Sorani Kurdish Reader

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Acknowledgements

Preface

Sorani is a dialect of Kurdish and is spoken primarily in Iraq and Iran. Though for centuries the Kurds were an oral society, writing and publication has been increasing since the mid-twentieth century. All languages are diachronic, influenced by both internal and external forces; Kurdish is no exception. At times, these factors have prevented the dispersion of a unified language throughout a disparity of geographic and political regions. The current language situation that emerges, then, is one whose richness cannot be ignored. The process of standardization of Sorani is underway; nevertheless, many issues remain undecided, or, if a particular linguistic standard has been adopted, not every author implements that standard. For this reason, current observers of the language situation have a unique opportunity to observe the variation present in Sorani, particularly in its written distinctives. Indeed, the diversity that exists reflects not only historical change, but also the influence of other area languages as well as particulars of the various dialects represented.

The reading selections that appear in this text are from several different sources published over the course of the past five years and reflect the aforementioned variety. Leaving the original texts unedited is the most authentic way to offer the language learner a window into Kurdish language and culture. These texts also expose the student to the many varieties of Sorani he or she may encounter. Though at the beginning of this project, some edits were made to the original texts, ensuing work has made minimal changes with modification made for typographical errors or barriers to the learner's comprehension. Any insertions for clarity of the translated text are set in brackets. In the translated texts, Latin transliteration of the Kurdish script is limited to proper names and follows the orthographic conventions used in Joyce Blau's book (see citation below).

Following each translated selection is a list of vocabulary that the learner may have come across for the first time in that text, along with any appropriate notes regarding formation and usage of the vocabulary words. The surface form of the word and its part of speech is given as it appears in that text, along with its dictionary reference. Instances in other texts of this same word or variations on the root are not referenced again. Since the number of words defined in this text is limited, the following dictionaries may be helpful:

Mukriyanî, Gîw. 1999. *Kurdistan*. Erbil: Aras.
Qazzazz, Shafiq. 2000. *The Sharezoor Kurdish-English Dictionary*. Erbil: Aras.

Each reading selection has been included in this text because it can illuminate an aspect of Sorani grammar. Though not intended to be a comprehensive grammar book, it is hoped that the grammar highlights will focus the learner's attention on the use of a particular grammatical feature in context. For some learners, the highlighted examples may be sufficient; for those interested in the linguistic structure of the language, brief sketches of each aspect have also been included. The grammar highlights prioritize using text examples without compromising commonly held conventions of standard Sorani and, as such, may differ minimally from the original text. Presentation of grammatical material is not logically sequential since it is tied to the selections which progress from least difficult to most difficult. Basic grammar reference notes are provided at the beginning of the text, but it is recommended that this book be used in conjunction with a Sorani grammar book, such as the following sources:

Blau, Joyce. 2000. *Methode de Kurde: Sorani*. Paris: Editions L'Harmattan. (English translation forthcoming.)
Boulden, Laura, trans. 2008. *Basic Sorani Grammar*. Maryland: Dunwoody Press.
Thackston, W.M. Sorani Kurdish: A reference grammar with selected readings.
http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~iranian/Sorani/sorani_complete.pdf.

Variation observed in the selections

Though impossible to address all of the differences between the selections, it may be helpful here to point out a few of the major variations observed. Additional footnotes are made throughout the texts for variations that are less widespread.

- Spelling differences are prevalent. In some cases, they pertain to the representation of a particular sound. For example, [w] is represented with و and وو, as in the following words: وتن/ووتن "to say"; ولات/وولات "country"; کردوه/کردووه "he has done." "Iraq," though most commonly spelled عیراق, is also seen in several texts as عێراق. "Kurdistan" is most often spelled کردستان, but in some texts is کردوستان. In other cases, the variation reveals a difference in principle. For example, Kurdish has both a flap "r" ر (pronounced like the *tt* in *butter*) and a trill "r" ڕ (rolled as in Spanish). Though distinct in some environments, only the trill "r" ڕ occurs at the beginning of a word. Therefore, some writers choose to write all word-initial trill "r" ر without the extra diacritic, assuming that the pronunciation will be clear from its position in the word, while others prefer to maintain the distinction between the two in all cases, e.g. ڕۆژ/رۆژ "day"; ڕووداو/رووداو "event."

- Punctuation varies widely with commas, periods, et cetera, not seeming to have a unified function. In cases where the variation may present a comprehension barrier to the learner, the original text has been modified. In all situations, the translated text reflects the conventions of English punctuation; no attempt is made to parallel the Kurdish.
- Acronyms, proper names (of foreign individuals), and numbers are alternately expressed with Arabic and Latin characters. One may see that even when there is a Kurdish equivalent for the "United Nations" (نەتەوە یەکگرتووەکان), it is abbreviated with the acronym UN. Words with local origin, however, such as "Patriotic Union of Kurdistan" or "Coalition Provisional Authority" have Kurdish equivalents and acronyms which may be written in either script. Numbers, also, are sometimes written with Arabic numerals, sometimes with Latin, with either seeming to be acceptable.
- The Kurds use several different dating systems, as seen in how the author of "An Unnatural Death" dates his text and in "Ancient History of Kurdistan."

   a) *Iranian solar calendar* – One way that Kurds date events is to use the Iranian solar calendar, as is the case in the dating of "An Unnatural Death." The first day of the year according to the Iranian solar calendar is March 21, with the year calculated by adding 621 or 622 years to the Gregorian calendar.
   b) *Kurdish calendar* – Another dating system is based on the establishment of the Median dynasty. Since many Kurds believe themselves to be descendents of the Medes, they have set 612 BC, the year in which the Medes conquered Ninevah and Persia, as the first Kurdish year. According to this system, the Kurdish year is calculated by adding 612 years to the Gregorian year.
   c) *Zoroastrian calendar* – Other Kurds point to the birth of Zoroaster, founder of what is believed by some to be a true Kurdish religion, Zoroastrianism, as the beginning of the Kurdish era. Though the date of his birth is debated, Kurds using this calendar calculate with 700 BC as the first year.
   d) *Islamic lunar calendar* – Other Kurds use the Islamic or Hegira calendar as the dating system, as is the case with the "Ancient History of Kurdistan" text. This system establishes 622 AD as the first year which corresponds with Muhammad's migration from Mecca to Medina, significant in the development of Islam. Months in the Islamic calendar are based on lunar cycles, therefore the number of years that make up the difference between the Islamic and Gregorian calendars is not fixed; in the dates referred to in "History of Kurdistan," there are anywhere between six and seven hundred years' difference.

- Several classes of compound words appear to have no universally accepted spacing standard. Some authors write each part of the compound word separately, while others write them as one word. This issue of spacing affects the following types of words:

a) *Adverbs and adjectives* – When comprised of به "with" or بێ "without" plus a noun, these compound adjectives and adverbs may be written as one word or two, e.g. بەنهەنی/ به نهەنی "secretly."

b) *Verbs* – There are many compound verbs in Kurdish that are formed from a combination of prepositions, nouns, and/or adjectives plus an auxiliary verb. When conjugated, sometimes each word is written separately, sometimes together, e.g. بەرێوه چوو/ به رێوه چوو. "he traveled," literally "he went with the road."

c) *Prepositions* – Some prepositions of location are compound, formed from a basic preposition به or له combined with a noun such as سەر "top" or بەر "front," which when combined become "on" and "before" respectively. These compound prepositions may be written with or without a space, e.g. لەسەر/له سەر.

Spacing has been edited in cases where decisions regarding a standard form have been made, as is the case with prepositional phrases and verbal nouns. For example, each element of the preposition له...دا "in" should be written separately, e.g. له شەڕەکان دا "in the wars." Moreover, compound verbs, when used as nouns, are written as one word, though when conjugated, they may be broken up, e.g. بەکارهێنانی توتن "the usage of tobacco," in which "usage" is a compound verbal noun comprised of the parts به "with" + کار "work" + هێنان "to bring."

