

EXAGGERATING AND HYPERBOLIC EXPRESSIONS IN NORTHERN KURMANJI WITH REFERENCE TO ENGLISH: A SOCIO- PRAGMATIC APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

The current work deals with exaggerating expressions in the Kurdish language -Northern Kurmanji everyday conversations. This linguistic phenomenon is used for elevating or minimizing entities, characteristics, or actions. It is a figure of speech employed in both language and literature, for the former, the term "exaggeration" is used, while for the latter, the term put into a function is "hyperbole". The concepts expressed in this figure of speech sometimes go beyond logic to represent the extremes in the two ends of a scale in amplifying and/or minimizing ideas. The study concluded that exaggerating and hyperbolic expressions are the same in content, but the former is a property of the language of interaction, while the latter is employed in literature. Politeness and impoliteness, and two ends extremes are manifested by exaggerating expressions. Conventionality and abnormality are the two basic characteristics of exaggeratory expressions; that is, the speaker may use very illogical content to show exaggeration and this is received by the listener in a conventional way that the expressions are common in language despite of their abnormality.

KEYWORDS: Over/understatement, Hyperbole, Pragmatics, Stylistics, Sociolinguistics, Figures of Speech

INTRODUCTION

Language, whether spoken or written, is rich in expressions in which there is a mismatch between the dictionary meaning and the non- literal meaning. Exaggeratory expressions are expressed by different linguistic conventions to show underestimation and/or overestimation. Exaggeration falls within the domain of figurative language, also known as **rhetorical** or **stylistic device**; it is the non-literal use of language to evoke mental images and sense impressions (Altikriti, 2016: 130). Figurative language is pictorial or poetical. It has a more powerful, distinctive or pleasing impact by the intentional deviation from the ordinary mode of speech (Douglas, 1931: 232-233). "Trope" is another term for figurative language, meaning "turn" to achieve figurative purposes, including irony, allegory, hyperbole, litotes, simile, personification, pun, metonymy, etc. The term "overstatement" functions as a general term, incorporating hyperbole, excess, superfluency and amplification (Norricks, 2004: 1728). However, the aforementioned term cannot be counted as a general term; hence, hyperbole can

be over or under-estimation, putting the notion on a scale of plus or minus.

Statement of the Problem

To the researcher's best knowledge, no serious attention is paid to the expressions that employ exaggeration in Northern Kurmanji; therefore, the study would count as an academic reference for scholars and will fill the gap in the related literature.

Aims of the Study

The aim of this study is to provide an academic account of exaggerating expressions in Northern Kurmanji with reference to English. Both sociolinguistics and pragmatics are the major disciplines considered in the study.

Research Questions

The study raises the following questions with respect to the topic in question:

- 1- What is the difference between exaggeration and hyperbole?
- 2- What are the idiomatic expressions that are employed for exaggeration purposes?
- 3- What is the purpose of employing exaggerating expressions in language?
- 4- To what extent do social variables affect the use of the expressions?

5- What are the significant exaggerating expressions in Northern Kurmanji?

Hypotheses

The current study hypothesizes the following:

- 1- Exaggerating expressions and hyperbolic expressions are the same.
- 2- Both exaggerating and hyperbolic expressions are conventional, memorized by heart.
- 3- Despite of the odd expressions, hyperbole and exaggeration are normalized expressions in the community; that is, abnormal is considered normal.
- 4- Exaggerating expressions are employed to express extreme politeness and extreme impoliteness.
- 5- Exaggerating expressions have two extremes with no relative degree hanging between the two.

Scope of the Study

The study is limited to everyday exaggerating expressions only; the literary works are not consulted for data collection and analysis. Taboo expressions are outside the scope of the current work. Regarding dialect, only Northern Kurmanji/ Bahdinan area is used for analysis with reference to English.

Since convention and creativity are human language-specific features, the current work cannot be exhaustive as exaggerating expressions can be infinite in number and there is always the possibility to have novel notions expressed linguistically.

Another point to add, prosodic features of language are not considered in the current work as means of analysis.

The focus is on the idiomatic expressions of exaggeration.

Data: Collection and Data Analysis

The **arm chair approach** to sociolinguistics is employed for data collection. When indispensable, this approach is used in the current work in certain necessary situations. It is a productive means in sociolinguistics. It can be based on a systematic data collection method or on one own experience. It includes elements such as **language, speaker and addressee, topic and personal experience** the last seen as a rich source of information relating to society (Hudson, 2001: 1).

The exaggerating expressions are collected through focus group discussions. The questions are designed by the researcher and approved by the jury members. Twenty subjects are involved in providing data after taking their informed consent. Ten males and ten females from diverse

social, economic, and educational attainments are consulted. Their native language is Northern Kurmanji and they are people from Duhok and its suburbs.

Before getting data, the researcher explained the topic for the subjects and provided them with some examples of exaggerating expressions. The time span allocated for the focus group discussions is sixty minutes. Natural observation is also a means of data collection used in this study for the sake of getting authentic data. The expressions are transcribed into International Phonetic Alphabet and translated into Kurdish. The literal meaning as well as the intended meaning are provided to show the situations in which exaggeration is used.

Exaggerating expressions are categorized according to the typology provided in the literature review and both the semantic meaning and the pragmatic interpretation are provided.

Additionally, the study also considers spontaneous speech in natural situations, the technique known as the ethnographic approach, Hymes (1962, 13-53) being a pioneer in using this method.

Demographic Information and Details

The informants consulted for data collection are 40 people: 20 males and 20 females. Their ages range between 20 and 60 years. All the subjects speak Northern Kurmanji and it is their native language. They are of diverse educational attainments and live in the Kurdish community; thus, they are fully exposed to Kurdish everyday interactions.

