

# Introduction

Janet C.E. Watson, Jon C. Lovett and Roberta Morano

This edited volume emerged from an AHRC-funded network on Language and Nature in Southern and Eastern Arabia, which ran from 2017 to 2019. The network included three-day, face-to-face workshops at Qatar University in February 2017 and the University of Leeds in April 2019, and a video conference in October 2018.

The volume takes a multidisciplinary view of the relationship between Language and Ecology, examining expressions of, and threats and challenges to, the Language–Ecology relationship in southern and eastern Arabia. Regions of the world with greatest biodiversity are shown to exhibit greatest linguistic diversity, strongly suggesting that the relationship between Language and Ecology is both symbiotic and spatially and temporally determined. Indigenous languages reflect the close relationship between people and their natural environment, embodying the complex relationship humans enjoy with landscape and seasons. These connections can be broken when indigenous languages are severed from the ecosystems in which they arose, a situation that can arise through replacement of indigenous languages by alien lingua franca, through degradation of the ecosystem, through depopulation, or through forced or voluntary removal of the indigenous language community from the local ecosystem. The volume provides a case study within a region of the world that has not traditionally been considered in the discourse around the relationship between endangered languages and ecosystems.

## Geographical region

Our geographical region of Southern and Eastern Arabia focusses on Eastern Yemen, Soqoṭra, Oman and Qatar: in economic terms, we discuss the richest state per capita in the world (Qatar), and one of the poorest (Yemen). However,

in geographical terms the region has much in common: a hot, arid climate in the summer months. The north has milder winter months, while the south of the region, which from June to early September receives the monsoon rains on the mainland, and strong monsoon winds on Soqoṭra, has four distinct seasons. The whole region is rich in coastline, which runs to over 3,500km, resulting in significant maritime activities and climatic events, to which we refer.

## Eastern Yemen and Soqoṭra

Eastern Yemen has two principal governorates: Ḥaḍramawt and al-Mahrah, the largest and second-largest Yemeni governorates, respectively. Ḥaḍrami Arabic is spoken in Ḥaḍramawt, with two main varieties, as al-Saqqaf explains; in addition to Arabic, two of the endangered Modern South Arabian languages (MSAL), Mehri and Hobyōt, are spoken in al-Mahrah. In this volume, Abdullah al-Saqqaf examines plant and animal terms in sayings, proverbs and poetry in Ḥaḍrami Arabic; Liebhaber, al-Mashikhi and al-Barami look at Mehri poetry produced in al-Mahrah and Dhofar; and Wilson, Watson, Boom and al-Qumairi look at the role of communicative gesture among MSAL speakers in Dhofar and al-Mahrah.

The Soqoṭra Archipelago lies between the Guardafui Channel and the Arabian Sea, about 340km southeast of Yemen.<sup>1</sup> The archipelago comprises four islands: Soqoṭra, ‘Abd al-Kūri, Samḥa and Darsah. It was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2008, and is described as the fourth most biodiverse archipelago on the planet. It was attached politically to the governorate of Ḥaḍramawt in 2004, becoming its own governorate in 2013. Soqoṭra island, the largest island of the archipelago, has an area of 3,600km<sup>2</sup>, and a population of around 60,000.<sup>2</sup> The indigenous language of Soqoṭra is the MSAL Soqoṭri. Two chapters address Soqoṭra island in this volume: Ghazanfar and Kogan examine terms relating to Soqoṭran flora; Morris examines the importance of nomenclature in Soqoṭri and the other MSAL.

## Oman

The Sultanate of Oman is located in the south-eastern part of the Arabian Peninsula, sharing land borders with the United Arab Emirates to the northwest, Saudi Arabia to the west and the Republic of Yemen to the southwest. Oman

