ISSN: 2663-9033 (Online) | ISSN: 2616-6224 (Print)

Journal of Language Studies

Contents available at: http://jls.tu.edu.iq

Nominal Compounds in English and Kurdish:

A Comparative Study

Asst. Prof. Dr. Abbas Mustafa Abbas *
Sulaimani University, College of Basic Education, English Department
E-mail: abbasmust67@yahoo.com

Keywords:	Abstract
- Nominal compounds - compounding - endocentric -exocentric compounds - free morphemes **Article Info** **Article history:** **Received: 16-2-2021** **Accepted: 1-3-2021** **Available online**	This paper is a comparative study of English and Kurdish nominal compounds. It compares compound nouns of the two languages. Compounding is a useful procedure of word construction which is commonly used to be added to the lexical collection of all languages. It attempts to come up with complete typology which can account for both Kurdish and English compounds. Then, there are some concerns applicable to the orthography, stress form, meaning and in compounds will be discussed. There seems to be connection between the orthography and stress form of English compounds. Subsequently, some implications and directions in terms of the interactive properties of Kurdish and English compounds will be discussed.

* **Corresponding Author**: Dr. Abbas Mustafa Abbas **, E-Mail**: abbasmust67@yahoo.com
 Tel: +9647701574029 . **Affiliation**: Sulaimani University -Iraq

المركبات الأسمية في اللغتين الإنكليزية الكردية: دراسة مقارنة

ا.م.د. عباس مصطفى عباس

جامعة السليمانية _ قسم اللغة الانكليزية

الخلاصـة: هذه الدراسـة هـي دراسـة مقارنـة للمركبـات الاسمية في اللغتين الإنجليزية والكردية. التراكب هو إجراء مفيد لبناء الكلمات والذي يشيع استخدامه للإضـافة إلى المجموعـة المعجميـة لجميـع اللغات. يحاول التوصـل إلى تصـنيف كامل يمكن أن يفسر كـلا مـن المركبـات الكرديـة والإنجليزيـة. ثم هنـاك بعض الاهتمامـات التي تنطبـق علـى قواعـد الإمـلاء ، والتشـديد، والمعنـى ، والعقـل فـي المركبـات ستتم مناقشتها. يبدو أن هنـاك علاقة بين قواعد الإمـلاء وشـكل الضـغط للمركبـات الإنجليزيـة. بعـد ذلـك ، سـيتم مناقشـة بعض الآثار والتوجيهات من حيث الخصـائص التفاعلية للمركبات الكردية والإنجليزية.

Introduction

This study aims at showing the reader the details of nominal compounds in both English and Kurdish languages and to clarify similarities and differences between both languages. There are also many aspects in this study, which directly or indirectly have relations with the main subject.

As basic concepts of compounds in English and Kurdish, this paper deals with the process of compounding and the different types of compound words, and also how compound words can be differentiated from grammatical structures.

2. Compound words

One of the characteristics of English is the capacity it has for forming compounds, that is, units which, though made up of two or more parts, each of which may be used as a separate word.

Compound words consist of two or more free morphemes, which we can separate from each other and each part carries its own meaning which is different from the meaning of the compound. So; a compound word is formed by joining two or more words together (Crystal 1991:70).

3. The classification of compound words:

In English there are three different types of compound words. Each type is different from the other, and the kinds are:

3.1 Nominal compound:

This is one of the kinds of compound words. The head is noun**,** for example:

1. *Car key → Key is a head.*

2. *Book case → Case is a head* (Stageberg 1971: 85)

3.2 Verbal compound:

This is another kind of compound words, in which the head is verb, for example:

3. *Look up→ Look is a head.*

4. *Put down→ Put is a head.* (Ibid)

3.3 Adjectival compound:

This is another important kind of compound words, and the head is adjective:

5. *World-wide→ Wide is a head.*

6. *User-friendly→ Friendly is a head. (Ibid)*

4. The process of compounding:

This is a process which is used for creating new words .The grammarians have different ideas about this process, as the following:

Crystal (1991:70) states that Compounding is a term used widely in descriptive linguistic studies to refer to a linguistic unit which is composed of elements that functions independently in other circumstances of particular currency, and the notions of compounding found in such compound words, such as compound nouns and compound verbs.

