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WORD STRESS IN IRAQI TURKMEN WITH REFERNCE TO ENGLISH

A B S T R A C T

Stress is a basic concept which is concerned with the phenomenon of prominence in a word as a result of more effort in breath during its articulation. The problem of the current study is concerned with investigating simple word stress and discovering its patterns according to their grammatical categories in one of the local languages used in Kirkuk community. The data is collected from everyday life conversations, they are classified according to their grammatical categories and analysed according to the number of their syllable structures, checked by a group of academic native speakers of Turkmen. The validity of the date are analysed acoustically by Praat software program so as to verify the auditory analysis and to make sure that stress assignment is accurate. The study aims at getting a clear insight of the rules of stress in Iraqi Turkmen. The area of investigation is restricted to simple words of Iraqi Kirkuk Turkmen. In order to carry out the study, it is hypothesized that the stress rules of two-syllable and multi-syllable words are the same in Iraqi Turkmen; and any deviation in stress position in Iraqi Turkmen leads to changes in the meaning and the grammatical categories of the words. Among the conclusions arrived at is that, in Iraqi Turkmen, stress mostly placed on the last syllable in disyllabic and multi-syllable words irrespective of the syllable structure. © 2020 JTUH, College of Education for Human Sciences, Tikrit University

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النبر في لغة تركمان العراق بالإشارة الى اللغة الانكليزية

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الخلاصة:

النبر هو احد المفاهيم اللغوية الاساسية والذي يتعلق بظاهرة البروز في كلمة واحدة او جزء من كلمة ما نتيجة لبذل المزيد من الجهد في التنفس اثناء اخراج تلك الكلمة او الجزء من الكلمة، وبهذا فإن هذه الميزة الخاصة بعلم الاصوات و علم النظام الصوتي تكاد تكون موجودة في كل لغة.

ان مشكلة الدراسة الحالية تهتم بالتحقيق في النبر في الكلمات البسيطة في اللغة التركمانية العراقية. تم جمع البيانات من المحادثات اليومية وتم تصنيفها حسب الفئات النحوية وتحليلها حسب عدد مقاطعها، فيما بعد تم التحقق منها من قبل مجموعة من الناطقين الاصليين من الاكاديميين التركمان. وأخيراً تم تحليل عينات من البيانات الاصلية آلياً وذلك باستخدام برنامج Praat للتحقق من التحليل السمعي السابق.

الدراسة تهدف الى ايجاد رويه واضحة عن قوانين النبر في اللغة التركمانية. ان مجال وحدود البحث تقتصر على التحقيق في البيانات الخاصة بالكلمات البسيطة في اللغة التركمانية العراقية. من اجل الشروع بإجراءات البحث يفترض ما يأتي:

1- ان قواعد النبر في الكلمات ذات المقطعين لا تختلف عنها في الكلمات ذات المقاطع المتعددة في هذه اللغة.

2- ان اي تحريف في مواضع النبر يؤدي الى تغيير في المعنى وفي الفئات النحوية للكلمات.

توصلت الدراسة الى عدة استنتاجات ومن بينها ان النبر في اللغة التركمانية يظهر على المقاطع الاخيرة في الكلمات ذات المقطعين، والكلمات ذات المقاطع المتعددة، بغض النظر عن بنية المقطع، وقد ظهرت بعض الاستثناءات وبالأخص عندما تكون هذه الكلمات متبوعة بحروف الجر

1. INTRODUCTION

Ladefoged (2006:243) believes that stress is a suprasegmental characteristic of words and utterances. So phonologically, the stressed syllable is uttered with a greater energy and becomes more prominent than unstressed syllables.

Stress has its own significance and importance in teaching intonation. In order to be effective in teaching intonation and to avoid problem of understanding the tones of any languages, the teachers has to focus on stress as one of the main factors of intonation (Al-Bazzaz, 1993:97). Stress is “primarily a matter of greater muscular effort by the speaker” (Trask, 1996: 336).

Some other definitions of stress are given by different phoneticians such as Kingdon (1958: 1); Robins (1946: 85); Abercrombie (1967: 35); Gimson (1989:51-227), Arnold (1957: 287); Lieberman (1967: 144); Hartmaan and Stork (1977: 200), they all agree that the stressed syllable from a perceptual perspective , is regularly seen as louder as or more prominent than an unstressed

one, which “hearers take advantage of a few sorts of information to distinguish such loudness or prominence”

Alṭabari (1939:221) says that Turkmen tribes began to immigrate to Iraq in 54.A.H, when they were defeated by the Arab leader Abdullah – bin – Ziad in Bukhara. He chose the good fighters at shooting by arrow and settled them in Basrah.

