THE MORPHOSYNTAX OF TENSE IN NORTHERN KURDISH

BAYAN JUMAA ALI and MOHAMAD SALIH A. SULAIMAN
Dept. of English Language, College of Languages, University of Duhok, Kurdistan Region-Iraq

ABSTRACT

The relationship between morphology and syntax has become an important aspect of the structural description of a language. Some syntax and morphology facts are thought to partially overlap, implying that they are important as morphosyntactic phenomena and morphological in verb forms are grammatically significant and can point to various syntactic categories, such as tense, aspect, agreement, voice, mood, negation and causality. In the linguistic literature on NK, this topic has not gotten much consideration. From this perspective, the present study investigates the morphosyntactic features of the tense in Northern Kurdish (henceforth NK). It aims to provide a systematic descriptive account of the morphemes involved in the realization of the syntactic category of tense in NK, the number and types of those morphemes as well as their order in relation to the verb stem. The data for this qualitative study are gathered from grammar textbooks, literary materials, proverbs, and everyday interactions. The qualitative analysis of the data revealed that NK verb forms occasionally display a bit complexity; the lexical root can bear, in addition to the tense inflections, markers for agreement, voice, mood, negation, and causativity. Also, NK contains a rich system of person and number inflections, and the verb is marked for person and number in all tenses. Furthermore, mood in NK, communicated morphologically through prefixation, is closely associated with the realization of tense contrasts. It is hoped that the current study will fill a gap in this specific area of the morphosyntax of NK. And broaden current knowledge of this topic. The findings of the study will hopefully be of benefit to Kurdish language learners of EFL and translators.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. A Theoretical Background

The term Morphosyntax refers to the study of the interaction of morphology and syntax. It is used by linguists to capture the fact that morphemes often have syntactic functions at the sentence-level. According to crystal (1980, p. 234), morphosyntax is a term in linguistics used to refer to grammatical categories or properties for whose definition criteria of morphology and syntax both apply, as in describing the characteristics of words. Morphology and syntax are related parts of grammar governed by the same principles as they both deal with words: syntax organizes words into sentences and morphology determines the structure of words (Spencer, 2000, p.313). The term morphology in linguistics refers to the study of word-formation. Matthews (1974, p. 2) states that the term morphology means the study of forms. Similarly, Katamba (1993, p. 20) defines morphology as "the study of word structure".

The Morpheme is the smallest unit of meaning which is divided into two types: free morphemes and bound morphemes. A free morpheme carries the semantic content or lexical meaning even when used in isolation, whereas a bound morpheme, usually realized by a suffix, a prefix or an infix, does not have a descriptive content and cannot stand alone by itself, but performs a syntactic function.

Free morphemes are divided into content words such as nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs and function words such as articles, demonstratives, pronouns, prepositions, and conjunctions. Bound morphemes, on the other hand, are divided into derivational and inflectional morphemes. Derivational morphemes are those morphemes that change the word-class; (such as, deriving a noun from a verb) while the inflectional morphemes are those morphemes that cause the grammatical or functional change in the same word; (i.e. whether a word is in past tense or is singular or plural) (Yule, 2017).

Katamba (1993, pp. 41-46) classifies the morphemes into four types: roots, stems, bases, and affixes.

1. The root is the original part of the word which cannot be reduced to smaller units and can stand alone by its own. It is considered a free morpheme. In other words it is the central meaningful morpheme of a word. Words like man, book, sweet, say, play are all roots and they are called lexical morphemes as they carry the 'semantic content' of the words, whereas words that carry the functional or grammatical information are called functional morphemes and they are 'articles, demonstrations, conjunctions, pronouns and prepositions'.

2. The Stem is that part of a word which has the last inflectional affix attached to (Bauer, 2004).For example in the word *boys, boy,* is the root but *boys* is a stem while in the word *players; play* is the root, *player* is the stem to which the inflectional morpheme *-s* is attached.

3. The base is a morphological term for any element of a word to which an affix can be attached. In other words, the base is that part of a word which accepts all affixes whether inflectional or derivational (Carp, 2008). For example the word *child* could be a base since it can take the inflectional suffix *–ren* to form the plural *children* or the derivational suffix *-ish* to derive the adjective *childish* from the noun *child*. To conclude, all roots are bases. The bases are called stems only when the inflectional morphemes are attached to them.

