

Appel d'offre franco-allemand en sciences humaines et sociales

Ausschreibung eines deutsch-französischen Programms in den Geistes- und Sozialwissenschaften

Programme non-thématique

ohne thematische Vorgaben

2010

2010

Titre du projet

Projekttitel

**AAKTS database, KinSHIP processing system and linguistic analysis**

Acronyme

Kennwort

**AAKTS**

**AAKTS**

Noms des deux responsables (français et allemand) du projet commun et leurs institutions

Namen der Projektleiter (auf deutscher und auf französischer Seite) und ihrer Institution

**Prof. Dr. Philippe Cassuto, Université de Provence / IREMAM**  
**Prof. Dr. Dymitr Ibriszimow, Universität Bayreuth**

**Prof. Dr. Dymitr Ibriszimow, Universität Bayreuth**  
**Prof. Dr. Philippe Cassuto, Université de Provence / IREMAM**

## 1. General information

### 1.1. Participants

#### 1.1.1. Project coordinators

Dymitr Ibriszimow    Lehrstuhl Afrikanistik II, Universität Bayreuth, Universitätsstr. 30, 95440 Bayreuth, Germany, Tel: 0921/55-3581, Fax: 0921/55-3627, E-Mail: dymitr.ibriszimow@uni-bayreuth.de

Philippe Cassuto    IREMAM, Maison Méditerranéenne des Sciences de l'Homme, Rue du Château de l'Horloge, 13100 Aix-en-Provence; Université de Provence, Département des Etudes Moyennes-orientales, UFR ERLAOS, 29, avenue Schuman, 13625 Aix-en-Provence Cedex, Tél: +33-6-85673465

#### 1.1.2. Other main participants on German and French side

##### Germany

Rudolf Leger            Institut für Afrikanische Sprachwissenschaften, J.W.Goethe-Universität, Frankfurt am Main

##### France

Pierre Larcher        Université de Provence/IREMAM  
 Salem Chaker        Université de Provence/IREMAM  
 Remo Mugnaioni      Université de Provence/IREMAM

#### 1.1.3. Cooperation with other scientists

##### Europe:

##### Russia

Victor Porkhomovsky    Institute of Linguistics of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow

- planned cooperation: together with Cassuto and Ibriszimow, Main Coordinator of the Theoretical Framework of the Project, of the Database and its Processing and Analysis

Valery Sheshin            Institute of Linguistics of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow

- planned cooperation: Responsible-in-chief for the creating and the managing of the processing systems

##### Africa:

##### Algeria

Cherif Sini                University Tizi Ouzou, Algeria

- planned cooperation: Responsible for the Algerian Berber and Algerian Arabic data

##### Chad

Khalil Alio                Department of Linguistics, University of N'Djamena, Chad

- planned cooperation: Responsible for Chadian Chadic and Chadian Arabic data

### **Morocco**

Abdallah Boumalk     Institut Royale de la Culture Amazigh (IRCAM), Rabat, Morocco

- planned cooperation: Responsible for the Moroccan Berber and Moroccan Arabic data

### **Nigeria**

Balarabe Zulyadaini     University of Maiduguri, Nigeria

- planned cooperation: Responsible for Chadic and Nigerian Arabic data

## **1.2 Project title, acronym**

### **AAKTS (Afro-Asiatic Kinship Terms and System) database, KinShIP processing system and linguistic analysis**

Acronyme: **AAKTS**

## **1.3 Research area and field of work**

Socio-Linguistics, Ethno-Linguistics, Afroasiatic languages, Lexicology, Orality, Epigraphy

## **1.4 Application period**

**36 months: 01.01.2011 - 31.12.2013**

Proposed beginning of the project: **01.01.2011**

## **1.5 Summary**

## **2. State of the art, previous works**

### **2.1 State of the art**

#### **General**

Kinship terms have a specific place within the framework of linguistic analysis. On the one hand, some are included into the basic (core) vocabulary, but on the other, a considerable part of kinship lexicon belongs to the so-called "Lallwörter". This ambivalent nature of kinship terminology is the reason for its marginal role in lexical historical reconstructions, cf., for instance, the remark of Norbert Cyffer in his study of Kanuri kinship terms (1990: 45): „Sprachwissenschaftler haben sich nur selten mit Verwandtschaftsterminologien auseinandergesetzt, obwohl Verwandtschaft in der Ethnologie eine wichtige Rolle spielt. In der Linguistik, besonders der historisch-vergleichenden, stößt man bei der Analyse auf Widerstände, da Verwandtschaftstermini offenbar nicht zum Grundvokabular einer Sprache gehören müssen. So ist es leichter, Verben wie „essen, trinken, sterben“ oder Nomina wie „Kopf, Zunge, Nase“ als Teil des Grundvokabulars anzunehmen, mit deren Hilfe der Grad der

genetischen Beziehungen zwischen Sprachen bzw. Sprachgruppen untersucht und schließlich Protosprachen rekonstruiert werden können.“