While for Benderoğlu (1973:15) Turkomans are posterity of Turks who emigrated to Iraq for economical and political reasons from Samarqand, Azerbaijan, Turkistan, Uzbekistan, and some other neighbouring countries to Iraq.

Crystal(1992:398) mentions that ‘Turkmen’ is a language spoken by c 3 million people in Turkmenia, parts of Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Iraq from the 14th century. Whereas AL-daquqi(1962:16) adds that Kirkuk dialect is the nearest to both Azerbaijan and modern Turkish and the most beautiful, prestigious and respected among other Turkmen dialects. One of the characteristic of Turkmen is that it is affixed stress.

In this language, primary stress often takes place on the last syllable. Turkmen is a syllable-timed language, that is all the words of a sentence are stressed, i.e all the syllables are equally emphasized and carry the same weight. In other words, it could be mentioned that there is no unstressed word in Turkmen and that there are special rules for stress in Turkmen. In order to decide on stress placement, it is necessary to make use of the following points which are adopted by Roach (۱۹۸۵: 88):

- 1-The grammatical category of the word(nouns, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, relative pronouns, demonstratives, prepositions, conjunctions, articles).
- 2-The number of the syllables in each word .
- 3- The phonological structure of the syllables.

Iraqi Turkmen, like other languages, has its phonological features on its lexical items such as stress. Turkmen utter their words with the use of stress on syllables. This study is as an effort to investigate the concept of stress in

Turkmen. It describes the nature of stress and its role in making good communication in Turkmen. Then, it attempts to make comparison of stress between English and Turkmen. It also gives information about the placement of stress on words according to their grammatical categories. This investigation is done with the hope that the native and non-native speakers of Turkmen will get insight in mastering the rules of stress in Iraqi Turkmen.

2- Stress Rules and Syllable Structure in English

The placement of the stress is extremely a complex matter. It is not easy to identify how to select the correct syllable within a word. O'Connor (1967: 91) and Hudson (2000:204) believe that one syllable words are generally not stressed if they are grammatical words like pronouns, prepositions, articles, relative pronouns, conjunctions. Other words are stressed like nouns, adjectives, adverbs, demonstratives and question words. For Roach (2000: 98-99) in two syllable words; if the second syllable contains a short vowel, then the stress will usually come on the first syllable. Otherwise, it will be on the second syllable for example. Whereas in three syllable words, if the final syllable contains a short vowel, it is unstressed; if the syllable preceding this final syllable contains a long vowel or diphthong, or if it ends with more than one consonant, that middle syllable will be stressed for example, If the final syllable contains a short vowel and the middle syllable contains a short vowel and ends with no more than one consonant, both final and middle syllables are unstressed and the first syllable is stressed.

A simple definition of the term syllable is that of Gimson(1970:51) who says that a syllable is "a unit at a higher level than that of the phoneme, yet distinct from that of the word or morpheme". Singh and Singh (1976: 169) give two types of syllable structure in English; simple and complex. The simple type includes the following:

1- (v) e.g. I / ai / oh /əu/
/mii/

2- (cv) e.g. me

3- (vc) e.g. on /Dn/
when /wen/

4- (cvc) e.g.

Eleven other complex syllable structures can be derived from these four simple ones:

1- (ccvv) e.g. blue /bluu/
end/

2- (vcc) e.g. end /

3- (ccvvc) e.g. please /pliiz/
/straik/

4- (ccvc) e.g. strike

5- (ccvcc) e.g. strange /streindʒ/
/strenθs/

6- (cccvcc) e.g. strengths

7- (cvcc) e.g. round /raund/
/drɪŋk/

8- (ccvcc) e.g. drink

9- (cvccc) e.g. rounds /raundz/
/strDŋ/

10- (ccvc) e.g. strong

11-(vccc) e.g. ants /ants/

3- Methodology

The researcher as a native speaker of Turkmen provided the data analysed in this study. The Turkmen simple words are selected and extracted systematically from everyday life conversations, which is usually informal. Then, these simple words are classified according to their grammatical categories. Each category is analysed in isolation and separately according to their syllable structure. Finally, samples of these words are recorded by four academic Turkmen staff and analysed by using Praat software program to show the validity and reliability of stress position in a given words. All the tables shown in the study are arranged and performed by the researcher

4- Discussion and Results

4.1. Types of Syllable Structure in Iraqi Turkmen

In (IT) there are six syllable structures as shown in the following table(Mustafa,1990: 39).