4. Affixes: an affix is morpheme and a grammatical component that cannot create a word on its own and does not have any meaning unless it is attached to a free morpheme (Trask, 1999). Affixes are called bound morphemes and they are divided in three types:

1. Prefixes: a prefix is a morpheme which is attached to the beginning of a root, stem or base, such as *re-* in *re-write, un-* in*un-kind* and *dis-*in*disobey* (Cristal, 2008).While the morphemes *di-* as in *di-çim (go), na-* as in *na-çim,* and *ne-* as in *ne-çu* , are prefixes in Kurdish language

2. Infixes: an infix is that bound morpheme which is inserted into a word neither at the beginning nor at the end of a base (Lieber, 2009). For example, in English, infixes are realized by a change of vowel to indicate a syntactic function. The plural of the noun *mouse* is *mice*. This change of vowel is considered an infix morpheme because it signals plurality.

3. Suffixes: Morpheme attached to the end of a root, stem or base, such as*-ly* in *kindly, -er* in *waiter, -s* in *books* and*-en* in *eaten*. The suffix -*î*as in *xar-î, -and* as in *şik-and* and all person/number agreement markers are suffixes in Kurdish language. Suffixes are the core of the inflectional and derivational system.

Syntax, on the other hand, deals with the formation of phrases and sentences. Matthews (1974, p. 2) states that syntax is a Greek word in origin. It means *putting together* or *arranging* of elements. The structure of phrases and sentences and the characteristics of meaning are both traditionally included in syntax. Tallerman (1998, p. 1) points out that traditionally the term *Grammar* was used to mean *Syntax* by some people. Radford (2004, p. 1) defines syntax as the study that deals with how words and phrases are combined to construct sentences. Fasold and Linton (2014, p. 532) define syntax as a set of rules by which words are combined to build up phrases and sentences. Put together, syntax is that field of linguistics which is concerned with the study of ordering the words into phrases and sentences, i.e. the study of sentence structure.

Morphosyntax, the change in a verb's form that is conditioned by a specific grammatical context, is the point of interaction between syntax and the inflectional morphology of the verb. This morphology-syntax interaction is the source of many language phenomena, such as mood, tense, aspect, negation, and agreement. The study of morphosyntax is an essential component of linguistic research. It is essential for language typology, understanding children's language acquisition, and identifying universal principles. Morphosyntax can be used practically in areas like language teaching, machine translation, and natural language processing.

1.2. Research Questions

By employing qualitative modes of enquiry, the present study seeks to find answers to the following questions:

1. Which categories of inflections are utilized by NK to realize the grammatical categoryof tense?

2. Do those inflections (prefixes, suffixes and infixes) follow a specific order in the structure of the verb phrase?

1.3. Hypotheses

It is hypothesized that:

1. NK utilizes all types of inflections to realizetense contrasts.

2. These inflections follow a defined order in relation to the verb stem.

1.4. Aims

The study aims to

1. Present systematic descriptive accounts of morphological and syntactic characteristics of the verb in NK.

2. Discuss and theoretically account for the morphosyntax of tense in NK.

3. Point out the number and types of the verbal inflections used for the realization of tense contrasts in NK and the order of those verbal inflections in the verb structure.

1.5. Previous Studies

Moradi (2015) conducted a study on Laki Verbal Morphosyntax which investigates the patterns of verbal agreement from the lexicalist point of view in Laki language. The study adopted a lexicalist frame work which serves the autonomy of morphological process called HPSG. The agreement markers in Laki language are mostly clitics and affixes. The study concluded that the subjects of the past transitive constructions except 3sg and the objects of the present-tense constructions agreement markers are clitics, whereas affixes are used to mark subject-agreement for all verbs except in past transitive constructions where the object-agreement is affixed.

Masinde (2016) studied the morphosyntactic structure of Lutachoni verb phrase. The study described the morphosyntactic structure of the Lutachoni verb phrase. It investigated the morphosyntactic behavior of both inflectional and derivational morphemes which are internal features of the VP adopting Chomsky's Principles and Parameters (PP) theoretical framework as an analytical tool to predict and account for the morphosyntactic structure of the Lutachoni VP. It described their morphological forms and resultant variations of the elements within the VP. The study concluded that Lutachoni VP has a rich and productive morphological process. Affixing morphemes on the verb root results a complex verb. Negation, subject pronominals, and object pronominals, reflexive, distant past, future tense are marked by prefixing the verb root whereas recent past, aspect and valence are realized by suffixing the verb root.The study also established the patterning of these elements and their effect on the morphosyntax of Lutachoni verb phrase.

