

## BINOMIAL FORMATION IN BADINI KURDISH WITH REFERNCE TO ENGLISH: A CONTRASTIVE STUDY

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### ABSTRACT

The phraseological phenomenon of binomial pairing is a research topic that has captured the attention of many linguists. Recent research on binomials (e.g. Benor & Levy, 2006) convincingly argues that studies on binomial pairing can generally be divided into two main types: studies on binomial order and studies on binomial formation. To the best of our knowledge, the latter type of studies dealing with binomial pairing in Badini Kurdish does not exist. Therefore, the present research is a pioneering attempt to fill in this research gap because it addresses the issue of binomial formation in Badini Kurdish binomials. It aims at achieving a detailed description of binomial formation and also at comparing and contrasting this topic in both Kurdish and English binomials. To fulfill these aims, the current study analyses a large number of Badini Kurdish binomials (302 pairs). The findings indicate that binomial formation in Badini Kurdish is a systematic process which is not very different from binomial formation in other languages as it shares the basic regulations required for forming a binomial, viz.: having two words which must be syntactically symmetrical and mostly connected by some sort of a lexical link. Although these regulations are very similar among both Badini Kurdish and English binomials, certain minor differences are also pointed out. Therefore, the study concludes by listing these similarities and differences in the binomial formation between Badini Kurdish and English binomials.

**KEYWORDS:** Binomial Pairing, Binomial Formation, Syntactically Symmetrical Pairs, Lexical Links in Binomials.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The present research focuses on the linguistic phenomenon of binomial pairing, e.g., *man and woman*, *day and night*. This topic has captured the attention of many linguists and in many languages. Malkiel (1959), who is the first originator of the term binomial, defines it as a “sequence of two words pertaining to the same form-class, placed on an identical level of syntactic hierarchy, and ordinarily connected by some kind of lexical link” (p.113). By and large, linguistic studies addressing up the topic of binomial pairing can be classified into two types: studies which examine the reasons for the order preference that the words manifest within the binomial phrase and studies which examine the overall structure of the binomial phrase. In the relevant literature, the former type of studies are known as studies of binomial order (Benor and

Levy, 2006) while the latter type of studies are known as studies of binomial formation (Benor and Levy, 2006; Mollin, 2012) or binomial construction (Masini, 2006). The main purpose of the current paper is to provide a description of the topic of binomial formation in the Kurdish language and specifically in Badini Kurdish (BK) on the basis of a large and varied amount of binomial pairs in the data analysed in the present study.

The paper is organised into 7 sections. Section 2 reviews the relevant literature. Section 3 states the aims of the current study. Section 4 introduces the data analysed in the current work. Section 5 provides a detailed description of the topic of binomial formation in English binomials. Section 6 discusses the topic of binomial formation in BK binomials. Section 7 concludes the paper.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Although linguistic studies on Kurdish in general can hardly be found on different linguistic levels, studies on binomial pairing in Kurdish has not been a forgotten area since a few Kurdish linguists have examined this topic before. Among these studies are Salam (1977), Hamasoor (2007), Jameel (2013), and Saaed and Simo (2016). While Salam (1977) focuses on defining binomials, attempting to suggest an equivalent name in Kurdish and describing how the binomial can act as a semantic unit, Hamasoor (2007) is mainly interested in the classification of Kurdish binomials according to their parts of speech. For example, “were (came) and here (went)” is a binomial where a verb follows another verb while “sal bi sal” (year by year) is a binomial where a noun follows another noun and so on (pp. 120-123). Jameel (2013) is an MA thesis which investigates binomials in BK. This investigation is limited to the study of the factors, namely semantic and pragmatic, which determine binomial ordering in Kurdish. Finally, Saaed and Simo (2016) is the most recent relevant study dealing with Kurdish binomials. This study provides quantitative-based evidence on the existence of ‘the short-before-long preference tendency’ in BK binomials.

A close consideration of the previous studies reveals that very little has been said about the structural features of binomials; the focus has been mainly on studying the process of binomial ordering. This is because attention has mainly been paid on the investigation of the factors that may determine the order of the words within the binomial. Jameel (2013) concentrates on the analysis of the semantic and pragmatic factors of ordering in BK binomials while Saaed and Simo (2016) address the question of the phonological factor of the short-before-long tendency of ordering. In other words, the main focus of the previous studies on Kurdish binomials has been laid on *binomial order*, not on *binomial formation*. Consequently, little has been said about the topic of binomial formation in Kurdish. The present study is therefore an attempt to fill in this research gap; it aims at providing a satisfactory coverage of this topic as it is shown in the following section.

## 3. AIMS of THE STUDY

1. The current study is a pioneering attempt to provide a detailed account of the process of binomial formation in BK. It seeks to find out the main structural properties that characterize binomial expressions and distinguish them from other types of expressions.
2. The second aim is to show the similarities and/or differences between the binomial formation in BK and English binomials.

## 4. DATA

The data examined in this research paper comprise a set of frequently used binomials in BK. They are largely based on the set of data gathered by Saaed and Simo (2016). But it has to be mentioned that several other pairs have been added to these. Therefore, the total number of the data made 302 binomial pairs. The nature of these data is observational, i.e., they have been collected through the observation made by native speakers (the researchers themselves, their families and friends) depending on their native-speaking competence and intuition. To further confirm the authenticity of the data, they were all reviewed by some colleagues specialized in Kurdish language.

## 5. DESCRIPTION

In this section we will look at the construction of the binomial phrase in order to gain an insight into the topic of binomial formation which is the focus of the present study. Let us first start by considering the most general feature of binomials, viz. its definition.

### 5.1 Terms And Definitions

The relevant literature shows that the term binomial is not generally agreed upon among linguists. As a result, various terms have been proposed in the relevant studies. This is clearly stated by Gustafsson (1975: 9) who points out that the subject of binomials is studied under “a herd of terms” in various “philological, linguistic and stylistic studies”. Thus, Poutsma (1917) talks of *hendiadys*, Abraham (1950) of *coordinates*, Nash (1958) of *paired words*, Malkiel (1959) of *binomials*, Mellinkoff (1963) of *doublings*, Koskeniemi (1968) of *repetitive word pairs*, and Bolinger (1972) of *repetition and intensification*.

In addition, the term *freezes*, which is originally suggested by Cooper and Ross (1975), is also used by several linguists as Oden and Lopes (1981), Ross (1982), Pordány (1986), Gil (1989), Fenk-Oczlon (1989), Sobkowiak (1993) and Landsberg (1995) to refer to binomials. However, a close survey of the literature reveals that the most widely used term is Malkiel's (1959) *binomials* as it is the most frequently adopted term by many linguists. Among these are Gustafsson (1975), Oakeshott-Taylor (1984), Lambrecht (1984), Bhatia (1984; 1993), Norrick (1988), Klégr (1991) and Gold (1993). Besides, it is specifically the term *binomials* rather than any other that appears in the most recent relevant works by several linguists: Golenbock (2000), Masini (2006), Benor and Levy (2006), Ernestová (2007), Carvalho (2007), Klégr and Čermák (2008), Kopaczyk (2009), Lohmann (2011 & 2012) and Mollin (2012). Likewise, the term *binomials* is the one preferred to be used in the present study. As for the justification for the choice of this term and also for the broad preference on retaining it, it might be the one given by Gustafsson (1975: 9): "This 'algebraic' term expresses the common denominator of this device: a binomial consists of two members which are in a parallel relation to one another".

