

By the time it appears the bulk of this book will probably have been four years in the Press, and the rest of it three, and

its proofs have intermittently at long intervals followed me in a roving life half round the world. It has not always been possible for me to refer to my original notes, and I think that even specialist authors do not reckon to keep technical detail fresh in their minds for a period of years.

I have to thank the Royal Asiatic Society and the India Office for making the publication of this book possible. The former by including it in their list of Prize Publications and the latter by undertaking to buy 100 copies of it. It was believed that the Bakhtiari portion might have been useful to British officers who were concerned with affairs in the South-West of Persia during the war. But the Press has proved more than a match for the war in avoiding a conclusion.

I have once been rash in promising — or threatening — a "sequel", and I do not wish to repeat the mistake. I may, however, say that I have further Bakhtiari material of a more interesting nature than that included here. This comprises popular tales of all descriptions and popular poetry, an extensive vocabulary, and abundant material for a treatise on the morphology, the omission of which here will doubtless be a source of grief to my many readers, professional and non-professional.

D. L. R. LORIMER.

GILGIT.

May, 1921.