REVIEW ON THE 8th CONGRESS OF

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR DIALECTOLOGY AND GEOLINGUISTICS

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Shunsuke OGAWA[1] & Javanshir SHIBLIYEV[2]

Prefectural University of Hiroshima[1] / Eastern Mediterranean University[2]

bach@pu-hiroshima.ac.jp / javanshir.shibliyev@emu.edu.tr

Introduction

The Eastern Mediterranean University hosted the 8th edition of the International congress which is organized every three years by the International Society for Dialectology and Geolinguistics (SIDG). Most recent editions had been held at Maribor (2009) and Vienna (2012)[1]. Ahmet Pehlivan and Vugar Sultanzade perfectly leaded their organizing committee. Thanks to their dedicated efforts, participants of this congress could spend meaningful and fruitful time comfortably.

Cratos Premium Hotel, a luxurious five-star holiday resort hotel, was chosen as the main venue. Blue Hall and three beautiful classrooms of Eastern Mediterranean University were used as the special venue on September 15. The information on the website of the University informs that 200,000 students from 106 different countries are enrolled in this university. In fact, we saw students of different nationalities in the campus. It seemed to be that North Cyprus is a Suitable location for the international congress for language and linguistics.

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[1] Reviews on these congresses were published on *Dialectologia* 4 & 10. The first one was written by Ernestina CARRILHO & Sandra PEREIRA on 2010, and the second one was written by Borja ARIZTIMUÑO & Lorea UNAMUNO in 2013. So this is the third paper which reviews congress that was organized by the International Society for Dialectology and Geolinguistics.

Eighty-two researchers from seventeen different countries attended this congress, and 76 lectures were given[2]. The official languages of the conference were English and Turkish. During the congress, two sessions were carried out simultaneously. One was an English session, and another was a Turkish session, but in the afternoon of the second day, three sessions were done concurrently.

1. Papers presented in English

This section reviews only English sessions.[3]

The topics of the congress covered all aspects of dialectology and geolinguistics. Name of the topics which had been posted on the web site for this congress were as follows.

- New methodological and technical approaches to variety linguistics & language geography.
- Interdisciplinary dialectology.
- Dialect synthesis
- Quantitative dialectology
- Cognitive linguistics and dialectology
- Dictionaries, atlases
- Dialect corpora, standards and norms, infrastructure
- Online dialectology
- Perceptual dialectology
- Dialect dynamics between standardization and dialectalization
- Minority languages, interference phenomena
- Dialect and culture as well as dialect and cultural studies
- Dialect and youth language
- Dialect and media (linguistics)

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[2] This information was given by a secretary of SIDG.

[3] Because I could not attend a few lectures in English session, I am not able to write review about them.

- Dialect translation

- Science intermediation

- Research reports

1.1 Keynote lectures

Four excellent researchers were invited as the keynote speakers, but regrettably a certain scholar could not attend. The first invited speaker was Eva Agnes Csato who delivered the talk which entitled *Five Dimensions of Dialectological Distance*. She claimed that five different dimensions are useful to measure dialectological distance. Nowadays, many researchers make efforts to measure the dialectological distance objectively. Her new suggestion will/should be examined by other scholars for further sophisticated methodology of Dialectology.

The second invited speaker was Michael Schulte, on *Scandinavian dialects in the first millennium - Where do we stand today and what do we know*?. As the title of his lecture was easy to understand, audience who had little information and knowledge about Scandinavian dialects could gain the newest insight about them.

The last invited speaker was Nurettin Demir. He carried out the talk entitled *Küreselleşme, Standart Türkçe ve Türkçenin Ağızları* and introduced their complex language situations which include language contact, language change and variation between elderly people and younger generation, the relationship between immigration and language, standardization and so on[4].

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[4] Originally, he was going to do his presentation in Turkish, however he used English instead. Thanks to his compassion, many participants who could not understand Turkish got to understand his interesting and meaningful lecture.

1.2 Lectures[5]

Lectures were classified into four topics as follows:

- 2.1 Geolinguistics

- 2.2 Sociolinguistics

- 2.3 Descriptive linguistics, Documentation, Dictionary and Corpus

- 2.4 Dialect education

1.2.1 Geolinguistics

Takuichiro Onishi (*Starting Place and Diffusing Area of Language Changes*) pointed out 2 facts by comparison of interval data of dialectal distribution: a) The places where new language changes occur are not necessarily urban or central. b) The diffusing patterns of dialectal distribution are not radial like ripples, but seem to occupy the areas inhabited by human communities.

Vilja Oja (*Some Perspectives of Mapping the Semantic Variation*) focused on areal relations of word meanings in cognate and contact languages. As she mentioned in her abstract, the method of mapping semantic variation of a word was not often used in traditional geolinguistics.

Shunsuke Ogawa (*Who Is the "Old" Believer in Japan? — Historical Sociolinguistic and Geolinguistic Aanalysis*) interpreted his geolinguistic data gathered by postal survey for Japanese Catholic Church. He claimed that historical and social events in each region had changed the meaning of *Kyushinzja* (Old Believer).

Tsunao Ogino (*Automatic Isogloss Drawing*) developed a computer program to draw the isogloss and applied it to the dialect data published by some Japanese researchers. The results showed that the program generated valid and satisfying isoglosses to the data. He introduced the idea of automatic isogloss drawing and some results of isoglosses drawn by the program.

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[5] Introductions of each lecture are frequently quoted from *Abstracts of VIIIth congress of the International Society for Dialectology and Geolinguistics* edited and published by Organizing Committee for VIIIth Congress of the International Society for Dialectology and Geolinguistics in 2015.

Sheila Embleton, Dorin Uritescu & Eric S. Wheeler (*Exploring Linguistic vs Geographic Distance Quantitatively*) made a quantitative case study using data from a region of Romania where the geography provides more than one way of measuring distance: travel distance, and travel time between locations are not the same as the direct distance. Their geographic distances are made, in part, using Google to get travel distance and travel time. The quantitative measures are then analyzed using the R Statistics package, to provide a statistically sophisticated answer, with relative ease.