We now move on to present the existing definitions of this phenomenon. In order to gain a clear idea of the main defining features of binomials, let us consider the main definitions proposed in the literature:

"[A binomial is] the sequence of two words pertaining to the same form-class, placed on an identical level of syntactic hierarchy, and ordinarily connected by some kind of lexical link" (Malkiel, 1959:113).

"A binomial consists of two members which are in parallel relation to one another" (Gustafsson, 1975 :9).

"A binomial is a sequence of two words which share specific syntactic and semantic relations with one another. The members of a binomial are usually syntactically coordinate words belonging to the same form-class, i.e. two nouns, verbs, or adjectives, etc. Their semantic relation is one of synonymy, opposition, complementation, or the like, e.g. null and void, up and down, bow and arrow" (Gustafsson, 1976:623).

"A binomial is a sequence of two words which belong to the same form-class and which are

syntactically coordinated and semantically related" (Gustafsson, 1984: 123).

"A binomial consists of two lexemes, lexeme tokens, or phrases parallel on some level" (Norrick, 1988:74).

"A binomial is a sequence of two words belonging to the same form-class, connected by a conjunction or a preposition. The two components are placed on an identical level of syntactic hierarchy" (Alexander & Plein, 1991:470).

"A binomial or multinomial expression is a sequence of two or more words or phrases belonging to the same grammatical category having some semantic relationship and joined by some syntactic device such as 'and' or 'or' " (Bhatia, 1994:143).

Having listed the main definitions existing in the literature, the next section will discuss the key defining properties of binomials.

## 5.2 Formal Properties Of Binomials In English

We now look at the formal properties of binomials which can be deduced from the above-mentioned definitions. To begin with, the term *formal properties* is used here to refer to the structural features that characterize binomials, serve to distinguish them from other types of multiword expressions and thus divide them as a special category of multiword expressions. These structural features are the main building blocks of what is referred to as "binomial formation" (Benor and Levy, 2006). It is important to mention here that these structural features are not concerned with the topic of order preference (i.e. which word within the binomial gets the first place and which one gets the second place?). As is mentioned in the introduction, the topic of order preference is referred to in the literature as "binomial order" (Benor and Levy, 2006) which is not the concern of the present paper. Therefore, the present research is mainly concerned with *binomial formation*.

A close inspection of the definitions reveals that the binomials can be characterized by having the following formal features: (a) a binomial is composed of two paired words (dyadic expression); (b) the paired words should be of the same word-class; (c) the paired words are connected by a lexical link. In addition to these structural features, one might also mention the semantic features that are required for binomial formation. However, it has to be mentioned that the scope of the present research is limited to the

description of the structural properties listed in (a), (b) and (c) above. This is because the semantics of binomials is too broad to be discussed here together with the structural properties. It is a topic that requires to be studied as a separate research paper on its own. In what follows we provide a further discussion of each of the features mentioned in (a), (b) and (c) above.

### 5.2.1 Two Paired Words (Dyads)

As we mentioned above, the title binomial itself obviously reflects the fact that this type of expression is composed of two words only, excluding the lexical link that comes in-between. Although all relevant studies in the literature agree that the pair of words plus a lexical link (i.e., word1+link+word2 as in *man and woman*) is the most widely occurring pattern in binomials, some studies show that examples containing more than two words do exist. Abraham (1950: 276) points out that English contains examples of binomial phrases bigger than a normal binomial pair because they are made of three or even four words, which he calls *triplets* and *quadruplets* respectively. Characteristic examples of these forms of *triplets* appear in (1) and of *quadruplets* in (2):

1. (a) deaf, dumb and blind  
(b) man, woman, and children  
(c) win, place and show
2. (a) earth, fire, water and air  
(b) north, south, east, and west

Malkiel (1959: 120) agrees with this view and he further adds that binomial sequences of more than two words are quite possible to exist in many languages. Malkiel uses the term *trinomials* to refer to binomials made of three words and *multinomials* to refer to binomials made of more than three words. The following are the representative examples given by Malkiel:

3. (a) Tom, Dick, and Harry  
(b) X, Y, and Z  
(c) Ladies, Lords, and Gentlemen

Since Malkiel's multinomials are not limited to a specific number of words, it can be reasonably argued that various instances of long sequences of words such as days of the week, months of the year and the alphabet might be regarded as multinomials. Each of these contains a series of words happening in a fixed order and they are common to all languages. This might explain why

some authors such as Chafe (1982) prefer to refer to trinomials by using the term *series*.

So far in our discussion we have shown that binomial expressions can comprise two or more than two words. However, the most frequent type is the binomial pair which is made of two words. We now need to show why binomials composed of a pair of words are most frequent in language. In an attempt to justify this phenomenon, Gustafsson (1975: 10) mentions some authors (e.g. Bendz, 1967; Havers, 1931) who ascribe the frequent use of binomials to "a common tendency towards duality, which makes a binomial an appropriate means of expressing synonymous and antonymous relations". This is in line with the statement made by Lyons (1977: 277) that there "... appears to be a general human tendency to categorize experience in terms of dichotomous contrasts". Therefore, we think that this view may justify both the existence of binomials as well as the preference to use them most frequently in language.

### 5.2.2 Similar Word-Class

The second basic formal property of the binomial is that both its component words should be syntactically symmetrical (Malkiel, 1959: 113). This means that the two paired words should belong to the same word-class. Scholars who studied English binomials provided various examples where almost all parts of speech are found conjoined together. The following are some of the characteristic examples chosen from the list of binomials suggested by Makkai (1972: 314-17) (parts of speech in brackets are provided by us):

4. (a) salt and pepper (noun + noun)  
(b) do or die (verb + verb)  
(c) fair and square (adjective + adjective)  
(d) hither and thither (adverb + adverb)  
(e) in and out (preposition + preposition)  
(f) he and she (pronoun + pronoun)  
(g) this and that (demonstrative pronoun + demonstrative pronoun)

However, exceptions to this rule of having syntactically symmetrical members may exist; Norrick (1988: 74) points out that it is possible to find examples where binomials "do not pertain to the same form-class". Here are some of his examples:

5. (a) by [preposition] and large [adjective]  
(b) rough [adjective] and tumble [verb]  
(c) up [preposition] and coming [verb]  
(d) still [adjective] and all [noun].

### 5.2.3 Lexical Link

The third formal property of binomials is the link between the paired words. Binomial expressions are basically conjoined by a lexical link. Therefore, Abraham (1950) prefers to call them *coordinates* rather than *binomials*. In this section we will consider what sort of lexical link may exist between the paired words in binomials. As far as English binomials are concerned, Malkiel (1959: 129) states that “[t]he connective between the two members is typically a preposition or a conjunction: side by side, black and white”. He further adds that the connective can be classified according to two factors: size and meaning. In terms of size, the most frequent range is the monosyllabic connective numbering up to three phonemes: and, by, on, or, to, but and the less frequent is the disyllabic: after, against. In terms of meaning, Malkiel (1959: 130) sets apart three types of relationships in the following order of decreasing frequency: (a) conjunction proper as in: rats and mice, this and that, town and gown; (b) alternative as in: all or nothing, heads or tails, sooner or later; (c) disjunction as in: neither chick nor child, neither kith nor kin, neither fish nor fowl.

