BAHDINAN KURMANJI

A GRAMMAR OF THE KURMANJI OF THE KURDS OF MOSUL DIVISION AND SURROUNDING DISTRICTS OF KURDISTAN.

BY

CAPTAIN R. F. JARDINE, ASSISTANT POLITICAL OFFICER, DOHUK

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Meaning of Bahdinan Kurmanji.

Kurds divide Kurdistan into five great divisions:—
Soran comprising roughly Sulaimania, Rania, and their neighbours on the north-east.
Bahdinan with the greater Zab and Zakho Khabur separating it from the other four areas.
Bohtan comprising the areas north and west of Zakho.
Hakkari the areas north of the first three divisions.
Milli deriving its name from the tribe of that name, and west of the Bohtan division.

This work is an account of the dialect of Kurdish spoken in the second-named of these five divisions, the Bahdinan.

Although it professes to deal with only one dialect the book will be found to be almost of as much use to students of the Bohtan and Hakkari dialects as it may be to those working in the Bahdinan area itself.

For there is little difference in accidence and syntax between the dialect of Bahdinan and those of its immediate neighbours, including on the east, Ruwanduz and Neri. From the dialect of the Soran, however, and in particular, from that of Sulaimania, it differs considerably in accidence and syntax: and in forms of words other than those derived from Persian.

A difference is insisted on by the Kurds themselves to the extent of separating the Sulaimania dialect, which they call Kurdi, from the remaining dialects of Kurdish, which are called Kurmanji.
The word Kurmanji means the tongue of the 'Kurmanj' which presumably once meant the people, in some form or other, whom we now call Kurds; in Bahdinan, at any rate, the word is now used to denote the people, Kurds, Jews, Christians, or Yezidis who are not 'Ashiret' and is thus especially used of non-tribal elements living amidst or under the patronage of a tribe.

The academic question whether Kurdish is the offspring or the parent of Persian has been ably discussed by Major E. B. Soane and therefore there is no need to attempt to settle it here; close relationship there certainly is, between the two languages, and a knowledge of one of them is an aid in the acquirement of the other. Most Kurds maintain that their language is a corruption of Persian, with an admixture of Kurmanjised Arabic and Turkish words.

Characteristics of Kurmanji.

In comparison with the Soran dialect, the peculiar characteristics of Kurmanji are:

1. its simplicity—almost paucity—of expression; its economy of prepositions and adjunctions; its abruptness and practicality;

2. its regard of the transitive verbs as passives in the past tenses.

Dialects.

It is not an exaggeration to say that every tribe or valley of a hundred villages has its peculiar characteristics; in Kurmanji at any rate these are rather variations of pronunciation and peculiarities of form, than of idiomatic usages of syntax. Note, for instance, the variations in the Oblique case of the 2nd Pers. Plur. of the Personal Pronoun;
in the Muzuri, 'hungo'; in Dohuk, 'hawa'; in the Bohtan, 'ewa.'

The difference of the resources at the disposal of the inhabitants, in the various districts, causes variations in the vocabulary used to render certain single English words: thus; to translate the English word saddle-bags it ought to be explained that in north-west Bahdinan a pair of saddle bags is made in one piece and called 'tir'; in the opposite corner of Bahdinan the two bags are made in separate pieces and called 'juhal'.

In presenting the Kurmanji language in a form comprehensible to the Englishman, it would confuse rather than enlighten if attempt were made to describe the variations of a single root-sound: an endeavour, therefore, has been made to define the irreducible minimum of original or main sounds, of which the others are merely variations.

The main sounds are set forth in the representation of the system of phonetical media used in the book.

The Kurds themselves smile at the thought of anyone attempting to subjugate their language to a regular system of rules of grammar. The writer sees in it a propensity for obedience to a few, broad practical rules. A propensity by no means to be despised.

It is not difficult to obtain an elementary knowledge of the language; but in order to speak with the same fluency and accent as the Kurds themselves it is necessary to give oneself up to long periods of social intercourse with them. This book will be best used as a companion and guide in the early stages of the practice of the language. The rules given must be considered as broad indications of general usages rather than as unadjustable and inflexible laws.
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<td>...</td>
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PHONETICAL SIGNS USED IN REPRESENTATION OF KURMANJI SOUNDS.

VOWELS.

a pronounced like a in 'father' and (in Amadiyah) like a in ball.

a sound varies between a in 'flat' and u in 'rush'.

ê sounds like a in 'gate' or e in 'bête' (French).

e pronounced like e in 'pet'.

i like 'ee' in 'meet'.

i like 'i' in 'sit'.

ö pronounces as a Scotchman pronounces 'o' sound in 'boat' but sometimes as 'o' sound in 'broad'.

û as 'oo' in 'boot'.

u as 'u' in 'put'.

ü as 'u' in French 'rendu'.

ai sound varying between the 'i' sound of 'bite' and 'oy' sound in 'boy'.

aw pronounced as an u sound following a long 'a'.

ew pronounced as the 'ou' sound pronounced with the mouth small.

CONSONANTS.

The following consonants are pronounced just as they are in English:

b, p, t, d, j, ch, r, s, sh, f, g, (hard) h, l, m, n, v, w.
The following signs for consonant sounds are also used in this grammar:

- **zh** like French 'j' in 'jour'
- **rr** much rolled 'r'
- **kh** as 'ch' sound in 'loch'
- **gh** resembling Arabic 'ghain' but less guttural.
- **q** a guttural 'k'
- **h** resembling the Arabic pectoral 'h' but less pronounced
- **t** a 't' pronounced with the tip of the tongue just between the teeth like the Italian 't'
- **z** pronounced with more pronounced hiss than in English.
CHAPTER I.

NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES.

(1) Qualification of Nouns by other Nouns and by Adjectives.

(a) Singular Nouns.

Qualifying nouns and adjectives usually follow Singular nouns they qualify and are connected to them by particles e or a. e is usually used when the qualified noun is masculine and a when that noun is feminine.

Examples:

- bāb e kichk
- daik a kurrk
- mēr e pir
- zīfīn a buchūk
- khatt e khwār izīh gā e pir

the father of the girl.
the mother of the boy.
the old man.
the little woman.
lit. the crooked line from the old ox (i.e. Use experienced animals for the difficult work.)

Note.—māl a felā means "the Christian's house" but mal e felā means "the Christian's property."

(b) Plural Nouns.

When the qualified noun is plural in sense the particle is et.

Examples:

- māl et gūnd
- dwār et asker
- sē mēr et kalas
- drāv et qulīb zīvirīt klawdān e khwa
- dār et drēzh

the houses of the village.
the animals of the troops.
three-miser-men.
counterfeit money comes back to its own coiner.
long sticks.

*Except for the variation for the masculine and feminine, this connecting particle corresponds to the 'izafeh' in Persian.
KURMANJI GRAMMAR.

Exception.

Cardinal numbers, and demonstrative and interrogative adjectives precede the noun they qualify.

Examples:

dû bâhîv  two almonds
aw mèr  that man
chand kes  how many men
kîzh derga  which door
hindek mîrîw  some men

Also the Adjective. 'khösh, khwash'

khösh mîr  nice man
khosh tám  nice taste delicious

(2) THE PARTICLE YE.

The particle ye which may be the Avestic relative 'hya,' is treated here because of its relation to the connecting particle described above which is possibly also derived from the Avestic relative.

In actual use the particle ye is treated as a qualified noun and is connected to a following qualifying noun or clause, by the connecting particles.

The connecting particles e and et are usually contracted in speech when used with ye, as follows:

ye e becomes ye  ye et becomes yet

The following examples explain the use of the ye.

mâl a mazin ye a min  the big house, that of me
i.e. the big house of mine

kûrr e min ye e mirri  my son, he that died
miwish et wân ye et bâsh  their grapes, the good ones
aw brâ ye e min nûfa ye a min  i.e. that is a brother to me
(who is of) use to me.

ye min guti min kiri  lit. that I have said, I have done
i.e. words cannot be unsaid, once they have been said.

ek awa ye lîber hûkîm e zhîni  one, that (man), that (is) at woman’s beck.

ye pâîzî chênîn dê  ’lhâvînî who sows in autumn will
dûrin  harvest in summer
ACCIDENCE, NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

(3) Gender.

Of nouns. Unqualified nouns have no inflexions to express gender. If it is needed to distinguish especially the sex, the adjectives nir meaning 'male' and me meaning 'female' may be used. These naturally are not used with words which themselves have a meaning of particular sex.

Examples:—

hêstir-mule (either male or female) but hêstir e nir means the male mule and hêstir a më means the female mule.

khabar a më ser ye mër kevii effeminate words fall on those of a man (i.e. soft words win hard men.)

Of adjectives.

Adjectives are not inflected.

Examples:—

mat a min sâgha hama körë a my aunt is alive but she is blind (a is the 3rd Pers. Sing. of the copula which requires a final a immediately preceding it to be changed to e) as in kora blind where the final a changes to e before the copula.)

hasp e châk u mähin a châk the good horse and the good mare.

dik e mazin u mirishk a mazin the big cock and the big hen.

(4) The Plural.

Unqualified nouns are made plural by the addition of a or an to the noun.

Examples:—

aql e Kûrmânjâ pâshî têt the sense of the Kurds comes afterwards.

bar a stone
sad hundred
göyi member of Goyan tribe
barân stones
sadân hundreds
göyan members of the Goyân tribe
(5) The Singular.

The singular nature of the noun is emphasized by the addition of ek to the simple form.

Examples:

mēr the man
mērek one man
aw mērek that one man

(6) Indefiniteness.

There is no definite article in Kurmanji. Indefiniteness is emphasized by the addition of eki to the noun.

miröveki a man
rözheki a day
järeki once

(7) The Diminutive.

Affixing a k or the syllables kok, ok gives a diminutive sense very often to a noun or an adjective.

Examples:

kūrr son
zhin woman
kuchik small
manjalök small cauldron, saucepan
pāizok autumn flower

(8) Method of Expressing the Relations of Case in Kurmanji

I.—In Kurmanji there is only one "case-termination." This will be termed in this work 'the ending of the oblique case.' It consists of the vowel i (occasionally pronounced like a short e)

Note.—This possibly represents the genitive case termination of the old Persian.

II.—The nominative and vocative relations are expressed by the crude or undeclined form of the noun. The other case relations are expressed by the oblique case-ending with or without the use of Prepositions and postpositions.
Examples:

hirch pasi dekhwat the bear eats the sheep
azmân a devî dâkôk a seri lit. tongue of the mouth, hammer of the head,
nazâni khôsha jânî Ignorance is pleasant to the soul

The above examples are respectively examples of the Objective, Genitive, and Dative relations of case.

Use of the Oblique ending with prepositions.

chi tken a kwâri aw dehêt what you put in to the cornbin,
a khwârî that comes out at the bottom.
bâb izh âshi têt kûrr izh the father comes from the mill the
âshi khabr dat son gives news from the mill.
bahârî kûshti pâhîzî shûstî killed in the spring, washed
in the autumn.

'tdârî kûtân to beat with wood.
'tdêrmanî with (by means of) medicine.

*Note.—In the vocative the nominative form of the noun is used. The vocatives O or YA may precede the noun; O may follow the noun:

Ya Shêkh O Shekh
Khûdewô O God
Bâbo O Father, old fellow.

(9) Postpositions.

A postposition da is used after words or expressions expressing a locative relation. Nouns followed by postposition da are sometimes preceded by preposition di.

'lbâzhêrîda in the bazaar digêlîda in the gully

A postposition ra is used (especially in the Bohtan and Yezidi districts) usually after nouns or pronouns preceded by preposition bi.

'bikira with whom? bizhinra with the woman.
zhin bine bilâywînî dâ kurr marry young that sons for you
bitara bigahên will come in time.

Postposition va is used especially after words which express an ablative relation.

izh wî va from that (reason)
izh pêsh qasrî va on account of the castle.

*wNote.—There is no case-termination in the plural forms, example:

wân malham e dilânîn they are balm of hearts.
The Comparative is formed by the addition of the ending *Ter* to the adjective.

Examples:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buchûk</td>
<td>Buchûkter</td>
<td>small.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drêzh</td>
<td>Drêzhter</td>
<td>long.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pahn</td>
<td>Pahnter</td>
<td>wide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Äqil</td>
<td>Äqilter</td>
<td>sensible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bisakhlâwet</td>
<td>Bisakhlâwetter</td>
<td>generous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mêr</td>
<td>Mêrter</td>
<td>manish, manly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zîrek</td>
<td>Zîrektër</td>
<td>energetic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tûzh</td>
<td>Tûzhtër</td>
<td>shart.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girân</td>
<td>Girânter</td>
<td>heavy, dear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarr</td>
<td>Tarrter</td>
<td>damp, wet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hishk</td>
<td>Hishkter</td>
<td>dry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sânâa</td>
<td>Sânâater</td>
<td>easy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zahmet</td>
<td>Zahmetter</td>
<td>difficult.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biliud</td>
<td>Biliudter</td>
<td>high.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nizim</td>
<td>Nizimter</td>
<td>low.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The English Superlative is rendered by the use of the comparative in conjunction with the expression, *izh hamî meaning “than all.”*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>&quot;Superlative.&quot; *</th>
<th>Meaning of the &quot;Superlative&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>narm</td>
<td>izh hamî narmter</td>
<td>softest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zaf</td>
<td>izh hamî zafter</td>
<td>most.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bêbakht</td>
<td>izh hamî bêbakhtter</td>
<td>most lacking in conscience.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buchûk</td>
<td>izh hamî buchûkter</td>
<td>tiniest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>názik</td>
<td>izh hamî názikter</td>
<td>most delicate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following are irregular:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive</th>
<th>Comparative</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mazin</td>
<td>master</td>
<td>big.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>châk</td>
<td>chêter</td>
<td>good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gallek</td>
<td>pêter</td>
<td>many.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Correctly speaking there is no Superlative in Kurmanji.*
ACCIDENCE, NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

Examples:

dû rûvi chêterin izhshëreki ama dû shêr chêterin izhhami—two foxes are better than two lions and two lions are best of all.

sharr izh batâlî chêtira—fighting is better than laziness
hingvin izh sheker shirîntera—honey is sweeter than sugar.

ADVERBIAL SUPERLATIVE.

The utmost possible degree is expressed by prefixing Herchi or Hachu to the Positive or Comparative.

Examples—

hachu zû bit warra hêra—come here as quickly as possible.
hachu drengtir hât—he came with the utmost delay.

(11) INTENSIVE ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are strengthened by placing before them the following:

gallek, qowi, as gallek bâsh—Very good, qowi aqil Very intelligent.

THE NUMERALS.

(ii) The Cardinal Numbers:

1. ek, yek  11. yazdeh  21. bîst-u-yek
2. dû  12. dwazdeh  22. bîst-u-du
3. sê  13. sêzdeh  23. bîst-u-se
4. châr  14. chárdeh  30. sih
5. penj  15. pânzdeh  40. chîl
6. shash  16. sházdeh  50. penjîl, penji
7. haft  17. haftdeh  60. shest, penji u deh (Yezidis)
8. hasht  18. hashtdeh  70. haftê
9. neh, nuh  19. nehdeh  80. hashtê
10. deh  20. bîst  90. nôt
100. sat, sad  1,000. hazâr  50,000. penjihâzâr
483. châr sat-u-hashtdeh-u-sê
58,301. penjî u hasht hazâr u sê sat u yek
333. sê sat u sih u sê
1,000,000. milyönek

The substantive denoting the things numbered is always in the Singular.

Sadân, Hazârân—hundreds, thousands, is rarely heard.
The Ordinal Numbers.

First—ye āwwal, ye beri
Second—ye dûwe
Third—ye sêye
Fourth—ye chare
Fifth—ye penje
Sixth—ye shashe
Seventh—ye hafte
Eighth—ye hashte
Ninth—ye nuhe
Tenth—ye dehe

Fractions.

\[ \frac{1}{2} \text{nivek} \quad \frac{1}{3} \text{zhb} \quad \frac{1}{4} \text{zhchâr ek} \]
\[ \frac{1}{5} \text{zhpenjek} \text{and so on (the zh may be omitted)} \]
\[ \text{duhêk} \frac{1}{10} \text{. Two and a half twentieths (the Tapu share)} \]
\[ \text{zhbistra duwuniv.} \]

Adverbial—

Twice—dujara
Thrice—sêjara
Thirty times—sihjara etc.

Nouns—

Jûtek—A pair.
Ketek—A single one.
Ketket—One by one.
Hafta—A week.

Days of the Week:

Saturday—shamb
Sunday—ekshamb
Monday—dushamb
Tuesday—sêshamb
Wednesday—chârshemb
Thursday—penjshanib
Friday—aina or rôzh a jema

The Four Seasons of the Year.

char qaul et sali

Spring—bahär
Summer—hâvini
Autumn—pâiz
Winter—zivistân

Months of the Year.

Hêv et sali

January—kânûn a mazin
February—shewât
March—âdâr
April—nîsan
May—gülân'
June—hêzêrân
July—tîrmah
August—tabâkh
September—îlûl
October—cheri a beri
November—cheri a duê
December—kânûn a buchûk

The Time of Day.

What o'clock is it?—sâat chandi a?
It is ten minutes to eight.—sâat hasht, kem deh duqîqa.
CHAPTER II.

DEMONSTRATIVES AND PRONOUNS.

(12) Demonstrative Adjectives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Nominative Case:</th>
<th>Oblique Case:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>this</td>
<td>av</td>
<td>vi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that</td>
<td>āw, av...ha, wo...ha</td>
<td>wi, we...ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>these</td>
<td>av, vān, va</td>
<td>avān, ava</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>those</td>
<td>wān, wā, wān...ha</td>
<td>awā ha, awā...et, hanna</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Demonstrative Pronouns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Nominative</th>
<th>Oblique Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>this</td>
<td>ava</td>
<td>vi, avī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>that</td>
<td>āwa</td>
<td>we, awī, awē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>these</td>
<td>vān, vā</td>
<td>avān, vā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>those</td>
<td>wān, wā, wānha, wāha</td>
<td>awān, awā, awānha awāha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—The word Her prefixed to the demonstrative emphasises the particular identity of the noun to which the pronoun or adjective refers:

herava this same (one).
herāwa that same (one).
hervān these same (ones).
herwan those same (ones).

Examples of the use of the Demonstratives:

ava chētera izh awēha this one is better than your one.
chi bēin ē—what do they call it?
da kel bēt ē—till boiling should come to it.
av kteb herāwha—is this book the same one as that?
bela, ava u āwha heryek a—this and that are one and the same.
av ktēba u awktēbha herwakîyeka—this book and that book are exactly similar.
aw mirōvha—that man.

Note.—This kind of, that kind of, such as this, such as that, are expressed by the use of the adverb Hosa, Wosa meaning literally thus in this manner.

hosa mirōveki—such a man as this.
hosa jâmēra naman—such warriors as those are no more.
wusa fa’aleki davêt jizaeki shadīd such a crime wants severe punishment.

(13) THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

I, me az min
Thou, Thee tu ta
He, Him, She, Her, it âw awī, wī, e
We, Us am ma
You, You hûn hawa, ewa, hûngo
They, Them wân, wā awân, awā, awe

Examples:—

az tēm I am coming. aw min dekushit He will kill.
awe gut bō hawa He said to you. bēin ê They call it.

(14) THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS are formed by the use of the oblique forms of the personal pronouns with the connective particles:—

māl a min My house. jenāb e ta Your excellency-
khabar e wi His words e i.e., he is right.

Note. The complimentary use of the 2nd Person Plural 2nd Person Singular is not so common as in other Eastern languages.

(15) THE REFLEXIVE PRONOUN for all cases is kho or khwa

This must be used whenever it is desired to refer to the subject of the clause by a pronoun. For instance, ‘we shall bring our children’ is not to be translated:—

Am buchûket ma daēnin
but
Am buchûket khwa daēnin
Examples:

Töl a khwa lser dishmin e khwa nahēla
Her yek u asl e kho
Bikho kirī derman nīnā
Don’t leave revenge (untaken) on the head of your enemy
everyone according to his origin
there is no undoing one’s own deeds.

Note.—‘Personally’ is translated. Binefes a kho or bizāt e khwa.

(16) The Relative Pronouns.

Besides the relative in ye, yea, yeet, mentioned above the relative ku is used; or the relative pronoun may be omitted.

Examples of the Relative:

Zhin ku hāt, zhin yea hātī The woman who came

The relative is indeclinable and must be assisted by pronouns to express the oblique cases.

Mer ku kīch a we hāt, mer ye kīch a we hāt
Mer ku kīch a kho ena, mer ye kīch a kho ēnā
Mer ku bēin-e Hama

The man whose daughter came
the man who brought his daughter
the man whom they call Ahmad

The relative is very frequently omitted as:

Mār gasti zhwērisī detersit (he who is) bitten by a snake fears a rope.

(17) The Indefinite Relatives.

The commonest are:

her ku or haku—everyone who-
her chu or hachu—whatever soever

hindi—some, how much
hachuwakht—whenever
herchu hachu (or hachi)

Examples of their use:

hachi kārrek hē kūrrek hē
the more the water the better the mill

hindi āv bōsh bit ēsh khōshter bit
as far as I am concerned

hindi min
as long as he was chief

hingi aw ma’qūl bu
i. e., the poor man’s voice is unheded
(18) Interrogatives.

The commonest are:

ki who  
chand how many  
kizh, kizhk which  
böche why  
kâni, kâ where  
kêrê what place, where (kêdere is used by the Yezidis)  
kiva, kive whither  
chandi, ta kengi how long  
ka................an whether......or.

Examples:

-chi tôv mëra  what kind of man ;
kì mer  which man ?
az nazânim, ka dehêt an nahêt  I do not know whether he will come or not  
kâni aw ?  where is he ?
kive chû ?  where has he gone to ?

Note.—The ordinary interrogative particle like the Persian 'aya' is gelo  gelo aw mashghula . is he busy ?

(19) Indefinite Nouns and Pronouns.

The commonest are:

kes a person, anyone  
her every, each  
dî, ditir other  
hindek certain  
fulân kes so and so  
yeki a, someone  
chand some  
yekudu each other  
chu anything, nothing  
hami all, every  
jami all, every  
fulân certain  
gallek many  
ba'z some  
ba'zeki someone

Examples of their use:

kes nahât  no one has come  
chu nîna  it is nothing  
chu kes nahat  no one at all has come  
her kes, hami kes everyone
chudi nina
kidi
chand rozhadi
yekaditir
hindi nisāna zīnet a bahara
hindi zhinīn hindi zhānīn

wan hazh yekudu naken

there is nothing else
who else
in a few days time
one to the other
some Aprils adorn the spring
some are women, some are furies
they do not like one another.
CHAPTER III.

(20) ADVERBS.

There is no particular form in Kurmanji to mark the adverb. Three types may be noted:—

1. Pure Adverbs. 2. Adjectives used as adverbs. 3. Adverbs formed by use of a preposition with a noun.

The following is a list of the commonest adverbs in use:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kurmanji</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>beli, arê, nãam</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ihtimal</td>
<td>probably</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na khêr</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belki</td>
<td>perhaps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meger</td>
<td>perhaps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hel bet</td>
<td>of course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wã, wasã, hõsã</td>
<td>so</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ho, wûho</td>
<td>much, many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gallek</td>
<td>willynilly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bevênavê</td>
<td>very</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qawi, zôr,</td>
<td>verily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gallek</td>
<td>even</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haqiqat</td>
<td>by chance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hata</td>
<td>altogether</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khaflat</td>
<td>typically</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tekva pekva</td>
<td>at the very</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tekel</td>
<td>bit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jarek</td>
<td>at the very</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>her, qat</td>
<td>absolutely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>digel</td>
<td>withal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>her</td>
<td>in any case, merely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>purely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gallek gallek</td>
<td>at the very</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bit</td>
<td>most</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nûha nûka</td>
<td>now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nûhô</td>
<td>now and henceforth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONJUNCTIONS.

