

# A Basic Guide to Kurdish Grammar

کتیبی ریزمانی کوردی

A self-study reference and practice book

Danielle H. Kim



# A Basic Guide to Kurdish Grammar

## A Basic Guide to Kurdish Grammar

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# PREFACE

Kurdish belongs to the Western Iranian group of the Indo-Iranian branch of the Indo-European family. The two principal branches of modern literary Kurdish are (1) Kurmanji, the language of the vast majority of Kurds in Turkey, Syria, Armenia, and Azerbaijan with an estimated 15-17 million speakers, and (2) Sorani, the language of most Kurds in Iraq (5 million speakers) and Iran (5-6 million speakers).

Iraqi Kurdistan, essentially unrepresented and repressed by previous Iraqi governments, is emerging as a major force in post-Saddam Iraq. As the rest of Iraq has plunged into a downward spiral, Kurdistan has enjoyed relative political stability and suffered limited violence, in part owing to a sectarian and political homogeneity lacking elsewhere in the country. The Kurdish region has enjoyed de facto autonomy since 1991, when the American military established a no-flight zone there, a status formalized by the new Iraqi Constitution.

Sorani has been the second official language of Iraq since the creation of the country after World War I and has been the working language of the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG), schools and the media of Iraqi Kurdistan. Sorani is also the most studied and best-known Kurdish language among all its dialects.

The interest and demand for learning Sorani has never been so significant, as more international businessmen and workers come to this new world and find opportunities.

This book is written to help anyone who is interested in studying Sorani. No prior knowledge is necessary to start studying this book. While I tried to avoid exceedingly advanced grammar or too many details, I also tried to put together most fundamental grammar rules for devoted learners.

As a Sorani beginner, I struggled to find a well-explained grammar book when I first came to Hawler. The single biggest beneficiary of this book should be myself since I learned the most as I gathered information and wrote this book ☺, and I'd be just glad if this book can also help somebody out there, struggling to grasp the language.

Sorani is a beautiful language.

I hope all my readers enjoy studying Sorani as much as I did.

May 25, 2010

*Danielle H. Kim*

In Hawler, Iraqi Kurdistan

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Kurdish is a beautiful language.

# 1. KURDISH ALPHABET

## THE ALPHABET

	Arabic Character	Shape Changes	Latin Equivalent	Phonetic Pronunciation	Examples
<b>Consonants</b>					
1	ء		N/A	'Hamze' is not treated as a separate letter of the alphabet. It always occurs in conjunction with a vowel.	ئێوه, ئەو, ئایا
2	ب	ببب	B	<b>B</b> as in <i>Bed</i>	با
3	پ	پپپ	P	<b>P</b> as in <i>Pen</i>	پیاو
4	ت	تتت	T	<b>T</b> as in <i>Test</i>	تال
5	ج	ججج	C	<b>J</b> as in <i>James, Joe</i>	جوان
6	چ	چچچ	Ç	<b>CH</b> as in <i>Chair</i>	چرا
7	ح	ححح	<u>H</u>	This consonant is pronounced with a strong expulsion of air from the chest. It is similar to the sound you make when you fog a mirror with your breath (hah). There is an increasing tendency in modern Kurdish to substitute ه(H) for ح(H). <sup>1)</sup>	حهوت حاجی حهسن
8	خ	خخخ	X	A voiceless velar fricative consonant <sup>1)</sup> <b>CH</b> as in German <i>Bach</i>	خیرا
9	د	دهمدید	D	<b>D</b> as in <i>Dad</i> <sup>2)</sup>	دار
10	ر	رابرر	R	<b>R</b> as in <i>brain</i> <sup>3)</sup>	سەر
11	ڕ	ڕڕڕ	<u>R</u>	Trilled <b>R</b> . <sup>3)</sup> No equivalent in English. Like <i>rr</i> in Spanish	ڕیگا
12	ز	زبزز	Z	<b>Z</b> as in <i>Zero</i>	زهنگ

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13	ژ	ژژژ	J	Equivalent to French <b>J</b> as in <i>plea<u>su</u>re and mea<u>su</u>re</i>	ژن
14	س	سسس	S	<b>S</b> as in <b>Sea</b>	سال
15	ش	ششش	Ş	<b>SH</b> as in <b>Ship</b>	شار
16	ع	ععع	<u>AH</u>	A voiced velar fricative No equivalent in English <sup>1)</sup>	عارهق، عیسا
17	غ	غغغ	<u>GH</u>	A voiced velar fricative No equivalent in English <sup>1)</sup>	پیغه مبهەر
18	ف	ففف	F	<b>F</b> as in <b>Feel</b>	فروشتن
19	ڤ	ڤڤڤ	V	<b>V</b> as in <b>Victory</b>	ڤیان
20	ق	ققق	Q	<b>Q</b> as in <b>Iraq</b> <sup>1)</sup> (local pronunciation) A voiceless uvular stop	قه لآ
21	ك	ككك	K	<b>K</b> as in <b>Key</b>	كورد
22	گ	گگگ	G	<b>G</b> as in <b>Girl, gas</b>	گول
23	ل	للل	L	<b>L</b> as in <b>Lot, Lost</b>	لووت
24	ل	للل	ł	Like the dull 'L' of English as in <i>all, college</i>	دل
25	م	ممم	M	<b>M</b> as in <b>Me</b>	مال
26	ن	ننن	N	<b>N</b> as in <b>Not</b>	ناو
27	و	ووو	W	<b>W</b> as in <b>Wear, tower</b> <sup>4)</sup>	ویستن
28	ه	ههه	H	<b>H</b> as in <b>Hot, Handsome</b>	ههرمی
29	ی	یییی	Y	<b>Y</b> as in <b>Yard, play</b> <sup>4)</sup>	یهک

※ Vowels are continued in the next page.

Simple Vowels					
0	N/A	N/A	I	<b>UE</b> as in dialogue <i>ue</i> , fatigue Also, consider the vowel sound made in "good", "fallen" or "handle" <sup>5)</sup>	برنج [bi-rin-zi]
1	ا	ئاا	A	A long vowel as in market, <b>arm</b>	ئاو ئاسمان
2	ه	ئهه	E	A short vowel as in 1) <b>hot</b> (in most cases) 2) <b>ugly, but</b> (e.g. وه کو. <sup>5)</sup> 3) <b>guess</b> (e.g. گهنم. <sup>6)</sup>	ئهو
3	و	ئوو	U	<b>U</b> as in <b>Put, Pull</b>	ئوتوو
4	وو	ئوبو	Û	<b>OO</b> as in <b>boot</b>	بوون
5	ی	یی	Î	<b>EE</b> as in <b>feet, tree</b>	میوان ئینگلین
6	ی̇	ئییی̇	Ê	<b>E</b> as in <b>End, hen</b>	بیت
7	ۆ	ئۆۆۆ	O	<b>O</b> as in <b>poke, token</b>	ئوتۆمبیل
Complex Vowels					
1	ئه‌ی		AY	<b>AY</b> as in <b>May, Way</b>	که‌ی
2	یو̇		YO	<b>YO</b> as in <b>Yogurt</b>	یو‌حه‌نا
3	ئو		YU	<b>YU</b> as in <b>You;</b> <b>UE</b> as in <b>que</b>	یوسف
4	یه		YA / YE	1) if in ending or before vowel, <b>YA</b> as in <b>Yahoo</b> 2) if before consonant, <b>YE</b> as in <b>Yes</b>	هه‌یه یه‌ک
5	وا		WA	<b>WA</b> as in <b>Washington</b>	واپزانم
6	وه		WE	<b>WA</b> as in <b>War, Wash</b>	میوه
7	وی		WI	<b>WI</b> as in <b>We, Wii</b>	ده‌ویست
8	وی̇		WÊ	<b>WE</b> as in <b>Weapon</b>	ده‌مه‌وی̇

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Note:

- 1) "ح", "خ", "ق", "ع" and "غ" sounds don't exist in English.

Even peculiar Kurdish words don't include "ح", "ق", "ع" and "غ". However, since there are many Arabic words mixed in the everyday Kurdish language, these letters and sounds need to be familiarized.

- 2) In some parts of Kurdistan (e.g. Suli, Kirkuk) the letter D is often softened to the point of being inaudible. The most prominent example of this case is the present modal prefix "ده".

ده چم (Standard) = ئە چم (Sulemaniya Dialect)

له كوردستاندا (Standard) = له كوردستانا (Sulemaniya Dialect)

- 3) In Kurdish, no words begin with "ر", all initial **R**s are trilled "ڤ". Though the "v" sign (to signify trilled R) is rarely marked when "ڤ" comes as an initial letter, the initial **R**s always mean "ڤ".

روژ = ڤوژ | روشنبیری = ڤوشنبیری

- 4) In Kurdish, "و" (w & u) and "ی" (y & i) can be treated as either a noun or a vowel.

Vowel "و"	Consonant "و"	Vowel "ی"	Consonant "ی"
ئوتوو	ویستن	ئینگلیزی	یاسا
u-too	wi-steun	een-gee-zi	ya-sa
n. iron	v. to want	n. English	n. law

- 5) This is the only vowel not indicated in the Kurdish writing system.

- When there are two consecutive consonants, this vowel is used.
- When a consonant is alone or placed at the end without any adjacent vowel, this vowel is recognized.

Alone	پ	[pue]	With Vowel	پی	[pee]
Consonant Ending	گرنگ	[geu-reun-gue]	Vowel Ending	گرنگه	[geu-reun-ga]
Consecutive Consonants	برنج	[beu-reun-jue]	Mixed with Vowels	بازار	[ba-za-rrue]
Consonant Ending	فه رهنگ	[fe-reu-hen-gue]	Consonant Ending W/ Preceding Vowel	نینۆک	[nee-nok]

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- 6) In general, Kurdish letters are pronounced as written. This "ه" vowel, however, can have different sounds in certain cases.

In general Short "a" sound	گهوره	[ge-u-re]
	دهرگا	[de-reu-ga]
"ə" sound	وهكو	[wə-ku]
"ê" sound	گهنم	[gê-neum]
	گهرم	[gê-reum]

- 7) When "ا", "ه", "و" and "ی" become the initial letter of a word, the *Hamze "ء"* is necessary.

	Beginning	Middle or End
ا	ئاو	دار, کرا
ه	هوان	وهه, به
و	ووتیل	توپ
ی	ییره	دیم, لی

When "و" and "ی" are the initial letter of a word as a vowel, they are also written with the *Hamze "ء"*.

	As consonant	As vowel
و	وینه	ووتوو
ی	یاری	یینگلیزی

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### READING EXERCISE

English Meaning	Kurdish	Pronunciation
eye	چاو	cha-.u
fruit	میوه	mee.we
carrot	گیزه‌ر	gê.ze.reu
almond	باده‌م	ba-.dem
ear	گوی	gyu.ê
health	ته‌ندروستی	ten.dru.stee
genius	بلیمه‌ت	bil.ee.met
comfortable	ئاسوده	a-.soo.de
doctor	پزیشک	pi.zee.shik
nice	خوش	xo.shı / kho.shı
dangerous	ترسناک	tı.rı.sı.na-k
salty	سویره	su.ê.re
sleep	خه‌وتن	xe.u.tın / khe.u.tın
never	هه‌رگیز	he.rı.gee.zı
miracle	موعجیزه	mu.ahı.jee.ze
prophet	پیغه‌مبه‌ر	pe.ghem.be.rı

English Meaning	Kurdish	Pronunciation
an egg	هیلکه‌یه‌ک	hêl.ke.yêk
a book	کتیبیک	kı.tê.bêk
the book	کتیبه‌که	kı.tê.be.ke
the egg on the table	هیلکه‌که له‌سه‌ر میزه‌که	hêl.ke.ke le.se.rı.mê.ze.ke
a good day	روژیکی باش	ro.zhê.kee.ba-.shı
Tell me.	پیم بلی.	pêm.bi.lê
Listen to me.	گویم لی بگره.	gyu.êm.lê.bi.gı.re
I'm going to bazaar.	ده‌چم بو بازار.	de.chım.bo.ba-.za-.rı
When do you come back?	که‌ی ده‌گه‌رپیته‌وه؟	kay.de.ge.rê.ee.te.we?

## 2. GRAMMATICAL UNITS

### THE PARTS OF SPEECH

Traditional grammar classifies words based on eight **parts of speech**: the **verb**(فرمان), the **noun**(ناو), the **pronoun**(جیناو), the **adjective**(ئاوه‌لناو), the **adverb**(ئاوه‌لفرمان), the **preposition**(زیده‌واژه‌کان), the **conjunction**(یه‌کیتی), and the **interjection** (قسه‌هه‌ل‌دان).

**Verb (فرمان)**: Verbs express existence, action, or occurrence.

to climb, سەر که‌وتن *climb*, to eat, خواردن *eat*, to clean, پاک کردنه‌وه *clean*, to be, بوون *be*

**Noun (ناو)**: Nouns are words that name people, places or things.

*car*, ئۆتۆمبیل *car*, *country*, وڵات *country*, *wife*, ژن *wife*, *hour*, کات *hour*

**Pronoun (جیناو)**: Pronouns substitute for nouns or noun phrases and designate persons or things asked for, previously specified, or understood from the context.

*we*, ئێمه *we*, *you*, تو *you*, *myself*, خۆم *myself*

**Adjective (ئاوه‌لناو)**: Adjectives modify nouns.

*good*, باش *good*, *smart*, زیره‌ک *smart*, *cold*, سارد *cold*, *quick*, خێرا *quick*

**Adverb (ئاوه‌لفرمان)**: Adverbs modify verb and adjectives.

*quickly*, به‌خێرای *quickly*, *always*, هه‌میشه *always*, *approximately*, نزیکه‌یی *approximately*

**Preposition (زیده‌واژه‌کان)**: A word or phrase placed typically before a substantive and indicating the relation of that substantive to a verb, an adjective, or another substantive, as English *at*, *by*, *with*, *from*, and *in regard to*.

*on*, له‌سەر *on*, *in/at*, له *in/at*, *by/with*, به *by/with*, *to*, بو *to*

**Determiner**: The functional category that is most closely associated with nouns.

*the*, هه‌که *the*, *a/an*, یه‌ک *a/an*, *some*, هه‌ندیک *some*, *forty-five*, چل و پینج *forty-five*

**Conjunction (یه‌کیتی)**: Conjunction serves to connect words, phrases, clauses, or sentences.

*and*, و *and*, *but*, به‌لام *but*, *therefore*, بویه *therefore*

**Interjection (قسه‌هه‌ل‌دان)**: Interjection usually expresses emotion and is capable of standing alone.

*oh*, ئوی *oh*, *really?*, به‌خوا *really?*, *come on!*, یه‌للا *come on!*



THE PARTS OF THE SENTENCE

The parts of the sentence are a set of terms for describing how people construct sentences from smaller pieces. There is not a direct correspondence between the **parts of the sentence** and the **parts of speech** – the subject of a sentence, for example, could be a noun, a pronoun, or even an entire phrase or clause.

SUBJECT(بکهه) AND PREDICATE(گوزاره)

Every complete sentence contains two parts: a **subject(بکهه)** and a **predicate(گوزاره)**. The subject is what (or whom) the sentence is about, while the predicate (which always includes the verb) tells something about the subject. In the following sentences, the predicate is underlined, while the subject is **highlighted**.

Azad <b>runs</b> .	ئازاد را دهکا
Azad and his friends <b>run at the park</b> every day.	همموو پوژیک ئازاد و هاوړیکانی له پارکهکه را دهکهن

OBJECTS(بههکار) AND COMPLEMENTS(تهواوکهه)

OBJECTS(بههکار)

A verb may be accompanied by an **object** that completes the verb's meaning. Two kinds of objects may come with verbs: 1) direct objects and 2) indirect objects. To determine if a verb has a **direct object**, isolate the verb and make it into a question by placing "whom?" or "what?" after it. The answer, if there is one, is the direct object:

My mom cooked <b>dolma</b> .	دایکم دولمهه ی دروست کرد
Sangar gave her <b>the book</b> .	سهنگهر کتیبهکهه ی پیی دا

In the first example, "dolma" is the direct object.

- ※ Dolma is a famous local Kurdish food (a stuffed vegetable, especially a grape leaf or cabbage leaf, onion, eggplants and zucchini cooked with a filling of ground meat, herbs, or rice.).

In the second example, "the book" is the direct object and "her" is the indirect object.

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### COMPLEMENTS (ته و او كه ر)

In addition to the transitive verb and the intransitive verb, there is a third kind of verb, called the linking verb. The word (or phrase) which comes together with a linking verb is not an object, but a **complement**. A subject complement can be a noun, an adjective, or a prepositional phrase. The most common linking verb is "بوون", which is equivalent to "to be" in English.

Hewa is a student.	ههوا قوتابيه
Hewa is a Kurdish.	ههوا كورده
Hewa is smart.	ههوا زيره كه
Hewa is handsome.	ههوا جوانه
Hewa is here.	ههوا لير هه
Hewa is in school.	ههوا له قوته بخانه هه

## TRAITS OF KURDISH

### ENDINGS

In Kurdish, both nouns and verbs are combined with various endings. Articles (e.g. *a, the*) and possessives (e.g. *my*) are added to the end of the noun as suffixes. The verb conjugations are complicated since they embrace not only tenses, but also subjective and objective pronouns as well.

### ARTICLES/POSSESSIVES/DEMONSTRATIVES

book	كتيب	his book	كتيبه كه ي
books	كتيبان	his books	كتيبه كانى
a book	كتيبك	this book	ئه م كتيبه
the book	كتيبه كه	that book	ئه و كتيبه
the books	كتيبه كان	these books	ئه م كتيبانه

### VERB CONJUGATIONS

See (infinitive)	بينين	I saw.	من بينيم
I see.	من ده بينم	I saw you.	من تو م بينى
I see you.	من ده تيينم	I didn't see you.	من تو م نه بينى
I don't see.	من نابينم	I have seen.	من تو م بينوه
I don't see you.	من ناتيينم	I had seen.	من تو م بينيوو

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### WORD ORDER

The general rule is **Subject – Object – Verb**. When the subject is a pronoun, however, it is often omitted (**Object – Verb**). In Kurdish, a verb alone can make a complete sentence as it is always combined with the subject pronominal enclitic (=bound pronoun). When the object is a pronoun, it can also be attached to the verb in the form of bound pronoun.

#### Subject – Object – Verb

The girl sees the boy.	کچه که کورپه که ده بینیت
She sees the boy.	ئهو کورپه که ده بینیت
She sees <u>him</u> .	(ئهو) ئهو ده بینیت
She sees <u>him</u> .	ده بینیت

### INDEPENDENT PRONOUNS AND BOUND PRONOUNS

In Kurdish, there are two different types of personal pronouns:

- Independent (جیناوی که سیی سه ره خو)
- Bound (جیناوی که سیی لکاو)

**Subjective Independent Pronoun** is often omitted while **Subjective Bound Pronoun** (underlined) is always placed in a verb conjugation.

	With Independent Subject	Without Independent Subject
I understand	من تیده گه م.	تی ده گه م.
You understand	تو تیده گه یت.	تیده گه یت.
She understands	ئهو تیده گات.	تیده گات.
We understand	ئیمه تیده گه ین.	تیده گه ین.
They understand	ئهوان تیده گه ن.	تیده گه ن.