The existence of similar linkage patterns have been noted in other languages as well. Lambrecht (1984: 768) ascertains the existence of the same three linking patterns in German binomials with the conjunction *und* ‘and’ as being the most frequent one. Shvitiel (2008: 631) thinks the same about the lexical link in Arabic binomials; he proposes that the following links are possible to occur in Standard Arabic binomials:

6. (a) Without any link, e.g. /xaraab jabaab/ ‘complete destruction’
- (b) Linked by a conjunction, e.g. /ʔaxð wa-radd/ ‘discussion, debate’
- (c) Linked by a preposition, e.g. /raʔs ʕalaa ʕaqib/ ‘upside down’
- (d) Both linked by prepositions, e.g. /min ʔawwalihi ʔilaa ʔaaxirihi/ ‘from A to Z’
- (e) Linked by a preposition and a conjunction, e.g. /bi-l-baaʕ wa-ð-ðiraaʕ/ ‘with might and main’
- (f) Preceded by a negative particle and linked by a conjunction, e.g. /laa fatiil wa-laa naqiir/ ‘nothing’
- (g) Preceded by a preposition and a negative particle and a conjunction followed by a negative particle, e.g. /bi-laa kitaab wa-laa sunna/ ‘lawlessness’

In a more recent fine-grained investigation of Arabic binomials, Saaed (2013) observes the need to add two important points to Shvitiel’s above-mentioned list. The first one is that the alternative conjunction /ʔaw/ ‘or’ can be added to the list in (6) because it is also commonly used in Arabic as in /maʕa ʔaw ɖidd/ ‘with or against’. The second one is that these links seem to have the following frequency order: the conjunction *and* is the most frequent link, the disjunctive *or* is the next frequent one, while the remaining links are less frequent. Consequently, it seems that the same pattern of the three types of relations among connectives described by Malkiel along with the same order of frequency observed for English binomials is also regular in Arabic and German. In his attempt to find a plausible answer to the question of why certain links, in particular the conjunction and the disjunction, are more frequent than others, Lambrecht (1984) suggests that this is motivated by a general rule which he mentions as follows: “the more we depart from the logical connectors [i.e. and or], the looser and the more adverb-like the link, the less acceptable the binomial expression becomes” (p.768). Therefore, he prefers to call them *logical connectors*.

## 6. FORMAL PROPERTIES of BINOMIALS IN BADINI KURDISH

We now look at binomial formation in BK. In the following subsections, we provide a detailed description of the formal properties of the binomials in our data.

### 6.1 Two Paired Words

By and large, all the binomials in our data are dyadic (see appendix). The pairs in (7) contain some of the representative examples:

7. (a) nêr u mê (male and female)
- (b) reş u spî (black and white)
- (c) germ u nerm (hot and soft)
- (d) dil u can (heart and soul)
- (e) kanû u rîbar (spring and river)

But how about the existence of *trinomials* and *multinomials* in BK? We mentioned in (5.2.1) above that multi-word expressions which are bigger than binomials do exist in English but not as frequently as binomials. Do they exist in BK? We have not come across instances of *trinomials* or *multinomials* in BK. Therefore, we would like to draw the first conclusion in this research that binomial formation in BK is restricted to dyadic

expressions only. This is different from English binomials where the number of words is not restricted to dyads only but can extend to three and more words as discussed in (5.2.1) above.

### 6.2 Similar Word-Class

Our findings indicate that Kurdish binomials display a strong tendency to have syntactically symmetrical members. As discussed in (5.2.2) above, this implies that the paired words should both belong to the same word-class. All the examples in the binomials in our data are syntactically symmetrical. Here are some representative examples:

8. (a) bab<sub>{noun}</sub> u kur<sub>{noun}</sub> (father and son)

(b) bwîk<sub>{noun}</sub> u zava<sub>{noun}</sub> (bride and groom)

(c) ser<sub>{noun}</sub> u pê<sub>{noun}</sub> (head and foot)

(d) befir<sub>{noun}</sub> u baran<sub>{noun}</sub> (snow and rain)

(e) xwîşk<sub>{noun}</sub> u bira<sub>{noun}</sub> (sister and brother)

9. (a) biçîk<sub>{adjective}</sub> u mezin<sub>{adjective}</sub> (small and big)

(b) reş<sub>{adjective}</sub> u spî<sub>{adjective}</sub> (black and white)

(c) kurt<sub>{adjective}</sub> u dirêj<sub>{adjective}</sub> (short and tall)

(d) sar<sub>{adjective}</sub> u germ<sub>{adjective}</sub> (cold and hot)

10. (a) bixu<sub>{verb}</sub> u vexu<sub>{verb}</sub> (eat and drink)

(b) here<sub>{verb}</sub> u were<sub>{verb}</sub> (go and come)

(c) rabe<sub>{verb}</sub> u rîne<sub>{verb}</sub> (stand up and sit down)

11. (a) ber<sub>{adverb}</sub> u pişt<sub>{adverb}</sub> (front and back)

(b) vêtê<sub>{adverb}</sub> u wêtê<sub>{adverb}</sub> (here and there)

12. ez<sub>{pronoun}</sub> u tu<sub>{pronoun}</sub> (I and you)

The examples listed in 8-12 above may illustrate two important points. The first point is the fact that binomials in BK exhibit a strong tendency to have syntactically symmetrical members of almost all the basic parts of speech: nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs and pronouns. This is very much compatible with the findings made in the literature for other languages. However, it should be mentioned that BK binomials are different from English binomials in that they do not allow any exception to the rule of having syntactically symmetrical words; this is because our data do not contain any cases of binomials where the two members belong to two different word-classes. The second point has to do with the frequency of occurrence in that not all parts of speech are equally frequent in their occurrence. The decreasing number of examples shown in 8-12 above reflects the occurrence frequency of the binomials in our data with *the noun plus noun formula* being the most frequent one and *the pronoun plus pronoun formula* being the least frequent one. The following table shows the exact number of the binomial pairs for each part of speech as observed in the binomials analyzed in our data:

**Table (1):** Parts of speech of BK binomials and their frequency of occurrence

No.	Parts of Speech	Percentage	
	Type	Number of Pairs	
1	Noun+Noun	223	74%
2	Adjective+Adjective	37	12%
3	Verb+Verb	19	6%
4	Adverb+Adverb	18	6%
5	Pronoun+ Pronoun	5	2%
Total number		302	100

As can be seen in the table, the occurrence of *the noun plus noun* pattern is the highest in our data (74%), followed by *the adjective plus*

*adjective* (12%), followed by *the verb plus verb* and *the adverb plus adverb* which both have exactly the same percentage of occurrence (6%),

and followed by *the pronoun plus pronoun* pattern with the least frequency percentage (2%). This finding is in line with a similar finding made in the relevant literature by Gorgis and Al-Tamimi (2005) who studied binomials in Iraqi and Jordanian dialects and observed that the noun plus noun pattern is the most frequent in their data.