The Model Adopted

Omer and Khalaf's (2009) work is adopted in the analysis of types of the exaggerating expressions in Northern Kurmanji; Van Dijk's (2006) is employed in identifying the pragmatic function of the expressions, while for the identification of the devices, the study adopts an eclectic model, as provided in the literature review in 2.3 sub-section.

Significance of the Study

The current research can be counted as a humble contribution to both Kurdish language and Kurdish culture by introducing the different exaggerating expressions used in the language in question.

Exaggerating Expressions: An Overview Exaggeration and Hyperbole:

The origin of exaggeration goes back to Latin exaggeration which means "to magnify, to heap or pile on"; it is magnification beyond the truth limits; it is an abnormal overstatement, increase

and enhancement (Vocabulary.com). The term "Hyperbole" was first used by Aristotle, meaning extravagant exaggeration, beyond possibility, better or worse, greater or less, or greater intensity than in reality (McCarthy and Carter, 2004: 15).

It is one of the rhetorical devices or figures of speech. The semantic interpretation is not taken into account as exaggeration is more associated with non-literal meaning than the literal one. It shows the intense feelings and impressions expressed by the speaker towards the hearer.

Diagram no.1 illustrates the relationship between the semantic meaning and the hyperbolic meaning:

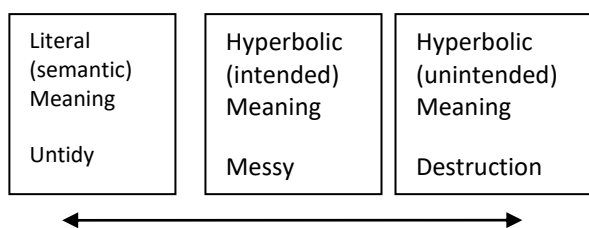


Diagram NO.1: Relationships of Hyperbolic Expressions

(After Claridge, 2011: 27)

The employment of exaggeration is a means of attracting listeners in a powerful way (Claridge, 2011:1) and hyperbole is described as a stylistic rhetorical device in which the statements are obviously exaggerated (Henkemans and Francisca, 2013, 1-2). Interactants use statements that are not true for the sake of emphasizing real situations. It is the expressions of something that is unexpected to happen and the statement is not taken literally, but rather figuratively.

Exaggeration violates Grice's Maxims of quality and quantity by maximizing and/or minimizing them (Wales, 2014: 42).

Pragmatic Functions of Exaggeration

There are three major functions of exaggeration; namely, **emphasis** (Fogelin, 1088: 13), **manipulation** that shows dishonest influence adopting the stereotype "aims justify means" (Van Dijk, 2006: 360- 362), and **humour**, seen as a universal comic device (Draitser, 1994: 135). Another function can be added; that is, sarcasm employed not for fun purposes, but for destructive criticism. However, some other functions can be added, like in eulogy as a representation of antithetical postures that contrast with idealism and optimism (Leech, 1969: 170). The employment of exaggerating expressions is for

foregrounding, highlighting, and demonstrating aspects of communication whether linguistic or non-linguistic, having the function of attracting the addressee and/or the reader is inevitably a common function (Ali, Salman, and Hasson, 2016: 398)

Exaggeration Devices

1- Hyperbole is a bold exaggeration and provides the listener with an extra note; it is used in formal situations for persuasion later in literature and stylistics (Claridge, 2011: 7-37). It is used to express feelings and states of mind in a crystal-clear way (Fussel and Krueuz, 1998: 94). Exaggeration and hyperbole express ideas excessively; exaggeration is a general notion while hyperbole is a literary rhetorical device (Difference between Exaggeration and Hyperbole, 2017).

Leech (1969: 146) uses "**honest deception**" as a term for hyperbole. Despite indicating the true state of affairs, hyperbole is a wrong realization of the situation, indicating truthfulness is relative and a matter of degree.

2- Irony: Exaggeration can be used to mean the opposite of what is said. Being perceptual and contextual, irony must be idiosyncratic and persuasive (Sharp, 2009: 35).

3- Simile: It is comparison between two entities sharing one similar feature, using "as" or "like". This is a figure of speech employed for exaggeration purposes (Cruise, 2006: 165).

4- Metaphor: It is the implicit comparison and perceived similarity, like "the foot of mountain" (Chapman and Routledge, 2009: 131).

5- Rhetorical Questions: These are questions used for assertion and not seeking the answer. These are effective devices for exaggerating expressions. Taking pragmatics into account, a positive yes-no rhetorical question has a negative assertion as to its illocutionary force, here as a negative yes-no question has a positive implication (Black, 2006: 26).

2.4 Types of Exaggeratory Expressions

Exaggeratory expressions are of diverse types (Omer and Khalaf, 2009: 766- 770) and as follows:

1- Quantifiers of number, measurement terms of weight, length, area, and so on, containers of time units. According to Colstone and Keller (1988 cited in Omer and Khalaf, 2009), overstatement can stretch to infinity, while understatement can stretch to zero. Therefore, one can say that exaggeration can be in analogy with the scale "either or neither", i.e. "black and

while", as there is no intermediate level that shows grey.

Container Items are used to show exaggeration. For Example, **Abstract and Concrete Items** are used hyperbolically to indicate terms of piles, more specifically collective nouns.

2- Time Expressions and Length of Duration, like "hours, days, years, and so on"

3- Scalar Modifiers, like gradable adjectives and verbs use the extreme point on the scale.

- Adjectives describing size, like "huge" and "immense".

- Intensifiers are employed for strengthening and emphasizing certain elements of the proportion, like an intensification of suffering, as in "starving", "boiling", etc., extreme approval, "absolutely", the highest point on the scale by the superlative adjectives, as in "the newest", "the largest", swear words functioning as lexical intensifiers, like "hell". They are often accompanied by hyperbolic expression in the case of insults, reviles, abuses or curses. Examples are: "It is hot as hell." Using paralinguistic features, like rising intonation and heavy stress are often employed to show how furious the speaker is. Comparison also functions as an exaggerating expression, as in "like a beast". **Conditionals** indicating improbability and impossibility, as in "I will not give it to you even if you die."