Whereas kinship terms display obvious problems for direct reconstructions on a proto-language level, when analysed within the respective kinship systems, they reveal important insights into the history of the speakers and their contacts with neighbouring groups. We consider the linguistic analysis of kinship terms and systems as an important autonomous field of research. The following aspects may be singled out in this respect:

- Kinship terms belong to the everyday lexicon of general usage; thus, they may be analysed on a par with other parts of the lexicon of a given language, including comparative-historical (elicitation of genuine forms) and areal studies (borrowings, semantic calques, etc.).
- At the same time, kinship terms belong to traditional taxonomies and reproduce kinship systems viewed as social phenomena. This feature determines a specific, unique character of this lexical group, implying the possibility for a rigid analysis of semantics and pragmatics of kinship terms based on the typological evaluation of respective kinship terms' systems.
- In cross-cultural contact situations this dichotomy may afford to differentiate between changes of kinship systems (due to internal evolution or outside influences) reflected in kinship terms on the one hand, and semantic and/or pragmatic changes in kinship terms, reflecting contact influences on surface (language) level only, on the other.
- Kinship terms are (or may be) used in other semantic fields (i.e., social terms and systems, other than kinship), metaphoric usages, grammaticalization of certain kinship terms, etc. These “secondary” aspects of kinship terms may alter cognitive evaluation of respective terms, what constitutes a special aspect for cognitive-contrastive analysis.
- Ultimately, linguistic studies of kinship terms and systems may also bring new dimensions to social and cultural anthropology.

It is important to emphasize in this respect the difference between a kinship system and a kinship terms' system. The former is an abstract system of social relations, based upon connections through descent and marriage. The latter is a lexical system, i.e. a part of the language vocabulary, reflecting the kinship system. Thus, kinship systems are among main objects of ethnological studies, while kinship terms' systems belong to the field of linguistic studies. The correlation between the two may be compared to the one between colour designations as part of the lexicon and colours as physical phenomena.

Systematic approach to kinship is well developed in ethnology and different models of historical typological analysis of kinship systems have been proposed in the literature (cf. works by .....). At the same time kinship terms are usually considered by linguists as parts of the general vocabulary of a given language, while the fact that they constitute a well-organized system is most often ignored. As a result a lot of very important information is lost in linguistic field studies, suffice it to note that such important aspects as the full semantic evaluation of classificatory terms (i.e. the kinship terms that denote various kinship relations within a given language), semantic difference between referential and vocative forms, various pragmatic and cognitive aspects, the usage of kinship terms as markers of social status or/and of emotional personal relations, etc. are not possible or seriously handicapped.

### Cited literature

- Bhat, D.N.S. 1994. *The adjectival category*. Amsterdam & Philadelphia.  
 Bonvini, E. 1997. A propos de l'adjectif en kasim. Verbes statifs et constructions épithétiques. *Linguistique Africaine* Hors Série: 9-39.

### 2.2 Previous works

**Languages on which material has been collected and partially analysed** (cf. List of Publications below):

Chadic: Hausa, Karekare, Ngamo Gudi, Bole, Ngizim, Bura, Higi Baza, Kilba, Margi Las, Zulgo

Semitic: Socotri, Amharic, Tigrinya, Neo-Aramaic East, Adari

Cushitic: Somali, Oromo (two dialects)

Berber: Tashelhit (Amajgag, Tafraut), Kabyle, Tuareg (only from a written source by Nicolaïsen & Nicolaïsen)