### 6.3 Lexical Link

According to the findings of the present study, the lexical link seems to be a basic element in the construction of a binomial phrase in BK. By and large, BK binomials tend to be conjoined by a link. The binomials analysed in our data contain various types of links. The first type of lexical link which is found widely common in our data is the conjunction *and* as can be seen in the following examples:

13. (a) nêr u mê (male and female)  
 (b) mirin u jiyân (death and life)  
 (c) dexl u dan (wheat and grain)

The second type of link found in BK binomials is the disjunction link in its both forms: *either ...or* and *neither ...nor*. Consider these examples:

14. (a) yan noke yan paşî (either now or later)  
 (b) ne hêrve u ne wêve (neither here nor there)

The alternative link *or* is also found:

15. (a) eve yan dî (this or the other)  
 (b) kêr yan zêde (little or much)

The other type of link observed in our data is the preposition *by* as in:

16. (a) êk bi êk (one by one)  
 (b) roj bi roj (day by day)

Finally, it is also possible to form a binomial phrase in BK without having any link. The binomials in the following examples contain no connective element at all:

17. (a) xir xir (i.e. snoring)  
 (b) hîr hîr (i.e. shouting)

It has to be mentioned that not all of these sorts of link are similarly frequent. Our statistical findings strongly confirm that the conjunction *and* is the most frequent type of lexical link in BK binomials. All the remaining sorts of link are remarkably less frequent as can be inferred from the number of occurrence of each link listed in the following table:

**Table (2):** The types of links and their occurrence frequency in BK binomials

No.	A list of Possible Links in BK	
	Type	Number of occurrence
1	And	270
2	Neither ... nor	10
3	(Either) ... or	6
4	Or	4
5	Zero Conj	9
6	By	3
Total number		302

Based on this finding, we may conclude that BK binomials are not different from those of other languages in that there is a strong tendency to have a lexical link in the binomial phrase. The types of the links commonly used are similar to the three types of relations among lexical links described by Malkiel (see 5.2.3): conjunction, alternative and disjunction. Moreover, the frequency order is also more or less similar to that

found in other languages with the conjunction *and* being the most frequent one.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

The current study draws the following conclusions:  
**1.** The process of binomial formation in BK is systematic. It is based on certain regulations which are highly similar to those found active in the binomial formation of other languages. Thus, to form a genuine binomial in BK, we need to

have a pair of words which should be syntactically symmetrical and frequently joined by a lexical link.

2. The regulations which achieved the highest frequency of occurrence in BK binomials are being dyadic, having a noun plus noun pattern, and being connected by the conjunction *and*. The high frequency of occurrence of these regulations is compatible with the high frequency of occurrence of the same regulations in the binomial formation of other languages.

3. In an attempt to compare and contrast binomial formation in BK and English, the study concludes that in general binomial formation is similar in both languages. Both languages follow the regulations mentioned above. However, some differences are spotted: Unlike English, BK does

not contain phrases bigger than binomials such as trinomials and mutlinomials. Also, in BK the words of the binomial are always syntactically symmetrical while in English it is possible to have a binomial in which the words are not syntactically symmetrical.

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Lexical Link	Parts of Speech	Idiomatic Translation	Literal Translation	Latin	Kurdish Binominals	
And	N + N	Sense of Thankfulness	Head & Eye	ser u çav	سەر و سناڤ	1
And	Adv + Adv	All sides (All details)	Top & Bottom	ser u bin	سەر و بێن	2
and	N + N		Head & Foot	ser u pê	سەر و پێ	3
and	N + N	Outward (Appearance)	Head & Front	ser u ber	سەر و بێر	4
and	N + N	Dependency	Hand & Foot	dest u pê	دەست و پێ	5
and	Adv + Adv		Front & Back	ber u pişt	بێر و ئێشت	6
and	N + N		Bosom & Front	sîng u ber	سینگ و بێر	7
and	N + N		Eye & Eyebrow	çav u birî	سناڤ و بری	8
and	Pro + Pro		I & You	ez u tu	ئێز و تو	9
and	N + N		Male & Female	nêr u mê	نێر و مێ	10
and	N + N		Bride & Groom	bwîk u zava	بوویک و زانڤا	11
and	N + N		Wife & Husband	jin u mêr	ژن و مێر	12
and	N + N	Parents	Mother & Father	deyk u bab	دەڤیک و باب	13
and	N + N		Uncle & Nephews - Nieces	xal u xwarza	خال و خوارزا	14
and	N + N		Uncle & Nephews - Nieces	mam u braza	مام و برازا	15
and	N + N		Mother & Daughter	deyk u kiç	دەڤیک و کێچ	16
and	N + N		Father & Son	bab u kur	باب و کور	17
and	N + N		Sister & Brother	xwîşk u bira	خوینشک و برا	18
and	Adj + Adj		Small & Big	biçîk u mezin	بێچیک و مەزین	19
and	N + N		Drum & Clarinet	dehol u zirna	دەهول و زرننا	20
and	Adj + Adj		Black & White	reş u spî	رەش و سپی	21
and	N + N		Affection & Love	êşq u viyan	عەشق و ڤیان	22
and	N + N		Physique	bejin u bal	بێجن و بال	23
and	N + N		Snow & Rain	befir u baran	بەڤیر و باران	24
and	N + N		Mouth & Lip	dev u lêv	دەڤ و لێڤ	25
and	N + N	Faithfulness	Bread & Salt	nan u xwê	نان و خوێ	26
and	Adj + Adj		Short & Tall	kurt u dirêj	کور و درێج	27



and	N + N		Death & Life	mirin u jiyān	مرن و دڤان	28
and	Adv + Adv	Dice game, Behave randomly	Six & Five	eş u bêşş	شەش و بێش	29
and	Adj + Adj	Organized, neat	Way	rêk u pêk	رێک و پێک	30
and	Adj + Adj		Unstick & Askew	sist u xar	سست و خوار	31
and	N + N		trees	dar u bar	دار و بار	32
and	N + N		Poppies	helal u beybîn	هه‌لال و بێبێن	33
and	Adv + Adv		Left & Right	ep u rastç	ضغت و راست	34
and	N + N		Ground & Sky	êrd u esman	عەرد و ئەسمان	35
and	N + N		Concern & Depression	xem u kuvan	خەم و کوڤان	36
and	N + N		Groan & Regret	ax u of	ناخ و ئوف	37
and	N + N	Sense of Sadness	Inflammation & Depression	kul u kuvan	کول و کوڤان	38
and	Adj + Adj	Sense of Laziness	Motionless	sist u pist	سست و تەست	39
and	N + N		Exigencies	kel u pel	کەل و پەل	40
and	Adj + Adj		Old & New	kevn u nwî	کەڤن و نوێ	41
and	N + N		Luck & Sustenance	rizq u nesib	رزق و نەسیب	42
and	N + N		Sound & Color	deng u reng	دەنگ و رەنگ	43
and	N + N		Boughs	eq u meqç	ضغت و مەق	44
and	Adv + Adv		Hastiness	lez u bez	لەز و بەز	45
and	N + N	Simple Things	Things	xir u mir	خەڕ و میر	46
and	N + N	Place of Residence	House & Survival	xan u man	خان و مان	47
and	N + N	Real Estates	House & front	xan u ber	خان و بەر	48
and	N + N	Simple Things	Things	tişt u mişt	تەشت و مەشت	49
and	Adj + Adj		Alive & Healthy	sax u selîm	سەخ و سەلیم	50
and	N + N	Simple Things	Boscages	dexel u mexel	دەخەل و مەخەل	51
and	N + N		Wheat & Grain	dexl u dan	دەخل و دان	52
and	Adj + Adj		Red & White	sor u spî	سور و سپی	53
and	N + N	Kurdish Wear (Male's Wear)	Trouser & Jacket	el u şepikş	شەل و شەپکە	54
and	Adv + Adv	Sometimes	Times	car u bar	چار و بار	55
and	N + N		Paths	rê u bar	رێ و بار	56
and	Adj + Adj		Happiness & Joy	keyf u xoşî	کەیف و خووشی	57
and	N + N	Sense of Sadness	Inflammation & Wound	kul u birîn	کول و برین	58
and	Adj + Adj		Hot & Soft	germ u nerm	طەرم و نەرم	59
and	Adv + Adv	Destiny	Head & Place	ser u şwîn	سەر و شوین	60
and	Adj + Adj		Pretty	ux u şeng ş	شوخ و شەنگ	61
and	Adj + Adj	Two Friends	Young Goats	zeng u beng	زەنگ و بەنگ	62
and	N + N	Beautiful Maidens live in Paradise	Houris	zerî u perî	زەری و پەری	63
and	V + V	Traffic	Come & Go	hat u çu	هات و چوو	64
and	N + N		Farm & Sheep	rez u pez	رەز و پەز	65
and	N + N		Obsequies	n u tazîşî	نەین و تازی	66
and	N + N		Wish & Hope	hîvî u omêd	هه‌ڤی و ئومێد	67
and	N + N		Goose & Pike	qaz u quling	قاز و قولنڤ	68
and	N + N		Plain & Resort	deşt u zuzān	دەشت و زوزان	69
and	N + N	Diaries	& Cheese Variety of Cheese	jajî u penîr	ژانێ و تەنیر	70
and	N + N		Bread & Yogurt	nan u mast	نان و ماست	71
and	Adj + Adj		Cold & Hot	sar u germ	سار و طەرم	72
and	N + N	News	Sound & Subject	deng u bas	دەنگ و باس	73
and	Adj + Adj		Crazy & Naughty	dîn u har	دین و هار	74
and	Adj + Adj		Curvature	xar u vîç	خار و ڤیض	75