Table 1.1 Syllable Structure in Iraqi Turkmen

<i>Syllable structure</i>	<i>Transcription</i>	<i>Example</i>
1. v	/'ɔ/	أو
2. vc	/'ʌn/, /'ʌz/, /'ɒn/	أون، أز، أن
3. vcc	/'ʌlt/	ألت
4. cv	/'bʊ/, /'ʂʊ/	صو، بو
5. cvc	/'mez/, /'san / /'bir/, /'bas/	ميز، سن، بس، بير
6. cvcc	/'dört/	دورت

The source of study data and its analysis is the researcher herself as being a native speaker of the language under the study. The data is derived from everyday spoken language utterances.

4.2 Grammatical Categories of Word

Grammatical categories of simple words consist of nouns, adjectives, adverbs, pronouns, relative pronouns, prepositions, interrogative words, demonstratives and articles. In this study each one of these grammatical categories is analysed in isolation and according to the number of their syllables (By the researcher).

4.2.1 Nouns

4.2.1.1 One-Syllable Nouns

The following are a group of one-syllable Turkmen nouns with their syllable structures, transcriptions, English meanings. It is observed from the following table, that all one-syllable nouns are stressed.

Table 1.2 One-Syllable Nouns

<i>NO.</i>	<i>Syllable Structure</i>	<i>Transcriptions</i>	<i>Meanings</i>	<i>Examples</i>
1	cv	/'ɒn/	ten	أون
2	cvc	/'qʊʃ/	bird	قوش
3	cvcc	/'dört/	four	دورت

4.2.1.2 Two-Syllable Nouns

The following are some of two-syllable Turkmen nouns. It is obvious from the following table, that stress in two-syllable nouns occurs on the second syllable only.

Table 1.3 Two-Syllable Nouns

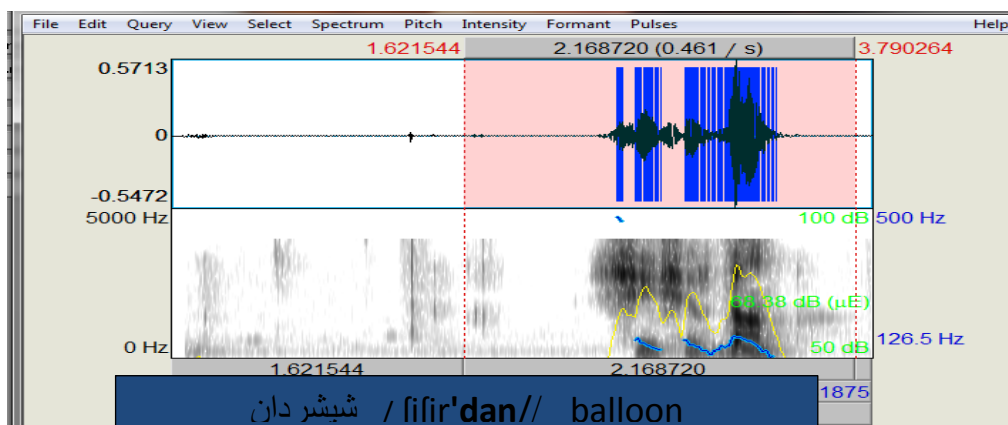
<i>NO.</i>	<i>Syllable Structure</i>	<i>Transcriptions</i>	<i>Meanings</i>	<i>Examples</i>
1	Cvcv	/Ge'dʒa/	night	گيجه
2	cvcvc	/bə'za:r/	market	بازار
3	Cvccv	/dʒʌ'dda/	street	جاده
4	Vccvc	/eC'maC/	bread	اگمك
5	Vcvc	/ü'zim/	grape	نوزم

4.2.1.3 Three-Syllable Noun

The following are some of three-syllable Turkmen nouns with their syllable structures, transcriptions, English meanings. It is clear from the following table, that stress in three-syllable nouns occurs on the third syllable only.