Other neighbouring non Afroasiatic languages: Kanuri

### List of relevant Publications

- Ibrizimow, Dymitr & Victor Porkhomovsky. 2001. Towards a typology of kinship terms and systems in Afro-Asiatic (Hamito-Semitic): I. West Chadic and Modern South Arabian, *Afrika und Übersee* 84: 161-184 [veröffentlicht 2003].
- 2002. Системы и термины родства в лингвистике и этнологии. In: *Abstracts of the 10th Section "Linguistics" of the 9th Conference of Africanists "Africa in the Context of North-South Relations", Moscow, 21-23 May, 2002*, S. 23-24.
- 2004. Термины родства в семито-хамитских (афразийских) языках: типологические и когнитивные аспекты. In: *Научная конференция „Ломоносовские чтения”, Москва, апрель 2004, Тезисы докладов* [Abstracts of the scientific conference “Lomonosovskije chtenija”, Moscow, April 2004], S. 9-10.
- 2005a. Towards a Typology of Kinship Terms and Systems in Afro-Asiatic (Hamito-Semitic) – AAKTS II. In: Mengozzi, A. (ed.). *Studi Afroasiatici. XI Incontro Italiano di Linguistica Camitosemitica*, Milano, S. 15-28.
- 2005b. Etudes ethnolinguistiques en chamito-sémitique: termes et systèmes de parenté. In: Lonnet, A. & A. Mettouchi (eds.). *Les langues chamito-sémitiques (afro-asiatiques)*, vol. I. [Faits de langues, 26.] Paris, S. 269-290.
- 2006. Towards a typology of kinship terms and systems in Afro-Asiatic (Hamito-Semitic): AAKTS III. Tuareg Berber, in: Ibrizimow, Dymitr, Rainer Voßen & Harry Stroemer (Hg.). *Études berbères III. Le nom, le pronom et autres articles. Actes du „3. Bayreuth-Frankfurter Kolloquium zur Berberologie“, 1-3 juillet 2004*, Köln: Köppe, S. 117-130.
- 2008. Термины родства в семито-хамитских (афразийских) языках: современное состояние и перспективы проекта AAKTS – Afro-Asiatic kinship terms and systems. In: *Основы африканского языкознания. Лексические подсистемы. Словообразование*. Ред. В.А. Виноградов. Москва, “Academia”, S. 138-167.
- & Valery Sheshin. 2009. AAKTS database and KinShIP computer programme for processing Afroasiatic kinship terms and systems. In: Rothmaler, Eva (Hg.). *Proceedings of the Fourth Biennial International Colloquium on the Chadic Languages 30th – 31st October 2007, Bayreuth*, Köln: Köppe, S. 89-95.
- Ibrizimow, Dymitr & Balarabe Zulyadaini. (in press). Deep love, mutual visits or quarrel: Hausa ‘relationship’, ‘family’ and women from a cognitive semantic point of view. In: Awagan, Ari & Doris Löhr (eds.). *Proceedings of the Fifth Biennial International Colloquium on the Chadic Languages 10th – 14th June 2009, Leipzig*, Köln: Köppe,

Naumkin, Vitaly & Victor Porkhomovsky. 1981, Terminy rodstva [Kinship terms]. In: *Očerki po etnolingvistike Sokotry* [Essays in Soqotran Ethnolinguistics]. Moskva: Nauka, p. 79-94.

—. 1993. Socotran kinship terms. In: Naumkin, Vitaly. *Island of the Phoenix. An ethnographic study of the people of Socotra*. Middle East Cultures Series n° 16, Reading: Ithaca Press, p. 268-281.

Porkhomovsky, Victor & Kapchiz

Porkhomovsky, Victor & Tanja?

### 3. Objectives and work schedule

#### 3.1 Objectives

The main objectives of the project are:

1. To collect further data on kinship terms in Afroasiatic in order to achieve a more detailed and more balanced picture of the situation in all families of the phylum. As shown above, 75% of the material which we gathered until now is on Chadic and Semitic. The collection and the organisation of the material will continue to be based on the schemes and the descriptive coding system for processing the data developed by Ibrizimow and Porkhomovsky (see List of Publications).

The collection will take part in two parallel ways:

a) Preferably with informants but also from written sources for spoken languages, under Responsibility of the German Part

b) From texts, inscriptions and other available epigraphic sources for dead languages, under Responsibility of the French Part

On the basis of the collected materials, all further objectives will be reached in close collaboration between the French and German groups in a synergetic manner:

2. To develop a processing system based on the tentative information structure developed for the existing data (cf. Ibrizimow, Porkhomovsky, Sheshin 2009 and below)

3. To process the data using this system

4. Consequently to carry out linguistic analyses of the kinship terms' systems in the individual languages and a comparative and contrastive analysis among them

5. To work out a theory and methods of analysing kinship terms in dead languages

6. To elaborate the theory and methods of analysing kinship terms in spoken languages

7. To bring together both theories of analysis

8. To render amenable the database and the processing system to the general public via Internet in order to develop the database.

