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Affixation in English with Reference to Dialects in Kurdish

(A Comparative Study)

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Abstract

Derivational morphology form new words either by changing the meaning of the base to which they are attached, or by changing the word classes .The present study aims at investigating affixation in English language versus in Kurdish language as a significant comparative analysis. According to a genetic factor (i.e. genetic similarities), both languages are descended from Indo – European Language Family.

Section one deals with the introduction that sheds light on the derivational morphology. The purpose of the study to create new words, the limitation of the study, the method of research is a comparative study to shed light on similarities and dissimilarities between English and Kurdish and the significance of the study for non – native learners and educators as a second language in both languages English and Kurdish.

Section two consists of the definitions of morphology, morphological terms such as derivation versus inflection, root, base, morpheme, types of morphemes, two diagrams of subdivision of morphology and different types of affixation , (prefix, infix, suffix) and allomorphs, allomorphic forms, the rules of word formation. There are four ways of derivation to change the meaning and category ; affixation is one of them.

Section three points out the comparative analysis of the types of affixation in English language versus Kurdish language, it comes up with some significant points. At the end the study presents references and websites.

*Key words : Morpheme , base , root , bound morpheme , affixation , prefix ,
Infix , suffix*

1.1 Introduction

The perspective study refers to a morphological phenomenon, it is known as derivational morphology which covers a complete description of derivation as a branch of morphology, types of morphemes, prefixes, suffixes, morphological rules and word formation in both languages English and Kurdish, they are two grand sisters of (Proto – Indo European Language Family). There is a genetic factor which is the standard way of demonstrating the real genetic relations of languages is by the means of comparative method.

1.2 Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study is to familiarize cognates and similar rules to give the learners of Kurdish and English languages more information about comparative affixes. The aim is to form new words, by adding affixes to bases which give new meaning to the word.

1.3 Limitation of the study

This paper is a complete survey of affixation; similar morphemes particularly (word – formation) and analysis of comparative data, in other words these data (affixes) help forming new words by changing the meaning of words or by changing their classes in English and Kurdish.

1.4 Method of research

The method of research is a comparative method to clarify the types of affixation, it is an investigation into similarities and dissimilarities between English and Kurdish languages

1.5 Value of the study

This study is a contribution to a comparative analysis of morphemes particularly (Affixation) between these two Indo – European languages, English (from **Centum** branch) and Kurdish

(from **Satum** branch)¹. It is also expected that the nonnative learners of English and Kurdish will make use of the examples presented in the analysis carried out in this study, it is hoped to be of value and importance for educators and learners of both languages.

What is morphology?

First of all, Phonology, Syntax, and Semantics are the (bread and butter) of linguistics, the term Syntax is restricted to the arrangement of words, and the standard term Morphology is used for their make – up.

(Aitchison 1999: 8)

Morphology is the oldest and one of the youngest sub-disciplines of grammar. It is the oldest because the first linguists were primarily morphologists and it is the youngest because the term morphology was invented in the second half of the nineteenth century.

(Haspelmath 2002: 1-2)

Earlier, there was no need for a special term, because the term (Grammar) mostly evoked word structure (i.e. Morphology). These terms phonology (for sound structure), and syntax (for sentence structure) had existed for centuries when the term (Morphology) was invented.

Thus, in this sense linguists define (Morphology) in various ways as follows:

Morphology is the branch of grammar dealing with the analysis of word structure, conventionally divided into derivational morphology (the study of word – formation) and inflectional morphology (i.e. the study of the variation in form of single lexical items for grammatical purpose).

(Trask 1993: 176)

1. (Centum) in Latin language and (Satum) in Avestan are lexical items (i.e. one hundred).