Table 1.4. Three-Syllable Nouns

<i>NO.</i>	<i>Syllable Structure</i>	<i>Transcriptions</i>	<i>Meanings</i>	<i>Examples</i>
1	Cvcvcv	/ʃəmsɪ'ja/	umbrella	شمسيه
2	Cvccvcv	/pendʒə'ra/	window	پنجره
3	Cvcvccv	/jumur'ʃa/	egg	يومورطه
4	Cvcvccvc	/ʃiʃir'dan/	balloon	شيشردان
5	Vccvccvc	/isCaam'bil/	chair	اسكامبيل
6	Cvccvcvc	/pɪrtɪ'qaal/	orange	برتقال



Praat Script of the Word (شیشردان)

4.2.2 Adjectives

4.2.2.1 One-Syllable Adjectives

The following are a group of Turkmen one-syllable adjectives with their syllable structures, transcriptions, English meanings. It is clear from the table, that all one-syllable adjectives are stressed.

Table 1.5. One Syllable Adjectives

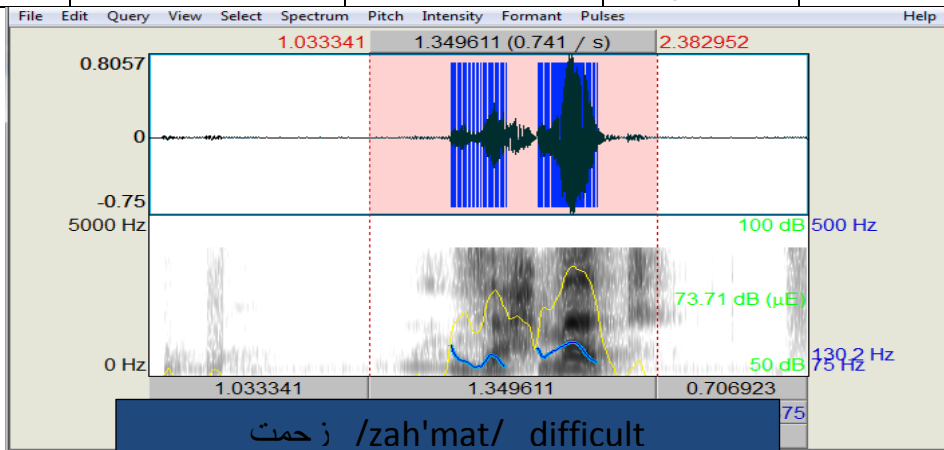
<i>NO.</i>	<i>Syllable Structure</i>	<i>Transcriptions</i>	<i>Meanings</i>	<i>Examples</i>
1	Vc	/'jʌz/	Bit	آز
2	Cvc	/'dʊz/	Flat	دوز

4.2.2.2 Two-Syllable Adjectives

The following are some of Turkmen two-syllable adjectives. It is obvious from the following table, that stress in Turkmen two-syllable adjectives occurs on the second-syllable only.

Table 1.6. Two Syllable Adjectives

<i>NO.</i>	<i>Syllable Structure</i>	<i>Transcriptions</i>	<i>Meanings</i>	<i>Examples</i>
1	vcvc	/ɾ'ʃɪy/	shinning	أيشغ
4	cvcv	/ba'ha/	expensive	بها
5	cvcc	/ʃɪ'dʒʌy/	Hot	صجاج
6	vccv	/in'dʒa/	thin	أينجه
7	cvcvc	/ʃaa'wɪy/	cold	صاوغ
8	vccvc	/a:l'ton/	gold	ألتون



Praat Script of the Word (زحمت)

4.2.2.3 Three-Syllable Adjectives

The following are Turkmen three-syllable adjectives with their syllable structures, transcriptions, English meanings. It is clear from the following table, that in Turkmen three-syllable adjectives stress occurs on the third syllable only.

Table 1.7. Three Syllable Adjectives

<i>NO.</i>	<i>Syllable Structure</i>	<i>Transcriptions</i>	<i>Meanings</i>	<i>Examples</i>
1	Vcvcv	/aʃaʌ'bi/	angry	عصبي
2	Cvcvcv	/jʌraa'lı/	injured	يارالى
4	Cvcvcvc	/sələ'fan/	speaker	سله شن
5	vcvccvc	/ʃo:jin'bʌz/	playful	اوينباز
6	Cvccvcv	/qəhwaa'ji/	brown	قحوایی
7	Cvcvcv	/Gʊnaa'fli/	sunny	گونشلی
8	cvccvcvc	/qɒrxa'γʌn/	coward	قورخغان
9	Cvcvccvc	/bejin'sız/	stupid	بینسز

4.2.3 Adverbs

4.2.3.1 One-Syllable Adverbs

The following are Turkmen one-syllable adverbs with their syllable structures, transcriptions, English meanings. It is clear from the table, that one-syllable Turkmen adverbs are stressed.