and	N + N	Neighbors	Door & Neighbors	der u cîran	دەر و جیران	76
and	N + N		Disease & Drug	derd u derman	دەرد و دەرمان	77
and	N + N		Milkmaid & Shepherded	bêrî u şivan	بیری و شێوان	78
and	Adj + Adj		Chilly Cold &	sir u seqem	سەر و سەقەم	79
and	N + N		Foodstuff	qît u mît	قیت و میت	80
and	N + N		Scraps	qaf u qut	قاف و قوت	81
and	N + N		Trench & Pit	kend u kur	کەند و کور	82
and	N + N	Group of Friends or people	Group	şil u mil	شیل و میل	83
and	N + N		Tricks	senî u menî	سەنێ و مەنێ	84
and	Adj + Adj	Liar	Fart & Lie	tir u vir	تەر و وێر	85
and	N + N		Heart & Liver	dil u mêlak	دل و مێلاک	86
and	N + N		Heart & Soul	dil u can	دل و جان	87
and	N + N	One works free: no payment	Bread & Abdomen	nan u zik	نان و زک	88
and	N + N		Meadow & Garden	mêrg u çîmen	مێرگ و چیمەن	89
and	N + N		Friend & Companion	heval u hogir	هەتەل و هۆگیر	90
and	N + N		Wind	hir u ba	هەر و با	91
and	N + N		Lentil & Chickpea	nîsk u nok	نێسک و نوک	92
and	Adj + Adj		Curves	çep u çîr	چەپ و چێر	93
and	Adj + Adj		Soft	nerm u nol	نەرم و نۆل	94
and	N + N	Simple Things	Very ting things	hîr u mîr	هێر و میر	95
and	N + N	Sewing	String & Needle	dezî u derzîk	دەزێ و دەرزیک	96
and	N + N		Cracks	şeq u peq	شەق و پەق	97
and	N + N		Fear & Flutter	tîrs u lerz	تێرس و لێرز	98
and	N + N		Condition & Terms	hel u merc	هەل و مەرج	99
and	N + N		Turnip & Beet	şêlim u şilindir	شێلیم و شیلیندەر	100
and	Adv + Adv		Here & There	vêrê u wêrê	وەرێ و وێرێ	101
and	N + N	Kurdish Lady's gown	Frock	kiras u fîstan	کراس و فێستان	102
and	N + N	Kurdish wear (Male's wear)	Hat & Headband	kulav u dersuk	کولەڤ و دەرسوک	103
and	N + N		Clothes	cil u berg	جیل و بەرگ	104
and	N + N		Spring & River	kanî u rîbar	کانێ و رێبار	105
and	N + N		Cardamom & Cinnamon	hêl u darçîn	هێل و دارشین	106
and	N + N	24 Hours	Night & Day	şev u roj	شەڤ و رۆژ	107
and	N + N		Gold & Silver	zêr u zîv	زێر و زێڤ	108
and	N + N		Cattle	terş u tewal	تێرش و تەڤال	109
and	V + V		Eat & Drink	bixu u vexu	بێخو و ڤەخو	110
and	N + N		Liver & Bowel	cerg u hinav	چەرگ و هیناڤ	111
and	N + N		Path & Bridge	rêk u pir	رێک و پێر	112
and	N + N		Bedrock	berd u binaxe	بەرد و بێناخە	113
and	N + N		Discussion	gift u go	گفت و گو	114
and	N + N		Debate	dan u standin	دان و ستاندین	115
and	V + V	Compulsory	Want & Does not want	bivêt u nevêt	بێڤت و نەڤت	116
and	Adj + Adj		Sour & Spiced	tîrş u tîj	تێرش و تێج	117
and	N + N	Foolish	Donkey & Bullock	ker u gulik	کەر و گولێک	118
and	N + N		Flower & Narcissus	gol u nêrgiz	گول و نێرگیز	119
and	N + N		Foundations	dam u dezgeh	دام و دەزگە	120
and	N + N	Relatives	Person & Work	kes u kar	کەس و کار	121
and	N + N		Charity & Evil	xêr u şer	خێر و شەر	122
and	N + N	Insects	Flies	mêş u mur	مێش و مور	123

