

To whom it may concern,

I am Sahar Taghipour, a PhD candidate of linguistics at the department of linguistics at the University of Toronto. I am submitting this letter for the application of the Elahé Omidyar Mir-Djalali Dissertation Completion Fellowship.

I received my Bachelor's degree in English language and literature as a distinguished student from Razi university (Kermanshah, Iran) in 2011. I continued my graduate studies in linguistics at the University of Tehran and graduated with a Master's degree of general linguistics in 2014. My Master's thesis was a comparative study investigating a linguistic pattern in three Iranian languages. In 2015, I got admission from the University of Kentucky in the U.S. for a special Master's degree in Linguistic Theory and Typology with a two-year graduate scholarship. During my studies at the University of Kentucky, I built upon my previous studies on Iranian languages and wrote my thesis specifically on Laki which is an understudied dialect of Kurdish (Northwestern Iranian). Following my graduate studies at the University of Kentucky in 2017, I got admission from the PhD program of the department of linguistics at the University of Toronto. With my doctoral admission from UofT, I was also offered the Connaught International Doctoral Student Scholarship as well as a graduate scholarship for four subsequent years. Over the past couple of years, I have expanded my research on a number of linguistic topics in Iranian languages, with the primary focus on Kurdish. My first PhD evaluation paper was on nominal structures in Laki. This paper got accepted as a journal paper in the Canadian Journal of Linguistics in 2021. My other publications and conference presentations are listed in my CV attached to this letter.

During my doctoral studies, I have also been involved as a Research Assistant in research projects under the supervision of faculty members at the department of linguistics. Since 2018, I have been primarily involved as a graduate Research Assistant in a SSHRC funded project. The primary concern of this research project is the investigation of nominal patterns across Iranian languages. As a research assistant of this project, over the past few years, I have been particularly collecting data from Caspian languages and doing research on a range of dialects stretching from Azerbaijan province of Iran to some villages in Guilan province of Iran. Besides, as part of my RA responsibilities for this project, I am currently serving as a co-editor of a special volume (with Dr. Kahnemuyipour). This special volume will publish papers by several authors on various linguistic patterns in nominal structures of Iranian languages including Caspian languages, different varieties of Kurdish, Persian, Sangesari and Zazaki.

I am currently working on my doctoral dissertation investigating sentential structures in several dialects of Kurdish that are mostly spoken in Iran. The synopsis of my dissertation and its completion timeline is attached to this letter. I am planning to graduate in the upcoming academic year. Therefore, any financial support from the the Elahé Omidyar Mir-Djalali Institute of Iranian Studies is greatly appreciated. Receiving this dissertation completion fellowship provides me the opportunity to reduce my teaching responsibilities in the upcoming year and work on my dissertation with more focus and commitment.

Thanks for your consideration,

Sahar Taghipour

August 11, 2022

Last Update: August 2022

Education

- 2023 **PhD in Linguistics**, *University of Toronto*, Toronto, Canada.
expected *Dissertation*: Case and Phi-Agree in Laki: Parameterizing Split Ergativity across Kurdish Varieties.
Committee: Arsalan Kahnemuyipour (Supervisor), Susana Béjar & Keir Moulton.
- 2017 **MA of Linguistic Theory and Typology**, *University of Kentucky*, Lexington, US.
Thesis: Laki Verbal Inflection. *Supervisor*: Gregory Stump.
- 2014 **MA of General Linguistics**, *University of Tehran*, Tehran, Iran.
Thesis: Laki in Comparison to Luri and Kurdish. *Supervisor*: Mazdak Anoushe.
- 2011 **BA of English Language and Literature**, *Razi University*, Kermanshah, Iran.

Other Education

- Spring 2018 **The Centre for Comparative Psycholinguistics**, *University of Alberta*, Edmonton, Canada.
- Summer 2017 **Summer Institute, Linguistic Society of America**, *University of Kentucky*, Lexington, US.

Research Interests

Syntax
Morphology
Iranian Linguistics
Word and Sentence Processing

Honors and Awards

Scholarships and Fellowships

- 2022–2023 Mary H. Beatty Fellowship. *University of Toronto*, \$10,000.
- 2022–2023 Doctoral Completion Award. *University of Toronto*, \$4,750.
- 2021–2022 Doctoral Completion Award. *University of Toronto*, \$17,250.
- 2017–2021 Connaught International Doctoral Student Scholarship. *University of Toronto*, \$40,000.