(21) CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions in Kurmanji are few in number and rarely used. A list of those more frequently used is given here:

**List of Conjunctions.**

- **u** and
- **hinde** as far as concerns
- **yān** or
- **ān ān** either or
- **ama hama** yet
- **meger** nevertheless
- **eger** if
- **wa lo** though
- **hachu** whatever
- **zhi zhih** also (Suffix)
- **hum hum** both, and
- **yān yā** either, or
- **kān, kā** whether, or
- **eger** though otherwise
- **naku** not that
- **hama** be it granted
- **digel, ku** that
- **though**
(22) PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions in Kurmanji may be divided into two kinds:

(a) Real prepositions, requiring no connection between them and the noun they govern.

(b) Nouns used as prepositions which require the connecting particles described in para. (1).

The following lists include most of the prepositions in general use.

(a) Real Prepositions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preposition</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>izh, 'zh</td>
<td>from, by, because of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le, 'l</td>
<td>in, on, with, to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>di</td>
<td>in, at, near</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>to, for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bô</td>
<td>to, for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gel, degel, 'dgel</td>
<td>with, together with</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bi, pi, 'b, 'p</td>
<td>by, with, by means of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bê</td>
<td>without</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ber</td>
<td>on, at, near, in front of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'lbâ, nik, 'dûv, jum</td>
<td>near, at side of, in house of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>izh ber</td>
<td>because of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tă, hata</td>
<td>to, till, up to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lô ku</td>
<td>because</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) Noun Prepositions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preposition</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ber, 'lber, pêsh, 'lpêsh, berâhi</td>
<td>in front of, on the account of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shûn, shûn, pisht, 'lpisht, dûv</td>
<td>behind, after, in succession to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lal (a)</td>
<td>in the presence of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ser, 'lser, zhûr, zhûrva, salâl</td>
<td>above, upon, on top of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PREPOSITIONS.

atraf (et) gir, dör
tenisht, berämber, muqabil
ducuhi
nezik
tê, têda
dinav, nav, 'lnav, navbên, 'lmâbên
nâvrez 'zh khêr, 'zh bil
haqq, khusüs

round
alongside of, opposite
as a result of, in consequence
near
inside
amongst
in the very centre of
without, excepting
concerning
CHAPTER IV.

(23) THE VERB.

The Enclitic Copula.

This is the simple copula meaning merely am, art, is, etc. It is affixed to nouns, adjectives, etc. and gives them a predicative sense. There are two forms; one, used affixed to a consonant; the other, used affixed to a vowel.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>After consonant</th>
<th>After vowel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-im</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>-i</td>
<td>-i or -a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>-a</td>
<td>-a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Examples:

az nasâghim I am ill
tu kéfkhôshi thou art comfortable, happy
aw lber hukm e zhîn-a he is at woman's beck
am islâmîn we are Mussulmans
hun kurmânjin you are peasants
wan malham e dilâmîn they are balm to hearts
az bîrsî-na I am hungry
tu kôré-i or kôré-a thou art blind
aw wustâî-a he is tired
am fêlî-na we are Christians
hun yezdî-na you are Yezidis
wan jû-na they are Jews

The Negative:

Either na or ne is prefixed to the predicate; or the copula is affixed to the syllable nin, thus:

az nîn-im I am not am nîn-in we are not
tu nîn-i thou art not hun nîn-in you are not
aw nîn-a he is not wan nîn-in they are not
THE VERB 'TO BE'.

Examples:
- az ne liasaghim or az nasagh nin-im
- tu nebrisia or tu birsi nin
- aw neko-re-a or aw kora Nina
- am nefel-a-na or am telä ninin
- wan najä-na or wan jü ninin

I am not ill
thou art not hungry
he is not blind
we are not Christians
they are not Jews

(24) CONJUGATION OF THE VERBS. 'BUN'—'TO BE'.

Present Stem bi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gnomic Present</th>
<th>Present Indicative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 az bim</td>
<td>az debim</td>
<td>az nabim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 tu bê</td>
<td>tu debê</td>
<td>tu nabe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 aw bit—(bê) or aw debit</td>
<td>—(debê) or debitin*</td>
<td>aw nabit or nabê or nabitin*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 1 am bin | am debin | am nabin |
| 2 hun bin | hun debin | hun nabin |
| 3 wan bin | wan debin | wan nabin |

Meaning:—I am, I become, I am becoming, I do not become, I am not becoming, etc.

Future.

| 1 az dêbim | az bibim, bim | nâbim |
| 2 tu dêbê | tu bibê, bê | nabe |
| 3 aw dêbit, dêbê | aw bibit, bit, bibê, bê | nabit—(nâbê rare) |

| 1 am dêbin | am bibin, bibin | nâbin |
| 2 hun dêbin | hun bibin, bin | nâbin |
| 3 wan dêbin | wan bibin, bin | nâbin |

The Imperative.

| 2 bi or ba | be | nabi or naba | do not be |
| 3 bit | let him be | nabît | let him not be |
| 2 bin | be (plural) | nabin | do not be (plural) |
| 3 bin | let them not be | nabin | let them not be (plural) |

* The ending of the 3rd Person Singular in Present Tense is often lengthened to -itin.
Examples:

Waku miri mala 'un năbit gür tang năbit if a dead man is not accursed his grave will not be narrow
herrō am debin a mēwan et wī every day we become his guests.
bēlā bibin let them be so. dbit it becomes, i.e. perhaps.
năbit a chu it will come to nothing
hamia debin a chand? How many will they all come to?
ye ishrāv mam e khwa sharm biket, he who is ashamed to accept his uncle's money.
buchuk et khwa dē sāva bin* his children will never grow (be undersized)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Past Tenses</th>
<th>Negative.‡</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Preterite†</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>az būm† I was, or I became</td>
<td>az nabūm I was not, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tu būi I was not, did not become</td>
<td>tu nabūi thou wert not, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aw bū he was, he became</td>
<td>aw nabū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>am būn we were, we became</td>
<td>ain nabūn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hūn bun you were, you became</td>
<td>hūn nabūn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wan būn they were, they became</td>
<td>wan nabūn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Imperfect.

| az debūm§ I used to be, was becoming | az nadebūm (rare) az nabūm |
| tu debūi thou used to be, wert becoming | tu nadebūi, tu nabūi |
| aw debū he used to be, was becoming | aw nadebū, aw nabū |
| am debūn we used to be, were becoming, etc. the second form being the most generally used. |
| hūn debūn you used to be, were becoming. |
| wan debūn they used to be, were becoming |

* The future prefix is sometimes separated from the verb.
† Often pronounced bim, bī, bī, bin, etc.
‡ Often pronounced nabim, nabi, nabī, nabin, etc.
§ Often pronounced debim, debī, debī, debim, etc. or 'dbim, 'dbī, etc.
§§ Often pronounced nadebūm, nadebī, etc.
THE VERB 'TO BE'.

Examples:

hêsh khalas nabi? Is it not yet finished?
wâ bû it was so. am beri wâ debun (t'bun) we used to be so
bû bahâr 'it became spring. bahâr debû it was spring
nabû a chu it came to nothing chu nabû it was nothing
am bêhîvi t'bûn we were in despair bî-zhin lit. was wife, (i.e. widow)
bî pûch it turned out bad. châk debî it was shaping well

TENSES FORMED FROM THE PAST PARTICIPLE.

The Past Participle bûi, bî

The Perfect.*

az bûi ma I have been
  tu bûi thou hast been
  aw bûi he has been
  am bûi na we have been
  etc.

The Pluperfect.†

az bûi büm, az bî bîm I had been
tu bûi bûi, tu bî bî thou hast been
aw bûi bûi, aw bî bî he had been
am bûi bûn, am bî bîn we had been
etc.

The Past Subjunctive.‖

az bûi bâma, az bî bâma
  tu bûi bâia, tu bî bâia
  aw bûi bâya, aw bî bâya
  am bûi bâna, am bî bâna
  etc.

Negative.†

az nabûi ma az nabûi büm, az nabûi bîm
  tu nabûi bûi, tu nabûi bî
  aw nabûi bûi, aw nabûi bî
  am nabûi bûi bûn, am nabûi bîn
  etc.

Negative.$

az nabûi bâma az nabûi bâma
  tu nabûi bâia, tu nabûi bâya
  aw nabûi bâya, aw nabûi bâya
  am nabûi bâna am nabûi bâna
  etc.

Negative.¶

az nabûi bâma az nabûi bâma
  tu nabûi bâia, tu nabûi bâya
  aw nabûi bâya, aw nabûi bâya
  am nabûi bâna am nabûi bâna
  etc.

* Often pronounced bîma, bîa, bîna, etc., and † nabîma, nabî
  nabia, etc.
† Often pronounced bî bîm, bî bî, bî bî, etc., and § nabî bî
  bî nabi, etc.
‖ Often pronounced bibâma, bibâia, etc., and ¶ nabibâma, nabibâia,
  etc.
KURMANJI GRAMMAR.

The Past Subjunctive (Short Form) Negative.

az bam az nabam
tu bai tu nabai
aw ba aw ban
am ban am ban
etc.

Meaning:— I might have had, been etc.

(25) CONJUGATION OF THE REGULAR VERB IN KURMANJI.

From a study of the Conjugation given above, the following principles may be observed.

(a) Personal endings.

In the Present Tenses the personal endings are always:

Singular. | Plural.
---|---
1. -m | -in
2. -i | -in
3. -t | -in

Note.—The 2nd Person Singular is sometimes e and the 3rd Person Singular is sometimes e and tin.

In the Past Tenses the personal endings are always:

Singular. | Plural.
---|---
1. -m | -in or -n
2. -i | -in or -n
3. | -in or -n

(b) The future is denoted by the prefix dē or dā.

(c) The prefix de (often pronounced 't or it) is used with the present and imperfect tenses and expresses imperfection or continuity.

(d) The prefix bi (often pronounced 'b or ib or pi) is the sign of the Subjunctive. The Imperative usually resembles the 2nd and 3rd persons of the Present Subjunctive except that the personal ending 2nd person Singular of the is short in the Imperative, varying between i., e. & a.

(e) The negative of the Future and Subjunctive is nā, of the other tenses na.

(f) The Nominative Pronouns are rarely omitted and the verb must agree with them in number and person.
THE REGULAR VERB

THE VERB STEMS.

GENERAL NOTES ON THEIR FORMATION.

The Kurmanji verb can be conjugated according to regular rules when certain parts of the verb are known.

These essential parts are:
The Infinitive
The Present Stem
The Past Stem

The infinitive ends in -n preceded by a short vowel or a long vowel.

THE PAST STEM.

The Past Stem is formed by cutting off the final n of the Infinitive together with any short vowel that precedes it.
The Infinitive may also be divided into

Root + Ending

In Kurmanji the following endings are met with:

-tin -din -stín
-shtín -án -ín

THE PRESENT STEM.*

The Present Stem is found generally speaking by cutting off the "Ending".

This broad rule is modified however by certain variations which occur with the several types of Infinitives.

* See note below.

THE TYPES OF INFINITIVES AND THEIR PRESENT STEMS.

Below is given as complete as possible a note of the various types of the Infinitives with the principles for the formation of the Present Stems.

Infinitives ending in -tin,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Past Stem</th>
<th>Present Stem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>girtin</td>
<td>girt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bhūstin</td>
<td>bhūś</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An s or sh preceding the ending tin is sometimes changed to a (ž or źh) respectively in the Present Stem:

khwāstín seek khwāst khwāž
kūśtin to kill kūśht küzh
An f preceding the ending tin is changed to v in the Present Stem:

- akheftin speak akheft
- keftin fall keft
- vangāftin plough vangāft

Ār preceding the ending tin is changed to ēr in the Present Stem:

- henartin send henart
- hizhmartin count hizhmart
- va shārtin hide va shārt

If the ending -tin is preceded by a long vowel, that is, the Root ends in a long vowel then the letters sh or zh are added to the root to form the Present Stem, as:

- āvē-tin throw āvēt
- firō-tin sell firōt
- sōtīn burn sōt

Infinitives ending in -din

An preceding the ending -din is changed to in or ēn in the Present Stem. (This is the “Causative Verb”).

- shkandin break shkand
- stāndin take stānd

Note.—Sometimes the din is omitted and the verb then appears like the verbs ending in -an but the Present Stem remains unaltered, as

- revān(din) abduct revā(n)

Infinitives ending in -stin and -shtin.

- shūstin wash shūst
- ghēshtin arrive ghēsht
- rū niśtin sit down rū ni

These verbs must be distinguished from those ending in -tin of which the last consonant of the root is s or sh as bhīstin, kūshtin above.

Infinitives ending in -ān

- kutān beat kutā
- geriān seek geriā

Not to be confused with the contracted form of the verbs in -āndin above.
Infinitives ending in -in (one of the commonest types of verbs in Kurmanji.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Stem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kirrin</td>
<td>buy</td>
<td>kirri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>birrin</td>
<td>cut</td>
<td>birri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hassuim</td>
<td>sharpen on a hone</td>
<td>hassu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Remark:* Philo-logically, the forms shown above as "Present Stems" are in reality the original roots of the Verb.

(26) THE TENSES OF THE REGULAR VERB.

**Tenses formed from the Present Stem.**

These tenses are the:
- Gnomic Present.
- Present Indicative.
- Future.
- Present Subjunctive.
- Imperative.

(i) The Gnomic Present is formed by joining the personal endings of the Present (see (25) above) to the Present Stem.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Endings</th>
<th>Stem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>khwastin</td>
<td>to seek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>az khwazim</td>
<td>seek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tu khwazi</td>
<td>thou seekest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aw khwazit</td>
<td>he seeks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Use:** To express customary action in indefinite time or with compound verbs (see para. (39) below).

**Examples:**

- duwär et bāsh aliq et khō | the good animals increase themselves their fodder. |
- bkhō zēda ken |
- ga u hasp sherr ken gulkser pē kevit |
- jān a miröv der kevit nāv | a man's life may fall out (of sight) |
- a miröv der nākevit but not a man's name.

(ii) The Present Indicative is formed by prefixing the continuative particle to the Gnomic Present.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personal Endings</th>
<th>Stem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>az dekhwazim</td>
<td>I am seeking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>am dekhwazin</td>
<td>we are seeking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tu dekhwazi</td>
<td>thou art seeking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hun dekhwazin</td>
<td>you are seeking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aw dekhwazit</td>
<td>he is seeking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wän dekhwazin</td>
<td>they are seeking</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Use:** As the present Indicative in English.
Examples.—

waku hirch pîr debitin when the bear becomes old the
kutûla pê dekenin cubs laugh at him
(debitin)

(debitin) (common variation of the 3rd
Sing. Pres. Indic.)*

tu chi dechini aw dehelîni what you sow you reap
(de hel ini)

The Negative of both Indicative and Gnomic is:—

az nakhwâzim I do not seek I am not seeking
thou dost not seek art not seeking
aw nakhwâzit he does not seek is not seeking
am nakhwâzin we do not seek, etc. are not seeking

Note.—Occasionally the de remains between the negative and the
verb thus:—

sa ye ma 'l ber dâr e ma our dog does not bark at our door,
natrâwit 'l dâr e khalqi but barks at (other's) people's
derâwit doors. (Kurdish saying) natrâwit
for na de râwit

Examples.—

mal e kulus nachit a gori the wealth of the miser does not
to the grave (with him)

suwârek btini tôze nakat a single horseman raises no dust
sorgul bê istri nâbit no rose without thorn

(iii) The Future is formed by prefixing dê da to the
Gnomic.

az dakhwâzim I will seek am dakhwâzin we shall seek
thou wilt seek hun dakhwâzin you will seek
aw dakhwâzit he will seek wan dakhwâzin they will seek

Negative Future:—

az nakhwâzim I wilt not seek am nakhwâzin, we will not seek
tu nakhwâzi thou wilt not seek etc. etc.
aw nakhwâzit he will not seek

Use:—To express the future as in English, and very
frequently also to render the English future Perfect and
Conditional.

* See para. (25) (a) Note. The 3rd Pers. Sing. of tenses formed from
Present Stem is often lengthened to -itin.
Examples:

Dahêm or dehêm. I will come.
Haka hân zû nàchin aw derevit. If you do not go quickly he will have fled.
Haka hûn zû nahâti hân aw dérevit. If you had not come quickly he would have fled.
Chi tken a kwârà aw dehêt a khwârî. What you put in the corn-bin will come out at the bottom.
Ye zhmisshka bibet de hinbâña kôshit. He who takes from the mouse will (have to) gnaw at the bag.

(iv) The Present Subjunctive is formed by prefixing bi to the Gnomic Present.

az bikhwâzim I may seek am bikhwâzin we may seek
tu bikhwâzi thou mayst seek hun bikhwâzin you may seek
aw bikhwâzit he may seek wan bikhwâzin they may seek

The Negative Subjunctive is the same as the Future Negative.

Use:—The uses of this tense are to denote actions whose execution is doubtful and after such verbs as 'dare,' 'can,' 'wish,' 'fear to,' 'must,' etc.

Examples:

Az nawêrim bichim. I dare not go.
Tu nazâni bâkhêvi. You do not know how to talk.
Nashia bichit. He could not go.
Hun davêñ hîchin you wish to go
Haka 'zhta bêt fursat kûrta naka 'lzâbûnî. If you may get a chance do not oppress the weak.
Zhin bini 'blâwînî da kurr 'btûra bigahên. Marry young that you may have children.

The Imperative is here treated with the Present Subjunctive as except for the 2nd Sing. It exactly resembles it.
bikhwâzi, bikhwâze, bikhwâza seek.*
bikhwâzit let him seek.
bikhwâzin let them seek or seek you.

Negative.—
nakhwâzi, nakhwâzit, etc.

The Negative Imperative follows the same rules as the Negative Subjunctive.

* Sound varying between short a and short e.
Examples of the use of the Imperative and Subjunctive:—
nuha bida dêha bistêne, give nine and receive ten.
miröv khûndar bit qarrdar nàbit, let a man be a murderer.
    let him not be a debtor.
miröv dik e rôzheki bit bela mirishke sâleki nàbit, let a man be
    cock for one day, and he needn't be a hen for a year.
kem bikhwa her gâv bikhwa, eat little but often.
'îzhina nagerra 'îkhizma bigerra, don't look for a woman, look for relations.
bikhwa gôsht suwâr ba gôsht u "lé dâ gôsht" eat flesh, ride
    flesh and sleep with flesh.
khizmet bika pîr waki pîr dábê khizmet bibîne, look after the
    old; when you are old you may see yourself looked after.

(27) THE SUBJECT AND OBJECT OF THE
    PRESENT TENSES.

The Subject in the Present Tenses of both Transitive
and Intransitive verbs is in the Nominative Case and the
verb agrees with it in number and person.
In the case of Transitive Verbs the Direct Object may be
indicated by the Oblique Case. (If the Direct Object is a pronoun
this is always put in the Oblique Case in the Present Tenses.)

Examples:—
khovâni miröv bikûzhit hastî va dashêrit, he who kills a
relation buries his bones.
tu min navê u az ta navim, you do not like me, and I do not
    like you.
ye dest e khwa va kat jeh e khwa ferhâ kat, he who opens
    his hand widens his position.

(28) TENSES FORMED FROM THE PAST STEM.

The following tenses are formed from the Past Stem.

(a) The Preterite.
(b) The Imperfect.

Past Stem:—khwâst.

Preterite—
    az khwâstim am khwâstin
    tu khwâstî hun khwâstin
    aw khwâst wan khwâstin

Imperfect—
    az dekhwâstim am dekhwâstin
    tu dekhwâsti hun dekhwâstin
    aw dekhwâst wan dekhwâstin

For meaning  see below.

Note.—The Personal Pronouns are seldom omitted in conversation.
MEANING OF THE PAST TENSES.

The concord of the Past Tenses is ruled according to a peculiar and characteristic usage of this branch of Kurmanji.

The logical object of the past tense is denoted by the Nominative Case and the verb agrees with it in number and person, the logical subject being denoted by the Oblique Case: the subject of Intransitive Verbs in the Past is denoted by the Nominative Case.

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Kurmanji</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thou soughtest me</td>
<td>ta az khwāstim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I sought thee</td>
<td>min tu khwāsti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you sought him</td>
<td>howa aw khwāst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he sought you</td>
<td>awi hūn khwāstin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we sought thee</td>
<td>ma tu khwāsti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they sought me</td>
<td>wan az khwāstim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thou soughtest us</td>
<td>ta am khwāstin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he sought us</td>
<td>awi am khwāstin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I                      | min
You                    | ta
He                     | awi

{sought something}       | {tishtek khwāst}

We
You
They

but

I                      | min
You                    | ta
He                     | awi

{sought the books}       | {kitēba khwāstin}

We
You
They

Note.—The Direct Object of the Past Tenses is put in the Nominative case and the verb agrees with it in number and person: if no direct object is expressed, the verb agrees with the object understood.

Early comprehension of this peculiarity is indispensable to a study of Bahdinān Kurmanji. Philo-logically the construction may be compared to the Old Persian, where the agent of the act was put in the Oblique Case (originally the genitive) and the object of the action became the subject, in use with the Past Participle.

The Preterite signifies quite clearly a definite action completed; the Imperfect an act in the process of completion or repetition, or performed customarily.
shól kir he worked shül dekir he was working
her rō shól dekir every day he used to work.

Examples of the meaning of the Past Tenses:—
ta az naviām chāvekī min tu navīāi her du chāvan, you
disliked me one eye (somewhat) I disliked you both eyes
(much more).

(29) TENSES FORMED BY AUXILIARY VERBS
WITH THE PAST PARTICIPLE.

(i) The Past Participle.

This is formed by the addition of i to the Past Stem.
Past Stem:—khwāst Past Participle:—khwāsti.

*Meaning*:—Grammatically the Past Participle of
Transitive Verbs is always passive in meaning.

*Use*:—Its use with the Auxiliary Verb ‘to be’ būn is
almost that of a predicate adjective; and it may in fact be
used as an ordinary adjective.

Examples of the use of the Past Participle:—
dou jarābāndi cheter izhmāsti najarābāndi tried buttermilk
is better than untried curds.
shül kiri múl e khwa khōsh devīa khalqi he who has done
his own work him the people loved.
jūwan e haspi na a'lēmti nadān dest e nazānī do not give
the untrained colt into the hand of the ignorant.
aql e zhina lōshe dānāi waki rā dbit blāv dbit, good sense
has been placed in the laps of woman and when they
get up it is scattered.

(ii) The Perfect Tense.

Is formed by adding the enclitic copula used after
vowels to the Perfect Participle.

Past Participle:—khwāstī
az khwāstima am khwāstīna
tu khwāstī or khwāstīa hun khwāstina
aw khwāstī or khwāstīa wan khwāstina

*Meaning*:—I am sought, I have been sought, have
sought me.

* Though not logically. See second example above. Literally, the
Kurdish means: (He by whom) work has been done in his own house, is
loved by the people.
THE REGULAR VERB.