and	Adv + Adv		Climbing & Descending	jêhel u jurda	جيههل و ذووردا	124
and	Adj + Adj	Authentication	Straight & Right	rast u dirust	راست و دروست	125
and	Adj + Adj		Wet & Dry	tef u hişk	تفر و هشك	126
and	N + N		Sadness & Imagination	xem u xiyal	ختم و خيال	127
and	N + N		Charity & Joy	xêr u xoşî	خير و خوشى	128
and	N + N	Kurdish Epic	Person's name & Person's name	mem u zîn	متم و زين	129
and	N + N	Kurdish Epic	Person's name & Person's name	şîrîn u ferhad	شيرين و فرهاد	130
and	N + N	Kurdish Epic	Person's name & Person's name	xec u siyabend	خهچ و سيابند	131
and	N + N	Kurdish Epic	Person's name & Person's name	leyl u mecrîm	ليتل و ماجریم	132
and	N + N		God & Prophet	xodê u pêxember	خودى و ئیخهسبهر	133
and	N + N	Food meal	Rice & Soup	birinc u avik	برنج و ناظك	134
and	N + N	Possessions	Circumstance & House	al u malh	حال و مال	135
and	Adj + Adj		Little & Much	kêm u zêde	كیم و زیده	136
and	N + N		Beard & Mustache	rîh u simbêl	ریه و سمیل	137
and	N + N	VIP	White Beard & Handsome	rîh spî u maqîl	ریه سپی و ماقل	138
and	N + N		Someone	filan u bêvan	فلان و بیضان	139
and	N + N		Fast & Prayer	rojî u nivêj	روذى و نطیژ	140
and	N + N		Origin & Tribe	esl u îcax	نهل و نیجاخ	141
and	N + N	Agriculture	General & Old	gîst u kal	طشت و كال	142
and	N + N		Travel & Tourism	geşt u gozar	طاشت و طوزار	143
and	N + N		Flower & Rose	gol u golzar	طول و طولزار	144
and	N + N		Saying & Lesson	gut u bend	طوت و بتند	145
and	N + N		Fear & Hunger	tîrs u bîrs	ترس و برس	146
and	N + N		Deficiencies	kêm u kasî	كیم و كاسی	147
and	N + N		Mother in Law & Father in Law	xesî u xezîr	خهسى و خهزیر	148
and	N + N		Village's Name & Village's Name	sîyar u spîndar	سیار و سپیندار	149
and	N + N		Village's Name & Village's Name	bank u eriz	بانك و نئرز	150
and	N + N		Village's Name & Village's Name	nêrwe u rêkan	نیروه و ریکان	151
and	N + N	Abdomen and Sexual Satisfaction	Abdomen & Lower part of Abdomen	zik u bin zik	زك و بن زك	152
and	N + N		Soul	rih u can	رح و جان	153
and	N + N	Simple things	Things	xîrxîrk u mîrmîrk	خرخرك و مرمرک	154
and	N + N	Simple things	Things	pirpîrk u mîrmîrk	پئررك و مرمرک	155
and	N + N	Kurdish food	Bowels	êrik u rîvîk	عیرك و ریطیک	156
and	N + N	Simple things	Small Parts	pirt u mirt	پرت و مرت	157
and	N + N		Finger & Foot	til u pê	تل و ئی	158
and	N + N		Valleys	dol u nihal	دول و نهال	159
and	N + N	Noise	Slap & Sound	şeq u dûq	شەق و دووق	160
and	N + N	Noise	Slap & Solid	şeq u req	شەق و رەق	161
and	N + N	Beating	Slap & Kick	şeq u pê	شەق و ئین	162
and	Adv + Adv	Environment	Around & Near	dewr u ber	دهور و بئر	163
and	N + N		Laughing	tîq u lîq	تیق و لیق	164
and	N + N	Simple things	Small Parts	qîç u mîç	قیض و میض	165
and	Adj + Adj		Naked	rîs u çîmlaq	ریس و ضیملاق	166
and	N + N		Nut & Almond	gîz u bahîv	طیز و باهیظ	167
and	N + N		Survival & Annihilation	man u neman	مان و نمان	168
and	N + N	Sound of Breaking such as Thunder	Sound	irîq u pîrîqş	شریق و ئریق	169
and	Adv + Adv	Accurate	Meter & Exact	fit u fitlan	فیت و فیتلان	170
and	N + N		Tone & Poetry	awaz u hozan	ئاواز و هوزان	171
and	N + N		Leg & Calf	ling u piq	لنط و ئیق	172

and	N + N		Garlic & Onion	sîr u pîvaz	سیر و پیاز	173
and	Adj + Adj		Flexible & Resilient	nerm u hêlîm	نەرم و خەلیم	174
and	N + N		Respect & Greeting	rêz u silav	رێز و سلاط	175
and	N + N		Buying & Selling	kirîn u firotin	کڕین و فروتن	176
and	N + N		Looker & Listener	bîner u gohdar	بینەر و طوهدار	177
and	N + N		Rider & Walker	sîyar u peya	سیار و پەیا	178
and	N + N		Grinding & Plough	distar u hevcar	دستار و هەتجار	179
and	N + N		Sieve	moxil u bêjîng	موخل و بێجینگ	180
and	N + N		Tobacco & Pipe	tîtin u qelîn	تیتن و قەلین	181
and	N + N		Lance & Bow	tîr u kivan	تیر و کێوان	182
and	N + N	Condition	Hand & Wood	dest u dar	دەست و دار	183
and	Adv + Adv		Scattered	tefa u befa	تەفرا و بەفرا	184
and	N + N		Plain & Mountain	deşt u çiya	دەشت و ضیا	185
and	N + N		Tillage Steering & Plough	nîrik u hevcar	نیرک و هەتجار	186
and	N + N	(Kurdish game), Tombstone	Stones	kêl u bêl	کێل و بێل	187
and	N + N		Spear & Skewer	tîr u bist	تیر و بست	188
and	N + N		Wind & Storm	ba u barov	با و بارووظ	189
and	N + N		Obsequies & Happiness	Şîn u şadî	شین و شادی	190
and	N + N		Hatred	kerb u kîn	کەرب و کین	191
and	N + N		Father & Grandfather	bab u kal	باب و کال	192
and	N + N		Plait	kezî u bisk	کەزی و بێسک	193
and	N + N	Running of Time	Time & Rotation	dem u dewran	دەم و دەوران	194
and	N + N		Ornamenting & Scarf	xeml u xêl	خەمل و خێل	195
and	N + N		Meadow & Garden	Mêrg u bağ	مێرط و باغ	196
and	N + N		Iris & Spike of a grain	susin u sunbil	سوسن و سونبیل	197
and	N + N		Poverty	jar u jwîrî	ژار و ژویری	198
and	Adv + Adv	North & South	Up & Down	jêr u jor	ژێر و ژور	199
and	N + N	Sense of harshness	Bear & Monster	hirç u hov	هروض و هووظ	200
and	N + N		Wind & Rain	ba u baran	با و باران	201
and	N + N		Thicket & Thorn	dehl u dirî	دەهل و درى	202
and	N + N		Flower & Grass	gol u giya	طول و طیا	203
and	N + N		Charity	Xêr u bêr	خێر و بێر	204
and	N + N		Pipe	bask u qelîn	باسک و قەلین	205
and	N + N		Pain & Cramp	êş u jan	ئێش و جان	206
and	N + N		Guesthouse	kuçik u dîwan	کوزک و دیوان	207
and	N + N		Servants	xulam u xidam	خولام و خدام	208
and	N + N	Confusion	Fog	mij u moran	مذ و موران	209
and	N + N		Mountain	çel u çiya	خەل و ضیا	210
and	N + N		Dancing	govend u dîlan	طووظند و دیلان	211
and	N + N		Problems	gîr u girift	طیر و طرفت	212
and	V + V		Go & Come	here u were	هەترە و وەرە	213
and	N + N		Month & Year	heyv u sal	هەیتط و سال	214
and	N + N		Saturday & Sunday	şembî u êkşemb	شەمبى و نیک شەمب	215
and	N + N		Meat & Blood	goşt u xwîn	طوشت و خوین	216
and	Adj + Adj		Aged & Grandfather	pîr u kal	پیر و کال	217
and	V + V		Come & Doesn't Come	hat u nehat	هات و نەهات	218
and	N + N		Money & Stamp	pare u pul	نارە و ئول	219
and	N + N	Flumes	Water & Pipes	av u sulîn	ناظ و سولین	220
and	N + N		Gold & Adornment	zêr u zînet	زیر و زینەت	221
and	N + N		Concerns	xem u xefet	خەم و خەفتت	222