- 2017–2021 Graduate Scholarship. *University of Toronto*, \$17,000/year.
 2015–2017 Graduate Scholarship. *University of Kentucky*, \$15,000/year.

Research Grants and Awards

- Winter 2022 Research Award. Task: Editing a special volume on nominal linkers in Iranian languages. Roshan Cultural Heritage Institute: Elahé Omidyar Mir-Djalali, \$5000.
- Winter 2022 Research Award. *Copular Agreement Systems – Locality and Domains*. PI: Susana Béjar. University of Toronto, \$2700.
- 2018–2022 SSHRC Institutional Grant (SIG) Program/Departmental research funds. University of Toronto, \$1176.00.
- Summer 2021 Research Award. University of Toronto. Task: Annotation of a Persian data set. \$200
- 2019 Conference Grant/Canadian Linguistics Association (CLA), \$400.
- 2018 Conference Grant. School of Graduate Studies (SGS) University of Toronto, \$700.
- 2017 Conference Grant. University of Kentucky, \$150.
- 2017 Student Funding Award. Stony Brook University, \$200.
- 2008–2011 Distinguished Student Award. Razi University, *Iran*.

Publications

Journal Articles

- Revised and Resubmitted Kahnemuyipour, Arsalan, Mansour Shabani and **Sahar Taghipour**. Gilaki Reverse Ezafe: The Two Faces of a Nominal Linker.
- 2021 Taghipour, Sahar. Definiteness in Laki: Its interaction with demonstratives and number. *Canadian Journal of Linguistics* 66.4: 548-575.

Book Chapters

- Submitted Sahar Taghipour. Dialectal Variation: A New Look at Kermanshahi Persian. *Invited contribution to the Handbook of Iranian Dialects and Dialectology*. Eds. Alireza Korangy, Behrooz Mahmoodi-Bakhtiari, and Pouneh Shabani-Jadidi. Springer.

Conference Proceedings (abstract-reviewed)

- 2021 **Taghipour, Sahar** and Arsalan Kahnemuyipour. Agreement with deficient pronouns in Laki: A syntactic repair to a clitic cluster restriction. *Proceedings of the 38th West Coast Conference on Formal Linguistics (WCCFL 38)*. Eds. Rachel Soo, Una Y. Chow, and Sander Nederveen. Cascadilla Proceedings Project. Somerville, MA, USA. 417-426.

- 2020 **Taghipour, Sahar** and Philip J. Monahan. Early morphological decomposition: The effect of derivational gaps. *Proceedings of the annual meeting of the Canadian Linguistics Association (CLA)*. Eds. M. Emma Butterworth and Angelica Hernández.
- 2020 Kahnemuyipour, Arsalan, Mansour Shabani, and **Sahar Taghipour**. The two faces of a nominal linker: Another look at Reverse Ezafe in Gilaki. *Proceedings of the annual meeting of the Canadian Linguistics Association (CLA)*. M. Emma Butterworth and Angelica Hernández.
- 2019 Taghipour, Sahar. Definiteness in Laki; its contribution to the DP structure. *Proceedings of the annual meeting of the Canadian Linguistics Association (CLA)*. Ed. Angelica Hernández.
- 2019 **Taghipour, Sahar** and Arsalan Kahnemuyipour. Hybrid alignment in Laki agreement and the special status of clitics. *Proceedings of the annual meeting of the Canadian Linguistics Association (CLA)*. Ed. Angelica Hernández.

Working Papers

- Submitted **Taghipour, Sahar**, Mansour Abbasian and Ahmad Sedaghati. Nominal Linkers in Sangesari. In *Nominal Linkers in Iranian Languages*. Eds. Sahar Taghipour and Arsalan Kahnemuyipour. Toronto Working Papers in Linguistics.
- Submitted Shabani, Mansour and **Sahar Taghipour**. Nominal Linkers in Gilaki. In *Nominal Linkers in Iranian languages*. Eds. Sahar Taghipour and Arsalan Kahnemuyipour. Toronto Working Papers in Linguistics.
- Submitted **Taghipour, Sahar** and Shahram Nabati. *Nominal Linkers in Taleshi*. In *Nominal Linkers in Iranian languages*. Eds. Sahar Taghipour and Arsalan Kahnemuyipour. Toronto Working Papers in Linguistics.
- Submitted **Taghipour, Sahar** and Ramin Rahmani. *Nominal Linkers in Tati*. In *Nominal Linkers in Iranian languages*. Eds. Sahar Taghipour and Arsalan Kahnemuyipour. Toronto Working Papers in Linguistics.