Dorin Uritescu, Sheila Embleton & Eric S. Wheeler (*Analyzing Dialect Variation with Metadata: The New Format of the Romanian Online Dialect Atlas – Crişana*) introduced their new approach to analyze dialect variation according to different morphological and syntactic aspects of *Romanian Online Dialect Atlas* (RODA[6]).

Jožica Škofic (*Interactive Slovene Linguistic Atlas and on-line Dictionaries of Slovene Language*) demonstrated on-line lexicographical and cartographical presentation of Slovene dialectal words. By this progressive approach, anyone who can use the internet is able to hear and see the recorded dialectal material — with access to digitized archive material, audio and video recordings or other on-line links to information on local dialect studies and places.

The object of a lecture by Danguolė Mikulėnienė (*The Change of Differential Dialectal Features in The New Lithuanian Dialectal Derivatives*) was the change in distinctive features of Lithuanian dialects in the beginning of the 21st century. The traditional Lithuanian dialect classification is based on the phonetic and phonological features of dialects and they are changed by other features (for example, the different pronunciation of the long unstressed vowel o).

From her ongoing project, Daiva Aliūkaitė (*The Geolinguistic Competence of Young Lithuanians*) introduced the geolinguistic competence of young Lithuanians. She explained that geolinguistic competence is understood as knowledge and skills in recognizing the variability of language and relating it to the geographical areas, social areas and cultural areas.

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[6] *Romanian Online Dialect Atlas* which was edited and published by Sheila EMBLETON, Dorin URITESCU & Eric S. WHEELER in 2007 is able to be accessed on web. http://pi.library.yorku.ca/dspace/handle/10315/2803.

Asta Leskauskaitė (*The Southern Aukštaitians at the Beginning of the 21st Century: Dialectal Continuity and Language Attitudes*) reported about a project named *Modern Geolinguistic Research in Lithuania: the Optimization on Network Points and the Interactive Dissemination of information*. The data of the sociolinguistic questionnaire and audio recordings of 370 representatives of the Southern Aukštaitians from almost 80 localities have been evaluated and summarized.

Violeta Meiliūnaitė (*Life of Dialects: Living Place Vitality vs Dialect Vitality*) gave an overview of vitality of Lithuanian dialects in the beginning of 21st century and defined the most important tendencies of Lithuanian dialectal map development. This lecture is an outcome of the global grant project mentioned in review for Asta Leskauskaitė's lecture. The vitality of dialects is dealt with by Fumio Inoue & Yasushi Hanzawa's lecture, too.

Markus-Narvila Liene (*Language Contacts in the Region of South-Western Kurzeme*) dealt with language contact in South-Western Kurzeme. This region, situated on the shore of the Baltic sea near the border of Lithuania, is a territory of distinct cultural and regional identity, where language contacts and borrowed vocabulary have always played an important role. Lithuanian borrowings, German borrowings, Slavic borrowings and Livonian borrowings were introduced in detail.

The study of Christina Schrödl & Barbara Piringer (*Language Contact in the Dictionary of Bavarian Dialects in Austria – An Analysis of Volumes 1 to 5*) dealt with the constitution of the Australian Bavarian vocabulary in the Dictionary of Bavarian Dialects in Austria (WBÖ). They said that a specific feature of the WBÖ is the documentation of borrowings from Australian Bavarian dialects into neighbor languages like Hungarian or Slovene. Therefore, it is possible to analyze borrowings from the Bavarian dialects into the neighbor language as well as from donor languages and donor dialects into the Austrian Bavarian dialects[7].

Keiichi Takamaru & Akemi Yamashita (*Study on Phonetic Variation of Modern Japanese Loanwords*) mentioned that Japanese loanwords are originally European words and are written in *Katakana*, which is Japanese phonetic letter. They confirmed

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[7] Web address of Institut für Österreichische Dialekt- und Namenlexika, Geschichte is as follow. http://www.oeaw.ac.at/icltt/dinamlex-archiv/Geschichte.html

3 hypotheses by speech data of Recording Survey of Japanese Dialectal Sounds. a) *Katakana* of loanwords have diachronic variations, e.g., /i N ki/ and /i N ku/ (ink) which means that pronunciation of loanwords may have generational variations. b) Pronunciation of original language may influence pronunciation of a loanword. c) Japanese has dialectal differences within phonological system. It may influence pronunciation of a loanword.

Shigeko Sugiura (*Dialectal Variation Regarding the Sentence-Final Particle ga in Japanese*) reported on sentence-final particle *ga*. She concluded that *ga* originally appeared following conjectural forms, and in some dialects it came to be used following declarative forms in the reminding function. Its function was reanalyzed, and came to be used in the informing function, and that in dominant areas, there arose other forms which express informing.

1.2.2 Sociolinguistics

The intermediate varieties usually are summarized under the term '*tussentaal*' (literally 'in-between-language'), an academic term for the Dutch 'everyday language'; '*tussentaal*' is used by the larger part of the Flemish population in informal situation. Jacques Van Keymeulen (*Implicational scales in the Flemish 'everyday language' ('tussentaal')*) insisted that the case that the characteristics of the Dutch 'everyday speech', used by Flemings in informal situation, might be grouped together in different 'levels' with regard to their distance to the standard language. He commented on the difference between the levels and investigated the implicational structure in them, on the basis of a corpus of spoken language. He also said that implicational scales might indeed reveal structure in the variability of the everyday language continuum in Flanders.

Danila Zuljan Kumar (*Identity Process Changes in the Slovenian and Friulian Linguistic Communities in Friuli–Venezia Giulia, Italy*) demonstrated how the attitude of the Slovenians and Friulians in the Italian Autonomous Region towards the use of their local and regional languages in public life has been gradually changing, under the

influence of attitude changes to minority, regional and local language on the part of the national and European public authorities in recent years.