9. To preserve the kinship terms and systems in the Afroasiatic languages for future generations. These terms and systems belong not only to the heritage of the local groups of people; they are part of the global human heritage. As explained above, the terms and systems undergo easily changes, parts or whole systems may fully disappear.

10. To collect test samples of respective oral traditions (proverbs, stories, ritual texts, idiomatic expressions, etc) with the focus on Berber as well as of epigraphic contexts for dead languages.

A note to the processing system (point 2 of the objectives):

The purpose of the KinSHIP program is to provide input, editing and processing of the kinship terms of different languages. Its interface allows working with the database and making output both in text or visual forms.

At present there is no program capable to fulfill these tasks. The data processed by the program comprise mostly data in text form as well as special phonetic information what makes it impossible to use standard formats of database as dBase (.dbf). Moreover, the information processed by the program is presented by special fonts and colour markers, that is needed to provide the possibility to reflect specific information, necessary for the analysis.

Information on phonetic level may be presented only by special phonetic symbols, while the file of dBase of wider usage do not allow direct input and processing of data in multi-fonts and colour presentation.

Our program uses the .rtf format files to store and process linguistic information. This format allows to use multi-fonts and colour presentation, having most valuable information for the analysis. When processing the input data the program is first splitting the total amount of information into smaller fragments which would be used on different levels of analysis. This approach allows an effective mode of analysis and provides higher level of program performance, stability and integrality of the language database.

Moreover, special functions of the program, such as the in-built editor, provide the processing of language data, especially kinship terms, using special graphic signs and phonetic symbols what is not possible to make with the help of other programs.

This program will be made by following steps:

- creating the program core;
- preparing language data;
- creating build-in editor;
- preparing graphic part of the program;
- preparing analysis part of the program;
- optimization of the program code;
- preparing of the additional supplementary data and completion of the whole program.

The program will be made by C++, that allows to run this program under all existent and commonly used operating systems.

### 3.2 Work programme, methods, time schedule

#### Time schedule

01/2011	Beginning of the Project <b>First working meeting</b> of the coordinators and Porkhomovsky & Sheshin in Bayreuth: one week. Discussion of the database structure and the program interface; preparation of the training course for all the participants of the project <b>Workshop I</b> - Training course for all participants of the project – Bayreuth, one week:
02 – 08/2011	Importing of the existing data to the database; testing the database and the processing system, adapting them to the needs of the project; collection of new data
09/2011	<b>Workshop II</b> in Aix en Provence, one week, for all participants:

	evaluation of the collected data and synergetic analysis of data from live and dead languages; evaluation of the database efficiency
10 - 12/2011	Preparation of the Internet site of the project and putting it on line, including summaries of the working meetings and workshops; further collection of data from live and dead languages <b>Second working meeting</b> of the coordinators and Porkhomovsky & Sheshin in Bayreuth – preparation of the parameters for the linguistic analysis of the materials in the database
01 - 05/2012	Application of the parameters for the linguistic analysis with the focus on the terms in the first ascending generation followed by the terms in the Ego and first descending generations
06/2012	<b>Workshop III</b> in Rabat, one week for all the participants: overview and evaluation of the results of the first stage of the linguistic analysis; discussion of the specific features in collecting and analysing data from live and dead languages
07-12/2012	Developing and elaborating of common methods and theoretical approaches to kinship terms in Afroasiatic live and dead languages <b>Third working meeting</b> of the coordinators and Porkhomovsky & Sheshin in Aix – preparation of an international symposium on methods and theoretical approaches to kinship terms in Afroasiatic and beyond
01- 05/2013	Preparing an anthology of test samples of oral traditions (proverbs, stories, ritual texts, idiomatic expressions, etc) with the focus on Berber as well as of epigraphic contexts for dead languages
06/2013	<b>Workshop IV</b> in Tizi Ouzou, one week for all participants: discussion of the materials for the anthology and prospects of integrating it into the project database – possibilities of making correlations between the text samples and the linguistic analysis of the kinship terms
09/2013	<b>International symposium</b> in Bayreuth, four days, all the participants and invited speakers
10-12/2013	Preparation of the proceedings of the symposium <b>Fourth working meeting</b> of the coordinators and Porkhomovsky & Sheshin in Aix – Summary of the project and prospectives for the future

#### 4. Funds requested / Beantragte Mittel / Moyens demandé

In order to avoid misunderstanding on technical terms, this part is written in French and in German for the respective sides.

