Complex Sentence in Kurdish

Sentences have structures that can be represented by Phrase Structure Rules (PSR). These rules are principles of grammar that specify the constituency of syntactic categories . they specify the structures of a language precisely and concisely and express the regularities of the language.

This paper which is entitled (Complex Sentences Structure in Kurdish), is part two of the book which is entitled (Some Fundamental Rules of Kurdish Syntax Structure), first published in London in 1976. It is first work that deals about Kurdish Language theoretically and comprehensively within Chomskyian SS Model of 1957

this book   Since its inception has become a major source for researchers and those interested in Kurdish grammar.

In joining rules the syntactic rules of a language have an infinite capacity to join constituents and sentences regardless of their complexity. In this case the sentences which are strung together by means of the coordinating conjunctives retain a separate and equal identity, neither is a constituent of the other. This means that the relationship of the two coordinated sentences is not very different from that of two sentences separated by a fulll stop.

Usually sentences are combined in this way when they have nothing in common.

$$S \rightarrow S - S - S \ldots$$

Aheng çay lêna w Awaz kitêbî xwênd u Ŕizgar yarîy kird…
Aheng made a tea and Awaz read a book and Rizgar played…

But all elements which are the same and common in the two (or more) coordinated sentences and have the same syntactic function are deleted in the second (and third …) sentences and all elements that are different are retained and these different elements in both sentences are coordinated. Thus we can coordinate within one sentence unlimited numbers of NPs, VPs, adjectives, nouns … etc. In the sentences :
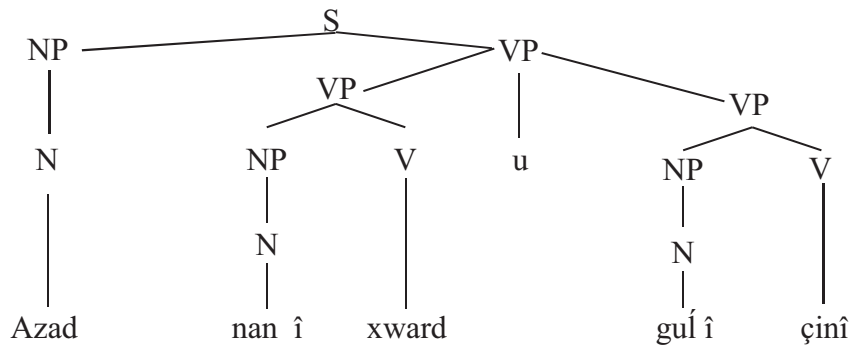
Azad nanî xward : Azad ate

Azad gulî çinî : Azad picked flower

the subject noun phrases are the same in both sentences. Both sentences could be melted in the structure of one sentence since they have same componant parts in common.

Azad nanî xward u gulî çinî

VP → VP - VP - VP ….

When the subject noun phrases are different, they are coordinated within one noun phrase:

Azad nanî xward

Awaz nanî xward

Ŕizgar nanî xward

Azad, Awaz and Ŕizgar in the above sentences are subject noun phrases. They have the same VP, because of that all the three sentences could be melted in the structure of one sentence:

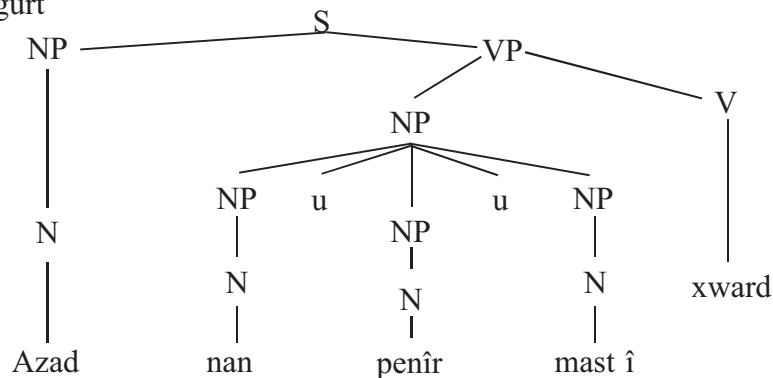Azad u Awaz u Ŕizgar nanyan xward: Azad and Awaz and Rizgar ate bread