As she mentioned in her abstract, living in a foreign linguistic environment, it is difficult to avoid the impact of other languages. Regina Kvasyte (*Specificity of the Spoken Language of Latvian Lithuanians: the Use of Verbs*) reported on Spoken Language of Latvian Lithuanians. She said that in the case of Lithuanian as a native language could be impacted by the Latvian language as a dominating language of state residents. She also introduced some certain specificity such as choosing verbs and using semantically incorrect verbs in a sentence in the spoken Lithuanian language of Latvian Lithuanians.

Anna Stafecka (*Main Tendencies in the Dynamic of Latvian Dialects in the 21st Century*) introduced a research project named *Latvian Dialects in the 21st Century: a Sociolinguistic Aspect* and explained some results of the project. The main objective of the project is to gain an insight into the current situation of Modern Latvian sub-dialects, and to see how their maintenance is influenced by such factors as the ethnicity, education, occupation, and age of the speakers, as well as the local cultural environment and the distance from the nearest urban centers, churches, and cultural or educational institutions.

On past tense and past participle forms of English, Heinrich Ramisch (*Past Tense and Past Participle Forms from a Variationist/Phonetic Point of View*) discussed the relationship between the written verb-forms and their actual pronunciation in the spoken language. The result of the study was carried out with a group of 20 American undergraduate students.

Keiko Hirano (*Grammatical Variation in a Dialect Contact Situation: Accommodation of Verbs of Obligation*) reported on dialect contact and linguistic accommodation in the use of verbs expressing obligation (such as 'must', 'have got to', 'have to' and 'got to') among native speakers of English who are living in Japan, using a social network approach.

Fumio Inoue (*Contradictory Tendencies of Real and Apparent Time Changes — Late Adoption of Politeness Behavior in Okazaki Honorifics Survey*) reported on the results of the surveys which the NINJAL implemented repeatedly over more than half a

century in a city in Central Japan. Honorific expressions and politeness behaviors for asking and introducing matters were investigated through interviews, and whole utterances were transcribed. The results of the analysis revealed that discourse behavior and honorifics are acquired late in life.

Fumio Inoue & Yasushi Hanzawa (*Observation of Linguistic Change in Progress Through Real Time Comparison of Glottogram Data*) compared the results of two Glottogram surveys. Glottogram is a technique developed in Japan, showing geographical location on one axis and age of consultants on the other axis. They proved that Japanese dialects are still strong and have possibilities of survival against the commonsense of Japanese people.

Klaus Geyer (*Semi-Communication Within the Scandinavian Dialect Continuum as a Challenge for Audio-visual Translation: the Case of the Danish-Swedish Crime Series Broen – Bron (The Bridge)*) discussed translation strategies from the Danish-Swedish Crime Series named *Broen – Bron (The Bridge)*. To consider the strategy, he compared translated edition (Swedish, Danish, English and German (dubbed) of the TV drama.

1.2.3 Descriptive linguistics, Documentation, Dictionary and Corpus

Alexander Mankov (*The Dialect of Gammalsvenskby: an Outline of Verb Morphology*) showed us very interesting linguistic data (verb morphology) used in Gammalsvenskby which is a village located in Ukraine. The dialect is the only surviving Scandinavian dialect in the territory of the former Soviet Union. His lecture attracted attention because participants of this congress did not know about the dialect.

Maria Pupynina (*Dialectal Variation in Chukchi-Kamchatkan Language Family*) introduced dialectal variation in *Chukchi-Kamchatkan* (Chukotko- Kamchatkan) ― a small language family whose languages are spoken in the Far East of Russian Federation. The family includes language: *Chukchi*, *Kerek*, *Koryak*, *Alutor* and *Itelmen*. She emphasized that there is a strong need for a revision of dialectal variation in Chukchi-Kamchatkan family and an urgent field investigation of Chukot and Koryak

language groups (including perceptual dialectology) because all these languages are seriously endangered. Her lecture attracted attention as well.

Tokunoshima is an island in the Ryukyu Archipelago. Chitsuko Fukushima (*Reorganization of Verbal Conjugation System in Japanese Dialects: a Case Study in Tokunoshima Dialects*) reported reorganization of verbal conjugation system in Tokunoshima Dialects which are now facing the risk of extinction. She concluded that originally there are 3 conjugation systems but a conjugation system has been disappearing in many dialects recently.

Motoei Sawaki, Yumi Nakajima & Chitsuko Fukushima (*Practical and Academic Assets of Multimedia Dialect Dictionary Based on Sentence-based Corpus*) have been involved in making of dialect dictionary based on sentence-based corpus. They made new multimedia dictionary which has two different kinds of assets. One asset of the dictionary is that it is useful for the users (above all younger generation) to get the practical command of the dialect. Another is academically valuable asset.

Maria-Pilar Perea (*Putting Together the Sources of a 20th-Century Dialect Catalan Dictionary*) introduced a project entitled "Computerization, dialectal sources, lexicographical influences, mapping and sound of the *Diccionari català-valencià-balear* (DCVB2.0+). The main objective of the project is to get interactive searches that helps the development of more comprehensive lexical studies, based primarily on the collection of documentary sources that became the written aspect of the work.

Gotzon Aurrekoetxea (*The Determinants of Language Variation*) proposed two statistical procedures to determine the following: on one hand, he showed which linguistic features have caused the greatest variation in the different clusters or dialect areas; and on the other hand, he showed the localities which have the largest number of linguistic features of the analyzed linguistic area.

Miho Saito (*Cause or Trigger? -The different ways of categorization in Japanese variations*) reported difference in categorizing conditional and casual relationship between Standard Japanese and Setouchi-dialect, one of the Ryukyuan dialects spoken in southern area of Amami islands in Kagoshima prefecture.

1.2.4 Dialect education

Genovaitė Kačiuškienė (*Unique Series of Publications "Lithuanian Dialects for School": Virtual Information in Web Portals*) introduced a series of publications named "*Lithuanian Dialects for School*". The series consists of study books with compact discs for teachers and students, which help students to expand their horizons, enrich the vocabulary and improve knowledge about self-consciousness, the culture and history of their native land, as well as reveal the beauty inherent in spiritual creative works by representative of various dialects. Such project will become more important among any regions or countries in the age of globalization.

