

ERRATA: POINTS TO BE CORRECTED IN PUBLICATIONS

2011: “Pronouns as Verbs, Verbs as Pronouns: Demonstratives and the Copula in Iranian.” (In: Agnes KORN, Geoffrey HAIG, Simin KARIMI, and Pollet SAMVELIAN (eds.): *Topics in Iranian Linguistics* [Beiträge zur Iranistik 34]. Wiesbaden: Reichert, pp. 53-70)

• p. 62, ex. (15):	for: <i>tmy</i> ^ʔ wyzy nβ ^ʔ nt ^ʔ	read: <i>tmyr</i> ^ʔ wyzy nβ ^ʔ nt
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2009: “The Ergative System in Balochi from a Typological Perspective.”
(In: *Iranian Journal of Applied Language Studies* 1, pp. 43-79)

• p. 56, Tab. 1.4.2	for: <i>bačak-ā</i> Ns	read: <i>bačak-ā</i> Np (nominative plural)
• p. 66, ex. 9	for: <i>kut-ag-ā</i> = do.PT-PF- 3p	read: do.PT-PF- COP.PT (copula past, cf. Farrell 1995:227)

2009: (with Carina Jahani:) “Balochi.” (In: Gernot WINDFUHR (ed.): *The Iranian Languages*. [Routledge Language Family Series]. London, New York: Routledge, pp. 634-692)

• p. 640, 2 nd paragraph:	for: [̣] for the genitive singular case ending <i>-ay(...)</i> and [̣] for the word <i>u</i> 'and'	read: [̣] for the genitive singular case ending <i>-ay(...)</i> and [̣] for the word <i>u</i> 'and'
• p. 641, 2.1.1.1	for: a quality contrast (short vs. long)	read: a quantity contrast (short vs. long)
• p. 642, Table 11.3	for: <i>o</i>	read: <i>o</i> [left and right table]
• p. 675, Table 11.23	for: <i>dār-</i> / <i>dāšt</i> + SBJ	read: <i>dār-</i> / <i>dāšt</i> + IND
• p. 676, middle of p.	for: <i>čārit-in-ā laggit</i> look .PT-INF-OBL start.PT.3SG	read: <i>čārit-in-ā laggit</i> graze .PT-INF-OBL start.PT.3SG

2008: “A New Locative Case in Turkmenistan Balochi.” (In: *Iran and the Caucasus* 12, pp. 83-99)

• p. 87, ex. (9):	for: <i>ša wilāyat-ay kandaḥār-iyā</i> from province- GEN PN-LOC	read: <i>ša wilāyat-ā kandaḥār-iyā</i> from province- OBL PN-LOC (lit. from the province [which is] in Kandahar)
• p. 92, ex. (25):	for: <i>wa bi ā ājizag-ayā</i> and to DEM woman- OBL	read: <i>wa bi ā ājizag-ayā</i> and to DEM woman- LOC

Prof. Georg Buddruss kindly sent me the following feedback:

• p. 86f.	[GB:] Considering the argument of this article, the use of the “locative” in comparisons might perhaps be seen as expressing “in the position / situation of” (e.g., in (8): “like in the situation of / as it is the case for a dumb person (sg.)”).
• p. 87, ex. (10):	[GB:] <i>gōn gō kirēyā kōṭayayā</i> could be elliptic for “with the rent (for my share of space) in the room”, cf. Buddruss (1988:48 §10a). [AK:] So the preposition would be the head for <i>kireyā</i> and <i>kōṭayayā</i> used without preposition.
• p. 91, n. 14:	[GB:] The informant gave both alternatives spontaneously, without being asked.

2007: review of: Dieter WEBER (ed.) 2005: *Languages of Iran: Past and Present. Studies in memoriam David Neil MacKenzie [Iranica 8]. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.* (In: *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies* 70, pp. 425-426)

One correction of the proofs was not made, leaving this error:

• p. 426, 3 rd paragraph	for: Khwar. (r)my"bird"	read: Khwar. (?)my"bird"
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2006: “Counting Sheep and Camels in Balochi.” (In: Mixail N. BOGOLJUBOV et al. (eds.): *Indoiranskoe jazykoznanie i tipologija jazykovyx situacij. Sbornik statej k 75-letiju professora A. L. Grjunberga (1930-1995)*. St. Petersburg: Nauka, pp. 201-212)

• p. 203, n. 6	for: <i>yāzdah-gīst</i> “two hundred and forty”	read: <i>yāzdah-gīst</i> “two hundred and twenty”
• p. 210	add to Bibliography: Dames Mansel Longworth 1913 – A text book of the Balochi language : consisting of miscellaneous stories, legends, poems and Balochi-English vocabulary. Lahore	