Abbreviations

…$_1$, …$_2$	Subscript numbers mark two-part verbs, prepositions, etc., when separated in sentence
1SG	first person singular
2SG	second person singular
3SG	third person singular
1PL	first person plural
2PL	second person plural
3PL	third person plural
adj.	adjective
adv.	adverb
AGR	subject agreement marking suffix
AUX	auxiliary verb
C	consonant
conj.	conjunction
CONTRA	contrafactive verb marking suffix
DEF	definite
DEM	demonstrative
DEP	dependent clause
DIST	distal
expr.	expression
EZ	ezafeh suffix
EZA	alternative ezafeh suffix
FUT	future
GOAL	goal
IMPF	imperfective aspect marking prefix
IND	independent clause
INDF	indefinite
INF	infinitive
IRR	irrealis aspect marking prefix
lit.	*literally*
n.	noun
NEG	negative marking prefix
OBJ	object OR object-marking pronoun (when occurs with person/number, e.g. 3SG.OBJ)
PASS	passive voice marking suffix
PART	past participle marking suffix
PAST	past tense verb stem
PL	plural
POSS	possessive
PRES	present tense verb stem
PRO	pronoun
PROX	proximal

REP   repetitive
SS1   suffix set 1 – *Refers to the set of suffixes used to mark the following functions:*
    Subject agreement for past transitive verbs
    Object pronouns in present tense sentences
    Linked possessive pronouns
SS2   suffix set 2 – *Refers to the set of suffixes used to mark the following functions:*
    Subject agreement for past intransitive verbs
    Subject agreement for present tense verbs
    Object pronouns in past tense sentences
Syn.   synonym
V   verb
v.i.   intransitive verb
VO   vowel
v.t.   transitive verb

Sources of the Selections

1. کوردستانی نوێ, Number 3336, 13 March 2004.
2. Voice of America News, Kurdish, 24 December 2003. http://www.voanews.com/kurdish/archive/2003-12/a-2003-12-24-1-1.cfm.
3. خەبات, Number 170, 2 March 2008. http://www.xebat.net/warzish/0170/w2txt.pdf.
4. کوردستانی نوێ, Number 3356, 3 May 2004.
5. کوردستانی نوێ, Number 3383, 7 June 2004.
6. گۆلان, Number 394, 22 July 2004.
7. کوردستانی نوێ, Number 4469, 14 January 2008. http://www.knwe.org/Kurdistani%20Nwe/14-1-2008/Kurdistani%20Nwe.htm.
8. ڕامان, Number 82, 1 March 2004.
9. کوردستانی نوێ, Number 3366, 14 May 2004.
10. http://cirok.blogfa.com/post-9.aspx.
11. Voice of America News, Kurdish, 10 June 2003. http://www.voanews.com/kurdish/archive/2003-10/a-2003-10-06-6-1.cfm
12. گۆلان, Number 483, 6 May 2004.
13. گۆلان, Number 550, 7 October 2004.
14. پاشکۆ, Number 376, 11 March 2003.
15. گۆلان, Number 394, 22 July 2004.
16. گۆلان, Number 495, 29 July 2004.
17. ژیانەوە, Number 140, 4 April 2004.
18. کوردستانی نوێ, Number 3315, 10 April 2004.
19. کوردستانی نوێ, Number 9333, 12 April 2004.
20. گۆلان, Number 495, 29 July 2004.
21. گۆلان, Number 479, 8 April 2004.
22. http://www.krg.org/articles/detail.asp?Ingnr=13&smap=03010600&rnr=173&anr=22043.
23. Voice of America News, Kurdish, 23 April 2003. http://www.voanews.com/kurdish/archive/index.cfm?month=4/22/2003.
24. http://www.gzing.org/html/AB12/chirokyHero_kejal.html.
25. کوردستانی نوێ, Number 4527, 3 March 2008.

Grammar Notes

1. Affixes

The charts below highlight suffixes that occur in these texts along with a general description of their functions. Though not exhaustive, these are among the most common suffixes. They fall into several different categories and are separated accordingly below.

1.1. Lexical affixes

Kurdish uses a variety of suffixes, which, when added to base words, create a compound that may be of a different word class or in some other way differs in meaning from the root. Thus, with a knowledge of the function of each suffix, the learner can ascertain the meaning of the derivatives of a root word. It is of particular importance to note the function of these suffixes as they are often used to coin Kurdish expressions for foreign concepts encountered in the process of development and globalization.

Suffix	Function	Examples	
‫ئانه‬-	ADJ to ADJ/ADV "characterized by"	‫مەرد + ‫-ئانه‬ ‫دڵرەق + ‫-ئانه‬	*courageous – courageously* *hard-hearted – hard-heartedly*
‫(ایـ)ـەتی‬-	1. N/ADJ to N "having a state / quality"	‫کەم + ‫-ایەتی‬ ‫حزب + ‫-ایەتی‬	*little – minority* *party – partisanship*
	2. N/ADJ to N (abstraction)	‫کەس + ‫-ایەتی‬ ‫رەسەن + ‫-ایەتی‬	*person – relationship* *root – legacy*
‫باز‬-	N to N "one fond of"	‫فێڵ + ‫-باز‬	*trick – trickster*
‫گا،‫-گه‬-	N to N "place of"	‫خوێندن + ‫-گه‬ ‫بار + ‫-گا‬	*study – school* *responsibility – headquarters*
‫لۆک‬-	N to N (diminuitive)	‫قسەوقسه + ‫-لۆک‬	*words – gossip*
‫مەند‬-	N to ADJ "having"	‫سوود + ‫-مەند‬ ‫زیان + ‫-مەند‬	*benefit – beneficial* *harm – harmful*
‫ن‬-	V stem to INF "to…" V stem to N "act of …"	‫خوارد- + ‫-ن‬ ‫خوارد- + ‫-ن‬	*eat – to eat* *eat – the eating, act of eating*
‫ـه‬-	V stem to N	‫دەرهاویشت- + ‫-ـه‬ ‫پەککەوت + ‫-ـه‬	*put out – product* *disable – disabled person*

Suffix	Function	Example	Gloss
‍(C)-هر (VO)- کار گار-¹	V stem/N to N "one who"	دهستپێشخـ- + ـهر بری + ـکار ئامۆژ + ـگار	*initiate – initiative* *substitute – representative* *advice – advisor*
-هوان	N to N "one associated with"	مهله + ـهوان رۆژنامه + ـهوان	*swimming – swimmer* *newspaper – journalist*
-ی	N/ADJ to N "state, quality"	بازرگان + ـی نیگهران + ـی	*merchant – trade* *anxious – anxiety*
-ین	N/ADJ to ADJ "characterized by"	بهرد + ـین ئاگر + ـین	*stone – stony* *fire – fiery*

1.2. Grammatical affixes

Suffixes used to mark subject agreement:

In past transitive sentences:

Suffix	Function
مـ-	1SG
تـ-	2SG
ـی-	3SG
مان-	1PL
تان-	2PL
یان-	3PL

In past intransitive sentences
In non-past sentences:

Suffix	Function
مـ-	1SG
(ت)یـ-	2SG
(ت)ـا-/(ت)یـ-	3SG
ین-	1PL
ن-	2PL
ن-	3PL

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¹   The variation in these suffixes seems to correlate to several factors, one of which is whether the final letter of the stem is a vowel or consonant, as indicated. Furthermore, it seems هر- occurs more often with verb stems, while -کار occurs with nouns. Moreover, گار- occurs when the derived word is an occupation.