1.3 Conclusion

As above description of chapter 2, I introduced each lecture individually. I will briefly comment on all lectures.[8]

Geolinguistics was a topic discussed mostly in this international congress. There was same tendency in 5th & 6th & 7th congress of the International Society for Dialectology and Geolinguistics (SIDG)[9]. On the other hand, it seems to be that the interest for Sociolinguistics is increasing. The keywords of Sociolinguistics in this congress were younger generation, identity, language contact, grammar and so on.

Many researchers from Baltic countries and Japan participated in this congress. Thanks to them, we familiarized ourselves with Lithuanian, Latvian and Japanese. However, I hope that more and more researchers from various regions and countries will take part in the next congress. Next congress of SIDG is scheduled to be held at Vilnius, Capital of Lithuania, in the end of July, 2018.[10]

Lastly, I want to express my sincere thanks to Ahmet Pehlivan and Vugar Sultanzade (Head of the organizing Committee).

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[8] Proceedings of this congress will be published in the near future by organizing Committee.

[9] I attended these congresses.

[10] http://www.geo-linguistics.org/conferences.html

References

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ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR VIIITH CONGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR DIALECTOLOGY AND GEOLINGUISTICS (eds.) (2015) *Abstracts of* VIIIth *Congress of the International Society for Dialectology and Geolinguistics*, Famagusta: Eastern Mediterranean University.

2. Papers presented in Turkish

The rationale behind the choice of the venue of the 8th Congress of the Society was quite evident. Metaphorically speaking, Cyprus is a paradise for linguists, especially for those who study dialects synchronically and diachronically. Throughout its history, Cyprus has been invaded by many ethnic groups whose languages left their language relics in the Turkish Cypriot variety being spoken in North Cyprus today. Moreover, due to its being an island Turkish Cypriots have lived in isolation caused by physical barriers and, therefore, the Turkish Cypriot dialect has managed to preserve many linguistic properties that are inexistent in the Standard Turkish or in the other Turkish regional varieties. It is also fact that language situation with various forms of contact in Cyprus is unique. In short, when walking in the streets of Cyprus, one can easily observe the diversity of linguistic soundscape and landscape. This must have also contributed to the huge interest in the congress: approximately eighty researchers from about twenty different countries presented their papers to the enthusiastic audience. The working languages of the conference were both English and Turkish.

The scope of the conference was quite diverse. The participants addressed various aspects of dialectology and geolinguistics. Among the aspects considered were:

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innovative methods and approaches to dialect analysis, dialect-culture-ethnicity triangulation, history of specific dialects, dialect contact, etc. Some of these aspects were more frequently addressed in papers presented in Turkish.

2.1 Keynote speakers

Among the keynote speakers there were such outstanding researchers in the field as Prof. Dr. Lars Johanson, Prof. Dr. Eva Agnes Csato, Prof. Dr. Michael Schulte and Prof. Dr. Nurettin Demir. The topic of the paper to be presented by Prof. Dr. Lars Johanson and Prof. Dr. Eva Agnes Csato was about the dimensions of dialectological distance. As Prof. Dr. Lars Johanson had not been to attend the congress, the coauthor Prof. Dr. Eva Agnes Csato presented the paper which focused on five dimensions of dialectological distance. Her suggestions triggered huge interest in the audience. The second keynote speaker, Prof. Dr. Michael Schulte, laid his view of the Scandinavian dialects in the first millennium and dealt with the state-of-the-art in the research on these dialects. Although the majority of the audience was not sufficiently knowledgeable about Scandinavian dialects, the paper attracted great interest. The third paper was intended to be presented in Turkish. However, the topic instigated much interest, and it was suggested that the paper be presented in English so that multilingual audience could have a chance to listen. Thus, Prof. Dr. Nurettin Demir addressed both Standard Turkish and dialects of Turkish vis-a-vis globalization. Emphasis was placed on language contact, language change and the role of age vis-à-vis change and immigration. It was interesting to consider dialects from such perspectives.

2.2 Lectures

Lectures delivered in Turkish can be categorized under certain titles.

2.2.1 Onomastics of literary works

Aynure Eliyeva *("Kitab-i Dede Korkut" Destanı İle Bağlanan Karabağ'in Bazi Toponimlerinin Etimolojisi Uzerine*) analyzed the etymology of place names used in the Turkic epic poem "Kitab-ı Dede Korkut*"* and compared them with similar onomastic units which can be seen as place names in Garabagh region of Azerbaijan and in other territories inhabited by various ethnic groups. The driving force for the writer to focus on this topic was the importance of place names as an indicator of the history of certain geography. The author found addressing this topic more meaningful now when Armenian occupants purposefully change place names in the region to distort its true history.

The presenter underscored the relationship between the toponyms concerning the region and the toponyms used in the Turkic epos of "Kitab-ı Dede Korkut". The writer found it quite natural since both toponyms of the region and the words used in the epic poem derive from the same origin. In order to support her view, she focused on such toponyms in the given area as Paşabēyli, Sarıcoban, Umudlu, Eyvazhanbeyli, Eliağalı, Hacımemmedli, İmamgulubeyli. It should also be mentioned that similar place names in other parts of Azerbaijan and in some other Turkic territories were subjected to analysis. The writer concluded that the etymological analysis of toponyms in Garabagh points to the fact that the traces of various Turkic ethnic groups can be observed there.