(iii) THE PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Is formed by adding the Preterite of bun to the Past Participle.

az khwasti bum (or bim, etc.) am khwasti bun
tu khwasti bi hun khwasti bun
aw khwasti bui wan khwasti bun

*Meaning:*—Had sought me, I was sought, had been sought.

(iv) THE PERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE—is formed by adding the Past Subjunctive of the Auxiliaries to the Past Participle—

az khwasti bāna, bān am khwasti bāna, bān
tu khwasti bāia, bāi hun khwasti bāna, bān
aw khwasti bāya, bā wan khwasti bāna, bān

*Meaning:*—Might have sought me, I might be sought.

*Note.*—The Pluperfect and Perfect Subjunctive of Transitive Verbs are rarely used unless a subject in the Oblique Case is either expressed or understood.

*Examples*:

min dārek dāi nāv cherkh a wi
haka pāshimāna shākh lē hāti bāna dāchīn a asmāna
hachu ta zhmin khwasti bāya
min dāba ta
waki am hātin aw hēsh nehātū bi

(v) A CONDITIONAL PERFECT—(only used in Apodosis) is formed by prefixing da to the Perfect Subjunctive, as :

haka az narevī bāma awān
az dā kūshti bāma
haka dabānja bdest e min habāya min aw dākūshtī bā (or az wi dākūzhīm)

had there been a pistol in my hand I would have killed him.

(30) CONJUGATION OF THE VERB HATIN.

hātin to come. Past Stem :—hāt. Present Stem :—(h) ē.


<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hēm</td>
<td>tēm</td>
<td>dēhēm</td>
<td>bihēm, bēm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hé</td>
<td>tē</td>
<td>dēhē</td>
<td>bihē, bē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hēt</td>
<td>tēt</td>
<td>dēhēt</td>
<td>bihēt, bēt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hēn</td>
<td>tēn</td>
<td>dēhēn</td>
<td>bihēn, bēn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etc.</td>
<td>etc.</td>
<td>etc.</td>
<td>etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KURMÁNJÍ GRAMMAR.

IMPERATIVE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2nd Pers.</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>warra</td>
<td>bihêt, bêt</td>
<td>warrin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bihêt, bêt</td>
<td></td>
<td>bihên, bën</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The * Negative of the Present is nahêm and that of the Future and Subjunctive nähêm (or nā-êm).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hátim</td>
<td>dehatim</td>
<td>hatima</td>
<td>háti büm, bim</td>
<td>háti bâma, bam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hâti</td>
<td>dehati</td>
<td>hâtî</td>
<td>hâtî bûi, bî</td>
<td>hâtî bâia, bâi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hât</td>
<td>dehat</td>
<td>hâtî</td>
<td>hâyî bû bî</td>
<td>hâtî bâya, bâ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hâtîn</td>
<td>dehatîn</td>
<td>hátîn</td>
<td>hátî bûn bîn</td>
<td>hâtî bâna, bân</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(31) HÂTIN USED TO FORM A PASSIVE.

When the agent of a verb is not expressed and cannot be understood grammatically, then the Passive is expressed by a circumlocution of hátin and the Infinitive of the verb as:

az hátin a girtin I was captured.
az dahâti bâma girtin I would have been captured.
az dehem a girtin I shall be captured.

Examples:—

ser ye hâti a bîrûni nähêt A head cut off cannot be a kirûni

ransomed.

(32) PRINCIPAL PARTS OF SOME SEMI-IRREGULAR VERBS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>see, find</td>
<td>dîtin</td>
<td>dît</td>
<td>bîn</td>
<td>bibîne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>say</td>
<td>gûtin</td>
<td>gût</td>
<td>bêzh, bê</td>
<td>bêzhâ, bêa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eat</td>
<td>khwârin</td>
<td>khwär</td>
<td>khwa</td>
<td>bîkhwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do</td>
<td>kirîn</td>
<td>kir</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>bike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remain</td>
<td>mân (din)</td>
<td>mä</td>
<td>mên</td>
<td>bîmenê</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>throw off</td>
<td>êkhestîn</td>
<td>êkhest</td>
<td>êkhe</td>
<td>-êkhe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give</td>
<td>dân</td>
<td>da</td>
<td>de</td>
<td>bide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allow</td>
<td>hishtîn</td>
<td>hisht</td>
<td>hêl</td>
<td>bîhêla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go</td>
<td>chûn</td>
<td>chu</td>
<td>chi</td>
<td>harra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give birth</td>
<td>zân</td>
<td>za</td>
<td>zê</td>
<td>bizê</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* For the Negative prefix na; in the imperfect nadbâtim and nahanâm are both used.
THE CAUSATIVE AND OTHER VERBS.

(33) COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PRESENT STEM TENSES.

**Gnomic—**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intransitive</th>
<th>Causative</th>
<th>Impersonal</th>
<th>Personal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>énän</td>
<td>dâ-niän</td>
<td>dän</td>
<td>birin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ini</td>
<td>dâmëm</td>
<td>dem</td>
<td>bem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inim</td>
<td>dâne</td>
<td>de</td>
<td>be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ini</td>
<td>dânet</td>
<td>det</td>
<td>bet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>init</td>
<td>dânen</td>
<td>den</td>
<td>ben</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dinin</td>
<td>-stän</td>
<td>kirin</td>
<td>ëkhestin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bënin</td>
<td>-stem</td>
<td>kem</td>
<td>ëkhem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bëni</td>
<td>-ste</td>
<td>ke</td>
<td>ëkhe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bënit</td>
<td>-stet</td>
<td>ket</td>
<td>ëkhet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bënin</td>
<td>-sten</td>
<td>ken</td>
<td>ëkhen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Pres. Indic.—**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intransitive</th>
<th>Causative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tïnim</td>
<td>*dëdanem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>débënim</td>
<td>-stem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Future—**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intransitive</th>
<th>Causative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dâïnin</td>
<td>*dëdanem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dëbënim</td>
<td>-stem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Imperat.—**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intransitive</th>
<th>Causative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bïne</td>
<td>dâne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bibëne</td>
<td>-ste</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(34) THE CAUSATIVE VERB.

The verbs whose infinitives end in -ândin or in the contracted form of this ending, -än, are called causative because they are usually the causal or transitive forms of Intransitive Verbs. The ending also occurs commonly in verbs Kurmanjised from Arabic words.

The Causative Verb is formed from the Intransitive form by adding the Infinitive ending -ând in to the Present Stem of the Intransitive form.

The Present Stem of the Causative Verb is formed by dropping the din and changing the än to ên (sometimes in).

* or dâdënen or dëdënim.
Examples:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Past Stem</th>
<th>Present Stem</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fear (Intrans.)</td>
<td>tersin</td>
<td>tersi</td>
<td>ters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terrify (Trans.)</td>
<td>ters-ändin</td>
<td>tersänd</td>
<td>tersên</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shake (Intrans.)</td>
<td>hazzhin</td>
<td>hazhi</td>
<td>hazhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shake (Trans.)</td>
<td>hazzhändin</td>
<td>hazhänd</td>
<td>hazhên</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>run away (Intrans.)</td>
<td>revïñ</td>
<td>revï</td>
<td>rev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abduct (Trans.)</td>
<td>rev-ändin</td>
<td>revänd</td>
<td>revïn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(contracted)</td>
<td>rev-än</td>
<td>revâ</td>
<td>revïn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following are examples of Arabic words Kurmanjised by means of this form into Kurmanji verbs:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Kurmanji</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shalaha</td>
<td>shalandin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tala’a</td>
<td>tala-ändin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qalaba</td>
<td>qalapandin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jama’a</td>
<td>jema-ändin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jaraba</td>
<td>jarabandin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(35) HABÚN—THE VERB OF EXISTENCE.

This verb is used only in the 3rd Pers. Sing. and Plur.—it means:—‘there is’, ‘there are’ and used with the Oblique Case renders the English word ‘to have’. Except for the Present Subjunctive it is conjugated similarly to the auxiliary bun.

Conjugation of the Verb Habûn.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hêa</th>
<th>dehêa</th>
<th>ðehabit</th>
<th>habit or bibit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>henna</td>
<td>dehenna</td>
<td>ðehabin</td>
<td>habin or bibin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In pronunciation the Pres. Indic. sounds like t’hea


| habû | dehabû | habû bû | habâya |
| habûn | dehabûn | habûna | habûna |

In the Past Tenses the ordinary auxiliary bun is often used in place of this verb. And for all tenses the negative of bun is used.

Examples of the use of Habûn:—

| min tisht hêa ta chu nîna | I have food you have nothing. |
| bela wi mirîv zaf habin | Even if he has many men. |
| haku muräd habit de châra habit | Where there’s a will there’s a way. |
| haka hawa aqîl habâ vëgave ta doulet dehabâya | If you had had sense you would now have had riches |
THE CAUSATIVE AND OTHER VERBS. 35

(36) THE VERB VIÀN—To Wish.

The use of the verb Viàn requires special notice; the principal parts of the verb are as follows:

Infinitive: viàn
Past Stem: via
Present Stem: via
Present Indic: davem, dave, etc.
Imperative: bive
Preterite: viam, viai, via, viàn, etc.
Perf: viàima, viài, etc.

Meaning:—

(i) Used impersonally it renders the English 'it wants' or 'what is wanted is'.

Examples:—

davêt az hazir bim "it wants me there"
davêt sa yeki duzhwar "what it wants is a fierce dog"
mirôv davêt yân azmân khwosh habit yan nan e ganim "what a man wants to (should) have is either a soft tongue or wheaten bread."

(ii) The Oblique Case expresses the subject of the wish, as:

min davêt I want ta davêt you want ma via we wanted

(iii) It may also be used personally, as:

az davêm bichim I want to go
khalqi aw khôš devia the people loved him.

(iv) Used thus it may render the English Imperative in 'will'

‘You will get ready at once’
hun davên hervêgâve kår e kho ken

Note.—In Kurmanji there is no difficulty in rendering the different shades of meaning of the word 'wish'.

viàn means:—wish, want, feel necessary.
haz or hazh kirin means:—to, like prefer, love.
khwastin means:—to demand, seek.
râzi bûn means:—to be willing, content, agree.

Examples:—

az haz kem bichim I would like to go
az davim bichim I want to go
az dekhwazim bichim I demand to go
az râzima bichim I am willing to go
The following are given as examples of the above rules:—
ra ka 'bnân e khwa 'ber da bring up with your own bread
jan e khwa and give up your own life (Kurdish Saying).

hêsh na ber dâîa bêzhit He has not yet released him
inshâla subehi am dê ber He says D.V. we will release
den e bel avrôka am wi him to-morrow but to-day
ber nà den we will not release him.

(37) Emphasis of the Present on Continuative Tenses
by the use of the particle, we or wa before the continuative
particle de.

This particle appears as shown in the following
examples:—
wê t'heâ there is. wê t'habû there was.
aw we t'bêzhit he is saying. wê tên they are coming.

Used with the Perfect Tenses it appears to mean that
the result of the action indicated by the verb still has effect.
wê t'hâti has come (and is here)
awe wâ kiri he has done it
wê t'kushtina they are dead.

(38) MEANING AND USE OF THE KURMANJI
INFINITIVE.

The Kurmanji Verbal Noun may be said to be rendered
in English by the verbal noun in -ing. The commonest use
is after a preposition.

Examples:—
av bo va khwârini water for drinking
beri suŵâr kirin before mounting
az hazerim bo sündi khwârin I am ready to swear
izh gütin hata kirin rêa hazâr from a speech to deed is a
salâna thousand years' road
lê hâtin chêter izh zhe hâtin chancing on is better than
( zhe hâtin to come from him ).

It may be the subject of a clause, as:—
akheftin e wa kerb e ma va kir their talk angered us
or the object, as:—
ma chu akheftin e wa nabhîst we heard no talk of theirs
The infinitive may be qualified by a noun in the Genitive Relation but (unlike the Arabic 'masdar') it may not govern a noun in the Objective Case. And the noun in the Genitive Relation is always the noun which with the Past Tenses of the verb would be in the Nominative Case.

hatin e wi his coming (aw hat).
kushtin e wi his being killed (aw kûsht).

Note.—The Infinitive, which appears in English after such verbs as 'to be able', 'to which', 'to be afraid', 'to dare', 'to be necessary' must be rendered in Kurmanji by the Present Subjunctive.

Examples:—

az nawêrim bichim I dare not go
min navêt bichim I do not want to go
awi tersî bichit he was afraid to go
davêt am bêm we ought to come
lâzîm bu dâ am bêm we ought to have come.

(39) THE COMPOUND VERBS OF KURMANJI.

No account of the types of the verb in Kurmanji would be complete without mention of the compound verbs, by the use of which a variety of meanings can be rendered.

Apart from the ordinary compound verbs made up of Kurmanji auxiliaries and Arabic, Persian, Turkish and Kurdish nouns, adjectives and participles, there are verbs compounded of auxiliaries and small particles, some of which are still used as adverbs or prepositions, but of most of which the origin has been forgotten.

The following is a list of these particles with their approximate or apparent meanings:

da down, back, enclosed va similar meaning
mal up, loose, in pieces râ up, away
der out, finally rû low, down lê at, to, against
bar, var up, upon, in hand të Inside, fully, together.

A list of these verbs is given in the Appendix; the following are a few commoner ones:

râ kirin to raise da nîan to place lê dân to place
va khwarin to drink der ketin fall out, climb, etc.
tê ghêshtin to understand hal ênan to reap, put up
rû nîshîn to sit down ber dân to let go
var gîrîn to catch lê vâ bûn to go back on his a va word.
The use and omission of the prefixes with these verbs can only be learnt by practice; the following general rules may be said to apply more often than not:

(a) bi (Subjunctive and Imperative) generally omitted.
(b) de (Present and Imperfect) and dē and dā (Future) are generally prefixed to the particle.
(c) The position of na the Negative is governed by the rules of euphony.

**Table of Compound Verbs.**

The following are some of the commoner compound verbs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ber</th>
<th>Davêtin</th>
<th>Throw away, slip (a foal)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ber</td>
<td>Dân</td>
<td>Let go, abandon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ber</td>
<td>Ékhestin</td>
<td>To cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dâ</td>
<td>Bûn</td>
<td>Be relaxed, subsided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dâ</td>
<td>Chandin</td>
<td>To plant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dâ</td>
<td>Ékhestin</td>
<td>To close</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dâ</td>
<td>Kirin</td>
<td>To enclose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dâ</td>
<td>Ketin</td>
<td>Fall down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dâ</td>
<td>Nîan</td>
<td>Place, put down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dâ</td>
<td>Kêshan</td>
<td>Destroy, pull down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dâ</td>
<td>Nishtin</td>
<td>Sit down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dâ</td>
<td>Hûtin</td>
<td>Subside, be reduced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dâ</td>
<td>Hûtin</td>
<td>Return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dâ</td>
<td>Enân</td>
<td>Fall, bring down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dâ</td>
<td>Helân</td>
<td>Lower, allow to descend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Der</td>
<td>Dân</td>
<td>Emit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Der</td>
<td>Ènân</td>
<td>Put off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Der</td>
<td>Ékhestin</td>
<td>Turn out, discharge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Der</td>
<td>Kirin</td>
<td>Put out, take out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Der</td>
<td>Ketin</td>
<td>Go out, ascend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Der</td>
<td>Kêshan</td>
<td>Pull out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hal</td>
<td>Chun</td>
<td>Disappear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hal</td>
<td>Chinin</td>
<td>Pluck, gather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hal</td>
<td>Brizkin</td>
<td>To sparkle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hal</td>
<td>Bûn</td>
<td>To melt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hal</td>
<td>Bûn 'bser</td>
<td>To meet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hal</td>
<td>Girtin</td>
<td>Raise, take up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hal</td>
<td>Hûtin</td>
<td>Come up, effervesce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hal</td>
<td>Ènân</td>
<td>Raise, bring up, harvest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hal</td>
<td>Kêshan</td>
<td>Pull up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hal</td>
<td>Birin</td>
<td>Carry off</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE COMPOUND VERBS.

hal kirin
hal ēnān
hal ēvistin
hal kandēn
lē bvārdin bhūrin
lē chūn
lē dān
lē ēkhēstin
lē gerīān
lē kirin
lē keftin
lē kēshān
lēvā būn ava
rā bun
rā kirin
rā ēkhēstin
rā va stān
rā bvārdin, bhūrin
tē kirin
tē ghēshētin
tē da niān
tē kva dān
va khwārin
va guvāshtin
va kirin
va stān
va shārtin
va gerīān
va dān
va ghūrin
va bzhārdin
va būn
va jūtin
va mirrīn
ver girtin
ver pechāndin
ver qulebāndin

kindle, light
put up, accommodate
hang up
churn up
pass over
leak, go for
hit
hit
seek
break
quarrel
draw out
go back on one's word
rise
raise, remove
spread out
halt
forgive, cross
fill, pour into
understand
place inside
mince, mix
drink
trample on
open, fix
stop, be tired
to hide
turn back, search
to bite, move out of the way
change
collect
loose, open
chew
to die
to catch
fold up
turn upside down
PART II.

(40) SYNTAX AND IDIOMATIC USAGES.

THE SIMPLE SENTENCE.

The order of the Simple Sentence is usually Subject Predicate Copula.

Example:—zêdahi nazîâna gain is no loss.

Unless the Predicate has a consecutive sense, when it follows the verb:—

Note the difference between,

mêr pîr bu (the man was old) and
mêr bu pîr (the man became old)
akhôr mâbû khâli the stable remained empty (as previously) it had not been empty
akhôr khâli mâbû the stable remained empty as previously
hirch mazin diyâr bu the bear a big one was visible
hirch diyâr bu mazin the bear seemed big

Examples:—
haka nêri birhân dbêzhit when the big he goats are wiped out they call the two-year-old the leader-goat
kûri bilînbâz
nâbit a chu nothing will come of it
hami dabitîn a chand how many will they all come to?

The verb is followed also by the Indirect Object:—
shûn a shêra ruvian daken foxes turn the tracks of lions into their playground
(a gêra (gêra means the process of stamping down by the continual tread of animals)

(41) CONCORD.

In all senses of Intransitive Verbs and in the Present Tenses of Transitive Verbs the verb agrees in number and person with the logical subject; and in the past tenses of Transitive Verbs the verb agrees in number and person.
with the logical object. If the grammatical subject is plural in meaning, unless its actual numbers are mentioned, the verb is usually plural. If there are two subjects the verb usually agrees with their collective sense.

**Examples:**

az revima dgel vi méri
vi méri az revəndima
av mër dë min revënit
re debin a behəst dizhmin
nabin a döst
haka döst hazar sa kem a
haka dizhmin yek ba
zör a
az u aw hâtima

I have run away with this man
this man made me run away
this man will make me run away
roads may be short but enemies will not be friends
if friends are a thousand it is too few, if there is a single enemy it is too many
he and I have come

**Note.**—Where two subjects occur with a negative verb which refers to both subjects, the verb is usually placed immediately after the first subject and agrees with it:

na aw mà u na az

neither he nor I have remained

(42) **ORATIO OBLIQUA.**

Indirect expressions, such as statements, thoughts, intentions, etc., are reported in their direct form in Kurmanji.

mishk tekbir kir am zenjilek
biken a stür a pshika

wa güt a mulla—ker e ma
ker e ta küsht
rūvi nasihet kir bo kalarash
bāver e kho naēne ’bkhäs
e khosh
muayan nabū ka hēsh miria
yan sagh a

the mice made a plan (saying)
let us put a chain on the neck of the cat
they told the mulla that their donkey had killed his donkey
the fox advised the raven not to trust flattering words
it was uncertain whether he had already died or whether he was still alive

(43) **THE COMPLEX SENTENCE.**

The Subordinate clause, use of the moods in.

The Indicative is used for actions which are to be marked as facts about whose accomplishment there is no doubt and the Subjunctive for actions which are indefinite or about the execution of which there is doubt. The use of the subordinate clause will be seen from the examples given below.
Examples:—

(i) Adjectival Clauses.

ava her aw mēr min nās kiri this is the same man as I recognised
haku mirūv tu nas deke am whomsoever you recognise we
deken a habasi shall imprison
hachi qomi baya am pē hiss we should have heard of
bin whatever had happened

(ii) Temporal Clauses.

hingi aw maʿqul e ma bi so long as he was our chief we
am rahat bīn were at rest
hachu gava aw baya maʿqul whenever he had become our
e ma am rahat bāna chief we should have been
at rest

(iii) Clauses of Place.

az chūma-wē mālī yea awa I went to the house to which
az ēnām a wērē he led me
hachu je dukhel pēda bit wherever there is grain the
kevrishk tēn a wērē hares come

(iv) Clauses of Reason.

hēsh awi-nāzhūtia zhber ku he has not yet ploughed be-
shōv nīna because he has no ground
ready to be ploughed

(v) Required Result (introduced by da in order that).

khuskh a ādār bida min Sister March, give me a cold
rōzheki sār da az gisk pe day that I may kill a kid
bikem a dār with it
Qāsim pelāvet kho tāza Qasim washed his shoes and
shūstīn u dāna ser bāni da put them on the roof to dry
hishk bīn

(vi) Actual Result.

barān hind hāt khalq nashīā so much rain fell that the people
derkevin 'zh māl ekhwa could go out of their houses

(vii) Concessive Clauses.

gallek bzāva kir hama zhwi nahāt, though he tried hard yet
though he was unable.
bela bchūk bitin zīrek a, though he is small yet he is capable.
Arab shipti mēsh a Hindi kish daken her tēn a pēsh, Arabs
are like flies, shoo them off as you may they still come
on. wa lo am dūr in dil e ma desōzhīt, though we are far
away yet our hearts burn.
(44) Conditional Clauses.

Conditional Clauses are usually introduced by *haka*, but this may be omitted.

**Examples:**

*haka tu nazāni chav da jirāni, haka tu nazāni pīra bida jwāni,*

if you are ignorant watch your neighbours.

if you are ignorant give the old to the young (marry a young girl).

ketek na lāmāla dāwat a meshkān a, if the cat is not in the house it is the holiday of the mice.

*haka mēr da 'lāvī'chi lchōk a chi leva hamī yek a,*

when a man is once in the water he may as well be up to his lips as up to his knees.

mirvānī tiva ser a vrāzī her sēr mirōvī ḏkevit, if a man spits up hill (up in the air) it is sure to fall on a relation.

haka rukhsa habitin, if there is permission.

*hata pani a desti rash nabit tam a devī khōsh nabit,*

until you blacken your hands with toil the taste is not pleasant. (Hata is here used as a conditional.)

(45) Comparative Clauses.

These are expressed in Kurmanji in the simplest possible way.

**Examples:**

*hama mēreki chakh a bela nawaki avderāman,*

Ahmad is not such a good fellow as Abdurrahman.

*sarmaya Mosul nashipti sarmāya Āmad,*

the cold of Mosul is not so cold as Amadia.

*chawa ilm e min nagahēt ser wi dāri hosa zhi agah e min nīna lgōsteri,*

I am as ignorant of that tree as I am of that ring.

*av gir u aw gir her du bilindīyek a,*

this hill and that hill are both of the same height.

**Hindi** zū bit chētē bit, the quicker the better.

**Hindi** āv bōsh bit āshikhōšter bit, the more the water the better the mill.
“As if” Phrases in Kurmanji.

Examples:—

— bahs e kho kir herwaki bêhîvi bu, he talked of himself as he was without hope.
Hindi datersin zhwi ka-inahu āw sultān e wā, they are as afraid of him as if he was their king.
— doulat hāt a seri bizēra hach ku keri khalq debēzhin x isht tu afari: If a man become rich, though he brays like a donkey yet will people praise him.