Suffixes used to mark pronouns:

For objects in non-past sentences
For possessive pronouns linked to nouns:

Suffix	Function
م-	1SG
ت-	2SG
ی-	3SG
مان-	1PL
تان-	2PL
یان-	3PL

For objects in past sentences:

Suffix	Function
م-	1SG
(ت)ـیـ-	2SG
(ت)ـیـ(ت)/ـا-	3SG
ین-	1PL
ن-	2PL
ن-	3PL

Affixes used in verb stem and phrase construction:

Prefix   Function
ب-	irrealis aspect marker
ده-	imperfective aspect marker
مه-	negative marker (imperative)
نا-	negative marker (present tense)
نه-	negative marker (past and subjunctive tenses)

Suffix   Function
ـایه-	contrafactive verb marker
ـبا-	contrafactive verb marker
ـرا-	passive voice marker (past tenses)
ـرێ-	passive voice marker (non-past tenses)
ـوو-	past participle marker
ـه-	indicator of goal of motion-oriented verb
ـهوه-	indicator of sense of repetitiveness in verb

Suffixes used in noun phrase formation:

Suffix	Function
ـان-	plural marker
ـهکه(VO)، ـکه (C)	definite marker
ـیهک(VO)،ـێک (C)	indefinite marker
ـی-	ezafeh (modifying suffix)
ـه-	alternate ezafeh

Suffixes used for degree marking (of adjectives and adverbs):

Suffix	Function
ـتر-	comparative marker
ـترین-	superlative marker

2. Transitivity of Kurdish verbs

Transitivity of verbs is an important subject in Kurdish because verbs are conjugated with different patterns according to whether they are transitive or intransitive. In light of this, therefore, verbs in the vocabulary sections are labeled as grammatically transitive or intransitive. Though a verb may appear to have a semantic subject, particularly in its English translation, it may not be considered a transitive verb from a grammatical perspective in Kurdish. A learner must be aware therefore, that the key to knowing whether a verb is transitive or intransitive is not the English translation. Instead, one must decompose the Kurdish verb to see the notion from which it originates.

Two verbs that may seem intransitive in meaning but are transitive in structure are ههست کردن "to feel" and لا دان "to detour."

وا ههست دهکهم مرۆڤایهتی گهڕاوهتهوه بۆ سهردهمی دارستان
I feel that humanity has returned to the time of the forest.
Literal translation: *I do feelings…*

مۆزیک له ڕهوتی گهشهسهندن لای نهداوه
Music has not detoured from the path of development.
Literal translation: *Music has not given its side…*

When decomposed thus, the difference between English and Kurdish in *how it expresses a concept* becomes evident as the reason for the difference in transitivity.

In a similar way, intransitive verbs can appear transitive, as with دەستبەردار "to renounce," تووش هاتن "to meet, encounter," and هەڵسان بوون "to instigate."

[با] مندالآن و هەمرزەكاران دەستبەرداری جگەرەكێشان بن.

[Let] children and adolescents renounce cigarette smoking.
Literal translation: … *be in the act of renunciation of cigarette smoking*

مەلەزان ... تووشی پێكان هاتەوه.

The swimmer suffered injury.
Literal translation: … *arrived at encountering of injury*

ئەو كەمینەی كه بەو كارانه هەڵدەستن

Those few that instigate those acts
Literal translation: … *rise up with those acts*

These verbs use the ezafeh suffix or prepositions to mark what in meaning is the object, yet the verb itself is still intransitive.

Idiomatic verbs may be particularly prone to having a difference between semantic and syntactical transitivity.

ڕۆژنامەنووس دەستی دەگات بەو زانیارییانه.

The journalist receives that information.
Literal translation: *His hand reaches that information*

These examples show that it is important to look at the underlying composition of the verb phrase in order to determine syntactical transitivity. One constant is that compound verbs formed with the auxiliary بوون will always be intransitive and those with the auxiliary كردن will be transitive.

Another distinction that clarifies the transitivity of a verb is its ending. Some intransitive verbs can have a transitive correlate ending in ـاندن in its infinitival form. For example:

تێ پەرین = to pass through, over
زەینەفۆن به زێدی كاردۆخیەكاندا تێ پەریوه.
Xenophon passed through the land of the Carduchians.

تێ پەراندن = to accomplish, make in the past
نەورۆز بەتەنیا تێپەراندنی سالێک ... نییه.
Newroz is not only the accomplishment of a year...

گەرانەوە = to return

مرۆڤایەتی گەراوەتەوە بۆ سەردەمی دارستان.

Humanity has returned to the time of forest.

گەراندنەوە = to make return

دەوڵەتی بەریتانیا ٩٧٨٠ پەنابەری گەراندەوە بۆ وڵاتەکانیان

The government of Britain made 9,780 refugees return to their countries.

The transitive correlate of some intransitive verbs is not predictable from a suffix, as is the case in the type above. As with بوون and کردن, these verbs are also often used as auxiliaries in the formation of compound verbs:

Intransitive		**Transitive**	
to fall/enter =	کەوتن	to put, place =	خستن
to come =	هاتن	to bring =	هێنان
to go =	چوون	to take =	بردن

دوور کەوتن / دوور خستن = to be/make distant

بەڵکو ئەم جگەرەنەکێشانەی گەورەکان ... ببێتە پاڵنەرێک بۆ دوورکەوتنەوەی منداڵان ... لە جگەرەکێشان.

Maybe this abstinence of adults from cigarette smoking will become a cause for the distancing of children from cigarette smoking.

چەندین تووشی دوورخستنەوە بوون.

A few of them encountered exile.

کۆتای هاتن / کۆتای هێنان = to end

پەیوەندی نێوان نەخۆش و پزیشک کۆتایی دێت

The connection between patient and doctor ends...

بەر لەوەی بتوانێ کۆتایی بە قسەکەی بهێنێت...

Before he could finish his utterance...

لەناو چوون / لەناو بردن = to (make) disappear

مۆزیک ... لە ناو دەچوو

Music would have disappeared...

ئیمپراتۆریەتێکی گەورە ... دەوڵەتی ئاشوریان لەناو بردووە.

The big empire removed the Assyrian government.

In the translation of the texts, every effort has been made to match transitivity. However, at times this is impossible, either due to language constraints or for reasons of fluency of translation. Therefore, it is imperative to use the clues listed above for determining transitivity to be able to use a verb correctly in Kurdish.

Discourse Notes

1. Redundancy

One important stylistic feature distinct to Kurdish and other area languages is redundancy; multiple words expressing the same concept are often juxtaposed. Though common throughout Kurdish speech, in some cases it has the pragmatic function of increasing emphasis.

The use of synonyms for heightened emphasis can involve the simple juxtaposition of independent words. In particular, use of a Kurdish word may be paired with its Arabic or Persian equivalent. Individuals create these word pairs; they are not set expressions.

<div dir="rtl">

ترس = بیم "fear, dread"

بەبێ گوێدانە **ترس** و **بیمی** رووداوێکی دیکە

</div>

without listening to dread and fear of another event

<div dir="rtl">

تیرۆر = ئیرهاب "terror"

بوونەتە منداڵدانی لەدایکبوونی جۆرەها توندوتیژی و ئیرهاب و تیرۆر و...