Elvan Ceferov *("Dede Korkut" Destani ile Doğu Anadolu'nun Erzurum, Kars, Iğdir ve Ardahan Dialektlerinin Ortak Leksikoloji Ozellikleri*) focused on the lexical properties of the language of the Turkic epos "Kitab-ı Dede Korkut" and attempted to compare its lexical properties with those used in Eastern Anatolian dialects of the Turkish language. The presenter underscored the view that the language used in the epos of "Kitab-ı Dede Korkut" cannot be associated with a limited territory; rather its language structure reflects the linguistic features of the old Azerbaijani and Anatolian Turkish. In other words, most lexical units used in "Kitab-ı Dede Korkut" can be encountered in the eastern Anatolian dialects of Turkish. The researcher also dealt with words and

suffixes in "Kitab-ı Dede Korkut" that reflect linguistic features of the eastern Anatolian dialects. It was also mentioned that, when comparing the language of Dede Korkut with Western Anatolian dialects and old Anatolian dialects, it could be seen that it has its own specific vocabulary stock and stylistic features. According to the presenter, the epos, whose language reflects the first period of the Western Anatolian Turkish and Old Anatolian Turkish, is of great importance for the Azerbaijani language and culture.

It was also found out that many lexical features of "Kitab-ı Dede Korkut" can be encountered in such Eastern Anatolian cities as Erzurum, Kars, Igdir and Ardahan. The writer provided examples from these dialects to support his views. Ceferov explained this with the strategic position of Kars which served as a transition point for immigration from Caucuses to Anatolia. The researcher believed that the wide diversity of dialects in this geography owes much to relocations of various ethnic groups. The presenter reiterated his view that the epos belongs to all Turks and especially to the regions described here.

Zemfira Abbasova *(Elcin Efendiyev'in Yazılarında Kullandığı Onomastik Adlar Ve Onların Gruplandırılması)* analyzed the onomastic units used by Azerbaijani writer E. Efendiyev in his literary works. The researcher stressed the importance of onomastic approach as etymological and structural analysis which may provide valuable data about the origins of an ethnic group, its history and social life and its spiritual world. The author underscored the role of literary works as a main source to get insights into the field of onomastics of language. The main emphasis in the analysis was placed on such categories as anthroponyms, toponyms and ktematonyms which frequented in Efendiyev's literary works. It was found out that Efendiyev uses both real onomastic units and fictitious/fantastic ones. Analysis of anthroponomy in terms of their origins showed that, along with native units, units originated from Arabic, Persian, Russian and European origins are also widely used. Anthroponyms were also subjected to morphological analysis. The writer also highlighted the idea that some of the units used by Efendiyev can be exemplified as epic onomastics.

Şekip Aktay (*Rus Halk Masallarındaki Antroponimler Uzerine Bir İnceleme*) analyzed anthroponyms used in Russian folk tales on the assumption that anthroponyms may provide valuable information about the community's history, as

well as its political and economic structure. Moreover, he also stressed that names may enclose significant evidence about a community's worldview, its structure, culture, language and traditions. According to the writer, this might be the reason why personal names have been focused on by researchers who study sociolinguistics, linguistics, history of culture and ethnography. It was also mentioned that names are not limited with their vocabulary meanings only since they contain connotative meanings charged by the community culture. This implies that names contain religious, national, historical or mythological connotations. The author expressed his belief that from this perspective, names used in folk tales provide valuable data to analyze social acceptance and social values of the community.

Dealing with the origins of folktales, Aktay mentioned three of them: home culture, myths and imagination of the storyteller. It was also mentioned that heroes described in tales could be both imaginative and real people representing a specific stratum.

According to the author, anthroponyms in folk tales contain various semantic details and connotations and, therefore, they turn into linguistic elements with their semantic and symbolic meanings. In this framework Aktay analyzed both real names and imaginative names used in Russian folktales. It was mentioned that creators of folk tales use real names to express their attitudes towards the heroes. The writer supported this view by providing examples from Russian folk tales like *İvan-İvanuşka, Alyona-Alyonuşka* and *Sneg-Snegurocka.* According to the writer, the aim here is to cause to invoke the audience's sympathy to such heroes by using diminutive elements. Names given to heroes often collocate with words that express appearance (*Vasilisa Prekrasnaya – Guzel kız Vasilisa*), social staus (*Koylo cocuğu İvan, Kral İvan, Coban Frol*) or personality traits. As the world of tales contain fantastic and mystic elements, one can witness such imaginative names as Tekgoz (*Odnoglazka*), Olumsuz Koşcey (Koşcey Bessmertnıy), Morozko who possess extraordinary traits which differ them from real people.

Aktay reiterated the fact that *Ivan* is the most frequently used name in Slavic tales. In fact, this name can stand alone (*İvan, İvaşka)* and in various combinations

(*İvan Bıkovic, İvan Vodovic, İvan Kobıl'nikov, İvan Dorogokuplennıy, etc.*). The name *Ivan* is perceived in the West as a cliché to symbolize original Russian national features.

The writer spoke of the existence of such dominant names as *İvan-Durak* and *Car İvan* in Russian tales. Such names define the readers' attitudes to them. They also indicate whether they will win or lose, what kind of events they may face or, what their appearance or social staus is (*Vdovıy Sın, van Devkin Sın, İvan Kuharkin Sın, İvan Krest'yanskiy Sın, İvan Soldatskiy Sın, İvan Neschastnıy.).* *Ivan* is trustworthy and usually wins his battles and therefore local people sympathize with him and award him.

Aktay analyzed the name *İvan- Durak* with emphasis on the etymology of the adjective *Durak* and the reasons for giving such a name with this adjective (*aptal*). The writer also focused on the characteristic features substantiated with this hero. The researcher also focused on the etymology of such images as *Baba- Yaga, Ejderha Gorınic, Olumsuz Koşcey, Leşiy*, *Vodyanoy* ve *Domovoy* and analyzed the features that are substantiated with them.

Aktay concluded that getting insights into the process of cultural development that personal names are used in helps understand the role of personal names in expressing the community's worldview. The writer spoke of the need to classify anthroponyms from semantic and structural perspectives and to reveal cultural, sociolinguistic, etymological and historical meanings.