4- Idioms as exaggerating expressions: **Conditionals as Culture-specific Idioms**, like when the Arabs say "I will cut off my mustache", **Body- Parts Idioms**, like "It costs an arm and a leg." **Religion Idioms**, like "for God's sake", **Military Metaphors Idioms**, like "the army of the frog"

5- Cognates mean the subject and the object are derived from the verb, syntactically and share the same meaning semantically (Crystal, 2008: 83-84), as in: Employers employ employees.

6- Proverbs also can express the extreme level of ideas, denoting exaggeration, like "After the storm comes, the sun shines."

2.5 Kurdish Language and Kurdish Culture

Kurdish is a west Iranian language spoken in Kurdistan; it ranks as the third-largest Iranian language group, after Persian and Pashto, having various dialects. It has two essential dialects: the northern group spoken from Mosul, Iraq, into the Caucasus- is called Kurmanji. The central group, Sorani, emerged as the major literary form of Kurdish. It is spoken from a broad region that stretches roughly from Urmiah, Iran, to the

lower reaches of traditional Kurdistan in Iraq. Sub- dialects of Kurdish are: Kermanshahi, Leki, Gurani, and Zaza (Encyclopedia Britannica, 2012). However, there is another notion that the origin of the Kurdish language is an Indo-Iranian branch of an Indo-European language family, majorly, it splits into three main groups: Northern Kurdish (also known as Northern Kurmanji), Central Kurdish (Known as Sorani), and Southern Kurdish. It is written in two orthographies: Arabic and Latin (Kurdish Language)

2.6 Data Analysis

This sub- section is primarily devoted to analyzing the data, both quantitatively and qualitatively.

Question	Yes	No
Q1: Do you use exaggerating expressions in your language?	34	6

Despite the fact that six informants refuted using exaggeratory expressions in their interaction, with the flow of the focus group discussions and as they heard examples from their peers, they changed their minds and said that they do use such expressions in their everyday language.

Q2: If yes, with whom do you usually use exaggeratory expressions?

There was consensus among all the informants that exaggeratory expressions are used with their best friends; the people they are familiar with and these expressions are characteristics of informal situations in which there is no sense of disrespect.

Q3: Why do you use exaggerating expressions?

The motive behind the use of such expressions is love and closeness. It is to show certainty of the information conveyed; the sincerity of the speech act; emphasis; extreme expression of one's feelings.

However, avoidance of using exaggeratory expressions is common in the Kurdish culture as the speakers may be accused of being envious.

Beauty Expressions

- /gilɔ:pæ/ - She is a torch. She is a light bulb.

She is gorgeous.

- /heivæ/ - She is the moon.

- /χæzɑ:læ/ - She is a deer.

- /mæli:kæjæ/ - She is a queen. She is a beauty queen.

- /hu:ri:jæ/ - She is a mermaid.

- /næstælæjæ/ - She is Nestle. She is so delicate and sweet. She is a chocolate bar.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Metaphor.

Type of Exaggeration: Idiom - culture-specific.

- /hervɑ: tʃɑ:rdæ ʃævjæ/ - She is a fourteen-night moon.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Metaphor.

Type of Exaggeration: Quantifier – numeral.

- /ru:sijæ/ - She is Russian. She is as white as Russian girls. She carries Russian beauty genes.

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Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Identification.

Type of Exaggeration: Country.

Has white complexion

- /wæki: bæfrejæ/ - She is like snow. She is snow- white.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Simile.

Type of Exaggeration: Idiom.

- /ʒɪ bæfre spi:tɪræ/ - She is whiter than snow.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Gradable adjective-comparison.

- / pæmbijæ/ - She is cotton. She is so tender and soft.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Metaphor.

Type of Exaggeration: Idiom - Culture-specific.

Has black complexion

- /ʒɪ tænije ræʃtɪræ/ - S/he is blacker than soot.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Gradable adjective-comparison

Has a big ugly nose

- /dɪfɪn ʃɑ:lu:kæ/ - His/her nose is a sickle.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Idiom- culture specific.

Very Hungry

- /mɪr ʒbrsɑ:da:/ - He is dying of hunger. He is starving.

- /nɑ:n ni:næ bixu:t/ - Has no bread to eat. Has no means of sustenance.

- /miru:v xwæræ/ - S/he eats human beings. She is so jealous. She is glutton. She is voracious eater.

This illustration has two meanings: eating a lot, and envying people.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Idiom culture-specific.

- /dæst kɔrtæ/ - He has a short hand. He is poor. S/he is insolvent.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Idiom- Body part.

This exaggeratory chuck of speech is used to refer to poor people and also to refer to those who have connections.

Appreciates no one

- /ketkɑ: tʃɑ:f ku:ræjæ/ - S/he is the blind cat.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Metaphor.

Type of Exaggeration: Idiom - Culture-specific.

This means whatever favour people do for her, she does not take it into consideration and she shows no appreciation.

Very Rich

- /lu:rdæ/ - He is a lord. He is so wealthy. He is so loaded.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Metaphor.

Type of Exaggeration: Idiom - Culture-specific.

- /hæfɪk sti:ræ/ - He has a thick neck. This statement shows that the person is very rich, has a position, and is well- connected. He is a big wheel.

This exaggeratory expression has the same analysis as the previous one with one difference that the device is an idiom of body part.

- /fu:læ/ - S/he is full. This description in Kurdish has to do with money not with food.

She has all that she needs. She is super rich. She is affluent. She rolls in money. 10,000 USD is a petty amount for her.

- /millioneræ/. S/he is a millionaire.