</div>

They have been the womb bearing all sorts of violence,
terror, terror…

In other instances of repetition, the juxtaposition of two related words creates a compound word that is a recognized, widespread Kurdish expression. The meaning of the resulting compound phrase may need adaptation for the context, rather than a literal translation of the independent parts of the compound. Compounding of this type takes two primary forms. In the first formation, two related words are joined into a phrase by the connector و. Often the meaning of the resultant phrase is ascertainable from its parts. Word pairing of this sort occurs with both nouns and adjectives. Suffixes are attached to the end of the combined word, thus treating it as a unit. Some examples of this type of word formation include:

ADJECTIVE-ADJECTIVE	
violent	تیژ + و + توند
	sharp + and + strong
	توندوتژی لە دژی ئافرەت
	violence against women
dull	وشک + و + رووت
	dry + and + naked
	کتێبێکی مێژوویی **رووتووشک**

	a dull history book
abundant	تێر + و + تەسەل sated + and + full گفتوگۆیەکی **تێروتەسەل** *abundant discussion*

NOUN-NOUN

conviction	بیر + و + باوەڕ belief + and + mind **بیروباوەڕ** و پیرەوکردنی ئاینی *the convictions of the religion's system of rules*
obstacle	گیر + و + گرفت complication + and + barrier تووشی زۆر **گیروگرفتی** سێکسی دەبن *They encounter many sexual obstacles.*
situation	بار + و + دۆخ condition + and + burden بارودۆخی کتێبخانه له ولاتی هۆڵەندا *the situation of the library in the country of Holland*
administration, procedure	دام + و + دەزگا system + and + convention دامودەزگا حکومییەکان *the government administrations*
course of action	ڕێ + و + شوێن place + and + road دەگەڕێتەوه بۆ ئەو ڕێوشوێنانه *[it] points back to those courses of action*
falsehoods	درۆ + و + دەڵەسه fabrication + and + lie پڕ له درۆودەڵەسه *full of falsehoods*

In the second type of pairing, the meaning is less apt to be derivable from its parts. In some cases, the phrase is comprised of one independent word and one nonsense word, joined by the connector و. The nonsense word only occurs in the context of this type of compound, never independently, and sometimes rhymes with the independent word.

activity, bustle	جم + و + جۆڵ (nonsense) + and + movement پەره پێدانی جموجۆڵی بازرگانی *money given to trade activity*

omnipotent force	زەبر + و + زەنگ
	bell + and + force
	زەبروزەنگی زۆر وێرای
	in spite of the very omnipotent show of force
immediately	دەم + و + دەست
	hand + and + mouth
	دەمودەست رێگەی لێ دەگرێت
	[it] immediately blocks it

Another important feature of Kurdish discourse is focus, which involves the use of the particle ـیش and the word هەر. Their diverse functions make translation difficult. Nevertheless, their commonality, as with the use of repetition as discussed above is that they draw an item or idea into focus. The usage of the particle ـیش and the word هەر as focal devices is further explained below.

2. The particle ـیش

The particle ـیش (or ـش when attached to a word ending in a vowel) has many functions which can only be understood through an investigation into discourse that extends beyond the scope of this text. However, so as to clarify the variation regarding how ـیش has been translated when it occurs in the selections below, its functions and choices made for their English equivalents are briefly examined here.

2.1. Emphasis

Translation equivalents: *even*, *expressly*, tone of voice, sentence structure.
As an emphatic marker, ـیش highlights a particular constituent that the writer or speaker views as being most important in the utterance. Sometimes its cooccurrence with other elements, such as the word هەر or a demonstrative adjective or pronoun, provides further evidence that ـیش in that instance functions as an emphatic particle.

ئەگەرچیش تەنیا ١٠ رۆژ پێشتر ... تیرۆریستێک لە کردەوەیەکی خۆکوژیدا خۆی و ئۆتۆمبێلەکەی تەقاندەوە...
Even though (emph.) only ten days before ... a terrorist blew himself and his automobile up...
هەر زووش ئەم رێکخراوە بووە جێگای متمانەی مامۆستایانی کوردستان.
How fast even this organization has become the Kurdistan teachers' place of confidence.
تا ئێستاش سەرەتا و هۆکارەکانی ئەم جەڵزنە بەتەواوی نەزانراوە

...until now even the beginnings and causes of this holiday have not been completely known.

تاكى كورد ئيحساسى بۆ ئەو رۆژە زۆر بەهێزە و بەردەوامیش لە نوێبوونەوەدایە.

The sentiment of individual Kurds for that day is very powerful and even continually is in renewal.

The paragraph preceding this statement discusses what defines *Newroz* and summarizes with:

ئەویش نەورۆزە.

It is that which is Newroz.

ئەم سستى و لاوازییەش بوو کە چوار ملیار دۆلارى لە داهاتى کوردستان بە فیرۆ دا.

It was expressly this slowness and laziness that wasted four billion dollars of Kurdistan's revenue.

2.2. Additive

Translation equivalents: *also, too, either*

With this function, ‬ش‬ indicates that the marked constituent is somehow similar to other constituents or clauses. In this function, ‬ش‬- can be attached to most parts of speech, as shown in the examples below. When ‬ش‬- marks an additive relationship in the context of negative sentences, it is translated as "either."

بەڕێوەبەر لە وەڵامدا وتى: ئەوە (سفرەى حەوت سین)ە... وتیشی: ڕاخستنى ئەم سفرەیە لە کوردستانى ئێران بووە بە نەریت

The director said in answer, "That one is the (Table of seven "s")..." He said also, "The setting of this table became tradition in Iranian Kurdistan."

ئەو پێشێلکارییانە کە ڕۆژانە لە وڵاتە دیکتاتۆرییەکان و تەنانەت هەندێ جار لە وڵاتە دیموکرات و لیبراڵەکانیشدا دەکرێت...

those tramplings that are done daily in the dictatorial countries and even sometimes in the democratic and liberal countries also...

ڕووبەڕووى لێدان و ئازار و ئەشکەنجە و گرتن و مردنیش دەبنەوە.

They face beating, hurt, torture, capture, and death also.

نە پێش مردنى دایکم و نە لەدواى مردنیشی

Not before the death of my mother nor after her death either...

ڕسوماتى ئەم پاسپۆرتەش هیچ پارەیەکى تێ ناچێت

The formalities of this passport do not cost any money either.

2.3. Contrast

Translation equivalents: *as for*

‬ش‬- can also highlight that there is an important difference between two items that have something in common. For example, two groups of people

may have experienced the same event, but reacted differently. Thus the subject and verb of the clauses may differ, but <u>ـیش</u>- indicates that they are somehow tied together.

وشەی (رەسەن)... دەخرێتە پاڵ ھەندێک گۆرانی و ھەندێ گۆرانی<u>ش</u> بێبەش دەبێ لەو وشەیە.

The word "authentic" is attributed to some songs and as for some songs, they also are deprived of that word.

ژمارەی گۆرەکان زیاد دەکات و باخچەکانی گوڵ و گوڵزاری<u>ش</u> بەم کارە تیرۆرستیانە کەم دەبنەوە.

The number of the graves increases, and, as for the flower gardens, they decrease with these terrorist acts.

ساڵانێکی زۆرە ئەو خەڵکە ئەو جۆرە ئازادیەی بە خۆیەوە نەدیوە... بەڵام ئێستا<u>ش</u> خەڵکێکی زۆر خەریکی دەرھێنانی پاسپۆرتن.

For many years that people has not seen that type of freedom for themselves... However, as for now, many people are busy requesting issuance of passports.

2.4. Topic Change

Translation equivalent: null

Sometimes<u>ـیش</u>— has a grammatical function, instead of a lexical meaning. One of the functions of <u>ـیش</u>- is to mark a change in topic, in other words, a shift in the primary "aboutness" of the text. The new topic is often marked with <u>ـیش</u>—, which tells the reader, "Pay attention to the development of the text as it relates to *this* item now." In regard to the translation of <u>ـیش</u>— in this instance, English has no standard word, and indeed, most often does not mark topic change at all. A brand new topic of significant importance may be introduced with the phrase "as for," "in regard to," etc., according to individual preference. In these examples, the topics are underlined, with the one marked with <u>ـیش</u>— having a double underline.