2.2.2 Various approaches to dialect analysis

Ali Akar (*Ağız Araştırmalarında Artzamanlılık Sorunu*) first focused on two dialect compilations of Turkish carried out by native researchers stressing the fact that transcribed texts in one of them were not subjected to grammatical analysis. The researcher dealt with certain methodological problems both in formation and developmental processes of these structures. According to the researcher, the main problem was that Synchronic rather than Diachronic Grammar Method was used in the linguistic analysis of the developmental processes. It could be seen that such widespread alterations in the dialects as /g-/ < /k-/: *gapı* "kapı", /d-/ < /t-/: *dutmak*

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"tutmak", /-ẖ, -ẖ-/ < /-ḳ, -ḳ-/: yoẖ "yoh" or /o/ ve /u/: böyümek "büyümek" were compared with the standard variety of the Turkish language (Türkiye Türkcesi). But, there are different structures in dialects as well as common features with the written language. The researcher underscored the idea that the formation and development of these structures needed to be dealt with apart from written language. Moreover, dialect features needed to be considered vis-a-vis specific historical period.

Şınar Auelbekova ("Cul" Kökünden Türeyen Kelimelerin Kazakca ve Turkiye Turkcesi Ağızlarında Kullanımı ve Etimolojik Ma'na Kapsamı) analyzed the etymology of the verb "culga" both in contemporary Kazakh and other dialects. The paper also focused on the use of the word "cul" and its derivatives and the main emphasis is placed on "kebenek" which can be the Turkish equivalent of the Kazakh "culga". The analysis was carried out from semantic and stylistic perspectives. The words that derive from Turkish "cul" which are used in the form of "şulğau", "şulıq"," "şulqa" in Kazakh were subjected to etymological meaning analysis. It was revealed that the word "kebenek" is used similarly in various Turkic varieties. Thus, an attempt was made to prove that the word "cul" in Turkish is the equivalent of the Kazakh "kebenek". It was also indicated that the word "kebenek" which means epidemic animal disease in Kazakh and Kirgiz can be taken as homonymous to the word "kebenek", the counterpart of the word "Cul". Emphasis was placed on stylistic analysis of proverbs that contain "Cul" and "kebenek".

Historical sources were used to get the data containing "cul" in various forms and the data were subjected to etymological analysis. The writer expressed her belief in the importance of such analysis since etymological analysis, according to the writer, may reveal fraternal ties and cultural closeness of Turkic nations.

Auelbekova spoke of the existence of words in Kazakh whose meanings are unknown to people. She expressed her concern that such words are likely to be lost in Kazakh. To support her view, she focused on the verb "şulga" which can be encountered in written samples from the past in Kazakh. In fact, the verb "şulga" is not used in contemporary Kazakh. The writer scanned a huge bulk of literary samples that have been created throughout Kazakh history. Emphasis was placed on the meanings expressed by this word in various forms. Having traced the origins and developments

of the word from structural and semantic perspectives, the writer concludes that Turkish "cul" and Kazakh "*culga*" are of the same origin. She also focused on the word and its derivatives in such varieties as Resey and Saratov dialects of Kazakh, Kirgiz, Tatar, Nogay, Tuva, Hakas, Yakut, Turkish, Azerbaijani varieties. An attempt was also made to analyze the semantic concept of the word "cul" used in proverbs in Turkish and its equivalents in Kazakh.

Auelbekova stated that although the word "cul" is not used in contemporary Kazakh, its derivatives as "cul+ğau" and "cul+qa" are still in use maintaining its historical origin and semantic meaning. She concluded that she intended to analyze such common words as "cul" and "culga" by tracking the historical process that they went through in terms of their structure and meaning. The writer also spoke about the need to analyze diachronically the mutual influences of various Turkic languages diachronically and the need to depict the words coming from the same origin and to compare them.

Huseyin Yıldız (*Türkiye Türkcesi Ağızlarında Alıntı Kelimelerde Gorulen /j/ Sesinin Kökeni ve Fonolojisi*) started his presentation with a generally accepted view that one of the criteria to define whether a word is borrowed or it is an original Turkish word is to look at the absence of the phone /j/. This implies that native Turkish words cannot contain /j/. As the writer mention, *Türkce* in the paper refers to Turkish spoken in Turkey. It was also mentioned that /j/ is frequently used in contemporary Turkic languages as Kazakh, Karakalpak and Tuva. Yıldız also underscored the fact that *Türkiye Türkcesi Ağızları Sozluğu* (*The Dictionary of Turkish Dialects of Turkey*) contains 226 words with this sound whereas the number of words with /j/ in *Sesli Türkce Sözlük* (*Turkish Voice Dictionary*) is 900.

Although Yıldız divided words with /j/ into two categories (Loan words and Native Turkish words), emphasis was placed on the loan words only. Then, the author dealt with the distribution of words with /j/ in accordance with donor languages: Arabic, Persian, French, Russian, Caucasian languages (Karachay < Circassian), Armenian, English and Italian. It was found out that among these seven languages, the number of words with /j/ is high in such languages as *Arabic, Persian and French.* According to Yıldız**,** this can be observed in two ways: preservation of the sound /j/ →

[j] and transformation of words with various sounds to words with */j/* in Turkish dialects*: → ? > j.* The author focused on each of these ways and provided specific examples.

It was reported that among the words in which /j/ preserved its properties the number of original French words significantly prevail (out of 47 cases 43 are originally French) while 2 of them originated from English, 1 from Italian and 1 from Persian. Concerning their positions, it was observed that /j/ can be seen in four positions in French while in Italian it is in the initial position only. It was also found out that /j/ is in the final position in the word that originated from Persian. Generally speaking, the number of words where /j/ preserved its properties prevailed in words that were borrowed from European languages.

The writer also mentioned the fact that the sound /j/ has undergone alterations with such sounds as /c/, /ş/ and /z/ in two perspectives. It was reported that *j ~ c* alterations in the direction of *j < c* was observed only in the words of Arabic and Persian origin while *c < j* direction prevailed in words of French and English origin. There was only one case with a word from the Persian language.