- /nɑ:betæ dəftæræke pɑ:ræ/- The word “dafter” is used in the Kurdish community to refer to 10,000\$. This exaggeratory expression is translated into “S/he does not call dafter money.” This means “dafter”, i.e. 10,000\$ is a

very small amount of money for him to that extent, bit is not counted money for him. These two utterances do not adhere to the model adopted for the analysis.

Very Generous

- /lɔ:f wi: hæspæk ɒ qæspæk ʔekɪn/ - For him, a horse and a date are the same. He is a very giving person. He is so generous.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Simile.

Type of Exaggeration: Idiom- culture specific.

Very mean

- /tɑ:ja: xɔ: nɑ:dætæ kæse/ - S/he gives his/her fever to no one. S/he is so miser/ stingy.

- /rɪbʃe dgri:t ɒ nɑ:bærdæt hæta: dbi:tæ bensæd/ - S/he grabs quarter and does not release it until it becomes a half. S/he is unbelievably tight-fisted. She is so greedy.

It is to be noted that Iraq currency 250 IQD is a quarter while 500IQD is a half.

- /dɔ:hni: ʒɪ ketʃe tʃedkæt/ - S/he makes oil from the dick.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Idiom- culture specific.

Very Easy

- /ʒɪ ʔɑ:v væxɑ:rne bsa:nɑ:hi tɪræ/ - It is easier than drinking water. /wæki: ʔɑ:v væxɑ:rne jæ/. It is like drinking water.

It is a piece of cake. It is a child's play.

The first structure is comparison, while the second structure is simile.

- /fɪrɑ: ɑ:ve jæ/ - It is a slurp of water. It is so simple and easy.

This is an idiom of Kurdish culture- specific.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

The first utterance shows hyperbole while the second utterance indicates metaphor as **exaggeration devices**.

Type of Exaggeration: The first utterance is comparative adjective while the second utterance while the second is a culture- specific idiom.

Very clever

- / ʔɔ:pæ/ - S/he is a bomb.

- kɔ:mpju:tæræ. S/he is a computer.

- /xæbi:ræ/. S/he is an expert.

- /ʔɑ:ɡɪræ/ - S/he is fire. This expression is used for both sexes to indicate cleverness, but it can also express naughtiness when describing females. She is so smart. She is not docile.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Metaphor.

Type of Exaggeration: Idiom- culture specific.

- /kæs nɑ:gæhi:te/ - Nobody can reach his/her level. She is second to none.

A conventional utterance used by the Kurdish speakers to show exaggeration.

Very Lazy

- /ka: ja: dsæri:da:/ - Hay is in his head.

The equivalent translation into English is: He is so foolish; he has got nothing between his ears

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Idiom- body part.

Very Naughty

- /eɒ ja: bæra:zæ/ - She is naughty.

She cannot be controlled. She is wild.

- /gɔrgæ/ - He is a wolf. This exaggeratory expression is used only for males.

- /eɒ filflæ/ - She is chili pepper.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Metaphor.

Type of Exaggeration: Idiom – culture-specific.

Very delicious

- /hæft ʔɑ:m ze dhen/ - It has seven tastes. Equivalently translated, it can be: It is so delicious. It makes my mouth water.

- /xɑ:rna: tæ dærædzæ ʔekæ/. Your food is number one. It means: your food is optimal.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Quantifier- numeral. The first utterance uses a cardinal number to show a huge number of tastes while the second utterance employs an ordinal number to show the uniqueness of the food.

- /de tɪblet xɔ: di:vda ɑ:li:si:t/ - You will lick your fingers after you eat it. It will make you desire for more of it.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Idiom – Body part.

- /hæja:tæ/ - It is life.

It is the best

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Metaphor.

Type of Exaggeration: Idiom – culture-specific.

Eats a lot

- /ʔɪ dʒɑ:ra: terna:bi:t/ - S/he never gets full.

She binges. She is a binge eater.

- /dæv bæʃæ/ - He has an open mouth. This expression is used for someone who eats a lot and it is also used to say s/he brings bad omens.

He is a jinx.

- /zɪk dɪrha:jæ/ - S/he has a torn belly.
His stomach is bottomless. He has a bagful stomach.

For the above utterances, the **pragmatic function** is emphasis, the **exaggeration device** is hyperbole. As for the **type of exaggeration**, the first is a culture-specific idiom; the other two utterances are idioms of body part.

Very unlucky

- /bɪtʃi:tæ sær bæhre de hɪʃɪk bi:t/ - If S/he goes to the sea, it will dry.

- /rɔ:ʒɑ: ʃʌns wæzʃkɪri: eʊ je dxɛʊ bu:/- When luck distributed, he was asleep. He has no luck at all.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Conditionals.

- /tʃɪ ʃʌns ni:næ/ - Has no luck. This is an absolute description of zero luck.

Very tricky

- /ri:vɪjæ/ - He is a fox. This expression is only used for males.

He is so cunning and devious.

- /mɑ:ræ/ - She is a snake. This means that she does harmful things to others without letting them notice anything. She is a snake in the grass. S/he is so untrustworthy. S/he is so conniving.

- /bækɔjæ/- He is Bako. Bako is a proper name from the love story, in the Kurdish culture, of Mam and Zeen. Bako was a person who was doing bad things in order that Mam and Zeen don not get married.

He is gossipy. He is ill-intentioned. He is destroyer of love relationships.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Metaphor.

Type of Exaggeration: Idioms – culture-specific.

- /de tæ bætæ sær ʔɑ:ve ʊ ʔi:ni:tævæ tehni:/.
S/he will take you to the water and bring you back thirsty.

- /de tæ lsær tɪɑ: xɔ: legzɪvri:ni:t/. S/he will spin you on his/her finger.

- She will toy your feelings. She will easily deceive you.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Idioms – Culture-specific.

Regret

- /eʊ de læqɑ: ɪtlet xɔ:dat/ - S/he will bite his/her fingers.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Idioms – Culture-specific.

Very Happy

- /eʊ dfri:t ʒɪ kerfa:da:/ - S/he is flying out of happiness.