NP $\rightarrow$ NP - NP - NP …
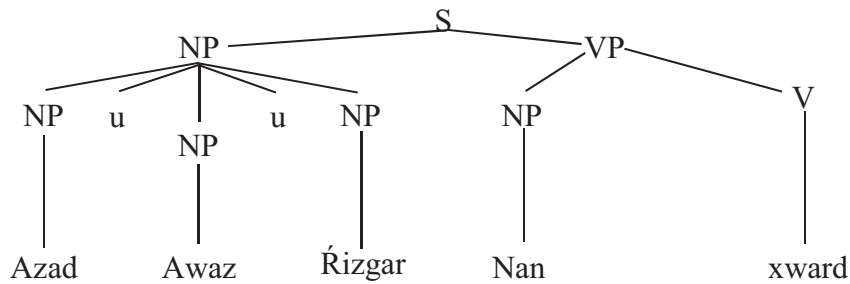
When the object noun phrases are different:

      Azad nanî xward   : Azad ate bread

      Azad penîrî xward   : Azad ate cheese

      Azad mastî xward   : Azad ate yogurt

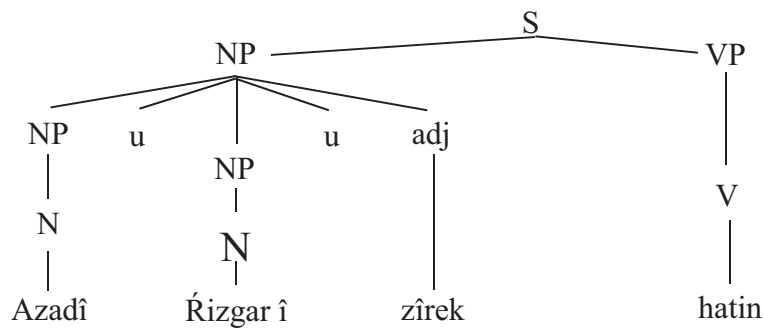Azad nan u penîr u mastî xward: Azad ate bread and cheese and yogurt

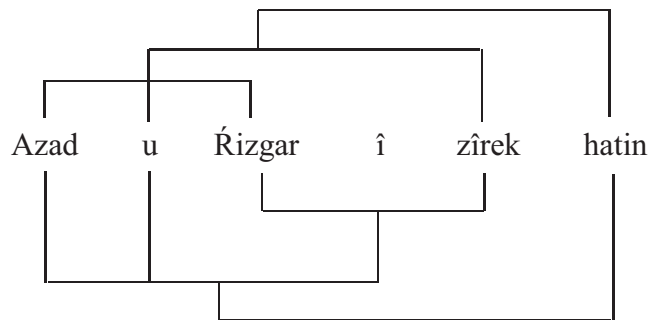When the adjectives are the same such as in:

Azadî zîrek hat : clever Azad came

 Ŕizgarî zîrak hat : clever Rizgar came

….. etc

Azadî u Ŕizgarî zîrak hatin : the clever Azad and Rizgar came

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                                    S
                        NP ─────────────── VP
              ┌────┬────┼─────┬──────┐        │
            NP     u    │     u     adj        │
             │          NP                     V
             N          │                      │
             │          N                      │
           Azadî      Ŕizgar î    zîrek      hatin
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In this case an ambiguity is created. This ambiguity can be explained by the following diagram .

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   ┌───────────────────────────────────┐
   │   ┌──────────┬──────────┐          │
   Azad   u   Ŕizgar   î   zîrek   hatin
   │          │        └───────────┘
   │          │   └───────────────────┘
   └──────────┘
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This sentence allows two interpretations.

1- Azad and Rizgar both are (zîrek).

2- (zîrek) qualifies only (Ŕizgar) .

adj → adj – adj – adj ….

Some sentences are complex in other ways. One simple sentence functions as a componant part of the other, i.e. Instead of the two sentences being joined together as equal or mixed together, one sentence functions as a componant part of the other. Sentences taking places of the componant parts of the other sentences are called (embedding sentences). The sentences which are embedded are called subordinated clauses and are classified into noun clause, adjective clause, adverb clause …..etc. Acoording to their function within the main sentence.