- ※ **Subjective Bound Pronoun (Subjective BP)** can be considered as a verb suffix that conjugates depending on the subject status.

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### PREPOSITIONS AND POSTPOSITIONS

In Kurdish, prepositions (له, به, له گه‌ل) are often followed by their corresponding postpositions to envelop a word or a phrase. The preposition itself marks the beginning of the prepositional phrase, and the end of the complement is marked by a postpositional element.

Come <u>with</u> me.	وه ره له گه‌لمدا.	He came <u>from</u> Hawler.	ئهو له هه‌ولیره‌وه هاتوه.
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### VERB TYPES

Kurdish verbs can be classified in different ways.

#### By necessity of the object

- Linking Verb بوون (equivalent to the "to be" verb in English)
- Intransitive: to go چوون , to leave پو‌یشتن , to sleep نوستن , to stay مانه‌وه
- Transitive: to eat خواردن , to see بینین , to sell فرو‌شتن , to study خویندن

#### By number of meaningful words in a verb

- Simple: A verb with one meaningful word
  - o to go چوون , to eat خواردن
- Complex: A verb with [a meaningful word] + [a meaningless prefix/suffix]
  - o to run پرا کردن , to elect هه‌ل بژاردن
- Compound: A verb with more than two meaningful words.
  - o to listen گوی لی گرتن , to start ده‌ست پی کردن

It is important to understand the verb types, since the verb conjugations are quite different in each case.

Even when you memorize vocabulary words, it is better to memorize intransitive verbs and transitive verbs separately until you become comfortable with their conjugations. More details will be covered in later chapters.

# 3. THE NOUN PHRASE

## NOUN SUFFIXES

### THE ABSOLUTE STATE (WITHOUT ANY SUFFIX)

A Kurdish noun in the absolute state (lexical form; without any ending of any kind) gives a generic sense of the noun.

Sky is blue. ئاسمان شینه.

### CARDINAL NUMBERS

The cardinal numbers are as follows:

1	١	یهک	11	١١	یازده	21	٢١	بیست و یهک	0	٠	سفر
2	٢	دوو	12	١٢	دوازده	22	٢٢	بیست و دوو	200	٢٠٠	دوو سهد
3	٣	سی	13	١٣	سیزده	30	٣٠	سی	1,000	١,٠٠٠	ههزار
4	٤	چوار	14	١٤	چوارده	40	٤٠	چل	10,000	١٠٠٠٠	ده ههزار
5	٥	پینچ	15	١٥	پازده	50	٥٠	پهنا	1,000,000	١٠٠٠٠٠٠	ملیون
6	٦	شهش	16	١٦	شازده	60	٦٠	شهست	250	٢٥٠	دوو سهد و پهنا
7	٧	حهوت	17	١٧	حهفده	70	٧٠	حهفتا	500	٥٠٠	پینچ سهد
8	٨	ههشت	18	١٨	ههژده	80	٨٠	ههشتا	750	٧٥٠	حهوت سهد و پهنا
9	٩	نو	19	١٩	نوزده	90	٩٠	نهوه	1,250	١,٢٥٠	ههزار و روبع
10	١٠	ده	20	٢٠	بیست	100	١٠٠	سهد	2,500	٢,٥٠٠	دوو ههزار و پینچ سهد

- All words having to do with time and instance follow the cardinal number immediately in the absolute state:

six <u>months</u>	شهش مانگ	four <u>days</u>	چوار روژ
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- The cardinal number can be followed by a classifier, which is also followed by the singular noun in the absolute state.

Common Classifiers		Examples	
For counting people	کەس, نافەر	ten people	ده کەس, ده نافەر
For counting animals	سەر	five sheep	پینچ سەر مەر
For counting things	دانه	three books	سی (دانه) کتیب

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- ✧ For counting people or animals, classifiers are used in most cases.
- ✧ For counting things the classifier is optional. It is okay to say without "دانه".

### THE INDEFINITIVE STATE (یهک | ییک)

- The Indefinitive state of noun is equivalent to "a/an + noun" in English.
- -(y)ek (یک - after consonants & "و", "ی", یهک - after "ا", "ه", "و", "ی") is added to the end of the absolute singular noun.
- The Indefinitive plural is formed by adding -an(ان-) to the absolute noun.

Absolute State		Indefinitive Singular		Indefinitive Plural	
man	پیاو	a man	پیاویک	men	پیاوان
day	پوژ	a day	پوژیک	days	پوژان
door	دهرگا	a door	دهرگایهک	doors	دهرگیان
letter	نامه	a letter	نامهیهک	letters	نامان

- ✧ Vowel "ی" is added where two vowels conflict.

دهرگیان	ان	دهرگا
درویان	ان	درو
دهیان	ان	ده

### QUANTIFIERS FOR INDEFINITIVE NOUNS

In Kurdish, some quantifiers demand that the following noun be Indefinitive.

Indefinitive Quantifiers		Examples	
a few	چهند	a few men	چهند پیاویک
every / all	هه موو	every day	هه موو پوژیک
		all the time	هه موو جاریک
What?	چ	What page?	چ لاپه ره یهک
each	ههر	each direction	ههر لایهک
		every person	ههر که سیک

NUMBER + “ان”

Meaning	Combination	Suffix	Number
tens of	دهیان	ان	ده
thousands of	ههزاران	ان	ههزار
hundreds of	سه‌دان	ان	سه‌د

DAY + “انه”

Meaning	Combination	Suffix	Number
daily/every day	پوژانه	انه	پوژ
weekly / every week	ههفته‌انه	انه	ههفته
monthly / every month	مانگانه	انه	مانگ

THE DEFINITIVE STATE (ه‌که)

- The definitive state of noun is equivalent to “the + a noun” in English.
- The definitive singular is made by adding – **aka** (ه‌که).
  - ه‌که – after consonants, “و” and “ی”
  - که – after “ا”, “ه”, “و” and “ی”
- The definitive plural is made by adding – **akan** (ه‌کان).

Absolute State		Definitive Singular		Definitive Plural	
man	پیاو	the man	پیاوه‌که	the men	پیاوه‌کان
American	ئه‌مه‌ریکی	the American	ئه‌مه‌ریکیه‌که	the Americans	ئه‌مه‌ریکیه‌کان
student	قوتابی	the student	قوتابیه‌که	the students	قوتابیه‌کان
girl	کچ	the girl	کچه‌که	the girls	کچه‌کان
door	ده‌رگا	the door	ده‌رگا‌که	the doors	ده‌رگا‌کان
window	په‌نجه‌ره	the window	په‌نجه‌ره‌که	the windows	په‌نجه‌ره‌کان
village	دی	the village	دیه‌که	the villages	دیه‌کان

DEMONSTRATIVES

In Kurdish demonstratives can be expressed in two different forms.

- standalone **pronoun**
- **adjective**, which breaks into two parts and *envelops* a noun by attaching the first part before the noun and the second part to the end of the noun.

	Pronoun Form		Adjective Form	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
this / these	ئەمە	ئەمانە	ئەم___ه	ئەمانە
that / those	ئەو ه	ئەوانە	ئەو___ه	ئەوانە

Demonstrative **pronouns** take the place of nouns.

Give me <b>the red pen</b> .	قەڵەمە سوورە کەم بدەری
Give me <b>this</b> .	ئەمەم بدەری
Is <b>that</b> your son?	ئەو ه کورپتە
What are <b>those</b> ?	ئەوانە چین؟

Demonstrative **adjectives** modify a noun.

How much is <b>this pen</b> ?	ئەم قەڵەمە بە چەندە؟
How much is <b>this red pen</b> ?	ئەم قەڵەمە سوورە بە چەندە؟
How much is <b>those pens</b> ?	ئەم قەڵەمانە بە چەندن؟
Who is <b>that boy</b> ?	ئەو کورە کییە؟
This place is nice.	ئەمشوینە خوشە؟



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### PERSONAL PRONOUNS

In Kurdish, personal pronouns have two forms: 1) Independent & 2) Enclitic (Bound)

#### INDEPENDENT PRONOUN (جیناوی که سببی سه ربه خو)

	Singular		Plural	
1 <sup>st</sup> person	I:Me	من ئه من	We:Us	ئیمه ئه مه
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	You(sng):You(sng)	تو ئه تو ئه توو	You(pl):You(pl)	ئیه ئه نگو
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	He/She/It:Him/Her/It	ئو	They:Them	ئوان

※ The words in the gray box represent local dialects, mostly Hawleri style.

※ sng = singular, pl = plural

#### TRAITS OF INDEPENDENT PRONOUN

- Unlike English, subjective pronouns and objective pronouns are the same.

Subjective Pronouns		Objective Pronouns	
I am a student.	من قوتابیم.	Is this for them?	ئهمه بو ئه وانه؟
We are going to Bazaar.	ئیمه ده چین بو بازار.	He loves me.	ئو منی خوش ده وی.

- For subjective cases, these independent pronouns are often omitted. Especially when speaking, it is more common not to mention the personal pronoun subject, unless the subjective entity is to be emphasized.
- Even when there is no subject, the subjective suffix (=the bound pronoun) attached to the verb, will voice the subject of the sentence.
- Noun subject is never omitted. ☺

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### BOUND PRONOUN (جیٲتاوی که سبی لکاو) FOR VERB CONJUGATION

Both subjective and objective bound pronouns may take one of these two forms:

**Set I** or **Set II**.

	Set I				Set II			
	Singular		Plural		Singular		Plural	
1st person	م	m	ین	een	م	m	مان	man
2nd person	یتای	eet/ee	ن	n	ت	t	تان	tan
3rd person	یتای	êt/ê	ن	n	ی	y	یان	Yan

- ※ The correct bound pronoun set (**Set I** or **Set II**) – for both the subject and the object - is decided according to the following conditions:
  - ※ The verb's type (transitive, intransitive or irregular)
  - ※ The verb's tense (present or past)
  - ※ The existence of independent object (noun or independent pronoun) or pre-verbal element.

#### SUBJECTIVE BOUND PRONOUN

In Kurdish the subject (regardless of being omitted or indicated) is always coupled with a pronominal enclitic (= **Subjective Bound Pronoun**) at some part of the verbal conglomerate (e.g. the verb, any preverbal prefixes, compounding agent).

<b>The girl</b> studies math.	کچه که بیرکاری ده خوینیت.
<b>She</b> studies math.	(ئهو) بیرکاری ده خوینیت.
<b>She</b> studied math. (Past tense)	(ئهو) بیرکاری خویند.
<b>They</b> ran. (Past tense)	(ئهوان) رایان کرد.

#### OBJECTIVE BOUND PRONOUN

Also, when the object is a pronoun, the sentence can be rewritten with its corresponding pronominal enclitic (= **objective bound pronoun**).

He sees **us**. (Present Tense)

	With Subject	Without Subject
Independent Pronoun Object	ئهو ئیمه ده بینیت.	ئیمه ده بینیت.
Bound Pronoun Object	ئهو ده مان بینیت.	ده مان بینیت.

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They see **you**. (Present Tense)

	With Subject	Without Subject
Independent Pronoun Object	ئەوان توو دەبینن.	توو دەبینن.
Bound Pronoun Object	ئەوان دەتبینن.	دەتبینن.

They saw **you**. (Simple Past Tense)

	With Subject	Without Subject
Independent Pronoun Object	ئەوان توویان بینی.	توویان بینی.
Bound Pronoun Object	ئەوان بینیتیان.	بینیتیان \ بینیانیت

※ Details will be discussed thoroughly in later chapters.

## IZAFE

### GENERAL RULE

#### THE IZAFE(= LINKING VOWEL: ی) CONSTRUCTION

The *Izafe* links the two parts of a possessive construction and is equivalent to the English 'of.' The *Izafe* is written as "ی" and added directly to **the first part** of the construction.

the students <b>of</b> a school	قوتابیهکانی قوتابخانه
a door <b>of</b> the house	دەرگای خانووهکه
the lessons <b>of</b> this book	دەرسهکانی ئەم کتیبه

#### WITH ATTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVES

The *Izafe* also links **adjectives** and **nouns**.

※ When noun-adjective constructions are enveloped by the **demonstratives** (e.g. ئەمانه on page 15) or modified by the **definitive suffix** (e.g. هکه on page 14), the linking vowel, *Izafe* changes from "ی" to "ه".

Examples are followed in the next page.

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a. Kurdish girl (in general, absolute form)	کچی کورد
b. Kurdish girl (in general, absolute form)	کچه کورد
c. A Kurdish girl (indefinitive) (common)	کچیکێ کورد
d. A Kurdish girl (indefinitive) (rarely used)	کچه کوردیک
e. The Kurdish girl (definitive)	کچه کوردهکه
f. This Kurdish girl (demonstrative)	ئهم کچه کورده

※ Example a & b and c & d are interchangeable respectively.

a good hotel	هوتلیکی باش (correct)	a long letter	نامهیهکی درێژ (correct)
	هوتله باشیک (wrong)		نامهیه درێژیک (wrong)
easy lessons	دهرسهکانی ئاسان (wrong)	the big house	خانووهره کهی گهوره (wrong)
	دهرسه ئاسانهکان (correct)		خانووهره گهوره که (correct)
this easy lesson	ئهم دهرسه ئاسانه	these big houses	ئهم خانووهره گهورانه

## ORDINAL NUMBERS

The ordinal numbers are as follows:

1 <sup>st</sup>	یه کهم	9 <sup>th</sup>	نۆیه م	17 <sup>th</sup>	حه قدهیه م
2 <sup>nd</sup>	دووهم	10 <sup>th</sup>	دهیه م	18 <sup>th</sup>	هه ژدهیه م
3 <sup>rd</sup>	سییه م	11 <sup>th</sup>	یازدهیه م	19 <sup>th</sup>	نۆزدهیه م
4 <sup>th</sup>	چوارهم	12 <sup>th</sup>	دوازدهیه م	20 <sup>th</sup>	بیستم
5 <sup>th</sup>	پینجه م	13 <sup>th</sup>	سیازدهیه م	100 <sup>th</sup>	سه دهمین
6 <sup>th</sup>	شه شه م	14 <sup>th</sup>	چواردهیه م	1000 <sup>th</sup>	ههزاره مین/ههزاره م
7 <sup>th</sup>	حه وته م	15 <sup>th</sup>	پازدهیه م		
8 <sup>th</sup>	هه شته م	16 <sup>th</sup>	شاندهیه م		

## IZAFE WITH ORDINAL NUMBERS

The 2 <sup>nd</sup> <u>stage</u> (sophomore)	قوناخی دووهم
the 10 <sup>th</sup> <u>year</u>	سالی دهیه م

POSSESSIVES

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

The normal possessive pronouns are enclitics added to the noun.

They take the following forms:

	Singular		Plural	
1 <sup>st</sup> person	my	م	our	مان
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	your	ت	your	تان
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	his/her/its	ی	their	یان

GENERAL RULE

In general, the enclitic possessive pronouns are added to the **definitive form** of the noun, next to – **aka**(هکه) or **akan**(هکان) endings.

your book	کتیبه کهت	their pens	قه له مه کانیاں
his students	قوتابیه کانی	our bag	جانتا که مان

EXCEPTIONS

Prominent exceptions to the general formation are names, parents, homes, and body parts. For these cases, the enclitics are added to the **absolute form** of the noun.

my hand	دهستم	your house	مالتان
your name	ناوت	my mother	دایکم
our house	مالمان	your father	باوکت

For kinship terms (besides mother and father), both **definitive** and **absolute forms** are possible.

	Definitive Form	Absolute Form
your sister	خوشکه کهت	خوشکت
my sons	کورپه کانم	کورپانم
your brother	براکهت	برات

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If the 1<sup>st</sup> person possessive enclitic is attached to the definitive form of certain nouns, it often delivers rhetorical nuance.

Regular Use		Rhetorical Use	
my spirit	گیانم	sweetie, my dear	گیانهکه‌م
my eye	چاوم	sweetie, my dear	چاوه‌که‌م
my breath	هه‌ناسه‌م	sweetie, my dear	هه‌ناسه‌که‌م
my life	ژیانم	sweetie, my dear	ژیانه‌که‌م

- ※ The Kurdish language is very romantic. When you address a friend, a younger person, your student or someone close to you, it is preferred to use these expressions, rather than call someone by one's name.

## THE *IZAFE* CONSTRUCTION

The possessive noun phrase can also be constructed using *Izafe*.

	With Possessive Enclitic	With Izafe
my book	کتیبه‌که‌م	کتیبی من
their answers	وه‌لامه‌کانیان	وه‌لامی ئه‌وان
your pen	قه‌له‌مه‌که‌ت	قه‌له‌می تو

- ※ The *Izafe* possessive construction is used to emphasize or clarify the ownership to whom it belongs. In general, for speaking purposes, shortened enclitic form is preferred.

## ONE'S (هی)

	Singular		Plural	
1 <sup>st</sup> person	mine	هی من	ours	هی ئیمه
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	yours	هی تو	yours	هی ئیوه
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	his/hers/its	هی ئه‌و	theirs	هی ئه‌وان

Is this yours?	ئه‌مه‌هی تو یه؟
This book is mine.	ئه‌م کتیبه‌هی منه.
The pens are theirs.	قه‌له‌مه‌کان هی ئه‌وانن.

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### REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS (خۆ)

	Singular		Plural	
1 <sup>st</sup> person	myself	خۆم	ourselves	خۆمان
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	yourself	خۆت	yourselves	خۆتان
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	himself/herself	خۆی	themselves	خۆیان

I'll take a shower (I wash myself)	من خۆم دەشۆم.
You know it (by yourself), don't you?	تو خۆت دەزانى، وانیه؟
Write your name (= the name of yourself) here!	ناوی خۆت لێره بنووسه!

### ENCLITIC – *ISH* ( یش \ ش )

The enclitic particle – *ish* ( یش \ ش ) have the English meanings of **too / also / even**.

It is added to nouns, noun-adjective phrases and pronouns.

When added to words ending in vowels, – *ish* yields its own vowel in favor of the preceding vowel, becoming – *sh*.

- Add یش to a noun or a pronoun that ends in a consonant.
- Add ش to a noun or a pronoun that ends in a vowel.

me	من	me too	منیش
this book	ئەم کتیبە	this book too	ئەم کتیبەش

When added to words that have a possessive pronoun enclitic, – *ish* intervenes in between the noun and the possessive enclitic.

your father	باوکت	your father too	باوکیش
my friends	هاورپیکەم	even my friends	هاورپیکەشم

※ Note that possessive enclitics are always added at the end of the noun phrase.

## 4. LINKING VERBS

### MOSTLY EQUIVALENT TO 'TO BE' IN ENGLISH

The linking verbs (or the present tense copulas: 'am, is, are') consist of the following enclitics:

	Singular		Plural	
1 <sup>st</sup> person	(I) am	م	(We) are	ین
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	(You) are	یت <sup>1)</sup>	(You) are	ن
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	(He) is	ه <sup>2)</sup> یه	(They) are	ن

- 1) The inherent (ت) shown for the 2<sup>nd</sup> person singular is characteristic of literary Kurdish, and seldom appears in the informal spoken language.