S/he is on cloud nine.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Idioms – Culture-specific

Very Fast

- /tæjɑ:ræjæ/ - S/he is an aeroplane/ so agile.

- /sɑ:rɔ:xæ/ - S/he is a rocket.

- /wæki: bɪri:sɪjæ/ - It is like lightning.

In the above three utterances, the **pragmatic function** is emphasis; in the first two the **exaggeration device** is metaphor while the third utterance manifests simile. All the utterances are culture-specific. All of them are Kurdish culture specific as types of exaggeration.

Very Slow

- /ki:sælæjæ/ - S/he is a turtle.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Metaphor.

Type of Exaggeration: Idioms – Regular Idiom.

- /lsær heka: brevædtʃi:t/ - S/he walks on eggs.

S/he is very cautious and slow-paced.

The utterances show emphasis as the pragmatic function, the exaggeration device of the first is metaphor while in the second is hyperbole. Exaggeration type is culture specific. It is to be noted that the first utterance can be identified as a universal phenomenon that all turtles are slow in movement.

Interferes in women's issues.

- /særʒɪnkæ/ - He has the head of a woman.

He is sissy.

This expression is only used for males to show that they interfere in minute details related to women that it is a stigma for a man to pay attention to. This is a hyperbolic expression that shows emphasis and the type of exaggeration is body part.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Idiom – Body part.

Very inquisitive

- /xeja: na:f hæmi: gɪrɑ:rɑ:jæ/ - S/he is the salt in every food.

She has a finger in every pie.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Idioms – Culture-specific.

Very ugly

- /wæhʃæ/ - s/he is a beast. This expression has different meanings: when referring to women, it indicates ugliness, while when referring to men, it describes them as big in size.

- /dæhbæjæ/ - She is a beast.

- /bɪznæ/ - She is a goat. This is female-specific saying to denote her ugliness and stupidity as well.

For the above utterances, the pragmatic Function is emphasis, the **Exaggeration Device** is hyperbole, **type of Exaggeration** is Idiom-culture specific.

Very big

- /hæsæ/ - She is a horse.

- /tʃelæ/ - She is a cow.

- /heʃtɪræ/ - She is a camel.

- /eʊ fi:læ/ - S/he is an elephant.

- /hɪrtʃæ/ - She is a bear. It means big and ugly.

The above four descriptions are female-specific expressions.

- /hɪndi: tʃi:ʃɑ:jækɪ:jæ/ - It is on the size of a mountain. She is overweight. She is a mountain big.

It is to be noted that this description can be used to refer to difficult work.

- /hɪndi: dɪnjɑ:jækɛjæ/ - It is on the size of mundanity.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Idiom. Culture-specific.

- /hɪndi: dæhbæjæ/ - He is like a monster.

- /ʁɪmlɑ:qæ/ - S/he is a giant.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Simile, the second is a metaphor.

Type of Exaggeration: Idiom. Culture specific.

- /ʃmeʃe dkætæ gɑ:mɛʃ/ - S/he makes a buffalo from a fly.

She makes a mountain out of a mole hill.

The **type of exaggeration** is an idiom of culture specific.

- /hɪndi: dæhɑ: jæ/ - S/he is of the size of ten people. Here, the word "people" is not mentioned in the Kurdish structure, but it is understood by the grammatical structure of ellipsis. The **type of exaggeration** is a quantifier; namely, numeral.

Very slim

- /dɑ:rke mɑ:ʃe/ - The stick of ice-cream.

He is so skinny. He is like a match stick.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Metaphor.

Type of Exaggeration: Idioms – Culture-specific.

- /hæmɑ: de hæwɑ: bæʃ/ - He can be flown away by the wind.

He is so slim and light.

-

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Idioms – Culture-specific.

The person is very thin that has a very small weight to the extent if there is wind, it will take him with it.

- /xɪrxɪrɑ: hæstɪjet wejæ/ - Her bones are crackling out of skinniness.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Idioms – Culture-specific.

The onomatopoeic word is used, the sound of the bones to emphasize the idea that the person is very thin and there is no flesh, as one hears the sound of the bones.

Very fat

- /eʊ sæd ki:lɔɪə/ - S/he is hundred kilos.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Quantifier.

- /eʊ tʃelæ/ - She is a cow.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Metaphor.

Type of Exaggeration: Idioms – Culture-specific.

Metaphor is the figure of speech employed for exaggeratory purposes and this female-specific expression.

Very tall

- /wæki: spi:ndare je drezæ/ = S/he is as tall as a poplar tree.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Simile.

Type of Exaggeration: Scalar modifier-adjective.

- /ʁɑ:amu:dæjæ/ - S/he is a pillar.

- /zæra:fæjæ/ - She is a giraffe.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Metaphor.

Type of Exaggeration: Idiom- Regular.

- /hætɑ: sɪbɑ:hi: evɑ:ri: je drezæ/ - He is tall till tomorrow evening.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Time expression and duration of time.

Repetition

- /ʔævæ sæd dʒɑ:ra: mɪn gu:t/ - I told you hundred times.

- /ʔævæ hɪzɑ:r dʒɑ:ra: mɪn gu:t/ - I told you thousands of times.

-

- /ʔævæ dəh dʒɑ:ra: mɪn gu:t/ I told you ten times.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Quantifier.

Waiting for a long time

- /ʔævæ qærnækæ æz lhi:vja: tæ/- I have been waiting for you for a century.

- /ʔævæ sɪʔætækæ æz lhi:vja: tæ/ - I have been waiting for you for an hour.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Time expression and duration of time.

In the above two exaggeratory expressions, the speaker may have been waiting for 20 minutes; for example, but he will exaggerate and use the words: century and an hour.

Very rude

- /tʃi dɪl ni:næ:/ - S/he has no heart. S/he is hard-hearted.