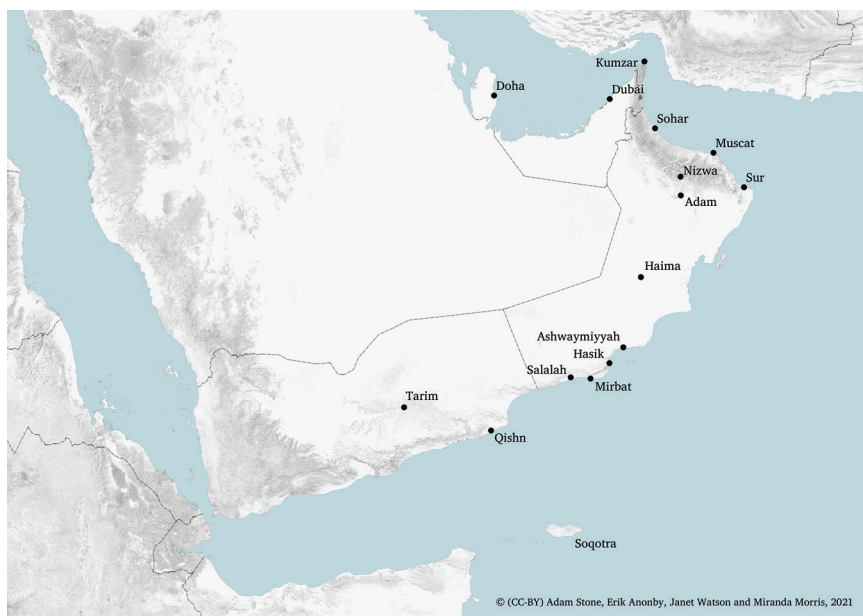
has two offshore territories, Masirah Island to the east and the Hallāniyyāh Islands off the southern coast.<sup>3</sup> Oman has an area of approximately 309,500km<sup>2</sup>, much of which is covered by a vast gravel desert plain, with a coastal plain and mountain ranges along the north and to the south (Dhofar). The 2,810km-long shoreline of Oman<sup>4</sup> includes the northern exclave of the Musandam Peninsula by the Strait of Hormuz, and then runs south of al-Fujayrah in the north to the Republic of Yemen in the south. The population figure in Oman for 2019 was 4.95m, of whom approximately half are expatriate workers. Oman is arguably the most linguistically diverse state in the Arabian Peninsula: alongside the official language, Arabic, languages include Kumzari, Shiḥḥi, Swahili, Baluchi and five of the endangered MSAL: Mehri, Šḥerēt, Ḥarsūsi, Hobyōt and Baṭḥari. Within this volume, chapters discuss Dhofar, the southern governorate of Oman, Jiddat il-Ḥarāsīs, centred around Haima within the central plain, the Al-Ḥajar mountain area in northern Oman, and the Musandam Peninsula in the far north of Oman. Five chapters address the language–ecology relationship in Dhofar: Wilson, Watson, Boom and al-Qumairi look at the role of communicative gesture among Mehri and Šḥerēt speakers in Dhofar and al-Mahrah; al-Manji and Watson examine the role of historical narratives within Dhofar as well as the Al-Ḥajar mountains in bolstering resilience in the face of climatic events; Liebhaber, al-Mashikhi and al-Barami discuss Mehri and Šḥerēt poetry of Dhofar and al-Mahrah; Gasparini and al-Mahri discuss water terminology among MSAL speakers in Dhofar; and Morris examines nomenclature among MSAL speakers in Dhofar and Soqoṭra. The chapter by Chatty focusses on Jiddat il-Ḥarāsīs, examining community participation. Two chapters focus on the Musandam Peninsula: Anonby, Al Kamzari and Al Kamzari present a poetic account of water among the Kumzari community; and van der Wal Anonby examines nature in Kumzari folklore.

## Qatar

The peninsula of Qatar is situated on the north-eastern coast of the Arabian Peninsula, occupying 11,437 sq km and extending approximately 160km into the Arabian Gulf.<sup>5</sup> It shares a land border with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, is separated from the Peninsula of Bahrain by the Gulf of Bahrain, and its remaining territory is surrounded by the Arabian Gulf, giving over 560km of coastline. In 2019, it had a population of 2.832 million, of whom under 400,000 were Qatari nationals. With proven oil reserves of 15 billion barrels and gas fields

that exceed 13 per cent of the global resource, Qatar is the richest state per capita in the world. According to the Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research, Qatar has one of the highest carbon dioxide emissions in the world, averaging 30 tonnes per person.<sup>6</sup> The language spoken in Qatar is Qatari Arabic. al-Ghanim focuses on Qatar in her discussion of terminology around weather and astronomy.

