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Friedman V A (2006), Lak. In: Keith Brown, (Editor-in-Chief) *Encyclopedia of Language & Linguistics, Second Edition*, volume 6, pp. 303-305. Oxford: Elsevier.

Panjabi, Hindko has tonal realizations of historical aspiration, but the phonetic features associated with the Panjabi low-rising tone accompany a high-falling tone in Peshawar Hindko, e.g., Sanskrit *bhāra-* 'load' → Aw, Ser /bhar/, versus Pe /pʻàr/ (Pj /pʻaŕ/). The Seraiki sigmatic future and pronominal suffixes are shared by Hindko, where the model sentence would appear as Aw /mæ̃ usã akha jo bɔ́ũ jəldi vəɲɳa posi/, Pe /məne unũ kiˊa ke bɔˊt jəldi jaɳa pæsi/.

See also: Pakistan: Language Situation; Punjabi.

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Lak

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Introduction

The Lak language (*Ethnologue* code LBE) belongs to the Daghestanian branch of the Nakh-Daghestanian family and has over 200 000 speakers, mostly in the Republic of Daghestan, Russian Federation (maps of the region are available through the website 'Thesaurus Indogermanischer Text- und Sprachmaterialien (TITUS)'; see Relevant Websites, at the end of this article). The Lak self-designation is *Lak* (adjective *Lakːu*); other terms include Turkish *Beyaz lezgi* 'White Lezgian' and *Kazikumux*, after Kumux, the main aul (village) of Lakkia and the former center of a feudal state. Lak glosses started around 1600; whole texts appeared in 1734. Lak was written in the Arabic Alphabet until 1928, then in Latin until 1938, and finally in Cyrillic. Lak has five dialects; the standard language is based on Kumux.

Phonology

The Lak vowels are /a, i, u/, all of which can be distinctively pharyngealized, which results in their allophonic centralization [æˤ, eˤ, øˤ]. The Lak consonants are shown in Table 1. Geminate (emphatic) consonants are realized as simple unaspirated, except in prevocalic (and, for stops, noninitial) position. Consonant labialization is distinctive in some dialects, and vowel length and stress interact.

Table 1 Lak consonants

b	p	pː	pʼ							w		m
d	t	tː	tʼ	c	cː	cʼ	z	s	sː	r	l	n
				č	čː	čʼ	ž	š	šː	j		
g	k	kː	kʼ					x̂	x̂ː			
	q	qː	qʼ				ǧ	x̌	x̌ː			
								ħ				
	ʔ							h				

Morphology

Lak has four noun classes: I = male sentient, II = mature female sentient, III = other animate and some inanimate, and IV = inanimate and a few lower animals. Any part of speech can take class agreement markers, which are prefixed, infixed, and/or suffixed. Lak nouns have four stems, e.g., nominative (= absolutive) singular, as in *qːatːa* 'house'; oblique singular, as in *qːat-lu-*; nominative plural, as in *qːat-ri*; and oblique plural, as in *qːat-ra-*. There are more than 30 stem formants. Case endings attach agglutinatively to the oblique. The three core cases are nominative-Ø, genitive *-l*, and dative *-n*. Secondary cases include addressive/possessive *-x̂*, admotive/dative -2-*x̌ːun*, ablative/involuntative/possibilitive *-šːa*, and comitative *-šːal*. A few other affixes attach to the oblique and/or nominative stems.

Lak has six oblique locational affixes (LA) to which five movement affixes (MA) can attach, forming potentially 30 local cases. Not all local cases occur in all combinations or with all substantives, but, unlike spatial postpositions (which take the genitive), local cases have nonlocational functions and cannot govern across a conjunction (abbreviations: IMP, imperative; SG, singular; NOM, nominative; GEN, genitive; EMPH, emphatic; OBL, oblique; PL, plural; INF, infinitive).

oˤwč-a wi-l-a dus-tura-j-n
invite-IMP you.SG-GEN-EMPH friend-OBL.PL-on.LA-to.MA
wa malla-na-j-n pulaw b-uk-an
and mullah-OBL-on.LA-to.MA pilaf(III) III-eat-INF
'Invite your friends and the mullah to eat pilaf'.

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Lak has five sets of deictics, which also serve as third-person markers: *wa*, near the speaker, new information; *mu*, relevant to the addressee, old information; *ta*, opposite, level (older unmarked); *ga*, unmarked (older below speaker); and *k'a*, above speaker. The verb has three aspectual stems, perfective/unmarked (*buc-in* 'bring-INF'), durative in *-la-* (*buc-la-n*), and iterative in *-awa-* (*buc-awa-n*). Synthetic forms of the marked aspects occur only in the present and future. The infinitive serves as the base for the future. Past tense forms usually have a class marker infixed before the last root consonant, and an infixed negator (indicative *q:a-*, imperative *ma-*) precedes the infixed class marker. The verb has numerous synthetic and analytic paradigms marking aspect, tense, mood, and evidential, some with marking for person as well as class and number.