Manuscripts in Progress

- In Prep Taghipour, Sahar and Arsalan Kahnemuyipour. Deriving Split Ergativity in Laki.

Edited Volumes

- In Progress **Sahar Taghipour** and Arsalan Kahnemuyipour. Nominal Linkers in Iranian languages. Toronto Working Papers in Linguistics.
- 2022 Gündoğdu, Songül, **Sahar Taghipour**, and Andrew Peters. The proceedings of the Sixth Workshop on Turkic and Languages in Contact with Turkic (TU+6). LSA Publications.

Invited Talks

- 2022 Definiteness in Laki: Its interaction with demonstratives and number. *Workshop on Definiteness Marking in Iranian Languages*. Uppsala University, Department of Linguistics and Philology. June 3.
- 2022 Split Ergativity in Laki: A Parametric Account. LIN1232: *Seminar on Ergativity*. University of Toronto. March 28.

Peer-reviewed Conference Presentations

- 2021 Taghipour, Sahar. Split ergativity in Sorani Kurdish: The interaction of argument licensing and agreement. *5th International Conference on Kurdish Linguistics* (ICKL 5). Graz, Austria (virtually). September 24-25.
- 2021 **Taghipour, Sahar** and Philip Monahan. Visual word recognition: The effect of paradigmatic gaps. *5th American International Morphology Meeting* (AIMM 5). Ohio State University, Columbus, US (virtually). August 26-29.
- 2021 Taghipour, Sahar. Deriving two types of applicatives: The case of Persian psych predicates. *The annual meeting of the Canadian Linguistics Association* (CLA). University of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada (virtually). June 4-7.
- 2020 **Taghipour, Sahar** and Philip Monahan. Paradigmatic Gaps Impact Early Morphological Decomposition: Evidence from Masked Priming. *The annual meeting of the Canadian Linguistics Association* (CLA). Western University, London, Canada (Virtually). May 30-June 1.
- 2020 Kahnemuyipour, Arsalan, Mansour Shabani and **Sahar Taghipour**. The two faces of a nominal linker: Another look at Reverse Ezafe in Gilaki. *The annual meeting of the Canadian Linguistics Association* (CLA). Western University, London, Canada (Virtually). May 30-June 1.
- 2020 Taghipour, Sahar. Oblique subject agreement in Persian: evidence from psych predicates. *8th annual Montreal-Ottawa-Toronto-Hamilton workshop on syntax* (MOTH 8), *University of Toronto, Canada* (Virtually). July 17-18.
- 2020 **Taghipour, Sahar** and Arsalan Kahnemuyipour. A syntactic repair to a clitic cluster restriction: The case of Laki split agreement (poster presented). *The Annual meeting of the 43rd Generative Linguistics in the Old World* (GLOW 43). Berlin, Germany (Virtually). April 8-20.
- 2020 **Taghipour, Sahar** and Arsalan Kahnemuyipour. Agreement with deficient pronouns in Laki: A syntactic repair to a clitic cluster restriction. *The 38th West Coast Conference on Formal Linguistics* (WCCFL 38). University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada. March 6-8.
- 2019 Taghipour, Sahar. Definiteness in Laki; its contributions to the DP structure. *The Annual meeting of the 37th Canadian Linguistics Association* (CLA 37). University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada. May 30-June 1.