Another definition for morphology is the study of the internal structure of the words. The major two branches of morphology are (word – formation and inflection). Word – formation deals with the creation of new words, whereas inflection deals with grammatical forms of the same word (See Chart 1) for example:

Pluggable is derived by the addition of the suffix (- **able**) to the root (**plug**), **unplug** adds the prefix (**un -**) to the same root, and **sparkling – plug** combines the two words **sparkling** and **plug**. On the other hand, the suffix (- **s**) in the noun **Plugs** is an inflection, **plug** is the singular form of the noun and **plugs** is the plural form. (Greenbaum 1996: 470)

Morphology, which literally means (the study of forms), since the middle of the nineteenth century, has also been used to describe the type of invention that analyzes all basic elements used in a language. What we have been describing as elements in the form of a linguistic message are technically known as (**morphemes**). (Yule 2006: 63)

Thus, according to Traditional Kurdish Grammar about Morphology:

The term (word – formation) deals with words, not from semantic point of view, but from syntactic point of view (i.e. word – structure), for example:

Kurdstan is derived by the addition of the suffix - **Stan** (i.e. land) to the root **Kurd**. In other words **Kurdstan** includes two parts **Kurd** and **Stan**; each part can be combined with another suffix / prefix to form a new word, such as:

1- Kurd + suffix

Kurdayeti (i.e. patriotism) combines the two morphemes **Kurd** and **ayeti**.

(Marf 2000: 21)

There is another definition in the modern Kurdish linguistics:

Morphology is the study of (word – formation), it is possible to change the meaning of words e.g.

1- noun + suffix

Huner + mand (artist)

Art + owner

American morphologists (i.e. structuralists) have proved that the words will be split into smaller meaningful components for grammatical purpose. For instance:

2- noun + suffix1 + suffix 2

kizh + aka + m

girl + the + my

(Fattah 2006: 7)

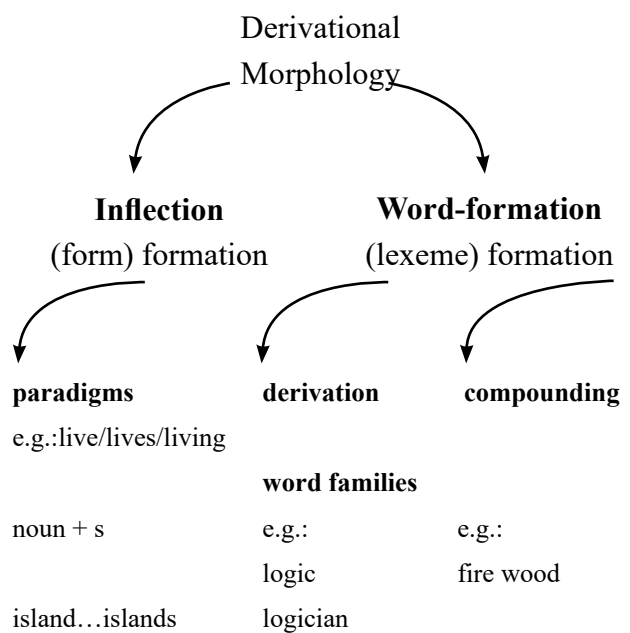


Chart 1: (Subdivision of Morphology)

(Adapted from Haspelmath 2002: 16)

2.2 Morphological terms.

2.2.1 Derivation

Derivation is the formation of lexemes by means of adding a derivation affix (See Chart 1). The term is used in morphology to refer to one of the two categories of word formation (i.e. Derivation Morphology), the other being inflectional. These terms also apply to the two types of affixes involved in word formation, basically the result of a derivational process is a new word, for example:

nationnational (*Crystal 1991: 99*)

Derivational word formation in Kurdish is the process of obtaining new words by adding prefix/suffix, or both together. Another way to exist new words by changing the meaning of the word e.g.:

1- noun + suffix

kar + **ga** **karga** (factory)

job + place

(*Kurdish Academy Journal 1975: 404*)

2.2.2 Inflection

It is a part of morphology (word – formation), inflection refers to one of two main categories of word formation, inflectional affixes, signal grammatical

relationships, such as plural, past tense and possession, and do not change the grammatical class of the stem to which they are attached, for example:

walk, walks, walked.

(*Crystal 2003: 233*)

Hence, (Trask) states that inflection is the variation in form of a single lexical item as required by its various grammatical rules in particular sentences.

(*Trask 1993: 142*)

1.1.3 Base

Is the lexeme (or set of lexemes) which a word formation rule takes and turns into constituents of the new lexemes created by the rule.

(*Kuiper and Allan 1996: 203*)

Bases are very numerous, and most of them in English are free morphemes, e.g.:

Womanly, *endear* and *lighten*, but some are bound like cide in *suicide*, *patricide* and *infanticide*, also ora in *oral*, *oracle*, *oration*, and *oratory*.