Syntax

Lak is basically object-verb, attributive/genitive-head; it has pragmatically conditioned free word order and a mixed ergative/accusative system. The converbs *ban* 'to do' and *x̂un* 'to become' are the most frequent markers of transitive/causative vs. intransitive, respectively. For the agent of an ordinary transitive verb, personal pronouns (first and second person) remain in the nominative; other agents take the genitive, which also functions as ergative. Case assignment and verb agreement also depend on the semantics of the verb, focus, and the pragmatic implications of the clause. Experiencers take dative; ability and accident are marked by ablative. Complement clauses trigger class III agreement. The following sentences are illustrative (a resumed morpheme interrupted by a class marker is indicated by <$>; GER, gerund; PRES, present; ABL, ablative; DAT, dative; ABS, absolutive; DUR, durative aspect; PA, perfective aspect).

ga-na-l k'ili d-a-r-x̌:-unu
he-OBL(I)-GEN saddle(IV) IV-sell-IV-$-PAST.GER
Ø-u-r
I-be-3SG.PRES
'He has sold the saddle'.

ga-na-l k'ili d-a-r-x̌:-unu
he-OBL(I)-GEN saddle(IV) IV-sell-IV-$-PAST.GER
d-u-r
IV-be-3SG.PRES
'Apparently he sold the saddle'.

ga-na-š:a k'ili d-a-r-x̌:-unu
he-OBL(I)-ABL saddle(IV) IV-sell-IV-$-PAST.GER
d-u-r
IV-be-3SG.PRES
'He accidentally sold the saddle'.

ga-na-n k'ili d-aǩ:an č:a-j
he-OBL(I)-DAT saddle(IV) IV-sell-INF want-PRES.GER
b-u-r
III-be-3SG.PRES
'He wants to sell the saddle'.

ga-na-š·a k'ili d-aǩ:-an
he-OBL(I)-ABL saddle (IV) IV-sell-INF
b-u§q-la-j b-u-r
III-can-DUR-PRES.GER III-be-3SG.PRES
'He can sell the saddle'.

ni-t:i-l q:at-lu-w-un-m-aj
mother(II)-OBL-GEN house-OBL-in(LA)-
toward(MA)-III-$
č:at' la-w-s-un na-j
bread(III) bring-III-$-PA.GER go-PRES.GER
b-u-r
III-be-3SG.PRES
'Mother brings bread into the house'.

ninu q:at-lu-wun-m-aj
mother(II).ABS house-OBL-in(LA)-toward(MA)-III-$
č:at' la-w-sun na-j
bread(III) bring-III-$-PA.GER go-PRES.GER
d-u-r
II-be-3SG.PRES
'Bread is brought by mother into the house'.

ninu q:at-lu-wun-n-aj
mother(II).ABS house-OBL-in(LA)-toward(MA)-II-$
č:at' la-w-sun na-j d-u-r
bread(III) bring-III-$-PA.GER go-PRES.GER II-be-3SG.PRES
'It is mother who brings bread into the house'.

See also: Caucasian Languages; Russian Federation: Language Situation.

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Relevant Websites

http://titus.fkidg1.uni-frankfurt.de – The website of Thesaurus Indogermanischer Text- und Sprachmaterialien (TITUS). Maps of Asia and the Caucasus region are available by selecting the links 'Teaching Materials,' then 'Language Maps'.

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Lakota

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Introduction

Lakota is one of a group of closely related dialects sometimes referred to by linguists as Dakotan. These include Lakota in the west, Dakota in the east, Nakota in the north, and Nakoda in the northwest. The speakers of Lakota and Dakota were traditionally referred to in English as the Sioux, those of Nakota as the Assiniboine, and those of Nakoda as the Stoney. Lakota and Dakota are mutually intelligible. Reports differ as to how far Nakota and Nakoda are intelligible with the other two. Dakotan is part of a group of languages known as Siouan-Caddoan centered mainly on the central plains and prairies, but also represented on the eastern seaboard.

Reports on the number of speakers of Lakota range from 6000 to 20 000. Great efforts are being made to preserve the language in schools, colleges, and universities in the region and there is probably a considerable degree of partial or receptive knowledge of it.

Morphology

Major word classes of Lakota are noun, verb, adverb, postposition, demonstrative, pronoun, and conjunction. The verb in particular can be regarded as polysynthetic and noun incorporation occurs in the verb and adverb. The functions often covered by adjectives in other languages are covered in Lakota by stative verbs and adverbs.

The verb system is of the split intransitive type, where agents occur only in the Active verb class while patients occur with the Active and Stative types. These are marked in the verb by prefixes or infixes as shown below:

agent marker	patient marker
wa-'I'	ma-'me'
ya-'you'	ni-'you'
uŋ(k)-'we' ('you and I')	uŋ(k)-'us' ('you and me')
	wicʻa-'them' (animate)

composite pronoun prefix
cʻi-'I (agent)-you (patient)'

Plurality in the third and second person and inclusiveness of third persons in the first plural is marked by a suffix *-pi*. The occurrence of these markers with the two verb types is shown below:

Active verb *u* 'to come'

sing, exclusive		plur, inclusive	
wau	'I come'		
yau	'you (sing) come'	yaupi	'you (plur) come'
u	'he, she, it comes'	upi	'they (animate) come'
uŋku	'we (excl) come'	uŋkupi	'we (incl) come'

Stative verb *kʻuja* 'be ill'

sing, exclusive		plur, inclusive	
makʻuje	'I am ill'		
nikʻuje	'you (sing) are ill'	nikʻujapi	'you (plur) are ill'
kʻuje	'he is ill'	kʻujapi	'they are ill'
uŋkʻuje	'we (excl) are ill'	uŋkʻujapi	'we (incl) are ill'