بەرپرسانی CPA ھاوکاری خۆیان دووپاتکردەوە، لە بارەی ئاکامی کۆبوونەوەکە<u>ش</u> بەرێوەبەری گشتیی بانکی ھەرێم کۆبوونەوەکەی بەسەرکەوتوو وەسف کرد ...

CPA officers have reiterated their <u>partnership</u>. Regarding the result of <u>the meeting</u>, the general administrator of the regional bank described the <u>meeting</u> as successful...

پاسپۆرتی ژمارە Sی تازەیان پێ دەدەین. ئەم پاسپۆرتە<u>ش</u> تا حوکمەتی ھەڵبژێردراوی نوێ لە عێراق دادەنرێت کاری پێ دەکرێت. و ئەم پاسپۆرتە<u>ش</u> لەسەر ئاستی دنیاش باوەڕ پێ کراون و پاسپۆرتەکە ھەموو مامەڵە و ڕێنماییەکی لە لایەن حوکمەتی عێراقی بۆ داریژراوە.

<u>We</u> give the new number S passport to them. This <u>passport</u> is being employed until the new, elected government in Iraq is established. This

passport also is recognized at the global level and the passport was formed by all transactions and guidelines of the government of Iraq.

قەبرەکەی نەنکیشی دۆزییەوە. خاڵ و پورەکانیشی بانگ کرد و نیشانی دان. ئەوان کە دایکیان مردبوو مناڵ بوون. قەبرەکەیان هەڵبەست و ناوونیشانیان لەسەر نووسی.

She discovered her grandmother's grave also. She called her uncles and aunts and showed them. They were children when their mother had died. They wrote poems and descriptions on the grave.

2.5. Discourse Progression

Translation equivalent: null

Another grammatical function of ـیش occurs when there is no topic change. In this situation, ـیش highlights a new event, and tells the reader, "Pay attention, the text is moving forward," or, "Some new information will be given." In this role, ـیش may often be affixed to temporal words such as "when," which further emphasize the role of ـیش to mark the movement of the text through time. Since ـیش does not occur in every instance of discourse progression, its occurrence signals that what ensues is something new. Again, English has no standardized way of expressing this type of discourse progression; thus in the examples of this text, no equivalent is given. In the examples below, the word marked with ـیش is double underlined and the new information is underlined.

پاسپۆرتێکی تازە ... دەرچوو. ئەم پاسپۆرتەش بەسەر هەموو شارەکانی عێراق بە بێجیاوازی دابەش کرا...

A new passport was issued... This passport was distributed throughout all the cities of Iraq without discrimination.

مێزێک داندرابوو چەند جۆرە خۆراکێکی لەسەر بوو، کاتێکیش لەو بارەیەوە پرسیمان، بەڕێوەبەر لە وەڵامدا وتی: ئەوە (سفرەی حەوت سین)ە...

A table had been set; a few types of food were on it. When we asked about it, the director said in answer, "That one is the (Table of seven "s")…"

لە کۆتایشدا حەز دەکەم ئەمەش بڵێم کە بە یەک پاسپۆرت یەک خێزان دەتوانێت سەفەر بکات، بەڵام ئەگەر مندالّی تەمەن پانزە و بەروسەرەوەیان هەبێت دەبێت پاسپۆرتی تایبەت بە خۆی بۆ دەربهێنین.

In the end I wish to say this also that with one passport one family member can travel but if children have an age of fifteen or older we must issue a passport particular to him/herself.

3. The Word هەر

A word that is difficult to translate is هەر. It may have one of several different lexical meanings, or it may serve a grammatical function. First, the various lexical meanings as commonly found in the dictionary, are evident in the following examples:

3.1. Still (adv.)

An indicator that هەر means "still" in a given context is that it occurs immediately prior to the verb.

هەتا وەکو ساڵی 595-1198ز لە شاری ئانی <u>هەر</u> مابوو.
It <u>still</u> had remained in the city of Ani until the year 595K/1198AD.

بایەخ بە قسەوقسەڵۆکی خەڵکی نادەم ... بەڵام تا ڕادەیەک کاریگەریشیان <u>هەر</u> هەیە.
I do not give value to the gossip of the people … nevertheless to an extent their influence <u>still</u> exists.

زۆربەی میرنشینیە کوردییەکان پوکانەوە و بەرەو نەمان چوون، بەڵام ڕۆڵی کورد <u>هەر</u> لە برەودا بوو.
The majority of the Kurdish emirates weakened and headed toward obliteration. Nevertheless, the role of the Kurds was <u>still</u> on the rise.

3.2. Each, every (adj.)

هەر can also be a quantifying adjective, in which case the noun it modifies must be marked with the indefinite article.

ئەمریکا بەردەوامە لەسەر ڕا دەربڕین بەرامبەر بە جیاوازی ... لە <u>هەر</u> شوێنێکدا لە جیهاندا بە ئەنجام بگەیەندرێت.
America continues in speaking out against discrimination … in <u>every</u> place in the world it is being used.

دەبێت هەر مەلەزانێک لەگەڵ هەڵبژاردەکەی بەشداری پاڵاوتنەکان بکات.
Every swimmer must join the championships along with her representative team.

Note: هەر "each, every" is also used to form compound words, as in the following examples:

لە <u>هەرکوێیەک</u> ڕۆژنامەنووسی ڕەخنەگر هەبێت...
<u>Wherever</u> there is a critical journalist…

هەرچی لە دوایدا بە جێ دەمێنێت...

Whatever afterward remains behind…

هەموو ئەندامانی کۆمەڵ بە <u>هەردوو</u> ڕەگەز و لە گشت قۆناغەکانی
تەمەنیشدا…

All members of society, of <u>both</u> genders and in all the stages of life…

3.3. Only, just (adv.)

In this case, هەر modifies the verb by emphasizing the singularity or uniqueness of the notion expressed. A corresponding alternative notion may be presented in the continuation of the sentence. In this way, هەر as an adverb meaning "only" focuses the readers' attention on contrast of clauses.

ئەمریکا <u>هەر</u> خۆی بە تەنیا نییە و پتر لە سی وڵاتی تر یارمەتیدارایی
پێشکەش بە عێراق دەکەن.

It is not <u>just</u> America alone by itself but more than thirty other countries offer their assistance to Iraq.

زیانەکانی جگەرە <u>هەر</u> ئەوە نییە کە زیان بە کەسی جگەرەکێش بگەیەنێ
بەڵکو خەڵکانی دەوروبەری جگەرەکێش بە هۆی هەڵمژینی دوکەڵە کە
زیانیان پێ دەگات.

The damages of cigarettes are not <u>only</u> that damage reaches the person who smokes, rather it is because of breathing the smoke that damage reaches the people of the smoker's surroundings.

ئاخۆ <u>هەر</u> ئەوانەن کە ئێستا لە ژیاندا نەماون یاخود ئەوانەی کە ئێستاش
کار دەکەن سەردەمانێک دەبن بە گۆرانیبێژ و هونەرمەندی ڕەسەن؟

Are they <u>just</u> those that do not remain alive now, or will those that work now also sometime become authentic singers and artists?

Note: The underlying adverbial meaning of هەر "only, just" is evident in compound words that are now codified as conjunctions or adverbs, as in هەروەها/هەروەکو "likewise, similarly, moreover" [derived from: "just like"]; هەربۆیه "therefore" [derived from: "it is just for"]; et cetera:

نەخۆش کەوتم هەر بۆیە نەهاتم.

I got sick, therefore I did not come.

ئەمریکا بەشداری کردوە بە پتر لە پێنج سەد ملیۆن دۆلار بۆ یارمەتی
فریاگوزاری و هەروەها بە بڕی نو سەد و هەشتا ملیۆن دۆلار بۆ بنیات
نانەوەی عێراق.

America has contributed more than five hundred million dollars for humanitarian aid and likewise to the extent of 980 million dollars for laying the groundwork of Iraq.

