

Affixal Regularity and Generality in Kurdish

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Abstract:

The present study aims at analyzing the regularity and generality of derivational affixes in Kurdish. The study chooses ten affixes so as to discover their regularity and generality which are (-y, ba-y, -āna, -i:n, -awa, -āndn, bê-, nā-, -ar, and -ai:y). It will be shown that regularity and generality are strongly tied to productivity. So, the study illustrates the degree of productivity of each affix so as to show which ones have the highest and which ones the lowest degree of productivity.

1. Introduction:

Affixes can be regular or general or both simultaneously. So when an affix has one or both of these qualities it can be said that its productive (i.e. there is the process of productivity, originally a term used within the field of economics, is used in linguistics “to refer to the creative capacity of language users to produce and understand an indefinitely large number of sentences” (Crystal 1991: 279). Katamba also sees productivity in terms of generality. "The more general a word-formation process is, the more productive it will be assumed to be". (1993: 66). Moreover, Schmidt and Richards (2010: 463) state that, if there is a process and it is fully regular and mostly used in the creation of new words, this process can be considered as productive. For the sake of simplicity, not all affixes are similarly productive. The productivity of an affix is the amount of freedom with which it can be used to derive new words. (Millar & Trask, 2015: 28). Additionally, Plag (2002:55) states that there are some affixes that are often used to create new words, while others are less often used, or not used at all for this purpose. "The property of an affix to be used to invent new words which are complex is referred to as the productivity of that affix.

2. Measuring Productivity:

Plag (2002:64), in his book " *Word Formation in English*", has stated that some affixes can be measured as productive, some others as unproductive. In addition, he has raised a question "how can we find out whether an affix is productive, or how productive it is?" So he observed that there are two approaches to describe the nature of productivity which are qualitative and quantitative.

2.1 Qualitative Measurement :

Different scholars have talked about the qualitative measurement of productivity in different ways. Bauer (1983: 99–100), supported a view which says that productivity can be considered of as a qualitative through "either–or" notion. (cf, Saily, 2008:12). Additionally, Plag (2004:3) has explained this by saying that an affix either has a property to produce new words or has not.

Moreover, availability has been used by McCarthy (1992:37) as a notion which refers to the qualitative notion. He says that an affix might be more or less available to coin new lexemes, in order to fill gaps in the attested lexicon.

Bauer (2001:205) has asserted that a morphological process is available if it is used to coin new words. To be clearer, -ment is available with bases ending in –ise, or whether -ation is available with the same set of bases. According to Kurdish, -i:n is available with the bases that have syntactic quality (i.e. it comes after nouns and adjectives).

2.2 Quantitative measurement :

The quantitative measurement is another way for measuring productivity which is broadly used. According to this measure, the productivity of an affix can be distinguished by counting the number of attested different words with that affix at a certain point in time. (Plag, 2002:64)

What is more, McCarthy (1992:37) has used the term profitable to refer to quantitative measure. He indicated that an affix might be more or less profitable, which means that, it may apply to a greater or lesser number of bases or produce a greater or lesser number of attested derivatives, so profitability is thus a quantitative notion.

Finally, it can be said that through using the quantitative approach to productivity the exact degree of productivity of a specific word-formation process can be determined. (Kasari, 2013:23).

3. Regularity and Generality

3.1. Formal Regularity

In morphology as well as in the Kurdish language regularity refers to the process which is used to create new words by adding affixes in a regular way (Bauer, 2001:54). For example, the suffix –ān (which is an inflectional suffix) is used to show the plurality of the noun which attaches to (e.g bāx (farm) → bāxān (farms)).

Consequently, it can be stated that –ān is formally regular, since its regularity arises from its addition to nouns, and it attaches directly to the end of the nouns (Mc-Carthy, 2002:86).

Formal regularity requires the bases to have certain qualities. These qualities or characteristics are listed below which are (morphological, syntactic, semantic and phonological) (Mc-carthy, 2002:86), but phonology in Kurdish has no relation to regularity or generality as far as the sources are consulted. The study only deals with morphological and syntactic quality.

3.1.1 Morphological Quality

Some morphological patterns can be applied only with specific morphological properties of the base (Haspelmath, 2002:106).

The nominal suffix –ar comes after the root of the verbs (intransitive and transitive verbs) so as to create agent nouns, so this suffix can be measured as formally regular and it requires the base to have morphological characteristics (i.e. its added to the root of the verb).