- /dɪl bæɾæ/ - He has a stony heart.

- /dɪl ræqæ/ - He is hard-hearted.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Metaphor.

Type of Exaggeration: Idioms – Body Part.

- /be ræhmæ/ - S/he has no mercy. S/he is so ruthless.

Type of Exaggeration: Idioms – Body Part.

- /kɑ:fɪræ/ - He is an infidel. This description is used for men and rarely for women.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Metaphor.

Type of Exaggeration: Idioms – Regular.

Very courageous

- /ʃeræ/ - He is a lion. /ʃer ʃeræ tʃi ʒɪnæ tʃi meræ/. Lion is a lion whether male or female. This is a proverb.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Metaphor.

Type of Exaggeration: Idioms – Culture-specific. The second is a proverb

To praise someone

/zere zæræ/. S/he is yellow gold.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Metaphor.

Type of Exaggeration: Idioms – Culture-specific.

It is a convention in the Kurdish culture that women like gold a lot and ask for much gold when they marry. Thus, gold is used to show value of a person and the colour "yellow" is used to identify gold as an exaggeratory device, otherwise everyone in the Kurdish culture knows that gold is yellow; as the Kurds are not familiar with white gold.

- /tʃi bə: nɑ:hetæ gu:tɪn/ . One can say nothing about him/her.

S/he cannot be praised enough.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Idioms – Regular

To dispraise someone

- /sɪfræ/. S/he is zero.

S/he is nothing/ futile.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Quantifier – Numeral.

-/bɑ:bə: tæ fɪrɑ:nd/ - Oh! Daddy, you flied him. Here the word “daddy” does not mean that the speaker is addressing his dad; it is a conventional expression used in the Kurdish language to show astonishment, usually the negative astonishment.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Regular idiom.

Very angry

- /mɑ: mɪn bɑ:be tæ kɔʃtjæ/. Have I killed your father?

This is a rhetorical question that doesn't need an answer on the part of the addressee.

Pragmatic Function: Rhetorical Question.

Exaggeration Device: Metaphor.

Type of Exaggeration: Idioms – Culture-specific.

- /ʔɑ:ɡɪr ʒɪ nɑ:ftʃɑ:vɑ: dtʃi:t/ - Fire goes out from his eyes.

He is so furious.

- /dɪkela: ʒɪ nɑ:f tʃɑ:vɑ: dtʃi:t/ - Smoke goes out from his eyes.

S/he is outraged.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Idioms – Body Part.

- /pæqa: ʒɪ kærba:da:/ - S/he burst out of anger.
- /tʃɪ næmə:ʒæ de pæqm/ - I am about to explode.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Idiom – Culture specific.

A very bad place

- /dʒæhnæmæ/ - It is hell.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Metaphor.

- **Type of Exaggeration:** Regular Idiom

A woman who has many kids

- /mɑ: kevri:ʃkæ/ - Is she a rabbit?

She is a fecund of rabbits.

- /mɑ: ketkæ/ - Is she a cat?

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Rhetorical Question.

Type of Exaggeration: Intensifier.

Congratulations

- /hɪzɑ:r sɑ:li:bi:/ - May you live a thousand years.

- /sæd xerɑ: ʒe bi:ni:/ - May you be blessed with hundreds of blessings.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Quantifier, numeral.

Carefree

- /ldæf we bihɑ:ræ/ - It is spring with her.

- /hɑ: ʒ dɪnjɑ:je ni:næ/ - He is unaware of mundanity.

S/he lives in his/her own world.

- /tʃɪ hi:sɑ:b bu: kæse nɑ:kæt/ - S/he takes no one into account.

She never thinks high of anyone.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Idiom- culture specific.

The first exaggeratory expression reveals that the weather is always nice with her as she does not care about anything disturbing.

Very cheap

- /bæla:ʃæ/ - It requires no money.

- /xɔ: fɪlsæki: nɑ:ʔi:ni:t/. It does not cost even a fils. Fils is an old Iraqi currency that is the minimum currency.

- /be nɪrxæ/. It has no cost. This expression when used for human beings, it belittles them, while when used for other entities, it refers to the cost, i.e. money.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Quantifier – numeral.

- /xɔ: bɪ pi:va:zæke nɑ:tʃɪ:t/ - He does not cost even an onion. This expression is employed to say that the person does not get respect from other people.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Idiom – culture-specific.

Very expensive

- /qæsa:bæ/ - He is a butcher. Here, the owner of the shop who sells things very expensive is described as a butcher.

He is money- minded. He is a swindler.

- /mɑ: zɛræ/ - Is it gold?

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Rhetorical question.

Type of Exaggeration: Regular Idiom.

- /xwi:nɑ: səri: jæ/ - It is the blood of head.

Type of exaggeration is an idiom of body part type.

- /de tʃɪmæ dɪkɑ:næka: di: ʊ dehemæ væ/ - I will go to another shop then come back.

I will check around and come back to you.

This shows that the customer is only making a justification to leave the shop because the product is very expensive so he will go and not come back.

Type of exaggeration is an idiom of culture-specific type.

Very tired

- /ʔæz dhi:lɑ:k tʃɔ:m/ - I am perished.

I am exhausted. I am wrecked.

- /de bezi: bæret keʃɑm/. You would say he has been carrying stones.

You would say he has been doing hard

- /je tʃɪf bɔɪ dxoheda:/ - He is fermented in sweat.

He is soaked in his sweat.

Type of exaggeration is an idiom of culture-specific type.

Very Naïve

- /næ tʃɪ dɪli:jæ næ tʃɪ dsəri:jæ/. S/he has nothing neither in his/her heart nor in his/her mind.

S/he is so innocent. S/he wears his/her heart on her sleeves.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Idiom- culture specific and Body part.