It was also reported that *j ~ c* alterations in the direction of *j < c* were observed in words that originated from Russian, whereas *c < j* direction was more frequent and these words, as a rule, were of French origin. The author mentioned that *j ~ ş* alterations in the direction of *j < ş* were observed in three positions excluding in initial positions while *ş < j* direction was observed in final positions in words that originated from French. Finally, *j ~ z* alterations in the direction of *j < z* were observed in the words of Arabic origin in the final position and the alteration was observed in initial position in a Persian originated word. *z < j* direction alteration was observed in one Persian origin word in final position. Yıldız reported that on cases when /c/, /g/, /s/, /ş/ and /z/ in donor languages can transform into /j/ in Turkish dialects in Turkey. It was found out that with one exception (Russian) all these words come from Arabic.

Gonca Demir (*Türk Halk Muziği Fonetik Notasyon Sistemi/THMFNS Jeolekt-Muzikolekt Ozellikleri: Urfa Yöresi Orneklemi*) focused on the geolectic and musicolectic properties of the folk music specific to the Urfa area of Turkey by using Turkish Folk Music Phonetic Notation System (THMFNS). The aim here seems to

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initiate a parallel application to the international linguistic/musicological application foundations and to develop it in configuration with phonetics, morphology and lexicon in the axis of traditional/international attachments based on Standard Turkish and International Phonetic Alphabet sounds.

2.2.3 Dialect analysis from various perspectives

Sonnur Aktay (*Toplum–Kültür–Dil Etkileşimlerinin Yer Adlarına Yansıması*) viewed place names as objects to reflect a nation's world view, its traditions, culture, and the link between its past and present. According to the author, as place names contain too much covered or uncovered information, they are focused on by researchers of various fields like geography, sociology, history, anthropology, archeology, linguistics, etc. According to the writer, place names are seen as one of the main sources in the study of language history, dialectology and etymology since place names of a certain region are directly associated with the people of that region, their history and language variety. Therefore, when analyzing place names, it is important that the researchers refer to geography, history, sociology, biology, archeology and anthropology.

Stressing the importance of the etymological analysis, the author expressed her belief that systematic and multilateral approach used in etymological studies enables the researcher to reveal the place names' origin, history, real meaning, contact language culture since place names contain features that come various communities, cultures and languages. To support this view, the author focused on place names of Turkic origin in various parts of Russia (*"Ulan-şibir", "Karaşibir", Астрахан, Саратов, etc.).*

The writer also touched upon the importance of history, language, politics and national consciousness. By providing specific examples, the author stressed the importance of taking such elements as the previous name's connotation, its history, etymology, social, political, economic and cultural developments when naming or renaming a street or a square into account. It was also mentioned that in order to form national consciousness and impose the intended ideology, authorities permanently change names. The writer provided examples of place names which reflect various

important events in Turkey like *Kurtuluş Caddesi, Demokrasi Caddesi, Cumhuriyet Meydanı, İstiklal Mahallesi, Hürriyet Mahallesi, etc.*

The main emphasis was placed on Russian place names vis-à-vis socio-political changes in Russia and in various post-Soviet republics. Comparing the reasons of change in Tsarist, Soviet and post-Soviet periods, the author stressed that street names given during the Tsarist period underwent changes during the Soviet period while not all the names given the Soviet period were changed. Moreover, street names of the Tsarist period did not have any ideological connotation, but rather they had referential meaning (they were used to provide information). However, Soviet period names were given by ideological considerations. What concerns post-Soviet period names, national or nationalistic considerations prevail.

It was also mentioned that focusing on old maps in the analysis of place names widens the scope of such studies. The author expressed her belief that in this way one may get better insights into historical events, inhabitants and their cultural values since place names contain traces of historical events, culture, contact languages and the people's way of life.

Serdar Bulut (*Türkiye Türkcesi Ağızları İle Kıbrıs Türk Ağızlarında Ortak Kullanılan Kalıp Sözlerden Hayır-Dualar Ve Beddualar*) focused on such formulaic expressions as benedictions and maledictions from the comparative perspective mentioning that, although mainland Turkish and Cypriot Turkish share many formulaic expressions, there are also expressions that are specific for Cypriot Turkish. Therefore, the author aimed to classify formulaic expressions in accordance with the field of use both in mainland Turkish and Cypriot Turkish. While doing this, emphasis was placed on the possible differences in terms of phonology and form. Rather than carrying out a fieldwork, the author seems to prefer using printed materials on the subject. The author considered formulaic expressions or cliché words to reflect the material-spiritual cultural values and beliefs of the society. They are usually charged with original, impressive and emotional connotations. Moreover, they contain high affective content; they encompass the user's attitudes which may include joy, gratitude, sorrow, anger and hatred. Patterns of benediction, curses, greetings, oaths and others are the ones encountered in everyday life. In fact, all regional dialects of Turkish have their

own specific 'mold' patterns. These 'mold' words are used in many different ways in the dialects of Turkey Turkish and Turkish Cypriot.

Bulut focused on the topic from continuity and discreteness perspectives without using these terms. In other words, the author spoke of both similarities and differences in using benedictions and maledictions. It was reported on the fact that there are many similar words which carry the same meaning in both dialects of Turkey Turkish and Turkish Cypriot. It was also found out that patterns or words which are used in Cypriot Turkish are non-existent other dialects. Likewise, the words witnessed in some 'mold' expressions in mainland Turkish dialects were not observed in Cypriot Turkish dialects. The presenter contemplated on benedictions and maledictions which are commonly used in *Türkiye Türkcesi* and Cypriot Turkish in accordance with the field that they are used: *marriage, birth, death, health, taking food,* or wishing someone's death, bad luck, misfortune, starvation, etc. While doing this, emphasis was placed on sound and shape differences.

It was found out that although *Turkiye Turkcesi* and Cypriot Turkish dialect have many common expressions, there are also expressions used in Cypriot Turkish only. This view was supported by specific examples. Concerning the linguistic features of formulaic expressions, the writer mentioned the use of imperatives, particles as *"-asıca, -esice"*, the word "*İnşallah*" and some phonological elements. It was also mentioned that emphasis was placed on common features.