You are smart. (زیرهک)	(تۆ) زیرهکیت. = (تۆ) زیرهکی.
Where are you? (له کوی)	(تۆ) له کوییت؟ = (تۆ) له کویی؟

- 2) The 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular linking verb is "ه". However, if the complement or adverbial phrase has a vowel ending, such as "ه", "ا" or "و" at the end, y[ee] (ی) sound is inserted to induce an easier pronunciation.

This is big. (گهوره)	ئه مه گهورهیه.
She is a teacher. (ماموستا)	ئه و ماموستایه.

- 3) When the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular possessive enclitic(ی) is followed by the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular ending "ه", a special form, "یهتی" is used.

This is her book. (کتیبه که ی)	ئه مه کتیبه که یه تی.
This is her son. (کور)	ئه مه کور ه که یه تی.

For other cases of "یهتی", see the **3<sup>rd</sup> person singular Subjective BP** of the **Present Perfect** tense on page 59 and **Irregular Verbs** on page 61.

He had eaten.	(ئه و) خوار دوو یه تی.
The child is hungry.	منداله که برس یه تی.



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### NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

To negate a linking verb statement, add (نی) to the linking verb.

They are <b>not</b> smart. (زیرهک) (ئهوان) زیرهک نی + ن ← زیرهکنین.
He is <b>not</b> here. (لیره) (ئهو) لیره نی + ه ← لیره نیه.

### SENTENCES WITH LINKING VERBS

The linking verb can be combined with 1) an adjective phrase or 2) a noun phrase complement or 3) an adverbial phrase.

#### COMPLEMENT + LINKING VERB

A complement relates to the subject: it describes the subject or identifies it (says who or what it is).

#### COMPLEMENT WITH ADJECTIVE PHRASE

She (ئهو) is (ه) pretty (جوان).	(ئهو) جوان + ه ← جوانه.
She (ئهو) is (ه) not pretty (جوان).	(ئهو) جوان + نی + ه ← جوان نیه.
You (تو) are (یت) brave (ئازا).	(تو) ئازا + یت ← ئازایت.
They (ئهوان) are (ن) sick (نهخووش).	(ئهوان) نهخووش + ن ← نهخووشن.

#### COMPLEMENT WITH NOUN PHRASE

We are (ین) teachers (ماموستان).	(ئیمه) ماموستان + ین ← ماموستانین.
We are (ین) not teachers (ماموستان).	(ئیمه) ماموستان + نی + ین ← ماموستانینین.
She is (ه) my wife (ژن).	(ئهو) ژنم + ه ← ژنمه.

#### ADVERBIAL + LINKING VERB

I am (م) at school (له قوتابخانه).	(من) له قوتابخانه + م ← له قوتابخانهم.
I am (م) not at school (له قوتابخانه).	(من) له قوتابخانه + نی + م ← له قوتابخانه نیم.
My pen is (ه) on the red table (میز).	قهلهمه که م له سههه میزه سووره که یه.

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### SUMMARY

This child <b>is</b> my son.	ئەم منداڵە کورمە.
The red apple <b>is</b> yours.	سیۆه سووره که هی توێه.
Baktiyar and I <b>are</b> at the bazaar.	به ختیار و من له بازارین.

※ When one's nationality is the subject matter, it is also acceptable to add "ه" to the ending of the **Linking Verb**. (Especially for speaking, this way is more preferred. ☺)

I am Korean.	کوریمه = کوریم.	I am not Chinese.	چینی نیمه = چینی نیم.
They are Japanese.	یابانینه = یابانین.	We are not Kurdish.	کوردی نیینه = کوردی نیین.

### EXERCISES

Red dress is pretty. (in general)	جلی سوور جوانه.
The red dress is pretty. (definitive)	جله سووره که جوانه.
The red dresses are pretty. (definitive plural)	جله سووره کان جوانن.
This red dress is pretty. (demonstrative)	ئەم جله سووره جوانه.
Your red dress is pretty. (possessive)	جله سووره کهت جوانه.
Red Kurdish dress is pretty. (in general)	جلی کوردی سوور جوانه.
The red Kurdish dress is pretty. (definitive)	جلی کوردیه سووره که جوانه.
This red Kurdish dress is pretty. (demonstrative)	ئەم جله کوردیه سووره جوانه.
Your red Kurdish dress is pretty. (possessive)	جله سووره کوردیه کهت جوانه.
This is his daughter.	ئەمە کچی ئەوه / ئەوه کچیه تی.
This is my friend's daughter.	ئەمە کچی هاوری منە.
This is my father's friend's daughter.	ئەمە کچی هاوری باوکمە.
This pen is yours.	ئەم قەڵەمە هی توێه.
The black, cool, fantastic pants are my sister's.	ئەم پانتۆله رهش و باش و جوانه هی خوشکمه.
We are Juniors(3 <sup>rd</sup> stage students) at Salahaddin University.	ئیمه قوناخی سییه می زانکوی سه لاهه دینین.
Sangar and Hasan are my friends.	سه نگەر و سه سه ن براده ری منن.
You are not visible. (I haven't seen you for a long time)	دیار نییت.

## 5. QUESTIONS

### YES/NO QUESTIONS

To make a statement into a “formal” question, simply add “ئایا” at the beginning of the question. ئایا is usually used in written language, while in informal speech, raising the voice tone at the end is enough to make the statement a question without any change to the sentence structure.

	With ئایا (formal, written)	Without ئایا (spoken)
Is this yours?	ئایا ئەمە هی تووێه؟	ئەمە هی تووێه؟
Are you an English teacher?	ئایا توو مامووستای ئینگلیزیت؟	توو مامووستای ئینگلیزیت؟
Are these flowers roses?	ئایا ئەم گولانە گولێ سوورن؟	ئەم گولانە گولێ سوورن؟

### USING QUESTION WORDS

Who	کێ	How	چۆن
Where	لە, بو (کوی)	How many / old / What time (num)	چەند
What	چ, چی	How much (price)	بە چەند
Why	بو چی	Which one of them	کامیان
When	کە	Which (relative pronoun)	کە

In Kurdish, question words don't change the word order of the sentence. The general rule (subject – object/complement – verb) is applied in both questions and statements.

Sample questions:

Who is this boy?	ئەم کوڕە کییە؟	Where are you from?	توو خەلکی کویت؟
How are you?	توو چۆنی؟	Where is a pen?	کوا قەلەم؟
How old is he?	تەمەنی چەندە؟	Where are you going?	توو بو کوی دەرویت؟
How much are those?	ئەوانە بە چەندن؟	Where is the hospital?	نەخۆشخانە کە لە کویت؟
How far is it from here?	چەند دوورە لە ئێرە؟	What time is it?	ساعات چەندە؟
Which one is better?	کامیان باشترە؟	What is your telephone number?	ژمارە ی تەلەفونە کەت چەندە؟

## 6. ADJECTIVES

### COMPARATIVE AND SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES

#### SUFFIXES "ترین" & "تر"

The comparative & the superlative degree of the adjective are formed by suffixing "تر" and "ترین" respectively.

	Comparative	Superlative
Smart	smarter	Smartest
زیرهک	زیرهکتر	زیرهکترین
Beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
جوان	جوانتر	جوانترین
Easy	easier	Easiest
ئاسان	ئاسانتر	ئاسانترین

#### THAN

The preposition of comparison is "له", as in the following examples.

Today is colder than yesterday.	ئەمڕۆ لە دوینی ساردترە.
This is better than that.	ئەمە لە ئەو بەشتەرە.
This is better than that.	ئەمە لە ئەو بەشتەرە.

#### SUPERLATIVE "هەرە"

Adding "هەرە" before an adjective is another way of making superlative expressions.

هەرە ئازا the bravest | هەرە چالاک the most active | هەرە زیرەک the smartest

Dastan is the smartest among the 1<sup>st</sup> graders. داستان قوتابی هەرە زیرەکە لە قوناغی یەکەم.

※ "هەرە" and "ترین" can be used together to emphasize the superlative.

Smartest هەرە زیرەکترین | هەرە زیرەک | زیرهکترین

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### SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES COME BEFORE THE NOUN

Superlative adjectives precede the nouns they modify, as in

the most beautiful child	جوانترین مندال	the coldest day	ساردترین رۆژ
the smartest person	هه‌ره‌ زیره‌کترین که‌س	the best things	چاکترین شته‌کان
Shaqława is the nicest place.	شه‌قلاوه‌ خوشترین شوینه‌.	the coolest thing	باشترین شته‌که‌

### FORMATION OF NOUN, ADJECTIVE AND ADVERB

#### ADJECTIVE → NOUN

Adding "ی" at the end of the adjective makes a noun.

Adjective	Noun
beautiful جوان	beauty جوانی
intelligent زیره‌ک	intelligence زیره‌کی
wise ژر	wisdom ژیری
true راست	truth راستی
polite به‌ئه‌ده‌به‌وه‌	politeness ئه‌ده‌ب
sick نه‌خوش	sickness نه‌خوشی
healthy ته‌ندروست	health ته‌ندروستی
sour ترش	pickle ترشی
free ئازاد	freedom ئازادی
nice/good/cool خوش	happiness خوشی

It's not the healthy who need a doctor, but the sick. (Matthew 9:12)

مروقی له‌ش ساغ پيوستی به‌ پزیشک نییه‌، به‌لکو نه‌خوش (مه‌تا 9 : 12)

"I am the way and the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me.

(John 14:6)

من ریگا و راستی و ژیانم. که‌س نایه‌ت بو‌ لای باوک به‌هوی منه‌وه‌ نه‌بی

(یوحنا 14 : 6)

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### NOUN → ADJECTIVE

Adding the preposition, “به” (with, by) at the beginning of the noun makes an adjective.

Noun		Adjective	
doubt	گومان	doubtful/ suspicious	به گومان
liver(organ)	جه رگ	brave	به جه رگ
power	هیز	strong	به هیز
religion	ئایین \ دین	religious	به دین / دیندار
fear	ترس	fearful	به ترس
taste	تام	tasty	به تام
mercy	به زهیی	merciful	به به زهیی
glory	شکو	glorious	شکو مه ند = به شکو
respect	پیز	dear	به پیز

Dolma is so delicious (tasty)!  
 دولمه زور به تامه!

### ADJECTIVE → ADVERB

#### GENERAL RULE

Adding the preposition, “به” (with, by) or “بی” (without) at the beginning of the adjective and “ی” at the end makes a noun.

به \ بی + adjective + ی

Adjective		Adverb	
sure	دئنا	surely	به دئنا ی
suspicious	به گومان	of course	بی گومان
fast (e.g. this is fast)	خیرا	fast (e.g. runs fast)	به خیرا ی
hesitant	دوودل	without hesitation	بی دوودل ی
slow	هیواش	slowly	به هیواشی

WORD ORDER

ADJECTIVE AS A COMPLEMENT

1) Subject – 2) Complement – 3) Linking Verb (Present Copula)

The mountain is high.	شه خه که بهرزه.
The film is very interesting.	فلیمه که زور خوشه.
The downstairs room is dark.	ژووری خواری تاریکه.

ADJECTIVE AS A MODIFIER

1) The modified noun precedes, 3) the modifying adjective follows and 2) the noun and adjective are connected by the *Izafe* "ی".

a high mountain	شه خیکی بهرز
* a <u>very</u> interesting film	فلیمیکی زور خوش
delicious meal	خواردنی بهلهزت

※ The adverb, that modifies the adjective, comes before the adjective. (See page 32.)

# 7. PREPOSITIONS - PART I

## INTRODUCTION TO PREPOSITIONS

### WHAT IS A PREPOSITION?

A preposition is a word like *in, to, for* and *out of* in English. Here are some of their Kurdish counterparts.

English Preposition	Kurdish prepositions	Examples	
with/by (a method/way)	به	(I travel) by car	به سه یاره
to (a person)	به	(Talk) to me	به من
without (something)	بى	without money	بى پاره
to/toward (a place)	بو	(I went) to Bazaar	بو بازار
for (a reason/person)	بو	For what?, for you	بو چی؟ بو تو
in/at (a place)	له	at home, in here	له مال, لیڤه

### HOW TO USE A PREPOSITION

A preposition usually comes before a noun phrase.

<b>for</b> two years	بو دوو سال
<b>with</b> you	له گه‌ل تو
<b>to</b> his friend's house	بو مالى هاوړیکه‌م
<b>by</b> my dad's car	به سه یاره‌ی باوکم

A prepositional phrase can be an object or an adverbial.

I studied Kurdish.	کوردیم خویند.	I studied Kurdish <u>for 2 years</u> .	بو دوو سال کوردیم خویند.
Come!	وه‌ره!	Come <u>with me</u> !	له گه‌ل من وه‌ره!
I give (it).	ده‌ده‌م.	I give it <u>to you</u> .	پیت ده‌ده‌م.
Listen!	گوى بگره	Listen <u>to this song</u> !	گوى له‌م گورانییه بگره



PREPOSITION & POSTPOSITION

Certain prepositions (especially, له) are coupled with a postposition to *envelop* the complement together. The preposition itself marks the beginning of the prepositional phrase, and the end of the complement is marked by a postpositional element.

	Coupling Postposition	Preposition	Examples	
in, at (a place)	دا	له	in Kurdistan	له کوردستاندا
			in America	له ئەمەریکادا
			finally	له کۆتاییدا
in front of	دا	لهبەر		لهبەر...دا
from (a place)	هوه	له	from afar	له دوور هوه
because of	هوه	لهبەر	because of that	لهبەر ئەوه
for the sake of		لهبەر خاتری	for you	لهبەر خاتری تو

ADVERBIAL PHRASES

In Kurdish, most adverbs and adverbial phrases are added after the subject.

Subject – **Adverb** – Verb

Subject – **Adverb** – Object/Complement – Verb

※ Notable exceptions are the adverbs of direction (to/for/towards somewhere), which usually come after the verb.

ADVERB OF TIME/FREQUENCY

I'll come.	دیم.	I'll come <u>tomorrow</u> .	من به یانی دەرۆم.
I'll leave.	دەرۆم.	I'll leave <u>at 3 o'clock</u> .	من سعات سی دەرۆم.

More examples:

in the afternoon	پاش نیوه پو	at night	شهو	late	درهنگ
evening	ئيواره	early	زوو	yesterday	دوینی
next year	سالیکی دیکه	last year	پار	two yrs ago	پیرار

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### ADVERB OF MANNER

Go!	برۆ!	Go <u>fast</u> !	به خیرایی برۆ!
Speak!	بلی!	Speak <u>slowly</u> !	به هیواشی پیم بلی!

More examples:

slowly	به هیواشی	quickly/fast	به خیرایی	with them	له گهل ئه وان
by foot	به پی	** nicely	باش	with them	له گهل یان
by car	به سه یاره	at once	به یهک جار	** in a pretty way	جوان

\*\* Some adjectives behave like adverbs as well.

### ADVERB OF PLACE

I'm going.	ده چم	I'm going <u>to Halabja</u> .	من ده چم بو هه له بجه.
I came back.	گه رامه وه	I came back <u>from school</u> .	گه رامه وه له قوتابخانه.
I came.	هاتم	I came <u>from afar</u> .	من له دووره وه هاتم.

More examples:

on (a thing)	له سه ر... دا	from behind	له پشت... وه	to (a place)	بو ...
under	له ژیر... دا	behind	له پشت... دا	in (a place)	له ...
besides	له پال... دا	below	خواره وه	from (a place)	له ... وه

Common expressions and Kurdish idioms with preposition will be covered in **Chapter 12. Preposition – Part II.**

## 8. VERB TYPES

### INTRANSITIVE & TRANSITIVE

#### INTRANSITIVE کاری تیڤنه په ږ

An intransitive verb is a verb that cannot take an object, although it may have an adverbial/prepositional phrase along with it.

I understand very well.	(من) زور باش تی ده گم.
I'll come back early tomorrow.	(من) بهیانی زوو ده گه ږیمه وه.
I live in Hawler.	(من) له هه ولیر ده ژیم.

#### TRANSITIVE کاری تیپه په ږ

A transitive verb is a verb that takes an object.

I study Kurdish.	(من) کوردی ده خوینم.
I don't have(eat) dinner.	(من) نانی ئیواره ناخوم.
He sees you.	(ئهو) تو ده بینیت.

### SIMPLE, COMPLEX, COMPOUND

Both intransitive and transitive verbs can be grouped under one of the following:

- 1) simple
- 2) complex
- 3) compound

Here, the number of meaningful words in a verb decides its classification.

#### SIMPLE VERBS کاری ساده

A simple verb is a one-word verb.

Intransitive	Transitive
to arrive <small>گه‌یشتن</small>	to do <small>کردن</small>
to go, to leave <small>ږو‌یشتن</small>	to wash <small>شوشتن</small>
to come <small>هاتن</small>	to take, to hold <small>بردن</small>
to die <small>مردن</small>	to eat <small>خواردن</small>

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### COMPLEX VERBS کاری دارژاو

A complex verb takes two forms:

- A prefix (no-meaning) + a simple verb.
- A simple verb + a suffix (هوه)

Intransitive			
Suffix	Simple verb	Prefix	Complex Verb
-	گه‌یشتن to arrive	تی	تی گه‌یشتن to understand
هوه again	گه‌ران to explore, to search	-	گه‌رانه‌وه to return
-	سان to obtain	هه‌ل	هه‌لسان to get up, wake up

Transitive			
Suffix	Simple verb	Prefix	Complex Verb
-	خستن to drop	دا	دا خستن to close
هوه again	بردن to take	-	پردنه‌وه to win, overcome
-	بژاردن to compensate	هه‌ل	هه‌لبژاردن to elect, choose

### COMPOUND VERB کاری لیکدراو

Compound verb is a verb with more than two meaningful words.

Intransitive			
Suffix	Simple verb	Pre-Word	Compound Verb
-	بوون to be, become	برسی a. hungry	برسی بوون to become hungry
-	هاتن to come	خه‌و n. sleep	خه‌و هاتن to become sleepy

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Transitive			
Suffix	Simple verb	Pre-Word	Compound Verb
هوه again	کردن to do, make	پاک a. clean	پاک کردنهوه v. clean
-	دان to give	دهست n. hand	دهست لی دان v. touch

## SUMMARY

	Intransitive	Transitive
Simple	بوون : to become چوون : to go رویشتن : to leave خهوتن : to sleep ههستان : to wake up هاتن : to come مردن : to die	کردن :to do, work خواردن : to eat شوشتن : to wash بردن : to take بینین : to see زانین : to know هینان : to bring
Complex	گهراڤهوه : to return مانهوه : to stay دا نیشتن : to sit راوهستان : to stand تی گهیشتن : to understand	کردنهوه : to open دا خستن : to close هه ل گرتن : to hold ده ر خستن : to reveal
Compound	تینوو بوون : to become thirsty برسی بوون : to become hungry سه رما بوون : to feel cold	پرسپار کردن : to ask فیر بوون : to learn بیر خستنهوه : to remind

# 9. TENSES

## FINDING STEM & ROOT FOR VERB CONJUGATION

All Kurdish verbs end with "ن".