Recently, the phrase "nothing is in his pocket" is added to the saying; therefore, the idiom is rephrased to /næ tʃɪ dɪli:jæ næ tʃɪ dsəri:jæ næ tʃɪ dbəri:ke j / - "Nothing is in is in

his heart, nothing is in his head, and nothing is in his pocket.", the former expression can be used for both males and females, while the second idiom is male- specific, as in the Kurdish culture, men are valued about the money they have; however, this cannot be generalized, but mostly a convention in the culture.

Asks many questions

- /eʊ dʒɪmsɪjɑ: tʃɛdkæt/ - S/he makes IDs. If somebody asks many questions, we usually say "He makes IDs."

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Regular Idiom.

A hard worker

- /mɛʃɑ: hɪgvi:ni: jæ/ - She is a bee.

This description is female- specific.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Metaphor.

Type of Exaggeration: Regular Idiom.

- /mɪr bʃu:li: væ/ - He is dead of work.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Metaphor.

Type of Exaggeration: Regular Idiom.

There is difference between the above two statements: the first has a positive connotation and the work is voluntary by the doer of the action, while the second statement has a negative connotation that the work is imposed on the doer of the action.

Moving a lot

- /wæki: zɪrketke jæ/ - She is like a hornet.

She cannot stand still.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Simile

Type of Exaggeration: Idiom- culture specific and Body part.

Lies a lot

- /tʃɪ dʒɑ:ra: rɑ:stje nɑ:bezi:t/ - S/he never tells the truth.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Quantifier.

Usually the unmarked utterance is "telling the truth" and by default it is considered the general habit of human being; when saying "never tells the truth", this utterance violates the general convention of human interaction to show exaggeration.

Very shy

- /xu: næʃɛt bɑ:xɪvi:t/ - S/he even cannot talk.

- She is so shy to even talk.

- /gælæke ʃæmi:nu:kæ/ - S/he is very shy. The word "shy" in Kurdish is used in its diminutive form to show exaggeration.

She is disturbingly shy.

- /hæft ræng ɡɪhɔ:ri:n ʒɪ ʃærmɑ:da:/. S/he changed seven colours from shyness.

She is blushed.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Regular Idiom.

Very difficult to satisfy

- /b tʃɪ tʃti: rɑ:zi: ni:næ/ - S/he is satisfied with nothing.

She is never satisfied.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Quantifier.

- /tʃɪ b dɪli: ni:næ/ - Nothing pleases his/her heart.

She likes nothing.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Quantifier and Idiom of Body Part.

The weather is very hot

- /dɪnjɑ: jɑ:t kæli:t/- Mundanity is boiling.

It is blistering hot.

- /ʔæs sɔ:tɪm ʒgærmɑ:da:/ - I am burning out of heat.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Quantifier, referring to the degree of temperature.

Very poor (Has no money, causes no harm)

- /ɛksi:ræ/ - S/he is a prisoner. Causes no harm.

- S/he is harmless.

- /ɛksi:re xode/- He is the prisoner of Allah.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Metaphor.

Type of Exaggeration: Idioms, Culture-specific.

- /ye mɪri:jæ/- He is dead.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Metaphor.

Type of Exaggeration: Regular Idiom.

- /dæst kɔrtæ/ - His/ her hand is short. Has no money.

- /xɔ:li: særæ/- Ash is on his head.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Idioms, Body Parts.

Underestimating things or people

- /ʒɪnɑː ʃuːlɑːjæ/ - It is the wife of work. There is a metaphor in this saying that a minor work is the wife of things. This shows that women are seen as something really minor in the Kurdish culture in the past, but now ideologies have changed so women are no longer seen as belittled; thus, having gender bias in that men are given a better status than women.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Metaphor.

Type of Exaggeration: Regular Idiom.

Sometimes, tense makes a whole difference in meaning in that the entire speech act changes. For example, /tæ tæqsɪːrɪː nækɪr/, meaning "You did everything" conveys the speech act of thanking, while the same expression but in the imperative mood to denote future conveys the speech act of threatening, /tæqsɪːrɪːje nækæ/, "Do whatever you can!"

Speech Act of Threatening

- /de dɪfnɑː tæ bɪrɪm tuː dʒɑːrækɑː diː wæbkeɪ/-
I will cut off your nose should you repeat that.

Pragmatic Function: Emphasis.

Exaggeration Device: Hyperbole.

Type of Exaggeration: Idiom, Body Parts.

Traditionally in the Kurdish culture, if somebody made a scandal, his relatives cut his nose. This traditional practice was on action only for women as they were the weak members of society and the symbol of the clans' honour, especially if they committed adultery that was a stigma for the whole family.

1.6 Conclusion

Having conducted the current study, the researcher has arrived at the following conclusions:

- 1- Hyperbole and exaggeration convey excessive meaning of more or less, i.e. overstatement or understatement.
- 2- These figures of speech go beyond logic but they are still normalized expressions in communities; people understand the ideas despite the abnormality of the meaning.
- 3- They fall within the domain of pragmatics as they go beyond the literal meaning.
- 4- The pragmatic functions of exaggeration, like emphasis, manipulation, and humour can only be specified when contextualized, depending on the context of situation factors.
- 5- Some exaggeration expressions are male or female-specific and they can have the pragmatic functions of humour and sarcasm.
- 6- There is a slight difference between the terms: "hyperbole" and "exaggeration", semantically

having the same meaning while stylistically the former is a property of literary works.

7- Both plurality and collectivity are very common in conveying exaggeration.

8- The expressive speech acts have a big portion of exaggeration.

9- Exaggeratory expressions are more common in informal situations rather than in formal ones; that is, they are more social than institutional.

10- Some exaggeratory expressions are male or female- specific identifying terms.