A map of the geographical area of study with main settlements noted is presented below. Note that in contrast to the chapters, place names on the map are presented without diacritics to facilitate reading:



**Map 0.1** Southern and Eastern Arabian Peninsula with main settlements.

## Languages

We examine material from three groups of languages: Arabic dialects of Ḥaḍramawt in Yemen, of Qatar, and of the al-Ḥajar mountains in Oman; the MSAL – Mehri, Šherēt, Soqōṭri, Hobyōt, Ḥarsūsi and Baḥḥari; and the mixed language, Kumzari, spoken on the Musandam peninsula.



## Arabic

In terms of Arabic, the chapter by al-Saqqaf examines dialects of Ḥaḍramawt, the chapter by al-Ghanim examines dialects of Qatar, and the chapter by al-Manji and Watson describes interviews conducted in the Arabic dialects of the al-Ḥajar mountains in northern Oman.

## Modern South Arabian

The MSAL, Mehri, Soqoṭri, Šherēt (also known as Jibbāli or Shahri), Ḥarsūsi, Hobyōt and Baḥari are unwritten Semitic languages spoken by minority populations in south-east Yemen, the island of Soqoṭra, southern Oman and the fringes of southern and eastern Saudi Arabia. The name ‘Modern South Arabian’ is somewhat confusing, as these unwritten languages are neither ‘modern’ nor comprehensible to an Arabic speaker. They are called ‘Modern South Arabian’ languages to differentiate them from ‘Old South Arabian’, which refers to the four related languages which were written in the Ancient South Arabian script and are now extinct. The MSAL belong to the South Semitic branch of the Semitic language family, which also includes Ethiopian Semitic. This is distinguished from the Central Semitic branch, which includes the more widely known Arabic, Aramaic and Hebrew. The MSAL are believed to be the remnants of a pre-Arabic substratum that once stretched over the whole of southern Arabia, and across the Red Sea, into the highlands and littoral of East Africa.

Due to rapid economic and socio-political change in recent decades, the spread of Arabic among MSAL speakers has resulted in the MSAL increasingly falling into disuse. In both Oman and Yemen today, the official language is Arabic: of education, government, the media and commerce. Being in competition with another more widely spoken, scripted language is a common problem for purely oral languages across the globe. However, in the case of the MSAL, where the official language in question is Arabic, the problem is more than simply one of competing with an official, nation-state language: as Arabic is also the language of the Quran, and one which Muslims (nearly a quarter of the world’s population) work hard to learn and understand, these six minority languages are in competition with an extremely high-prestige, globally recognized language.

The six languages of this group are in varying stages of endangerment. With the exception of speaker numbers for Soqoṭri and Baḥari, however, the figures

given below are best estimates; speaker numbers for all MSAL are rapidly declining, with the majority of MSAL speakers also speaking Arabic:

- i. Mehri is the most widespread MSAL, spoken by people of the Mahrah tribes in Oman, Yemen and parts of southern and eastern Saudi Arabia. The Mahrah are estimated to be some 200,000 people, though the actual number of Mahrah who now speak Mehri is difficult to estimate since the language is spoken across three state boundaries, and many Mahrah no longer speak Mehri;
- ii. Soqoṭri, spoken exclusively in the islands of the Soqoṭra Archipelago, has some 100,000 speakers (Kogan and Bulakh 2019);
- iii. Šherēt, spoken by a variety of tribes within the Dhofar region of Oman, has some 30,000 speakers;
- iv. Ḥarsūsi, formerly spoken by members of the Ḥarsūsi tribe across the Jiddat al-Ḥarāsīs in central Oman, has under 1,000 speakers;
- v. Hobyōt, spoken by a variety of tribes on both sides of the Yemeni / Omani border, likewise has under 1,000 speakers;
- vi. Baṭḥari, spoken by members of the Baṭḥari tribe who live along the shore opposite the Al-Hallāniyyāt islands and in the desert plateau above, has fewer than thirty speakers.