(*Stageberg 1995: 88*)

Prof. Fattah sheds light on bases in Kurdish; bases are the morphemes (i.e. past simple tense) of Kurdish infinitives/ gerunds (root + a / d / i / u / t + n) as the following examples:

suta + **n** → **sutan** (to burn)

mird + **n** → **mirdn** (to die)

bri + **n** → **brin** (to cut)

chu + **n** → **chun** (to go)

shusht + **n** → **shushtn** (to wash)

(*Fattah 2006: 56*)

2.2.4 Root

A base can not be analyzed any further into constituent morphemes, for

example in *readability*, read is the root (and the base for *readable*), and *readable* is the base for *readability*, but it is not a root.

(*Haspelmath 2002: 19*)

About the root, same five types of Kurdish infinitives will be turned into roots after decreasing (– a:n / – d Ən / – i:n / – u:n / – t Ən)

from the infinitives, the root can not be split any farther into meaningful morphemes.

(*Fattah: 55 - 56*)

1.2 Morpheme

The word morpheme is derived from the Greek word “ morph “ which means (form). Morphemes are certainly part of the formal – or syntactic structure of language. In fact, every word in English contains at least one morpheme, the individual words like **boy** is a morpheme and suffix such as / -s / is also a morpheme.

(*Thomas & Kintgen 1974: 264-265*)

Another definition of morpheme is that morphemes are abstract units, established for analyses of word structure, for example: **infamous** consists of three morphs: **in-**, **fam(e)**, **-ous**, each representing one morpheme; **harmful** contains two morphs; and **house** just one.

(*Greenbaum 1996: 470*)

Ronald Wardhaugh as well as V. Fromkin define morpheme as the minimal unit of meaning, e.g. **cats** (cat, s) contains two such units and **unwisely** (un, wise, ly) contains three.

(*Wardhaugh 1977: 246*)

Stageberg (1995: 85) as well as Marf in Kurdish (2000: 27) define morpheme as a word or a part of a word that has meaning and can not be divided into smaller meaningful parts without violation of its meaning or without meaningless remainders.

A morpheme is not necessarily a word itself, for example the words: **dogs**, **baked**, **badly**, and **kindness**. Each contains two morphemes; one of those morphemes is also a word/ free morpheme, the other is not; **s**, **d**, **ly**, and **ness** are not words. Such words that do not occur independently are

called free morphemes. Every free morpheme is a word, but not every word is necessarily a free morpheme because some words contain more than one morpheme.

(*Falk 1978: 29*)

There are many sources in English and Kurdish to classify these morphemes, we have prepared and summarized the best of them; according to Marf's classification (A Traditional Grammar of Kurdish) there are three types of morphemes (Root morpheme, Derivational morpheme, and Inflectional morpheme) in Kurdish.

(*Marf 2000: 30 – 33*)

In A Generative Grammar of Kurdish, Fattah says:

Morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit.
(*Fattah 2006:8*)

He has classified morphemes into free morphemes and bound morphemes,

Free morphemes are lexical morphemes and grammatical (i.e. functional) morphemes. Bound morphemes are derivational morphemes & grammatical

morphemes.....(*ibid. 2006: 28*), this classification is as well as G. Yule's who has classified all the types of morphemes in English (See Chart 2) as

the following types:

1- Free Morpheme.

2- Bound Morpheme.

1.1.1 Free morpheme

Free morpheme is a morpheme that can function as a word, and

Yule's definition is that free morphemes can stand by themselves as single

words, for example (*open* and *tour*). Free morphemes fall into two categories:

First category is that set of ordinary nouns, adjectives, adverbs and verbs which carry the “content” of messages we convey. These free morphemes are called (lexical morphemes) such as *girl, man, house, tiger, sad, red, long, yellow, sincere, open, look, follow, and break*. On the other hand in Kurdish there are lexical / free morphemes such as nouns:

(e.g *dar*/tree, *bizn*/goat, *bal*/wing), verbs (*hatin-hat*/come, *chun-chu* /go, *kushtin-kusht*/kill) (*Marf 2000: 31*), and adjectives for instance (*drezh* / long, *gawra* / big, *khir* / round, *lawaz* / thin, *germ* / hot, *sard* / cold) (*Fattah 1990: 79– 86*).