Apart from these lexical meanings, sometimes هەر has a grammatical function that cannot necessarily be directly translated into one word in English. Therefore, in the three different types of discourse functions listed below, the English equivalent chosen for this text has been given, but it should be noted that this can vary: it is the function that is of significance.

3.4. Introduces an example

Translation equivalents: *as in, as in the case of, for example*

When used with this function, هەر signals that the statement to be made supports a preceding claim or gives an example of a general situation.

<div dir="rtl">

وڵاتی کوردانیش بووه به شانۆگەری رووداو و گۆرانکاری گەوره، هەر
له ساڵی 16ک، ... ناوچەکانی جەلەولا و هەلوان و کرمانشا و وڵاتی
لورستان به ئاینه نوێیەکه ئاشنا بوون.

</div>

The land of the Kurds became the stage of big events and change. <u>For example</u> in the year 16K, ... the areas of Jalileh, Helwan, Kirmanshah, and the land of Luristane were introduced to the new religion.

<div dir="rtl">

دەسەڵاتی سیاسی و باڵادەستبوونی کورد له ناوچەکانی خۆیدا هاته گۆرێ و
هەر له سەرەتای سەدەی چوارەمی کۆچی/دەیەمی زاینی، چەند
دەسەڵاتدارییەکی کوردی له شێوەی میرنیشین و دەوڵەتدا دەرکەوتن.

</div>

The situation of the emergence of Kurdish political authority and powerfulness in their own areas came to the forefront, and <u>as in</u> the beginning of the fourth century K/tenth AD, a few Kurdish rulers emerged in the form of emirates and governments.

<div dir="rtl">

تیرۆریستان هەر له سەنتەری بازرگانی جیهانییەوه بۆ ئیسپانیا و
ئەفغانستان و جەزائیر و ریاز و بالی، کردەوەکانیان ئەنجام دەدەن.

</div>

Terrorists, <u>for example</u> from the World Trade Center to Spain, Afghanistan, Algeria, Riyadh and Bali, carry out their acts.

3.5. Introduces a summary statement

Translation equivalents: *very same, very*

Sometimes هەر occurs at the end of a discussion to highlight the most important idea to take away from what has been said about that topic. It may be combined with -یش for additional emphasis. In the first example below, the sentence introduced with هەر is simply a reiteration of the topic sentence, while in the second and third examples, the summary statement introduced with هەر tells why what has been previously stated is important. In all cases, it gives the summarizing idea of "I have said all this to say…"

Topic: زۆر فاکتەر بوونەتە هۆی ئەم تەشەنەکردن و بەر بڵاویەی جگەرە

Many factors have become cause of this spread and extensiveness of cigarettes

Factors:
- ئاڵووالایی جۆرەکانی جگەرە *the colorful types of cigarettes*
- ریکلامان *advertisements*
- ناهوشیارییه تەندروستی و *unconsciousness of health and society* کۆمەڵایەتی
- گەرمکردنی گۆڕ و *hospitality of gatherings and meetings* دانیشتنەکان

Summary statement:
هەر ئەم تەشەنەکردن و بێمەرجی و کەمتەرخەمییه له جگەرەکێشان بووەتە هۆی ئەوەی هەموو ئەندامانی کۆمەڵ ... ڕووی تێ بکەن و ئازادانه له بەردەمی یەکتر مژ له جگەرە بدەن.

This <u>very same</u> unrestricted spread and negligence of cigarette smoking has become the reason that all members of society ... espouse it excessively and freely take drags from cigarettes in the presence of each other.

Topic: ڕۆژنامەنووسان هەر دەم له بەردەم هەڕەشەیگرتن و کوشتن و بێسەروشوێنکردندا بوون.

Journalists always were in the presence of the threat of arrest, murder, and disappearance.

Reason:
پەردە له ڕووی ڕاستەقینەی گەندەڵی ئەو سیاسەتمەدار و بەڕێوەبەرانه هەڵدەدەنەوه.

They expose the true corrupt face of those politicians and leaders.

Summary statement:
هەر لەبەر ئەوەشه...هاوولاتیانی ئەو شوێنه زانیاری زیاتریان له سەر کردەوه ژێر به ژێرەکانی دامودەزگا حکومییەکان هەیه.

It is <u>expressly</u> because of that very one, countrymen of that place have greater knowledge about the underhanded actions of the authoritative administrations.

Topic: ئەم کتێب ... شۆڕ دەبێتەوه بۆ ناو گرفت و دەسکەوت و بنەماکانی سینەما له زۆرێک له ولاتانی دنیادا.

This book delves into the midst of complexities, profit, and the fundamentals of cinema in a number of countries of the world.

Summary statement:
هەر ئەمەش، ئەم کتێبه جیا دەکاتەوه له کتێبێکی مێژوویی ڕووتووشک.

<u>Expressly</u> this very one distinguishes this book from a dull history book.

3.6. Highlights a constituent

Translation equivalents: *even*

هەر also precedes prepositional phrases or adverbs to highlight a time period or manner that is of particular importance in giving context to the sentence.

<div dir="rtl">

ئافرەت <u>هەر</u> لە ساتی لە دایکبوونیەوە کراوەتە ئامانج و نیشانە بۆ توندوتیژی.

</div>

Woman, <u>even</u> from the time of her birth, has been made a target and symbol for violence.

<div dir="rtl">

منداڵان <u>هەر</u> زوو لە قۆناغی سەرەتاییەوە ئاشنایەتی لەگەڵ کتێبخانە پەیدا دەکەن.

</div>

<u>Even</u> early from the primary stage, children find an acquaintance with the library.

<div dir="rtl">

گرێی دەروونی کە <u>هەر</u> لە منداڵییەوە هەیبووە

</div>

internal turmoil that he has had <u>even</u> from his childhood

4. Information flow

One type of compound sentence construction in Kurdish, when translated literally, makes an awkward English equivalent. Since it is a major component of Kurdish speech style, it is explained here, though in the English texts in this reader, priority is given to a fluid translation.

In this structure, the object of the sentence is referred to twice, in two separate clauses. In the first clause, the object is a demonstrative pronoun. Then the following clause explains the referent of that demonstrative pronoun. For example:

<div dir="rtl">

تەنانەت پێی لە سەر <u>ئەوە</u> داگرت

</div>

He even emphasized that one

"that one" refers to: ئەوە

<div dir="rtl">

مامەڵەکردن لەگەڵ ئایدز کاریگەرییەکی قوڵی بە سەر ئایندەی ئاسیاوە دەبێ.

</div>

Dealing with AIDS has a deep effect on the future of Asia

<div dir="rtl">

تەنانەت پێی لە سەر <u>ئەوە</u> داگرت کە مامەڵەکردن لەگەڵ ئایدز کاریگەرییەکی قوڵی بە سەر ئایندەی ئاسیاوە دەبێ.

</div>

He even emphasized that dealing with AIDS has a deep effect on the future of Asia.

<div dir="rtl">

(ئەنان) جەختى لە سەر ئەوە كرد

Annan confirmed that one

"that one" refers to: ئەوە

تەشەنەكردنى ئايدز هەرەشەى وەستانى ئەو سەركەوتنە ئابووريانە دەكات.

The spread of AIDS threatens to stop those economic successes.

(ئەنان) جەختى لە سەر ئەوە كرد، تەشەنەكردنى ئايدز هەرەشەى وەستانى ئەو سەركەوتنە ئابووريانە دەكات.

Annan confirmed that the spread of AIDS threatens to stop those economic successes.

</div>

<div dir="rtl">

ئەوەى ئاشكرا كرد

He revealed that one

"that one" refers to: ئەوە

پارەيەكى زۆر بە خەسار چووە.

A lot of money went to waste

ئەوەى ئاشكرا كرد پارەيەكى زۆر بە خەسار چووە.