and	Adj + Adj	Confusion	Roily	şêl u bêl	شِيل و بِيَل	223
and	V + V		Stand up & Sit down	rabe u rîne	رَابَة و رِينَة	224
and	V + V		Ate & Drank	xar u vexar	خَار و ظَمَخَار	225
and	N + N		Morning & Evening	spêde u êvar	سَبِيْدَة و نِيْظَار	226
and	Pro + Pro		This & the Other	eve u yadî	نَعْلَة و يَادِي	227
and	V + V		Coming & Going	dihêt u diçît	دِهِيْت و دُصِيْت	228
and	N + N		Bread & Tea	nan u ça	نَان و ضَا	229
and	N + N		Bread & Onion	nan u pîvaz	نَان و نِيْظَار	230
and	N + N	East & West	Sunrise & Sunset	rojhelat u rojava	رُوذَهْمَلَات و رُوذَنَاطَا	231
and	Adj + Adj		Right & Wrong	heq u neheq	حَقِّق و نَعْحَقِّق	232
and	Adj + Adj		Halal & Taboo	helal u heram	حَلَال و حَرَام	233
and	N + N	Trees	Woods	dar u drext	دَار و دِرْعَخْت	234
and	N + N	Sense of Sorrow	Regrets	heyf u mixabin	حَافِيْف و مَخَابِيْن	235
and	Adj + Adj		Free of Charges	belaş u éelaş	بَعْلَاش و عَعْلَاش	236
and	N + N		Blame & Complain	gil u gazinde	طَل و طَارِزِنْدَة	237
and	V + V	Rashness (Adventure)	Came	hat u bat	هَات و بَات	238
and	N + N		Work	ul u karş	شَوْل و كَار	239
and	Adj + Adj		Short & Fat	qut u qelew	قُوْت و قَعْلَو	240
and	Adj + Adj		Slim & Tall	zeêf u drêj	زَعِيْف و دَرِيْج	241
and	Adj + Adj		Poor & Needy	hejar u belingaz	هَجَار و بَلِنِغَاز	242
and	N + N	Affairs	Work & State	kar u bar	كَار و بَار	243
and	Adj + Adj		Far & Long	dîr u drêj	دِيْر و دَرِيْج	244
and	V + V	Repeating the narration of actions	Chewing	cît u vecît	جِيْت و ظَمَجِيْت	245
and	N + N		Thud	ing u dingh	حَنْط و دَنْط	246
and	N + N		Patience	sebir u hedar	سَبِيْر و هَدَار	247
and	N + N		House & Property	mal u mulik	مَال و مَوْلِك	248
and	Adj + Adj	Activity	Active	bizav u çalak	بِزَاظ و ضَالَاك	249
and	N + N		Honey & Cream	hingivîn u qeymaş	هِنْغِيْوِيْن و قَعِيْمَاş	250
and	N + N		Sugar & Salt	şekir u xwê	شَعَكِر و خَوِي	251
and	N + N	Construction Items	Iron & Cement	asin u çimento	أَسِيْن و ضِيْمَنْتَو	252
and	N + N	Sense of Deceptiveness	Cheating	hîl u hewale	حِيْل و حَمْوَالَة	253
and	Adv + Adv		Surface & Implied	serve u binve	سَعْرَطَة و بِنِظَة	254
and	N + N		Washing	şîştin u veşîştin	شِيْشْتِيْن و ظَمَشِيْشْتِيْن	255
and	N + N		Foods & Drinks	xarin u vexarin	خَارِيْن و ظَمَخَارِيْن	256
and	N + N		Color & Cheek	reng u rî	رَنْغ و رِي	257
and	N + N		String & Lute	têl u tembîr	تِيْل و تَمْبِيْر	258
and	N + N		Neck & Back	sto u navmil	سَتَو و نَاظْمِل	259
and	N + N		Rooster & Hen	dîkil u mirîşk	دِيْكِل و مَرِيْشَك	260
and	N + N	Erbil City	Castle & Beacon	qela u minare	قَعْلَا و مَنَارَة	261
and	N + N		Snake & Scorpion	mar u dîpişk	مَار و دِيْشِيْشَك	262
and	V + V		Take & Bring	Bir u îna	بِر و نِيْنَا	263
and	N + N	Two lives: Before & after Death	Religion & Life	Dîn u dinya	دِيْن و دُنْيَا	264
and	Adv + Adv	Everywhere	Up & Down	Serêk u binêk	سَعْرِيْك و بِيْنِيْك	265
and	N + N		Garbage	Glêş u mlêş	طَلِيْش و مَلِيْش	266
and	Adj + Adj		Clean	Paqîş u bijîn	طَاقِش و بِيْجِيْن	267
and	N + N	Slimness	Skin & Bone	Çerim u hestî	ضَحْرَم و هَسْتِي	268
and	Adj + Adj	Obedience	Yes	Belê u lebê	بَعْلِي و لَبِي	269

and	N + N	Enemies	Knife & Cheese	Kêr u penîr	كَبِير و نَبِير	270
or	Adv + Adv		Little or Much	Kêm yan zêde	كِيم يَان زَبْدَة	271
or	N + N		Sugar or Without sugar	Şekir yan bişekir	شَاكِر يَان بِي شَاكِر	272
or	N + N		Salt or Without salt	Xwê yan bixwê	خَوِي يَان بِي خَوِي	273
or	Pro + Pro		This or the other	Eve yan dî	نَهْطَة يَان دِي	274
(Either) ... or	N + N		(Either) Survival or Annihilation	(yan) Man yan neman	(يَان) مَان يَان نَمَان	275
(Either) ... or	N + N		(Either) One or Two	(yan) Êk yan dû	(يَان) نَيْك يَان دُوو	276
(Either) ... or	V + V		(Either) Do or Don't	(yan) Bike yan neke	(يَان) بِيكَة يَان نَهْكَة	277
(Either) ... or	Adv + Adv		(Either) Now or Later	(yan) Noke yan paşî	(يَان) نُوْكَة يَان نَاشِي	278
(Either) ... or	V + V		(Either) go or come	(yan) here yan were	هَئِرَة يَان وَفِرَة (يَان)	279
(Either) ... or	V + V		(Either) catch or leave	(yan) bigre yan berde	بَطْرَة يَان بَغْرَة (يَان)	280
Neither.. nor	V + V	Illness	Neither eat nor drink	Ne dixot ne vedixot	نَهْ دَخَوْت و نَهْ ظَهْخَوْت	281
Neither.. nor	V + V		Neither worsen nor cure	Ne derkir ne derman kir	نَهْ دَهْرَكِر و نَهْ دَهْرَمَان كِر	282
Neither.. nor	N + N	Non - Eligibility	Neither donkey nor saddle	Ne kere ne kurtan	و نَهْ كُورْتَان نَهْ كَهْرَة	283
Neither.. nor	N + N		Neither that market nor that bazaar	Ne ew sike ne ew bazaar	نَهْ نَهْو سِيكَة نَهْ نَهْو بَازَار	284
Neither.. nor	Pro + Pro	Neutrality	Neither mine nor yours	Ne ji min ne ji te	نَهْ مَن نَهْ نَهْ نَهْ	285
Neither.. nor	V + V		Neither go nor come	Ne çu ne hat	نَهْ ضُوو نَهْ هَات	286
Neither.. nor	Adv + Adv		Neither here nor there	Ne hêrve u ne wêve	نَهْ هَيْرِظَة و نَهْ وَيْظَة	287
Neither.. nor	V + V		Neither you bring nor you take	Ne te îna ne te bir	نَهْ تَهْ نِيْنَا نَهْ تَهْ بَر	288
Neither.. nor	Pro + Pro		Neither you nor I	Ne tu u ne ez	نَهْ تُو و نَهْ نَهْز	289
Neither.. nor	V + V		Neither catch nor leave	Ne girt u ne berda	نَهْ طَرْت و نَهْ بَغْرَا	290
By	N + N	Be even	One by One	Êk bi êk	نَيْك ب نَيْك	291
By	N + N	Equality	Head by Head	Ser bi ser	سَهْر ب سَهْر	292
By	N + N	Continuation	Day by Day	Roj bi roj	رُوْج ب رُوْج	293
Zero Conj	N + N	Snoring		Xir Xir	خِر خِر	294
Zero Conj	N + N	Stammering		Tir Tir	تِر تِر	295
Zero Conj	N + N	Streaming		Şir Şir	شِر شِر	296
Zero Conj	N + N	Windy		Hir Hir	هَر هَر	297
Zero Conj	N + N	Shouting		hîr hîr	حِر حِر	298
Zero Conj	N + N	Talkativeness		Pir Pir	پِر پِر	299
Zero Conj	N + N	When complaining		Niz Niz	نِز نِز	300
Zero Conj	N + N	Chewing		Mirç Mirç	مِرْض مِرْض	301
Zero Conj	N + N	Noisy		Req Req	رَهَق رَهَق	302