Kareem (2016) conducted a study on the syntax of verbal inflection in central Kurdish. The study examined the syntactic structure of clauses in Central Kurdish, focusing specifically on the syntax of verbs and verbal categories including tense, aspect, agreement, argument structure and their interplay with various verb types. It argued that the tense-based split ergativity in the language is best accounted for by a theory in which case can be assigned by agreement. Although there is no morphological realization of case in Central Kurdish, the agreement-driven approach adopted in this study accounts for the agreement morphemes and the pronominal clitics found within the verbal complex of the language. The difference in the nature of 'present' and 'past' verb stems is responsible for the difference in the clausal structure of past and present tense.

Nadir (2017) carried out a research on the morphosyntax of verbs in the Buginese language by using FLEX. The study examined the morphosyntax in the Buginese language by using FLEX. The use of FLEX tool in this research aimed to make logical linking within the verbs that are used in the syntactical context as well as to give a descriptive account tomorphosyntactic features that define verbs in the daily communication among Buginese communities. The results showed that the morphological features affixes and cliticsdefine the verbs. Semantic features that assume verbs occur whether a verb has an object or not. The syntactic features of the verb are distinguished by the position and function of the verb. They also examined the basic forms of verbs in the Buginese language and their change in meaning when they are used in different contexts and different situations.

The above mentioned previous studies discuss the morphosyntactic features of the verb in different languages. Similarly, the current work investigates an aspect of the morphosyntax interface of the verb in NK, namely tense. It is hoped that this study will add further evidence in support of the universality of the phenomena of morphosyntax in human language. In the context of Bahdini Kurdish, this is the first study on the morphosyntax of tense in this variety. In the linguistic literature on NK and this topic has not gotten much consideration. It is hoped that the current study will broaden current knowledge of this specific area of the grammar of NK. It is a step towards a more profound understanding of the morphosyntactic features of the verb in NK, and, hopefully, the study will be of benefit to Kurdish learners of EFL and translators.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. The framework of the study

The study uses a qualitative analysis in order to gain insights into the tense morphosyntax in NK. The definitions of the essential concepts and the identification of the morphosyntactic variables relevant to the investigation are based on the work of Quirk et al. (1985). Tense is viewed as the grammatical realization of chronological time distinctions. Simple present tense refers to a state or event at the present time, the time of speaking, whereas past tense refers to past time via some past point of reference.

2.2. Data collection

The research data in this thesis are drawn from grammar textbooks written by authorities in the field, literary essays, news reports, proverbs, and everyday conversations. The data related to the variables of the study were carefully selected by the authors who themselves are native speakers of Kurdish.

2.3. Procedures

1. Creating a corpus from different sources.
2. Identifying the inflections which have syntactic functions in the clause.

3. Analyzing the corpus to provide descriptive accounts of the morphosyntactic features of Tense in NK in an attempt to identify the inflections related to the realization of tense contrasts in NK.
4. Drawing conclusions based on the results of our analysis of the data.

3. DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

3.1. Morphosyntax of verb in NK

In general, the verb morphosyntax in Kurdish is highly complicated, with a rich system of tense, aspect, mood, and voice marking. Kurdish verbs are inflected for the present and past tense contrasts, and each verb contains two stems: past stem and present stem. All forms of the verb in NK are based on one or the other of these (Haig, 2018). For example, the past participle form of the verb is formed from the past stem of the verb by adding the morpheme –î (xar "eat", xar-î - "eaten"). The infinitive is obtained by simply adding the suffix - (i)n to the past stem of the verb (Got "said" – got-in "to say").Table (1) presents the various forms of some of the most common verbs in NK.