(46) Wishes.

Introduced by the word khuze.

khuze aw bhēt o, that he may come!
khuze aw hātî bā o, that he had come!
APPENDIX.

(47) FORM OF THE NOUN IN KURDISH.

DERIVATIVE NOUNS.

(a) The terminations which added to the simple forms make derived nouns nearly all correspond to the similar terminations in Persian. :

1. -vân- (Persian -ban) denoting 'guardian'
   rizvân vineyard man
   shivân shepherd
2. -kar (Persian -kar) denoting 'doer' or 'implicated'
   gunahkar sinner
   nivkar tenant
3. -ger (Persian -ger) denoting 'working in'
   asinger ironsmith
   bargir packpony
4. -dar (Persian -dar) 'holder of,' 'possessing'
   nobadar sentry
   dendar qarrdar debtor
5. -stân (Persian -stan) denoting 'locality of'
   Qavristân graveyard
   Qevristan place of Christians
6. -yar (denoting agent)
   jutyar farmer

(b) Formation of Abstract Nouns from Adjectives, by adding :

- I
garmî warmth
-ani mirovâni relationship
-eti bchûketi childhood
-ahi tazâhi prettiness
-hati spihâti whiteness
-âti kûrati depth
-ma sarma cold
(c) Compound Nouns : —

(Two Nouns)  sagāv otter  Kûrrkhal cousin
(Adjective and Noun)   rashmāl nomad’s tent
(Noun and Verbal Form)  nānkhwār orphan
(Verbal Form and Noun)  bīzhīn widow
(Preposition and Noun)  bēzhīn widower

(Two correlated nouns in apposition)—
hatin u chūn traffic
kirin u fīrōtin trade

(Second element rhyming with simple noun)—
kul u mul baggage
dar u bar wood
tīsht u misht food, etc.

(Same word twice repeated)—
kirchkirch crackling
taqibtaqib continual pursuit

*  *  *  *  *  *  *  *

COMPOUND ADJECTIVES.

Nouns and adjectives or vice versa.
dilrash, malicious.  dūdīl, hesitant.  serkhōsh, intoxicated.

(Preposition and noun)—
bēmārifet ignorant
bēfahim ignorant
APPENDIX.

(48) STYLE OF KURMANJI.

Characteristic of the style of Kurmanji are its brevity and terseness; lack of conjunctions; use of short principal sentences rather than of complex sentences made up of many subordinate sentences.

As an illustration of the style of Kurmanji the following is a rendering in Kurmanji of the well-known extract from Macaulay’s essay on Clive.

Jehängir ahwâl et khwa dîtîn(1) nechâkin.
Ser hâvâl(2) e khwa neamina.
Ihtimala dabitin a khâîîn(3) ân mërîni nâtêtin.
(4) Bel â izh qâbîliyet a kho tenâea asker e khozhî jâmëîrin u mazbûtîn hama këmin yeet dishmâna. Bîst jàra girânèrîn.(5)
(6) Berâhêwi va rubâleki mazîn hëa derbz sanaëa ama pisht e wândâgirit.
Jehängir zîh mirôveki bêtersa chu taraddad nakât bela ser. Vi mäsîlahat pîchek dûdîl(7) bu chunkî haka qârîr e kho kharâb derkevit her kho masûula.
Vêjere Umara et kho jemândîn qîsîm e azâm gut sherr naken.
Jehängir gut az-zhi wâ bêzîhim.

Clive (translated Jehangir) was in a painfully anxious situation. He could place no confidence in the courage or sincerity of his confederate; and whatever, courage he might place in his own talents or in the valour and discipline of his troops, it was no light thing to engage an army twenty times as numerous as his own. Before him lay a river over which it was easy to advance but over which if things went ill not one of his little band would ever return. On this occasion for the first and last time, his dauntless spirit during a few hours shrank from the fearful responsibility of making a decision. He called a council of war. The majority declared against fighting and Clive declared his concurrence with the majority.

Notes.

(1) Dîtîn agreeing with plural object, ahwâl et kho. Nechâk bad
(2) Hâvâl-confederate.
Jehangir saw his circumstances were bad. He is not confident of his confederate, it is probable he is not trustworthy or not brave; true, he relies upon his own ability; his own troops are courageous and disciplined; though few; those of the enemy are twenty times more numerous. On his road there is a big river. Crossing (it) is easy, but (once across) it will cut off his retreat. Jehangir too is a man without fear, never hesitates. But in this affair alone he was rather two-minded. Because of his decision fared ill, he alone was responsible. Then he gathered together all his chiefs. The majority said "Do not fight". Jehangir said "I also say so."
Shabaz has a piece of ground near the village, he will make (of) it a vineyard, he got labourers and collected the stones and put them in heaps, put a fence or dyke all round the ground and enclosed it well.

Shabaz has a piece of ground near the village, he will make (of) it a vineyard, he got labourers and collected the stones and put them in heaps, put a fence or dyke all round the ground and enclosed it well.

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Shabaz has a piece of ground near the village, he will make (of) it a vineyard, he got labourers and collected the stones and put them in heaps, put a fence or dyke all round the ground and enclosed it well.
aw ushi et buchûk ketin a gerki u hêdi hêdi bûn a bêsir
Shâbâz nisbê kho äda kir u belga izh mewa kirin
u dûr et mewa dösand u hûli kir
ushia gahēshtin bhâvînî u bûna tiri
rash mew beri hamia dagahēt
mishtâkh drist kir
tiri e rash mew chînî u ra ēkhestin kirin a miwîsh châk bun aw râ kirin
amânît mazin birin nāv rezi
khûlî hâzir kirin u amân tûzhi âv kirin u khûlî kir a nāv
bu zerki
tiri mâzêt kirin u râ ekhest awzhi bun a miwîsh
hindk tiri dimââseri gavâsht u shêli kelând u kir a dushâv bo zivistâni

those tiny clusters came to blossom and gradually grapes
berries
Shabaz trimmed the older vines and cut the leaves from the
vines and round the vines he stamped down and made it soft
the clusters ripened in the summer and became grapes
the black grapes ripen first of all
he got ready the drying floor
plucked the black grapes and made them into raisins and
took them away
took some big dishes to the vineyard
got ready ashes.
and filled the vessels with water and put ashes in them
it became zerki
dipped the grapes in the water
laid them out and they too became raisins
some grapes he crushed in a press and boiled their juice
and made them into treacle for the winter.
(50). METHOD FOR DRYING GRAPES FOR RAISINS.

They bring a vessel
fill it with water
ten handfuls of ashes
they put inside
stir it up with a stick
let it stay for twenty-four hours
that the ashes may give their
taste to the water
then it will be "zerki"
you make a fireplace
put a cauldron on the top
put the "zerki" in the cauldron
and kindle fire underneath
that boiling may come to it
they cut the grapes from the
vine
or pluck the grapes from the
vine
many baskets of grapes they
bring
put them at the side of the
cauldron
there are two women at the
side of the cauldron
they take out a bunch of grapes
from the basket and dip it
in the cauldron
and quickly pull it out again
there is an empty flat basket
near the cauldron
and they put the bunch in it
and treat another bunch in the
same way
until the basket is full
that basket was full
there is a place prepared with
ashes for drying-place
and there they put the bunches
one by one
ava bo mishtâkha hata av tabaq khâli bitin mirövek hêa tabaq a tûzhi dabet a mistakhÎ
u tabaq a khâli tênit ava duv menjili hata tiri hamî ser mishtâkhi bitin vêjere deh dwâzdeh rôzh demênit da hishk bitin vêjere ye e kharâb u ye e bash jûdâ ken u her yek jûdâ jûdâ dûnin nûv juhâli hata barek bit u tênîn a mâl haka mishtâkha hamî bêkher a yân hamî chûk a degelek pêk va den

that is for the drying place until that basket is empty there is a man who takes away the full baskets to the drying place and brings back the empty baskets to the cauldron until all the grapes are on the drying floor then they stay there for ten or twelve days to dry; then they separate the bad and the good and put them separately in the saddlebags until it becomes a load and they take it away to the house if the raisins are all bad or all good they put them all together in one.
APPENDIX. 53

(51) FELALIHI YAN FELAHETA—FARMING.

The ploughman rose early, put together his implements and loaded them on the back of his ox and went upon the field.

The yoke he put on the back of the ox’s neck and fastened the side-pieces of the yoke to the under-piece and made it fast under the ox’s neck and put the blade on the share and connected the beam to the head-harness.

Took the handle in his hand and extended his ploughstick.

Ploughed one way and got his cross line right.

Fallow land, he ploughed it one way and then across.

It became ploughed land.

In the autumn he sowed his ‘plough’ and it sprung up.

In the spring gave ear, then turned slightly dry and (finally) became dry.

At harvest time got labourers on the field, with the sickle they harvested. Reapers reaped it into sheaves with fingerhooks and the field became stubble.

Got ready harvest-carriers and removed his grain to the threshing floor and heaped it up.

Called the reapers and harvesters, and paid them all.

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Called the reapers and harvesters, and paid them all.

jutyar spêde râ bû hûr u mûr et kho lêk dàn ser pisht a gâ e kho kirin u chu ser zevî

nîr lîsr stûegra dêna kelabêt nêrî drîst kirin bckâhîka
lbin stû e gîrê dan gesin bsere havjâre kir u mâzhan bir a bôse sermäzhâne âsî kirin masas e kho bdest e kho girt
u sid e kho drêzh kir lat e kho birrin
u khatt e kho râs kir

ard e beyâra
kûlep râ kir u pâshî vangäft

bu shöv
pâizi shöv e kho tôt kir u shîn bû
bahäre gul dâ
pâshi bû ferîk u hishk-bû

dama derûni pâla birin, ser zevî
bdâse deru
melodârê bshâlôke melôka kirin a gidîsh
zevî bu pereza
shakra drîst kirin dukhel e kho kësha mâ hederi

kir a kôm
gâzi pala u melodârê u shakrbên u shakrkêsh kir u haqq e hamia dâ
For thrashing the grain he harnessed up a threshing-carriage thrashed his corn, then thrashed it small. It became ‘rakhis’. With a winnowing fork heaped the grain and winnowed it. ‘Milheb’ a pole with four, five or seven prongs for picking up the corn and straw.

He completed the threshing. The wheat, barley, lentils and peas he took home; the lentil and pea straw he gave to his sheep and wheat and barley straw he roofed over.

The finger-hook-reaper has four fingers.
Rashö shivān e pasīa
her spēde kapan e khwa
dastēnīt
pas e khwa izh guve ber
dedet
debet a deshti bo kōsk
sāizhi henna yek Shīroa
yedi Shāpāl a

izh sā e khwa gallek tenāēa
na gūrg tēt u na hirc

zivistānī serzān ket a pasī
hachi pasī dezā
bēch e wi ērīchik kir
u dehenārt a mal
hindī pas e stūr waki

gisk
kūr
sēis
nērī
rashūk u māārazi
u pas e spī
kāvir
shāk brindil hōgīch
berān
jūdā kirin
kurr e khwa Alo henārtā ber
u pas e zāi waki

Rasho is the shepherd of the sheep every day early he takes his cloak and lets out his sheep from his fold. (Guv-winter wold and Kōsk is out-door fold)
takes them away to the flat ground to graze. Dogs too he has one Shīro and the other Shāpal.

He is very reliant on his dogs' neither wolf nor bear can approach them.

In the winter the breeding season opens (lit. the opening falls on the sheep). Whatever sheep were breeding he assisted the lambs to their mothers dugs and sent them to the house as for non-breeding sheep such as—

yearling kid
two year hegoat
three year hegoat
four year old hegoat and black goats (generally) and silken-haired goats and the sheep :

yearling lamb
two year lamb and three year ram
he separated sent his son Alo ahead
and the bearing sheep—
two year shegoat
three year shegoat
grown shegoat
KURMANJI GRAMMAR.

brindir
brindirzä
meh
män ber dâre welköze

(Gîsk and Kâvir are used for both male and female)

bahâr khôsh bû dama dötîne
Rashu khabr da berîa
da bên sübehî pasî bidôshîn
beri kærve kho kirîn
u her yek manjalôk a khwa
u dôdank yan ayarshînka
 kir a parzûn a kho da
wa yei manjalok ne ldisk a
khwa,
bdest a khwaagîrt
u qasd a pasî kirîn
Rasho rû nishtî ser berî
berîa pas e khwa dîchin chûn
 a mûl

u shivan pas e khwa wer
girî chairi
u Rasho shivanbarkhek
gîrî bo barkh e kho
shivanbarkh bêch et kho
 ber dän aber maka
châk mezhândîn
pashî kös kirîn
barkh birin a mûl

two year ewe
three year ewe
grown ewe
remain in the shepherd’s flock

the spring became pleasant the
season of milking. Rashu
sent for the milkmaids to
come next day to milk the
sheep; the milkmaids got
ready, each one brought her
pail and skin on her back.
And she that had no pail
brought an earthenware pot
in her hand and made for
the sheep.
Rashu was seated on a stone,
the milkmaids milked their
sheep and returned home
and the shepherd
took his sheep round the
meadow, Rashu obtained a
lambherd for his lambs.

The lambherd allowed the
lambs (to go) to their mothers
and saw that they were well
suckled.

Then he grazed them and took
the lambs to the house.
APPENDIX.

(53) TOBACCO CULTIVATION-ZERAAT A TUTUNI.

Kurmanji.

Mir Khan,
gut a kho
az sala az
de bustan e kho kem a tutuni

spede
mirr e kho hal girt
bustan e kho kolâ
chêr dep ketin ê

her depeki
bêst mishar lê kêshân*
pashi zibl kirin*
u avi 'dmâljuida ber da

ser mishâra
u shitl et tutuni chândin*

tutun râbî
bi chêr penj belk

khasand da zu tôvi nadat

hêvek 'iser bhûri
binik zhé va kir
âw tutun jûda kir
bêzhin ê shinki
u 'dfrûshin arzânâ
eger tutun a kevin namâ
'dkêshin ye a shinki
heyâmekidî tutun gahêshht

belg et wi khâl ketin ê

ye et mä serbelk
chîni u birî

English Translation

Mir Khan,
said to himself
this year I
shall make my garden,

early in the morning
he picked up his spade
dug his garden
four plots fell (for) it (i.e. it
worked out into four)
each plot
he drew out twenty furrows
afterwards manured them
and allowed water in the sub-
channel
upon the furrows
and (tans) planted the tobacco
shoots
the tobacco grew up
there appeared four or five
leaves
he pruned them that they should
not give seed too quickly
a month passed over it
he cut off the lower leaves
that tobacco he put apart
they call it ' Shinki ' (first crop)
and sell it cheap
if the old tobacco is not left
they smoke the 'shinki
a few more days the tobacco
ripened (ready for cutting)
its leaves—yellow—at-the-end
appeared on them (i.e. faded
at the ends)
what remained-upper leaves
plucked and removed
Kir a gelwâz  
‘bdârka va kir  
kir a derbest  
pâizi pâshi hêveki  
naqlek ã di shin bû  

u nav e wî tutuni katea  
damâ ghêsht âwzhi chinî  
têkel ser belga kir  

ser ê zivistâne  
benderchi hät a nik Mir  
Khan  
tutun a wî ser yek kirri  

Mir derbesta dê ñan*  

u âvî namândin*  
hatâ tutun nirm bû  
hamî kirin a takha  
‘iser ek dénen  
du gidîsh et zakhm bû  
gidish yâni takha mudaw-  
war dênin  
‘iser ek rêz birêz  

hatâ gezek yân dû gez bilind  
bit  

made into bundles  
hung them on a pole  
and fixed on the shelves  
in the autumn—i.a month’s time  
a second time (the tobacco) put  
forth leaves  
and this tobacco is called ‘Kata’  
the time came—that also he  
plucked  
and put it all together on the  
other leaves  
at the beginning of the winter  
a tobacco merchant came to  
Mir Khan  
and bought his tobacco whole-  
sale  

Mir Khan puts down the  
hangers  
and sprinkled them with water  
till the tobacco became soft  
packed them all  
put them one upon the other  
two big packs there worked out  
‘packs’ i.e. when they put the  
bundles round one on the other  
regularly  
till it is a yard or two yards  
high  

* Notice past verbs in plural agreeing with plural sense of logical  
objects, expressed and understood.
(54) TERMS USED IN CARDING AND WEAVING
WOOL AND COTTON.

they cut the wool of the white sheep
with shears
they card it with a comb-carder
'cylinder' of carded wool
the long strong carded threads
the fluffy residue from carding
that 'cylinder' of carded shreds
they spin with a spindle
spindle
to spin
spun wool, yarn.
to wind on a reel
yarn rolled for weaving
the weaver moistens the yarn
with gum
reed on which yarn is rolled
spreads, winds between, the yarn
on the weavers poles
to fasten the warp
rest for the weaver's arms
netting pendulum
flat board
comb
shuttle, netting needle
cloth
clothing
warp and woof
to shell the cotton
sieve for cleaning cotton
the bits that fall out of the sieve
deseeding contrivance
similar contrivance
deseeded cotton
to ca-đ cotton
the bowlike instrument used
by cotton carders
zhë  
dölaba  
girek  
güleştän  
dartün  
jangi  

the string of the bow  
spun cotton  
ball of cotton thread  
axis for balls  
reel  
cotton cloth, calico
(55) A LIST OF CONVERSATIONAL EXPRESSIONS.

How are you?
Glory be to God and thanks to you all is well
God be pleased with you (i.e. Thank you)
You are very kind
I'm afraid I've been a nuisance
We are at your service
(on my head and eyes, i.e. you are welcome, etc.)
please sir (expression of respect)
similar expression used to Government officials
No matter
Pray do me the honour of
just as you like
as much as you like
as you please
What are you doing?
What were you doing?
Come here!
Bohtan and Yezidis)
Where are you going?
go and see!
What is the matter?
What has happened to it?
What has occurred?
As quickly as possible
No, it is not so!
then, how?
if it be possible
Something is up!
I haven't seen you for a long time
He won't hear of it

ahwâl e hawa chawa?
al hamlilla tu sågh bē chu qusūri nīna
khude zhtā rāzī bit

lutf e ta zēdâ bū
ta zahmet kēshā
min tu ajiz kiri
bo khizmet e howa am râwustāīn
ser seremin ser chav e min az beni

doulet ser e kho

qēdi nīna
teshrīf bika
amr bike
chawa haz kē hindī tu haz kē kēf a ta
tu chit ke
ta chit kir
warra hēra
(warra virra
tu dache a kīve
harra sah ka
chi hēa
chi lē hāt
chi qōmi
hindī zūbit
na, wā nīna
pa, chawa
haka mumkin bibitin
tishtek hēa
'zh mēzhī min tu nadītī
qabūl nakat
ta chi 't vêt
min chu navêt
hindi zhmîn bêt
hindi zhwî hâtî âwi taksîr
nakîr
tu te t'ghê
hêf, hêf
âkh, âkh
bakht nîna
bê bakhtî t'kat

bâhs e min tkê yan bâhs e wî
qêid na ka
min shûléki wê t hêa
khabar e têa
her az hâtîm u aw chû
qêid be
ikfal na be
niyet a wî nechâka
guh bida
rû na, dânîsha
râ bi
awa sanahêa
ava zahmata
gazka
vërî k a bô wî
kîr e kho t kat
dreng nâbe
drezh nâka

min hazha nîna
hashed kat
awa l'kurmanji chi bêinê

nav e ta chi a
ta chand sal he a
umr e ta chand a
haqqe wi chand a
chandî tênit
chû na tênit
deng naka
hawâr, hawâr
aw izh ber chîa

What do you want?
I do not want anything
as far as I can
As far as he possibly could

Do you understand
What a pity, Alas
Ah (a sigh)
He has no conscience
He behaves falsely, treacherously

Do you mean him or me?
Never mind
I have some business
You are right, or as you say
He went as soon as I came
be careful
Don't be off your guard
He means mischief
Pay heed
Sit down
stand up
That is easy
This is difficult
call, summon
send for him
He is getting ready
Don't loiter, be late
Put it briefly, don't make a
long business of it
I know nothing
He pleads ignorance
What do they call this in
Kurdish

What is your name?
How old are you?
how much is its price?
What is it worth?
it is worthless?
Hold your tongue
Help
What is that for
nabit a chū
ta bāgha chandidūra
re a chand saāt a

how far is it to Baghdad?
How long does it take to get there?

There is no need
He is weaker than him

Bohtan and Yazidi)
What (little) could be done
Willy nilly let him come
it is so
He gave absolutely nothing
as far as I know
it does not matter if it is little,
let it be little
even if it is so

little by little becomes much
if he says something, he will
afterwards not go back on his word

bela bochûk bit
bela wa bit
hindek hindek dbit a gallek
haka tishtek dbezhit pashi

(56) KURDISH GREETINGS.

Guest : (Muslim) salām alēkum
(Christian) subehi 'bkhēr

Host : (Muslim) replies :—qowi 'bkhēr u 'bselāmet
(Christian) replies :—alēkum salām, etc.

Host : tu 'bkher hatī
Guest : khūdē khēri det a ta

Host : sāghin? kēfkhōshin? hun rahatin?
Guest : al hamdlilah. ma sāghīa ta davet. ta kerem kir. khūde 'zh ta rāzi bit

Guest (leaving) : rūkhsa dida. 'bhimmet a ta. khāter a ta

Host : tu 'bkher u salāmet hāti. ser ser e min ser chāv e min hāti. sulāva 'Imirov et kho bika.
meskīnī a min nik fulān bika
Guest : dē wā bit

CONDOLENCES.

Condoler says to the bereaved :—

ser e ta khōsh bit. hamā tu sāgh biye izh umr e wi māi bo ta u bo ayāl e ta bit. am gallek khum girtīnā. in sha allāh khūde āfi ket
Bereaved thanks the condoler for his condolence:
min gallek izh ta minnata
Condoler adds:
ma gallek trêf kir bel irâd e khûde a
Bereaved hopes that similar misfortune will not befall
the condoler:
khûde chu khûma nadet a ta

TO A BRIDEGROOM.

Congratulator:
hun pirôz mubarak bin. bikhêr u shahi umreki drêzh
bibin bêb et buchûka bin
Bridegroom:
az gallek izh ta memnun bim
(if congratulator has a relative about to be married:
naqsh e fulân bit
ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE VOCABULARY.