We can add new lexical morphemes to the language rather easily, so they are treated as an “open class” of words.

The second category is called (functional morphemes) and some examples are *but, when, because, on, and, near, in, it, them, above, the, and that*. This set consists largely of the functional words in both languages (English and Kurdish) such as conjunctions, prepositions, articles and pronouns, because we almost never add new functional morphemes to the language, these (parts of speech) are described as a “closed class” of words.

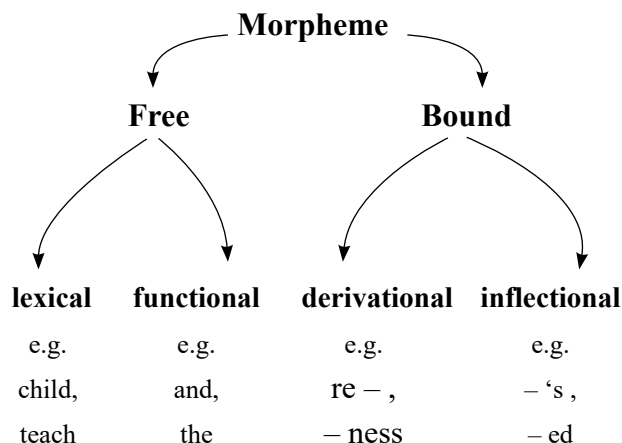


Chart 2: (Different Types of Morphemes)
(Yule 2006: 66)

1.1.2 Bound morpheme

There are so many differences between free and bound morphemes, first type which provide the basic element in words, while bound morphemes can be attached to free morphemes (Sic.) to create other words.

(Falk 1978: 29)

Bound morphemes cannot normally stand alone, but they are typically attached to another form for example: (**re –**, **– ist**, **– ed**, and **– s**). The set of affixes which fall into the bound category can also be divided into two types:

The first type is derivational morphemes which are used to make new words in the language, for instance the addition of the derivational morpheme (**–ness**) changes the adjective (*good*) to the noun (*goodness*), and the noun (*care*) becomes the adjective (*careful*) or (*careless*). The second type of bound morphemes are called inflectional morphemes. These are not used to produce new words in the English language, but rather to indicate aspects of the grammatical function of a word, they are used to show if a word is singular or plural, if it is past tense or not, and if it is a comparative or possessive or superlative form.

(Yule 2006: 64)

1.3 Affixes

An affix is a bound morpheme that changes the basic meaning of the root, they are either derivational or inflectional, they can occur before or after or within a base. From the point of view of their position in relation to the root.

Fattah says: the root has a semantic value, but each language concerns with affixes to practice its purposes, to create new words, according to morphological criteria for language classification. There are two types of affixes in Kurdish such as:

- 1- Derivational affixes.
- 2- Grammatical affixes (inflectional)

(Fattah 2006: 48)

Inflecting languages are like Latin, Sanskrit, Kurdish, Persianetc.

(www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/inflection)

Affixes are generally classified into three types:

1.3.1 Prefixes

Prefixes are those bound morphemes that can occur before a base as in **insure**, **subway**, **preway**, **antifreeze**, and **imperfect**. Prefixes in English are a small class of morphemes numbering about seventy five. (Stageberg 1995: 91-92)

The word recapture has the structure **re-** plus **capture**; the prefix (**re-**) is attached not to the root (**capt**) but to the base (**capture**).

(Greenbaum 1996: 439)

In English and Kurdish there are one prefix before the base, except a few examples like (**antidis**establishmentarianism), in Northern Kurdish (Badinani) and Middle Kurdish (Sorani) e.g. da +i + xwenet (He reads it);

present morpheme and pronoun (it) are before the base. In Southern Kurdish (Luri and Phaili) same example could be changed to da + xwenet + ai; adjective pronoun is suffix not prefix.

1.3.2 Infixes

These affixes are positioned within a word as opposites to prefixes and suffixes as in:

give **gave**

grind **ground**

bite **bit..**

(Stageberg 1995: 104)

In Old Kurdish Language (Avestan Language), there were infixes, the unique Kurdish thinker Masud Mohammed has clarified infixes such as:

- 1- **Shabak** (dawn) from shak.
- 2- **Asawar** (relics) from asar(athar).
- 3- **Bzautin** (movement) from bzutin.