3.1.2 Syntactic Quality

Sometimes syntactic properties of the base can play an important role in their selections for word-formation (Haspelmath, 2002:106). So the affixes cannot be added to any word classes in a random way, they should be added in a regular way. For example, the bases to which –āndn attaches are natural sounds or nouns so this indicates that regularity of this suffix is based on the syntactic quality of the base, for example: miyāw → miyāwāndn (meow)

So, for an affix to be regular and has syntactic quality, the base should belong to a specific word class before affixation can occur. (e.g. –y occurs after nouns). (Bauer, 2001:130)

Kurdish affixes can be sensitive to the word class which they attach to, so if the type of the word class is specified so it can be said that this affix has syntactic quality and it is regular. (Aronoff, 1985:52)

3.1.3 Semantic quality

Semantic regularity simply refers to the consistency in meaning; derivational affixes in Kurdish can be semantically regular if the meaning of a specific word is produced is uniform and consistent (Mc- Carthy, 2002:88).

Semantically inflectional affixes are more regular than derivational ones. For example, the suffix –aka which is used as a definite marker and can be added to an indefinite noun to form a definite one, such as kç (girl) becomes kçaka (the girl), so –aka has the same semantic effect from one noun to another. However the derivational prefix hal- may have a variety of semantic effect from one verb into another verb such as:

1. g'lopakay halkird. (He has turned on the lamp)
2. ālakay hālkird. (He has hoisted the flag)
3. pyāwaka hałçu. (he gets anger)

3.2 Formal Generality

An affix can be formally general if it attaches to great number of specific word class to create another specific word class.

Some affixes (inflectional and derivational) are more broadly used than others. For the case in point, in the Kurdish language the noun forming affix (-y) (e.g. cwān (beautiful) → cwāny (beauty) is more widely used than (-xāna) (e.g. ktêb (book) → ktêbxāna (library). Mc-Carthy (2002:85-86)

From the above explanation, it can be said that the suffix -y is formally general since when it attaches to most adjectives, and forms a noun, for instance cwān (beautiful) → cwāny (beauty). While (-xāna) is less general because it cannot attach to a great number of parts of speech to create nouns, for example:

ktêb + xāna → ktêbxāna

māl + xāna → *mālxāna

4. Regularity and Generality of Selected Derivational Affixes

4.1 Suffix -y

Ferhadi (2014:35) stated that suffix –y is one of the suffixes which has an important role in the Kurdish language since it is frequently used in people’s daily conversations. Also, it is mentioned by (Marif, 1979:112; Marif, 2014:69-70) that it is mostly added to nouns so as to form abstract nouns such as:

- mindal + -y → mindaly
child childhood
- pi:r + -y → pi:ry
some one who is old → old age

Kim (2010:28), and Xoshnaw (2015:25) pointed out that this suffix (-y) can be added to adjectives in order to form abstract nouns such as in below:

- cwān + -y → cwāny
beautiful → beauty
- tandrwst + -y → tandrwsty
healthy → health
- kwêr + -y → kwêry
blind → blindness

Furthermore, Marif (2014:84) determined that -y also can be added to nouns to form adjectives such as:

- zistān + -y → zistāny
winter → sth. that is used in winter

Besides, Abdu Allah (2013:107) has noticed that -y can be added to the name of cities in order to denote nationalities or languages for example:

- Hawlêr + -y → Hawlêry
Erbil → someone who lives in Erbil
- Dhok + -y → Dhoky

In addition, Ferhadi (2014:36) asserted that this suffix can be attached to some nouns so as to show personal occupation such as:

- pāsawān + -y → pāsawāny
guard → guardedness
- bāxawān + -y → bāxawāny
gardener → gardening
- dārtaş + -y → dārtaşy
carpenter → carpentry

From the above explanations, it can be said that -y can be added to nouns to form adjectives and vice versa. Nouns and adjectives which ends with -y in Xāl Dictionary are (N=731), which shows that this suffix is a formally general and widely-used, it can attach to a great number of nouns and adjectives so as to create adjectives and mostly nouns.

Therefore, it has been observed that the bases that -y come after have syntactic quality because it attaches to nouns and adjectives, this indicates that this suffix is formally regular.