- **Past root**, which is the base for past tense conjugation, is formed by dropping the "ن".
- **Present stem**, which is the base for present tense conjugation, is normally formed by dropping the "ن" and the second last letter of the verb. However, there are many irregular cases as well.

	vt. = transitive verb vi. = intransitive verb	Verb (Infinitive)	Past Stem	Present Stem
By the rule	to see (vt)	بینین	بینی	بین
	to fall (vi)	کهوتن	کهوت	کهو
	to pull (vt)	پا کیشان	پا کیشا	پا کیش
	to grab, hold (vt)	گرتن	گرت	گر
	to wake up (vi)	هه‌لستان	هه‌لستا	هه‌لست
	to laugh (vi)	پی‌که‌نین	پی‌که‌نی	پی‌که‌ن
	to die (vi)	مردن	مرد	مر
	to buy (vt)	کڕین	کڕی	کڕ
	to sell (vt)	فروشتن	فروشت	فروش
[a] stem	to do (vt)	کردن	کرد	که
	to drop (vt)	خستن	خست	خه
	vi. to reach	گه‌یشتن	گه‌یشت	گه
	to buy (vt)	دان	دا	ده
[o] stem	to sell (vt)	بردن	برد	به
	to wash (vt)	شوشتن	شوشت	شو
	to eat (vt)	خواردن	خوارد	خو
[e] stem	to go, leave (vi)	پو‌یشتن	پو‌یشت	پو
	to send (vt)	ناردن	نارد	نیر
	to know (vt)	ناساندن	ناساند	ناسین
	to stay (vi)	مانه‌وه	مانه‌وه	مین-ه‌وه
	burn (vi)	سووتان	سووتا	سووتی
Irregular	to return (vi)	گه‌پانه‌وه	گه‌پانه‌وه	گه‌په‌وه
	to come (vi)	هاتن	هات	ی
	to say (vt)	گوتن	گوت	لی

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to go (vi)	چوون	چوو	چ
to be, become (vi)	بوون	بوو	ب
to kill (vt)	کوشتن	کوشت	کوژ
to rely on (vt)	پشت پی بهستن	پشت پی بهست	پشت پی بهست

## PRESENT & FUTURE

### USE OF PRESENT TENSE

In Kurdish, the simple present (e.g. I go), the present continuous (e.g. I'm going) and the future (e.g. I will go) tense are all expressed in the same manner.

Normally, the future sense is gained from context or by time expressions.

I leave <u>now</u> .	(من) ئیستا ده پوم.
I'll leave <u>tomorrow</u> .	(من) سبه یینی ده پوم.

### FORMATION OF PRESENT TENSE

#### SIMPLE VERBS

The present tense of the simple verb is formed from the present stem with a prefixed modal marker (ده), and the following suffixed subjective endings (bound pronouns).

\* All formation rules should be read from right to left.

Formation Rule	[Subjective BP][Present Stem] ده
to eat (خواردن)	ده + خو + ات ; (He eats)

※ The modal prefix, ده dá- is used in most Kurdish dialects and is also the standard.

However, the modal prefix in Sulemani dialect is ده á-.

Are you leaving? (Standard & Hawleri)	تو ده پویت؟
Are you leaving? (Sulemani)	تو ده پویت؟

Today, I'm going to bazaar.	ئه مپو، (من) ده چم بو بازار.
Are you going to wash your hands, now?	ئیستا، (تو) ده ستت ده شویت؟
We'll come back.	(ئیمه) ده گه ریینه وه.

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### SUBJECTIVE BOUND PRONOUNS FOR PRESENT TENSE

In the present tense, the **Bound Pronouns Set I** (page 17) is used for both intransitive and transitive verb conjugations.

	Intransitive Verb		Transitive Verb	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> person	م	ین	م	ین
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	ی\یت	ن	ی\یت	ن
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	ی\یت	ن	ی\یت	ن

※ Note that the inherent (t:ت) shown for 2<sup>nd</sup>- and 3<sup>rd</sup>-person singular is characteristic of literary Kurdish and seldom appears in the informal spoken language. The (ت) is recovered, however, when any enclitic or suffix (e.g. "هوه") is added to the verb.

		When written	When spoken (informal)
Intransitive	You go / You'll go.	ده چیت.	ده چی.
Transitive	He writes / He'll write.	ده نووسیت.	ده نووسی.
With Suffix	He rewrites / He'll rewrite.	ده نووسیته وه.	

Please note, for verbs with stems ending in a vowel [-ه, -و, -ی], the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular bound pronouns slightly change.

### A-STEM (-ه)

Common **A-Stem Verbs**:

کردن (که)	گه‌یشتن (گه)	بردن (به)	خستن (خه)	پی‌دان (ده)
to do, work	to reach, arrive	to take	to drop, throw	to give

Infinitive Form	کردن		خستن		پی‌دان	
Present Stem	که		خه		پی‌ده	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> person	ده‌که‌م	ده‌که‌ین	ده‌خه‌م	ده‌خه‌ین	پی‌ده‌ده‌م	پی‌ده‌ده‌ین
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	ده‌که‌ی(ت)	ده‌که‌ن	ده‌خه‌ی(ت)	ده‌خه‌ن	پی‌ده‌ده‌ی(ت)	پی‌ده‌ده‌ن
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	ده‌که‌(ت)	ده‌که‌ن	ده‌خه‌(ت)	ده‌خه‌ن	پی‌ده‌ده‌(ت)	پی‌ده‌ده‌ن

※ Any complex or compound verbs with **A-Stem** verbs also behave as above.



## A Basic Guide to Kurdish Grammar

### O-STEM (-و)

Common **O-Stem Verbs**:

خواردن (خو)	شوشتن (شو)	پوښتن (پو)
to eat	to wash	to leave

Infinitive Form	پوښتن		شوشتن		خواردن	
Present Stem	پو		شو		خو	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> person	ده پوم	ده پوین	ده شوم	ده شوین	ده خوم	ده خوین
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	ده پوی(ت)	ده پون	ده شوی(ت)	ده شون	ده خوی(ت)	ده خون
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	ده پوات(ت)	ده پون	ده شوات(ت)	ده شون	ده خوات(ت)	ده خون

Ali is going to wash his face.

علی دەم وچاوی دەشوات.

Danielle eats yogurt everyday.

دانیال هه‌موو پوژیک ماست دەخوات.

### E-STEM (-ی)

Common **E-Stem Verbs**: Verbs with "ان" ending often have **E-Stems**.

سوتان	گه‌ران	مانه‌وه	شکاندن	چیشته‌لی نان
(سووتی)	(گه‌ری)	(مین...ه‌وه)	(شکین)	(چیشته‌لی نی)
to burn	to travel	to stay	to break	to cook

Infinitive Form	گه‌ران		مانه‌وه		چیشته‌لی نان	
Present Stem	گه‌ری		مین...ه‌وه		چیشته‌لی نی	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> person	ده‌گه‌ریم	ده‌گه‌رین	ده‌مین‌ه‌وه	ده‌مین‌ه‌وه	چیشته‌لی ده‌نیم	چیشته‌لی ده‌نین
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	ده‌گه‌رپی(ت)	ده‌گه‌رین	ده‌مین‌ه‌وه	ده‌مین‌ه‌وه	چیشته‌لی ده‌نی(ت)	چیشته‌لی ده‌نین
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	ده‌گه‌رپی(ت)	ده‌گه‌رین	ده‌مین‌ه‌وه	ده‌مین‌ه‌وه	چیشته‌لی ده‌نیت	چیشته‌لی ده‌نین

When is Hewa coming back from Malaysia?

ه‌یوا که‌ی ده‌گه‌رپته‌وه له مالیزیسیا؟

Rezan doesn't cook on Friday.

ریزان هه‌ینی چیشته‌لی نانیت.

## A Basic Guide to Kurdish Grammar

### IRREGULAR VERBS

The following are prominent irregular verbs.

Infinitive Form	هاتن (to come)		گوتن (to say)		کوشتن (to kill)	
Present Stem	ی		لی		کوژ	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> person	دیم	دیین	دهلیم	دهلین	دهکوژم	دهکوژین
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	دی(ت)	دین	دهلی(ت)	دهلین	دهکوژی(ت)	دهکوژن
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	دی(ت)	دین	دهلی(ت)	دهلین	دهکوژی(ت)	دهکوژن

### COMPLEX VERB & COMPOUND VERBS

For complex or compound verbs:

- 1) The first part of the verb (either **prefix** or **pre-word**) gets separated from the rest of the verb.
- 2) The modal marker (ده) is attached before the second part of the present stem.
- 3) The subjective bound pronoun goes to the end of the present stem.

Formation Rule [Subjective BP][Present Stem] ده [Prefix/Pre-Word]

to run (پا کردن) پا ده + که + م ; (I run, I'm running)

※ Formation rules should be read from right to left.

If the complex or compound verb has the - awa(ده) suffix, the awa(ده) is affixed behind the personal endings.

Formation Rule ده + [Subjective BP][Present Stem] ده [Prefix/Pre-Word]

v. to remember (بیر کهوتنه ده) بیر ده + که + م + ده ; (I remember)

※ Formation rules should be read from right to left.

### NEGATIVE STATEMENTS

To negate a present tense statement, change the modal prefix (ده) to (نا).

	Infinitive	Affirmative	Negative
Intransitive	چوون (to go)	من ده چم	من ناچم
Transitive	نووسین (to write)	ئهو ده نووسی	ئهو نا نووسی

SUMMARY

Simple Verbs ( خواردن , چوون ):

Intransitive	I'll go (to school).	(من) ده چم (بو قوتابخانه).
Transitive	We are eating (breakfast).	(ئيمه) (ناني به ياني) ده خوین؟

Complex or Compound Verbs ( پاک کردنهوه , دهست پی کردن , دا نیشتن ):

Intransitive	I'll sit (here).	(من) (لیره) دا دهنیشم.
Transitive	I'll start it (tomorrow).	(من) (به يانی) دهست پی ده که م.
With هوه Suffix	I clean (the room).	(من) (ژووره که) پاک ده که مه وه.

TRANSITIVE VERB WITH OBJECT

NOUN OBJECT

NO PREPOSITION

In Kurdish the word order is Subject – Object – Verb. Following the rule, the noun object comes after the subject (if exists) and before the verb.

I see (ینین) <u>Ashty</u> .	(من) <u>ئاشتی</u> ده بینم.
He makes (دروست کردن) <u>a nice desk</u> .	(ئهو) <u>میزیکی باش</u> دروست ده کا.
Danielle studies (خویندن) <u>Kurdish</u> .	دانیال <u>کوردی</u> ده خوینی.

WITH PREPOSITION

If the verb conglomerate includes a preposition, the noun object comes after the preposition.

I listen to (گوی لی گرتن) <u>music</u> .	(من) گوی له <u>موسیکا</u> ده گرم.
She start with (دهست پی کردن) <u>the work</u> .	(ئهو) دهست به <u>کاره که</u> ده کا.

PRONOUN OBJECT

NO PREPOSITION

The pronoun object can be indicated in two different forms:

- 1) The Independent Pronoun form (e.g. تو، من، ئيمه)
- 2) The Bound Pronoun form (e.g. م، ت، مان).

1) The **Independent Pronoun Object** behaves the same as the noun object.

Formation Rule	[ <b>Subjective BP</b> ][Present Stem] ده <b>Independent Object</b>
to see (بينين)	ئاشتی ئهوان ده + بين + یت ; (Ashty sees them)

2) The **Bound Pronoun Object** is inserted in between the modal prefix(ده) and the present stem of the verb.

※ In the present tense, **Bound Pronouns Set II** (page 17; same as the possessive pronouns) is used for their objective suffixes.

	Objective Bound Pronoun	
	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> person	م	مان
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	ت	تان
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	ی	یان

Formation Rule	[Subjective BP][Present Stem][ <b>BP Object</b> ] ده
v. to see (بينين)	ئاشتی ده یان + بين + یت ; (Ashty sees them)

SUMMARY

Noun Object	I see (بينين) <u>Ashty</u> .	(من) ئاشتی ده بینم.
Independent Pronoun Object	I see (بينين) <u>her</u> .	(من) ئه ده بینم.
Bound Pronoun Object	I see (بينين) <u>her</u> .	(من) ده ی بینم.

## A Basic Guide to Kurdish Grammar

بینینه وه v. see again				
	Independent Pronoun Object		Bound Pronoun Object	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> person	من ده بینینه وه You'll see me again.	ئیمه ده بینینه وه You'll see us again.	تو ده مبینینه وه You'll see me again.	تو ده مانبینینه وه You'll see us again.
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	تو ده بینمه وه I'll see you again.	ئیه وه ده بینمه وه I'll see you again.	من ده تبینمه وه I'll see you again.	ده تانبینمه وه I'll see you again.
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	ئه وه ده بینمه وه I'll see him again.	ئه وان ده بینمه وه I'll see them again.	ده ببینمه وه I'll see him again.	ده یانبینمه وه I'll see them again.

### WITH PREPOSITION

When the object is a pronoun, the **preposition + pronoun combination** can be written and said in two different ways as shown below:

	Prep. + Independent Pronoun		Prep. + Bound Pronoun	
	به ئه وه		پی	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> person	به من	به ئیمه	پیم	پیمان
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	به تو	به ئیه وه	پیت	پیتان
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	به ئه وه	به ئه وان	پی	پیان

	Prep. + Independent Pronoun		Prep. + Bound Pronoun	
	له ئه وه		لی	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> person	له من	له ئیمه	لیم	لیمان
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	له تو	له ئیه وه	لیت	لیتان
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	له ئه وه	له ئه وان	لی	لیان

When prepositions are combined with **bound pronouns**, they change their forms:

- به (**ba**) becomes لی (**pe**)
- ده (**da**) becomes تی (**te**)
- له (**la**) becomes لی (**le**)

## A Basic Guide to Kurdish Grammar

The bound pronouns may either be 1) pre-posed, i.e. added to the word preceding the preposition if there is any such word, or 2) postposed, i.e. added to the preposition itself if there is no preceding word.

※ Subjective Bound Pronoun = Subjective BP, Objective Pronoun = Objective BP

I listen to (گۆی لێ گرتن) them.	(من) گۆییان لێ دهگرم.
You start with (دهست پێ کردن) them.	(ئهو) دهستیان پێ دهکات.
I tell (پێ گوتن) you.	(من) پیت دهلیم.

### ONLY ONE PRONOUN OBJECT FOR SIMPLE VERB

A. Independent Pronoun Object (IP Object)

[**Subjective BP**][Present Stem] ده [IP Object]+[Prep.]

B. Bound Pronoun Object (BP Object)

[**Subjective BP**][Present Stem] ده [**BP Object**]+[Prep.]

I say (تو) to you (به ... گوتن).	(من) به تو دهلیم.
I say (ت) to you (پێ گوتن).	(من) پیت دهلیم.

### ONLY ONE PRONOUN OBJECT FOR COMPLEX/COMPOUND VERB

C. Independent Pronoun Object (IP Object)

[**Subjective BP**][Present Stem] ده IP Object+[Prep]. [Compounding Agent]

D. Bound Pronoun Object (BP Object)

[**Subjective BP**][Present Stem] ده [Prep.] [**BP**][Compounding Agent]

I listen (تو) to you (گۆی له ... گرتن).	(من) گۆی له تو دهگرم.
I listen (ت) to you (گۆی لێ گرتن).	(من) گۆیت لێ دهگرم.

## A Basic Guide to Kurdish Grammar

### THERE ARE TWO OBJECTS: DIRECT OBJECTS & INDIRECT OBJECTS

E. independent pronoun indirect object (IP Object)

[**Subjective BP**][Present Stem] ده [IP Object]+[Prep.] (Compounding Agent) [Direct Object]

F. bound pronoun indirect object (BP Object)

[**Subjective BP**][Present Stem] ده [Prep.] (Compounding Agent) [**BP**][Direct Object]

I give (به... دان) the books to you (تو).	(من) کتیبه کان به تو ده ده م.
I give (پێ دان) the books to you (ت).	(من) کتیبه کانت پێ ده ده م.
I bring (هینان) you (تو) water.	(من) ئاو بو تو ده هی م.
I bring (هینان) you (ت) water.	(من) ئاو ت بو ده هی م.

SUMMARY

- The subjective bound pronoun is fixed at the end of the verb stem.
- Only the objective bound pronoun changes its position depending on the form of the verb conglomerate.
  - If there is a **direct object** of the noun or independent pronoun, the **2<sup>nd</sup> pronominal object** (in this case, it is always the indirect object) goes right behind the Direct Object in a bound pronoun form.

With Direct Object	With Objective BP	Without Objective BP
Simple Verb I give (پێ دان) you the flower.	گولە که ت پێ دە دەم.	گولە که به تو دە دەم.
Complex Verb I choose (هەل بژاردن) the book for you.	کتیبە که ت بو هەل دە بژیرم.	کتیبە که بو تو هەل دە بژیرم.
Compound Verb I clean (پاک کردنه وه) the house for them.	خانوو ه که یان بو پاک دە که مه وه.	خانوو ه که بو ئە وان پاک دە که مه وه.

- If there is no direct object of the noun or independent pronoun, but the verb conglomerate includes **preverbal prefixes** or **compounding agents**, the pre-word behaves like the **direct object of the verb** and **the objective bound pronoun** goes behind the pre-word.

Without Direct Object	With Objective BP	Without Objective BP
Simple Verb I say (پێ گوتن) to you.	پیت دە لیم.	به تو دە لیم.
Complex Verb I stop (را گرتن) them.	رایان دە گرم.	ئە وان را دە گرم.
Compound Verb I walk (پیاسه کردی) with you.	پیاسه ت له گه ل دە که م.	له گه ل تو پیاسه ده که م.

- If there is no direct object and no preposition, no preverbal prefix or compounding agent whatsoever, **the objective bound pronoun** goes in between the present modal prefix (نا, ده) and the verb stem.

Without Direct Object	With Objective BP	Without Objective BP
Simple Verb I see (بینین) them.	دە یان بینم.	ئە وان دە بینم.
Complex Verb I don't know (ناسین) him.	نا یاسم.	ئە و نا ناسم.



## A Basic Guide to Kurdish Grammar

### PRESENT TENSE REVIEW USING DAILY ROUTINE EXPRESSIONS

He wakes up.	ئەو لە خەو هەڵدەستی.
He gets out of his bed.	ئەو لە جیگەیی نووستنەکەیی دیتە دەرەو.
He goes downstairs.	ئەو دەپواتە قاتی (نھوم) خوارەو.
He goes jogging.	ئەو دەچیت بو هەرۆه لێ کردن.
He comes back from jogging.	ئەو لە هەرۆه لێ کردن دەگەریتەو.
He picks up the mail.	ئەو نامەکەیی هەڵدەگریتەو.
He takes a shower.	ئەو خۆیی دەشوات.
He gets dressed.	ئەو خۆیی دەگوریت.
He has breakfast.	ئەو نانی بەیانی دەخوات.
He leaves home.	ئەو لە مال دەر دەچیت.
He buys a newspaper.	ئەو روژنامە یەک دەکریت.
He listens to music.	ئەو گۆیی لە موسیقا دەگریت.
He catches the train.	ئەو دەگاتە شەمەندەفەرەکە.
He reads the newspaper.	ئەو روژنامە دەخوینیتەو.
He starts work.	ئەو دەست بە کار دەکات.
He drinks some coffee.	ئەو قاوہ دەخواتەو.
He has lunch.	ئەو نانی نیوہرۆ دەخوات.
He finishes work.	ئەو لە کار تەواو دەبیت.
He meets his friends.	ئەو چاروی بە هاوپیکانی دەکەویت.
He plays squash.	ئەو یاری سکواش دەکات.
He has dinner.	ئەو نانی ئیوارە دەخوات.
He watches television.	ئەو سەیری تەلەفزیۆن دەکات.
He goes to bed.	ئەو دەچیتە سەر جیگا.