(Fattah 2006: 37)

The most of modern Kurdish linguists have denied infixes in the Modern Kurdish Language from 935 A.D. (**i.e. The date of birth of Baba Tahir Hamadany**) to the present time, because these words are borrowing data, they have been borrowed from Arabic language or foreign languages with sound change.

1.3.3 Suffixes

Suffixes are bound morphemes that occur after a base such as **shrinkage**, **failure**, and **dreamed**. They are more numerous than prefixes, they may pile up to the number of three or four, whereas prefixes are commonly single, except for the negative (**un -**) before another prefix. In (**normalizers**) we perhaps reach the limit with four, the base (**norm**) plus the four suffixes (**-al**, **-ize**, **-er**, and **-s**)

(Stageberg 1995: 93)

In Kurdish bound morphemes are also called derivational morphemes and inflectional (grammatical) morphemes. Inflectional

morphemes (as prefixes and suffixes) add to the words according to grammatical rules, for example:

These suffixes (**a, i, aka, aka – i, an, an – i, ek, ek – i**) add to the noun **kur** (boy) and change grammatical cases. (*Marf 2000: 33*)

3.1 Allomorphs

Allomorph is the various forms of the same morpheme e.g. (-s)..... (*Kuiper and Allan 1996: 203*)

Greenbaum (1996: 470) states that variant members of a set of morphs of the same morpheme are allomorphs of the same morpheme, (**in -**, **il -**, **im -**, and **ir -**) are allomorphs of a particular prefix morpheme. The negative prefix morpheme of (**infamous**) for instance differs from the directional prefix morpheme of (**indoors**, and **income**), but it also has allomorphs of in **il -** (illuminate), **im -** (immigrant), and **ir -** (irrupt).

(**ne -**, **na -**) are allomorphs of a negative prefix morpheme in Kurdish, for example:

1- sagh (healthy)..... **ne** sagh (sick/unhealthy)

2- rek (regular)..... **na** rek (irregular)

(*Marf 2000: 69 - 70*)

There are different examples:

1- **na** + root

na rom (negative present tense)

2- **na/ ne** + adjective

na + pak (**innocent**)

ne + khosh (patient)

(*Fattah 2006: 11,59*)

The plural allomorph (**- an**) of **kur** (boy)..... kur + **an** (boy + **s**) for instance is a standard plural allomorph to the words (nouns) In

Kurdish. Allomorphs of odd words may also be morphologically conditioned, the noun plural suffixes (**at / hat / aha / gal**) in Southern Kurdish (Sorany), and the noun plural suffixes (**en / et / ed**) in Northern Kurdish (Badinany) have same function of noun plural suffix (**- s**). For example:

1- **Southern Kurdish** (Sorany) as following nouns: -

bakh (orchard)..... bakh**at** (orchards)

de (village).....de**hat** (villages)

sal (year)sal**aha** (years)

kur (boy)kur**gal** (boys)

2- **Northern Kurdish** (Badinany) as follows: -

hirsch (bear).....hirsch**en** (bears)

masy (fish).....masy**et** (fish)

kur (boy)kur**ed** (boys)

(*Committee of Basic Education 2008: 32*)

1.1 Conclusions

The comparative analysis is in order to pinpoint similarities and dissimilarities between two languages according genetic, areal, or typological factors, to study characteristics shared by them. At the end of this research paper, some significant points sum up about derivation which is a process of forming new words by adding derivational affixes which gives a new meaning to the base. ((Derivation)) is one of the two main processes of word – formation in English, the other one being ((inflection)). On the one hand according to many references particularly, Yule's classification there are (**Free morpheme**) and (**Bound morpheme**) in English, on the other hand as a comparative study according to Traditional Kurdish Grammar (Marf's classification) there are three types of bound morphemes (Root morpheme, Derivational morpheme, and

Inflectional morpheme), it is well known the (root morpheme) means (Free morpheme). In (A Generative Grammar of Kurdish) such as modern researches of universities in KRG (e.g. Fath's classification), they have clarified all kinds of morphemes like G. Yule's classification; derivational morphemes and inflectional morphemes.