The complex sentence:
kuŕekey ke dwênê hat îmŕo ŕoyişt : The boy who came yesterday left today .

is basically consists of the two simple sentences :

 1- kuŕeke îmŕo ŕoyişt: The boy left today
 2- kuŕeke dwênê hat :   The boy came yesterday .

   The second sentence is embedded into the first. The embedded sentence as a whole functions as a single adjective , because of that is calld adjective clause.

   To embedd the second sentence into the first, the similar NP is deleted in the second sentence and replaced by the morpheme /-e/ which means (which, who, whom, that, when), and all together are combined to the NP of the first sentence by the means of the morphem /- y /.

      kuŕeke <u>kuŕeke</u> dwênê hat) îmŕo ŕoyişt.
      kuŕeke- y ke dwênê hat îmŕo ŕoyişt .

The morpheme /-ke/ here is optional and can be deleted, but the deletion of the /-y/ will change the meaning of the sentence, because the the syntactic function of the embedded sentence will be changed, (ke) after the morpheme /-y/ means (who, whom, that) . but when it occurs without /-y/ it means (whene, while). In this complex sentence the the second sentence is embedded into the subject noun phrase of the first sentence.

NP → NP - S
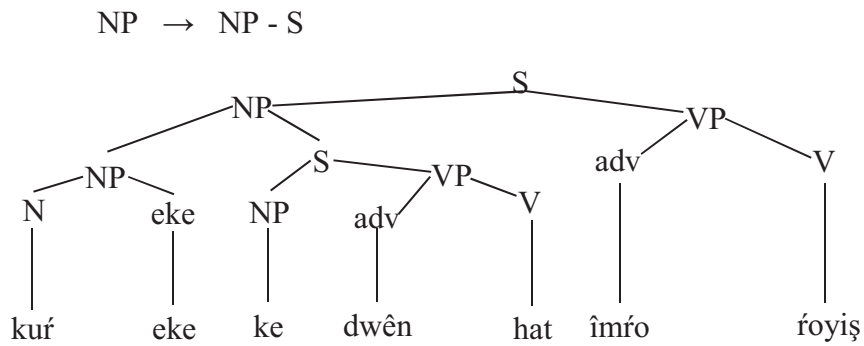
The joining rules which we mentioned before are applicable to the above and all other embedding rules to generate longer and longer sentences. That is whey there is no limit to the length of the sentences, therefore there is no limit to the number of the sentences in a language.
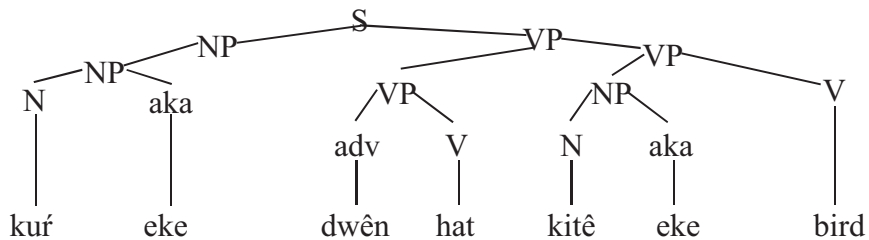
In the sentences :
1- kuŕeke îmŕo ŕoyişt : the boy left today
2- kuŕeke dwênê hat : the boy came yesterday
3- kuŕeke kitêbekey bird : the boy took the book

If we assume that the first sentence is the main sentence and the other two sentences are subordinated , to form a complex sentence consisting of all three, first we must apply joining rules to combine all