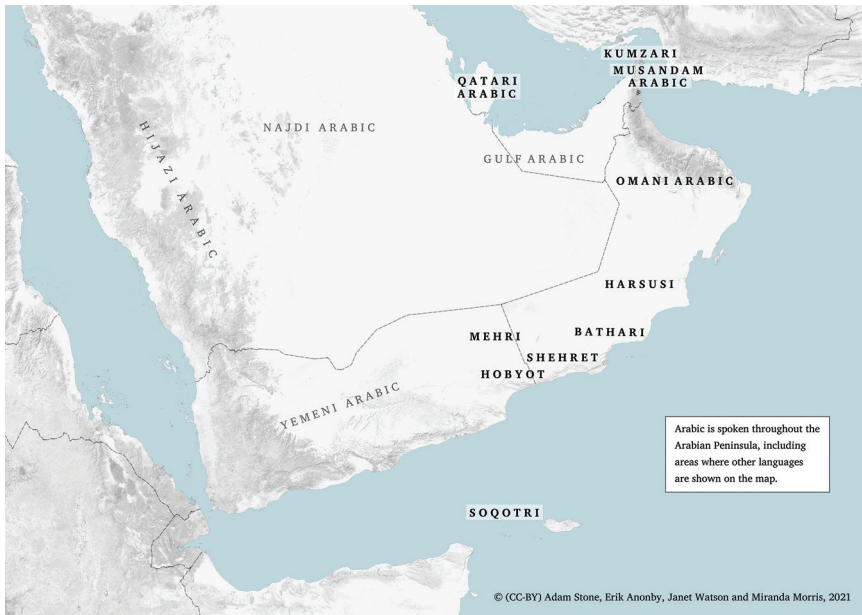
The areas in which the MSAL are still spoken are the only regions within the Arabian Peninsula to have retained the Semitic languages spoken prior to the spread of Islam and subsequent Arabization of the Peninsula. In all other communities, Arabic appears to have superseded the original languages. As such, the documentation and description of the MSAL is of crucial importance to understanding the historical development of the Semitic language family as a whole.

## Kumzari

Kumzari (autoglottonym: *kumzāri*) is spoken by about 4,000 people on the Musandam Peninsula in the town of Kumzar and in parts of the cities of Khasab and Diba. The closely related variety Lāraki, is spoken by about 500 people on Lārak Island, some 40km to the north of Kumzar (Anonby and Yousefian 2011). Kumzari has been described as a mixed language with well-developed Arabian and Persian components at all levels of the language, as well as significant internal innovations (van der Wal Anonby 2014). Van der Wal Anonby (2015)

has written a grammatical description of the language, along with a historical overview and analysed oral texts. The rich oral traditions of the Kumzari-language community and their detailed knowledge of the sea are evident in the contributions in this volume by Anonby, Al Kamzari and Al Kamzari (Chapter 3) and van der Wal Anonby (Chapter 8).

A map of the area studied with position of languages spoken is given below. As for the map with place names, in contrast to the chapters, no diacritics are provided for place names on the map:



**Map 0.2** Languages spoken in the Arabian Peninsula.

## Themes and genres

With the aim of studying the relationship between language and ecology in the Arabian Peninsula with a multidisciplinary approach, this edited volume explores the ecological themes of water, flora, fauna, conservation, weather and climate, and natural resource management. The genres examined are poetry, folklore and historical narratives, and communicative gesture. In doing so, the book is divided into three main parts: ‘Arabia: the significance of names’, ‘Arabia: narratives and ecology’ and ‘Arabia: conservation and revitalisation’.

Prior to these parts, Chapter 1 investigates the semiotic role of gestures in the context of endangered MSAL-speaking communities of South Arabia. Gestures are a means to express the relationship between nature and local knowledge, outlining the interrelationship between language and ecology.

The part on 'Arabia: the significance of names' is opened by Chapter 2 on the importance of naming not only in expressing the links between language and environment, but also for preserving cultural practices. Specifically, this chapter sheds a light on plant, lifestyle, livestock, people, place names and how MSAL-speaking communities mark time.

Chapter 3 is a photo essay that guides the reader through the landscape of Kumzar and the relationship between it and the Kumzari people through words and images.

Chapter 4 examines a central topic in landscape and environmental studies: water. Here, the authors investigate the relationship between MSAL-speaking communities in South Arabia and water in an anthropological and linguistic perspective.

Chapter 5 reports on the importance of plant names and flora nomenclature as a source of regional history and culture. If, on the one hand, Latin – scientific – names for flora usually allude to diagnostic morphological features or the origin of the plant, vernacular names, by contrast, are often associated with the characteristics the plant holds or the uses local communities make of it.