Table (1): -The verb forms in NK

Present stem	Past stem	Past participle	Infinitive	English Meaning
Gir	Girt	Girtî	Girtîn	Hold
Sim	Simt	Simtî	Simtîn	Pierce
Axiv	Axift	Axiftî	Axiftîn	Talk
Kev	Keft	Keftî	Keftin	Fall
Bijêr	Bijard	Bijardî	Bijardin	Roast
Hinêr	Hinard	Hinard	Hinardin	Send
În	Îna	Înayî	Înan	Bring
Şêl	Şêla	Şêlayî	Şêlan	Knead
Tirs	Tirsa	Tirsayî	Tirsan	Fear
Wêr	Wêra	Hatî	Hatin	Dare
Dan	Dana	Danayî	Danan	Put
Čer	Čera	Čerayî	Čeran	Graze
Girô	Girô	Girô	Girôn	Skin
Dirî	Dirî	Dirî	Dirîn	Sew
Cî	Cî	Cî	Cîn	Chew

It should be noted that the past and present stems are not always predictable from one another. However, some systematic regularities can be obtained. Various concepts of time are created by combining the verb stems for the present and past with modal and aspectual markers (Thackston, 2006).

3.2. Morphosyntax of tense in NK
3.2.1. The simple present tense

To form the simple present tense in NK, the indicative mood marker *dí-* must be prefixed to the present stem(Mackenzie, 1961), and the personal endings listed in Table (2) are added to the stem to mark person and number agreement with the subject:

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Table (2):- Person/number agreement markers with present tense

Person	Singular	Plural
1st person	-(i)m	-în/-(i)n
2nd person	-î	-(i)n
3rd person	-ît	-(i)n

The main forms of the simple present tense of the verb with agreement markers are given in Table (3).

Table (3): -Formation of present tense verb form

Present stem	Simple present tense form	English Meaning
Lerz	di- lerz-im	Tremble
Zivr	di- zivr-î	Return
Bir	di-bir-ît	Cut
Kir	di-Kir-în	Buy
Nas	di-Nas-in	Recognize

According to Kim (2005), in NK, the simple present tense referring to the present time has two major meanings:
• To describe a state existing at the present time:
(1) Min hindek av   *di-vê-t.*
I some   water indc-want- 3sg.
(I want some water).Ez li Duhok-ê   *di-jî-m.*
I   in Duhok-obl indc-live- 1sg.
(I live in Duhok).
(2) Erd lidur roj-ê   *di*-zivir-ît.
Earth around sun,def-obl   indc-move- 3sg.
(Earth moves around the sun).
(3) Li Havînê   kanî   hişk *di-bi-n.*
In summer spring,pl,gen dry   indc-cop-3pl.
(In summer springs dry).
• To describe present habitual behavior, as in the examples (5) and (6):
(4) Ez   hemi   roj-an   *di*-çi-m-e qotabxan-ê.
I   all   day-pl indc-go-1sg-dirc school-obl.
(I go to school every day).
(5) ew zî   *di*-niv–ît.
He early indc-sleep-3sg.
 (He sleeps early).

The present form of the verbs in the examples (5) and (6) is morphologically unmarked. However, when used for the simple present tense, the present stem of the verb is obligatorily inflected for both indicative mood and agreement. Further, it should be noted that in NK the indicative mood prefix –*di* is replaced by the negative prefix *na-* in negative sentences (Ekici, 2007).
Examples:
(6) Ez *na*-nivîs-im.
1sg neg-write-1sg.
(I don't write).
(7) Em *na*-ç-în-e   seyran-an.
1pl neg-go-dirc picnic-obl
(We don't go on picnics).
3.2.2. The simple past tense
The past tense implies that an action happened and ended at some specific time in the past (Fossum, 1919). The past stem of the verb in NK is the form of the verb that is used in the simple past tense. The formation of the past stem from the present stem is not fully predictable. Nevertheless, certain morphological regularities can be identified. Let us consider the basic tense contrast patterns presented below:
1. Present stem + /-t, -d/

Table (4):- Group 1 of past tense verb form

Present	Past	English Meaning
Gir	Girt	Hold
Sim	Simt	Pierce
Axiv	Axift	Talk
Hinêr	Hinard	Send
Stîn	Stand	Take
Şken	Şkand	Break

2. Present stem + /î/

Table (5):- Group 2 of past tense verb form

Present	Past	English Meaning
Lerz	Lerzî	Tremble
Zivr	Zivrî	Return
Bir	Birî	Cut
Kir	Kirî	Buy
Nas	Nasî	Recognize
Bez	Bezî	Run