Falk (1978:42) defines Compounding as a process through which words are formed in many languages, and compound words is the combination of two roots (usually free forms). One of the characteristics of these compounds is that they can be separated from each other and each part carries its own meaning which is different from the meaning of the compound.

Hudson (1999:258) says that compounding is combining words as a word. The meaning of the resulting word is not predictable. Compounding really yield new meanings, that is why, in many languages disfavor compounding as a means of deriving new words.

According to Trask (1996:30) Compounding is combining two or more existing words into a new word. Compounding is exceedingly common in English, and English speakers have created such compounds as: *girl friend*, and

major- general.

5. Compound words and grammatical structures

Compound words resemble grammatical structures (phrases) in that they imply, though they do not state a grammatical relationship.

Compound words can be distinguished from grammatical structures in three ways:

1-Compound words can not be divided by the insertion of intervening material between the two parts, but grammatical structures can be so divided, for example :-

     7. *She is a sweet heart*

     8. *She has a sweet heart*

The first *sweet heart* is a compound word, we can not insert another word between them, while the second one is a grammatical structure, and we can insert another word between them:

     9. ***She is a sweet and heart.**

     10. *She has a sweet kind heart.*

     11. *She has a sweet, sweet heart.* (Stageberg 1971:110)

2-A member of a compound word cannot participate in a grammatical structure, for example, we can say:

     12. *It was a very hard ball.*

But we can not say:

     13. ***It was a very base ball.*

This means that we can not modify compound words further, while we can modify grammatical structures further. (Ibid)

3-We can separate between grammatical structures and compound words by superfixes, (″) is for compound words, while (^ʹ) is for grammatical structures.

     14. *Hót dòg is a compound word*

     15. *Hôt dóg is a grammatical structure.* (Ibid)

6. Nominal Compound in English

Nominal compound is a lexical unit consisting of more than one base and functioning both grammatically and semantically as a single word. In English, compounds usually comprise two bases only, however, internally complex each may be. (Quirk and etal 1985:1570)

Crystal (1991:70) states that compound nouns consist of at least two roots_ two or more free bases in English. Compound nouns can be formed by a process known as compounding.

According to Hudson (1999:123) nominal compound is a noun that is made up of two or more words. Most compound nouns in English are formed by nouns modified by other nouns or adjectives.

7. Characteristics of Nominal Compounds

1. The head is noun. Head is very important, because by head, people can distinguish between the different kinds of compounds. With the nominal compounds, the head is noun, and the head determines the whole meaning of the compound. The head is adjective with adjectival compounds, and it is verb with verbal compounds.

Nominal compounds are either right-headed compound, as:

16. *School boy→ Boy is a head.*

Or left-headed compound, as:

17. *Mother-in-law → Mother is a head.*

The head syntactically take the inflectional properties, for example:

18. *Girl friend→ Friend is a head →Girl friends*

19. *School master→ Master is a head → School masters*

With most of the nominal compounds, the head is the final element, and this means that most of them are right-headed compounds. Thus, *a house cat* is a type of cat, and not a type of house, while *a cat house* is a type of house and not a type of cat. Similarly, *eyeliner* is a type of liner, not a type of eye. (Trask 1996:31)

These nominal compounds which have heads are called Endocentric compounds, but there are some nominal compounds, which do not have semantic heads, they only have syntactic heads, are called Exocentric compounds, as: *Loud mouth*, and *Block head* (Katamba 1993:320)..