Table 1.8 One Syllable Adverbs

<i>NO.</i>	<i>Syllable Structure</i>	<i>Transcriptions</i>	<i>Meanings</i>	<i>Examples</i>
1	Vc	/'öG/	before/front (place)	أوك
2	Vcc	/'ʌlt/	under	ألت

4.2.3.2 Two-Syllable Adverbs

The following are Turkmen two-syllable adverbs with their syllable structures, transcriptions, English meanings. It is obvious from the table, that in Turkmen, two-syllable adverbs are of two types: in the first type, the first

syllable is stressed as in adverbs numbered from 1-2. While the stress in the rest of the adverbs is on the second syllable.

Table 1.9. Two Syllable Adverbs

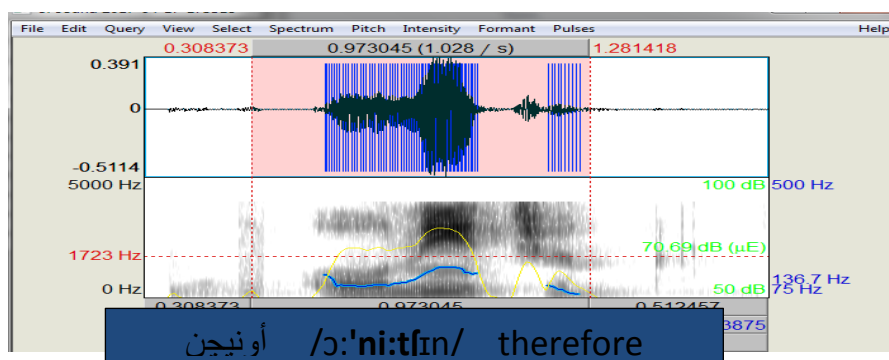
<i>NO.</i>	<i>Syllable Structure</i>	<i>Transcriptions</i>	<i>Meanings</i>	<i>Examples</i>
1	Cvcv	/'ʧdrə/	there	أورا
2	cvcvc	/'jaarɪn/	tomorrow	يارين
3	Cvcv	/ʃd'rə/	after	صوره
4	Vccv	/ʌr'xa/	behind	أرخی
5	Cvccv	/çən'sa/	behind	أنسى
6	Cvcvc	/Ge'tʃan/	last	گیچان

4.2.3.3 Three-Syllable Adverbs

The following are Turkmen three-syllable adverbs with their syllable structures, transcriptions, English meanings. It is obvious from the table above, that Turkmen three-syllable adverbs are also of two types. In the first type, the third syllable is stressed as in the first two adverbs, while the second syllable is stressed in the others.

Table 1. 10. Three-Syllable Adverbs

<i>NO.</i>	<i>Syllable Structure</i>	<i>Transcriptions</i>	<i>Meanings</i>	<i>Examples</i>
1	vcvcv	/ʌʃa'grɪ/	down	أشاغی
2	cvcvcv	/joxa'ri/	over	یوخاری
3	vcvcvc	/ɔ:'ni:tʃɪn/	therefore	أونیچن
۴	cvcvcvc	/bɔ'ni:tʃɪn/	therefore	بنيچن



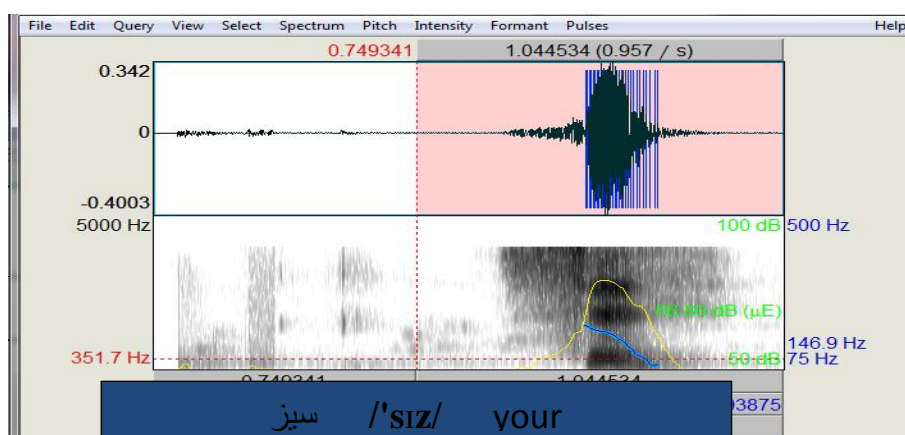
Praat Script of the Word (أونیچن)

4.2.4 Pronouns

The following are Turkmen pronouns with their syllable structure, transcriptions, English meanings. It is obvious from the following table that Turkmen pronouns are stressed.