##### 4.1 Personalkosten

Mitarbeiter

1 Koordinator(in) mit Qualifikationsoption (Promotion) für 3 Jahre, Bezahlung nach TV-L E13/2 ab 01.01.2011 bis 31.12.2013

Angesichts der großen internationalen Vielfalt der Forscherteams ist eine Koordinatorenstelle dringend notwendig. Die Aufgaben verbunden mit dieser Stelle sind: 1. Kommunikation mit den Teilnehmern; 2. Koordination der Aktivitäten zwischen den Workshops; 3. Koordination



der eintreffenden Forschungsdaten von den verschiedenen Forschungseinrichtungen; 4. Kontrolle der Arbeit der studentischen Hilfskräfte (siehe unten); 5. Hilfestellung bei der Organisation der jeweiligen Workshops sowie der Arbeitstreffen der Koordinatoren und der russischen Teammitglieder.

Darüber hinaus wird selbständige Arbeit mit der Datenbank zwecks wissenschaftlicher Qualifikation erwartet.

Vorgesehen für diese Stelle ist Herr Frank Fessler, zur Zeit Student des Masterstudiengangs „African Language Studies“, Schwerpunkt „Comparative Studies“ an der Universität Bayreuth. Herr Fessler wird laut Studienplanung im Sommersemester 2011 sein Studium abschließen und würde sich seiner Promotion widmen.

#### 2 Studentische Hilfskräfte à 12.000 €/Jahr

Die Hauptaufgabe der studentischen Hilfskräfte ist die Vereinheitlichung der eintreffenden Forschungsdaten aus Forschungseinheiten sowie ihre Vorbereitung für die Datenbank nach den Kriterien der Datenbank. Des Weiteren werden sie zur Vorbereitung der in Bayreuth stattfindenden working meetings (zwei in 2011), des Workshops I (2011) und des Internationalen Symposium 2013 sowie zur Vorbereitung der Publikationen aus dem Symposium.

#### 4.2 Wissenschaftliche Geräte

keine

#### 4.3 Reisekosten

s. Punkt 3.2 time schedule

##### 01/2011

**First working meeting** – 1 Woche in Bayreuth. Teilnehmer: Porkhomovsky, Sheshin, Cassuto, Ibrizimow. Die beantragte Summe betrifft die Reise- und Aufenthaltskosten von Porkhomovsky und Sheshin, die Reise- und Aufenthaltskosten von Cassuto werden von der französischen Seite beantragt.

2	Flug Moskau-Nürnberg-Moskau à ca. 450 €	900 €
2	Bahn Nürnberg-Bayreuth-Nürnberg à 30 €	60 €
2	7 Tage à 55 €	770 €
	Summe	<b>1.730 €</b>

##### 01/2011

**Workshop I** – 1 Woche in Bayreuth, alle Teilnehmer. Der Workshop findet im Anschluss an dem First working meeting statt, dadurch entstehen keine Reisekosten für Porkhomovsky und Sheshin). Die Reise- und Aufenthaltskosten der französischen Teilnehmer werden von der französischen Seite beantragt.

1	Bahn Frankfurt-Bayreuth-Frankfurt (Leger)	125 €
1	Flug Algier-Nürnberg-Algier (Sini)	800 €
1	Flug N'Djamena-Nürnberg-N'Djamena (Alio)	1.300 €
1	Flug Casablanca-Nürnberg-Casablanca (Boumalk)	600 €
1	Flug Abuja-Nürnberg-Abuja (Zulyadaini)	1.100 €
7	7 Tage à (25 € Tagegeld + 30 € Übernachtung =) 55 €	2.695 €

	(Porkhomovsky, Sheshin, Leger, Sini, Alio, Boumalk, Zulyadaini)	
4	Bahn Nürnberg-Bayreuth-Nürnberg à 30 € (Sini, Alio, Boumalk, Zulyadaini)	120 €
	Summe	<b>6.740 €</b>