IMPERATIVES (COMMANDS)

FORMATION OF IMPERATIVES

The subject of an imperative sentence is always "تو" or "ئێوه" because it's a command. This is usually not explicitly stated.

(You) Come!	(تو) وەرە!
(You guys) Eat!	(ئێوه) بخۆن!

WITHOUT OBJECT

The imperative is formed from the present stem with the prefix (ب), and with a suffixed subjective ending, "ە" or "ن".

- If the imperative's subject is singular (تو), add "ە" at the end.
- If the imperative's subject is plural (ئێوه), add "ن" at the end.

Singular Subject (تو)	ە+[Present Stem]+ب
Plural Subject (ئێوه)	ن+[Present Stem]+ب

	Regular	A-STEM	O-STEM	E-STEM	Irregular
Infinitive Form	گرتن to catch	کردن to do, work	خواردن to eat	گه‌پان to travel	هاتن to come
Present Stem	گر	که	خو	گه‌پ	ی
Singular Subject (تو)	بگره (You) hold!	بکه (You) do!	بخو (You) eat!	بگه‌پ (You) travel!	وه‌ره (You) come!
Note	By the rule	ه is dropped!	ه is dropped!	ه is dropped!	No rule!
Plural Subject (ئێوه)	بگرن	بکه‌ن	بخۆن	بگه‌پن	وه‌رن

TRANSITIVE VERBS WITH OBJECT

All the object position rules are the same as the present verb case.

Independent <b>Object</b>	ه \  ن+[Present Stem]ب [Object]
With Pre-Word & Objective <b>Bound Pronoun</b> (Preposition, Compounding Agents, etc.)	ه \  ن+[Present Stem]ب [ <b>BP</b> ][Pre-Word]
No Pre-Word & Objective <b>Bound Pronoun</b>	ه \  ن+[Present Stem][ <b>BP</b> ]ب

## A Basic Guide to Kurdish Grammar

Eat (خواردن)	خو	Study (خویندن)	خوین
(You) eat!	بخو	(You) study!	بخوینه
(You) eat Dolma!	دولمه بخو	(You) study Kurdish!	کوردی بخوینه
(You) eat it!	بیخو	(You) study it!	ئەو بخوینه
Say (گوتن)	لی	Listen (گۆی گرتن)	گۆی گر
(You) say!	بلی	(You) listen!	گۆی بگره
(You) say to me!	به من بلی	(You) listen to me!	گۆی له من بگره
(You) say it to me	ئەوهم پی بلی	(You) listen to me!	گۆیم لی بگره

### NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE

To negate the imperative command:

- Drop (ب) from the imperative.
- Add (مه) to the present stem.

Don't eat Dolma!	دولمه مه خو!
Don't speak to me!	قسه م له گه ل مه که!
Don't come tomorrow!	به یانی مه یه!
Don't be angry!	تووره مه به!

### PAST TENSE

#### USE OF PAST TENSE

Four different kinds of Past Tense exist in the Kurdish Language.

- **Simple Past** (e.g. 'I came.', 'I ate dinner.', 'I studied Kurdish.' etc.)
  
- **Past Continuous/Habitual** (e.g. 'I was eating dinner.', 'I was studying.' etc.)
  - In Kurdish, certain verbs indicating someone's likeness or hope are commonly expressed with the Past Continuous tense, rather than the Simple Past tense. (See "*How to use the subjunctive*" on page 80. )
  
- **Present Perfect** (e.g. I have come.)
  - For general purposes, the Present Perfect tense of Kurdish is equivalent to the English Present Perfect.
  - When an event started in the past and is still active:
    - ئیمه لیڤه دا نیشتووین (We have been seated here.)
  - When we talk about something that happened in the past, but we don't specify precisely *when* it happened (perhaps we don't know, or it is not important to say when it happened):
    - نانت خواردوه؟ (Have you eaten?)
    - ئەو هاتوه (He has come.)
  
- **Past Perfect** (e.g. I had come.)
  - The Past Perfect tense of Kurdish is equivalent to the English Past Perfect and mostly used for subjunctive expressions.
    - من پویشتبووم کاتی دایکم هات (I have left when mom came.)

## A Basic Guide to Kurdish Grammar

### FORMATION OF SIMPLE PAST

#### LINKING VERBS

The simple past tense of linking verbs is formed by adding the **Subjective Bound Pronoun** (modified SET I on page 17) to "بوو".

	Singular		Plural	
1 <sup>st</sup> person	(I) was	بووم	(We) were	بووین
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	(You) were	بووی\بوویت	(You) were	بوون
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	(He) was	بوو	(They) were	بوون

※ Note that there is no subjective bound pronoun for the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular subject.

#### HOW TO USE

[Subjective BP]بوو [Complement]

#### ADJECTIVE PHRASE COMPLEMENT

She was (بوو) pretty.

ئەو جوان + بوو ← ئەو جوان بوو

#### NOUN PHRASE COMPLEMENT

We were (بووین) teachers.

ئێمە مامۆستا + بووین ← مامۆستا بووین

#### ADVERBIAL + LINKING VERB

I was (بووم) at school.

من لە قوتابخانە + بووم ← لە قوتابخانە بووم

#### INTRANSITIVE VERBS

The simple past tense of intransitive verbs is formed by adding subjective bound pronoun suffixes to the past stem of the verb.

[Subjective BP][Past Root]

#### SUBJECTIVE BOUND PRONOUNS

In the case of intransitive verbs, the **Bound Pronoun Set I** variation (page 17) is used for the appropriate subjective suffixes.

## A Basic Guide to Kurdish Grammar

Subjective Bound Pronouns For Intransitive Verbs		
	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> person	م	ین
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	یت / ی	ن
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	None	ن

- ※ Note that there is no subjective bound pronoun for the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular subject, while other subjective bound pronouns remain the same as in the present tense.

You left early.	زوو پویشیتیت.
I sat there.	من لهوی دا نیشتم.
We understood.	ئیمه تی گهیشتین.

- ※ The verb "to understand" is transitive in English, but in Kurdish, it means "to reach to", which gives a sense of "to be understood", and functions as an intransitive. ☺

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## TRANSITIVE VERBS

### SUBJECTIVE BOUND PRONOUNS AND OBJECTIVE BOUND PRONOUNS

In the past tense,

- The **Bound Pronoun Set II** (page 17) is used for their subjective suffixes.
- The **Bound Pronoun Set I** (page 17) is used for their objective suffixes.

	Subjective BP For Transitive Verbs		Objective BP For Transitive Verbs	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> person	م	مان	م	ین
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	ت	تان	یت	ن
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	ی	یان	None	ن

- ※ **Bound Pronouns (both subjective and objective)** are emphasized with bold below.

### NO OBJECT

The simple past tense of transitive verbs is also formed by adding subjective bound pronoun suffixes to the past stem of the verb.

[**Subjective BP**][Past Root]

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### NO OBJECT, BUT WITH PREPOSITION

[Past Root] [**Subjective BP**][Preposition]

### COMPLEX OR COMPOUND VERBS

- 1) Without Objective Bound Pronoun

[Past Root] [Prep.] [**Subjective BP**][Pre-Word]

- 2) With Objective Bound Pronoun

[**Objective BP**][Past Root] [**Prep.**] [**Subjective BP**][Pre-Word]

### WITH INDEPENDENT OBJECT (NOUN OR INDEPENDENT PRONOUN)

- 1) Without Objective Bound Pronoun

[Past Root] [Pre-Word] [**Prep.**] [**Subjective BP**][Object]

- 2) With Objective Bound Pronoun

[**Objective BP**][Past Root] [Pre-Word] [**Prep.**] [**Subjective BP**][Object]

Examples:

	With Objective BP	Without Objective BP
I ate <u>those</u> .	(من) خواردمن.	ئهوانم خوارد.
I saw <u>you</u> .	(من) بینیم.	تۆم بینی.
I told <u>you</u> .	(من) پیم گوتیت.	به تۆم گوت.
He gave <u>you</u> the book.	کتیبه که ی پیم دایت.	کتیبه که ی به تۆ دا.
They bought the flower <u>for you</u> .	گوله که یان بو هینایت.	گوله که یان بو تۆ هینا.
I missed <u>them</u> .	بیرم کردن.	بیری ئه وانم کرد.
She cooked dolma <u>for them</u> .	دولمه ی بو دروست کردن.	دولمه ی بو ئه وان دروست کرد.

FORMATION OF SIMPLE PAST NEGATIVE

To negate a past simple sentence, add the past negative prefix "نه" to the verb ending.

※ Note that the present negative prefix is "نا."

LINKING VERBS

Change the past ending(بوو) to (نهبوو).

She wasn't(نهبوو) pretty.	(ئهو) جوان نهبوو.
We weren't(نهبووین) teachers.	(ئیمه) ماموستا نهبووین.
I wasn't(نهبووم) at school.	(من) له قوتابخانه نهبووم.

INTRANSITIVE VERBS

1) Simple Verb

[Subjective BP][Past Root]نه
------------------------------

2) Complex/Compound Verb

[Subjective BP][Past Root]نه [Pre-Word]
---

You didn't leave early.	زوو نه پوښتیت
I didn't sit there.	من لهوێ دا نه نیشتم
We didn't understand.	ئیمه تی نه گه یشتین

TRANSITIVE VERBS

The Subjective Bound Pronoun moves from the end of the verb to behind the negative prefix (نه). If there is any preceding word besides the verb itself, the subjective suffix(Subjective BP) goes behind the preceding word(e.g. object, preposition, etc.).

1) Simple Verb

A. No Object

[Past Root][Subjective BP]نه
------------------------------



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### B. No Object, With Preposition

[Past Root] نه [Subjective BP][Preposition]

### C. With Noun Object

[Past Root] نه [(Prep.)] [Subjective BP][Object]

## 2) Complex/Compound Verb

### A. No Object

[Past Root] نه [Subjective BP][Pre-Word/Preposition]

### B. With Noun Object

[Past Root] نه [Pre-Word/Preposition] [Subjective BP][Object]

	With Objective BP	Without Objective BP
I didn't eat <u>those</u> .	(من) نه م خواردن.	ئه وانه م نه خوارد.
I didn't see <u>you</u> .	(من) نه مبینیت.	تۆم نه بین.
I didn't tell <u>you</u> .	(من) پیم نه گوتیت.	به تۆم نه گوت.
He didn't give <u>you</u> the book.	کتیبه که ی پی نه دایت.	کتیبه که ی به تو نه دا.
They didn't bring the flower <u>for you</u> .	گوله که یان بو نه هی نایت.	گوله که یان بو تو نه هی نا.
I didn't miss <u>them</u> .	بیرم نه کردن.	بیری ئه وان م نه کرد.
She didn't cook dolma <u>for them</u> .	دۆلمه ی بۆ لی نه نان.	دۆلمه ی بۆ ئه وان لی نه نا.

## FORMATION OF PAST CONTINUOUS/HABITUAL

Add the present modal prefix "ده" to the simple past form.

- ※ Note that the past continuous tense is similar to the negative simple past form, except that the verb prefix is not "نه" but "ده".

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### INTRANSITIVE VERBS

You were leaving early.	زوو ده‌پوڤيشتيت
I was sitting there.	من له‌وي دا ده‌نيشتم

### TRANSITIVE VERBS

	With Objective BP	Without Objective BP
I was eating <u>those</u> .	(من) ده‌م خواردن.	ئه‌وانم ده‌خوارد.
I was seeing <u>you</u> .	(من) ده‌مبينيت.	تۆم ده‌بيني.
I was telling <u>you</u> .	(من) پيم ده‌گوتيت.	به تۆم ده‌گوت.
I was missing <u>them</u> .	بیرم ده‌کردن.	بیری ئه‌وانم ده‌کرد.

### PAST CONTINUOUS - NEGATIVE

To negate the past continuous statement, add "نه" in front of the past continuous.

### INTRANSITIVE VERBS

You weren't leaving early.	زوو نه‌ده‌پوڤيشتيت
I wasn't sitting there.	من له‌وي دا نه‌ده‌نيشتم

### TRANSITIVE VERBS

If there is no object or any kind of pre-verb precedents, the subjective bound pronoun comes after "نه".

	With Objective BP	Without Objective BP
I wasn't eating <u>those</u> .	(من) نه‌مه‌ده‌خواردن.	ئه‌وانم نه‌ده‌خوارد.
I wasn't seeing <u>you</u> .	(من) نه‌مه‌ده‌بينييت.	تۆم نه‌ده‌بيني.
I wasn't telling <u>you</u> .	(من) پيم نه‌ده‌گوتيت.	به تۆم نه‌ده‌گوت.
I wasn't missing <u>them</u> .	بیرم نه‌ده‌کردن.	بیری ئه‌وانم نه‌ده‌کرد.

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### FORMATION OF PRESENT PERFECT

The present perfect tense is used for an action that started in the past and continues to the present time.

How to make the **Present Perfect Root**:

- Add "و" to the Past Root of the verb.
  - a. If the Past root ends in a consonant, add "و".
  - b. If the past root ends in a vowel, add "و".
  - c. If the past root ends in و, don't add anything.

### LINKING VERBS

[Complement] بوو [Present Copula]+(ه)

※ For Present Coupula, see page 17 (Chapter 4. The Linking Verb).

You have become pretty.	(تو) جوان بوویته.
I have been sick.	(من) نهخووش بوومه.
He has been grown (been big).	(ئهو) گهوره بووه.
They haven't been in Hawler.	ئهوان له ههولیر نهبوونه.

※ In the Present Perfect tense of the **linking verb** and **intransitive verbs**, the additional "ه" after the Present Copula doesn't appear all the time.

### INTRANSITIVE VERBS

The Present Perfect tense of intransitive verbs is formed from the the Present Perfect Root plus the Present Copulas.

Simple Verb	(ه)+ [Present Copula][Present Perfect Root]
Complex/Compound Verb	(ه)+ [Present Copula][Present Perfect Root] [Pre-Word]

You have left early.	زوو پویشتوویت(ه).
I have seated here.	من لیره دا نیشتووم(ه).
They haven't understood.	ئهوان تی نهگهیشتون(ه).
She has come.	ئهو هاتوو.
<sup>1)</sup> We have been stayed in Hawler.	ئیمه له ههولیر ماوینهوه.
<sup>2)</sup> He has been stayed.	ئهو ماوهتهوه.

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- 1) "ه" suffix always comes at the last position of the verb.
- 2) "ت" is inserted where two "ه" vowels conflict.

※ Some actions continuing in the present time also use the present perfect tense.

He is sitting.	ئەو دا نیشتوو.ه.	He is lying down.	ئەو پال کەتوو.ه.
He is standing.	ئەو وەستاوو.ه.	He is sleeping.	ئەو خەوتوو.ه.

### TRANSITIVE VERBS

#### 1) Simple Verb

- a. No Object, No Preposition

ه+[Past Tense **Subjective BP**][Present Perfect Root]

- b. No Object, With Preposition

ه+[Present Perfect Root] [Past Tense **Subjective BP**][Prep.]

- c. With Noun Object

ه+[Present Perfect Root] [Prep.] [**Subjective BP**][Object]

#### 2) Complex/Compound Verb

- a. No Object

ه+[Present Perfect Root] [**Subjective BP**][Pre-Word]

- b. With Object

ه+[Present Perfect Root] [Pre-Word] [**Subjective BP**][Object]

	With Objective BP	Without Objective BP
I have eaten (it).	(من) خواردوو.مه.	نانم خواردوو.ه.
* He has eaten (it).	(ئەو) خواردوو.یه.تی.	نانی خواردوو.ه.
I haven't seen <u>you</u> .	(من) نەمبینیوو.یت.ه.	تۆم نە بینوو.ه.
I have told <u>you</u> .	(من) پێم گوتوو.یت.	بە تۆم گوتوو.ه.
He hasn't opened the door <u>for you</u> .	دەرگاگە ی بۆ نە کردوو.یت.ه.ه.	دەرگاگە ی بۆ تۆ نە کردوو.ه.ت.ه.ه.
He hasn't miss <u>them</u> .	بیری نە کردوو.ن.ه.	بیری ئەوانی نە کردوو.ه.

※ The **Subjective BP** of ئەو for the transitive verbs in the Present Perfect is "یەتی".

## A Basic Guide to Kurdish Grammar

### FORMATION OF PAST PERFECT

The Past Perfect tense is used for an action that started and finished in the past.

In general, the Past Perfect tense is used for complex sentences, that consist of two different past tenses, or for the subjunctive past tense:

To form the past perfect tense of a verb:

- Add "بو" to the past root of the verb to make the **past perfect root**.

### INTRANSITIVE VERBS

Simple Verb	[ <b>Subjective BP</b> ][Past Perfect Root]
Complex/Compound Verb	[ <b>Subjective BP</b> ][Past Perfect Root] [Pre-Word]

You had left early.	زوو رویشتبوویت.
I had seated here.	من لیره دا نیشتبووم.
They hadn't understood.	ئهوان تی نهگهیشتبوون.
<sup>1)</sup> She had come.	ئهو هاتبوو.
<sup>2)</sup> We had been stayed.	ئیمه مابووینهوه.
<sup>3)</sup> He had been stayed.	ئهو مابوویهوه.

- 1) There is no subjective bound pronoun for the 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular subject (e.g. ئه و) in this case.
- 2) "هوه" suffix always comes at the last position of the verb.
- 3) "ی" is inserted where two vowels("و" & "ه") conflict.

### TRANSITIVE VERBS

	With Objective BP	Without Objective BP
I had eaten (it).	(من) خواردبووم.	نانم خواردبوو.
He had eaten (it).	(ئهو) خواردبوو.	نانی خواردبوو.
I hadn't seen <u>you</u> .	(من) نه مبینیبوویت.	تۆم نه بینیبوو.
I had told <u>you</u> .	(من) بییم گوتبوویت.	به تۆم گوتبوو.
He hadn't opened the door <u>for you</u> .	دهرگاکی بۆ نه کردبوویت هوه.	دهرگاکی بۆ تو نه کردبووه هوه.
He hadn't miss <u>them</u> .	بیری نه کردبوون.	بیری ئهوانی نه کردبوو.

# 10. IRREGULAR VERBS

There are several irregular verbs in Kurdish, whose conjugations follow neither the intransitive rules nor the transitive rules.