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<tr>
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<td>V Verb</td>
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<td>D Dan</td>
<td>T Transitive</td>
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I INTRANSITIVE

A

absurd khilaf e aql, bêma’na, bêma’rifet
abuse v. khabr gütin, lom k.,
abuse su istimâl kirin
accept qabûl b., qabûl k.,
accessories kurumur, chishtumisht
accident muqaddarek, balai-yek, nasib
accidental izhuqaddar, izhkhaflet, bêmaqsad
accompany ‘bhavalia...chûn.,
dgel bûn
accomplice haval, sherek ‘lqabâhati
accordingly ina, ‘zhberwi
account hisêb, hishmârîn
accurate mazbût, drist, gâug, tâza
accuse shikayet k.,
accusation shikayet
accustom ‘alim k., tû k., hê k., alimândin
accustomed ‘alim, alimândi
ache ėshin n. ėshê (a)
acorn bârlu
acquit teberri k., ber dân
across derbâz, mabên
action kirin (bad) f’il
active zîrek, 'bharaka, 'bgî-ret, ishkûzar
add jema' k., dâniân a ser
adder kôramar
addled merki
adjourn ta'khîr k., hêlân ta
adjust drûz, drist k., 'bjwi k.,
admirê t'ajjub k., hazh k.,
amit inkâr na k., 'iterâf k.
adopt khûdân k., waki kûrre khô
adorn zinet k., tâza k., (of wide) khammeländin
adulterate äv têkel k.,
adultery gân
advance (walk) chûn a beri, chûn a pêsh (money) selef, pêshin, qarr
advantage fâîda
advertise 'ilân k.,
advice nasîhat
advise nasîhat k.,
advocate v. taqwa k.,
adze dâss
affable bishkeftî
affair maslahat
affliction 'îla, balaiyek, muqaddarek
afford zh...hatin
after pisht, pash, shûn, dûv
afterbirth shêlây
aftergrass dughul
afternoon ivârî, pashinîvrû
afterwards pîshi, pashî hingî, dûnâhi
again naqlekadi, disân, jare-kidî
against ser
age 'umr, sâl
agent wakil, shahina, (tobacco) khîrbend
agile sivîk, zîrek
agony nîza, jânkêshi, saka-rîte, mirnâî
agree pêk hatin, ittefaq bûn
agreeable khosh, khwosh, hîn, 'blêzata
agreement qâul, mishkhâna, tekbîr, pêkhâtîn
agriculture felâhet, felalîhi, jûtyârî
ague lerzi
aim merâm, niyet, sêr
aim v. sêr gîrtîn
aimless sêrdest
air hawa
alarm hawar
alas ! hêfa !
alight 'bgûri, gûria, hal kiria
alight v. pêa b., alike hervakiyek, shiptiyek
alive 'bzhêa, 'bzhi, 'brûh
all hamî, jemî', 'bkûllîa
allow hêlân, izn dân
almond bûhîv
almost kem ma da..., nezik e...
alone 'btini, tini, bêkes
aloud 'bdeng
already serrast
also -zhi, -zhik, hum
altogether pêkva, hamijarek, têkva
always daiman, hamuwakht, hamujîr
amber karabâz shih zerek
ambush kemîn, berêhi
ammunition fishek, jebakhâna, bûrût u gûlla
among navbên, nêv, mabên, dûv
amulet dasband, hamâil, nevishtok
ancestor pêshiawi, jedd
ancient qadîm, kevin
and u
anemone kulilk a nisâne
angel melâk
anger kerb, sil, hajîz
angry sil, hajîz, kerb va bî
animal hêwân (transport) duwâr, bahîma
ankle kâp kâp kâp
anklet khalkala, gora
annihilate telefandin, mehu k, fenak k.
annoy hajîz k., sil k., jû k.
annoyed hajîz, sil, jû
another yedi, yekiditir, ditir
ant mêru, gelk; ant-nest-kun a mêru
anus pishtkun
anvil sindân
anxious tekmin 'dkat
any chu, hîch
anyone kesek, chu kes
anything chu, chishtek, her-chishtek hachi bitin
anywhere chu jê, nachi erda bit
apoplexy felejî
apostle rasûl
appeal to dâd k., muraja' k.
appease lana k hawish k., qena k.
appease lâna k., hâwîsh k., qenâ k.
apple sîv
appoint ta'yin k.
apprentice shagird, oindest.
approach nezik hatin
approve gâtîn châka, med-het k.
apricot mishmish
aqueduct pirrâv
Arab 'Arab
arbitrator navbênci, mabênci, berevan
arch gupal, gupek, tâbut
arm zindk, bàsk, ba'a, gez
armed 'bchek
Armenian Ermenî
armour ziri
armpit kafsh, binkafsh
army asker ördî
arrange tekbîr k., tertif k.
arrangement tekbirek, tertif.
arrest girtin, ênân a huku-meti
arrive ghêşhtin, hâtîn
arrow tir
arsenic mergamûsh, zernîkh
artery gahê
artichoke sedri
artificial bdest kiri
ascend chûn avrâz, derketin, 'bser ketin
ascent chûn a salâl,
ashamed shermuk, sharmazar
ashes khwöli
ash-water (for raisins) zerki
ask pirsyar k. pirsin.
ask for khwâstîn
asleep bkhâw chûî, nivîsti
asmuch hind
asparagus kengîr
assessment tekmin
asthma tenganeves, teknêfs
astounded be mân a hêri, shash b., shakhmash
at bi, pi, le, di, dûv
atom dinok
attack v. hâtîn a sôr, hujûm k., êrîsh kirin
attend gûh dân
attention gûhdari, perestî
auction mazâd
auctioneer bangdêr
aunt (paternal) mât, (maternal) khâlat
authority dashalaît
autumn pâîz
### Kurmanji Grammar

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<td>babble</td>
<td>v. ghûgha k.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baby</td>
<td>kurkek, kichkek, sâvâi, buchûkek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bachelor</td>
<td>raban, bêzhin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>back</td>
<td>pisht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>backwards a.</td>
<td>shûn a khwa, a pisht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bacon</td>
<td>gösht e berâzi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad</td>
<td>kharab, pûch, nechâk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>badge</td>
<td>nîshân</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bag</td>
<td>kîs</td>
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<tr>
<td>baggage</td>
<td>kulumul</td>
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<tr>
<td>bagpipes</td>
<td>defdefink</td>
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<tr>
<td>bait</td>
<td>tômik</td>
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<tr>
<td>bake</td>
<td>pêzhändin</td>
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<td>baken</td>
<td>nânpêzh</td>
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<tr>
<td>balance oneself</td>
<td>kho salândin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balcony</td>
<td>ëwan, tûrma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bald</td>
<td>kel, kol, shami</td>
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<tr>
<td>bale</td>
<td>ferda</td>
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<tr>
<td>ball</td>
<td>tôpk</td>
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<td>ballad</td>
<td>hêsterana muqâmek</td>
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<tr>
<td>band</td>
<td>tôk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>band of robbers</td>
<td>nîzhda, cheta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bandage</td>
<td>balândî</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bandoleer</td>
<td>rakh</td>
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<tr>
<td>bandy-legged</td>
<td>pêgûrk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bangle</td>
<td>bazin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bank</td>
<td>rakh, kenêr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>banker</td>
<td>(for trimming stone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rûkin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>banner</td>
<td>sinjaq, beraq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baptism</td>
<td>âmûda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bar</td>
<td>(of wood) keft</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barb</td>
<td>makûra</td>
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<tr>
<td>barber</td>
<td>berber</td>
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<tr>
<td>bare</td>
<td>rût, rûst, khwûz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bareheaded</td>
<td>ser khwûz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barefooted</td>
<td>pêkhwûz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bargain</td>
<td>v. bâzâr k.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bark</td>
<td>rawîn, narîn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bark</td>
<td>tivil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barley</td>
<td>jeh</td>
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<tr>
<td>barn</td>
<td>anbar, kadin, lêt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barracks</td>
<td>qishla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barrel</td>
<td>barmil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barrel (of gun)</td>
<td>lûlû, bûrî</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barren</td>
<td>hishêk, stour,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barter</td>
<td>ghûrandin, dagesh k,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base</td>
<td>p. asas bin adj. rezîl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basin</td>
<td>lêgenk, disht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basket</td>
<td>salka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bastard</td>
<td>haramza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bat</td>
<td>chêkchêkula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bath</td>
<td>hamam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bathe</td>
<td>kho navêtin nàv öv, sere kho stûsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>batter</td>
<td>palâkhândîn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>battle</td>
<td>sherr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bayonet</td>
<td>sûngi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beach</td>
<td>(pebbly) best</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bead</td>
<td>tîzbî to be-bûn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beak</td>
<td>nîkîl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beam</td>
<td>kârîta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beam (weaving)</td>
<td>dar a tavni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bean</td>
<td>lûbîa (broad beans) bâ-qîlla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bear</td>
<td>hîrch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bear (endure)</td>
<td>tahammul k.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beard</td>
<td>rîk, rîh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beast</td>
<td>hêwan, dawûr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beat</td>
<td>kûtan, lê dàn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td>tûza, shirît</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beauty</td>
<td>tazahi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>because</td>
<td>chûnkû, zhber wi ku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beckon</td>
<td>ishâret k.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>become</td>
<td>bun a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bed</td>
<td>ferash, nivîn kû, gardên-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bed</td>
<td>depe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VOCABULARY.

bedclothes uivink
bee mēshk a hingvin
beef gösht e ga, gāgosht
bee-hive khwâr e mēsh, sâl
a mēzh
been bû bî
beer bíra
bees-wax shâma e hingvin
beetroot shîdindâr
before berî, pêsh
beggar pârskar
begin dest pe... kirin
beginning awal
behind pisht
belch firq hâtîn
belfry gûmbat a nâqûs
belief bavr
believe bavr k.,
believer mu’min
bell nâqûs, zinjil
bellwether berpas
bellows kûradân
beloved khoshdevi
belong ye, male...
bellow bin, khwar, zherva
belt kâish
bench takhat
bend pêchin, pêchandin cha-
mândîr
benumb teziân
bequeath nazar k.
bereaved izh...bun, va shâr-
tin
berry (unripe) bêsîr
beside ’Itenisht. ’Irakhi
dseshge âsi k. inhîsâr k. gîrtin
bet merj k.
betray khapandin
betrothal wade k., desgirtin
between mâ bên, nîv bên
beware hustyar b., agahdâr
b., qêd b.
bewitch sahar k., khîrsh k.
beyond wêva, wîva
biassed ’bmurâm
Bible Injil
bid dân, dûm k.
bidder dûmdâr
bier tâbût, derbest, d a r-
mûkri
big mûzîn
bile zêrdar, safra, safran
bill hisêb
billion hâzûr hazar
billiousness see bile.
bin kwâr
bind shedandîn, gir ê dân
bird tîr, chûchik
birth hâtîn a dînya
bishop matrân
bit laghâv
bitch sê ya mê
bite va dân, lûqom dân, gâz
dân
bitter tahl
bitumen sift
black krash
blackberry tuderi
blackbird kumti
blackboard dapa rash
blacksmith asingîr, haddâd
bladder dimbilink, (of body)
henâv
blade (of grass) ta (of kîrîfe)
ker
blank spi, na nîvîsî
blanket ber bisku, tazh, lup,
jâjîm
blaspheme kufr k.
blaze v. gûrin
blaze (horses) dâgh k.
bleich qaserandân
bleak tahuûl sâr
bleat bârin, bûa k., djîrîn
bleed khuin reshtîn
blessed pîrûz
blight n. perperun
blind n. perda
blind a. kora, kor chav nаждин.
blink naqin
blister tuqla, qusәndi
blizzard шлуща
block takhta
blond chur
blood kхүн
bloom mu et helik
blossom v. дezb b., дezәn
blot nishивәндин
blotting paper kагаз a nишив
blow v. bәi le дән
blow pf kirin
blue шин
blunt кirkh, kul
blush sort bun
boar beraz e нәә
board takhta
boast zirt бәр дән, зәр дән
boaster зәрткар
boat geni
boatman genivan
bob raqәsin
bobbin tешi, misra
bodice ферманә, күтик
bodkin дәрк i додәкән
body lush
oil kelin, kelәндин
bold шәвәкәм
bolt n. тироқ.
bomb бүмба
bone hasti
book kitәb
boot pistәl, пәтина
booth kapar
border перваәз
bore kun k., suntin
bored ju
bore of gun n. ләли
born, be зән, хәтин a динә
borrow qurr стәндин, дән стәндин
both her du
bottle шәшә
bottom bin
bough чулә шәло
boulder lat, kevir
bounce, rebound qалizin, qа-лиштин, хәл b., хәл фәрән
boundary тухұб, хадәд
bow v. kho chamандин
bow n. киван, for carding кивәк
bowels рүвә, хәнәв
bowl тәсә
bowl v. хушән, хушәндин
bowman тир хазду
box sandүq, qәтә
boy куррк
brace (wood) sipәn
brace and bit qәз u мускуп
bracelet бәзин
brackish шөр
braggart зәрткар
braid көтән
brain хәнд, мәзә
bran сербезхинк
branch шәттәк чуләк
brand тухм k.,
brand dagh k.
brass сөфәр, шаби
brassard бәзбанд
brave ’бjasәрәт, мәр
bravo афәрән
brawny гирдан
bray зәрән
brazier manqәл
bread nan,
breadth пашнә, фераәи
break шихәндин into шихәстән
breast мимка
breath behin
breathe behin дән
VOCABULARY.

breathless tanganefs
breed zëdà b.
bribe rishwa, para, drâv
brick liben
bride bûk
bridegroom zâva
bridge pirr
bridle laghav
bright ruhnâi, brisk, s p i, berqi.
brim ser, leb, gavan
bring ûnân, bring up khudan k.
bristles kezi
brittle zûshikest zûtbizdit
broad ferah, pahn
bronze sefer a rash
brooch qopcha
brood qûzi
broth av e gösht
brother bra
brother-in-law bûra, tî, hevelink
brow ênî, brû
brown esmerr
bruise hareshi, quisändin, brin
brush gëzik
brutal bêtab'at
bubble paqishk, hek
buck shivir e nër
bucket dwol
buckle khalaza, abzûn
bud gëzh
bug takhtabit
build imaret k., ava k.
building imaret
bulb pivâz e gûla
bull ganêr
bull boghâ
bullet gulla
bullock gâ
bulrush leven.
bumblebee zîmôm
bump (noise) terapin v. terapin k.
bunch destek
bundle bukcha (of carpets etc) bûlûrk
bung berduveki
buoyant serâv
burial vashârtin
burn sûtîn, shewitin (Bohtan)
burr qûnjûrûrk
burrow laghmak.
bust paqîn, paqànândin, deriändin
bury ûa shârtin
bush terash
business, mind your own hawa shûl 'zhma
bustard qûleng
busy mashghul, shul hea
but ama, bela, faqat, eger
butcher qasâb
butt v. qûch lê dân
butt quntakh
butter nîvîshk
butterfly pepîla
buttocks kamakh
button qûpchek
buttonhole kun e qûpchek
buxom dugurrman
buy kirrin
buzz vûrûwrûk.
by bi, pi, 'bwasîtet
by bi, izh, 'bwâsîtet
byway pêrëk

C

cabbage kelemi
cackle kutkut k.
cage qafas
cake baqlawa, baqismat, ke- lur, ka'ka
calendar taqwîm, rûzhnâma
calf hîlî, gölk
calf (of leg) balak, piqa
call gâzi kirin
call upon nâv kho dân
calumny bèbakhti, ifte râ, teshkela
camel hêsiter deve
camp òrdûga, òrdî, (of no¬mads) zöm
camphor kafîl
can, water, with spout masîn
canal ju
candle mumuk
cane khezeran, dar e ruraê
canker khwêrik
canter charbaz, chargav
canvas jengi
cap kum, kolav, arakchin
caper kabar
capital sermaya
caprice chawa aql e k hō birrit
carcass kelekh
card zhînîn, shah k.
carder kurinji
care for, look after khûdân k.
careless beghum
careful b’tuqiad hishyar ser¬rubber
carpenter najjar
carpet sejāda ber, lop, taj
carrot gêzer
cart arabana
carve naqash k.
case d’awa, maslaha, mese¬la, shul
cash nuqd
castle qasr, qalâ
ciastrate khasândin
cat ketek, pishêka pesik
catch war girtin
catepult barayishk, kosk
caterpillar kûrrmakusk
cateract (eyes) chavqolin
cattle giran, gava, garash, tersh
cauldron menjîlî
cauliflower gulkalamî
cause sebeb
cave teqiat, hishyari
caw kâgkâg k.
cease duv zh... ber dâu
celery kerawîs
ceiling serdav
cemetry qavristan
cent, per ish sat
centipede zivziva
centre navrêz
century garia
ceremony qadareki mazin
certain muayyan
certainly helbet
certificate ilmukhabr
chaff âr
chagrin qahar, jûî
chain zenzîk
chair kürsî
chalk tabâshîr, beyâz
chameleon kamkâmâ
champ lîghav e khô jûtîn
chance muqaddar
change into ghurîn dâgesh bûn
change i. ghûrândin, dâgesh¬tin
charm (against hillets) gula¬bend
chase taqîb k., râ hêlân
cheap arzan
cheek âûp, rû, cheek bones sêv
cheese penîr
chemist ajzachi dermandar
cherry giêlîs, shâhbalut
chess sêtrinjân
chest sung
close këltin
clean pekizh, safi, zalal
clear khwa k.
choke khandaqin, khandaqandin
clog zhung girtin
cold sar (a cold) parsiv, nazla
collar këltin
claim khwastin
collar këltin
club topiz
clasp (of nails) chamdin, pecheromak k.
cloak of shepherd kapan
clay akh e sor, herri
clean pëkizh, safi, zalal
clear safi k., beran vohushartin
chest sung
close këltin

chest sung
chew jütin
chicken chichalök, tizhek, farkh
chief ma’qul mazin reis
child bchûk, såva zaruk
children bchûkâ zaruka
child sâriti
chimney dukhêri
China shên, sin
chink (of money) chinkchink k.
chirp (of chikhor) qûbian
chisel muqâra
choke khandaqin, khandaqandin
cholera küll
choose bizhardin
chop, to hanjandin
Christian falla,
church dër
churn up kiandin
cider chirk a sêve
cigarette jigâra
cinder khuöli, khalamûra ageri
circle halaka
circular girû vera, gigûla
circumcise shnnet k.
circumstances ahval
city bazhêr
civil mulki
civilize mutameddin k.
claim khwastin
clang v. zerên shiqen
clang v. shukshuk kirin
clap hands kefk dân
clatter tuk tuk k.
claw chingal
clay akh e sôr, herri
clean pëkizh, safi, zalal
clear safi k., beran vohushartin
clearing jehi vohushartia
clear water ay a zulal
clerk kätib, mirza
chef nishiv, kendal
climate howa
climb chunaser, der ketin
clinch (of nails) chamdin, pecheromak k.
cloak of shepherd kapan
cloak kind abaya, kazakh
clock sa’at
clod chimik e akh
clog zhung girtin
close girtin, va kirin, da khestin
close nezik e, duv, nadûr.
cloth khażna, perûk, chûkh, chit, jang, tòb, jao
clothes jîlk, elbisa, shalushapik
cloud âwr, hûwr
clover nefela, sêbelk
class topiz
clump of trees kûrsi
clumsy desgirân
cluster (of grapes) ushek
coal kumîr
coarse gaur (of flour) zivir
coat jâkêt, horâni, såqu, fer-
men, zakhm.
cobbler pinea, duzeh
cobweb tevna
cock dik kalabâb dîkel
cockroach sissirk
coffee qahwa
coffin tabût
coil girek
coin sikka, para
cold sâr (a cold) parsiv, nazla
colic qâleng
collapse va ketin
collar pisht stûn
collect va bzhârdin, vohus-hârtin
collector of taxes tâhsîldar
colour reng
colt juwân
comb shahi
come hatîn, teshrif k.
comet istêrâ 'bkuri
comfort rahat, tanâ
commander qumândar
common âdi, âdeti
companion havâl
complain shikâyet k.
complete serrast
complicated âsî, zahmet
compliment pîrûzî
compress berhêv k., gavâsh-tin
conceited qopi
conciliate pek inan, musâleha k.
condensed tir kiri
condolence tazia
conduct, bad p’il
cone sertîzh
conference suhbet
confess ‘îteraf k.
confide emniyet k., sipartin
confirm tasdiq k.
confiscate zabt k.
confusion têkeli
congratulation pîrûzî
conscience bakht
conscious hushyâr
conspiracy ittefaq bo f’eleki
constipation qabz ziknachit
consul baliöz
consumption estesga
contagion zhêgirtî
content razi
contraband kûchûk
conversation âkheftin, suhbet

cook . ashchi
cooked liné, berâshêti, ghêshîti
cool hîn
copper sefer
copulate gân
copy sûra
coral shêlân, mirjân
cord benek, daw
coriander gizhîzh
 cork dergevank
corner kuzhek
corpse jînâza, tarrm
correct rast, drist
cost haqq
cot for sheep kosk
cotton ‘pambu
cotton cloth jeng, jao
cough v. kokhîn n. kökhek
council mejlis
count hîshmârtin
counterpan lîhêf
country wilat, ard
couple jût
courage jasûret, mûrînî
courtyard hawsh, hâfsa
cousin khalza, mâmza, p a s - mâm
cover ser dân, va shârtin
covey bireki pûrr, gapeki kou
cow chêle
cowering chermisi
cowherd gavan
crab kevîl
crackle paqîn, kirch kirch k.
cradle landik
craft sana, ilm e hûstâi
crafty hilabas
crainium kûmtîkh
crimp alqujân girt
crane quleng
crawl dest u pe chun
creak siqsiq k., chîrchir k., ziqziq k.
cream  sershîr  sertû
crease  da'îkî
creditor  qarrdai,  haqq  e  wi
  hé
creep  hédi  chun
crevassing  derz
cricket  sîrsirk
crier  bangdêr
crime  qabahet,  gunah
criminal  gunahkar
crimson  kîrmizî
croak  kag  k.,
crook  gîpâl
crooked  chapi
cross  derbaz  k.,  bhurin
cross  salib
cross  (adj)  rîk
crosslegged  charmekânî
crossroads  chûr  rê
crow  qalarash  v.  deng  dan
crowd  qalabalakh,  kûm
crown  tâj
crude  khav
crumb  hûrk
crumple  hareshandin
crush  farkhändin,  palkhan-
  din,  hareshandin
crust  tivil
crutch  binkefsh
cry,  weep  gerîn
cry  out  gazi  k.,  deng  k.,  ha-
  wâr  k.
cub  (of  bear)  kutêla
cucumber  kîlend
cultivate  dukhel  chandin
cup  finjan,  istihkan,  tasa,
piala
curds  mast
cure  derman
curl  chamin,  chamândin
currants  besîr
currycomb  mûhass
curse  v.  na'îlet  k.
curtain  purdah
curved  chamändi,  giröver
cushion  bâlîfk
custom  ada
cut  birrin,  zhê  va  k.,  qatan-
  din
cut  off  berêhik  girtin,  zhê
  kirin

dagger  khenjer
daily  herrözh
dam  best
damage  zarar,  ziân
damp  tarr,  shâgirti
dance  rakhasânîn,  guvân-
  sin,  cêpîn
danger  mukädir

dare  wêrîn
dark  tahrî  khûshk'
date  tarikh,  rôzh
date  qasb,  khûrma
daughter  kîch
daughter-in-law  bûk
dawn  shefaqîn,  êkelbeyân
day  rôzh
dead  mirrî,  namâ.  amr  e
  khuda  bi
deaf  kerr
dear  girân,  buha
death  amr  e  khuda

debt  dên,  qarr,  haqq
debtor  dêndîr,  qarrdâr
decay  v.  razîn
decayed  matter  genî
deceit  hîla,  lêbek
deceive  khepândin  lêbîndin
deceiver  hilabaz,  hiladîr,
  khepûk
deception  lebek
decrease  kem  b.,  kem  k.
depth  kûr
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### E