**09/2011****Workshop II** – 1 Woche in Aix en Provence, alle Teilnehmer.

1	Flug Nürnberg-Marseille-Nürnberg à 210 € + Bahn Bayreuth-Nürnberg-Bayreuth à 30 €	240 €
1	Flug Frankfurt-Marseille-Frankfurt à 180 € (Leger)	180 €
2	Flug Moskau-Marseille-Moskau à 500 € (Porkhomovsky, Sheshin)	1.000 €
1	Flug Algier-Marseille-Algier à 450 € (Sini)	450 €
1	Flug N'Djamena-Marseille-N'Djamena (Alio)	1.000 €
1	Flug Casablanca-Marseille-Casablanca (Boumalk)	400 €
1	Flug Abuja-Marseille-Abuja (Zulyadaini)	1.100 €
8	Transfer Marseille-Aix-Marseille à 20 €	160 €
8	7 Tage à (32 € Tagegeld + 75 € Übernachtung =) 107 € (Ibrizimow, Porkhomovsky, Sheshin, Leger, Sini, Alio, Boumalk, Zulyadaini)	2.695 €
	Summe	<b>7.225 €</b>

**12/2011**

**Second working meeting** – 1 Woche in Bayreuth. Teilnehmer: Porkhomovsky, Sheshin, Cassuto, Ibrizimow. Die beantragte Summe betrifft die Reise- und Aufenthaltskosten von Porkhomovsky und Sheshin, die Reise- und Aufenthaltskosten von Cassuto werden von der französischen Seite beantragt.

2	Flug Moskau-Nürnberg-Moskau à ca. 450 €	900 €
2	Bahn Nürnberg-Bayreuth-Nürnberg à 30 €	60 €
2	7 Tage à 55 €	770 €
	Summe	<b>1.730 €</b>

**06/2012****Workshop III** – 1 Woche in Rabat, alle Teilnehmer.

1	Flug Nürnberg-Casablanca-Nürnberg à 600 € + Bahn Bayreuth-Nürnberg-Bayreuth à 30 €	630 €
1	Flug Frankfurt-Casablanca-Frankfurt (Leger)	400 €
2	Flug Moskau-Casablanca-Moskau à 600 € (Porkhomovsky, Sheshin)	1.200 €
1	Flug Algier-Casablanca-Algier (Sini)	450 €
1	Flug N'Djamena-Casablanca-N'Djamena (Alio)	1.300 €
1	Flug Abuja-Casablanca-Abuja (Zulyadaini)	1.500 €
7	Transfer Casablanca-Rabat-Casablanca à 30 €	210 €
7	7 Tage à (35 € Tagegeld + 90 € Übernachtung =) 125 € (Ibrizimow, Porkhomovsky, Sheshin, Leger, Sini, Alio,	875 €

	Boumalk, Zulyadaini)	
		Summe <b>6.565 €</b>

**12/2012**

**Third working meeting** – 1 Woche in Aix en Provence. Teilnehmer: Porkhomovsky, Sheshin, Cassuto, Ibrizimow. Die beantragte Summe betrifft die Reise- und Aufenthaltskosten von Ibrizimow, Porkhomovsky und Sheshin.

1	Flug Nürnberg-Marseille-Nürnberg à 210 € + Bahn Bayreuth-Nürnberg-Bayreuth à 30 €	240 €
2	Flug Moskau-Marseille-Moskau à 500 €	1.000 €
3	Transfer Marseille-Aix-Marseille à 20 €	60 €
3	7 Tage à (32 € Tagegeld + 75 € Übernachtung =) 107 €	749 €
		Summe <b>2.049 €</b>

**06/2013**

**Workshop IV** – 1 Woche in Tizi Ouzou, alle Teilnehmer.

1	Flug Nürnberg-Algier-Nürnberg à 450 € + Bahn Bayreuth-Nürnberg-Bayreuth à 30 €	480 €
1	Flug Frankfurt-Algier-Frankfurt (Leger)	350 €
2	Flug Moskau-Algier-Moskau à 600 € (Porkhomovsky, Sheshin)	1.200 €
1	Flug N'Djamena-Algier-N'Djamena (Alio)	1.400 €
1	Flug Casablanca-Algier-Casablanca (Boumalk)	350 €
1	Flug Lagos-Algier-Lagos (Zulyadaini)	1.400 €
7	Transfer Algier-Tizi Ouzou-Algier à 20 €	140 €
7	7 Tage à (40 € Tagegeld + 80 € Übernachtung =) 120 € (Ibrizimow, Porkhomovsky, Sheshin, Leger, Sini, Alio, Boumalk, Zulyadaini)	840 €
		Summe <b>6.160 €</b>

**09/2013**

**International Symposium** – vier Tage in Bayreuth, alle Teilnehmer sowie geladene Gäste. Die Reise- und Aufenthaltskosten der französischen Teilnehmer werden von der französischen Seite beantragt.