4.2 Circumfix ba-y

Adverbs can be formed by suffixes, prefixes, and by both with in the same word at the same time. So here, ba-y can be measured as both, prefix and suffix, which helps to form adverbs.

Xoshnaw (2015:117) has affirmed a rule for this affix which can be used when someone wants to form an adverb by this affix:

(ba-) + adjective + (-y) → adverb

- ba+cwān+y → bacwāny
beautiful → beautifully
- ba+ sārd+ y → basārdy
cold → coldly

Abdullah too (2013:86) said that ba-y can attach to adjectives in order to form adverbs such as:

- ba- + hêwaş → bahêwaşy
slow → slowly
- ba- + xrāp → baxrāpy
bad → badly

Moreover, ba-y attaches to both, the beginning and the end of the word, or it can be said ba-y is made up of both a prefix and a suffix, so it is called as circumfix.

So, ba – y can be added to all adjectives in order to form adverbs, from this, it can be said that it is a very general affix that attaches to all adjectives. Similarly, ba – y is formally regular for the bases that have syntactic quality (i.e. it can be added to adjectives and create nouns).

4.3 Suffix -āna

Abdu Allah (2013:83) and Marif (2014:86) perceived that the suffix –āna can be added to nouns which denote humans to create adjectives such as below:

- ganc +āna → gancāna
young → youngish
- žin+āna → žināna
woman → womanish

Moreover, linguists like Marif (2014:101) and Xoshnaw (2105:117) have indicated that this suffix is used to form adverbs and when the word ends with vowel letters, (-y) needs to be added between the word and suffix –āna as in the first example:

- āzā+ y + -āna → āzāyāna
brave → bravely
- şêr + -āna → şêrāna
lion → lion manner

Also, this suffix is used to form adjectives, in this case, it can be differentiated in a sentence while it's an adverb or an adjective for instance:

- sarbāzakān hêrşêky āzāyānayān kird. (āzāyāna is an adjective)
The soldiers bravely attacked. (bravely is an adjective)
- sarbāzakān āzāyāna dajangn. (āzāyāna is an adverb)
The soldiers are fighting bravely. (bravely is an adverb)

Moreover, Fakhri and Mukiryani (1982:28) and Marif (2014:77) have supposed that this suffix can also be added to adjectives so as to create nouns such as:

- pāk+ āna → pākāna
clean → justification

What is more, Fakhri and Mukryany (1982:24) have said that -āna can be added to noun so as to create another nouns:

- cažin → cažināna
Eid → money that is given in Eid

To sum, it can be said that -āna can be added to nouns so as to create adverbs, adjectives, and nouns. Furthermore, words which end with -āna in Xāl dictionary are (N=49), which shows that this suffix is not formally general, since it can be added to a small number of nouns. Therefore, it has been perceived that the bases which -āna attaches to have syntactic quality since it attaches to nouns and in some cases adjectives so as to create adjectives and adverbs. From this, it can be stated that -āna is formally regular since the bases have syntactic quality.

4.4 Suffix -i:n

Basically, Marif (1979:124) and Xoshnaw (2015:60) have stated that the suffix -i:n can be added to nouns so as to create adjectives for example:

- şarm+i:n → şarmi:n
shyness → shy
- zi:w+i:n → zi:wi:n
silver → silvery

Furthermore, Abdu Allah (2013:112) has said that -i:n can be added to ordinal numbers and show the sequential characteristics, for instance:

- yakam+i:n → yakami:n
First → firstly
- dwam+i:n → dwami:n
Second → secondly

Moreover, Fakhri and Mukiryani (1982:83) and Marif (2014:77-78) maintain that -i:n can be added to adjectives in order to form nouns such as:

- narm+i:n → narmi:n
swift → the word is used as a Kurdish female name

Additionally, this suffix can be added to adverbs so as to create nouns, as in (A) (Marif, 2014:82), and adjectives as in (B) (Abdullah, 2013:112):

A. pêş + i:n → pêşi:n

front → ancestors

B. bar+i:n → bari:n

front → wide

From the above details, it can be said that –i:n can be added to nouns, adjectives, and adverbs in order to create nouns and adjectives. So, it can be said that it is a nominal and adjectival suffix. Consequently, nouns and adjectives which ends with –i:n in Xāl dictionary are (N=295), which indicates that this suffix formally general. As a result, -i:n is formally regular and the words to which it attaches have syntactic quality as it can be added to nouns, adjectives, and adverbs to generate nouns and adjectives.