Chapter 6 introduces the reader to the traditional knowledge of Qatari people around climate, weather and astronomy. The author provides the reader with a set of traditional nomenclature of **starts** and atmospheric phenomena in Qatar, reiterating how pivotal is nomenclature for indigenous cultures.

Finally, Chapter 7 investigates the use of plant and animal names in the figurative speech of Ḥaḍramī Arabic (Yemen), including local proverbs, songs and idiomatic expressions, demonstrating, once again, the crucial relationship between local languages and their environment.

The second part on 'Arabia: narratives and ecology' includes three chapters dealing with the traditional narrative of climatic events and environmental issues in various communities of Southern and Eastern Arabia.

Chapter 8 follows the Kumzari people of northern Oman and their lifestyle based on a close relationship with nature: as nomadic fishers and date cultivators, their livelihoods often depend on the environment and climate. The indigenous Kumzari knowledge shared in the lexicon of weather, plants and boats is crucial to their survival in a changing and challenging environment.

Chapter 9 presents classical and vernacular poetry from the Arabian Peninsula encapsulating the close relationship that people from this region entertain with the natural environment. The chapter presents the narration of climatic events and relationship with the environment through the lens of poetry.

Finally, Chapter 10 offers a detailed analysis of resilience to climatic events through the voices of community members. Here, the authors consider instances of local resilience during climatic events that affected northern and southern Oman.

The last section on 'Arabia: conservation and revitalization' includes one chapter – Chapter 11 – that engages with the conceptual debates emerged in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries on the role that individuals and communities should play in conservation and environmental protection. This chapter explores the lived experiences of the Harasis tribe in the Jiddat il-Harasis (Oman) and the reintroduction of the Arabian oryx into their traditional territory.

## Transcription

The systems used to transcribe Arabic dialects, MSAL and Kumzari are based on that of the Journal of Semitic Studies. We present below the transcription symbols for Arabic, MSAL and Kumzari.

### Vowels

Short vowels are represented by simple symbols. For the Arabic dialects examined here and for Kumzari, these are: /a, i, u/. The MSAL vary between two short vowels, as in Mehri, /a, ə/ (with marginal /o, u, e, ε/), and seven, as in Soqotri and Šherēt, /a, e, ε, ə, i, o, u/. Long vowels are represented by a macron over the plain symbol, as in: /ā, ī, ū, ē, ô, õ, û/. In addition to long counterparts /ā, ī, ū/ to its three short vowels, Kumzari and the Arabic dialects examined have the long mid vowels, /ē, ô/.

### Consonants

Here, we present the symbols used for transcription of consonants according to language groupings: Arabic, MSAL and Kumzari. Emphatic consonants and the pharyngeal aspirate, characteristic of all three groups, are transcribed with

a subscript dot below the character; interdental fricatives are transcribed with a subscript underline; the unbreathed (voiced) uvular fricative is transcribed with a superscript dot; and the palato-alveolar sibilant is transcribed with a caron (ˇ) (also referred to as a hachek or wedge).

## Arabic

The consonantal systems for the Ḥaḍrami, Qatari and northern Omani dialects of Arabic referred to in the book are given in Table 0.1 below.

**Table 0.1** Ḥaḍrami, Qatari and Northern Omani Arabic Consonantal System and Transcription

	<i>Phonation</i>		<i>labial</i>	<i>dental</i>	<i>alveolar</i>	<i>pal- alveolar</i>	<i>palatal</i>	<i>velar</i>	<i>uvular</i>	<i>pharyngeal</i>	<i>glottal</i>
PLOSIVE	+br				<i>t</i>			<i>k</i>			
	-br	vd	<i>b</i>		<i>d</i>			<i>g</i>			ʔ
		emph.			<i>ṭ</i>				<i>q</i>		
FRICATIVE	+br		<i>f</i>	<i>ṭ</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>ʃ</i>			<i>x</i>	<i>ħ</i>	<i>h</i>
	-br	vd		<i>ḍ</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>j</i>			<i>ġ</i>	<i>ʕ</i>	
		emph.			<i>ḍ̣</i>	<i>ʒ</i>					
LATERAL	+br										
	-br	vd			<i>l</i>						
		emph.									
nasal			<i>m</i>		<i>n</i>						
rhotic					<i>r</i>						
glide			<i>w</i>				<i>y</i>				