- 2019 **Taghipour, Sahar** and Arsalan Kahnemuyipour. Hybrid alignment in Laki agreement and the special status of clitics. *The Annual meeting of the Canadian Linguistics Association (CLA)*. University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada. May 30-June 1.
- 2019 Taghipour, Sahar. Laki Definite and number marking: a feature-based account. *7th annual Montreal-Ottawa-Toronto-Hamilton workshop on syntax (MOTH 7)*. Carlton University, Ottawa, Canada. April 27-28.
- 2019 Taghipour, Sahar. Definiteness and Demonstratives in Laki: Anaphoric Versus Deictic. *Second North American Conference in Iranian languages (NACIL 2nd)*. University of Arizona, US. April 19-21.
- 2018 Taghipour, Sahar. On interaction of Laki subject agreement enclitics with possessor agreement in VP domain (poster presented). *Third annual Morphology in Montreal-Ottawa-Toronto workshop (MoMOT 3rd)*. University of Toronto, Canada. November 16-17.
- 2018 **Taghipour, Sahar** and Gregory Stump. The sensitivity of possessor raising and applicativization to tense in Laki. *New Fields in Morphology*. University of Surrey, Guildford, UK. November 2-3.
- 2018 **Taghipour, Sahar** and Gregory Stump. Person-number marking in Laki verb inflection: Some implications for the interfaces of morphology. *The 18th International Morphology Meeting (IMM 18)*. Budapest, Hungary. May 10-13.
- 2018 Taghipour, Sahar. On Definite Marking in Laki (poster presented). *6th annual Montreal-Ottawa-Toronto-Hamilton workshop on syntax (MOTH 6)*. McGill University, Montreal, Canada. April 28.
- 2018 Taghipour, Sahar. Why Sequencing Rules?. *One-to-Many Relations in Morphology, Syntax, and Semantics workshop, German Linguistic Society (DGFS 2018)*. Stuttgart, Germany. March 7-9.
- 2017 Taghipour, Sahar. How Can Morphotactics Help Us Understand the Content of Polyfunctional Markers?. *The Morphology and Semantics of Person and Number workshop*. Brussels, Belgium. December 4-5.
- 2017 Taghipour, Sahar. Subject Agreement in Laki (poster presented). *The 24th international conference on Head-Driven Phrase Structure Grammar (HPSG 24th)*. Lexington, US. July 7-9.
- 2017 Taghipour, Sahar. Polyfunctional Concords in Laki. *The annual meeting of the 84th Southeastern Conference on Linguistics (SECOL 84)*. South Carolina, US. March 8-11.
- 2017 Taghipour, Sahar. Morphological haplology in Sorani Kurdish. *The annual meeting of the 84th Southeastern Conference on Linguistics (SECOL 84)*. South Carolina, US. March 8-11.
- 2017 Taghipour, Sahar. Identity Avoidance in Morphology: Evidence from polyfunctional clitics of Sorani Kurdish. *Second North American Conference in Iranian languages (NACIL 1st)*. Stony Brook University, US. April 28-30.

- 2014 **Taghipour, Sahar** and Gholamhossein Karimi-Doostan. Laki in comparison with Luri and Kurdish. *Second International Conference on Variation and Change in Kurdish*. Artuklu University, Mardin, Turkey. October 8-9.

Non-refereed Conference Presentations

- 2018 Taghipour, Sahar. Definiteness in Laki: its distribution and properties. *The Workshop of Iranian Languages*. University of Toronto, Linguistics Department. December 6.
- 2017 Taghipour, Sahar. Morphology of Tense in Malagasy Verbal Paradigms. *The Workshop of Malagasy*. University of Toronto, Linguistics Department. December 11.
- 2017 Taghipour, Sahar. Morphological Haplology. *Central Kentucky Linguistics Conference*. University of Kentucky, US. February 28-29.
- 2016 Taghipour, Sahar. Verbal Inflectional Classes in Laki (poster presented). *Central Kentucky Linguistics Conference*. University of Kentucky, US. February 28-29.

Research Assistantships

- 2018–Present The Syntax of Nominal Linkers. PI: Arsalan Kahnemuyipour. University of Toronto.
- 2017–2018 Copular Agreement Systems – Locality and Domains. PI: Susana Béjar. University of Toronto.
- 2016–2017 The handbook of Defaults in Morphological Theory, Oxford University Press, University of Kentucky.
- 2015–2016 The Handbook of Morphology, Cambridge University Press, University of Kentucky.