2. The stress is on the first part. The differentiation by stress is important, as it may convey a difference of meaning. Thus, *a hót hóuse* (a house which is hot) is not the same as the nominal compound *a hót house* (a heated glass building for plants):

20. *Gáte post*

21. *Shóp keeper*

22. *Háir pin* (Stageberg 1971:110)

3. Nominal compounds can not be divided by the insertion of intervening material between the two parts, as:

23. *I saw the Ẃhite House.*

Ẃhite House is indivisible, we can not say:

24. *I saw the Ẃhite beautiful House.*

This is a special Ẃhite House, not any normal house, which is white.

4. We can not modify nominal compounds further**.** For example**:**

25. *It was a baseball.*

 We can not say:

26. ** It was a very baseball.*

27. **I saw a big Ẁhite House.* (Ibid: 111)

5. Usually with the nominal compounds, the second word is made plural, for example:

28. *House wife→ House wives*

29. *House man→ House men*

30. *Arm-chair→ Arm-chairs*

With some exceptions, as:

31. *Mother-in-law→ Mothers-in-law*

32. *Woman doctor→ Women doctors* (Eckersley 1960:22)

6. There is not a specific rule for writing nominal compounds. Some of them can be written as one single word, without a space between them, as: football, but with some of them, there is either a space or a hyphen between the two parts, as:

33. *Ice-cream*

34. *Water lily (*Hudson 1999:258)

8. Kinds of Nominal Compounds
 The kinds of nominal compounds can be as the following:

8.1 Single word compounds:

 Are those kinds of nominal compound, which can be used as one single word, and can be written as one single word, such as:

35. *Cupboard*

36. *Raincoat*

37. *Football* (Alexander (nd):85)

8.2 Noun+ noun compounds

These are the largest group of compound nouns, and with most of them, the second noun is a head, as:

38. *Car key*

39. *Book case*

40. *Tea pot*

41. *Morning tea*

42. *Kitchen sink*

43. *Chair person* (Ibid)

8.3 Adjective+ noun compounds

With this kind of nominal compound, the second word, which is usually a noun, is usually a head, for example:

44. *Green house*

45. *Heavy weight*

46. *Long band*

47. *Hot place* (Ibid:86)

8.4 Gerund+ noun compounds

With this kind of nominal compound, the second word which is a noun, is usually a head. Here, we can use a gerund to classify a noun, to say what type it is or what its purpose is, as:

48. *Writing paper (a paper which is used for the purpose of writing)*

49. *Sailing boat (a boat for the purpose of sailing)* (Ibid)

8.5 Noun+gerund compounds

The second word, which is a gerund, is a head, as:

50. *Window-cleaning*

51. *Taxi-driving*

52. *Sun-bathing*

53. *Coin-collecting* (Ibid: 88)

8.6 Preposition+ noun compounds

The first word is a preposition, and the second word is a noun, which is always a head, for example:

54. *Under-graduate*

55. *Out-spoken*

56. *Near-sighted*

57. *Under-mentioned* (Ibid)

8.7 Verbal and non- verbal compounds

Verbal compound (Noun+ verb +er) is a kind of nominal compound, the head is noun, but it is called a verbal compound, because the compound is under the influence of the verb, and there is no indication to time, place, and manner. For example:

58. *Book seller→ Seller is a head.*

59. *Shoe maker→ Maker is a head.*

60. *Game keeper→ Keeper is a head.*

61. *Money lender→ Lender is a head.*

In contrary, there are some compounds with the same structure (Noun+ verb +er) but are called non-verbal compounds, because they are not under the influence of the verb, and there is an indication to time, place or manner. As:

62. *Church goer → Goer is a head.*

63. *Day dreamer→ Dreamer is a head.*

64. *Chain smoker→ Smoker is a head.*

65. *Party dinner→ Dinner is a head*. (Katamba, 1993:309)

8.8 Headless compounds

There are a number of nominal compounds, which are known as headless compounds, because they have a syntactic head, but do not have a semantic head. The head is still a noun, and it takes the inflectional morphemes, as:

66. *Block head→ Block heads→ Head is a head.*

67. *Spoil- sport→ Spoil sports→ Sport is a head* (Ibid: 320)