11- Quantifying expressions play a seminal role in conveying excessiveness

Appendices

Focus Group Discussion Questions

Introduction

Dear participants

My name is Parween Saadi Abdulaziz, PhD in English Language and Linguistics. I am conducting research on **Exaggerating and Hyperbolic Expressions in Northern Kurmanji with Reference to English: A Socio-pragmatic Study**. Please note that your personal information is to be kept confidential and the data you provide is for academic purposes only. Your participation is completely voluntary and you have the free- will to stop at any stage you like. Your participation is of high appreciation by the researcher.

Informed Consent

Kindly provide your approval for recording this focus group discussion and using the data you provide for academic purposes.

Examples of Exaggerating and hyperbolic expressions:

- **He laughs a lot.**

/pæqɑː ʒ kænʒɑː dɑː/

/dtriːqen tʃuː/

/eʊ mɪr ʒɪ kænʒɑː dɑː/

- **He giggles.**

/tiːq liːqɑː wiː buː/

- **He is clever.**

/eʊ tʃɑːpæ/ - S/he is a bomb.

/kæs næʃet xuː lbaːzet wiː pɑːvet/ - Nobody can have the same steps as him.

/gælæke ʃæhræzɔːjæ/. He is very experienced.

Personal Information

Age: Sex:

Educational Attainment:

Mother Tongue:

Nationality:

Kindly answer the following questions:

1- **Do you often use exaggerating expressions in your language? Circle the answer.**

Yes No

2- **If yes, with whom do you usually use exaggerating expressions?**

3- **Why do you use exaggerating expressions?**

4- **Provide, in Northern Kurmanji , as much as exaggerating expressions for the following phrases and sentences:**

- Very big
- Very scary
- Very weak
- Very calm
- Very poor (no money, not evil)
- Very rich
- Very difficult
- Very easy
- Very generous
- Congratulate people in different occasions
- Sorry, apologize
- Very shy
- Very shameful
- Merciless
- Very tough
- Very tired
- Very tall
- Very cheap
- Very expensive
- He underestimates things or people
- He over estimates things or people
- Very envious
- I told you many times
- I am very angry
- He makes things big
- He minimizes things
- He hides things
- He lies a lot.
- He makes things very long
- He is too sensitive
- He will regret a lot.
- Very ugly
- Very beautiful
- Very sad
- Very happy
- He laughs a lot.
- Very clever
- Very lazy
- Very lucky
- Very unlucky
- Very tricky
- Very Naïve

- He is careless
 - It is too fragile.
 - He eats a lot.
 - He is very slim.
 - He is very fat.
 - He talks a lot.
 - He interferes in women affairs.
 - Very fast
 - Very slow
 - Very cold
 - Very hot
 - Very inquisitive
 - Your food is very delicious.
 - A student comes very late to the class.
- 5- **Kindly provide any other exaggerating expressions from your own apart from the aforementioned ones.**

Thank you for your active participation
Asst. Prof. Dr. Parween Saadi Abdulaziz

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الخلاصة

تتناول الدراسة الحالية تعابير المبالغة في المحادثات اليومية للغة الكردية - الكرمانجية الشمالية. يتم استخدام هذه الظاهرة اللغوية لرفع أو تقليل الكيانات أو الخصائص أو الأفعال. يتم توظيف شكل الكلام هذا في كل من اللغة و الأدب. يتم توظيف مصطلح "المبالغة" في الأولى أما في الأخيرة يتم هناك استخدام لـ"الغلو". تتجاوز المفاهيم المعبر عنها في هذا الشكل من الكلام المنطق أحياناً للتعبير عن القصور في طرفي مقياس في تضخيم و/أو تقليل الأفكار. توصلت الدراسة إلى مفاهيم مفادها أن تعبيرات المبالغة و الغلو هي نفسها في المحتوى ، ولكن الأولى هي خاصية لغة التفاعل ، بينما يتم استخدام الأخيرة في الأدب. وتتجلى الكياسة و عدم الكياسة و الطرفان المتطرفان من خلال تعابير المبالغة. تتصف تعابير المبالغة أساساً بالتقليد والشذوذ؛ أي أن المتحدث يستخدم محتوى غير منطقي للغاية لإظهار المبالغة ، ويتم استلام هذا من قبل المستمع بطريقة تقليدية. هذا إضافة إلى أن هذه التعابير شائعة في اللغة على الرغم من شذوذها.

پوخته

ئەف قەكولینا ل بەر دەست ل سەر دەربیرین مەزکرنی یە دان و ستاندین روژانە د زمانی کوردیدا - د کرمانجیا ژووری دا. ئەف دیاردا زمانی دەیتە بکارئینان ژبو بلندکرنا یان کیمکرنا تشتان، ساخله تان یا ژي کاران. ئەف شیوی ئاخفتنی دەیتە بکارئینان دزمانی دا و دەدەبی ژي دا. تیرمی مەزکرن دیا ئیکنی دا دەیتە بکارئینان بەلئ تیرمی دناف داچوون دیی دووی دا دەیتە بکارئینان. ئەو هزرین دەربیرین ژئ دەیتە کرن ژ سنوورین هزرین ئاسایی دەربازدبن دقئ شیوی ئاخفتنی دا دا دەربیرین ژ دوو لایین پیقەری بەیتە کرن چ بوو مزکرنی بیت یان کیمکرنی. ئەف قەكولینە گههشته وئ چەندئ کو مەزکرن و دنافدا چوون وەکی ئیکن ژلایئ ناقره روکی قە و دەربیرین ژ ریژی یان بی ریژی ل سەر هەردوو لایین پیقەری دیاردبن بریک مەزکرنی. و ئەف دەربیرینە دەینە نیاسین ب تیتالی و نه ئاسایی. ئانکو ئاخفتنکەر دی ناقره روکە کا گەلەك نه ئاسایی بکار دئینیت ژبو مەزکرنی و ئەف نامە دەیتە وەرگرتن ژلایئ گوهداری قە بریکە کا تیتالی و ئەف دەربیرینە گەلەك دەربە لاقن دزمانی دا سەسەرای نه ئاسایی وان.