

Sorani language interview

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Has traveled for five years since 2010. Has lived in Germany for one year. Speaks German. Farsi is second native language. Sorani is his mother tongue. He also knows Kurmanji and Ardalani Sorani, some Laki and Kalhuri.

What part of Iran are you from?

From west of Iran, Meh Abad. Central part of Sorani.

% my comments

#) complex predicates

(#) sentences

prime sentences are related to the complex predicate with the same #

Occasionally, I heard liquid or nasal sounds that usually wasn't repeated, I've marked where I think I have heard /l, n, r/ with either a letter in parentheses or with a %comment

Script: Kurdu Arabic or Badarxan (badarkhan)

Summary of comments regarding the dialect:

-var is a prefix, but le is a preposition.

Sorani is prepositional, but also has circum positions.

bun means shodan and budan

'nawa' is sometimes part of the infinitive and some times a post position! (note example 13.)

Most productive LVs: kerden, then 'dan' & 'bun'

No RA, but there is a DEF marker -aka

-xo is a volitional prefix throw -> xo-throw (jump)

present and future is the same (no xah 'want')

Part I Complex predicates

1) âtash gereftan aur tebarbun (inf.)

(1') aman atash gereft-am (Farsi)
 man aur=em tebarbu (Sorani)
 I fire=me get
 "I caught on fire."

2) gharz gereftan pul wargartan or gharz gartan
 'to borrow'

3) gharz dadan qarz dan or pul dan (dan is infinitive)
 'to lend'

(10") aman gery=am
I cry

11) Part kardan fre dan

Halawishden is not the complex predicate. The prefix shows the direction.
%% needs gloss

12) baz kardan kerdnawa (inf)
'open'

(some say the entire thing is infinitive others claim 'nawa' is a post position.) ****

13) bastan bastnawa or daqsnawa (inf.)
'close'

nawa post position in the first one (infinitive in daqsnawa)

(13')aman la-shâr awa dlm
I the city from come

Awa = From I think he says la is a circum position

Sorani in Mah Abâd (Standard Sorani Variety) Use Kurdu Arabic script Also can use Badarxan.

14) derâz keshidan rakshan
'lie down'

(ra is the prefix meaning lie down.) da- bring down prefix loc prefixes

15) dar raftan halaten (not Cpr)
'run away'

16) be donyâ âmadan la daik-bun
'to be born' from mother-become (come from mother)

17) az dast dâdan la dastan
'to lose'

18) be dard xordan ba kalk xatem
'to be useful' to be useful come

19) pas dâdan pei danawa
'return' prep. Inf.

20) komak kardan yar matidan
'help' friend help give

21) dust dasthan xosh visten
'like' pleasant-wanting

visten = xâstan

22) kâr kardan 'work'	ish kerden
23) râh raftan 'walk'	roishten (qadem ledan, piâse 'step' kardan)
24) yâd gereftan 'learn'	fer bun
25) yâd dâdan 'teach'	fer kerdan
26) dâd zadan 'yell'	ghizhândan (havuar kardan)
27) dast dâdan 'shake hands'	twogha ledan %%open palm%%-to beat
28) seda zadan 'call'	band kerden
29) ghasam xordan 'swear'	swend xwardan
30) ham zadan 'stir'	tek wardam
31) ghâti kardan 'mix up, mix'	tekalau kardan
32) nafas keshidan 'breathe'	nafas keshân (hanasâ keshân)
33) dush gereftan 'shower'	hamâm kerden= longer than 30min, bath ; dush kerden = 5 min shower
34) bâzi kardan 'play'	yari kardan or kâya kardan
35) bar dâshtan 'pick up'	halgerten
36) dâshtan 'have'	habun
37) dust dâshtan	don't have!

[Do you have progressive?](#) Something like mi-Consultant mentions 'xarik' as intention of

(38) xarik=am dar-um
%% prog-1sg go-1sg
raghlebung having hatred raghabun (complex predicate tendency)
Kerden, dâdan are productive.

[Do you have shodan?](#) Instead of shodan we have 'bun'

to PREFIX-chaspidan ??