8.9 Appositional compounds

There are some kinds of nominal compounds, in which the first element is or includes (man or woman), as:

68. *Man servant*

69. *Woman-doctor*

70. *Gentleman-farmer* (Quirk and et al 1985:313)

8.9.1 Endocentric Compounds

A number of nominal compounds are considered to be endocentric compounds, or headed compounds, because they have got both syntactic and semantic heads. With syntactic head, we mean that the noun which is a head, takes the inflectional morphemes, and the inflectional morphemes are:

1. Noun plural → s

2. Noun possessive → 's

3. Verb present third-person singular → s

4. Verb present participle → ing

5. Verb past tense → ed

6. Verb past participle→ed

7. Comparative → er

8. Superlative → est (Stageberg 1971:94)

Among these inflectional morphemes, only the first and the second one are for the nominal compounds, for example:

71. *School boy→ School boys*

School boy is an endocentric compound, because it has got a syntactic head, which is a 'boy', and it takes the inflectional suffixes.

With semantic head, we mean that the meaning of the compound is clear, and it can be understood easily, and the noun which is a head, determines the meaning of the compound, as:

72. *Girl friend→ Girl friends→ Friend is a head.*

73. *Mother-in-law→ Mothers-in-law→ Mother is a head.*

Endocentric compounds are either right- headed or left- headed compounds.

Example number 72 is a right- headed compound, while example number 73 is a left- headed compound.

8.9.2 Exocentric Compounds

A number of nominal compounds are considered to be exocentric compounds or headless compounds, because they have syntactic heads, but not semantic heads. This means that the meaning is not clear, and we cannot understand the meaning of the compound from the parts of the compounds.

There is no element that functions as a semantic head of the compound, which is modified by the non- head element. They are also referred to by their Sanskrit

name, which is ' Behuvrihi compounds'.

Obviously, the meaning of an exocentric compound is opaque. It is impossible to work out what an exocentric compound means from the sum of the meanings of its constituents. For this reason, exocentric Compounding tends to be used much less frequently than endocentric compounding in the creation of new words. (Ibid: 320)

74 .*Block head→ Block heads*

Head is the syntactic head; it takes the inflectional morphemes, but it does not have a semantic head, because the meaning is not clear, it means an idiot person.

75. *Spoil-sport→ Spoil-sports*

Sport is a syntactic head, but it does not have a semantic head. So, the meaning is not clear, and it means the person who disturbs the others.

76. *Loud mouth→ Loud mouths*

Mouth is a syntactic head, but this kind of nominal compound does not have a semantic head. It means a person who speaks too aloud, and this disturbs the others.

77. *Dim-wit→ Dim-wits*

Wit is a syntactic head. The meaning is not clear, and it means an idiot or a stupid person.

78. *Butter-finger→ Butter fingers*

Finger is a head syntactically. It means a person who can not hold things.

79. *Turn-coat→ Turn- coats*

Coat is a syntactic head, the meaning is not clear, and it means renegade. (Ibid)

8.10 Plurals of Nominal Compounds:

There are different ways for pluralizing the nominal compounds; such as the following, which are listed in Quirk and etal (1985:313)

1. Plural in the last element:

With most of the compound nouns, we pluralize the last element, as:

80. *Assistant director→ Assistant directors*

81. *Baby sitter→ Baby sitters*

82. *Girl friend→ Girl friends*

This kind of pluralizing is always for those kinds of compound nouns, which

are right headed compounds.

2. Plural in the first element occurs especially when the compound noun includes a post modifier or final particle, for example:

83. *Notary-public→ Notaries-public*

84. *Man-of-war→ Men-of-war*

85. *Coat-of-mail→ Coats-of-mail*

86. *Grant-in-aid→ Grants-in-aid*

This kind of pluralizing is always for those kinds of compound nouns, which are left-headed compounds.