## هه‌بوون

There is no verb in Kurdish equivalent to the English verb 'to have.' Kurdish expresses possession through the following formula:

### Present Tense

Without Object, Affirmative	هه‌ + [Possessive Pronoun] + ه
Without Object, Negative	هه‌ + [Possessive Pronoun] + نى
With Object, Affirmative	هه‌يه [Possessive Pronoun][Object]
With Object, Negative	هه‌يه [Possessive Pronoun][Object]

### Past Tense

Without Object, Affirmative	هه‌ + [Possessive Pronoun] + بوو
Without Object, Negative	هه‌ + [Possessive Pronoun] + نه‌ بوو
With Object, Affirmative	هه‌بوو [Possessive Pronoun][Object]
With Object, Negative	هه‌بوو [Possessive Pronoun][Object]

## هه‌بوون

			هه‌بوون			
			I	We	He	
No Object	Present	affirm.	هه‌مه	I have (it)	هه‌مانه	هه‌يه‌تى
		neg.	هه‌مه‌ نه‌	I don't have (it)	هه‌مانه‌ نه‌	هه‌يه‌تى نه‌
	Past	affirm.	هه‌م بوو	I had (it)	هه‌مان بوو	هه‌ى بوو
		neg.	هه‌م بوو نه‌	I didn't have (it)	هه‌مان بوو نه‌	هه‌ى نه‌بوو
With Object	Present	affirm.	كاتم هه‌يه	I have time	كاتمان هه‌يه	كاتى هه‌يه
		neg.	كاتم نه‌يه	I don't have time	كاتمان نه‌يه	كاتى نه‌يه
	Past	affirm.	كاتم هه‌بوو	I had time	كاتمان هه‌بوو	كاتى هه‌بوو
		neg.	كاتم نه‌بوو	I didn't have time	كاتمان نه‌بوو	كاتى نه‌بوو

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Other irregular verbs whose conjugations are similar to "هه‌بوون":

"له‌بیر بوون", "تینوو بوون", "برسی بوون", "ساردما بوون", "گه‌رما بوون", etc.

※ Mostly, these verbs are related with one's feeling or possession.

### گه‌رما بوون

Pres.	گه‌رمامه	I feel hot	گه‌رمامانه	We feel hot	گه‌رمایه‌تی	He feels hot
	گه‌رمام نیه	I don't feel hot	گه‌رمامان نیه	We don't feel hot	گه‌رمای نییه	He doesn't feel hot
Past	گه‌رمامبوو	I felt hot	گه‌رمامان بوو	We felt hot	گه‌رمای بوو	He felt hot
	گه‌رمام نه‌بوو	I didn't feel hot	گه‌رمامان نه‌بوو	We didn't feel hot	گه‌رمای نه‌بوو	He didn't feel hot

### سه‌رما بوون

Pres	سه‌رمامه	I'm cold	سه‌رمامانه	We are cold	سه‌رمایه‌تی	He is cold
	سه‌رمام نیه	I'm not cold	سه‌رمامان نیه	We aren't cold	سه‌رمای نییه	He isn't cold
Past	سه‌رمام بوو	I was cold	سه‌رمامان بوو	We were cold	سه‌رمای بوو	He was cold
	سه‌رمام نه‌بوو	I wasn't cold	سه‌رمامان نه‌بوو	We weren't cold	سه‌رمای نه‌بوو	He wasn't cold

### برسی بوون

Pres	برسیمه	I'm hungry	برسیمانه	We are hungry	برسییه‌تی	He is hungry
	برسیم نیه	I'm not hungry	برسیمان نیه	We aren't hungry	برسی نییه	He isn't hungry
Past	برسیم بوو	I was hungry	برسیمان بوو	We were hungry	برسی بوو	He was hungry
	برسیم نه‌بوو	I wasn't hungry	برسیمان نه‌بوو	We weren't hungry	برسی نه‌بوو	He wasn't hungry

### تینوو بوون

Pres	تینومه	I'm thirsty	تینومانه	We are thirsty	تینویه‌تی	He is thirsty
	تینوم نیه	I'm not thirsty	تینومان نیه	We aren't thirsty	تینوی نییه	He isn't thirsty
Past	تینوم بوو	I was thirsty	تینومان بوو	We were thirsty	تینوی بوو	He was thirsty
	تینوم نه‌بوو	I wasn't thirsty	تینومان نه‌بوو	We weren't thirsty	تینوی نه‌بوو	He wasn't thirsty

### له‌بیر بوون

Present	له‌بیرمه	I remember (it)	له‌بیرمانه	We	له‌بیرییه	He
	له‌بیرم نیه	I don't remember (it)	له‌بیرمان نیه	We	له‌بیری نیه	He
Past	له‌بیرم بوو	I remembered (it)	له‌بیرمان بوو	We	له‌بیری بوو	He
	له‌بیرم نه‌بوو	I didn't remember (it)	له‌بیرمان نه‌بوو	We	له‌بیری نه‌بوو	He
Present With Object	ئه‌وه‌م له‌بیره	I remember that	ئه‌وه‌مان له‌بیره	We	ئه‌وه‌ی له‌بیره	He
	ئه‌وه‌م له‌بیر نیه	I don't remember that	ئه‌وه‌مان له‌بیر نیه	We	ئه‌وه‌ی له‌بیر نیه	He
Past No Object	ئه‌وه‌م له‌بیر بوو	I remembered that	ئه‌وه‌مان له‌بیر بوو	We	ئه‌وه‌ی له‌بیر بوو	He
	ئه‌وه‌م له‌بیر نه‌بوو	I didn't remember that	ئه‌وه‌مان له‌بیر نه‌بوو	We	ئه‌وه‌ی له‌بیر نه‌بوو	He

لهبیر چوون

Present	لهبیرم ده چی	I forget (it)	لهبیرمان ده چی	We	لهبیری ده چی	He
	لهبیرم ناچی	I don't forget (it)	لهبیرمان ناچی	We	لهبیری ناچی	He
Past	لهبیرم چوو	I forgot (it)	لهبیرمان چوو	We	لهبیری چوو	He
	لهبیرم نه چوو	I didn't forget (it)	لهبیرمان نه چوو	We	لهبیری نه چوو	He
Present With Object	ئهوهم لهبیر ده چی	I forget that	ئهوهمان لهبیر ده چی	We	ئهوهی لهبیر ده چی	He
	ئهوهم لهبیر ناچی	I don't forget that	ئهوهمان لهبیر ناچی	We	ئهوهی لهبیر ناچی	He
Past No Object	ئهوهم لهبیر چوو	I forgot that	ئهوهمان لهبیر چوو	We	ئهوهی لهبیر چوو	He
	ئهوهم لهبیر نه چوو	I didn't forget that	ئهوهمان لهبیر نه چوو	We	ئهوهی لهبیر نه چوو	He

(LIKE) پی خوش بوون, (THINK) پی وا بوون, (BE HAPPY) دل خوش بوون

Present	پیم خوشه	I like (it)	پیمان وایه	We	پیی خوشه	He
	پیم خوش نیه	I don't like (it)	پیمان وانیه	We	پیی خوش نیه	He
Past	پیم خوش بوو	I liked (it)	پیمان وا بوو	We	پیی خوش بوو	He
	پیم خوش نه بوو	I didn't like (it)	پیمان وا نه بوو	We	پیی خوش نه بوو	He
Present	دلم پیخوشه	I'm happy	دلمان پیخوشه	We	دلی پیخوشه	He
	دلم پیخوش نیه	I'm not happy	دلمان پیخوش نیه	We	دلی پیخوش نیه	He
Past	دلم پیخوش بوو	I was happy	دلمان پیخوش بوو	We	دلی پیخوش بوو	He
	دلم پیخوش نه بوو	I wasn't happy	دلمان پیخوش نه بوو	We	دلی پیخوش نه بوو	He

(LIKE) ههز لی بوون

Present	ههزم لییه	I like (it)	ههزمان لییه	We	ههزی لی یه	He
	ههزم لی نیه	I don't like (it)	ههزمان لی نیه	We	ههزی لی نیه	He
Past	ههزم لی بوو	I liked (it)	ههزمان لی بوو	We	ههزی لی بوو	He
	ههزم لی نه بوو	I didn't like (it)	ههزمان لی نه بوو	We	ههزی لی نه بوو	He
Present	ههزم لهسیوه	I like apple	ههزمان لهبرنجه	We	ههزی لهکتیبه	He
	ههزم لهسیو نیه	I don't like "	ههزمان لهبرنج نیه	We	ههزی لهکتیب نیه	He
Past	ههزم لهسیو بوو	I liked apple	ههزمان لهبرنج بوو	We	ههزی لهکتیب بوو	He
	ههزم لهسیو نه بوو	I didn't like "	ههزمان لهبرنج نه بوو	We	ههزی لهکتیب نه بوو	He



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### ویستن (WANT)

Present	دهمهوی	I want (it)	دهمانهوی	We	دهیهوی	He
	نامهوی	I don't want (it)	نامانهوی	We	نایهوی	He
Past	دهمویت	I wanted (it)	دهمانویت	We	دهیویت	He
	نهمویت	I didn't want (it)	نهمانویت	We	نهیویت	He
Present	توم دهوی	I want you	تومان دهوی	We	توی دهوی	He
	توم ناوی	I don't want you	تومان ناوی	We	توی ناوی	He
Past	توم دهویت	I wanted you	تومان دهویت	We	توی دهویت	He
	توم نهویت	I didn't want you	تومان نهویت	We	توی نهویت	He

### خوښ ویستن (LOVE)

Present	خوښم دهوی	I love (it)	خوښمان دهوی	We	خوښی دهوی	He
	خوښم ناوی	I don't love (it)	خوښمان ناوی	We	خوښی ناوی	He
Past	خوښم دهویت	I loved (it)	خوښمان دهویت	We	خوښی دهویت	He
	خوښم نهویت	I didn't love (it)	خوښمان ناویت	We	خوښی نهویت	He
Present	ئهوم خوښ دهوی	I love him	ئهومان خوښ دهوی	We	منی خوښ دهوی	He
	ئهوم خوښ ناوی	I don't love him	ئهومان خوښ ناوی	We	منی خوښ ناوی	He
Past	ئهوم خوښ دهویت	I loved him	ئهومان خوښ دهویت	We	منی خوښ دهویت	He
	ئهوم خوښ ناویت	I didn't love him	ئهومان خوښ نهویت	We	منی خوښ نهویت	He

### پی ویستن (NEED)

Present	پیوستمه\ههیه	I need (it)	پیوستانه	We	پیوستییهتی	He
	پیوستم نیه	I don't need	پیوستان پیی نیه	We	پیوستی پیی نیه	He
Past	پیوستم بوو	I needed	پیوستان بوو	We	پیوستی بوو	He
	پیوستم پیی ههبوو	I didn't need	پیوستان پیی ههبوو	We	پیوستی نهبوو	He
Present	پیوستم به تویه	I need you	پیوستان به تویه	We	پیوستی به تویه	He
	پیوستم به تو نیه	I don't need	پیوستان به تو نیه	We	پیوستی به تو نیه	He
Past	پیوستم به تو بوو	I needed you	پیوستان به تو بوو	We	پیوستی به تو بوو	He
	پیوستم به تو نهبوو	I didn't need	پیوستان به تو نهبوو	We	پیوستی به تو نهبوو	He

SPECIAL COMPOUND VERBS

There are some compound verbs which can embed their **objects** in their verb conglomerate using the *Izafe*(linking vowel), "ی".

a. You('ll) learn <b><u>Kurdish</u></b> .	تو کوردی فیڕ ده بیت.
b. You('ll) learn <b><u>Kurdish</u></b> .	تو فیڕی کوردی ده بیت.
c. I('ll) teach you <b><u>English</u></b> .	من ئینگلیزی فیڕت ده که م.
d. I('ll) teach you <b><u>English</u></b> .	تو فیڕی ئینگلیزیت ده که م.
e. I watch <b><u>TV</u></b> .	ته ماشای ته له فزیۆن ده که م.
f. I visit <b><u>my relative</u></b> .	سهردانی خزم ده که م.

- ※ a & b have the same meaning.
- ※ c & d have the same meaning.
- ※ The object of the verbs, "ته ماشا کردن" (to watch) and "سهردان کردن" (to visit) is **always** linked by "ی".

# 11. PASSIVES

When an action is completed by someone or something other than the subject of the sentence, the sentence is considered "passive."

<b>Active statement</b> He bought the book	ئەو کتیبەکە ی کڕی
<b>Passive statement</b> The book was bought	کتیبەکە کرا

※ Note that the passive statement cannot take an object and the passive verb's conjugation always follows the **intransitive rules**.

## FORMATION

The present passive stem is constructed from the Present Stem of transitive verb + "ری".

[Subjective BP]ری + [Present Stem] دە
---------------------------------------

The past passive stem is constructed from Present Stem of transitive verb + "را".

[Subjective BP]را + [Present Stem]
------------------------------------

	ناردن to send	هێنان to bring	بینین to see
Present & Future	تۆ دەنیرریت	گۆلەکە دەهینری	ئێوه دەبینرین
	You'll be sent	The flower('ll be) is brought	You'll be seen
	ئەمە نانانیرری	ئەوان دەهینرین	ئێمە دەبینرین
	This'll not be sent	They are going to be brought	We'll be seen
Past Simple	کتیبەکە نیررا	کتیبەکە هینرا	کتیبەکە بینرا
	The book was sent	The book was brought	The book was seen
	من نیررام	ئەوان هینران	من بینرام
	I was sent	They were brought	I was seen
Present Perfect	تۆ نیرراویت	تۆ هینراویت	تۆ بینراویت
	You have been sent	You have been brought	You have been seen
Past Perfect	ئێمە نیررا بوین	من هینرا بووم	ئەو بینرا بوو
	We had been sent	I had been brought	He had been seen

IRREGULAR PASSIVES

VERBS WITH “دن” ENDING

As observed above (page 66), both the Present Passive and the Past Passive are normally constructed from the **Present Stem** of the verb, but it is acceptable to use the **Past Root** instead of the present stem.

Sometimes, the **Past Root** is even preferred to the present stem, especially when the verb base (of the infinitive form) ends with “ن”.

Both present and past passive statements can be constructed from the **Past Root**.

	خویندن (to study)		هه‌ڵبژاردن (to choose, elect)	
	Using Present Stem	Using Past Root	Using Present Stem	Using Past Root
<b>Present Tense</b>	کوردي ده‌خوینری	کوردي ده‌خویندری	ئه‌و هه‌ڵده‌بژیرری	ئه‌و هه‌ڵده‌بژاردری
	Kurdish is studied	Kurdish is studied	He is elected	He is elected
<b>Past Tense</b>	کوردي خوینرا	کوردي خویندرا	ئه‌و هه‌ڵبژیررا	ئه‌و هه‌ڵبژاردرا
	Kurdish was studied	Kurdish was studied	He was elected	He was elected

Also, if the verb’s Present Stem ends with the letter “ن”, an extra “د” consonant is added to the present stem to induce a more comfortable pronunciation.

Present		Past	
تو ده‌بینریت	تو ده‌بیندریت	تو بینرایت	تو بیندرایت
You(II) be seen	You(II) be seen	You were seen	You were seen

COMMON IRREGULARS

Although the passive voice is regularly and predictably formed from the vast majority of verbs, these common verbs have irregularly formed passives:

A-STEM VERBS

	Present Passive	Past Passive
to do کردن	It is done ده‌کری	They were done کران
to reach گه‌یشن	It is reached ده‌گری	They were reached گران
to give دان	It is given ده‌دری	They were given دران
to drop خستن	It is dropped ده‌خری	They were dropped خران
to take بردن	It is taken ده‌بری	They were taken بران

## A Basic Guide to Kurdish Grammar

### O-STEM VERBS

		Present Passive	Past Passive
to wash	شوشتن	It is washed	They were washed
		دهشوری	شوران
to eat	خواردن	It is eaten	They were eaten
		دهخوری	خوران

### OTHER IRREGULARS

		Present Passive	Past Passive
to hold, to seize	گرتن	It is held	They were held
		دهگیری	گیران
to say	گوتن	It is said	They were said
		دهگوتری	گوتران

These stories will <b>be printed</b> .	ئەم چیرۆکانە چاپ دەکرین.
This story <b>was written</b> 2 yrs ago.	ئەم چیرۆکە 2 سال پێش ئیستا نووسرا.
The car will <b>be washed</b> .	سەیارەکە دەشورێ.
The key <b>is stolen</b> .	کلێلەکە دەدزری.
The book <b>was read</b> .	کتێبەکە خویندراوە.

### FACTITIVE VERBS

The factitive infinitive is formed from the **present stem** of an intransitive verb + "اندن".

The present stem of all such verbs ends with "ین".

Intransitive Verb	Present Stem	Factitive Verb	Present Stem
پوخان to be destroyed	پوخی	پوخاندن to destroy	پوخین
مردن to die	مر	مراندن to make someone die, kill	مرین
گەشتن to reach	گە	گەیاندن to make reach, deliver	گەیین
تی گەشتن to understand	تی گە	تی گەیاندن to make someone understand	تی گەیین

I could **make him understand** somehow.

دەمتوانی بە جوړیک تیی بگه یینم که کهس لیمان تینه گا.

I'm going to **demolish** the house and build a new one.

خانووێکە دەپوخینم و یه کیکی نووی دروست ده که م.

# 12 PREPOSITIONS – PART II

Note that in most cases the preposition, “له” is coupled with its corresponding (“دا”, “هوه”, etc) postposition.