## پیکتینا گوتتین جووت په یغان د زمانئ کوردی دا (دیالکتا بادینی) وئامازه کرن ب زمانئ ئینگلیزی: فوکولینه کا بهراوردگری

پوخته

دیاردا گوتتین جووت په یغان دهینه هژمارتن ژ بابهتین فوکولینان نهوین سهرنجا گهلهک زمان ناسا راکیشای. ئەف فوکولینین لئ فئ دووماهیئ هاتینه نهجام دان لسهر جووت په یغان دا وهک (بینور و لیفی، 2006) نامازه ب شیوهیهکئ کونجای بو وئ چهندي د دهت کو فوکولینین جووت په یغان ب شیوهیهکئ گشتی دهینه دابهشکرن لسهر دوو جوران دا: فوکولینین ل دور ریک وپیکرنا جووت په یغان و فوکولینین ل دور پیکتینانا جووت په یغان. لدویف پیزانین مه، جورئ دووماهیئ ژ فوکولینان ل دور ئیکبوونا جووت په یغان زمانئ کوردی دا (دیالکتا بادینی) فوکولین بو نههاتیه کرن. ژ بهر فئ چهندي، ئەف فوکولینه ههولهکا پیشهنگه بو پرکرنا فئ قالاتیا فوکولینیه به چونکه چارهسهریا بابهتئ پیکتینانا جووت په یغان دکهت د جووت په یغین زمانئ کوردی دا (دیالکتا بادینی). ئەف فوکولینه ههول ددهت بو نهجامدانا وهسفهکا تیر و تهسهل یا پیکتینانا جووت په یغان و ههروهسا گهنگهشهکرنا فی بابهتی دناقبهرا جووت په یغین زمانئ کوردی و ئینگلیزی. ژ بو سهلماندنا نهفان ههردوو نارمانجا، هاتیه شروفهکرن دئ فوکولینیه دا ژمارهکا مهزن ژ جووت په یغین زمانئ کوردی (دیالکتا بادینی) (302 جووت). نهجام خویا دکهن کو پیکتینانا جووت په یغان د زمانئ کوردی دا (دیالکتا بادینی) پروسیسسکا پهیرهوکریه و نهیا جیاوازه گهلهک ژ پروسیسسا پیکتینانا جووت په یغان د زمانین دیتر دا ژ بهر ههبوونا ههمان سیستهمین سهرهکی بین پیتھی ژ بو چیکرنا جووت په یغهکئ، نانکو: ههبوونا دوو په یغان کو پیتھی وهک ئیک بن ژ لایئ پیکهاتئ فئ و دهینه گریدان ب ریکا ئیک ژ گریدانین فهرهنگی وهک پیتین په یوهندیئ. سهرهراي وئ چهندي کو ئەف سیستهمین لسهری دیارگری وهک ئیکن گهلهک دناقبهرا جووت په یغین زمانئ کوردی (دیالکتا بادینی) و ئینگلیزی، بهلئ فوکولین نامازه ب وئ چهندي دکهت ب ههبوونا هندهک جیاوازیئ سگ. ژ بهر فئ چهندي فوکولین ب دووماهی دهیت ب دیارکرنا وهک ئیک و جیاوازیان د پیکتینانا جووت په یغین زمانئ کوردی (دیالکتا بادینی) و ئینگلیزی دا.

تشکیل تعابیر الثنائيات في اللغة الكردية (اللهجة البادية) مع الإشارة إلى اللغة الإنكليزية: دراسة مقارنة

الخلاصة

تعتبر ظاهرة تعابير الثنائيات من المواضيع البحثية التي استحوذت اهتمام العديد من اللغويين. تشير البحوث التي أجريت مؤخرا على الثنائيات مثل (بينور و ليفي، 2006) بشكل مقنع إلى أن الدراسات على التعابير الثنائية عموما يمكن تقسيمها إلى نوعين رئيسيين: دراسات حول ترتيب الثنائيات ودراسات حول تشكيل الثنائيات. إلى حد علمنا، هذا النوع الأخير من الدراسات التي تتناول إقتران الثنائيات في اللغة الكردية (اللهجة البادية) غير موجود. ولذلك، فإن البحث الحالي هو محاولة رائدة لملء هذه الفجوة البحثية لأنه يعالج مسألة تشكيل الثنائيات في ثنائيات اللغة الكردية (اللهجة البادية). يهدف هذا البحث إلى تحقيق وصفا مفصلا لتشكيل الثنائيات وأيضا إلى مقارنة هذا الموضوع بين كل من ثنائيات اللغة الكردية والانكليزية. لتحقيق هذه الأهداف، تحلل هذه الدراسة عددا كبيرا من ثنائيات اللغة الكردية (اللهجة البادية) (302 زوج). تشير النتائج إلى أن تشكيل الثنائيات في اللغة الكردية (اللهجة البادية) هو عملية منهجية وهي لا تختلف كثيرا عن تشكيل الثنائيات في اللغات الأخرى لأنها تشترك في الأنظمة الأساسية اللازمة لتشكيل ثنائية، أي: وجود اثنين من الكلمات التي يجب أن تكون متماثلة من حيث التركيب وترتبط في الغالب بواسطة نوعا من ادوات الارتباط المعجمي كحروف العطف. على الرغم من أن هذه الأنظمة متشابهة جدا بين كل من ثنائيات اللغة الكردية (اللهجة البادية) والانكليزية، إلا أن البحث يشير أيضا إلى وجود بعض الاختلافات الطفيفة. لذلك، تختتم الدراسة بسرد هذه التشابهات والاختلافات في تشكيل ثنائيات اللغة الكردية (اللهجة البادية) والانكليزية.