## Modern South Arabian

For the continental MSAL – Mehri, Šherēt, Baḥari, Hobyöt and Ḥarsüsi – the consonantal inventory is provided in Table 0.2 below. Where languages differ in the articulation of certain consonants – for example, while Mehri, Baḥari, Hobyöt

and Ḥarsūsi have a palato-alveolar emphatic /š/, Šherēt has a labialized alveo-palatal /š/ – the articulation most common across the language family is provided first, followed by ‘ / ’ and the less common articulation. Phonemes with minor phonological load are provided in round brackets, as for (r), the emphatic rhotic. Note that in addition to alveolar /s/ and palato-alveolar /š/, Šherēt has an alveo-palatal /š/ with lip-pouting (Bellem and Watson 2017), placed in parentheses in the palato-alveolar column:

**Table 0.2** MSAL Consonantal System and Transcription

	<i>phonation</i>	<i>labial</i>	<i>dental</i>	<i>alveolar</i>	<i>pal-alveolar</i>	<i>palatal</i>	<i>velar</i>	<i>uvular</i>	<i>pharyngeal</i>	<i>glottal</i>
PLOSIVE	+br			<i>t</i>			<i>k</i>			
	-br	vd	<i>b</i>		<i>d</i>	ǧ		<i>g</i>		ʔ
		emph.			<i>t̤</i>			<i>k̤</i>		
FRICATIVE	+br	<i>f</i>	<i>t̤</i>	<i>s</i>	š(š)			<i>x</i>	<i>ħ</i>	<i>h</i>
	-br	vd		<i>d̤</i>	<i>z</i>	ž/ž̤		<i>ǧ</i>	<i>ʕ</i>	
		emph.		<i>t̤/d̤</i>	<i>ʃ</i>	š̤/š̤̤				
LATERAL	+br				<i>ʕ</i>					
	-br	vd			<i>l</i>	( <i>ž</i> )				
		emph.				<i>ʕ̤</i>				
nasal		<i>m</i>		<i>n</i>						
rhotic				<i>r(r̤)</i>						
glide		<i>w</i>				<i>y</i>				

In contrast to most research on Arabic and Modern South Arabian, the consonants are organized into ‘breathed’ and ‘unbreathed’ consonants (Heselwood and Maghrabi 2015; Watson and Heselwood 2016), due to the way in which these consonants pattern in the languages. ‘Breathed’ consonants include what in English are termed ‘voiceless’, such as /t, t̤, k, s, š/. These involve aspiration or the release of audible breath on their release.

‘Unbreathed’ consonants involve no aspiration on their release. In the Arabic dialects considered here and Modern South Arabian, these are consonants that

are voiced – i.e. they involve vibration of the vocal folds – and the emphatics, which typically do not involve vibration of the vocal folds.

## Soqotri

Soqotri lacks a number of consonants attested in the continental MSAL, and has a few consonants not found in the sister languages. The consonantal table for Soqotri is given in Table 0.3 below<sup>8</sup>:

**Table 0.3** Soqotri Consonantal System and Transcription

	<i>phonation</i>		<i>labial</i>	<i>alveolar</i>	<i>pal-</i>	<i>palatal</i>	<i>velar</i>	<i>uvular</i>	<i>pharyngeal</i>	<i>glottal</i>
PLOSIVES	+br			<i>t</i>			<i>k</i>			
	-br	vd	<i>b</i>	<i>d</i>			<i>g</i>			ʔ
		emph.			<i>t̤</i>			<i>k̤</i>		
FRICATIVES	+br		<i>f</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>š</i>			<i>x</i>	<i>ħ</i>	<i>h</i>
	-br	vd		<i>z</i>	<i>ž</i>			<i>ġ</i>	<i>ʕ</i>	
		emph.			<i>ʒ</i>	<i>š̤</i>				
LATERALS	+br				<i>ś</i>					
	-br	vd		<i>l</i>						
		emph.				<i>š̤</i>				
nasal			<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>						
rhotic				<i>r</i>						
GLIDES	+br					<i>y<sup>h</sup></i>				
	-br		<i>w</i>			<i>y</i>				