Then what is chaspandan?

It's the new one, but the one native people use is

(48') Pe wa nusandan (here he doesn't use chaspidan. Makes sense!)

He says this makes sense more in context

49) fahmidan hâli bun
'understand'

50) fahmandan pe hâli kerden or peyan fahmandan (beyan
'to make understand, teach' fahmandan)

51) paridan xo-fre dan
'jump' volition%- throw- give

52) xâbidan nustan
'sleep'

53) raghsidan samâ kerden
'dance'

other forms (hal parke, hal parin or hal parke kerd or samâ kerden)

hal is not Persian hâl

hal prefix means up

parke fly up

hal parke "to up fly up doing"

54) larzidan larzân
'to shake, shiver'

What about "man milarz-am"?

(54') man da-larz-em

I prog-shake-1sg

55) davidan hal xaten (halaten is like davidan with a prefix
attached)

(56) ra kerden is the complex predicate version

Consultant: ra means run away

57) jushidan gholin
jushandan gholandan
'boil'

gholidan or ghol zadan different meaning from Sorani. In Sorani it means to bring to a boil.

58) tarsidan	tarsin
59) tarsândan 'scare'	tarsân
60) pusidan	razin
61) pusandan 'rot'	rezandân
62) gardidan	garin
63) gardandan 'turn'	garândân

Part III Separability

Summary Results

- Some unmarked situation with cliticization does allow the subject between the NVE and LV is okay. Note example (66')
- Question particle can appear between the NVE and LV and also after the LV. Note example 67' and 67"
- He liked objects in between the NVE and LV, but not really PPs. He was hesitant to say they were grammatical, and said that these constructions are highly marked. However in example () with the verb ra kerdan (dar raftan 'run away' escape) he said the PP was acceptable.
- Example 81- must put the EZ or it' s not grammatical (different in Persian)

44 minutes

Gush dâdan (jue dan)

(64) Be harf-e ali gush kasi nadâd

Not possible

(65) Be harf-e ali gush sara na-kard

Not possible

(66) Be harf-e ali gush in âdama nakardan

Not possible

In unmarked situations it is possible. For example,

(66') baghse ali jue-**an** hichi=**yan** nada.

To word ali ear-3pl nothing=3pl neg-give
(none of them gave their ears to him)

He translates –ham in “gush ham na-kard” as ‘she’
 %%not the same ‘ham’ meaning also, but the object clitic gush=ham na-kard%%

gush xâhad kard jue dadate

He says that in Kurdish you don’t have will or xâham. Present and future is the same.

(67) gush chera na-kardi?

NO

He suggests (67’) instead:

(67’) bo juet na-daya

Q ear neg-do-2sg

can also say “67” .after the LV is also okay

(67”) juet bo na-daya

juet na-daye bo

Next verb: yâd gereftan fer bun

Can you say something like “az pedaram” in between like “fer [az pederam]nabun” ?

(68) La [daik-um] feri awe shtai na-bun
 From my mom learn this thing neg-did
 ‘I didn’t learn this thing from my mother’

So object is acceptable, but not the preposition. He says it is grammatically okay, but he doesn’t want to say it is acceptable. (It’s weird)

(69) man daa’vat shohar-esh-o na-kard-am

aman da’wat-i merde keim na-kerd-em

I invite %husband-3sg% neg-do-1sg

also acceptable after the LV

Do you have RA in Sorani?

In Sorani, the case marking has been lost. But we use ‘ye’ (so it’s still there!!)

Do you make a distinction between an object that is specific and an object that is not?

(70) man ketab xundam

(Farsi)

man keteb-em xwend

(Sorani)

I my book read

(%% not indefinite according to translation he

provides)

- (71) man in ketab ro xundam (farsi)
 man awo keteb-em xwend (sorani)
 I this book-my read
 I read this book

Do you have to have –em? YES
 No case marker

- (72) komak be bâbâ-m na-kard-am (Farsi)
 yarmat-i baba-m na-da (Sorani)
 help- to father-1sg.Poss neg-do
 (73) daa'vat mehmun na-kard-am (Farsi)
 daa'wati mehman=am na-kard (Sorani) Marked
 invite company=1sg neg-do-1sg

- 74) twolid kardan dorost kardan

Can you say?