He revealed that a lot of money went to waste.

</div>

In each of these examples, the object of the first verb is an entire clause. The combination of the two clauses has a literal translation of "He even emphasized that one, that dealing with AIDS has a deep effect on the future of Asia." The reason that Kurdish uses this structure is to ease information flow and comprehension.

Simple sentences in Kurdish follow a standard SUBJ – OBJ – V word order with no double referent made to the object, as in:

<div dir="rtl">

ئەمانە راستى دڕندەيى و بێ بەزەيى سەدام حسێن ئاشكرا دەكەن

</div>

| V | OBJ | SUBJ |

These reveal Saddam Hussein's true fierceness and mercilessness.

However, compound sentences of the type illustrated above are formed differently in order to help the reader's comprehension. This structure limits the amount of information that he or she has to process at one time. That is, the simplicity of the first sentence "he reveals something" draws the reader's attention to the verb "reveal." This establishes a context in which the reader knows that something is being revealed. The reader's attention then turns to "What is this something?" and the ensuing clause explains what the object is. The reader can handle the large amount of information expressed in the second clause because the context was established in the first clause. Expressing compound sentences in the same

format of simple sentences would result in information overload for the reader.

In addition to compound verbs, this structure often occurs with بوون "to be." The prototypical format of SUBJ – OBJ – V is observed, e.g. ئەوان درندەن "They are beasts." However, when the predicate of an identificational sentence is an entire clause, a double object referent is often used. For example:

کێشەکە ئەوە نییه
The issue is not that one
"that one" refers to: ئەوە
بێوەژن لە کچ باشتره یا خراپتره.
Widows are better or worse than girls

کێشەکە ئەوە نییه که بێوەژن لە کچ باشتره یا خراپتره.
The issue is not that widows are better or worse than girls.

کێشەکە ئەوەیه
The issue is that one
"that one" refers to: ئەوە
تێروانینی خراپی کۆمەڵەکه حاڵەتێکی دەروونی خراپی لای کوڕی گەنج دروست کردووه.
The bad judgment of society has made a bad internal condition among young boys

کێشەکە ئەوەیه تێروانینی خراپی کۆمەڵەکه حاڵەتێکی دەروونی خراپی لای کوڕی گەنج دروست کردووه.
The issue is that the bad judgment of the society has made a bad internal condition among young boys.

ئامانجی سەرەکی هاوپەیمان ئەوەیه
The principal goal of the allies is that one
"that one" refers to: ئەوە
عێراقیەکان خۆیان حوکمی خۆیان بکەن.
The Iraqis themselves rule themselves

ئامانجی سەرەکی هاوپەیمان ئەوەیه که عێراقیەکان خۆیان حوکمی خۆیان بکەن.
The principal goal of the allies is that the Iraqis themselves rule themselves.

With the verb بوون "to be," as seen in the third example, the reader processes the idea by first realizing that "The allies have a goal" and, secondly, what that goal is, "The Iraqis' self-rule." Expressing these two ideas as one simple sentence would prevent the reader's comprehension, since the verb related to the first clause would be interrupted by such a lengthy identificational predicate.

Since English does not have the same constraints of information flow as Kurdish, the translation eliminates this double object reference. However, noting this pattern in Kurdish allows the reader to construct sentences appropriately.

گەڕانەوە بۆ چاخی بەردین

پرسیارەکە لەوەدا نییە کێ هەڵستاوە بە کارە تیرۆرستییەکەی ئیسپانیا، بەڵام پرسیارە راستەوخۆ و گرنگەکە لەوەدایە، چۆن چۆنی تاقمێک مرۆڤ بێ لەبەرچاوگرتنی باوەڕ و ئاین[2] و بۆچوونی سیاسییان بیر لە کوشتنی ٢٠٠ مرۆڤی بێتاوان و بریندارکردنی زیاتر لە ١٠٠٠ کەس دەکەنەوە! ئایا ئەوە گەڕانەوە نییە بۆ سەردەمی چاخی بەردین؟ ئایا ئەوە ئایدیۆلۆژیای دارستانە، کە تێیدا گورگە درندەکان بەبێ بەزەییانە هەڵدەستن بە کوشتن و بریندارکردن بەبێ گوێدانە هیچ یاسا و ویژدان و ئاین و ئەخلاقێک؟

تیرۆریست[3] هەر لە سەنتەری بازرگانی جیهانییەوە بۆ ئیسپانیا و ئەفغانستان و جەزائیر و ریاز و بالی، کردەوەکانیان ئەنجام دەدەن و خەڵکی بێگوناهی تێدا دەکوژن. چۆن خەڵکی ئەم هەسارەیە بە دڵنیاییەوە منداڵەکانیان بنێرن بۆ قوتابخانە و چۆن عاشقەکان بە ئازادی لە سەر شۆستەکان پیاسە بکەن؟ هەروەها چۆن خەڵک بچنە سەر کارەکانیان ئەگەر هاتوو هەموو پاسەکان و هەموو شەمەندەفەرەکان و فڕۆکەکان ئامانج بن بۆ کوشتنی بە کۆمەڵ؟ ئەو کردەوانە دژی ژیانن، ئەوانە تیرۆریزمی بێ ناسنامە و بێ کەسایەتی و بێ ئاینن، هەر بۆیە دەبێت هەموو دنیای خاوەن شارستانییەت بەبێ لەبەرچاوگرتنی ئایدۆلۆژیا و بیروباوەڕ، شەڕێکی گەردوونی دژی تیرۆریزم و بیری تیرۆریزم و ئەوانەی کە هانی تیرۆریزم دەدەن و بانگەشەی بۆ دەکەن، هەڵگیرسێنن. ئەگەر ئەو کردەوەی ئیسپانیا دروستکراوی ئیسلامییە تووندڕەوەکان بێت، ئەوا ئیسلام بۆ خۆی دژی تیرۆر و کوشتوبڕە و هیچ پەیوەندییەک نییە لە نێوان ئیسلام و ئەو کەمینە سەرلێشێواوەی کە بەو کارانە هەڵدەستن. لە ١١ی سێپتێمبەری نیو یۆرکەوە بۆ ١١ی مارسی مەدرید، جیهان بەرگێکی ترسناکی لە بەرکردووە، وا دیارە مرۆڤایەتی کە هەنگاوێکی زۆری لە شۆڕشی پیشەسازی و ئایدیۆلۆژیدا بڕیوە و سێ ئاینی ئاسمانی دژ بە کوشتن و تیرۆر بۆ هاتووە، وا هەست دەکرێت گەڕاوەتەوە بۆ سەردەمی دارستان و نەزانین. لۆژیکی خوێن بە سەر لۆژیکی عەقڵدا زاڵ بووە، مردن بۆتە[4] هەڵبژاردن نەک ژیان، ژمارەی گۆڕەکان زیاد دەکات و باخچەکانی گوڵ و گوڵزاریش بەم کارە تیرۆرستیانە کەم دەبنەوە.

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[2] In the original text ئاین "religion" is alternately spelled ئاین and ئایین. Editing reflects the standard ئاین.

[3] Original text: تیرۆریزم

[4] بۆتە = بووەتە; from the verb بوون "to be." While both versions are correct, the form observed in this text is more common.

Return to the Stone Age

There is no question in it [as to] who has instigated the terrorist act of Spain, but in it, there is the straightforward and important question: How the state of a group of people, without consideration of their belief, religion, and political opinions, thought of the murder of two hundred innocent people and the wounding of more than a thousand people! Ay, is that not a return to the time of the Stone Age? Ay, is that the ideology of the forest, in which savage wolves uncompassionately instigate murder and wounding without paying attention to any law, consciousness, religion, and morality?