3. The following kinds of nominal compounds occur with plural, either in the first or last element:

87. *Attorney general→ Attorney generals*

Attorneys general

88. *Court material→ Court materials*

Courts material

4. With appositional compounds, we pluralize the first and the last element, for example:

89. *Man servant→ Men servants*

90. *Woman doctor→ Women doctors*

91. *Gentleman farmer→ Gentlemen farmers*

But there are some exceptions:

92. *Woman-hater→ Woman-haters*

93. *Man-eater→ Man-eaters*

5. With the exocentric compounds, we pluralize the last element, for example:

94. *Block head→ Block heads*

95. *Spoil-sport→ Spoil-sports*

8.11 Ways for Writing Nominal Compounds:

Compound words in general and nominal compounds in particular, can be written in many ways, and the ways are:

8.11.1 Sometimes, they can be written as one single word, for example:

96. *Girlfriend*

97. *Football* (Leech and etal 2001:45)

8.11.2 Most of nominal compounds can be written as two separate words, having a space between the two parts, as:

98. *Sleep walker*

99. *Chain smoker* (Ibid)

8.11.3 Most of compound nouns can be written with a hyphen, as:

100. *Gate-crasher*

101. *Near-sighted* (Ibid)

There is no rule of hyphens in compounds. We often use hyphens with noun+ gerund combinations, as:

102. *Bird-watching*

103. *Ice-skating*

And sometimes with gerund+ noun combinations, for example:

104. *Swimming-bath*

105. *Diving-board* (Thomson and Martinet 1990:17)

Some noun+ noun combinations can also be written with a hyphen, as:

106. *Space-suit*

107. *Hand-luggage*

Hyphens are used in some compounds showing family relationships, for example:

108. *Son-in-law*

109. *Brother-in-law* (Ibid)

When noun compounds are used as adjectives, they are usually written with a hyphen, as it can be seen in these examples:

110. *A bird-watching expedition*

111. *A dining-room table* (Ibid)

8.11.4 Some common nominal compounds can be written either with a hyphen or as on word, or a space between them, for example

112. *Ice-cream- Ice cream- Ice-cream*

113. *Airbus- Air bus- Air-bus* (Ibid)

9. Nominal Compound

9.1 Definition of Nominal Compound

Compound noun is that kind of noun which consists of more than one word, and each of these words, are meaningful words. For example:

114. *Gule bex 'Rose'*

115. *Şahang 'The king of bees'* (Marif 1979:142)

According to Faxri and Mukriani (1982:34), compound noun is that kind of noun which consists of more than one word. One of them is noun and the other may be verb, or adjective.

Compound noun is a kind of noun which has a head, and consists of more than one word. (Amin 1973:141)

9.2 Features of Nominal Compound

1. In Kurdish language, the head of the nominal compounds is a noun:

116. *Çil ĉira → Çira is a head.*

   'Forty lamps'

117. *Dar froş→ Dar is a head.*

   'Wood seller'

118. *Dar bŕ→ Dar is a head.*

   'Wood cutter'

2. Compound nouns can be created by the insertion of another word between the two words, for example:

119. *Gift <u>u</u> go 'Negotiation'*

120. *Dest <u>u</u> bird 'Immediately'*

3. We can modify nominal compounds further, for example:

121. *Surgul 'Red flower'*

   Surgulêkî cuwan 'A beautiful red flower'

4. The second word of the nominal compound can pluralize, for example:

122. *Gul behar→ Gul beharakan*

   'Spring flower'

123. *Genim froş→ Genim froşakan*

   'Wheat seller'

5. The meaning of all the compound nouns in Kurdish language is clear, there are not exocentric compounds (Marif 1977:45).