Teaching

Course Instructor: University of Toronto

- Summer 2022 LIN331: *Syntactic Theory*, With Virgilio Partida-Peñalva.
Responsibilities: Preparing and delivering lectures, constructing exams, weekly assignments and discussion activities in class, holding office hours and meetings with students, recruiting the grader of the course

Assistant Instructor: University of Toronto

- Fall 2021 LIN203: *English Words*, due to the online delivery of the course all my duties were completed online.
Responsibilities: Assisting the instructor regarding course materials including weekly tutorial activities and the term project, monitoring discussions by students on the online platform of the course, running help labs

Teaching Assistant: University of Toronto

Teaching Assistant Responsibilities: Delivering weekly online/in-person tutorials, weekly meetings with the course instructor and other TAs, grading assignments and exams, running help labs, invigilating exams

Grader responsibilities: Grading exams and weekly assignments, weekly meetings with the course instructor

2021 *Syntactic Patterns in Language* (TA); *Introduction to Linguistics* (TA).

2020 *Syntactic Theory* (Grader); *Syntactic Patterns in Language* (TA); *English Words* (TA); *English Grammar* (TA).

2019 *Introduction to Linguistics* (TA); *English Words* (TA); *Writing Systems* (Grader).

2018 *Introduction to Linguistics* (TA); *English Grammar* (TA); *Introduction to Linguistics* (TA).

2017 *Morphological Pattern in Language* (Grader).

Teaching Assistant: University of Kentucky

2015-2017 *Introduction to Linguistics* (TA).

Other Teaching/Experiences

Summer 2017 *Introduction to Linguistics* (TA), Linguistics Summer Institute of America, University of Kentucky.

2012-2015 *General English Instructor*, Iran Language Institute. Iran

Fall 2011 *General English Instructor*. Razi University, Iran (selected based on academic excellence)

Journal Review

Canadian Journal of Linguistics

Departmental Service and Committees

2020–Present Coordinator of Syntax Project, UofT Linguistics.

2019–Present Editor. Toronto Working Papers in Linguistics, UofT Linguistics.

2021 Organizing Committee, The Sixth Workshop on Turkic and Languages in Contact with Turkic (TU+6), UofT Linguistics.

2017–2020 Coordinator of Morphology Reading Group, UofT Linguistics.

2017–2021 Buddy Program Committee, UofT Linguistics.

2018–2020 Blog Committee (What's happening in Toronto), UofT Linguistics.

2018 Organizing Committee, Morphology in Montreal-Ottawa-Toronto, UofT Linguistics.

2018 50th Anniversary of linguistics Department, UofT Linguistics.

- 2017–2018 Space Committee, UofT Linguistics.
- 2017 Organizing Committee, The 24th International Conference on Head driven Phrase Structure Grammar (HPSG 24th), UK Linguistics.
- 2017 Organizing Committee, The 5th International Conference on Formal Approaches in Creole Studies (FACS 5th), UK Linguistics.
- Fall 2016 Coordinator Assistant, The Linguistics Society of America (LSA) 2017 summer institute, UK Linguistics.

Languages

- Persian Native
- Laki Proficient (Heritage Language)
- English Fluent
- Kermanshahi Proficient
- Kurdish
- Sorani Working Knowledge
- Kurdish
- Arabic Basic Reading Knowledge

Memberships

- 2017–Present Canadian Linguistic Association (CLA)
- 2016–2018 Linguistic Society of America (LSA)
- 2015–2017 Southeastern Conference on Linguistics (SECOL)

Computer Skills

- R
- L^AT_EX

Dissertation Synopsis

Overview. A fundamental aspect of the study of human language involves comparing the properties of particular constructions across languages to explain how human languages are highly constrained yet very diverse. One significant phenomenon in cross-linguistic studies is alignment. Alignment refers to a grammatical system by which languages distinguish their subjects (usually expressed in English by pronouns *I*, *he/she*, *we*, *they*) and objects (e.g. *me*, *him/her*, *us*, *them*). There are two main types of alignments across languages. In one type, such as English, subjects are uniformly classified together against objects (e.g., *They saw me*). In linguistic theory and typology, languages with this alignment type are referred to as accusative. In another type, by contrast, we see a different patterning. In such alignments, the subject of an intransitive verb (i.e., a verb that does not have an object) and the object pattern alike against the subject of a transitive verb (i.e., a verb that has an object). Languages with this alignment type are referred to as ergative. If English was an ergative language, for a transitive sentence such as ‘*They saw me*’, we would expect to see the following pseudo-English form: *Them saw I*. Here, ‘*I*’, as the object, would have the same form as an intransitive subject; e.g., *I dance*. Approximately, one quarter of the world’s languages use an ergative system [1-2]. This pattern is found in many indigenous languages of Australia, Canada and Mesoamerica, as well as a number of languages in Asia and Europe. My doctoral dissertation investigates cross-linguistic diversity in the representation of alignments in Iranian languages. What makes Iranian languages particularly a great case study for the investigation of alignments is the substantial variation that Iranian languages display regarding the patterns of their alignment. While a large number of Iranian languages, such as Persian, consistently follow an accusative alignment, a considerable number of Iranian languages (e.g., Northwestern Iranian) on the other hand show various instantiations of an ergative alignment in their grammar. In my dissertation, I am investigating the linguistic fundamentals underlying such diversity and considering how these fundamentals can account for variation found both within and across Iranian languages regarding their alignment patterns.