Another point is according to Britanica Encyclopedia English is an isolating language, and Kurdish is an inflectional language relativistically. The linguists and researchers could add one or more prefixes and suffixes to the bases in both languages, in English for instance; adding affixes to (**establish**) to create the longest word in English as the following example:

1- **anti** + **dis** + establish (v.) + **ment** + **arian** + **ism** = Antidise**establishment**arianism consists of six morphemes.

2- **da+tan+bini+m** +**awa** (I will see you next time)

Prefixes in English are a small class of morphemes numbering about seventy five. On the other hand in Kurdish there are a small number of prefixes. The most derivational morphemes are suffixes in English and Kurdish languages. In English allomorphs of derivational morphemes are the negative prefixes as well as in Kurdish there are three negative prefixes / **na** / and / **ne, me** / can be attached to adjectives or roots.

Eventually, word formation follows systematic morphological principles. In other words, there are rules by means of which complex words are built up from simpler words / bases or roots/. The most significant point of this research paper is;

there are infixes (only in English) not in Kurdish. This study points out the main difference between English and Kurdish languages which is about infixes because infixes are not recorded or found in Kurdish language.

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NOTE: The references (6, 7, 14, 21, & 22) have been published in Kurdish language, Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) and Baghdad- Iraq

پوخته

له پێشه كیدا ده بێت ئاماژه بۆ ئه وه بکهین وشه سازی (مۆرفۆلۆجی) کۆنترین به شی زمانه، چونکه ئه وهی زمانزان بوو واته خه ریکی وشه سازی بووه له پێماندا. وه کاتیک زمان له فه ره نسا (دوای ساسپێر) وه ک زانست بایه خی پێ درا له دوای سالی ٠٥٨١، وشه سازی بنه چه و کانیای ده نگسازی و پسته سازی و واتاسازی بووه. پۆنانی وشه و بونیادی وشه پێویستی به چه ند گۆرانکارییه کی پێزمانی و واتایی هه یه به گیره ک (پاشگر و پێشگر).

له سه ره تا گرنگی تۆژینه وه و میتۆدی به راوردکاری و ئامانج و سنوورداری لیکۆلینه وه که له وشه ی دا پێژراو. هه ردوو زمانی ئینگلیزی و کوردی له خیزانی زمانه هیندۆئه ورووپیه کانن، به لام له تاییۆلۆجیای مۆرفۆلۆجیای زمانی ئینگلیزی ساده تره له رووی گیره که وه، چونکه له ئینگلیزی کۆندا زۆربه ی وشه کان مۆرفیمی تاک بوون، کاریگه ریی داگیرکردنی به ریتانیا له لایه ن فه ره نساوه بۆ ماوه ی نزیکه ی پینچ سه ده، واته کاریگه ریی زمانی فه ره نسی که نه وه ی زمانی لاتینه، هه ره ها زاراوه ی زانستی لاتینی و گریک وای کردوو له ٠٦-٠٧٪ له م پێشگر و پاشگرانه ی ئینگلیزی له و دوو زمانه وه وه رگیراون. بۆ نمونه وشه ی «itnA msinairatnemhsilbatsesid» بریتیه له شه ش مۆرفیم، دا پشته ی وشه که زیاتر له سه ده یه کی خایاندوو، گیره ک بۆ ره گی «hsilbatse» زیاد کراوه، واته جیا کردنه وه ی ئایین له سیاسه ت. له سه رچاوه ی نوێ و تویژینه وه ی ئه کادیمی نوێی ریزمانی کوردیدا دوو جوړ گیره ک هه یه، هه لگواستن (مۆرفیمی دا پێژراو) و شکانندن (مۆرفیمی وشه گۆر)، هه ره کوو سه رچاوه ئینگلیزیه کان، به لام ئه وانیه ی زمانانی ترادیشنالن یان ده رچووی قوتابخانه ی رووسیای، وه ک دکتۆر ئه وره حمانی حاجی مارف، مۆرفیمی ریشه یی (emehprom toor) زیاد کردوو، به لام له تویژینه وه ی ئه کادیمی نویدا دروست نییه. له کۆتایی ئه م تۆژینه وه یه، له نیوان زمانی ئینگلیزی و کوردیدا مۆرفیمی ئازاد و مۆرفیمی لکاو (emehprom dnuob) هه یه، مۆرفیمی لکاو دوو جوړه: یه که م، مۆرفیمی هه لگواستن = وشه دا پێژراو (emehprom lanoitavired)، که به شه کانی ئاخاوتن ده گۆرپیت یان واتای وشه ده گۆرپیت، له گه ل مۆرفیمی شکانندن = وشه گۆر (emehprom lanoitcelfni)، ته نها کاریگه ریی ریزمانی هه یه وه ک تاک و کۆ/کردار/ئاوئناو و به راوردکاری. پێشگر و پاشگر هاوشیوه ی یه کترن له زمانی ئینگلیزی و کوردیدا، له هه ردوو زمانه که دا پێشگر که متره له پاشگر، خالی جیاوازی ئه م تویژینه وه یه ئه وه یه له زمانی ئینگلیزیدا نیوگر (xifni) هه یه، واته مۆرفیم، له ناوه راستی ره گ وشه که ده گۆرپیت، به لام له زمانی کوردیدا نیوگر نییه. چه ند وشه یه ک هه یه له زمانی عه ره بیه وه وه رگیراون، به هه له گو ده کرپن، وه ک:

١. آثار ← ئاسار/ئاسه وار

٢. تجارة ← تیجاره ت/توجاره ت

٣. شبق ← شه به ق/شه فه ق

ئه مانه هه یچیان راست نین، چونکه له زمانی جاده وه (gnalS) که وتووئته ناو زمانی کوردیه وه. وه ک پروونمان کرده وه نیوگر له زمانی کوردی په تیدا (eruP) نییه.

المستخلص

يشمل هذا البحث أجزاء الكلمة:

١. الصرف الاشتقائي

٢. التغير في بنية الكلمة

زيادة على تغطيته مسألة الأشتقاق في الصرف مثل انواع المورفيم، و التغييرات الجذرية للكلمة، (السابقة واللاحقة) التي تضاف الى الكلمة، وكما تشمل قواعد الصرف وبناء الكلمة في اللغة الانجليزية وأمثلة تقابل ذلك في اللغة الكردية. يعد الصرف من أقدم فروع النحو، كما يعد أحدث فروع علم اللغة (Linguistics) ، وهذا الأخير ظهر في النصف الثاني من القرن التاسع عشر. كما تطرق البحث، بعد المقدمة، على تعريفات مثل :

المشتق، المغير، الجذر، المورفيم بنوعيه (المورفيم الحر، المورفيم المركب). أعتدنا في تصنيف المورفيم المركب على تخطيط عالم اللغة إنجليزي (جورج يول) وقابلنا ذلك في الكردية على أبحاث (د.عبدالرحمن الحاج معروف)، و هو من خريجي المدرسة الروسية التقليدية حيث يؤكد وجود (المورفيم الجذري) في الوقت الذي ينفي (جورج يول) هذا الرأي . ان بحوث (د. محمد معروف فتاح) و تصانيف جديدة و بحوث لاساتذة الجامعات في كردستان مطابقة مع تخطيط جورج يول و هم من خريجي المدرسة الحديثة. كما تطرقنا الى (ألمورف) من الناحية الصرفية والصوتية والنحوية، وكيفية بناء الكلمة من جوانب عديدة من تغيرات صوتية ومعنوية و تصنيفية.

وختاماً ان اللغات الكردية و الأنجليزية من أسرة اللغات الهندو- أوروبية وتتشابه القواعد من ضمنها المورفيم وهذا البحث دراسة مقارنة يلقي الضوء على التشابه similarities والمفارقات differences . و يؤكد هذا البحث أهمية بناء الكلمة و مما يحصل من تغيرات من إضافة تشابه (السوابق واللواحق) في اللغتين ما عدا الاجزاء الوسطية/ infixes/ لا توجد في اللغة الكردية. على سبيل المثال مما يحصل للفعل (establish حين تصبح هذه الكلمة (disestablishmentarianisAnti) تعني عدم ربط السلطة السياسية مع السلطة الدينية، وهي اطول كلمة في الانجليزية إذ تتكون من (٢٨) حرفاً أي (٦) مورفيم واستغرق بناء الكلمة اكثر من القرن، متمنياً ان يستفيد القاريء من هذا البحث وعسى أن يكون بحثاً هادفاً لا سهماً دالفاً.