- (74') dorost *chizi* na-kard-am NO

- 75) tamiz kardan xawen kerd nawa

- (75') panjare-ro tamiz kasi na-kard (farsi)
 xawen kas na-kerd (Sorani)
 clean some one neg-do

Can you put a name in between?

- (76) panjare-ro tamiz ali na-kard NO

- (77) panjare-ro tamiz in do nafar na-kard-an YES
 panjare keyân xawen-yan awo do nafar na-kerd (Sorani)
 window % clean=2sg this two people neg-do

- 78) pahn kardan ra xastan

- (78') sofra ro pahn ro zamin na-kardam (Farsi)

Not possible. Ra is a prefix (%not complex predicate)

- 79) A different meaning of pahn kardan is pahn ker nawa
 To straighten%% (saf kardan)

%%%When he translates, he adds new morphemes... I'm having a hard time parsing this one. 57:11 % la sa is inserted in the second iteration, and awan is dropped!

- (79) Liwan-e keyan pahn-yan awan lesar harze na-kerd
 glass =they pahn=3pl on the floor/ground neg-do

(He adds 'lasar' to pahn-yan when translating)

80) paxsh kardan blaw kernewa

can't put "chizi" and 'kasi' inbetween the complex predicate

(80) paxsh seda ne-mikone Possible but marked
broadcast sound neg-mi-do-3sg

(81) paxsh film-a ye jadid ne-mikone (Farsi)
blaw-wi filmi taza na-ka (Sorani)
blaw-wi filmi taza na-ka
(they) didn't broadcast new movies

without the EZ it doesn't work!

82) dar raftan (farâr kardan) ra karden
(82') ra kas na-kard OK (marked)
ra ali na-kard BAD Proper name is bad
ra un krane na-kard OK (un pesare/that boy is un krane%)

(83) dar az tu otagh na-raft
ra (PP) na-kerd OKAY, but doesn't give equivalent.

84) bar dâshtan Hâl gerten (hal is prefix- can't separate)
85) pul dar âvordan pul dar henan (can't separate)

Part IV Passives and Active

dan becomes dra in the passive form. According to our consultant they have both the verb alternation and dra. The passive of farib dadan is freyu dra (equivalent to the structural passive in Farsi) and fribi xward LV alternation

86) farib dâdan freyu dan

Was deceived fru dra (dra is passive like dade shod)
Can you say Farib dade shod? Fru dra

87) Farib xordan freyu xwardan

dan changes to dra

88) shekast dâdan shekast-am dai (Dai = dadan)
shekast xwardan (to be defeated) I defeated you

bâzandan is also available
 %%%bâzandan do you like this in Persian?? %%
 89) tamiz kardan xawen ker nawa (xawen kerden)

How do you say “I cleaned the table”

(89') Amen meza-kei xawen dak-am
 I table=3sg clean do-1sg

(90) Miz tamiz shod
 meza xawen kra
 table clean did

91)por kardan por kerdan

92)por shodan por kran

93) bozorg kardan gowe kerden
 94) bozorg shodan gowra bun

95) paxsh kardan paxsh kerden
 96) paxsh shodan paxsh bun

Sometimes bun is used for shodan.

Do you have things like “be xâter sepordan” or “be yâd âvordan”?

97) Wa bir xaten
 to memory come
 la bir xastan

98) be yad âmade shod
 wa bir hen dra

99) be kar keshidan be kar henan

100) bekar keshide shod be kar hen dra

Part V Resultatives

Summary results

Sorani appears to have resultatives

- 102) surat-et ro tamiz beshur (Farsi)
 face-2sg.Poss RA clean
 dast -u sawat be-juani besho
 hand and face clean wash-2sg
 wash your face clean
- 103) otagh-am-o âbi rang kardam rang le dan (to put
 color) color)
 diwa-kam âbi rang la dan
 ' I colored my room blue.'