9. Types of Nominal Compound

In Kurdish language there are different types of compound nouns, as the following:

1. Two simple nouns:

124. *Şaheng 'The queen of bees'*

125. *Gulaw 'Rose water'*

126. *Marmasî 'Eel' (*Faxri and Mukriani 1982:36)

2. Two simple nouns, with the insertion of one of these words:

  A. U which means <u>and</u> in English language**:**
 127. *Dem <u>u</u> ĉaw 'Face'*

128. *Xak <u>u</u> xol 'Trash'*

  B. Bzwenî kurt (short vowel), as:

129. *Mêrg<u>e</u> sŭr 'Red meadow'*

130. *Gul<u>e</u> genim 'Wheat flower'*

  C. <u>Be</u> which means <u>with</u> in English language, as:

131. *Kar <u>be</u> desit 'Official, person in charge'*

132. *Ser <u>be</u> gêĉel 'Troublesome'*

133. *Kulêre <u>be</u> ron 'Bread made up with clarified butter'* (Marif 2001:23)

3. Repeating one noun, with a short vowel (bzwenî kurt):

134. *Denige denig 'Noise'*

135. *Gîrme gîrm 'Sustained booms or rumbling'*

4. One simple adjective +one simple noun, for example:

136. *Reş mar 'Black snake'*

137. *Sur gul 'Red flower'*

5. One simple noun +one simple adjective with the short vowel, as:

138. *Mêrg<u>e</u> sửr 'Red meadow'*

6. One simple adjective +one simple noun with the short vowel, for example:

139. *Reş<u>e</u> ba 'Wind'*

140. *Sewze gya 'Green grass'* (Faxri and Mukriani 1982:36)

7. One simple noun+ the stem of a verb, as:

141. *Dar froş 'Wood seller'*

142. *Masî gîr 'Fisherman'*

143. *Rojhelat 'Sunrise'* (Ibid)

8. Two stems + u (and):

144. *Hat u co 'Goes and comes'*

145. *Gift u go 'Negotiation'*

146. *Dest u bird 'immediately'* (Ibid)

9. Number+ one simple noun:

147. *Çwar ta 'A place in Kurdistan'*

10. One stem + one simple noun with a short vowel.

For example:

148. *Taşe berd 'Big stone'* (Marif 1979:142)

10. Plurals of Nominal Compounds

10.1 We can pluralize the second part of the compound nouns, for example:

149. *Teşe berid→Teşe beridekan*

  'Big stone'

150. *Reş mar→ Reş marakan*

   'Black snake'

151. *Gul behar→Gul beharakan*

   'Spring flower'

152. *Dar froş→Dar froşakan*

   'Wood seller'

10.2 Not all compound nouns can be pluralized, for example:

153. *Dest u bird 'Immediately'*

154. *Rojhelat 'Sunrise'* (Amin 1973:142)

11. Ways for Writing Nominal Compounds

Compound nouns can be written in different ways, as:

11.1 As one word:

155. *Dilpak 'Clean-hearted'*

156. *Dilşad 'Happy-hearted'*

11.2 Having one space between them:

157. *Dest u bird 'Immediately*'

158. *Şîn e şaho 'A kind of bird'* (Marif 2001:1

 Nominal compound is an important part of speech in both English and Kurdish. It is defined in both languages as a kind of noun, which consists of two or more free morphemes, which we can separate them from each other, and each part carries its own meaning which is different from the meaning of the nominal compound. Nominal compound is functioning both grammatically and semantically as a single word.

One of the words of nominal compounds is always a noun, and it is a head, and the other can be verb, adjective, or preposition, for example:

English	**kurdish**
159. *Book case*	160. *Sur gul 'Red flower'*
161. *Morning tea*	162. *Roj helat 'Sunrise'*
163. *Under-graduate*	164. *Dilşad 'Happy-hearted'*
165. *Hot place*	166. *Şaheng 'The queen of bees'*

11. Similarities and Differences of Nominal Compound in English and Kurdish

There are many similarities and differences of the nominal compound between English and Kurdish:

11.1 Noun as a head:

One of the important characteristics of nominal compounds in English and Kurdish, is having noun as a head, and this is a similar point between both languages. Some of the nominal compounds are right-headed compounds, and some of them are left-headed compounds:

English→ 167. *School-boy* is a right- headed compound.