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enfeeble zaif kirin
gameer muhandis
enmity neyari, dushmini
enormous ferah, zakhm
enough bus
entangle tēkeli k.
enter hätin a nāv
enthusiasm dilsutia
entrance dūv, derga
entreat rija k. iltemas k.
envelope pēchändin
envy hasūdi
equal herwakiyek, muqābale
equipped serrast
ermine ꜜüzek
error khalatī, sūch, quṣur
essence jāo
establish dānīān, tessīs, k.
evaporate belāv bun
even tā, hatā adj. sada. hili, huli
evening shām
eventually 'bdūmahi, pashi
ever her
evident ishkera, diyār
evil gunah, nechaki, bebakht
eve brindir, brindirzā, meh
exaggeration mubāligha
except izhbil izghēr
excess ziada, fazla
excrement geni
excuse afu k.
exercise geriān, gerāndin
exist wē habun
expel der ekhestin
expenses musruf
experience sharezahi, khabret
expert sharezā
explain té gehändin
explode peraqīn, paqīn
exterior derva
extinguish va mirāndin
extract der keshān, der īnān
extravagant bēbōrr, bēqām
beru
eyebrow berchāv, biguin,
mizhank
eyelashes kiylishk, mizhulank
eyelid pishtachāv, baquq,
tumar
eyes chāv

F
fable chirukhk
face ru
factory karkhāna
fade reng ber dān
fāces geni
faggot chilo
fail izh...na hätin
faint a. gēj v. bēhis būn
fair sōvichafshīn
fairy peri, jin, huri
faith bavr, īmān
falcon bāz
fall ketin, keftin (not plong-
ed) beyar
fallow shūv
false drūkār, ne amīn
fame nāv
family 'ayal, ujākh
famine khala
famous mashhūr
fan bawashink
fanaticism muta'assibi
fancy khēal
fang nīv
far dūr
farm jehi jut
farewell seredān. khāter e ta
fare kere
farming fellaheta, felalihi
fart trr, fuss
fashion ada
VOCABULARY.

fast zu
fasten girêdan, va k., lekdân
fasting parêz
fat qûlao u. rûn, duhn, simin
fatal bringhadar
father bab
father-in-law khäsûra
fault sûch, qusûr, lôm
fear ters, taqwai
fearless bêters
feast ziäfet, jêzhn
feather purr
February shiwât
feed tishtek dân
feel hasian, pê hasian
feeling has
feign bidru k.
fell (a tree) dâ ekhestin
felt (of lamb's wool) tahta e lîva
female mê
fence kimân
ferocious dushwâr
ferry kelek
fertile zeveki qalao
festival 'id, qadarek
fetters qêd
fever tâi, tâ
few kem
five penj
field cham, zeviek
fierce duzhwâr
fifteen penzdeh
fifty penji
fig hazhir, henjir
fight sherr kirin
figure bezhina
filbert finuq
file v. verânin n. kurtik
fill tuzhi k. be filled (with food) têr b.
filler köv, kövik
filter v. rerzinin, spi, safi, k.
find pêdä k.
fine v. pârâ standin. (adj. spi hur zirav, taze
finger tipil
fingerring gosterk
fingernails nenik
fingertips sertiliva
finish tamam, khalas k.
fir-tree qâzh
fire âger
fireplace kûchk
firm qâm, mazbût
first awwal, beri
firstborn bikr
firstfruits khêvâ
fish mäsiq
fish nachîr e mäsiq k.
fisherman seyäd, mäsiqgir
fissure kelshti
fist mist, mistk
fit laiq v. va kirin
five penj
fix va k., zabt k.
fixed masbût
flabby sis
flag bêrâq
flagstone hilân
flake dinok
flame gûri
flap farfar k. ' bhal âvëtin
flask hinbank
flat rast
flattery devkhoshi, maltak
flatulence ba girtin
flavour tam
flay jeld k.
lea gech
fleece kevin
flesh gosht
flick pl lêdan
flight farrin, revîn
flight of birds raf a têra
flint berestâ
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<td>(in cooking)</td>
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gather flowers etc, chinin
frugal ninuk hishk
gathering jemát, kóm
fruit mewa, fekeha
gaze ber e khwa dán
fry berezhândin, bráshtin
gazelle ghazála
frying pan sél
gel dawérek e khasín
fuel (made of litter) sergin
generally aghlab, herwaqt
tuzhi
generosity mêrdini
fun shaqqa, yârî
generous mērd
funeral va shartin, haflat
gentle khushimânk
fungus kumbabok
gentleman khânadân
funnel bukheri
German aliman
fur kurk
get girtin, pāda k.
furrow mishâr
giddiness gêzhi, serzivirî
girâd gêzh, serziviria
girths tang, bertang, shal,
give dan
futile pûch. bē netîja

G.
gabion khasrik
get girtin, pada k.
gable zinjki
giddiness gêzhi, serzivirî
gadfly kermuz
gipsy qarach
gag duv gir e dan, bednag k.
girl kich
gain faida k., kâr k.
girsins tang, bertang, shal,
gaiter saq, duzliq
give dan
gale furtina, bazor
glad shâhî
gall vangaftin
glare rurash
gall oak tree dâr e mäzi
glass shïsha
gallery turma châgh
glennits mäzi
glean afar k.
gallop ghar k.
glue subakh

gallows sépek, qenâra
natar ghar k.
gnaw veranin, köshîn

game lêistin
go chûn

gander dikleqâzâ

globals sépek, qenâra

gangrene nasur, kîs
go off bang peraqîn

gap achiq

gnaw veranin, köshîn

garden bakhcha, junenk

gnaw veranin, köshîn

gardener bakhchavân, rizvân
goat bizin

garlic sir

God Khudê
God bless you Khude 'zhta


garter shîrûkh bend

god bless you Khude 'zhta

gasp isk, nikin

good bâsh, châk, qunj

gate derga, dervkek

good going sivik, ahwun

gather flocks kos kirin
good n. khêri, châkî

goodbye seredan, khâter ê ta

razi bit

gold zêr

goldsmith zëringen

goldsmith zëringen

good bash, chak, qunj

good going sivik, ahwun

good n. khêri, châkî

goodbye seredan, khâter ê ta

razi bit

gold zêr

goldsmith zëringen

good bash, chak, qunj

good going sivik, ahwun

good n. khêri, châkî

goodbye seredan, khâter ê ta
KURMANJI GRAMMAR.

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goose qāz
gore kōch dān
gorge geli dwili
gouge mekara k,
gourd kulind, kundir
gout bārash
govern hukm k.
governor hākim, hukm dār
government hukūmet
gown khaftān
graft patruma k.
grain dukhel, zakhira
gram mash
grand māzin, ferah, gīran
grandchild nawa, nāvi
grape tīri (unripe) bīrsik
grapestone berk e tīri
grasp girtin
grass qīāh
grasshopper kulisink
grate veranin
grateful to minata izh...
grave mazaret
gravestone kel
graveyard qaveristān maqbara
gravel berazir, khīzabēr
gray khamri
graze cherin
graze cherandin
grease rūn, chivr
great grand child nivcherk
Greece Yōnistan

greed tāmā’
greedy tāmā’
green shin, qazk
greenish shinki, kaski
greengap alūchēk
greet kherhatiahi kirin
grey shin khāwr
greyhound tāzhi
grief khum, hēf
grind kūtān, hē rān
grip girtin, dest lē dān
grist havrān
grocer baqqāl
groom timār, seis
groove mishāv
grope changulep k.
gross qalāo
ground zevi, ardi
grow shin b.
growl nērin, khūrmen k.
grub kirm
grumble gazindar b.
grunt koqin
guard khūdān kirin, seruber k., off his guard, put, ikfāl k.
guest mewān
guide dalīl, qalayos
guitar tāmura
gulf gom, gol
gully gēli shiv
gum subakh, guni
gun bunduq -
gurgle ghul ghul k.
gust of wind gir e ba, ba-eki
gush āv rul e pin naqle ki
gut zhi

gutter merzn, surī k
gypsum juss, gech

H

habit ada, resm
haggle bāzār k.
hail tark
hair mu, pirch
haity ’bmu
half niv’
hall diwānkhān
halt rāwa stān
halter rashma, chal, serek, komik
hammer chākūch
hand dest
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<td>hunter segmān, nachirwān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hurdle chagh</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hurricane furtuna</td>
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<td></td>
<td>hurry lez k</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hurt ēshēn ti ēshāndin</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>husband mēr</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>husk pūsh</td>
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<td></td>
<td>hut kāpar</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hyena haftiyr</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hypocrisy drū, mekr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hypocrite makkār</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I

I az, (with past tenses) ma, min.

ibex kūvi

ice jemed

icicle qarsīv

idea kheāl

identify niāsin

idiom lughat, azmān

idiot din, bēfahm

idle batal (unemployed)

idol put

if eger, haka, hak

ignite agir k. hal k.

ignorance nāzānī
ignorant of, 'ilm naghasht 'l, hâzha nina
ill na sâkh, nakhosh, 'billa
illegal najâiz, khilâf e qânûu, yusukh, harâm
illegitimate haramzâ
illiterate n a k h wândiâ.

bemârifet,
illomened shûm
illtempered bum, bêtabiat
illuminate te-esândin, rûhnâi k.
imagination tasâwwur
imagine tasawwur k., khâal k., tekhâmîn k
imitate taqlit k.
immodest bêsharm
impatient bêsabr, kho na girit
implicated, be dest e wi habun
importunate gallek dû chit, bêsabr
impossible nêmumkin
impotent (sexually) namîr
impress upon taqwa k., taqwa dân
impatient bêsharm, sharm nakat
incense bukhûr
incident wuquateki, qomîeki
inclination hanîni
income waridat
incurable bêdermân, bê-ilâj
indeed di, qat
independent mustaqil, ser-best
indigestion bêhazmî
indigo hash
indiscreet pirbêzh
inflate waram k.
inflammation warami hararet
inflexible nahêt a chemândin
infuse të k.
inhalne nefsh kâshân
inheritance iras
injustice ta-adi, ghadr
ink hibir, hivir
inkstand divir, divîte
innocent bêsûch, bêgûnâli
inopportune bêwaqt
inquire sah k., pîrsâr k.
inquisitive pîrskâr
insect hasharet
insert pê wer kirin, de da nîân
inside têda, lnâv, zhûri
insipid bêtâm
instead ljehda, 'bjeh
instep pîsh a pê
instigate tahrîk k.
insufficient kem
insult khabr gutin
intelligence 'aql, û f a h m i , m'arifet. shatâret
intelligent 'aqlî, 'b f a h m ' bê-Šarifet
intend niyet hea, qasd k., intentionally m u ' a y y a n , izhqasd
intercede nêvben chûn
interest faida
interfere tev bun, qarîsh bun
interior nav, zhûr
interpret terjumânî k
interrupt birrîn
intervene bervâni k., nêv bên chûn
intestines rûvî
into a nav
intoxicated serkhôsh
intrigue fasad k
inundated âv hâtî a ser
invade hâtîn a ser
invent pêdâ k
invest money hal khestin
investigate tahqîqât k,
infrared: nadiyar napen
invite: dawet k
involved: tekel
iron: asin
irrigate: av dän
island: jezîre, gezerta, navrö
itch: khurîn (c a n o s e v.)
khuwan: kho
 Ivy: daralink.

J

jackal: chaqal, turi
jacket: sitr, salta
jagged: avlek
jail: habas
jam: dushâv, murabba
January: Qânûn a due
jar: sindân
jaundice: zerkî
jaw: hastî, a bizink.
jealous: dilrash
jelly: richôn
jerk: raqasândin, hezhândin
jewel: zînët, jÖher
jingle: chukchuk k.
join: pêva k., pêk gehândin,
pêk b.
joke: yari k., shaqqa k.
jostle: enishk dän, da’af k.,
journey: sefer, rêhâtî
jug: kôz, goze, jerr
juice: shëfî
jump: bâzin, kho a vëtin

K

keep: khûdân k.
keeper: (-van)
keepsake: diamëri
kerb: gavan, lev, kenär, rakh
kernel: kâkel
kettle: tenjera, menjil
key: kili
khaki: gaur
kick: pê le dän
kid: gîsk
kidney: gûle hisk, qûrûchîsk
kill: kushtîn
kiln: kora
kind: merd, khoshdîl
kindle: hal k.
king: sultan
kiss: machek, tawaf
kiss: machek k.
kitchen: mutbakh
kite: (paper) teyâra
kite: ((bird) bâshûk
kitten: kitk
knapsack: junta
knead: havir k., gi rî k.
givishandin
knee: chûk
kneel: rûre kirîn, ser chûk
e khsa kirîn
knife: kër
knit: baftin, wa hinûn
knob: destek, girvêk
knock: kutân, le dän
knocker: khalaaka
knot: giredaia
know: azanîn, niâsin, hasha
habun, îlm ghështîn
know: niâsin
knowledge: îlm
knuckle: gaha
kohl: kël
Kurd  Kurd, Kurmanji  
Kurdish  Kurdi  
Kurdish language  Kurmanji

Lable  asûl  
labourer  päâ, renjber  
lace  mukharram  
lack  kemiâhi  
lad  tâu  
ladder  pêisk  
ladle  refgîr, chamîcha, hasku  
lady  khatun  
lag  dreng âhatin  
lair  je, kun  
lake  gol, beherk  
lamb  beche, kavir, barkh  
(llock of) jul e barkha  
lambing season  opening of  seizân  
lame  shil, langerr, kûlek  
lamentation  qûr  
lamp  lampa  
lance  ruma  
land  erd, z evi, arâzi  
landlord  khûdân zevi, khûdân  
tâpû, mulkdâr kirîdâr  
lane  qûlân  
language  azmân  
languid  sis, sist  
lanolin  . kurha  
lap  kôsh  
large  mazin  
lark  purr  
liss  zhînk  
last  dûmâhi, pashi  
latch  chengâl  
later  pâshi  
laugh  kênîn  
laundress  jîlshu, bâlavî  
lawsuit  dawa, shikayet, shul  
lay  da niân, hêlân  
lay egg  hek k.  
lay out  flat  ra  ëkhestin  
lazy  tenbil, batal, nazîrek  
lead  risas  
lead  v.  birin, kêshân, re  
nîshân dân  
leader  reis, mazin, qâid  
leadpencil  qalam e rsâs  
leaf  belk  
leak  tek chun. dilop k.,  
lean  päl dân, kho gîrtin  
leap  kho âvéîîn, hal farrin  
leap year  sala kebîsa  
lear  drukar  
learn  hî bun, âlim bun, gîrtin  
learned  âlim  
lease  ijâr, kere  
ext  kemkem. z h a m i  
bchûktîr  
leather  charm  
leave alone  qârish naaun,  
tev nabun  
leaven  havîrtush  
ledge (of rock)  tah (caved over)  
baveriz  
leech  zerû  
leek  gurad  
left  chap  
leg  ranik  
leg below knee  shaqul  
leg above knee  rahin  
legacy  iras  
legible  têt a khwândin  
leisure  tatil  
lemon  limôn  
lend  dên dân, qarr dân  
lender  dên dàî  
length  drêzhî, drêzhâtî  
lengthen  drêzh k.  
lentil  nisk  
leper  gûrî  
less  kemtîr  
lessen  kem k.
lukewarm hini a wi pîchek shkesti
lessen kem k.
lesson ders
let hilan, mena na kirin, izn d.
letter maktub, kagazek, ilmukhabar
lettuce khass
level desht, rast
ever lihaz
library kitêbhâneh
lice spi
lick lis k.
lid derga
lie dru
lie down nivstin, rûb.
life zhin, zhi, heyat, 'umr, jan
lifeless bêzhi
lift ra kirin, hal girtin
light ruhnai
light coloured bishrefti
light, get (as at early morn) sheraqin
light sivik
lightning bruske
like hazh k., davêt (impers.) hebandin
likewise zhi, hosa, wä, herwakiwe
lily zanbaq
lime kest
limekiln kula e kesl
limp êtan e kesl
line rêz, in lines b'rêz rêz
linen kitan
liniment merhem
lining batan
link khalaka
linseed tuvketân
lion shêr
lip lev
liquid âv, waki âv
list defter
listen guh le bun, guh dan, guder b.,
litter of cattle geni
little buchuk, kuchik
live zain
living bizhî
liver melêk, jarg
lizard margvsk
load bär
loan den, pêshîn, qarz
loathe bêtam k., hash na k.
loathsome betam
lobe narmagûhi
lock (of hair) bisk, tolek, tenberik
lock (of doors) qifil
locksmith qiflåhi
locust külî
lonely tini, bêkhalq
long drêzh
look tamâsha k., châv k.
looking glass nênûk, qöti
look like shipti, diyar
loom tevin, alat a bire
loop kulpek
loose berdaia, verästia
loot v. tâlan k.
lose berzâ k., gum k.
loss zian, khasâei
lot bahr, a lot -gallek, zaf, bôsh
loud 'bdeng bilind
love hash kirin, hebandin, muhebba, havini
lover havin
low v. borîn adj nizim kind, navia, napeni
lower nizim k., da këshân
luck ughur, qismetek i bash
luggage kurumur
lump rum
lump together ser yer k.
lunch fravin
lung nishim
luscious khozhtam
lustre te-esai

M

machine mäkina
mad din
magazine anbar e fishk
maggot rezi
magic khirsh, sahar
magnet ber e manatîs
magnify mazin k.
maiden kich
maimed saqat
maintain duwâm k.
maize genim a sham
make ñe kirin
male nêr
malevolent muzirî, qasawât
man mer (male) mirov (may include women)
manage idaret k.
mane buzhi
mange gûriåti
manger ilaf
manhood mëreti
manifest ishkerâ
mankind khalq
manliness mëreti
onna ñov
manners adåb
mantelpiece bukhêri, ser bukhêri
manure v. zibl k.
many gallek, zaf, bosh
map khärîtâh
marble murmûr
mare mâhin
mark isharet
market bâzhêr

marriage meri, shu
marrow mezhi
marry shu k., (of woman) mar k. (of man)
marsh qurr
marten küzek
martingale bindez gin
marvel ajaib
mason husta
massacre kushtin, qatal 'am
massage fere k hân din, gavashîn
mastic chivir
mat tañî, ber, marsh
matches kebrit
materials asbab, kulûmul
matter këd, it does not matter ked nina
matter, in eyes, ears etc. kilmish
matting hasir,
mattress dushuk
mauve tolek
May gûlân
me ma, min
meadow chayir, cham : qos, marg
meal tisht
meals tisht
mean bañs kirin
meanness rezili
means asbab doulet (I have not the means to) izh min na hêt
meanwhile pemabeni
measles sorsork, zât, sôrek
measure pivan
meat gosht
mediate navbên chun
mediator navbên chui
medicine derman
meditate hîzhr e kho k.
medlars guhishk
meet faqir halim
meet brehi a wi chun, ser hal b.
meet bser hal bun
melon gundur (water) shemzi
melt av k., av b., tek chun, hal b.
memory bir, hizhr
mend che k., tamir k., pina k.,
mention bahs e.-k.
merchandise (cloth) peruk
merchant tujjar benderchi
merciful brahmat
mercury zibaq
merely her
merry shahih
messenger qasid
metal ma'dan
mew miu k.
mid-day niv-ru
middle niv
middle-aged nivinji
midge sotink
midnight nivshav
midwife pirezhin, dayin
migrate va guhastin
milk do'tin, doshandin
milkmaid beri
mill asha
millet tahla
millet-giant khrövi
mill-hand distar
miller ashvan
mimic taqlit k.
minaret minare
mince quma k.
mind, to my zh min va
mind, to never kéd na k.
mine, out of his be-hamd b.,
mine ye min
mineral maa hani
mint naana

minute daqiqa
mirror shisha
misdeed fe'l
miscarriage ber havetin
ber chun
miser kupur, kulus
miserable razil
misery razili
misfortune balaivet
miss zhe na girtin
mistake khalat
misunderstanding chak tê naghêshtini
mix têkva k.
mixed têkva, têkel, lêkva
mixture têkelek
moan wiswis k.
modesty riayyet
Mohammedan Musalman, Islam
moist têrr
molars dudan kursi
mole jurt
moment daqiqa, behineki
Monday Dushemb
money para, drav, haqq
mongoose mishkekhruma
monk raban
monkey shadik memun
monopoly imtiyaz
monster hazhdahar
moon hev, full moon halal
more peter
morning subah
morsel parche, pichek
mortar gech
mosque jam'a, musgeft
moss kefzer, gir
most qism e aghlabi
moth per perum
mother daik
mother of pearl sadaf
motion levandin
VOCABULARY.

mottled dughul
mould qalib
mouldy razia
moult purr ber dan
mound gir, rumk
mount chiāb, kup
mountain chiā
mountainbank yariker, deli:
mountainshoe reshik
mouse meshik
mousetrap tel a mesh
moustache simbel
mouth dev
mouthful pari
move levin levandin
move, house, camp va guhastin
movement levandin
much zur, gallek, qawi, zaf
much pis, geni
mucus matter kilmish
mud akh, qurr, herri
mug tasa, piala
mulberry tü
mulberry tree dar e tü
mule hestīr
muleteer hestervan
murder kushtin, qatal
murderer khundar, qatal, fa'āl
murmur hushin, mishen
muscle asab
mushroom nevark
music hestaranahi
musician muqambizh
muslin qurnash kāshiāda
must gerek, lazim
must davēt, lázim da (with subj.)
mustard khirdel
Musulman Musulman
mutter dimdini kirin
mutton gosht e pas
nail bismar, (finger) ninuk

N

naked rut, rust
name nav
nape patk
napkin kelik
narrow teng, kurt
nasty pis, bekher
nation millet
nature tabiat
navel navk
near nezik
neat tāze
necessarily dī
necessary lazim, gerek
neck stu, stoi
necklace risik, merjan
needle derzik
needle, packing shuzin
needly betisht, muhtaj
negotiate bazhar kirin
neigh herrin, shahin
neighbour jirān
neighbourhood jirānī
neither na...na
nephew braza, khoshkza
nerves rih, reh
nest helin
net shebaka
never qat, abad, chujara, chuwakht
new nu
news khabir, hawadis
new year sal a nu
nice nazik, taza, juan
niece khaza
night shav
nightmare khaw kharab
nine nuh, neh
nineteen nuhdeh, bist kēm yeke
ninety not
nipple  sermik
noble  begzada, pasmirali
noise  deng
nomad  kocher
none  chu, na, kes na
nonsense  gutineki puch
noon  nivr
nose  difink
nose-ring  khezin
nose-bag  jhor
nuke  nivru
nostrils  difin
not  na, ne
notch  v.  tamkha k.
nothing  chuna, hich
notorious  mashhur
nourishment  tisht
now  nuka, nua, nuho
nuisance  ajiz
number  chandi
nun  beqiam
nuptials  dawet
nurse  dadok
nurture  khudan kirin
nut  bindak. bunduq
nut-meg  misk

occupied  ava, kes lnav
occurrence  wuqat, qomieki
ocean  bahr muhetti
odd  taza
odorous  'ibbehin
odour  behin
off  ber
off one's head  din, aqlsivk
offal  geni
offend  ajiz k., sil k.
offended  ajiz sil
offer  dan
offering  qurban
often  gallekjara
oil  run gaz
ointment  melham
old  (age)  piri, kevin, qadim
olive  zet
omelet  hakarin
omit  helan
on  ser
once  jarek
one  yek
one-sided  'bmaram khwar
onion  piwaz
open  va kiri
opening  dev
ophthalmia  chavqola
opinion  fikr
opium  hashish ofium
oppose  aks kirin
opposite  muqabil
oppress  khurti kirin
option  bezhartin
or  yan, an
orange  portugal
orange-coloured  narenji
orchard  baghcha
order  amr
organise  tekbir k.
origin  asl
ornament  zinet khamel
orphan  etam, bekes

oak tree  dar e barlu
gall-oak  mazi
oath  sind
obedience  itaat gahdari
obey  itaat k., guh dan
obituary  tazia
obstinate  khudan anad, banad
obtain  dest e keftin peda k.
serraq  mazhihi sk
obvious  ishkera
occasionally  jaara, jaara
VOCABULARY.