2	Flug Moskau-Nürnberg-Moskau à 450 € (Porkhomovsky, Sheshin)	900 €
1	Bahn Frankfurt-Bayreuth-Frankfurt (Leger)	125 €
1	Flug Algier-Nürnberg-Algier (Sini)	800 €
1	Flug N'Djamena-Nürnberg-N'Djamena (Alio)	1.300 €
1	Flug Casablanca-Nürnberg-Casablanca (Boumalk)	600 €
1	Flug Abuja-Nürnberg-Abuja (Zulyadaini)	1.100 €
7	7 Tage à (25 € Tagegeld + 30 € Übernachtung =) 55 € (Porkhomovsky, Sheshin, Leger, Sini, Alio, Boumalk, Zulyadaini)	2.695 €
6	Bahn Nürnberg-Bayreuth-Nürnberg à 30 € (Porkhomovsky, Sheshin, Sini, Alio, Boumalk, Zulyadaini)	180 €
3	Pauschal Gäste	2.300 €

	Summe	<b>10.000 €</b>
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**10/2013**

**Fourth working meeting** – 1 Woche in Aix en Provence. Teilnehmer: Porkhomovsky, Sheshin, Cassuto, Ibrizimow. Die beantragte Summe betrifft die Reise- und Aufenthaltskosten von Ibrizimow, Porkhomovsky und Sheshin.

1	Flug Nürnberg-Marseille-Nürnberg à 210 € + Bahn Bayreuth-Nürnberg-Bayreuth à 30 €	240 €
2	Flug Moskau-Marseille-Moskau à 500 €	1.000 €
3	Transfer Marseille-Aix-Marseille à 20 €	60 €
3	7 Tage à (32 € Tagegeld + 75 € Übernachtung =) 107 €	749 €
	Summe	<b>2.049 €</b>

**4.4 Publikationskosten**

Pauschalbetrag für drei Jahre à 750 € = 2250 €

**4.5 Sonstige Kosten**

Nigeria und Tchad: Modem (à 1.000 €/Jahr) + Informanten und Studentische Unterstützung (à 2.000 €/Jahr) = 6.000 €/Jahr \* 3 Jahre = 18.000 €

**(Pour la partie française, le fichier de demande financière (Document A), téléchargeable à la même adresse que ce formulaire, doit être rempli et joint au dossier. Il s'agit d'un fichier au format .xls comportant plusieurs onglets dont une **notice d'utilisation, à lire en premier lieu**. Il comprend des fiches financières à remplir pour chaque partenaire français ainsi qu'un onglet récapitulatif de la demande française, qui se remplit automatiquement à partir des fiches partenaires. La cellule support de l'ANR au sein de l'ENS LSH.se tient à la disposition des équipes pour toute difficulté concernant l'utilisation de ce fichier : [francoallemmand2009-anr@ens-lsh.fr](mailto:francoallemmand2009-anr@ens-lsh.fr)):**

**4.6. Dépenses de personnels à recruter****4.7. Equipements****4.8. Petits matériels, consommables, fonctionnement, etc.****4.9. Missions****4.10. Prestations de services****5. Récapitulatif de la demande financière**

Zusammenfassung der Punkte 4.1. bis 4.5

	FR		ALL
Dépenses de personnel		Personalkosten	160.200 €

Equipements		Wissenschaftliche Geräte	-
Frais de missions		Reisekosten	44.248 €
Autres dépenses		Sonstige Kosten	18.000 €
-		Publikationskosten	2.250 €
Prestations de service		-	
Frais généraux		-	
<b>Total France</b>	€	<b>Total Allemagne</b>	€
<b>Total</b>	€		

## 6. Autres moyens engagés pour la réalisation du projet

Both teams and all participants will use the facilities of their respective universities for their work as well as for the workshops, working meetings and the symposium. The facilities include computers, documentation centre, offices, meeting rooms, costs for internet connection. The Computer Centre of the University of Bayreuth offers space for the data bank at the university server.

## 7. Declarations

Ein Antrag auf Finanzierung dieses Vorhabens wurde bei keiner anderen Stelle eingereicht. Wenn wir einen solchen Antrag stellen, werden wir die Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft unverzüglich benachrichtigen.

Aucun autre financement n'a été sollicité pour le présent projet auprès d'autres organismes de financement. Si tel était le cas, nous nous engageons à en informer sans délai l'ANR et la DFG

(We have not requested funding for this project from any other sources. In the event that we submit such a request, we will inform the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft immediately.)