Terrorists, for example from the World Trade Center to Spain, Afghanistan, Algeria, Riyadh, and Bali, carry out their acts and in it kill innocent people. How do people of this planet send their children to school with assurance and how do lovers freely take a stroll on the sidewalks? Likewise how do people go to their jobs if the arrival of all the buses, all the trains, and the planes are means for mass murder? Those acts are against life. They are terrorism without identification, without relationship, and without religion. Moreover for that reason all the civilized world should, without consideration of ideology and convictions, instigate a worldwide war against terrorism, the mind of terrorism, and those ones that incite terrorism and call for it. If that act in Spain is a making of the Islamic extremists, in that case Islam for itself is against terror and slaughter and there is no link between Islam and those few distressed ones that instigate those acts. From the eleventh of September of New York to the eleventh of March of Madrid, the world has put on a fearful front. Thus it is obvious, humanity [although] it has taken a lot of steps in the revolution of industry and ideology, and three heavenly religions have come out against murder and terror, it is thus felt [that] it has returned to the time of forest and ignorance. The logic of blood has become dominant over the logic of intelligence. Death has become the choice not life; the number of the graves increases, and as for the flower gardens, they decrease with these terrorist acts.

Vocabulary:

[it] has instigated	*v.i.*	هەڵستاوه
to instigate, rise up, get to one's feet		هەڵسان
[they] thought of	*v.t.*	بیر له‌... دەکەنەوه
to think, ponder on (something)		بیر لێ کردنەوه
consideration	*n.*	لەبەرچاوگرتن
to consider, hold before one's eyes		لەبەر چاو گرتن
innocent (*Syn. used in this text:* بێگوناه)	*adj.*	بێتاوان

savage, fierce	*adj.*	درنده
star, planet	*n.*	هەساره
assurance, certainty, confidence	*n.*	دڵنیایی
sidewalk	*n.*	شۆستە
[they] instigate	*v.t.*	هەڵگیرسێنن
to instigate, light		هەڵگیرساندن
distressed	*adj.*	سەرلێشێواو
to be distressed, confused		سەر لێ شێوان
uprising, rebellion, revolution	*n.*	شۆرش
industry	*n.*	پیشەسازی

Grammar Highlight:

Prepositions and Postpositions

In Sorani, there is a relatively small number of prepositions and postpositions which can be formed into various combinations to express different meanings. Their translation is often heavily context dependent. Furthermore, many times prepositions are used in conjunction with verbs (See discussion on "Compound Verbs"). Given the difficulty of drawing absolute conclusions regarding the meaning of a particular preposition or postposition, a helpful way of learning is increased exposure to and focus on examples, as "Return to the Stone Age" aptly provides.

Prepositions occurring in this text are لە, بە, بۆ, and بێ, which occur in combination with other prepositions as shown below:

لە   برینداركردنی زیاتر لە ١٠٠٠ كەس

the wounding of more than a thousand people

- Marks the object in a comparative phrase

لە...ـدا   پرسیارەكە لەوەدا نییە

There is no question in it.

هەنگاوێكی زۆری لە شۆرشی پیشەسازی و ئایدیۆلۆژیدا بڕیوە...

[Humanity] has taken a lot of steps in the revolution of industry and ideology.

- Indicates location, whether physical or abstract, particularly in closed times and spaces.

لە...ـەوه   تێرۆریستان لە سەنتەری بازرگانی جیهانیەوه بۆ ئیسپانیا...

Terrorists from the World Trade Center to Spain...

لە ١١ سێپتێمبەری نیو یۆركەوه...

from the eleventh of September of New York...

- Indicates source or origin in both time and place

3

لەسەر   چۆن عاشقەکان ... لەسەر شۆستەکان پیاسە بکەن؟
How do lovers take a stroll on the sidewalks?

- Occurs with سەر "top" to indicate a more specific location than لە by itself does. لە also occurs with ژێر "under," بەر "front," نێو "below," بن "midst," etc.

لە is also used in the formation of some compound verbs. In the literal translation (shown in brackets), the idea of location is evident

لەبەر کردن	*to put on, wear* [to put in front]
لەبەرچاو گرتن	*to consider* [to hold in front of the eyes]
بیر لێ کردن	*to think of* [to make it in mind]

بە   باخچەکان بەم کارە تیرۆرستیانە کەم دەبنەوە.
The gardens decrease with these terrorist acts.

چۆن عاشقەکان بە ئازادی پیاسە بکەن؟
How do lovers freely take a stroll on the sidewalks?

ئامانج بن بۆ کوشتنی بە کۆمەڵ.
They are means for mass murder.

- As in the first example, marks instruments or accompaniment
- Used to form adverbs, as shown in the second example
- Used to form adjectives, as in the third example.

بە...ـەوە   چۆن خەڵکی ئەم هەسارەیە بە دڵنیاییەوە مندالّەکانیان بنێرن
بۆ قوتابخانە؟
How do people of this planet send their children to school with assurance?

- Used to mark accompaniment

بە...ـدا   لۆژیکی خوێن بە سەر لۆژیکی عەقلدا زاڵ بووە.
The logic of blood has become dominant over the logic of intelligence.

- Used in combination with another locative, in this case سەر "over," to indicate movement through, in, with, over, etc.

بێ /   مرۆڤی بێتاوان
بەبێ   *innocent people*

گورگە درندەکان بەبێ بەزەییانە هەڵدەستن بە کوشتن.
Savage wolves uncompassionately instigate murder.

بێ لەبەرچاوگرتنی باوەڕ و ئاین و بۆچوونی سیاسییان.
without consideration of their belief, religion, and political opinions

هەڵدەستن بە کوشتن... بەبێ گوێدانە هیچ یاسا...
instigate murder without paying attention to any law

4

<div dir="rtl">

تیرۆریزمی <u>بێ</u> ناسنامەی بێ کەسایەتی و بێ ئاین

</div>

terrorism without identification, without relationship,
and without religion

- Used to form adjectives, as in the first example, which literally means "without guilt".
- Used to form adverbs, as in example two, which literally means "without compassion" with the added adverbial suffix -ـانه.
- Indicates the absence of something/one/action, as in examples three through five

<div dir="rtl">

بۆ　　　　　　گەڕانەوە <u>بۆ</u> چاخی بەردین

</div>

return to the Stone Age

<div dir="rtl">

... تیرۆریستان لە سەنتەری بازرگانی جیهانیەوه <u>بۆ</u> ئیسپانیا

</div>

terrorists from the World Trade Center to Spain ...

<div dir="rtl">

لە ۱۱ سێپتێمبەری نیو یۆرکەوه <u>بۆ</u> ۱۱ مارسی مەدرید

</div>

from the eleventh of September of New York to the eleventh of March of Madrid

<div dir="rtl">

ئامانج بن <u>بۆ</u> کوشتنی بە کۆمەڵ.

</div>

They are means for mass murder.

<div dir="rtl">

ئیسلام <u>بۆ</u> خۆی دژی تیرۆرە.

</div>

Islam for itself is against terror.

- Used to mark the goal of a verb that demonstrates motion in space or time, as seen in examples one through three
- As indicated in example four, بۆ can mark purpose
- In the fifth example, بۆ marks a beneficiary

The text has a few examples of بۆ in other related contexts. One example is the word بۆیه "therefore," "for that reason," which reflects the purpose-marking function of بۆ.

<div dir="rtl">

ده...دا　　　ئەوه ئایدیۆلۆژیای دارستانه که <u>تێیدا</u> گورگه درندەکان...

</div>

Is that the ideology of the forest, in which savage wolves…

<div dir="rtl">

خەڵکی بێگوناهی <u>تێدا</u> دەکوژن.

</div>

In it they kill innocent people.

- Similar to له in that it has a locative meaning of "in" or "at," but tends to refer to more closed spaces of time or area.