Fatih Kurtulmuş (*Turkiye Turkcesi Ağızları Uzerine Yapılmış Calışmalarda Unluler ile İlgili Problemler*) started his presentation with an insight into the history of research on Turkish dialects which date back to 1867 and divided it into two periods: studies carried out by non-Turkish researchers (1860s and 1940s) and the ones carried out by Turkish researchers (from 1940s till now). Then, the author dealt with two compilations carried out by Turkish Language Society before 1960. However, the main emphasis was placed on the problems that could be seen in the studies concerning vowels.

According to Kurtulmuş, one of the challenging issues that researchers have long been engaged in is letter-word discrepancy in writing systems. In this regard, the researcher touched upon two perspectives. 1) Indicating the same sound with two

letters and symbols. 2) Using the same letter and symbol to indicate various sounds. But this view has not been accepted unanimously by researchers. It is believed that stereotyping and standardization can be the best approach to take.

The writer explained what is meant by stereotyping (converting texts with various writing systems to a system accepted by everyone) and standardization (to present the stereotyped writing system to researchers by using a writing system like UNICODE). Kurtulmuş expressed his belief that the problem with research on dialects can be solved if standardization like Unicode had been carried out.

Kurtulmuş also dealt with the writing type, characters and fonts to be used. He explained how stereotyping and standardization can be achieved. It was also mentioned that writing types like Gentium and Oktay New Transcription used in studies by Turkologists have deficiencies. The presenter suggested that a different keyboard application "UKELELE" be used to deal with this deficiency. The presenter also touched upon the main features and advantages of the proposed keyboard system.

According to the author, in order to fully realize phonetic properties of Turkish dialects in Turkey, there is a need to solve the problems concerning the definition of vowels and their environment. The author expressed his belief that in parallel to the technological developments nowadays, it would be possible to transfer dialect samples to computer programs and work out data processing programs which may help to follow the role of the environment in allophone alterations.

The author expressed his belief that technology use in research studies is not at the required level. Although the need for phonetic laboratories has long been touched upon, laboratories are not used.

Kurtulmuş also spoke about the need to follow the recent developments taking place in computational sciences, especially in the field of "Natural Language Processing" in dialect studies. He expressed his belief that some of the problems mentioned above could be solved through integrating technology with research on dialects.

Sezer Ozyaşamış Şakar (*Türkiye Türkcesi Ağızlarında Ötümsüzleşme*) touched upon the phenomenon of devoicing and focused on both native Turkish and loan

words in Turkish dialects in Turkey stressing that, unlike standard Turkish words, devoicing can be witnessed in Turkish dialects in initial, middle and final positions. The author also touched upon the reasons for devoicing. Dealing with the scope, Şakar mentioned that the geography of the dialects is not limited within the national borders of Turkey. In this framework, it would be impossible to analyze all Turkish dialects in terms of devoicing. Therefore, the aim in the paper was to scrutinize various materials including books, PhD dissertations, MA theses and articles on dialect analysis to describe words in which the phenomenon of takes place, to see whether these dialects possess their own discrete properties, to define the influence of historical and ethnic elements in the phenomenon of devoicing in Turkish dialects.

Şakar analyzed the phenomenon of devoicing in various dialects by providing specific examples. Among the alterations mentioned in the paper are: *b > p, d > t, g > k, ġ > ķ, ğ > ḫ, j > ş, v > f, z > s.* It was mentioned that the phenomenon of devoicing occurs in in Turkish dialects in Turkey and such alterations cover the following phonemes: b > p, d > t, g > k, ġ > ķ, ğ > ḫ, j > ş, v > f, z > s. The author also mentioned that the frequency of such alterations is not the same in all dialects.

According to the presenter, there can be several sources of such alterations. It was reported that certain words preserve the original old Turkish forms while in certain native Turkish or in loan words this happens under the influence of the voiceless sounds. This may also happen due to the historical fact that certain non-Oghuz groups settled in the territory which covers North-eastern dialects. Among such reasons the writer also mentions the role of idiolects.

Seval Dirik (*Çanakkale Ağızlarında Bir Kiplik Şekli: "-mAk vā"*) expressed her belief that compared with other dialects, Western Group dialects had not been analyzed intensively and therefore it would not be quite unexpected if one encountered linguistic elements different from other dialects. In this vein, Dirik contended with a pattern that had never been touched upon from the perspective. Thus, the presenter first provided information about modality in Turkish mentioning that in standard Turkish, when the speaker wants to express he wishes something to happen, he uses pattern like "*Şimdi Ankara'ya gitmek var*" where the word "*var*", which means "*possession*", grammaticalizes and expresses the action that the speaker wants to

happen. In such cases the intended subject is the first person singular. However, as was reported, the same sentence with quite a different semantic meaning can be seen in Sazlı Koyu dialect in Canakkale area: *Şimdi Ankara'ya gitmek vā* which implies that *he must be on his way to Ankara now*. According to the reporter, unlike the properties of the standard language, the sentence in Sazlı Koy dialect expresses speculation, deduction and probability. The subject of the sentence refers not to the first person singular, but to the third person singular. In other words, it implies the speaker's perception of the action carried out by the third person.

Thus, Dirik focused on functions and meanings of "*-mAk vā*" encountered in Sazlı Koyu dialect in Canakkale area. She touched upon the functions and semantic properties of the pattern with "*-mAk vā*" meticulously and indicated that it should be taken as epistemic modality expressing speculation, deduction and probability. In other words, it can be thought that, in this respect, the semantic and stylistic features of the pattern that emerge as a result the grammaticalization of the word "*var*" presents a different view to the concept of modality. The paper also touched upon the morphological properties of the pattern: "*-mAk vā*". It was also noted that the pattern is not used in interrogative sentences.

2.3 Conclusion

As could be seen from the synopses of the papers presented to the conference, researchers addressed a wide range of issues concerning dialectology and geolinguistics from various perspectives. Both the depth of analysis and innovative approach to the field enquiry contributed to the success of the congress. Originality of many papers and distinctiveness of the findings can be mentioned among the main assets. Enthusiasm and high professionality of the organizers, uniqueness of the venue and high interest of the audience were also among the factors that made the 8th Congress of the International Society for Dialectology and Geolinguistics memorable.