4.5 Suffix –awa

This suffix can be considered as one of the main affixes which share in forming new verbs (Abdu Allah, 2013:91). Besides, -awa occurs in Kurdish as a derivational and inflectional suffix, but here the study deals only with its derivational forms.

Furthermore, Abdu Allah (2013) has stated that this suffix –awa can give several and different meanings such as:

1. Repetition: haĺsān (to wake up) – haĺsānawa (to wake up again)
2. Returning: řoiřtin (to leave) _ řoiřtinawa (to return)
3. Changing the meaning of the word: xwēdin (study) - xwēdinawa (reading)
4. Changing the concept of the word: sutān (burn) – sutānawa (inflammation)
5. Changing from one status into another, or returning back to the previous status: řun (to go) – řunawa (going back)
6. It gives life to the dead bases i.e. attaches to the bases which cannot give the meaning alone such as the bases in the following table:

Meaningless bases	Meaningful bases
bri:skan	bri:skānawa (twinkling)
burān	burānawa (fainting)
pāřān	pāřānawa (invocation)
xulān	xulānawa (rotation)

řžān

řžānawa (decoration)

Moreover, Xoshnaw (2015:99) added that some verbs are meaningless alone so their meaning would be completed after adding –awa to them such as:

- dozy + -y + -awa → doziyawa (found out)
- lara + -y + -awa → larayawa (vibrated)

As a result, it can be said that -awa can be suffixed to verbs to form verbs with different meaning, changing the concept of the word, giving the meaning of repetition, and backward motion. So, it can be said that it is a general suffix for all verbs. Verbs which are formed by this suffix in Xāl dictionary are (N=253), which shows that this suffix is formally general for verbs.

Therefore, this suffix has an important role in the Kurdish language, since it widely attaches to verbs to form a great number of words. Also, it has been observed that the bases which –awa attaches to have syntactic quality because it is generally attaches to verbs.

4.6 Suffix –āndn

This suffix can work as an inflectional and derivational suffix. According to its work as an inflectional suffix. Dizai (2013:83) has said that its main role as an inflectional suffix is to change verbs into transitive verbs; when this suffix comes after the root of intransitive verbs, it changes it into transitive verb depending on the following rule:

Rule: Intran.V → Root of Intran.V + āndn = Trans.V

řžān (spilling) → řž + āndn = řžāndin (spilt)

Since the thesis deals with the suffix –āndn as a derivational suffix, the words which end with –andn as an inflectional suffix in Xāl dictionary are not included.

Furthermore, Fakhri and Mukiryani (1982:124), and Marif (2014:86-87) have supposed that this suffix can be suffixed to natural sounds (i.e. onomatopoeic words) in order to form transitive verbs for example:

- miyaw + -āndn → miyawandn (meow)

- bāra + -āndn → bārāndn (bleating)
- zi:ra + -āndn → zi:rāndn (braying)
- qi:ra + -āndn → qi:rāndn (croak)
- naŕa + -āndn → narāndn (roar of a lion)

So, as it can be seen, nouns have been changed in to verbs after adding the suffix (-āndn), this process shows that the Kurdish language is an independent and strong language, because this suffix can only be found in Kurdish and Persian languages but in Persian it cannot be used to change natural sounds into verbs this denotes that this suffix can only be found in Kurdish (i.e. it is specified to the Kurdish language) (Abdu Allah, 2013:95)

The suffix -āndn can be added to words whose origin is not Kurdish; they have entered into the Kurdish language from other languages and most of them became transitive verbs (i.e. attaches to nouns to form verbs), for example:

1. xalq (creature)+ -āndn → xalqāndn
2. buxz (prejudice) + -āndn → buxzāndn
3. haq (valid) + -āndn → haqāndn (cited from (Fakhry, 2013))

Abdu Allah (ibid) has stated that -āndn sometimes comes with the suffix (-awa) simultaneously within the same word, and gives a new meaning to the word which it has been attached to:

- lāw (youth) + -āndn + -awa → lāwāndnawa (lamentation)

The bases of this suffix have syntactic quality since it can be added to onomatopoeic words and loan words so as to create verbs. While it is not added to the bases that have morphological quality. Thus, it can be said that this suffix is formally regular since the bases to which it comes after having syntactic quality.

