**Finalised, ongoing, and planned research projects**

**Muḥīṭ al-tavārīkh** is a valuable source for the study of late seventeenth-century Central Asian history, historiography, and language. This project has involved a critical edition of chapters nine and ten of *Muḥīṭ al-tavārīkh* (The Sea of Chronicles) by Muhammad Amin b. Mirzâ Muhammad Zamân Bukhârî (Ṣūfîyānî) and a translation of these chapters into English.

*Muḥīṭ al-tavārīkh* represents the first critical edition of a primary source of Subhân Quîl Khân’s reign.

Financed by the Swedish Research Council
Forogh Hashabeiky and Mehrdad Fallahzadeh

**Bashkardi** is a South-west Iranian language spoken in the mountainous and remote areas in south eastern Iran. The main purpose of this ongoing project is to compile a representative and lasting multipurpose record of the Bashkardi language in all its varieties.

The Bashkardi language documentation data can be used for further researches in general linguistics, historical linguistics, linguistic typology, linguistic anthropology, etc.

Financed by the Swedish Research Council
Behrooz Barjasteh Delforooz


This planned project has two intertwined aims. The first is to make use of methods from digital humanities to examine the thematic shift in a large corpus of Persian exile novels of 1985–2017.

The second is to create a searchable on-line database of these novels, not only as a prerequisite for conducting this project but also to preserve this cultural heritage and make it accessible for other large-scale literary, cultural, linguistic, and migration-related studies.

Funding application has been sent to the Swedish Research Council
Forogh Hashabeiky

**Evidentiality in spoken Tajik**

Tajik, a variety of Persian, spoken predominantly in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan displays an ‘evidentiality strategy’. By this is meant that the verb forms that convey indirect evidentiality also convey other meanings (mostly resultative meanings). Thus, there is no specific grammatical category in Tajik that solely denotes evidentiality, there are however verb forms that to a greater and lesser extent can convey indirect evidentials.

The research aims at describing the functions of these verb forms in the spoken language and the interplay of such concepts as territory of information and epistemic authority in the choice of verb form.

Alexander Nilsson

**The Balochi Language Project** includes a group of researchers and writers who have taken an initiative to create and promote a standard literary language for Balochi. Among our activities so far are:

- An orthography conference in 2014
- Publication of a number of books in Balochi
- An app with Balochi folktales
- A grammar conference in 2016
- Balochi grammar lessons online
- Work on a Balochi - English dictionary

Partners:
- Baloch Club, Bahrain
- Balochi Academy, Quetta, Pakistan
- Iranology Foundation, Iranshahr, Iran
- University of Balochistan, Quetta, Pakistan
- University of Sistan and Baluchestan, Zahedan, Iran
- University of Balochistan, Quetta, Pakistan

Carina Jahani

**Ongoing Ph.D. projects**

**Discourse features in Wakhi**

Wakhi (about 58,000 speakers) is an Eastern-Iranian language belonging to the group of Pamir languages. It is spoken in the remote mountain areas of South-Eastern Tajikistan, North-Eastern Afghanistan, Northern Pakistan and Western China. The Wakhi language has been classified as an unwritten endangered language.

The current project focuses on the narrative forms of Wakhi as it is used in Wakhan in Tajikistan. The discourse analysis is applied on various genres of oral as well as written narratives.

The project also attempts to describe the process of transition from oral to written, and to identify important features and expected developments in Wakhi written narrative forms.

Jaroslava Obrtelova