Current Project & Background. My PhD dissertation examines data from an understudied ergative Iranian language family, namely Kurdish. Kurdish is an Iranian language, spoken in parts of Turkey and a number of Middle Eastern countries, including Iran, Iraq and Syria. It also has diasporic populations in Europe and North America, with a large community in Canada. One particularly interesting point about examining Kurdish is the diversity of ergative patterns in its dialects which are otherwise similar, leading to an excellent test case for the investigation of alignment patterns in what is known as a microvariationist study in linguistic theory [3]. In my dissertation, I am analyzing four main Kurdish languages (Southern, Central, Northern and Gorani) and their various dialects, testing different formal approaches to ergativity. Some approaches have analyzed ergative alignments as a single phenomenon. By contrast, under other approaches, such alignments are viewed as the result of various grammatical properties and parameters [4-7]. My studies on Kurdish so far provide support for the second viewpoint. My findings demonstrate that Kurdish ergative alignment is generally correlated with two linguistic parameters: grammatical tense (i.e., past, present and future) and the object type (i.e., pronoun versus noun), leading to the emergence of diverse ergative patterns in different dialects. Overall, these results suggest that ergativity is not a unitary phenomenon. Rather, it is a constellation of various grammatical properties and is constrained to language-specific parameters. In my dissertation, I am also examining how languages with an ergative alignment differ from other Iranian languages, such as Persian, that follow an accusative alignment.

Methodology. This topic has been my main area of research during my graduate studies. For my studies so far, I have been able to collect data from native speakers of the main Kurdish dialects I am examining in my dissertation. There is a large Kurdish community in Toronto. Therefore, for further data collection in the upcoming months, I will have access to native speakers in Toronto. I can also collect data from native speakers in Iran through my familial connections there. These two methods have been my primary means of data collection through my graduate studies here.

Contribution. This study is among the very few works on ergativity in Kurdish and more broadly on Iranian languages. By exploring unattested patterns, my research contributes to the models of linguistic

theory and typology. Crucially, Kurdish is an underrepresented language. Most of its varieties do not even have a writing system. Therefore, collecting a wide range of data and conducting theoretically-informed linguistic research on them contribute to their documentation and promote the study of underrepresented languages.

Completion Timeline. My dissertation consists of six chapters. There are four content chapters and two chapters for the introduction and conclusion. Two of the four content chapters have been drafted. The following timeline illustrates the plan for the remaining chapters in the upcoming academic year.

Fall 2022: Chapter 4 (currently halfway through)

Winter 2023: Chapters 5, and Introduction and Conclusion Chapters

Summer 2023: Thesis Defense

References

- [1] Dixon, Robert. M. (1994). *Ergativity*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- [2] Coon, Jessica, and Omer Preminger. (2012). Taking ‘ergativity’ out of split ergativity: A structural account of aspect and person splits. *LingBuzz/001556*.
- [3] Kayne, Richard (1994). *The antisymmetry of syntax*. Cambridge. MIT Press.
- [4] Johns, Alana. (2000). Ergativity: A Perspective on recent work. In Lisa Cheng and Rint Sybesma eds., *The First GLOT International State of the Article book: The Latest in Linguistics*, 47–73. The Hague: Mouton de Gruyter.
- [5] Deal, Amy Rose (2016). Person-based split ergativity in Nez Perce is syntactic. *Journal of Linguistics* 52.3: 533-564.
- [6] Haig, Geoffrey. (2017). Deconstructing Iranian Ergativity. *The Oxford handbook of ergativity*. 2017.
- [7] Carrier, Julien. (2020). *Ergativity on the move*. PhD dissertation. University of Toronto.