Finally, 27 words are listed in Xāl dictionary which end with suffix -āndn, this indicates that this suffix is not formally general, but it has regularity.

4.7 Prefix bê-

This prefix can be used as a negative prefix so as to negate nouns and create adverbs and adjectives. (Fakhri & Mukiryani, 1982:78). Two rules have been stated by Xoshnaw (2015: 60, 117), which shows the place and use of bê-:

1. bê- + noun → adjective

bê- + hêz → bêhêz

-less + power → powerless

2. bê- + noun → adverb

bê- + gumān → bêgumān

-less + doubt → doubtless

These two rules indicate that bê- can be used and comes mostly before nouns and changes the noun either into an adverb or an adjective and negate them.

Moreover, this prefix attaches to 73 words in Xāl dictionary, the low frequency of occurrence of bê- shows that this prefix is not a general negative prefix. But, in these words, on one hand, it can be realized that bê- is formally regular because it attaches to the bases with syntactic quality (i.e it attaches to nouns so as to create adverbs and adjectives). On the other hand, the bases have morphological quality because there are words which end with suffix –y and start with this prefix, a rule can be put forward for this case: bê- + noun + -y = adverb or adjective such as (e.g. bêbāky, bêdasty).

To conclude, it has been discovered that the bases to which bê- can be added to have syntactic quality as it is prefixed to nouns so as to create the negative form of adverbs and adjectives, however, the bases have morphological quality only in the case when a word ends with suffix –y, these two characteristics indicate that this prefix is formally regular. But formally it is not general prefix since it yields and can be used with small number of nouns.

4.8 Prefix nā-

This prefix (nā-) can be used to create new words, it gives the negative form of the word which it attaches to (Abdu Allah, 2013:113). As well, Xoshnaw (2015:61) said that (nā-) is used to form adjective with a negative meaning such as nāpāk (unfaithful), nāxoş (unpleasant), etc.

This prefix attaches effectively to adjectives and negates them, it can be seen in many words which end with –y that is why it can be said it regularly comes with words that end with –y (e.g. nārêky (disorder), nāpasandy (foulness))

Consequently, *nā-* can be added to nouns, which denote human beings, in order to create adjectives such as:

nā- + *pyāw* → *nāpyāw* (unmanly)

To sum, it is noticed that *nā-* can be added to adjectives in order to negate them, so adjectives which start with *nā-* in *Xāl* dictionary are (N=83), which shows that this prefix is not general because it doesn't form a great number of adjectives.

As a result, it has been observed that the bases to which *nā-* attach to have syntactic quality since it attaches to adjectives and nouns, also it can be added to words with morphological characteristics i.e. when added to words that end with the suffix *-y*. From this, it can be concluded that *nā-* is formally regular.

4.9 suffix -ar

Marif (1979:129) and Fakhri and Mukiryani (1982:29) have asserted that this suffix comes only after verbs (i.e. it cannot attach to the adjectives, adverbs, and nouns), and inside the verbs it comes after the root of the transitive verbs in order to form agent-nouns (i.e. denote person's profession) for example:

- *nusin* → *nus* (root) + *ar* → *nusar*
writing writer

Besides, Baban (2008:52-53) stated that *-ar* comes after intransitive verbs, but it is required to change an intransitive verb into transitive, after that it is permitted to add *-ar* to the root of the verb. All the bases of verbs which end with the suffix (*-āndn*) are transitive verbs, so most of the forms of intransitive verbs can be changed into the verb forms which ends with *-āndn*, in this case, they become transitive verbs, then it is possible to add *-ar* to its root, this can be more simplified in the rule below :

- Intra.V → Tran.V (ends with *-āndn*) → (*-āndn* → *-en*) +-ar

sutān → *sutāndn* → *sutēn* +ar = *sutēnar*
(burning) (burner)

Xoshnaw (2015:40) indicated that this suffix can be added to the root of the verb in order to create nouns that denote personal occupations, so it is a nominal suffix. While, Baban (2008:67), semantically, has called this

suffix as an adjectival suffix, since it describes the doer of the action. For example (nusar) refers to someone who writes things and describes a person whose job is writing, so it can be said that it acts as an adjectival suffix.