Time	کات
<b>At</b> 4 o'clock	له سعات چوار دا
<b>At</b> 4:35	له سعات چوار و چل و پینچ دهقیقه دا
<b>At</b> midnight	له نیوه شه و دا
<b>At</b> lunchtime	له کاتی نان خواردنی نیوه پو دا
<b>At</b> the same time	له هه مان کات دا
<b>On</b> April 21 <sup>st</sup>	له 21 ی نیسان دا
<b>On</b> Monday	له پوژی دووشه ممه دا
<b>On</b> Nawroz Day	له پوژی نه و روز دا
<b>On</b> Friday afternoon	له ئیواره ی پوژی ههینی دا
<b>In</b> 2010	له سالی 2010 دا
<b>In</b> summer	له هاوین دا
<b>In</b> the 17 <sup>th</sup> Century	له سه ده ی حه قده م دا
<b>In</b> the Middle Ages	له سه ده کانی ناوه راست دا
<b>In</b> the morning	له کاتی به یانی دا
<b>In</b> the evening	له کاتی شه و دا
It's quarter <b>to</b> ten	سه عات چاره کی دهوی پو 10
I'll see you <b>next Monday</b> .	من پوژی دووشه ممه ی دا هاتوو ده تبینم
They traveled <b>last March</b> .	ئه وان له مانگی ئاداری رابردوو سه فه ریان کرد
People go for picnics <b>during</b> spring	له ماوه ی به هاردا خه لکی ده چن بو سه یران
<b>During</b> the 1980's	له ماوه ی ساله کانی هه شتا دا
Aso traveled twice <b>during</b> this week	له ماوه ی ئه م هه فته یه دا ئاسو دوو جار سه فه ری کرد
We lived in NY <b>from 2003 to 2007</b>	ئیمه له سالی 2003 وه تا 2007 له شاری نیویورک ژیا بین
Wait <b>until</b> tomorrow	تا سه بهینی چاوه پروان به
Nothing happened <b>until</b> 4 o'clock	تا سه عات 4 هیچ رووی نه دا
Don't open this box <b>until</b> I come back	ئه و سنه و قه مه که ره وه تا کو من ده گه ریمه وه

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Place	شوین
<b>At</b> the airport	له فرۆکه‌خانه دا
<b>At the end of</b> the street	له کۆتایی شه‌قامه‌که دا
<b>At</b> home	له ماله‌وه
<b>At</b> the hospital	له نه‌خوشخانه دا
<b>At</b> a conference	له کونفرانسیک دا
<b>On</b> the wall	له‌سه‌ر دیواره‌که‌دا
<b>On</b> the floor	له‌سه‌ر زه‌وی ژوره‌که‌دا
<b>In</b> a room	له ناو ژووریک دا
<b>In</b> London	له ناو شاری له‌نده‌ن دا
<b>In</b> a garden	له ناو باخچه‌یه‌ک دا
<b>In</b> a town	له ناو شاروچکه‌یه‌ک دا
<b>In</b> a park	له ناو پارکیک دا
<b>In</b> a street	له ناو شه‌قامیک دا
<b>In</b> a photo	له ناو وینه‌یه‌ک دا
<b>In</b> a mirror	له ناو ئاوینه دا
<b>In</b> the water	له ناو ئاو دا
<b>In</b> the sea	له ناو ده‌ریا دا
<b>In</b> the sky	له ئاسمان دا
<b>In</b> the newspaper	له ناو پوژنامه دا
<b>In</b> the mountains	له ناو چیاکان دا
<b>In</b> my mouth	له ناو ده‌می من دا
<b>Between</b> Ashty and Huda	له نیوان ئاشتی و هودا دا
<b>Between</b> winter and spring	له نیوان وه‌رزی زستان و وه‌رزی هاوین دا
<b>Among</b> the trees	ئهم خانووه له نیوان دره‌خته‌کان دا یه
<b>Among</b> the chairs	میژه‌که له نیوان کورسیه‌کاندا یه
He traveled <b>from Hawler to Suli</b> .	ئه‌و له هه‌ولیره‌وه سه‌فه‌ری کرد بو سلیمانی
I'm <b>from</b> Kurdistan	من له کوردستانه‌وه هاتووم (من خه‌لکی کوردستانم)
He goes <b>to</b> school	ئه‌و ده‌چیت بو قوتابخانه
Turn <b>to</b> the left please	تکایه بسورپوه بو لای چه‌پ
The house <b>by</b> the river	خانوه‌که‌ی نزیک پووباره‌که

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Way, Method	به هوی، به
It's a letter <b>from</b> my friend	ئهوه نامهیه که له برادره که مه وه
I borrowed a book <b>from</b> the library	من کتیبیکم له کتیبخانه که خواست
An increase <b>of</b> 10%	زیادهیه که به له سه دا 10
5 km east <b>from(of)</b> Hawler	5 کیلومه تر له روزه لاتی هه ولیره وه
He came <b>by</b> car	ئهو به ئوتومبیل هات
A poem <b>by</b> Hemin, the poet	هه لبه ستیک له نویسنی هیمنی شاعیر
We see <b>through</b> the glass	ئیمه له ناو شوشه دا شت ده بینین
The train is going <b>through</b> the tunnel	شه مه نده فهره که به ناو تونیله که دا ده روات
The water flows <b>into</b> the tank through this pipe	ئاوه که به ناو ئه م بوریه وه ده رژیته ناو تانکیکه وه

## POSITION PREPOSITIONS

She is looking <b>out of</b> the window.	ئهو له په نجه ره که وه سه یر ده کات.
She is walking <b>across</b> the courtyard.	ئهو به دریا بی حه وشه که پیاسه ده کات.
He is throwing some paper <b>into</b> the trash can.	ئهو هه ندی کاغهن فری ده داته ناو ته نه که ی خوله که وه.
He is throwing some paper <b>onto</b> the ground.	ئهو هه ندی کاغهن فری ده داته سه ر زه ویه که.
She is going <b>to</b> the library.	ئهو ده چیت بو کتیبخانه که.
He is coming back <b>from</b> the library.	ئهو له کتیبخانه که ده گه ریته وه.
The paper is falling <b>off</b> the table.	کاغهنه که له سه ر میزه که ده که ویته خواره وه.
She is walking <b>away from</b> the notice board.	ئهو به پیاسه له نیشانه که دور ده که ویته وه.
She is walking <b>towards</b> the notice board.	ئهو به ره و لای نیشانه که ده روات.
She is walking <b>up</b> the stairs.	ئهو به قادرمه کاندای سه ر ده که ویت.
The flowers are growing <b>along</b> the wall.	گوله کان به دیژی دیواره که گه شه ده کن.
He is walking <b>down</b> the steps.	ئهو به قادرمه کاندای ته خواره وه.
He is looking <b>over</b> the balcony.	ئهو به سه ر بالکونه که وه ده روانیت.
The bush is <b>outside</b> the window.	ده وه نه که له ده ره وه ی په نجه ره که دایه.
The ribbon is <b>around</b> the basket.	قردیله که به ده وری سه به ته که دایه.
The cassettes are <b>inside</b> the drawer.	کاسیته کان له ناو چه که چه که دان.
He stands <b>against</b> the table.	کتیبه که به ته نیش میزه که وه یه.
The mug cup is <b>underneath</b> the table.	کوپه که له ژیر میزه که دایه.
The table is <b>near</b> the fireplace.	میزه که له نزیک ئاگردانه که دان.



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The dried flowers are <b>in</b> the room.	گۆلە وشکەکان لە ناو ژوورەکان دان.
The clock is <b>between</b> the desks.	سەعاتەکە لە نێوان میزەکاندا یە.
The candle is <b>on</b> the desk.	مۆمەکان لە سەر میزەکان یە.
The picture is <b>over</b> the desk.	وێنەکە لە سەر ووی میزەکان یە.
The plant is <b>on the top of</b> the bookcase.	پۆهەکە لە سەر دوڵاڤەکان یە.
The plate is <b>in the middle of</b> the bookcase.	قاپەکان لە ناوەراستی دوڵاڤەکان یە.
The books are <b>at the bottom of</b> the bookcase.	کتیبەکان لە خوارەوی دوڵاڤەکان دان.
The plates are <b>above</b> the books.	قاپەکان بە سەر ووی کتیبەکانە وەن.
The cups are <b>below</b> the teapot.	کۆپەکان لە ژێر قووریه‌کان دان.
The teapot is <b>beside/next to</b> the plate.	قووریه‌کان لە تەنیشت قاپەکان یە.
The magazines are <b>in front of</b> the television.	گۆڤاره‌کان لە بەردەم تەلەڤزیۆنەکان دان.
The magazines are <b>behind</b> the television.	گۆڤاره‌کان لە پشتەوی تەلەڤزیۆنەکان دان.

### More Idioms:

Danielle <b>is afraid of</b> dogs.	دانیال لە سەگ دەترسی.
I don't <b>agree with</b> you.	لە گەڵ تۆ هاوڕا نیم.
Azad <b>was angry with</b> Jwan.	ئازاد لە جوان توپه‌ بوو.
I <b>feel anxious about</b> this journey.	نیگەرانیم لە ئەم گەشتە.
Azad <b>apologizes to</b> Jwan.	ئازاد داوای لی بوردن لە جوان دەکات.
She <b>applied for</b> the job.	داواکاریه‌کی پیشکەش کرد بۆ ئێشەکان.
He <b>is ashamed of</b> himself.	ئەو لە خۆی شەرمەزارە.
You <b>asked for</b> help.	داوای یارمەتیت کرد.
I <b>'m busy with</b> studying.	من خەریکی بە خویندەم.
I bought the book <b>for</b> \$10.	من کتیبەکانم بە \$10 کڕی.
We <b>are close to</b> winning.	ئێمە نزیکین لە سەرکەوتن.
He <b>compares this with</b> that.	ئەو بەراوردی ئەمە دەکات لە گەڵ ئەوە.
A <b>competes with</b> B	مەلانی دەکات لە گەڵ
Jwan <b>complains about</b> ..	جوان گەزەندە دەکات لە ...
Azad <b>congratulates for</b> ..	ئازاد پێروزیایی دەکات بە بۆنە ی ...
This house <b>consists of</b> 5 rooms.	ئەم خانووە لە پینج ژوور پیک دیت.
This market <b>is crowded with</b> people.	ئەم دوکانە قەرەباڵغە بە زور خەلک.

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She <b>cuts</b> the tomato <b>with</b> the knife.	ئەو کچە بە چەقۆ تەماتە دەبری.
He <b>died of</b> diabetes.	بە هۆی شەکرەوه دەمری.
This is <b>different from</b> mine.	ئەمە جیاوازه له هی من.
She <b>has doubts about</b> the project.	ئەو کچە بە کومانە له پرۆژەکە.
He <b>dreams of</b> his mom.	ئەو کوپە خەو بە دایکی دەبینی.
She <b>wears</b> (dresses <b>in</b> ) Kurdish costume.	ئەو کچە جلی کوردی لەبەر دەکات.
This room <b>is enough for</b> us.	ئەم ژووره بەسە بو ئیمە.
My house <b>is full of</b> guests.	خانوو هکەم پرە له میوان.
We <b>hope for</b> a good life.	ئیمە هیوای ژیانی باش دەخوازین.
Karwan <b>is very kind to</b> Ashty.	کاروان دلی زور باشە له گەل ئاشتی.
Ashty <b>is good at</b> mathematics.	ئاشتی باشە له بیرکاری.
She <b>is jealous of</b> her friend's dress.	ئەو کچە بەغیلی بە جلی هاوریکی دەبات.
We <b>are grateful for</b> your serving.	ئیمە مەمنوونین له خزمەتی تو.
<b>Wait for</b> them.	چاوهرونی ئەوان بکە.
We <b>are surprised at</b> the news.	ئیمە سەرسورماوین له هەوالەکە.
He <b>is tired of</b> his job.	ئەو کوپە بیزارە له ئیشەکەیی خوی.

## OTHER POSTFIXES

### DIRECTIONAL NOUNS IN “ی” OR “هوه”

Certain nouns become quasi-adverbial directional with the addition of “ی” or “هوه”.

\* “ی” is more common in Hawler and “هوه” is more common in Sulemaniya.

\* If the noun ends in a vowel, no “ی” or “هوه” is followed.

Noun		Adverb		
home	مال	home(ward)	مالی	مالهوه
room	ژوور	into room	ژووری	ژوورهوه
out	دەر	outward	دەری	دەرەوه
market	بازار	to market	بازاری	له بازارهوه
school	قوتابخانه	to school	قوتابخانه	

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### POSTPOSED VERBAL COMPLEMENTS

For **motion verbs** (e.g. to go, to come, to leave), verbal complements can come after the verbs and are linked by the linking vowel, "یه\ه".

	Using بو	Using linking vowel ه
I'm going home	ده چم بو ماله وه	ده چمه مالى ده چمه ماله وه
I'm going to school	ده چم بو قوتابخانه	ده چمه قوتابخانه

- ※ The linking vowel occurs for all persons in all tenses.
- ※ The "ت" inherent in the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular is always recovered before the "یه\ه".

	Present		Past
I'm going home.	ده چمه مالى.	I came out.	هاتمه دهره وه.
You're going home.	ده چيته مالى.	You came out.	هاتيته دهره وه.
He's going home.	ده چيته مالى.	He came out.	هاته دهره وه.
We're going home.	ده چينه مالى.	We came out.	هاتينه دهره وه.
They're going home.	ده چنه مالى.	They came out.	هاتنه دهره وه.

"ده وه" - Verbs:

I regained (هاتنه وه) consciousness. هاتمه وه هوش خوم.

- ※ For "ده وه" ending verbs, the directional vowel "یه\ه" is omitted.

Irregular Verbs:

He went to (the) market. چوته بازار.

- ※ If the past verb conjugation of a motion verb ends in "وو" as shown above, a "ت" may be infixed between the verb and the linking vowel, "یه\ه".

EXPRESSIONS OF TEMPORAL DURATION

PRESENT

[Statement]    ه\په+[duration of the temporal event (for how long)]

**With Simple Present Tense**

He's been here for 4 years.	چوار ساله لیره یه.
It's been raining for several days.	چهند رۆژیکه باران دهباری.
I've know it for a long time.	زور له میژه دهزانم.

**With Present Perfect Tense**

I've been sitting here for several hours.	چهند سهعاتیکه لیره دانیشتوممه.
It hasn't rained for several days.	چهند رۆژیکه باران نهباریوه.
Mom's been cooking for 3 hours.	سی سهعاته دایکم چیشتی دروست کردوه.
We haven't seen them for 2 years.	دوو ساله نهماندیتوونه.

PAST

**Affirmative**

[Past Continuous]    ده\بوو+[duration of the temporal event (Time Expression)]

**Negative**

[Past Perfect]    نه\بوو+[duration of the temporal event (Time Expression)]

Examples:

It had been raining for several days.	چهند رۆژیک بوو باران دهباری.
It hadn't rained for several days.	چهند رۆژیک بوو باران نهباریبوو.
I hadn't seen him for almost 3 months.	نزیکهی سی مانگ دهبوو نهمدیتبوو.
I had known for a long time that.	زور له میژ بوو دهمزانی.

# 13. SUBJUNCTIVES

## THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE

### FORMATION RULES

The present subjunctive is formed from the present stem of the verb and the personal suffixes. The modal marker for the subjunctive is “ب” (same as in the imperative form).

Affirmative: [**Subjective BP**][Present stem]ب

Negative: [**Subjective BP**][Present stem]نه

In complex or compound verbs, the “ب” prefix is optional, and when it is omitted the lack of a modal prefix identifies the verb as subjunctive.

چوون	بوون	کردنه‌وه	بانگ کردن	وه‌ر گرتن
to go	to be	to open	to call	to receive
من بچم	من بيم	من بکه‌مه‌وه	من بانگ بکه‌م	من وه‌ر گرم
تو بچیت	تو ببیت	تو بکه‌يته‌وه	تو بانگ بکه‌یت	تو وه‌ر گریت
ئه‌و بچیت	ئه‌و ببیت	ئه‌و بکاته‌وه	ئه‌و بانگ بکات	ئه‌و وه‌ر گریت
ئیمه‌ بچین	ئیمه‌ ببین	ئیمه‌ بکه‌ينه‌وه	ئیمه‌ بانگ بکه‌ین	ئیمه‌ وه‌ر گرین
ئه‌وان بچن	ئه‌وان بین	ئه‌وان بکه‌نه‌وه	ئه‌وان بانگ بکه‌ن	ئه‌وان وه‌ر گرن

### USAGES

The present subjunctive is used in the following instances:

#### INDEPENDENTLY

It is not dependent upon a preceding construction, as a deliberative (English ‘should’).

Should I come tomorrow? (Subjunctive, not sure)	(من) سبه‌ینی بيم؟
I will come tomorrow. (Simple Present, Definitely coming)	(من) سبه‌ینی ديم.
Should we open the door? (Subjunctive)	(ئیمه) ده‌رگا‌که بکه‌ينه‌وه؟
We will open the door. (Simple Present)	(ئیمه) ده‌رگا‌که ده‌که‌ينه‌وه.

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In literary style, the question maker, "ئایا" often introduces the construction.

Should he go to Sulemaniya? ئایا بچی بو سلیمانی؟

### LET ME, LET US

The present subjunctive is used in the 1<sup>st</sup> persons cohortative sentences ('let me, let's'). It is often preceded by "با", "یالا" or "وه ره" (Come on).

Come on, let's go!	یالا, با بروین!
Come on, let's study!	وه ره, بخوینین!

### LET HIM, MAY IT BE

The present subjunctive is also used in the 3rd persons hortative sentences (let him, may it be, etc.).

Let them sit back!	با دا بنیشه وه!
Oh, God, may it rain!	یا خوا, باران بباری!
Happy New Year!	سالێ نویت پیروز بیت!
May it be good for your health!	انشاءالله, تهنه دروستیت چاک ده بیت!
For your health!	عافیتت بیت!

### AS COMPLEMENT TO ALL VERBS

All verbal complements of "ویستن" (want), "ههز کردن" (would like to), "پیویست بوون" (need), "توانین" (can), "ده بیت" (must) are in the subjunctive.

I want to go home.	ده مه وی بچمه مالی
I'd like to go home.	ههز ده که م بچمه مالی
I need to go home.	پیویسته بچمه مالی
I can go home.	ده توانم بچمه مالی
I must go home.	ده بیت بچمه مالی
It is not necessary that you say.	پیویست ناکا بیلیت.
She can see you.	ده توانی بتبینی.
Do you want to open it?	ئایا ده ته وی بیکه یته وه؟
We don't want to write a letter.	نامانه وی نامه یه ک بنوسین.

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### AFTER “BEFORE” OR “ WITHOUT”

The present subjunctive is used after a number of conjunctions like “بەرله‌وه‌ی” (before), “به بی‌ئوه‌ی” (without), etc.

Before he goes/went	بەرله‌وه‌ی بچى ..
Before you sit/sat down	بەرله‌وه‌ی ئیوه‌ دا بنیشن ..
Without speaking, she left.	به‌بى ئه‌وه‌ی قسه‌ بکا, رویشته.
Without his/her seeing you	به‌بى ئه‌وه‌ی بتبینى ..

\* “بەرله‌وه‌ی” (before) is always followed by the present subjunctive; the proper tense for English translation is gained from context.

### AFTER “IF”

The present subjunctive is used in the protasis of a **possible conditional**:

If you want to, you can.	ئه‌گه‌ر بته‌وى, ده‌توانى.
If he comes, we'll eat with him.	ئه‌گه‌ر بێت, ده‌خوین له‌گه‌لیدا.
If you study, you'll pass.	ئه‌گه‌ر بخوینیت, ده‌ر ده‌چیت.
As long as I breathe, I'll serve my country.	هه‌تا هه‌ناسه‌ بده‌م, خزمه‌تى ولاتى خوم ده‌که‌م.

## THE PAST SUBJUNCTIVE

### FORMATION RULES

The past subjunctive is formed like the past perfect, but instead of the past tense of “بوون”, the present subjunctive of “بوون” is added.

### INTRANSITIVE

	هاتن				چوون	
	Affirmative		Negative		Affirmative	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> person	هاتبم	هاتبین	نه‌هاتبم	نه‌هاتبین	چووبم	چووبین
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	هاتبیت	هاتبن	نه‌هاتبیت	نه‌هاتبن	چووبیت	چووبن
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	هاتبی	هاتبن	نه‌هاتبی	نه‌هاتبن	چووبی	چووبن

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### TRANSITIVE

	Without Preverbal Agent		With Preverbal Agent		Negative	
	دیتن		دیتن		دیتن	
	Singular	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> person	دیتبیتم	دیتبیتمان	م- دیتبیت	مان- دیتبیت	نەمدیتبیت	نەماندیتبیت
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	دیتبیتت	دیتبیتتان	ت- دیتبیت	تان- دیتبیت	نەتدیتبیت	نەتاندیتبیت
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	دیتبیتی	دیتبیتیان	ی- دیتبیت	یان- دیتبیت	نەیدیتبیت	نەیاندیتبیت

	Without Preverbal Agent		With Preverbal Agent		Negative	
	کردنەو		کردنەو		کردنەو	
	Singular	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> person	کردبیتەو	کردبیتمانەو	م- کردبیتەو	مان- کردبیتەو	نەمکردبیتەو	نەمانکردبیتەو
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	کردبیتەوت	کردبیتتانەو	ت- کردبیتەو	تان- کردبیتەو	نەتکردبیتەو	نەتانکردبیتەو
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	کردبیتەوی	کردبیتیانەو	ی- کردبیتەو	یان- کردبیتەو	نەیکردبیتەو	نەیانکردبیتەو

### USAGES

The past subjunctive is used in the following instances:

- 1) After all constructions that take subjunctive complements when the complement is in the past

The men must have gone.	پیاوێکان دەبی رووشتن.
You must have seen those things.	دەبی ئەو شتانهات دیتبیت.
It's not necessary for me to have seen it.	مەرج نیە کە من دیتبیتم.