Der Vertrauensdozent der Universität Bayreuth, Prof. Dr. Hans-Werner Schmidt wurde von diesem Antrag unterrichtet.

(We have informed the Bayreuth University's DFG liaison officer about this application.)

## 7. Signatures

**8. List of attachments**

Lebenslauf Ibrizimow  
Personalfragebogen ???  
Antrag LLACAN

Appendix

Biographical sketches

Bayreuth: Dymitr Ibriszimow

Aix-en-Provence: Philippe Cassuto

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### Biographical Sketch

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**Dymitr Ibrizimow**, born 1958

since 1999 Chair of African Studies II (African languages beyond Niger-Congo), University of Bayreuth

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**Studies** Arabic and African linguistics in Krakow, Poland

**PhD** 1986, Warsaw: Some Common Chadic Basic Lexical Items. A New Look on the Subject

1986-1990 research fellow at the Oriental Institute, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland

1990-1993 / 1995-1999 research fellow and lecturer at the Professur (later Institut) für Afrikanische Sprachwissenschaften, J. W. Goethe-Universität, Frankfurt am Main

1994-1995 member of the Collaborative Research Centre SFB 268, Frankfurt

2001 Visiting Professor at Sophia Antipolis University, Nice, France

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#### Research focus:

*geographic*: North and West Africa

*thematic*: Chadic, Berber, Afro-Asiatic, comparative, historical linguistics, cognitive semantics, ethnolinguistics, linguistic geography, history of the people of the Lake Chad basin

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#### Memberships and functions in academic organisations:

since 1999 Vice-President of the Association Méga-Tchad, Paris

2001-07 Director of a project within the Collaborative Research Centre SFB/FK 560 „Local action in Africa in the context of global influences“, Bayreuth

2004-05 Dean of the Faculty of Languages and Literature of the University of Bayreuth

2005-06 Director of a cooperative DFG-CNRS project, PICS, with LLACAN, CNRS, Paris “Typologie des adjectifs et de la qualification dans les langues africaines”.

2006-07 deputy coordinator of the Collaborative Research Centre SFB/FK 560 „Local action in Africa in the context of global influences“, Bayreuth

2007-09 Director of the Institute of African Studies (*Institut für Afrika-Studien*) of the University of Bayreuth

Member of Société de Linguistique de Paris, Association Méga-Tchad, Paris, Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft, German Cognitive Linguistics Association, Borno Museum Society, Maiduguri, Nigeria

Editor and co-editor of Méga-Tchad Bulletin (Paris); Chadic Newsletter (Bayreuth); Sprache und Geschichte in Afrika (SUGIA); Series Chadic Linguistics - Linguistique Tchadique – Tschadistik.

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#### Other Publications (for those connected with the project, cf. page ??? of the application)

2009. (with B. Zulyadaini). “I think what you think: An Evaluation of L1 and L2 Hausa Cognitive Structures”, in: Rothmaler, Eva (Hg.). *Topics in Chadic Linguistics V. Papers from the 4th Biennial International Colloquium on the Chadic Languages, Bayreuth, October 30-31, 2007*, Köln: Köppe, 95-103.

2009. (with R. Tchokothe). “Diffusion spatiale des mots et contacts entre locuteurs à l’ouest du lac Tchad”, in: Tourneux, Henry & Noé Woïn (Hg.). *Migrations et mobilité dans le bassin du lac Tchad. Actes du XIIIe colloque international du Réseau Méga-Tchad Maroua, 31 octobre-3 novembre 2005*. Marseille: IRD Éditions, 627-638.



2008. (with B. Zulyadaini). “Kolanut for happiness – “food” and “foodstuff” from a cognitive semantic point of view”. *Afrika und Übersee* 88: 125-155.

2008. (with H.-J. Schmid, K. Kopatsch & P. Gottschligg). “Conceptual Blending in Language, Cognition, and Culture. Towards a Methodology for the Linguistic Study of Syncretic Concepts”, in: Adogame, Afe, Magnus Echtler & Ulf Vierke (eds.). *Unpacking the New. Critical Perspectives on Cultural Syncretization in Africa and Beyond*. Berlin: LIT, 93-124.

2008. “Afro-Asiatic”, in: J. Middleton (éd.), *New Encyclopedea of Africa*, vol. 3, Detroit-New York et al., 222-224.

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