Moreover, Baban (2008:87) has observed that this suffix can also be added to natural sounds, after changing the natural sound into transitive verb which ends with suffix –āndn, then taking the root of the verb, later on replacing –āndn with –ên, and finally –ar can be added at the end of the verb, such as:

- çri:ka (chirp) → çri:kāndn → çri:k +ên +ar → çri:kenar (birds that chirp)
- lura (howl) → lurāndn → lur +ên + ar → lurênar (animals that howl)

From the above explanations, it can be said that -ar can be added to transitive verbs directly and intransitive verbs indirectly in order to form agent-nouns. So, it can be said that it is a general suffix for all types of verbs (transitive and intransitive). Correspondingly, –ar attaches to the root of the verbs so as to create nouns.

Furthermore, as it has been stated, -ar in most cases comes after the root of the verb and rather than natural sounds to forms noun, so nouns which end with –ar in Xāl dictionary are (N=25), which indicates that this suffix is not formally a general suffix.

Therefore, it can be said that –ar is formally regular because the bases which it attaches to have syntactic quality (i.e. it can be added the verb and create nouns). Similarly, the bases have morphological quality (i.e. it has been added to the root of the verbs in order to generate nouns).

4.10 Suffix –āiy

Marif (2014:77) and Xoshnaw (2015:27) mentioned that -āiy mostly attaches to adjectives so as to create nouns (or name of places) such as:

- qul + āiy → qulāiy
deep → depth
- pān + āiy → pānāiy
wide → width
- tārik + āiy → tārikāiy
dark → darken
- bariz + āiy → barizāiy

high → a place which is high

Consequently, Abdu Allah (ibid) has observed that this suffix can be added to nouns so as to generate the name of places for instance:

- daşt + āiy → daştāiy
plane → low-land
- āw + āiy → āwāiy
water → tenement

From all the above clarifications, it can be stated that -āiy can be added to adjectives so as to form nouns. Nouns which ends with -āiy in Xāl dictionary are (N=28), this indicates that this suffix is not formally general in Kurdish.

Moreover, it has been discovered that the bases which -āiy come after have syntactic quality because it attaches to adjectives to construct nouns. While, the bases do not have morphological quality, because it has been added to nouns and adjectives haphazardly. As a result, -āiy is formally regular since it has syntactic quality.

5. The Analysis and Comparison of Selected Affixes in Kurdish

As it has been shown earlier, the regularity and generality of ten affixes (-y, bê-, -āna, -i:n, -awa, -āndn, nā-, -ar, and āi:y) have been analyzed in this chapter, so it is important to compare them with each other so as to find out the most productive Kurdish affix, because there are differences between them in their degree of productivity. The following two sections compare Kurdish suffixes with each other and prefixes with each other, separately.

5.1 The Analysis and Comparison of Selected Suffixes in Kurdish

From the figure below, it can be seen that the frequency of selected Kurdish suffixes in Xāl dictionary has been shown so as to discover the differences between them in their degree of productivity:

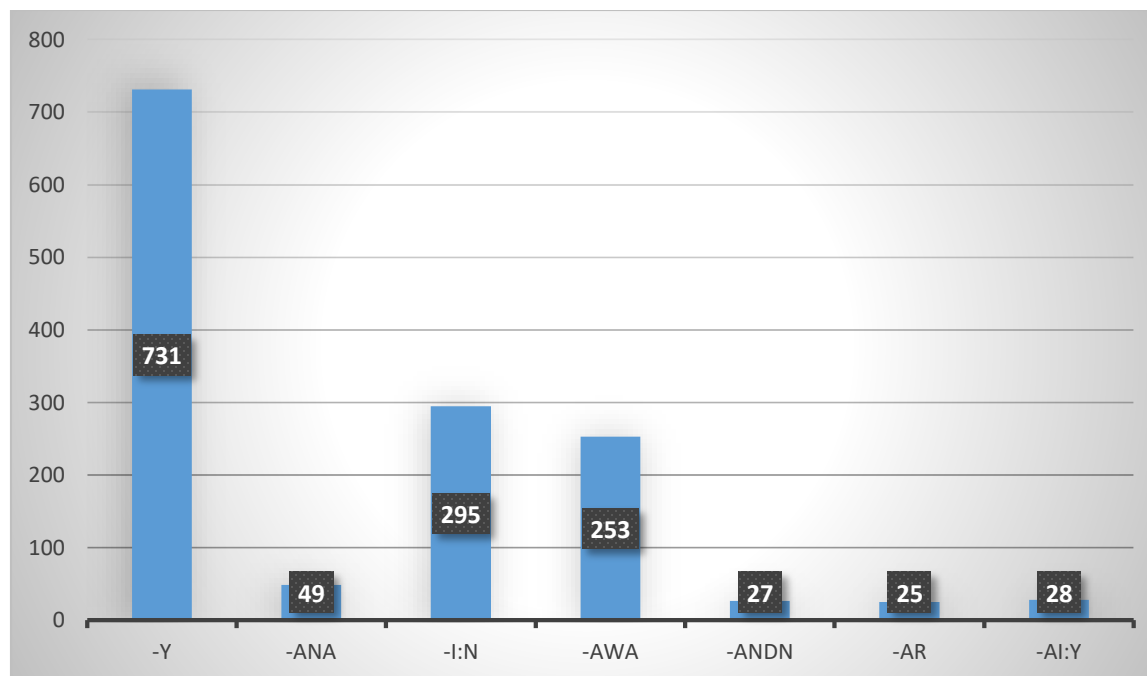


Figure (1): Frequency of Selected Kurdish Suffixes in Xāl Dictionary

According to the results that are shown in the above figure, the most productive Kurdish affix examined in this study is *-y*, which occurred in Xāl dictionary 731 times as a suffix. So, it is the most productive suffix since it has the highest frequency. The total number of the occurrences of the affix *-ar* in Xāl Dictionary is 25 which shows the lowest frequency. Moreover, as it is shown, there is not a big difference of the productivity of suffix-*ar*, *-ai:y*, and *-andn*, they are close to each other in their total number of occurrences in Xāl Dictionary. Furthermore, the words which end with *-awa* in Xāl Dictionary are 253, while words which end with *-i:n* are 295. What is more, words which end with the suffix *-āna* in Xāl dictionary (N=49), which shows that this suffix does not have the highest or the lowest productivity among other affixes. Finally, from the figure, it can be noticed that the circumfix *ba-y* cannot be seen, because as it has been stated it is a general affix which can be used to change adjectives into adverbs, that is why this circumfix does not exist in Xāl dictionary since it can be used with all adjectives.

Besides, there is a big difference between both nominal suffixes *-āi:y* and *-y* according to their productivity, as it can be seen *-y* is more productive suffix, in comparison to *-āi:y* which does not show this degree of productivity, it is not a productive nominal suffix. Moreover, it can be stated that *-y* is the most productive suffix.

Along with adjectival suffixes, *-i:n* and *-āna*, the suffix *-i:n* is more widely-used than *-āna*, it can be used to yield a great number of words so it is more productive than *-āna*.

In the assumptions made above, -ar seems to be unproductive, which is what would be expected because it has a very low frequency and generates only 25 nouns.

5.2 The Analysis and Comparison of Selected Prefixes in Kurdish

The figure below shows the frequency of two negative prefixes in Xāl dictionary, so from it, it can be detected which one is more productive, which one yields greater number of words:

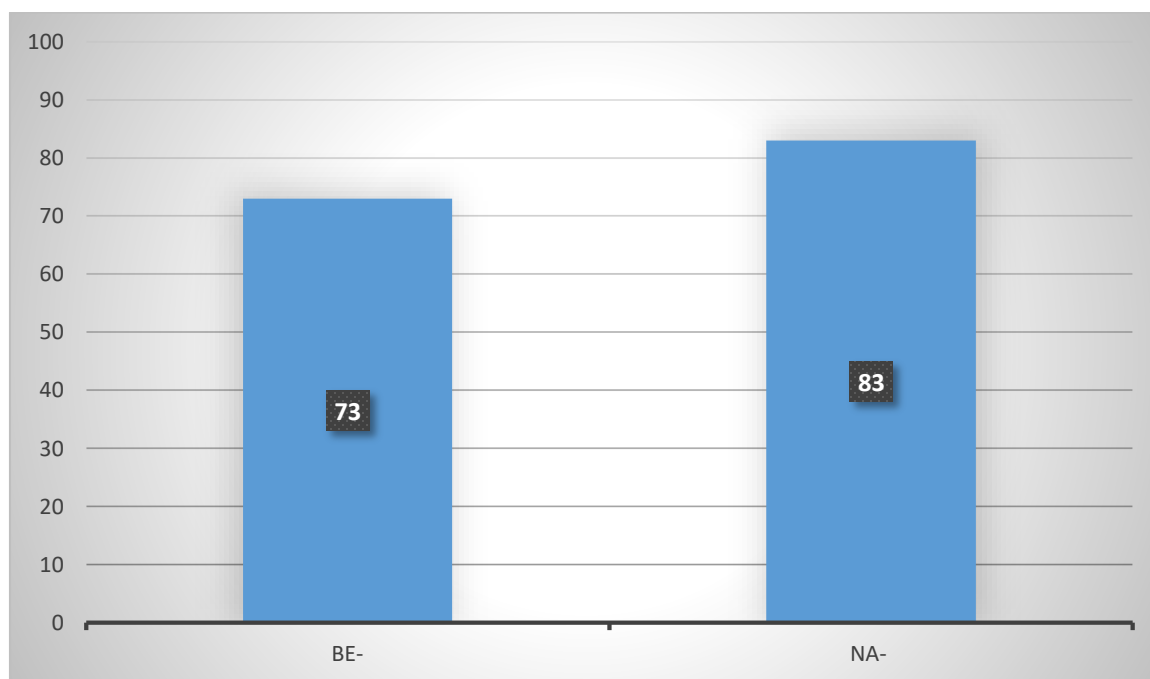


Figure (2): Frequency of Selected Kurdish Prefixes in Xāl Dictionary

According to the result that is shown in the figure, also depending on the findings of the study, it can be stated that the productivity of both Kurdish negative prefixes bê- and nā- are close to each other with a small difference, which can be said that nā- is more productive than bê- (nā- is more widely-used negative prefix than bê-).

Furthermore, both (bê- and nā-) are used in negative conditions, but there is a difference between them in word classes which they are going to negate. Nā- is mostly used to negate adjectives and nouns, while bê- comes before nouns so as to create the negative form of adjectives and adverbs. Accordingly, nā- can be found in 83 words in Xāl dictionary, while bê- can be found in 73 words, which indicates that there is not a big difference in their degree of productivity, but within that it can be said that nā- is more productive than bê-.

Conclusion

The aim of this study was to introduce ‘‘Affixal Regularity and Generality in Kurdish’’, in more specific notion ‘‘ morphological productivity’’. Besides, the thesis aims at introducing different kinds of regularity such as (morphological, syntactic, and semantic). The thesis was dealt with past productivity of ten affixes in Kurdish (-y, ba-y, -āna, -i:n, -awa, -āndn, bê-, nā-, -ar, and -ai:y), it was found out that their productivity differ from each other. Furthermore, according to the results of the thesis the most productive affix in Kurdish, among the ten described, is –y, while suffix –ar has been measured as least productive affix. The overall conclusion is then that the productivity of one process can restrict the productivity of another process.

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پوخته:

نامانجی ئەم تووژینهوهیه بریتیه له شیکار کردنی گیرهکه وشهدارپژهکانی زمانی کوردی له روی یاسای و گشتگیریانوه. تووژینهوهکه ده گیرهکی وشهدارپژهی ههئبژاردوووه بوئوهوی یاسایی و گشتگیریان بدووزیتهوه که نهوانیش بریتین له ((ی، ب-ی، -انه، -ین، -ه وه، - اندن، بی، -نا، -ه، -ایی). له تووژینهوهکهدا نیشان نهدری که یاسابوون و گشتگیربوون پهیوهستن به بهرهمداریهوه. ههر بویه تووژینهوهکه پلهی بهرهمداری ههریهک له گیرهکهکان روون دهکاتهوه بوئوهوی نیشانی بدات کام گیرهک بهرزترین پلهی بهرهمداری ههیه و کام گیرهک نزمترین پلهی بهرهمداری ههیه.

الخلاصة

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل انتظام وعمومية اللواحق المشتقة باللغة الكردية. تختار الدراسة عشرة علامات ملحقة لاكتشاف انتظامها وعمومها و هو (-ي، ب-ي، -انه، -ين، -ه وه، -اندن، بي، -نا، -ه ر، -ايي). سيظهر أن الانتظام والعمومية مرتبطان بالإنتاجية. لذلك، توضح الدراسة درجة إنتاجية كل ملحقة لإظهار أي منها لديه أعلى وأدنى درجة من الإنتاجية.