3. Present stem + /-a/

Table (6) :-Group 3 of past tense verb form

Present	Past	English Meaning
În	Îna	Bring
Kol	Kola	Dig
Şêl	Şêla	Knead
Tirs	Tirsa	Fear
Wêr	Wêra	Dare
Dan	Dana	Put
Čer	Čera	Graze

4. Present stem and past stem are identical when present stem ends in /ô/ or /î/

Table (7): -Group 4 of past tense verb form

Present	Past	English Meaning
Girô	Girô	Skin
Dirî	Dirî	Sew
Cî	Cî	Chew

5. It is also worth noting that Several extremely common verbs have fully irregular past stems, and the forms used for the past tense are quite different from those used for the present tense (*e.g, bîn' see' >dît 'saw', bej 'say' > got 'said')*.

The past tense form of the verbs in the first group of Kurdish verbs is morphologically marked by the allomorphs /-t/ and /-d/, which are in complementary distribution as they are phonologically conditioned. The occurrence of one or another of them is determined by the phonological properties of the preceding sound. Generally, the allomorph "-t" is used when the verb ends in a voiceless sound, whereas the allomorph "-d" is used when the verb ends in a voiced sound. In the second and third groups of Kurdish verbs, the past tense morpheme is realized by the allomorphs /a/ and /î/, which are lexically or morphologically conditioned as their occurrence is not determined by phonological environment but rather associated with specific verbs. Also, in the fourth group, the past tense morpheme is realized by the zero allomorph /Ø/, which is phonologically conditioned as the present stem and the past stem are identical when the present stem ends in /ô/ or /î/. Sample examples of simple past tense in NK follow:

(8) Diz *rev-î-ø.*
Thief, def escape-past-3sg.
(The thief escaped).
(9) Zarok-an pişîk *girt-in.*
Child-pl,obl cat, pl-abs,def catch.past.3pl.
(The children caught the cat).
(10) Wan hemo der *girt-in.*
They 3pl, obl all door,pl,abs,def close-past-3pl.
(They closed all the doors).
(11) Azad xani *ne-herf-and-in.*
Azad house, pl,def neg-demolish-caus-3pl.
(Azad did not demolish the houses).

The examples (9), (10), (11), and (12) clearly show that, with the exception of the third person singular subject (See Table (8)); the past stem of the verb is obligatorily marked for person/number agreement. However, this form of the verb is not marked for mood. The simple past tense can, thus, be made up of the verb's past stem plus the relevant person/number agreement markers (Haig, 2004). The following is an example paradigm for verb agreement markers in past tense constructions:

Table (8): -Person/number agreement markers in past tense

Person	Singular	Plural
1st person	-(i)m	-în/-(i)n
2nd person	-î	-(i)n
3rd person	Ø	-(i)n

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In negative sentences, the past tense form is prefixed by the negative particle *ne-* (Ekici, 2007). See the following example:

(12) Wan hemo der   *ne-girt-in.*
 3pl   all   door,pl,def neg-close-3pl.
(They did not close all the doors).

3.2.3. Discussion of the results

In NK the morphosyntax of the verb is complicated since it involves different affixes and personal ending markers. Verb forms for the present and the past tenses in NK are not always predictable from one another but certain regularities can be identified. These verb forms sometimes show a rather extensive complexity, they may contain in addition to the lexical roots and the morphemes that indicate tense, inflections for aspect, agreement, voice, mood, negation and causality.

Concerning our research question 1, both simple present tense and the simple past tense are expressed by different forms of the verb. The present tense in NK is expressed by the present stem which is obligatorily prefixed by the indicative marker *di-* and the personal agreement markers for all persons. These agreement markers agree with the absolutive argument which is usually the subject of the sentence.
Examples:

(13) Hing wên-a   *di-kêş-in.*
 2pl   picture,def-pl indc-draw-2pl.
  (You take photos).

(14) Ez   bi   kurdi *di-axiv-im.*
1sg,abs in   kurdish indc-speak-1sg.
(I speak in Kurdish).

On the other hand, the simple past tense in NK is realized by the past stem of the verb which is not fully predictable from the present stem. Some forms of the past stem are derived from the present stem and they are morphologically marked by different suffixes according to the phonological environment. In some cases, however, the present and the past stems are identical. These various forms of the verbs used in the simple past tense are obligatorily marked for person and number agreement, except with the 3rd person singular subject. In other words, the simple past tense in NK is made up of the past stem plus the relevant person/number agreement markers. Unlike the simple present tense, the past stem of the verb when used in the simple past tense can be prefixed by the negative particle *ne-* , but it is not inflected for the indicative mood.
Example:

(15) Dohî   ew   zî   *ne-zivirî-ø*
mal.
Yesterday   he,obl   early   neg-retuen-3sg home.
(He did not come back home early yesterday).