ostler seis
other idi, ditir, di, bil
otter sagav
Ottoman ye rumi
ought davet, lazima
our ye ma
out der
out-law derekhesti
outlet dev
outside derva
oven furün
over ser
over-cast bawr tahl
overflow reshtin
overhead bilind
overlook izh bîr k.
overseer mazim
overtake ghêshtin
overthrow da ekhestin
overturn qulebândin
owe dendar bun ser ha
owl bûm, tôk, dâdachökh
own ye kho
owner khuðân
ox gâ
oyster halazun

P
pace gâv
pack (of dogs) revda
pack (wolves) revda
pack (a bundle) jemba k.
pack, to jembaki
pack-horse bargir
pack-needle shuzhin
pack-saddle kurtan
pack-thread shilit
pad, to hashandin
padlock kuflek
page sahifa
pail manjalök, satlök
pain êsh
painful têshît
paint nuqush k.
paint (eyes) kil k.
painter nuqushkâr, sûretkêsh
pair jût
palace qasr
palatable khushtam
palate tam pank a devi
pale serai
palm kaf
palm quseb
palpitate lerzin
palsy shîli
pan qazan
pane shish e penjere
panel perwaz deb
panic tersin
panniers salik savik
pant navkutek hatin
paper kagaz
parable misâleki
parade isharat k.
paradise bahâsht, firdaus
parallel rèz muqabil rèz
paralysis shîli
paramount mazine hamî, mîr
paramour havîn
parapet shurha
parasol shemsiya, sıvân
parcel bakcha
parch hishk k.
pardon v. âfur bvardin bhurin
parents bâbâ
parrot bebemeto totik
parsley madanos baqdonis
part hindek
partial ye qism
particle dindek zirek
particular khususî
partner havâl, sherîk
partridge purr, rou, susk:—
{ sisi susk
{ chîkhor kou
{ black purr
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Word</th>
<th>Kurmanji Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>party, raiding nezhda, cheta</td>
<td>パーティ、ネズダ、チェタ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pass bhūrin, derbaz b chūn</td>
<td>パス ブールイン、デルバズ ブ チュン</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passion shehwet</td>
<td>パッション シェヒュエト</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>past bhuria, chuia</td>
<td>パス ブゥリヤ、チュイア</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paste stirk jo benisht</td>
<td>ペース ストリック ジョ ベニシュト</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paste-board depe kaghaz</td>
<td>ペース ボード デペ カハザ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pasturage kos, pawān</td>
<td>パストゥラージ コス、パワーン</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patch parchek kerek</td>
<td>パッチ パルチェク ケレク</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>path rekape</td>
<td>パス レキャペ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patient khudān sabr, kho tpirit</td>
<td>パティエンツ クフダーン サブル、 kho トプリット</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patriarch mar shim’un</td>
<td>パトリアック マール シミン</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patten qapqap</td>
<td>パターン カッパッパ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pattern namuua takhlit</td>
<td>パターン ナムア チャルイ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pavement kaderma</td>
<td>パブメント カトーマ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paw lap</td>
<td>パウ ラップ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pawn mishkhana dan rahan dan girāo dān girāvan dan pay dan, drav dānandin</td>
<td>パウン ミシュハンナ ダン ラハン ダン ギラーオ ダン ギラヴァン ダン パイン ダン、ドラフ ダンアンディン</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pea nuk</td>
<td>ピー ヌック</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peace sulh, pēk hātin rahat, musâlehet</td>
<td>平和 サルフ、ペック ハチタン ラハト、ムサレヘト</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peaceable rahat b.</td>
<td>平和アブル ラハト ブ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peach khokh</td>
<td>ペアック クホク</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peacock tāus</td>
<td>ペアクォーク タウス</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peak serkichiai, kumi, kop. kochi</td>
<td>ピーク セルキーチアイ、キミ、コップ コチ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peal to, girumin terqen hatin</td>
<td>ピールトウ、ギルミン テルケン ハーティン</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pear armut, harmik</td>
<td>ペアール アルムト、ハミック</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pearl lulu</td>
<td>ペアール ルル</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peasant jutyar</td>
<td>ペアンツ ジュティヤー</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peat sergeni</td>
<td>ペイツ セルギュニ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pebble ber e huri ber et basti peck vadan</td>
<td>ペブレ ベール エ ヒュリ ベール エ ベストイ ペック ヴアダン</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peck spi k tivil k peep zu chav e kho der e khestin u chamandin</td>
<td>ペック スピ ケー テヒビル ケー ピープ ズ チャウ エ カホ デー エ ケヒスティン ウ チャマンディン</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peevish rik</td>
<td>ピエヴィッシュ リック</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peg sung</td>
<td>ペグ サング</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pen qalam (bud) bishkeftin</td>
<td>ペン クラム (ブドウ) ビッシュkeitン</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pencil qalam e risas</td>
<td>ペンシル クラム エ リサス</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penetrate kun k chūn nav</td>
<td>パenetレート クン ケー チュン ナヴ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penis kir</td>
<td>ペニス キル</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>people khalq</td>
<td>人々 カハルク</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pepper fileil gusik</td>
<td>ペッパー フィリル グスキ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peppermint jater</td>
<td>ペッパーミント ヴレーター</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per cent 'zh sat</td>
<td>パーパーセント 'ツー サット</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perceive ditin, pe hiss bun 'ilm ghēsatin</td>
<td>パーキュエール ディチン、ペ ヒス スン 'イルム グヘサティン</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perfect kamili mukemmil</td>
<td>パーフェクト カミリ ムケミル</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perforate kunkun k</td>
<td>パフェロレート キンクン ケー</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perfume beh khash, behin khwash, attar</td>
<td>パフォームェンス ベー カシャス、ベヒン カフライフス、アタラ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perhaps belki dbit</td>
<td>パベリッシュ ベルキ デビット</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peril mukhaṭira</td>
<td>ペリル ムクハティラ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perjure sūnd 'bdrū k</td>
<td>ペリジュール サウンド 'ブドゥー ケー</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>permit helan, izn dan, mena na k</td>
<td>パメリット ヘラン、イズン ダン、メンナ ナー ケー</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perpetual dāim</td>
<td>ペンデルプール ダーム</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perplexed dudil</td>
<td>ペルプレックス ドゥディル</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>persecute rahelandin</td>
<td>ペリスクュート ラヘランディン</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perseverance dom</td>
<td>ペセラランス ドーム</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persia Ajem</td>
<td>ペルシア アジェム</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persian Ajemi</td>
<td>ペルシアン アジェミ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>personal inclination (hanīn)</td>
<td>パーソナル インクライジュン (ハニン)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>persuade qena k</td>
<td>パーサドゥール キーナ ケー</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pet azizek khoshtiv e dil</td>
<td>ペット アジーク カホシティブ イー ディル</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>petal dil ke gul</td>
<td>ペタル ディル ケ グル</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>petition arzuhal</td>
<td>ペティション アルズハル</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>petrol benzin</td>
<td>ペンテル ベンジン</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>petty kuchkōk</td>
<td>ペッティ クッチコック</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pharmacist derman frōsh</td>
<td>ファルマッチャン デルマン フロッシュ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phlegm, of nose kilnish</td>
<td>ファレッグ、オブ ノーズ キルニッシュ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>photograph alāt e aksi</td>
<td>フォトグラフ オラト イー イクシ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pick shoka</td>
<td>ピック ショカ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pick v. bžhardin</td>
<td>ピック V. ビシャルドイン</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pick, tooth dudankusk</td>
<td>ピック、トゥース ドゥダンクスク</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pick-a-back parzunk</td>
<td>ピック・ア・バック パルズンク</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>picture taswīr, sura</td>
<td>ピクチャー タスウィル、サーサ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pie harishi, chikēr, tanek</td>
<td>パイ ハリシ、チケリ、テネク</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piebald beleqshin belek</td>
<td>ピーバルド ベレクッシン ベレク</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pier of bridge stūn</td>
<td>パイアール オブ ブリッジ ストゥン</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pierce kun k</td>
<td>パイアース クン ケー</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piety abādet, tadayīnī</td>
<td>ピエティ アバドート、タダイニー</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
pig berâz
pigeon kotir kavot
pile v. kôm k. seryer dân
pile, of stones kelk
pilgrimage ziârat
pill habek habka
pillar stûn
pillow bâlîfîk
pimp quwâd
pin bismar
pincers gâz
pinch gâz k
pine dar e kazha
pine-tree âvrîst
pink jembadi gulguli
pinnacle burj kumbi
pious mutaabida
pipe qâlyon. sibil
pish pâ!
pistol dabanja
pit kun
pitch qîr
pitch, a tent khên ra k.
pitcher jerek kuz
pitch-fork milhef
pith jî, mäzhi
pity hîf, mukhabîn
place dâ nian
place jê jêh
plague wâbakûl
plain deshta merk
plait plait of hair, bisk
planet koekpk
plank takhta, dep
plant chândin
plant chândin
plant, mishtela,
plantation dep zeviek
plaster scya, spi kirini
plate aman
platter qarawna
play yar kirin
play yârî k. shaqqâ k.
plea ifada
pleasant khwosh
please razi k.
please if you, az beni
plebeian rasyyet
pledge giro, giraw dan
plenipotentiary qunsosolos
plenty zeda, bosh, zaf
plow shapen
plot dep
plough jut
pluck chinin
plug v. duv gietin azhûti
plum heluk, hênjas, hûlik
plumage purran
plum-line taqul
plump qolao, dugurrman
plunder talan, qalandin
plunder talan k. qulandin
ply kirin
ply ta du tai, sê tai, etc.
pocket palakh
pod shank, tivil
poem shar
poet sharbezh
point a thing at, ber e dan a
point ishara k.
point tîzh
pointed shar tuzhi
poison jiheri
poke va va kutan, lukum dan
poker bistiv
pole kift, darka
polish vahesuan
polite adab
pomegranate henar
pommel mukra
pomp muqadar, hilaf
pond gol, berk, hâwz
poor behal bekher
poppy gul e sork
population khalq
pork gosht e beraz
port qafa iskelai
portion bahr pishk par
possession khudaniti
possessor khudan
possible mumkin
post posta, (wooden) sing
pot jerra
pot, water metal menjalok
  earthenware (disk)
potatoe potata siverd
potsherd quhaf
potter gosker, akhkolosk
pottery goskeri akhkoloskî
pouch kisik
pound kutan
pour reshtin reshandin tê k,
pout (be sulky) rik k.
poverty rezili behali
powder stoz shov
powder-flask shakhtisk
power iqtidar zhe hatin
powerless be iqtidar
prairie desht chayir
prayer dua nivesh
preacher wazkar
precede beri chun
precipice kendar kenar
predecessors peshiwan
predict khevzank gutin ghe-
bgutin
prediction khevzank ghe-
bgutin
pregnant tishtek Izik
premature birth buchukek zhe
  ber chu
prepare hazir k. serrast k.
  kar ekho k.
prepare dest hal inan
present diari
presently pashipîchek
preserve parestin, parezandin
press gavashtin (press a case)
  gallek duv chûn
pretext bhana mhana hijjet
pretty laiq jwan shirin
prevent mena k na helan
  qabul na k.
previously berihingi
price qimet haqq
pride kubra tekebber
priest qasha
prince mir begza
print tubaa k.
prison haps
prisoner eksir
probably ihtimal
proclamation ilan
profit faida
progeny zza kurra
progress teruqqi hatin a pesh
promenade serangah
promise wada k
promontary shakh
promote terfia k.
prompt zu
prong gu
prop kezme
property mal mulk amlak
prophet peghamper
proportion nisba
proprietor khudan
prostitute gahba
protect khudani k. proud
  kabar
provisions tisht u misht
prudence aql
prune khasandin kazakhtin
publish ra ekhestin
pull keshan
pull down da keshan
pullet chichalok
pull out der keshan der inan
pull up hal keshan
pulse lenz nabz
punch (hit) luqum dan
  straight arm)
punish jiza standin terbia k.
tedib k.
punishment jiza terbia teedib
pupil bibi (in school) shågird
tulaba
pure safi spi
purple ál, urjuwâni
purse kis
pus pis spi
push päl dán
put da nían dê nándin da
helân
putrefaction razi (lêk dân)
putrefy razian
punishment .jiza terbia teedib
pupil bibi (in school) shågird
tulaba
pure safi spi
purple ál, urjuwâni
purse kis
pus pis spi
push päl dán
put da nían dê nándin da
helân
putrefaction razi (lêk dân)
putrefy razian
Q
quadruped charpê
quaking berzhândin lerzîni
quarrel lêk ketin
quarrelsome dumurr niyar
kin
quarry nachir ravi
quarter of town ravi
one-quarter charek
question pirsyar v. pîrsîn.
pîrsyar k.
quick zu
quicksilver zibaq
quilt lihef
quince beh
R
rabbi khâqâm
rabble hasher
race (people) millet (sport-
ing) shert
radish tivir
raft kelek
rafter karita
rag pala
rage silkerin kerb
raid jerda
railing chakh
rain baran
rainbow keskusor
raise ra k. bilind k.
raisins mewish
raisins drying floor, mishtakh
raisins make mizet k.
ram nerî
rampart shurha
ravine geli
raw napêzhândi
ray aftar
razor guzan
read khwandin, mutâlia k.
ready serrast hazir
real haqîqet, drist, rast
reap dirun diru k.
rear khudan k.
rebel ishqia
receipt ilmukhabr, sened
recently izhnu, avchandruzh,
dube
reception room diwân khâ-
âneh, kochk
reckon hishmartin
recognise nás k. niäsin
recognition niäsin
recommend taqwa k.
recompense muzd
reconcile pek inan
recover standin ava istirdad k.
rectangular chargush
red sor
redbrest kulkuli
reduce kem k.
reed qamish
reel bekra, halbik, serbistek, refine spi k.
reflected shik a kho diyar b.
refrigerate jemed k.
refuse qabul na kirin
refuse geni
regard nerin uherin
register defter
regret hef k.
regular rez brez
reinforcement imdad hari
reins jelu jelo
relapse ketin ava
relationship miruvahi
relatives khizm pas m am
release ber dan
relief tebdil
religion din
remain man
remainder maia, baqi, ye ditir
remark gutin
remember bir hatin
remote juda dur
remove juda k. birin. ra k.
renew nu kirin jarekidi
renounce toba k. dast hal girtin
genowned mashhur
rent haqq
reopen va kirin jarekidi
repair tamirat k. che k.
repent pashiman b. toba k.
reply jawab dan
reprimand le khurin
reptile mar u baq, khouchink
repudiate lehetandin re handin
reputation nav
request khwastin talab
require lazim a davet
rescue khalas k.
resemblance shibitahi
resemble shebin shebandin
resent sil b.
reserve ihtiyat
reservoir Haoz
residence mal iqamet
resin jou a dar e benisht
resist peresti k.
respect iltifat k.
respect, to pay meskini a fulan nik
rest nivistin fulan k.
rest rahet
rest maya
result dumahi netija
retain man nik wi man bdest
retainers pishtmal miruv
retire revin
retribution intiqam tol
return zivirin hatin ava zivirandin
revenge tol (dan ava)
revet shurh tan k.
revolt ra bun
revolving ziverin
reward muzd
rhubarb revas
rhumatism bahink bah
rib prasu
rich doulet he zengin
riches doulet
ride suwar k.
ridge zir
rifle chek tufenk
right rast
right hand  dest e rast
rim lev
rinçe gish
rind tafir k. shustin
ring gusterk
ringlet bisk
ripe wakht ghesht
ripen gheshtin
rise (of sun) halav bun
rise ra b bilind b.
risk muqaddar
risk ones life ikhtiyar e ruh
e kho dan
river rûbar, rû
road re rek reh
roar gurin zerrin nerin
roast bezhandin berashtin
rob shelandin qulandin
robber ishiqia
robust gardana
rock kevir tahta
rod dar
roll qulepin dawerin qule-
pandin daweran alândan
roller roof bagurdan
rolling pin tir tirok
roof bam, saqfi, kezhûr
room oda, menzil
root re qurun
rope weris (of grass) shurufk
rope of grass shurufk
rose gul
rose tree dargul
rot razian
rotten puch kharab razai
petu
rough ziq zevr, na huli
round girövera
rub kthuründin
rubbish mirdar
rude bêedebi
rug whetel tahti
ruin kharâb k. pûch k.

ruins  kharâba
ruler mastar
run bâzin
Russia Rûs
rushing (of water) gursa
rust zheng
rustic gundian
rye fashrashk

sable semur
sack guni jawal johal
sad peshiman
saddle zin
saddlebag pashazuk haqbe
(one piece) ter (two pieces)
johal
sadler zinkar
saddle to zin k.
safe bsalamet
safety salamet
salad zalata
salary mash haqq
sale firûtin
salt khwê, khûi
salute temenni kir
same herav, herâw, chûdî na
sample nâmûna
sanction rukhsa, ezn
khîz, sêlak
sap ava dari jou a dari
sapling shitla
satan shêtan
Saturday bazhar shembe
sauce salsa
saucen pan manjalok dis
saucer bintás
save of money malkiri
savings para dênâî
saw mishar
say gutin, den k.
scaffold kûrsi
scales tērzā
scalp kezī mazhi
scar durūv, shūn
scare teresandin
scatter bilav k., bzhandin
scent glūv
school medrassa, mekteb
scissors muqass
scorch sūtin
scorpion dúpish k.
scowl rūrash
scraps pirz
scratch (so as to leave a scar) vereshândin an itch ghuli-zank dān
screw borghi
scum kef
scurf tīve seri, rishk
sea bahr
seal muhr, mur
sealingwax mum
search lē gerriān
season dama
seasons qāul et säle
second dūne
second crop of tobacco kata
secret dizi
secretary katib
secretly 'bdizi
security (safety) amāna, em-nīyet (deposit) gurāo
sedentary iskan ākinji
sediment rutin
see ditin
seed tōv
seek khwāstín, le geriān, qasd k.
seem diyār
seems to me y'izh min va
seesaw taqt a simsim
seeze girtin, war girtin
select bzhārdin
self khāwā

selfish tāma
sell firūtin
send henārtin, vērī k.
sense 'aql
separate jūdā
serpent mār
servant khulam
serve khizmet k.
service khizmet
seasame kunjī
set va k. dē nāndin, dā nīān
set of sun da ketin, ghaurin, nūqul b.
settle a case säfī k.
settle a tribe sekan k.
settled of tribes iskan, ru nishti ākinji
seven haft
seventeen haftdeh
seventh haftī
seventy hafteh
several hindēk, chand
severe 'bqasāwet, shadīd
sew dūrīn, dūrāndin
shackle v qēt k.
shackle n qēt
shade sīh
shadow sībêr
shake hezhāndin
sham shīkāl, drū
shame shārm
sha'melessness bēshārmī
share bahr pishk
shareholder 'bahrdar pishk-dar
sharp tūzhi
sharpen tūzhi k.
sharpwitted zīrek
shattered harashāndin
shave trāsh k., zīnēt k., kūr k.
shavings tīvilk e dār
shawl shāl
sheaf  shaqala, pēshī
shear  v. kerkūn
shears  qalāgh, balātek, kārek, kerki
sheath of dagger  kāvilān
sheet  charchef
shed  kadin
sheen  briskī
sheep  pas, pas e spī
sheep breeding  pas e zāi
  rams : gīsk (1 year) shāk
  (2 years) hōgīch (3 years)
  berān (4 years)
  ewes : kavīr (1 year) brīndir
  (2 years) brīndir za (3 years)
  meh (4 years) stour (non-
  b r e e d i n g) mak-sheep-
  mother
shelf  tah
shell  kod, halezuni
shelter  v. hawandīn
shepherd  shīvan
shepherd's coat  kadan
shepherd's crock  gopal
show  nīshān dān
shin  taisān, ruhna dān
shine  hastī e saqī
shining  te esīt
ship  papor
shirt  qamīs, keras
shiver  lerzin
shoe  kelīk, charōkh reshik,
  kālk zibārī, tarag
shoe (horse)  na'l. sul,
shoemaker  na'lbend
shoot  tufenk avetīn
shop  dukan
short  kurt, bhost (a span
  less kem
shot  avetī
shoulder  mil
shout  hawār k
shovel  mir, quzma, bēr
shower  nakhta
shrine  ziaret, maaret
shrubs  trash
shut  girtīn, dkā ēhestīn
shut down  dkā ēhestīn
shut someone up  dak
shuttle  mākōk
shy  shārm kāt (of horse v.)
shīnuqīn
sick  na saqī
sickle dās
sickness  nakhwāshī, nasāghī
side  tenisht, lā
sidecurl  jehnik
sidewith to  pisht e girtīn
sieve  bēzhīnk
siftflour  mukhl k. grain dān
  bēzhīnki, serad d.
sigh  ākh kēshān, (of mind)
  gizīn
sight  dītīnī
sign  ishara
silence  bēdēngī
silent bēdēng
silk  havarmush
silkworm  kirrmakusk kirmā-
  vanūsh
silly  pūch, bēm'āna
silver  zīv
similar  herwākiyek, wāki
simpleton  bēm'arīfet, faqīr
simplify  sanaa k.
sin  gunah
since  zhwi wakhti
sincerity rāstī
sing  hēstērān, muqām girtīn
single  tek, ket, ketek, yek,
  heryek
sink  nuqum b.
sinner  gunahkar
sister  khoishk
sister-in-law  dish
sit runishtīn akhwar dā nishtīn
sit (of hen) qurk k.
situated danān, bun
six agha az bei
sixty shest
size bezhin
skewer bisti shish
skin lush (animals) charm
v. to sikn gilashtin
skirts kera
skull kel a seri
sky asman
sky-blue shīn samāwi
skins for milk ater, etc. dōdānık,
ayārshink.
skin for grain bān
slab halān
slap chepīl dan
slash bhandān
slave abd, zērkir, bani, kōla
slave (female) jeri. khudām
slay kushtin
sledge shepna suta
sleep khav nivistin bkhav
chun.
sleep (with woman) le dan
sleepless behkhāv
sleepy khav zhe tēt
sleet gizhlok
sleeve bal
slender hinif nazik
slice kuzi
slide hulishin
slim kinif
slip kuzi
slippers pilav kalsh babush
slippery mezliq
slope khwar b. batan. bzav b.
sloping khwar
slope, gentle meyav mendav
slouch khwa rast nagirtin
slow hedi
sly hilabaz

smack chepīl dan
small buchuk kuchik
small-pox khwurik
smash (of glass) chirqin
shikandān.
smell behiū
smelt halandān
smith hadad asinger asinkōt
smithy kur e asinger
smoke dukhel
smoky dukhel
smooth nerm
smuggle kuchukh birin
smuggler kuchukhkar
snake mar
snare dav
snatch hilmati k
sneeze, to benzhin, beneshīn
snore khirr k.
snort fēr rāk
snout buz
snow bafr
snowshoes ker e bafre
snuffle feruzhīn
so much hindī hingi
soak nuqun k. waramandin namandān.
sob isk k. nikin
socks gora
sod chim
soft nirm sis
soil akh
solder lehm
soldier asker
sole (of shoe) nāl upper sole ro.
solid kurs (sole of foot) pani a pe.
solidity kurshati qaimi
some hindēk qaimi
someone keseki
son kurr
son-in-law zava
song hesterana muqam
soon zu pashipichek
sore teshit n. eshin eshandin
sorethroat sito kuli
sorrow khum
sorry pashiman 'bkhum
sough (of wind in trees) gizin
soul jan ruh
sound deng v. dengin
soup shorba
sour tirsh
source mak
sow chandin
space firq maben
spade mirr ber.
span bost bhost
spanner kilik
spare zhe kao mahrum k.
spare fazla ihtiyat
spark brisk
sparrow sevanok
spate avzeda avbosh
spawn hekmasik
speak akheftin den k.
specimen mastara namuna
speck nakhtek
spectacles manzara berchavek
speech akheftin
speed zui
speedy zu
spend para dan drav denandin.