## Kumzari

The Kumzari consonantal system resembles those of nearby Arabic dialects of the Gulf, as well as languages from other families represented in the region. Noteworthy regional characteristics include absence of an interdental series,



presence of the voiceless pharyngeal /ħ/ but absence of its voiced counterpart /ʕ/, a robust emphatic series with secondary uvular-pharyngeal articulation (Anonby 2020), and presence of the additional phonemic obstruents /p, č, g/. The emphatic sibilant /z/ has no plain counterpart. A chart of Kumzari consonants, adapted from Anonby (2011) and van der Wal Anonby (2015), is given in Table 0.4 below (with phonologically peripheral consonants given in parentheses):

**Table 0.4** Kumzari Consonantal System and Transcription

	labial bial	alveolar	emphatic alv.	palato- alv.	palatal	velar	uvular	pharyngeal	glottal
plosive (vl.)	<i>p</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>t̤</i>	<i>č</i>		<i>k</i>	<i>q</i>		<i>ʔ</i>
(vd.)	<i>b</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d̤</i>	<i>j</i>		<i>g</i>			
fricative (vl.)	<i>f</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>ʂ</i>	<i>š</i>			<i>x</i>	<i>ħ</i>	<i>h</i>
(vd.)			<i>z</i>				<i>ġ</i>		
nasal	<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>							
rhotic		<i>r</i>							
lateral		<i>l</i>	<i>l̤</i>						
glide	<i>w</i>				<i>y</i>				

## Notes

- 1 Socotra | History, Population, & Facts | Britannica Retrieved 25 November 2020.
- 2 Can Socotra, Yemen's 'Dragon's Blood Island,' be saved? (nationalgeographic.com) Retrieved 26 November 2020.
- 3 Oman | History, Map, Flag, Capital, Population, & Facts | Britannica Retrieved 25 November 2020.
- 4 List of countries by length of coastline – Wikipedia Retrieved 25 November 2020.
- 5 NOAA | National Center for Environmental Information Retrieved 25 November 2020.
- 6 Fossil CO<sub>2</sub> and GHG emissions of all world countries – Publications Office of the EU (europa.eu) Retrieved 25 November 2020.
- 7 **The** unbreathed pharyngeal and the glottal stop are also given as **and**. In Mehri of Dhofar, 'ʔ' is most commonly an allophone of /ʕ/.
- 8 With thanks to Leonid Kogan for sharing the Soqotri symbols.

## References

- Anonby, Erik (2011), 'Illustrations of the IPA: Kumzari', *Journal of the International Phonetic Association*, 41 (3): 375–80.
- Anonby, Erik (2020), 'Emphatic Consonants beyond Arabic: The Emergence and Proliferation of Uvular-pharyngeal Emphasis in Kumzari', *Linguistics*, 58 (1): 275–328.
- Anonby, Erik and Pakzad Yousefian (2011), *Adaptive Multilinguals: A Survey of Language on Larak Island*, Uppsala: Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis.
- Bellem, Alex and Janet C. E. Watson (2017), 'South Arabian Sibilants and the Šherēt ~ š contrast', in Laila Nehmé and Ahmad Al-Jallad (eds), *To the Madbar and Back Again: Studies in the Languages, Archaeology, and Cultures of Arabia Dedicated to Michael C.A. Macdonald*, 622–43, Leiden: Brill.
- Heselwood, Barry and Reem Maghribi (2015), 'An Instrumental-Phonetic Justification for Sibawayh's Classification of tā', qāf and hamza as majhūr consonants', *Journal of Semitic Studies*, 60: 131–75.
- Kogan, Leonid and Maria Bulakh (2019), 'Soqoṭri', in John Huhnergard and Na'ama Pat-El (eds), *The Semitic Languages*, 280–320, London & New York: Routledge.
- van der Wal Anonby, Christina (2015), *A Grammar of Kumzari: A Mixed Perso-Arabian Language of Oman*, Leiden: Leiden University.
- van der Wal Anonby, Christina (2014), 'Traces of Arabian in Kumzari', in Orhan Elmaz and Janet C.E. Watson (eds.), *Languages of Southern Arabia: Special Session of the Seminar for Arabian Studies*, Oxford: Archaeopress: 137–46.
- Watson, Janet C. E. and Barry Heselwood (2016), 'Phonation and Glottal States in Modern South Arabian and Saḥāni Arabic', in Youssef Haddad (ed.), *Perspectives on Arabic Linguistics*, 28: 3–37.