It is worth noting that if the verb of the sentence is an intransitive verb the past stem of the verb usually agrees with the absolutive subject argument, however, when the verb is transitive it agrees with the object argument.
Examples:

(16) Balinda   *firî-n.* (Intransitive)
Bird,def,pl,abs   fly-3pl.
(The birds flied).

(17) Wî   sê   pertok   *nivîs-în.* (Transitive)
He,obl   three   book,pl, abs   write-3pl.
(He wrote three books).

Furthermore, both the simple present and the past forms of the verb in NK can also bear suffixes that denote causativity.
Examples:

(20) Ew   xanî-yan   *di-herif-în-in.*
They   house-pl   indc-demolish-caus- 3pl.
(They demolish houses.)

(21) Ewan   xanî   *herif-and-in.*
They, obl   houses   demolish- caus,past- 3pl
(They demolished houses.)

Concerning question 2 of the study, the various forms of the verbs used in the present and past tense are obligatorily marked for person and number agreement, mood and causativity. In other words, causativity and agreement markers usually follow the tense markers, while mood markers are usually prefixed to the base form of the verb.

4. CONCLUSIONS

The current research set out to provide a systematic descriptive account of the morphemes involved in the realization of the syntactic category of tense in NK, the number and types of those morphemes as well as their order in relation to the verb stem. It was hypothesized that NK utilizes all types of inflections to realize tense contrasts, and these inflections follow a defined order in relation to the verb stem. This hypothesis is verified by the conclusions drawn from the findings of the current study, which can be summarized in the following points:

1. The verb in NK has a rich and complicated morphology. There are two forms of the verb: the present stem and the past stem. Various

concepts of time are created by combining the verb stems for the present and past with modal and aspectual markers.

2. The simple present tense in NK is expressed by the present stem obligatorily prefixed by the indicative marker *di-* and the personal agreement markers for all persons.

3. The simple past tense is realized by the past stem of the verb which is mostly derived from the present stem inflected by phonologically conditioned variants of the past tense morphemes.

4. The simple past tense form in NK is obligatorily marked for person and number agreement, but not for mood.

5. Both the present and past forms of the verb in NK can further bear negation and causativity markers.

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پوختە

ئەو پەیوەندییا دناڤبەرا سینتاکسێ و مورفولوجییێ یا بویە بوارەکێ گرنگ بو وەسفکرنابنەمایێن زمانەکی . دهێتە هزرکرن کو هندەك بنەماییێن سینتاکسێ و مورفولوجییێ بشێوەیەکێ پارچەی تێکهەلی ئێك و دوو دبن و وەسا دهێتە دیار کرن وەك دیاردەیەكا مورفوسینتاکسێ، و مورفولوجییایێن کاری ژ لایێ رێزمانیڤە دگرنگن و ئەرکێن جودا جودا یێن رێزمانی ددەنە دەستنیشانکرن وەکی دەم ، ئەسپێکت ، رێژە ، ئەگەر ، مەرج ، نەرێ ، بکەردیار/نەدیار. دبوارێ زمانڤانیا کوردیا سەری دا ڤەکولین و گەنگەشە ل سەر ڤی بابەتی نەهاتینە چێکرن ب تایبەت ل سەر دیالێکتا بەهدینی ، لەورا ئەڤ ڤەکولینە گەنگەشێ دکەت لسەر بنەمایێن مورفوسینتاکسێن دەمی ل کوردییا سەری کو ب کوردییا سەری دهێتە ئاماژەکرن دڤەکولینێ دا . ئارمانجا سەرەکی یا ڤێ ڤەکولینێ ئەوە کو ئەو مورفیمێن دهێنە بکارئینان ژ بو دیار کرنا دەمی ل کوردییا سەری بهێنە وەسفکرن و شروڤەکرن ، و هەروەسا دیارکرنا ژمارە و جورێن ڤان مورفیما و پەیوەندیا وان دگەل قەدێ کاری . هەژی گوتنێ یە داتاییێن ڤێ ڤەکولینێ هاتینە کومکرن ژ پەرتوکێن رێزمانی و بابەتێن ئەدەبی ، گوتنێن مەزنان ، دانوستاندنێن روژانه . شروڤەکرنا داتاییێن ڤێ ڤەکولینێ دەنە دیارکرن کو کار ل کوردییا سەری پیچەکێ یێ ئالوزه ژبەرکو قەدێ کاری سەرەرای مورفیمێن دەمی و ئەسپێکتی دشێت هندەک مورفیمێن دی ژی وەربگریت ئەوژی مورفیمێن : رێژە ، نەرێ ، ئەگەر ، بکەردیار/نەدیار. هەروەسا کوردییا سەری یا زەنگینە ژ لایێ وەرگرتنا مورفیمێن رێککەفتنێ کو رێککدەکەڤن دگەل کەس و ژمارەیا کەسا ڤە لهەمی دەمان. هەروەسا رێژە ل کوردییا سەری دهێتە دیار کرن ب رێیا مورفیمێن پێشگرێن جودا جودا بو هەر دەمەکی.ئەم د وێ باوەرییێ داینه کوڤەکولینێن نوکه بوشایییەکێ دڤی بوارێ تایبەت یێ مورفوسینتاکسا کوردییا سەری دا پربکەت. هەروەسا بەرفرەهکرنا پێزانینێن نوی ل سەر ڤی بابەتی . ئەم ب هیڤینه کو دەرئەنجامێن ڤێ ڤەکولینێ د مفادار بنبو فێرخوازێن کوردی یێن (EFL) هەروەسا وەرگێرا ژێ.