- ※ The conjunction "که" is optional.

It's possible that it will rain. (the present subjunctive)	رەنگە باران بباریت.
It's possible that it (has) rained. (the past subjunctive)	رەنگە باران باریبیت.

- 2) in past clauses after superlatives (note that a relative-clause antecedent modified by a superlative is in the Indefinitive state, ... (یەک



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In this type of clause the subject of the relative clause must be the same as the noun modified by the superlative. If the subjects of the main clause and of the relative clause are different, the relative clause is not subjunctive.

He is the first person who has attempted it. یه که مین که سیکه که هه و لێ دابی.

He's the first person I've seen in Hawler. یه که مین که سیکه که له هه ولیر دیتوومه  
له هه ولیر.

- 3) In past relative clauses after negatives (e.g. there isn't anyone who has...) or expressions with an essentially negative sense (e.g. there are few who have..)

کهس نیه که ئەم کتیبە ی نه خویندبیتەوه.

There isn't anyone who hasn't read the book.

که م کهس هه یه چیرۆکه کۆن و له میژینه کانی کوردی له داپیره ی خو ی نه بیستی.

There are not many people who have not heard old Kurdish stories from grandma.

- 4) After "و هک" (as though) in the past for hypothetical situation

وه کو شتیکیان بیر که وتبیتەوه.

As though they remembered something.

- 5) In the past protasis of a **possible conditional**

ئه گهر ژیا نی خو م ته رخان کرد بی له پیناوی کور ه که م دا، ئەوا هه ر ده بی خویندن ته واو بکا.

If I had sacrificed my life for my son, he would finish his study.

## HOW TO USE THE SUBJUNCTIVE

### SIMPLE SENTENCE

	Present	Past
He makes me laugh./made me laugh.	وا لیم ده کات پی بکه نم.	وا ی لیم کرد پی بکه نم.
He made me laugh./didn't make..	وام لی ناکات پی بکه نم.	وا ی لی نه کردم پی بکه نم.
I want to go./wanted to go.	ده مه وی برو م.	ده مو یست برو م.
I don't want to go./didn't want to go.	نامه وی برو م.	نه مو یست برو م.
We like to study./liked to study.	حه ز ده که م بخوینم.	حه زم ده کرد بخوینم.
We don't like to study./didn't like..	حه ز نا که م بخوینم.	حه زم نه کرد بخوینم.
He needs to eat./needed to eat.	پیویستی پییه بخوات. پیویسته بخوات.	پیویستی بوو بخوات.

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He doesn't need to eat./He didn't..	پێویستی پێ نیه بخوات.	پێویستی پێ نهبوو بخوات.
I can teach you./was able to teach..	دهتوانم فیرت بکههه.	دهمتوانی تو فیرت بکههه.
I can't teach you./I couldn't teach..	ناتوانم فیرت بکههه.	نهمتوانی فیرت بکههه.

- ※ Note that subjunctive complements remain the same while the main verb tenses change.
- ※ The past tense of the verbs such as, "ویستن"(want), "ههز کردن"(like), takes the past continuous form.

## THE IRREALIS MOOD

The irrealis mood, which expresses an unfulfilled or unfulfillable contrafactual (contrary to fact) statement, usually dependent upon an unrealized conditional, is identical to the **past continuous tense**.

I couldn't have done anything else. (even if I had wanted to)	نه مهتوانی ههچی تر بکههه.
Anybody would have known.	ههه کههسی وای دهزانی.
You could have come.	تو دهتوانی بی.
I could have helped you.	من دهمتوانی یارمهتیت بدهه.

## CONDITIONAL SENTENCE - TYPE I

It is **possible** to **fulfill** a condition which is given in the if-clause.

[Main Clause in Present](2), [Present Subjunctive]+(if) ته گهه ر

[Present Subjunctive]+(if) ته گهه ر [Main Clause in Present](1)

If you don't eat, you'll get hungry.	ته گهه نه خوویت, برسی ده بیت.
If you study, you'll succeed.	ته گهه بخوینیت, سهه ده کهه ویت.
What will you do, if you pass the exam?	چی ده کههیت ته گهه له تا قی کردنه وه کهه دا دهه چیت؟
If I you need my help, I will help you.	یارمهتیت ده دهههه گهه پێویستیت به یارمهتیم ههیه.
If it rains, we can't go.	ته گهه باران بهاری, ئیمه ناچین.
If you wake up early, you won't be late.	ته گهه زوو له خه وه له (ب)سی, دوا نا کهه ویت.
If I see them, I'll greet him.	ته گهه ببینم, سهاوی لی ده کههه.

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Until you don't leave, I don't leave.	ههتا نه رویت، نارۆم.
When you bring the tree, I'll cut it.	که ی داره که بهینیت، ده ییرمه وه.
It's possible that it will rain.	رهنگه که باران بباریت.
I hope(wish) to be like you.	خوزگه وه کو تووم لی بی.

When you come (I'm sure you're coming), bring the books with you.	که هاتیت، کتیبه کان له گه ل خوت بینه.
When young people work, country will be developed.	که ی گه نجان کاریان کرد، ولات پیش ده که وی.
If young people work, country will be developed.	ئه گهر گه نجان کار بکه ن، ولات پیش ده که وی.

- ※ Note that when the protasis is lead by "که" or "که ی"، the verb of the protasis takes past simple tense.

## CONDITIONAL SENTENCE - TYPE II

It is **theoretically possible** to **fulfill** a condition which is given in the if-clause.

[Main Clause in Present](2), [Past Subjunctive]+(if) ئه گهر (1)
[Past Subjunctive]+(if) ئه گهر (2) + [Main Clause in Present](1)

If he had money, he would buy the car. (At the moment he has no money, but still has a chance)	ئه گهر پارهی هه بیت، سه یاره که ده که وی.
If he ate, he would come soon. (I'm not sure if he ate or not)	ئه گهر نانی خوار دبیت، زوو دیت.
If he studied hard, he would pass. (I'm not sure if he studied though)	ئه گهر زوری خویند بیت، سه ره ده که وی.
If he came here, I would ask him. (but he's not here yet)	ئه گهر بیته ئیره، پرس یاری لی ده که م.

## CONDITIONAL SENTENCE – TYPE III

It is **impossible** to **fulfill** a condition which is given in the if-clause.

There are two ways to form this type of conditional sentence.

Method I	ب \ نه + Subjective BP + Past root
Method II	Subjective BP + ب + Past root + نه \ ب

\*\* In the second case (Method II) the "ب" prefix is optional.

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### INTRANSITIVE

#### METHOD I

	هاتن			
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> person	بهاتمايه	بهاتينايه	نه هاتمايه	بهاتينايه
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	بهاتيتايه	بهاتنايه	نه هاتيتايه	بهاتنايه
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	بهاتايه	بهاتنايه	نه هاتايه	بهاتنايه

#### METHOD II

	هاتن			
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> person	(ب)هاتبام	(ب)هاتبان	نه هاتبام	نه هاتبان
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	(ب)هاتبایت	(ب)هاتبان	نه هاتبایت	نه هاتبان
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	(ب)هاتبایه	(ب)هاتبان	نه هاتبایه	نه هاتبان

### TRANSITIVE

#### METHOD I

	With Preverbal Matter نووسین		Negative نووسین	
	Plural	Singular	Plural	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> person	م- بنووسیایه	مان- بنووسیایه	م- نه نووسیایه	مان- نه نووسیایه
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	ت- بنووسیایه	تان- بنووسیایه	ت- نه نووسیایه	تان- نه نووسیایه
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	ی- بنووسیایه	یان- بنووسیایه	ی- نه نووسیایه	یان- نه نووسیایه

#### METHOD II

	With Preverbal Matter نووسین		Negative نووسین	
	Plural	Singular	Plural	Plural
1 <sup>st</sup> person	م (ب) نووسیبا	مان (ب) نووسیبا	م نه نووسیبا	مان نه نووسیبا
2 <sup>nd</sup> person	ت (ب) نووسیبا	تان (ب) نووسیبا	ت نه نووسیبا	تان نه نووسیبا
3 <sup>rd</sup> person	ی (ب) نووسیبا	یان (ب) نووسیبا	ی نه نووسیبا	یان نه نووسیبا

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### USAGE

In contrafactual (contrary to fact) conditional sentences, the protasis (the 'if' clause) contains a verb in the **past conditional mood** (conditional-type III), and in the apodosis (the result clause or the main clause). The verb is in **the irrealis** (past continuous).

If you had waken up early, you wouldn't have been late. (You woke up late and was late to work.)	ئەگەر زوو لەخەو هەلسابایت، دوا نەدەهه کهوتیت.
If I had studied the lesson, I would have passed (I didn't pass.)	ئەگەر دەرسم بخویندایه، دەر دەچووم.
If he had come yesterday, he would have seen Azad.	ئەگەر دوینی بهاتبای، ئازاد دەدیت.
If you had sent the letter, it would have arrived.	ئەگەر نامه کهت ناردبا، دهگه یشت.
If I had seen him, I'd have greeted him. (I didn't greet him.)	ئەگەر بینی بام، سلۆم لیبی دهکرد.
If he had come, we'd have eaten together. (we didn't eat with him.)	ئەگەر هاتبای، بهیه کهوه نانمان دهخوارد.
If I had come to Kurdistan, I'd have learned Kurdish. (I didn't learn Kurdish.)	ئەگەر بهاتمایه کوردستان، کوردی فیڕ دهبووم.

### COMMON MODAL VERBS & ADJECTIVES

SHOULD: دهبوو

#### PRESENT

	Affirmative	Negative
I should go.	من دهبوو بپروم.	من نه دهبوو بچم\ بپروم.
He should go.	ئهو دهبوو بپروات.	ئهو نه دهبوو بچیت\ بپروات.
They should make dolma.	ئەوان دهبوو دولمه دروست بکهن.	ئەوان نه دهبوو دولمه دروست بکهن.

Note:

I shouldn't go.	من نه دهبوو بپروم.
I shouldn't have gone.	من نه دهبووایه بپرویشتمایه. من نه دهبووایه (ب) پڕویشتبام.
I don't have to go.	من پێویست ناکات بپروم.

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### PAST (IRREALIS: WISHFUL THINKING FOR THE PAST)

	Affirmative	Negative
I should have come early.	من ده‌بووايه زوو بهاتبام.	من نه‌ده‌بووايه زوو بهاتبام.
He should have left.	ئهو ده‌بووايه برۆيشتايه.	ئهو نه‌ده‌بووايه برۆيشتايه.
They should have known it.	ئه‌وان ده‌بووايه بيانزانايه. ئه‌وان ده‌بووايه بيانزاناييا.	ئه‌وان نه‌ده‌بووايه بيانزانايه. ئه‌وان نه‌ده‌بووايه بيانزاناييا.
You should have washed.	تو ده‌بووايه خوٽ بشوشتايه. تو ده‌بووايه خوٽ (ب) شوشتبا.	تو نه‌ده‌بووايه خوٽ بشوشتايه. تو نه‌ده‌بووايه خوٽ بشوشتبا.
You shouldn't have said that.	تو ده‌بووايه ئهو وشه‌يهت بگوتبا.	تو نه‌ده‌بووايه ئهو وشه‌يهت بگوتبا.

خۆزگه , هيوادار , ئاوات , ئاره‌زو كردن , حه‌ز كردن : WISH & HOPE

### FUTURE

I hope to be a teacher.	خۆزگه\ئاواتم\ئاره‌زو ده‌که‌م که بيم به مامۆستا.
I hope I can go.	خۆزگه ده‌متواني برۆم.
I hope I can see you.	خۆزگه ده‌متواني بتبينم.
I wish I had a car.	هيوادارم که سه‌ياره‌يه‌کم هه‌بيت.
I'd like to drink water. (I'm looking for water now.)	حه‌ز ده‌که‌م که ئاو بخۆمه‌وه.

### PRESENT

I wish I could fly.	خۆزگه (که) ده‌متواني بفرم.
I wish I could go.	خۆزگه ده‌متواني برۆم.
You wish you could see him.	خۆزگه‌ت ده‌خواست بيبيني.
I wish I had a car.	هيوادارم که سه‌ياره‌يه‌کم هه‌بيت.
I wish I drank water. (There is no water now.)	خۆزگه ئاو ده‌خواردوه.
It's possible that it (has) rained.	ره‌نگه که باران باريبت.
I wish I were you.	خۆزگه وه‌کو تۆم لى ده‌هات. خۆزگه وه‌ک تۆم جه‌بووم.
You wish you did the work.	بريا ئيشه‌که‌ت بکردبا.
She wishes he studied the lesson. (He didn't study and she feels sorry.)	ئهو حه‌ز ده‌کا که ده‌سه‌که‌ى خويندبيت.

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I wish my mom came. (but she's not here.)	خۆزگه ده خوازم (کهوا) دایکم بیټ.
They wish school was closed.	ئهوان ئارهزو ده کهن که قوتابخانه داخرا بیټ.
I wish I had finished the work.	من خۆزگه ده خوازم که ئیشه کهم تهواو بکردایه.
I wish I could have helped you.	خۆزگه بمتوانیبا یارمهتیت بدهم.
I wish I could have helped you.	خۆزگه (ب)توانیبا یارمهتیت بدهم.
I wish I had married him.	خۆزگه میردم پی بکردایه.
I wish he hadn't done that.	بریا ئه و کاره ی نه کردبایه.

MUST: ده بیټ

### PRESENT

I must go now.	ئیسټا ده بیټ برۆم.
We must not burn the food.	نابیت چیشه که بسوتینین.
We must eat the food.	ده بیټ نانه که بخۆین.

### PAST

There must have been some food.	ده بووایه خواردنیا ن هه ره بی.
I must have visited him.	ده بووایه هه رسهردانم بکردبایه.

PERHAPS: رهنگه, لهوانه یه

### PRESENT

Perhaps he will come back tomorrow.	رهنگه ئه مرۆ بگه رپته وه.
Maybe we will travel to America.	لهوانه یه گه شت بکهین بو ئه مهریکا.
Maybe I will finish my work today.	لهوانه یه ئه مرۆ ئیشه کهم تهواو بکه م.

### PAST

Maybe he went to school.	لهوانه یه هاتیته قوتابخانه.
Maybe they didn't like the food.	رهنگه خواردنه که یان به دل نه بوو بی.

# 14. CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions are joining words and are sometimes called connectives. A conjunction may join words, phrases or clauses.

## CO-ORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS

Co-ordinate conjunctions join words that are the same part of speech: a noun with a noun; an adjective with an adjective; and so on.

And	و	But	به لآم, که چی	Or	یان
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Examples:

Azad, Nawzad, and Sirwan came.	ئازاد و نهوزاد و سیروان هاتن.
Danielle came to Kurdistan two years ago and learned Kurdish.	دانیال بهرله دوو سال هات بو کوردستان و فییری زمانی کوردی بوو.
Study or sleep.	یان وانه که بخوینه یان بنوو.
In philosophy two things that are completely equal or completely different cannot be compared.	له فهله سه فهدا دووشت بهراورد ناکرین ئه گهر ته و او وه کویه ک بن یان ته و او له یه ک جیاواز بن.
I asked her a lot, but she didn't answer me.	زور پرسیارم لیی کرد, که چی وه لآمی نه دامه وه.
I explained all the questions for him, but he still doesn't understand.	هه موو پرسیاره کانم بو روون کرده وه, که چی هیشتا لیم تی ناگا.

## CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS

Conjunctive adverbs are used to join two complete sentences that are very closely related in meaning.

therefore, thus, as a result, hence	بویه
later, after	له پاشان, دواتر
finally	له دواییدا, له کو تایدیدا
however, nevertheless	هه رچۆنیک / هه رچۆنیک بی
otherwise	ئه گه رنا/ئه گینا
besides	له پال ئه وه / له گه ل ئه وه
anyway, anyhow	هه رچۆنیک



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My mom is sick, so I couldn't come to the party.	دایکم نه خۆشه، بۆیه نه متوانی بچم بۆ ئاههنگه که.
Anyway, I want to study Kurdish next year.	هه رچۆنیک بێ سالی داهاتوو دهمه وی کوردی بخوینم.
I woke up, after that washed my face, after that changed my clothes, and lastly went to college.	له خه وه هه ستام، له پاشان ده ست و چاوم شوشت، دواتر جله کانم گوڤی، له دوااییدا چووم بۆ کۆلیژ.
We didn't go, so she didn't come either.	ئیمه نه چووین، بۆیه ئه ویش نه هات.
Study, otherwise you'll fail.	بخوینه ، ئه گه رنا ده رناچی.
Besides Kurdish, I want to learn Farsi and Arabic.	له پال کوردی دهمه وی فیڤی فارسی و عه ره بی بيم.

## RELATIVE PRONOUN

Relative clauses in Kurdish are often, but not necessarily, introduced by the relative pronoun “که” (who, which, that). Generally speaking, the relative pronoun **ka** may be omitted, particularly when it functions as the object of the verb in the relative clause. The relative pronoun is rarely omitted when it functions as the subject of the verb in the relative clause.

When I went to the market, I saw Dawt.	کاتی (که) چووم بۆ بازار داوتم بینی.
Those books I bought yesterday are nice.	ئهو کتیبانه ی که من دوینی کریم خوشن.
When I came, you weren't at home.	که هاتم، تو له مال نه بووی.
This is the flower he gave me.	ئهو ه کوله که یه که ئهو پیی دام.
When did you find out that she's married?	که ی تیگه یشتی که ئهو خیزانداره؟

## SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS

Subordinate conjunctions are used to join two ideas which otherwise would require two separate sentences.

Subordinating conjunctions are generally formed as below:

preposition + ئه وه ی + (که)

\* The relative pronoun “که” is optional.

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### COMMON SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

Provided that, on condition that (+ subjunctive)	به و مهرجه ی (که)
Without (+ present subjunctive)	به بی ئه وه ی (که)
Before	به ر له وه ی (که)
Before (+ present subjunctive)	پیش ئه وه ی (که)
After	پاش ئه وه ی (که)
In order that (+ present subjunctive)	بو ئه وه ی (که)
Because, Since	چونکه, له به ر ئه وه ی
Because of	به هوی .. وه
Until	هه تا
When	که, که ی, کاتی, کاتی ک
Although, Even if	له گه ئه وه شدا, هه رچه ند

#### Examples:

I had slept until my mom came back.	من نووستبووم هه تا دایکم هاته وه.
Even though I was tired, I helped him.	له گه ئه وه شدا (که) ماندوو بووم, به لام هه ر یارمه تیم دا.
Even though he studied hard, he didn't pass.	هه رچه نده ئه و زۆری خویندبوو, که چی ده ر نه چوو.
In order that people like you, you have to respect them.	بو ئه وه ی خه لکی خویشیان بوی پیویسته ریزیان لی بگری.
Ahmad has become very rich because he won a lottery.	ئه حمه د زور ده وه وه ند بوو به هوی بردنه وه ی یانسیبه که وه.