It means that I used blue color and I painted the wall. (Does it mean the whole wall is blue? He says I said the whole room so it means the room is blue.)

If you say "Abi rang kardam" you don't say 'rang' any more. Just "abi le de"

1:12:46

If he uses 'rang' color it must have the EZ.

He uses rang-e abi

Abi=im le da
 Blue=1sg prefix do

- 104) tarbiyat kardan gawra kerdan

(104') mandala-kei mahadab gawre kerd bâr âverdan is okay too. (bar hena)

children polite raise do

yes, it means that the child was raised polite

Part VI Ellipsis

Summary Results

- The verbs behave differently. Yad gereftan doesn't like NVE deletion
 Or NVE and LV deletion
- With verb "tamiz kardan" he seems to be okay to leave out NVE 'tamiz'
 and the final two sentences allow both NVE and LV in the second clause
 to elide.
- Sorani doesn't make a distinction between specific and nonspecific
 objects

- Sorani uses definiteness a lot. With it you can move it around, without it you are restricted. It is used for subjects, objects and object of preposition.

Fer bun yâd gereftan

(105) Bahar zabun-a ro yâd gereft vali Reza na-gereft
Bahar uzmana-kan fer bun balam Reza fer nabun

Can't leave out 'fer'

When he restates the sentence there are additional morphemes:
Bahar uzmana-kan fer bun balam hadiz manaka fer nabun
9:05 No gloss
balam Ali fer nabun

- So can't omit NVE

(106) Bahar zabun-a ro yâd gereft, vali alefba ro na-gerft

bahar uzmana-kan fer bu balam alefba ke fer na-bud
"Bahar learned the languages, but not the alphabet"

- (can't leave out NVE)

Elicit the same sentence again. He provides the same sentence.

Bahar zabun-a ro yâd gereft, vali alefba ro na-gerft
bahar uzmana-kan fer bu balam alefba ke fer na-bud

non specific (they don't make this distinction)

(107) Bahar zabun yad gereft vali alefba nagereft
Bahar uzman fer bun balam alefba fer nabun

Gapping:

(108) Bahar zabun-a ro yâd gereft, reza alefba ro
Bahar uzmana-kan fer bu, reza alefba-kei fer bu

Can't leave out the NVE+ LV

(109) Bahar zabun yâd gereft, reza alefba
Bahar uzman fer bu, reza-s alefba fer bu.
*Bahar uzman fer bu, reza alefba

Consultant refuses to leave out the NVE, but says in context you can!!!!

#frustrated

but even in conversation you need the whole complex predicate (LV can't be omitted at all.)

Different Complex predicate

Tamiz kardan xawin kerdan

(110) bahar miz-a ro tamiz kard, vali reza nakard
 b miza-kani xowin kerd, balam reza nei-kerd

Here you can leave out “tamiz”

(111) bahar miz-a ro tamiz na-kard, vali reza kard
 bahar mizakani xowin nakerd, balam Reza kerd-i (He did)
 here you can leave out tamiz

(112) bahar miz-a ro tamiz kard, reza panjere ha ro kard
 bahar mizakani xawen kerd, reza panjere-kani xawen kerd.
 Must use tamiz here

(113) bahar miz-a ro tamiz kard, vali panjare ro na-kard
 b miza-kani xawen kerd, balam panjere-kei xawen na-kerd

(114) bahar miz-a ro tamiz na-kard, vali panjare ro kard
 bahar miza-kani xawen na-kerd, balam panjare-kei xawen kerd

THIS ONE allows you to elide the complex pred.

(115) bahar miz-a ro tamiz kard, reza panjare ro
 bahar miz-akani xawen kerd, reza panjare –kei

(116) bahar miz tamiz kard, reza panjare
 bahar mizi xawen kerd, reza panjare kei (definite marker)
 without the definite marker sentence is ungrammatical

Sorani uses definiteness a lot. With it you can move it around, without it you are restricted. It is used for subjects, and objects and object of preposition.

Ketab-o be pesar dad-am
 Te bakam ra kei da