پەیڤێن سەرەکی: سینتاکس ، مورفولوجی ، پێشگر و پاشگر ، دەم ، رێککەفتن ، ئەگەر ، بکەرێ دیار / نەدیار، مورفوسینتاکساکوردی .

الخلاصة

أصبحت العلاقة بين الصرف وبناء الجملة جانبا هاما من الوصف الهيكلي للغة. يُعتقد أن بعض الحقائق النحوية والصرفية تتداخل جزئيًا، مما يعني أنها مهمة كظواهر نحوية صرفية، كما أن الفروق الصرفية في أشكال الفعل مهمة نحويًا ويمكن أن تشير إلى فئات نحوية مختلفة، مثل أزمنه الفعل و الفاعل والبناء للمعلوم و المجهول وصيغه الفعل والصوت والنفي. والسببية. في الأدبيات اللغوية حول اللغة الكردية الشمالية ، لم يحظ هذا الموضوع باهتمام كبير. ومن هذا المنظور، تبحث الدراسة الحالية في السمات النحوية للزمن في اللغة الكردية الشمالية (من الآن فصاعدا اللغة الكردية الشمالية). ويهدف إلى تقديم وصف وصفي منهجي للمقاطع المشاركة في تحقيق الفئة النحوية للزمن في اللغة الكردية الشمالية ، وعدد وأنواع تلك المقاطع وكذلك ترتيبها فيما يتعلق بجذع الفعل. يتم جمع بيانات هذه الدراسة النوعية من كتب القواعد والمواد الأدبية والأمثال والمحادثات اليومية. كشف التحليل النوعي للبيانات أن أشكال الفعل اللغة الكردية الشمالية تظهر أحيانًا تعقيدًا قليلًا؛ يمكن أن يحمل الجذر المعجمي، بالإضافة إلى تصريفات أزمنه الفعل و الفاعل والبناء للمعلوم و المجهول وصيغه الفعل والنفي والسببية. أيضًا، يحتوي اللغة الكردية الشمالية على نظام غني لتصريفات الأشخاص والأرقام، ويتم تمييز الفعل للشخص والرقم في جميع الأزمنة. ومن المأمول أن تسد الدراسة الحالية فجوة في هذا المجال المحد من التركيب النحوي للغة الكردية الشمالية. وتوسيع المعرفة الحالية بهذا الموضوع. نأمل أن تكون نتائج الدراسة مفيدة لمتعلمي اللغة الكردية من اللغة الإنجليزية كلغة أجنبية والمترجمين.

الكلمات الدالة: نحو، صرف، تصريفات، ازمنة الفعل، التوافق، السبب، بناء للمعلوم و المجهول, التركيب النحوي الكردي.