subordinated clause and then apply embedding rules to embed the combined subordinate clauses into the main sentence.
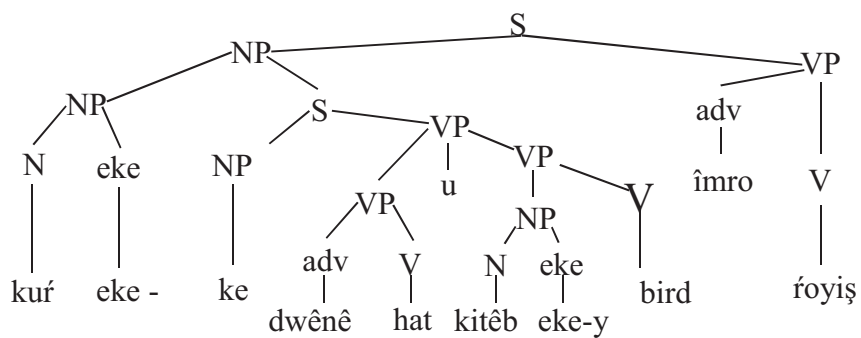
By joining No (2) and No (3)

kuŕeke dwênê hat u kitêbekey bird: the boy came yesterday and took the book

To embed the combined sentences No (2) and (3) into the main sentence No (1) by applying embedding rules .
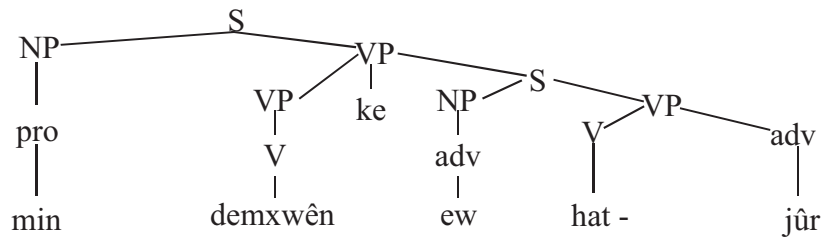
kuŕeke (kuŕeke dwênê hat u kitêbekey bird) îmŕo ŕoyişt .
kuŕeke – y ke dwênê hat u kitêbekey bird, îmŕo ŕoyişt .

The sentence :

 min demxwênd ke ew hate jûr: I was reading when he came in.

Consists of two sentence s combined by means of the embedding rules . The embedded sentence, (when he came in) has the same function as a single adverb such as (dwênê: yesterday). This kind of embedding sentence is called adverb clause. The embedded sentence is combined to the VP of the sentence by means of the morpheme /-ke/ which here means (when).

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                    S
  NP                          VP
   |                  VP    ke   NP     S
  pro                 V         adv   V    VP
   |                  |          |    |        adv
  min              demxwên      ew   hat -      |
                                              jûr
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پوختەی لێکۆڵینەوە
رستەی ئاڵۆز لە زمانی کوردیدا

ئەم باسە کە بە ناوونیشانی (رستەی ئاڵۆز لە زمانی کوردیدا) بەشی چوارەمی کتێبی (چەند یاساییەکی بنجیی دارشتنی رستە لە زمانی کوردیدا) یە کە لە ساڵی ١٩٧٦ لە لەندەن بڵاوکراوەتەوە. ئەمە یەکەم کارە کە بە هۆیەوە زمانی کوردی لە رووی تیۆرییەوە بەپێی رێبازی چۆمسکیی قۆناغی SS 1957 شیدەکرێتەوە و یاسا فرێزییەکانی زمانی کوردی دەستنیشان دەکات. تا دەرچوونی ئەم کتێبە رێزمانە کوردییەکان بە زۆری بایەخیان بە وشەسازی و دەنگسازی و نژادی وشە دەدا.. زۆر بە کورتی بابەتی رستەیان دەبرانەوە و لە ژێر کاریگەریی رێزمانی عەرەبی کارەکانیان ئەنجام دەدا. دوای دەرچوونی ئەم کتێبە زمانەوانانمان بە تایبەتی قوتابییانی خوێندنی باڵا ئاشنا بوون بە رێبازە نوێیەکانی شیکردنەوەی زمانەوانی و کەوتنە شیکردنەوەی زمانی کوردی بەپێی ئەم رێبازە نوێیە.

ئەم بەشە تەنها لە یاساکانی دارشتنی رستەی ئاڵۆز لە زمانی کوردیدا دەکۆڵێتەوە کە بۆ یەکەم جار لە ساڵی ١٩٧٦ تەکنیکی هێڵکاریی رستەی ئاڵۆز بە بواری شیکردنەوی زمانی کوردی دەناسرێ.