sphere topa
spherical girovera
spider tevenpirk
spill reshtin reshandin
spin tishin k.
spinach spinakh
spindle teshin
spine zengir a pishti morka pishti.
spirit ruh

spit tef k. tivl k.
spite gharaz
splash namandin
spleen pishik tahel
split kelishtin derhin kelash-tin derandin.
spoil kharab k. puch k.
sponge zingo
spoon kowchik khashga
spoor shunape shupe dos
sport nachir ravi
spot (on skin) khal
spout surek
sprain ba dan
spray namandin
spread bilav k bzhandin,
tereshandi pan k.
spring kani
sprinkle namandin
sprout shin bun
spur (of hill) shakh (on boot)
 mahmüz, derizk.
spy jasus
squalid razil
square chargu
squeak wiswis k
squeeze gavashtin
squint chavir chavkhwar
stable okhor, gov
stage (of journey) qonagh
staggers' esh
staircase baliwa
stallion husheri hasp e fal
stamina domkesh dom
stammering devturturi
stamp pekul deskul k. khabat k.
stamp dosandin
stamp down patishandin
standard kezme
star sitara
start re girtin ketin a re
startle bizdandin
state hal
stature bezhna
stay man kho girin
steady ra wunstat
steal dizi k.
steel pila
steep bav balan kendar
step gava dereja misha
step-father mer daik
step-mother zhinbāb
step-brother }
step-sister }
bramark
step-child nevisi
stick dar v. musian likian tr.
nusandin likandun.
sticky chivir
stiff hishk ruqq
sting va dan n. nikil stiri
stiny ninuk hishk
stint vashandin
stir tek va dan
stirrup rikeb
stirrup-iron avzum
stirrup-leather qaish e rikeba
sha rikeb.
stitch derun
stocking gora, gurava
stocking-puttees saka keskatar.
stolen dizia
stomach zik
stomach ache eshzik
stone ber kevir
stool charpai
stop ra wustan
stopper duvok
store anbar
storm furtina
story chirukhk
stout dugurman
stove sopa
straight rast
stranger beyan
strangle khandaqandin
strangles ninuk
strap qaish
straw kiya
stream ju
street qolan
strength qowet
stretch drezh k
stretch of warp tevin rachandin.
strike le dan
string dendek daze
strip rust kirin
stripe rez
striped rez brez
strong qaïm zakhm
struggle pal k. ba dan
stubble perez
study khwandin
sturdy zakhm
stuff qumash jengi, khazna, chit.
stumble ta-asian
stump qurm kotara bin
stupid be aql be marifet
stupidity korfahmī
sub-channel maljuya
submission dokhala
such wusa hōsa
suck métin
suck, (to put to) mēzhāndin
firchik k.
suckle shīr dan mezhandin
suddenly zhghaflet
suffer kēshān ēshān
suffice būs būn
suffocate khandaqāndin
suger sheker
suit (of clothes) bedel e jilk, dešte jula.
sulk rik girtia bun rik k.
sis b.
sulphur kebrit
VOCABULARY.

summer havini
summer (quarters) zözan
summit ser
sun āltāv hatav
Sunday Yekshamb
sun-rise ruzhalat
sun-set ruzh ava bīna
supper shiv
suppose ferž k. ye zhwi va b.
suppurate pis der ketin
surround atraf girtin
surprise shash b.
suspicion shek
swallow va khwarin dauran-din.
swallow hajjirashk
swarm shilkh
swarm shilkh ban
swear sund khwarin
sweat haraqin
swede shelin
sweep malin malishtin
sweet shirin
sweetheart havin yar, dilber
sweets shekrok shirinahi shakarlamā.
swell waram būn
swim malavāri k.
swimmer malavar
swindle khepāndin lebandin
swollen bōšh waram
sword shēr
sympathy tusāghi tazia
syrup dushāf

table maza, mēzē, taūlē
tack bismar e hur
tackle dest da nian
tadpole avzelark
tag ketan
tail kure duv
tailor dirzi (del)
take standin
take off der k. der inan
tale chirukh [zhē va k-
talisman talisman
talk akheftin bahs
tall drezh
tallow mum a bazī
talon chengal nenūk
tamarisk qabilgaur gish
tambourine dūnbūq (heshtir)
tame kehi
tan dabagh
tanner dabagh
tangle alozi
tank hāoz
tap burghu
tape qētan
taper find
tar qir'
target armānj
tarnish taḥhl bun'
tartar gir e dūdān
Tartar Tatar
task shul
tassel gufek
taste tām
tasteless betām
tattoo daqq kirin
taunt loma k,
tax taklifat
tax-collector tahsilār
tea chai
teach alimāndin
tear rondīk
tear derin derāndin
tease hila k ājīz k.
teat sermāmāk
teeth dudān
tell gutin
temper hanini
temperate "by" (be tempe-rate) parez k.
temples jehnik
temporary puimabeni
ten deh
tenant mareba, k e r e g i r
nivkär
tent kheva rashmal kün
tenth dehek
tepid hini a wi pichek
shkести.
terrace bam ewan
terror tersi
testicles gun
tether qed dan
than izh
thank teshekkr k.
that ku
thatch zinj.k.
thief dizi.
then wa
then ina jejere
thence zhwere
there lwere
therefore zhberwi låw
thereupon ina serwikhaberi
these avan va
they wan
thick stur zakhm
thicket daliuleki stur
thick-set gerdane
thief diz
thigh rahn
thimble sertibilk
thin zaif tanuk ziräv
thin (trees) kinif
thine ye ta
thing chisht tisht
think tekhmin k. his
thinness tanuki zeravi
third zh se yek, sehi
thirst ti
thirsty tehn ten
thirty sih
thirteen sezdeh

this ava
thistle kelandor
thorn stiri
those wan awa wa
though bela walo lo
thought hizhr fikr
thousand hazar
thresh kutan le dan
thread takhta, panek, ris
dizek.
threaten heded kirin
three se
thresh kotan
threshing-floor beder
threshold berderga
thrice sejara
thirty ninukhishk
throat gouri
throb lerzin kotin
throne takht
throng qalabalakh
through bi ma ben izh ber
throw avetin retin ekhestin
throw away avetin
throw down da ekhestin
throw over terek k. ber dan
thrush te ra k. khirzepandin
thumb tibia barani
thump terapin pateshandin
tapin.
thunder awri
Thursday Penjshemb
thick stur zakhm
thick-set gerdane
thimble sertibilk
thin zaif tanuk ziräv
thin (trees) kinif
thine ye ta
thing chisht tisht
think tekhmin k. his
thinness tanuki zeravi
third zh se yek, sehi
thirst ti
thirsty tehn ten
thirty sih
thirteen sezdeh
VOCABULARY.

tight  hél teng
tile  tabaq
till  felahiet k. jöt kirin
tiller  jotifyar
tilt  khwar k.
tilth  shov.
timbal  tumbal
timber  dar a hishk
time  wakht dama jara
timid  tersuk
tin  tanuk
tinder  push		
tingle  guren guri
tinker  tanukchi
tinkle  zerên
tinsel  tam
tiny  kuchkok
tip  ser
tire  wustandin
tired  wustaia
titbit  bizher par e bizher	
tithe  ushir zekat
title  rutba
to  a, bo, bi, pe
toad  buq
toad-stool  kumbaluk
toast  _samun a kulandi
tobacco  tutin
tobacco-pouch  kîsk e. titine
toboggan  sherpâ, sütâ
to-day  avru avruka iru.
toddle  (of baby)  ser pe ketin
to-do  qalabalikh
toe  tivil a pê
together  pêkva têkva
toil  shul zahmat keshan
toll  khuwa baz
tomato  tamâta
tomb  mazâra
to-morrow  sübehî
tone  selîq
tongs  gâz.
tongue  azmân
to-night  avshav víshiavi
tonsure  serser tràsh kir
too  zhi zhik
tool  âiat kurumur
tooth  dûdân
tootle  pikpik gutin
top  ser
top, hill  kulep
torch  shemadar
torn  derandi	
torrent  shiv sulav
tortoise  raq
torture  azab		
total  hamî majmu
touch  dest le dan
tough  mukiin asi
tour  sefer keshan
towards, go  qasd k.
towel  mukhmel
tower  burj
town  bazher
toy  lezok
trace  du shun
tracks  shun dos
trade  tajjarret
traffic  hatin u chun qalabalikh
train  khudan k.
traitor  khîn
trample  da gavashtin pe nian
transfer  tahwil k.
translate  terjama k.
transparent  rutanik tanik
transplant  hal keshan u chan-din
trap  toli rev
trappings  takhm
trash  puch
travail  elinj e zan
traverse  derbaz k.
tray  wood  ishkefik metal, sahin
treacle  dushav
treasure khazna
treasurer khaznadar
tree dar
trefoil sebelk
tremble lerzin hazhin
trench chapar
trespass taruz k.
tress bisk
trestle sepek
triangle segosh
tribe ashiret
trick hileki
trickle dilup k.
trigger lolep
trill rast maqam ek qam
trinket khishr
triplets sebuchuk
trip over pei ekhestin
tripod sepai
trip lok k.
trouble taghaza ajizi
trough bot
trousers shal, pantarûn, shalwâl, tôman
trowel kefchaka
true rast
trunk qurm bin
trust amin b. ser tenaa ser
truth rasti
try jerebandin
rub barmil
tube lulu buri
tuck-in nav k.
Tuesday seshemba
tuft gurzek
tulip sisin	
tumble ketin keftin
tumult gungasha
tune seliç
tunic sitra

tunnel bimerd
tup hogich beran
turban shashik kefe
turbid sheli
turbulent nerahat
turf chirg
turkey mirishk e sham, alo-alo, alo-shish
Turks Turka
Turkey Rum
turn zivirin
turning chep
turnip shelan
turpentine kezwan
turret tabia
turtle raq
tusk niv a
tussock chirga
twelfth dwazdeh

twelve dwazdeh
twenty bist
twice dujara
twig chilik
twilight nivtarri
twitch rejifik k.
twin jemik
twine shiriokh
twinge rejin
twinkle brisk k.
twist bâdân
two duo
typhoid fife

typhonical hkurt mutaghallib
tyrrany khurti

U
udder chichik guhan
ugh uf
ugly tashabat
ulcer penjasher
umbilical cord navk
umbrella shemsi siwan
un-with a. na ne
un-with v. va
unanimous ittefaq buia
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>unaware</th>
<th>hazha nabi</th>
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<tr>
<td>uncertain</td>
<td>muqaddar, ne muayyan</td>
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<tr>
<td>uncle mam khal</td>
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<td>unclean pis</td>
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<td>nabit a dukheli</td>
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<td>under bin khwar</td>
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<td>under leaves of tobacco plant binik</td>
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<td>undergo</td>
<td>keshan</td>
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<td>underground</td>
<td>binerdi da</td>
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<tr>
<td>(undergrowth)</td>
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<td>underhand qamish, binik</td>
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<td>binva kolan</td>
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<td>binva, zhor</td>
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<td>understand</td>
<td>te gheshtin</td>
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<td>undertake</td>
<td>dest pe k.</td>
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<td>undo va k.</td>
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<td>undress jilk der inan</td>
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<td>uneasy takhmin k.</td>
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<td>uneasiness</td>
<td>takhmin</td>
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<td>ishghaflat</td>
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<td>tengav beughur</td>
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<td>unhappiness</td>
<td>tangavi</td>
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<td>unhappy tengav</td>
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<td>unheeded pūt</td>
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<tr>
<td>uniform</td>
<td>hamī takhlītek</td>
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<tr>
<td>uniformity</td>
<td>herwakiyekati</td>
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<tr>
<td>unite nek k. pek inan</td>
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<tr>
<td>universal hamī</td>
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<td>unjust khwār, bē-adālet</td>
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<tr>
<td>unleavened shkavaa-i</td>
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<tr>
<td>unless egerna, magar, illā</td>
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<tr>
<td>unload</td>
<td>bar der kirin, bār ber dān bar zhē va k.</td>
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<tr>
<td>unlock qīfl va k.</td>
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<tr>
<td>unparalleled hōgir</td>
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<td>unpick va kirin, hal kirin</td>
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<tr>
<td>untie va kirin, yerastin</td>
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<td>untrue</td>
<td>narast, drou, drū</td>
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<td>unwell</td>
<td>nakhōsh, nasākh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unwilling</td>
<td>nerāzi</td>
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<tr>
<td>unwind</td>
<td>sist k., ba dan</td>
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<td>up</td>
<td>salal, a ser</td>
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<tr>
<td>uphill avrāz</td>
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<tr>
<td>uphold</td>
<td>pisht girtin</td>
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<tr>
<td>upholster hashandin</td>
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<tr>
<td>upon</td>
<td>ser</td>
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<td>upper bala</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>upper sole ru</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>upright</td>
<td>rast, qaim</td>
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<tr>
<td>upset</td>
<td>quelpandin</td>
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<tr>
<td>uproot hal keshān</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>upside down qalebāndi</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>upwards avrāz</td>
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<tr>
<td>urban 'zhbazheri</td>
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<tr>
<td>urchin chāpal</td>
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<tr>
<td>urge on azhūtin</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>urge repeatedly</td>
<td>taqwa k.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urgent</td>
<td>ferz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urinate (polite)</td>
<td>destāv</td>
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<tr>
<td>urinate</td>
<td>mistin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>urine</td>
<td>mistin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>use</td>
<td>istī'māl k.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>useful</td>
<td>'bfāida</td>
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<tr>
<td>usual</td>
<td>āda, adeti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usually</td>
<td>wakherjāra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>usurp</td>
<td>zabt k.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>utensils kelumel</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>utterly</td>
<td>qat, her, 'bjārek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>utmost</td>
<td>hindi zhe hatin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uxorious</td>
<td>ashiqzhin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**V**

| vaccinate | khwūrik kōtān |
| vagabond | bē-māl |
| vagina | kus |
| vague tāri |
| vain batal, hash khwa k. | shuhan |
valley  nuhàl
valuable  gallek tínit
value  qiMET, haqq
vanish  berzá b.
vanity  hash khwa k., shuhani
vapour  dukhel
various  anwa’ ’bno’a gallek takhlita
vase  sindán
vat  ma’sera
veal  gósht e golki
vedette  nobádar suwar
vegetable  sivza
veil  púrdá, pécha, khélí
vein  reh et khùnín
velvet  kadifa
venison  gósht e shivír
venom  jiherr
verandah  talwa
verbally  shefahi, izh dev ê kho
verdict  qarar
vertical  qáim
very  gallek, qowi
vest  kamis
vestige  shún, dős
veterinary  ye betár
veterinary surgeon  betar, hakím e dwúr
vibrate  zeríñ, girín
vice (machine)  hergámán êb
vicious (animal)  duzhwár
victim  qurban
victory  nasríet, muzaffarati
view  nazaret
vigilant  hushyar
vigorous  ishghuzar, bghíret
villagers  gundian, kurmanj
vine  nizba, mewe (nizba is young vine)
vinegar  sírka, síhík
vineyard  rez
violate  ru standin bhurtí
violence  khurtí, zori
violet  bënaﬁchí
viper  kuramar
virgin  kíchch a bákàr
virile  mer
virtue  qunji chaki
visible  diyar, têt a dítin
visit  ziaret
vixen  ruvi a me
voice  deng
volley  pekva tufenk avetín
voluntarily  zhritza e kho
volunteer  khwa inan
vomit  hel avetín
voracious  gallek khwar, chabh (irsi chávírsí)
vote  bzhárdin
dow  ser kho sun khwarín
vulgar  be marez adí puch
vulture  simswark

W
wad  gulhazhkeki spena
wadding  maben navben
waddle  kho ba dan
wade  pea chun nav av
wag  hezhandín
wage  haqq maash
wager  merj
wail  qurín
waist  navtenk
waist-band  shal, shoutek, kemer
waist-coat  pishtamál, chókh
wait  chavre b. kho girtín
waive  duz zhe ber dan
wake  hushyar bun
wakeful (sleepless)  bekhab
wakeful (vigilant)  hushyar
walk  pea chun
walker  peada
VOCABULARY.

wall divar
wall (vineyards) shurhek
taane
wallet chanta
wall-eye chaveki spi
walnut guz
wan spi hetu
wander va gerrian
wane kem bun
want muhtaj b. khwastin, vi'n
wanting kem qusur
wanton khafif
war harb sherr safarberlik
warrior jamer
war-song hesterana a sherr
war-whoop hatahata nav kho dan
ward etam
wardrobe dulab, sandali
wards (preposition) a
wares peruk chishtmisht
warm germi
warmth germi
warn jawab d. tenbih d. khabr dan
warp khwar b.
warp (weaving) tivin
wart baluluk
wash shustin
wash hands (euphemism for performing micturition) destav
wasp sting
waste telefin garmishandin
watch saat
watch nobadari k. khudani k. chav k. tamasha k.
watchman pasvan, nobadar
water av
water av dan
water-borne (poplar wood) tarah kiri
water bottle matara, kun avi

water-carrier saqi, avbir
water-cress kerafas
waterfall sulav
waterless beay, dem
water-melon shemzi
water pot jerra, masin, gosk
water-proof mushemama
water-skin dodank kun
water-spout duv av
water-way ju suti'n
water-wheel cherkh
wave (brandish) hezhandin (undulate) maujin
wave mauj, pel
wavy 'dmaujit, hel dit
wax and wane helab u kemka bun
wax shema
way re, rehi
waylay berehi girtin
-ways bi
we am
weak zaif zivir
weaken zaif kirin
weakness ziravi, zaifati
wealth mal, doula
wean izh shir va kirin
weanling izh shir va kiria
wear ber kho k.
wearisome ajiz
weary wustaia
weather hawa, dinya
weave bir k.
weaver birkar
web tevin
web-footed lop
wed shu k. standin mar k. (shu k. of woman, mar k. of man)
wedding dawet a shu
wedge sipen
wedlock nikah
Wednesday Charshembe
kuchkok
weed, in water kefs
weed, in crops push, kata
wek, hafta hafruzh
weep girin, giri kirin, kirin
a giri
weevil sus
weigh keshan
weight, girani
weight down v. giran k.
welcome maqbul
welcome kherhati v. kherhati
gutin
welfare kheri
well bash, chak, qunj,
'bch:ki
well 'u. bir
well pa
well-armed chek-chak
well-bred 'bedebi, khandan
well-founded masbut
well-intentioned amin, afkar
e chak
well-known hami dazanin,
ma' lum
well-off hal-chak a
welt, of shoes dor
west gherbi, nazara
western ye a nazara
wet tarr
wether néri
what chi ku
whatever hachi
wheat ganim
wheel cherkh
wheeze gerrian
when kengi
whenever hachuwakht
where kere, kani
whereat ina
whereupon ina, vejere
whereas hama, u
wherever hachu je
whet tizh k., hasuin
whether kan, ka-ya
whetstone hasan
which kizh, kizhka
whichever hakizhk, her kizh
while 'dema, waki
whim aql birrin
whimper (querulously) nikin
whine wiswis k.
whinney herrin, hazhin,
shahin.
whip kamchi
whip-top masra
whirl zivirk k.
whirligig gerapech, haurr
whisk nukutch k.
whisker simbel
whisper pishpish k,
mishenish k.
whistle verus k.
whit chu, dendk
white spi
whiteness spihati
whither kive, kiva
whizz verrin, vurrin
who ki
whoever herku, haku
wholesome bo saheti chaka
wholly 'bikuliya, 'btamamahi
whose ye ki
why bo che
wick ftila
wicket-gate dirukek
wide pahn, pan
widow bizhin
widower bêzhin
width pahni, pani
wield hal girtin, 'bdest e
kho b.
wife zhin
wheel perr
wild kuvi, wahashi
wild (a shot) serdest ayeti
wilderness beyar, chol
wilfully muayyan, izh qasd
will (sign of future) da, de
willing razi, minekar
willingly serseremin
willow bih, bi
willow (weeping) shung a bi
willy-nilly devenave
win ghalabetk, nasret k., kar k., muzzafar b.
wince kufen
winch dulap
wind bā v. balandin; wind up hal ēkhestin
winded-broken tanganefs
window penjere, bahwa
windy bā hea, bā lē dat, bā tēt
wine-press maseri a gavashtin a tīri
wine-vat ḥal ling
wine-jar ḥal ling
wing parr
wink akheftin a chave
winnow dan a bai, hal derandin
winnowing-fork milheb
winsome khulqkhwash serker
winter zivistan
wintry waki zavistan
wipe (briskly) perekhandin
wipe-out nishifandin
wipe-away slowly hisandin
wire tel
wireless telsiz
wiry misri
wisdom aqili, danai
wise aqil
wish vian : davet, via (impersonal)
wisps destek
witch khirshkir

with gel degel
withdraw from auction kefiet kirin
withdraw keshan ava, enan a deri, kho va dan
withal degel
withers jedo
withhold nadan
within lnāv
without be
withstand muqablet kirin
withy salpa hazha
witness shahid
witty kefchi
wizard khirshkir
woa hish
wobble kho ba dan, hezhin, laqin
woe balayet
woe be to nakhuyi
woe is me akh akh
wold merk
wolf gurg
woman zhin
womb zik
wonder hel, no wonder tabiai
wonderful ajaib
woo khwastin
wood dar
wood-cutter darbir
wood-land darubar
wooden izhdar, darin
woof tekel
wool hiri (of lambs) liva kulik (short wool)
wool-fai kulik
wool-felt kevil
word lafz
work shul
workman shulkar pala
workshop karkhana shulkhana
world dinya, alim
worm kerma
worm-eaten petu
worry ajiz kirin
worse kharabter
worship habandin
worst ed izh hiri
worth tenit (lit. it orings)
worthless chu natenit, püt
worry laiq, gallek faïda,
wound brindar kirin
wrangle den kirin
wrap war pechandin, banandin
wrapper pech
wrath sil kerb
wreak le dan
wren chuskihezhir
wrench izh hel ba dan
wrest va resandin
wrestle palamar kirin
wretched rezil behal bekher
wrack irj girtin
wriggle kho va keshan
wright husta
wing guvashtin
wrinkle karishk
wrist kapak a dest
write nivistin
writhe tek chun, kho ba d
writing nivistini
wrong khalat

yearling lamb, kavir, kid gisk
yearly hersal
yearn dil sutin
yean dil sutin
yest heven havirtush
yell qurian
yellow zer
yellowish zërki
yelp nakuchk dan
yes are, bali, e, nam
yesterday duhe
yesterday (day before) per
yesterday (two days ago) beri
dü rözh
yet hesh, disan, tahal
yield (produce) dan, zhwi der keti
yield (give up) ber dan, teslim
k
yolk zer a hek
yon ha-hanna
yonder lwereha, wova, hova
you hun, howa
young buchuk, law
your ye howa
yourself hun kho
youth lăwini
youth law

Z

zeal ghiret
zealous bhìret
zephyr ba ye hün
zig-zag chepchep
zinc qal, tütá

Y

yap (foxes) vaqin
yard gez
yarn resi
yawn hunezhin, dev va kirin
yean zan
yearling beche
year sal