Boy is a head.

168. *Mother-in-law* is a left- headed compound.

Mother is a head.

Kurdish→ 169. *Çil ĉira 'Forty lamps'* is a right- headed compound.

Çira is a head.

170. *Dar froş* 'Wood seller' is a left- headed compound.

Froş is a head.

In English language, there are exocentric compounds, but in Kurdish, there are not exocentric compounds, for example as:

171. *Loud-mouth*

172. *Spoil-sport*

11.2 Stress:

In English, the differentiation by stress is important, as it may convey a different meaning, for example:

173. *A hôt hóuse* (a house which is hot) is not the same as the nominal compound *a hót hòuse* (a heated glass building for plants).

With the nominal compounds, the stress is always on the first part, but stress is not such as an important point in Kurdish language, for example:

174. *Mar masî 'Eel'* is considered to be a nominal compound, whether the stress is on the first or the second part, and this point shows a difference feature between both languages.

11.3 Modification:

In English language, we can not modify nominal compounds further, and this shows a different feature between English and Kurdish, because in Kurdish language, we can modify them, for example:

175.* A very base ball,* but we can say:

Sur gulekî cuwan 'A beautiful flower'

11.4 Insertion:

In English, we can not create compound nouns by the insertion of another word, while in Kurdish; nominal compounds can be created by the insertion of another word between the two parts, as:

176. *Sweet heart→ *Sweet and heart*

177. *Gift u go 'Negotiation'*

12. Different types of Nominal Compound in English and Kurdish

In English, there are nine types of nominal compounds, while in Kurdish, there are ten types. All the nominal compounds in Kurdish language are endocentric compounds. In addition to this we can find exocentric and

endocentric compounds in English.

There are some similarities and differences between the different types of nominal compounds in English and Kurdish, as the following:

Noun+ noun compounds can be found in both languages:

English	**Kurdish**
178. *Football*	179. *Şaheig 'The queen of bees'*
180. *Cup board*	181. *Gulaw 'Rose water'*
182. *Book case*	183. *Gul behar 'Spring flower'*

Sometimes in Kurdish language, we need another word between the two nouns, as:

184. *Gift u go 'Negotiation'*

185. *Xak u xol 'Trash'*

186. *Kar be desit 'Professional'*

Adjective+ noun compounds can be found in both English and Kurdish, but sometimes in Kurdish, we need another word between the two words:

English→187. *Hot place, short hand, long band.*

Kurdish→188. *Gawra kîĉ 'Old maid' , Kon a paro 'Old- cloth'*

Another kind of nominal compounds, which can be found only in Kurdish language, is repeating one noun, with a short vowel, as:

189. *Denige denig 'Noise'*

190. *Gîrme gîrm 'Sustained booms or rumbling'*

In both languages, verb can participate in creating nominal compounds. In English, we have verb as a gerund, while in Kurdish, we have verb as a stem, for example:

English→ Gerund+ noun→ 191. *Writing-paper*

192. *Running-shoes*

Noun+ gerund→ 193. *Window-cleaning*

194*. Coin-collecting*

Kurdish→ Noun+ stem→ 195. *Dar froş 'Wood seller'*

196. *Masîgr 'Fisherman'*

197. *Rojhelat 'Sunrise'*

Stem+ noun→ 198. *Taş a bard 'Big stone'*

In Kurdish, prepositions do not participate in creating compound nouns, while in English, they participate in creating them, as:

preposition+ noun→ 199.*Under-graduate*

        200. *Near-sighted*

        201. *Under-mentioned*

Headless and appositional compounds can be found only in English language, for example:

    Headless compounds→202. *Block-head*

        203. *Spoil-sport*

Appositional compounds→ 204. *Man-servant*

        205. *Gentleman-farmer*

12. Ways of Pluralizing and Writing Nominal Compounds

12.1 Pluralizing

In English language, we can make either the first or the last element plural, while in Kurdish, we can pluralize only the last element of nominal compounds, for example:

English─ 206. *Assistant director→ Assistant directors*

      207. *Girl friend→ Girl friends*

      208. *Man-of-war→ Men-of-war*

      209. *Passer-by→ Passers-by*

Kurdish─ 210. *Masîgir→ Masîgirakan*

      'Fisherman'

      211. *Dar taş→ Dar taşakan,*Darakan taş*

      'Carpenter'

There are a number of nominal compounds in Kurdish language, which cannot be pluralized but in English, even the headless compounds can be pluralized as:

English─ 212. *Block head→ Block heads*

      213. *Spoil-sport→ Spoil- sports*

Kurdish─214. *Dest u bird→ *Dest u birdakan*

      'Immediately'

215. *Rojhelat→ *Rojhelatakan and 'Sunrise'*

12.2 Writing

Nominal compounds can be written in different ways. We can find two similar ways in Kurdish and English, and this shows a similar point between them. These two ways are writing as one single word, or writing them as two separate words, having a space between them, for example:

English	**Kurdish**
216. *Football*	217. *Reşeba 'Wind'*
218. *Girlfriend*	219. *Gulaw 'Rose water'*
220. *Sleep walker*	221. *Befraw 'Cold water'*
222. *Chain smoker*	223. *Ser be gêcel 'Troublesome'*

In English language, we can also write nominal compounds with hyphen, but this point can not be found in Kurdish language, as:

224. *Ice-skating*

225. *Bird-watching*

226. *Swimming-bath*

Conclusions

The following major conclusions that can be drawn from the study include:

1. One of the characteristics of English is the capacity it has for forming compounds, that is, units which, though made up of two or more parts, each of which may be used as a separate word.

2. Compounding is a process through which new words are formed in many languages.

3. Compound words resemble grammatical structures in that they imply, though they do not state a grammatical relationship.

4. Nominal compound is an important part of speech in both English and Kurdish, and the head of nominal compound is noun.

5. Nominal compound is defined in both English and Kurdish as a kind of noun, which consists of two or more free morphemes, which we can separate them from each other, and each part carries its own meaning, which is different from the meaning of the compound.

6. There are different types of nominal compound in English and Kurdish. In English, there are endocentric and exocentric compounds, while in Kurdish, there are only endocentric compounds.

7. Verbs, adjectives, nouns, and prepositions can participate in creating

nominal compounds.

8. Ways for writing and pluralizing nominal compounds are different in English and Kurdish.

References

Amin**, M. H**. Seretyek Le Fîolojy Zîmanî Kurdî, Baghdad (1973)

Crystal, David. A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics Cambridge: Blackwell Publishers, Third Edition (1991)

Eckersley, C.E, and Eckersley, J.M. A Comprehensive English Grammar Longman: Longman Group (1960)

Falk, Julia.S. Linguistics and Language USA: John Wiley and Sons, Inc (1978)

Faxri, N., and Mukriani,K. Rezmanî Kurdî, Baghdad (1982)

Hudson,Grover. Essential Introductory Linguistics Michigan State University: Blackwell Publishers (1999)

Katamba, Francis. Morphology, London: Macmillan Press LTD (1993)

Leech,G.,Cruickshank,B. and Ivanic,R. An A-Z of English Of Grammar Usage, London: Longman (2001)

Marif, A.H. Ủşe ronan le Zmanî Kurdîda, Baghdad (1977)

…………. Rezmanî Kurdî, Baghdad: First Edition (1979)

…………. Ủşesazî, Sulaimani (2001)

Quirk,R., Greenbaum,S.,Leech,G., and Svartvik,J. A Comprehensive Grammar of English Language. London, Longman and New York (1985)

Stageberg, Norman. An Introductory English Grammar UK: Oxford University Press, Second Edition (1971)

Thomson,A.J and Martinet,A.V. Oxford Pocket English Grammar Oxford: Oxford University Press. (1990)

Trask,R.L. Historical Linguistics, Great Britain: Routledge (1996)