Table 1.11. Turkmen Pronouns stress placement

<i>NO.</i>	<i>Syllable Structure</i>	<i>Transcriptions</i>	<i>Meanings</i>	<i>Examples</i>
1	v	/ɔ:/	he/she/it	أو
2	cvc	/ˈman/	I	من



Praat Script of the Word (سيز)

4.2.5 Relative Pronoun

The following is the only relative pronoun in Turkmen /ci/ equals (who, whom, which, what, that). It is clear from the table, that relative pronoun is unstressed in Turkmen.

Table 1.12. Relative Pronouns

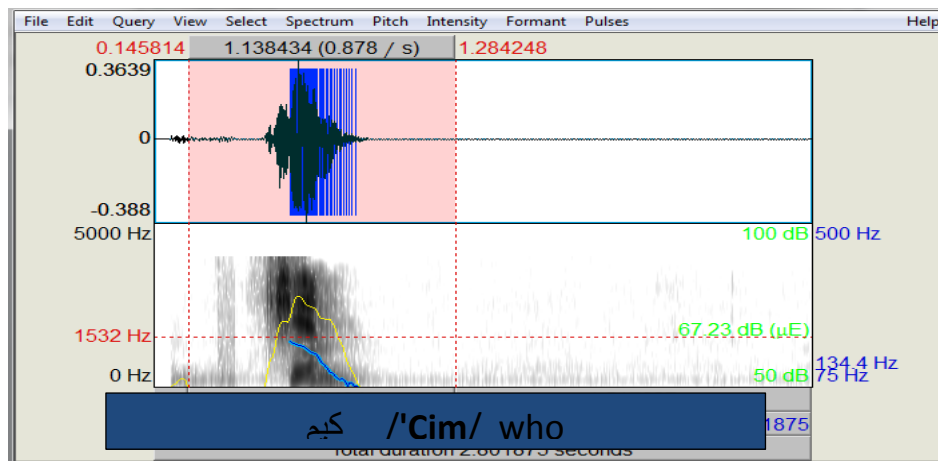
<i>NO.</i>	<i>Syllable Structure</i>	<i>Transcriptions</i>	<i>Meanings</i>	<i>Examples</i>
1	cv	/ci/	who, whom, what , which, that	كي

4.2.6 Interrogative-Words

The following are Turkmen interrogative words. It is clear from the table, that in interrogative words the first syllable is stressed except in the last Wh-word, i.e. No.6.

Table 1.13. Interrogative-Words

<i>NO.</i>	<i>Syllable Structure</i>	<i>Transcriptions</i>	<i>Meanings</i>	<i>Examples</i>
1	cv	/'na/	what	نه
2	cvc	/'Cim/	who	كيم
3	cvcv	/'hara/	where	هاره
4	cvcvcvc	/'hazaman/	when	هازمان
	cvccv	/nax'sI/	which	ناخسى



Praat Script of the Word (كيم)

4.2.7 Demonstratives

4.2.7.1 One-Syllable Demonstratives

The following are Turkmen one-syllable demonstratives with their syllable structures, transcriptions, English meanings. It is obvious from the following table, that one syllable demonstratives are stressed.

Table 1.14. One-Syllable Demonstrative

<i>NO.</i>	<i>Syllable Structure</i>	<i>Transcriptions</i>	<i>Meanings</i>	<i>Examples</i>
1	v	/'ɔ:/	that	أو
2	cv	/'bɔ/	this	بو

4.2.7.2 Two-Syllable Demonstratives

The following are Turkmen one syllable demonstratives with their, syllable structures, transcriptions and English meanings. It is clear from the table, that in Turkmen, stress occurs on the second syllable in two syllable demonstratives.

Table 1.15. Two-Syllable Demonstratives

<i>NO.</i>	<i>Syllable Structure</i>	<i>Transcriptions</i>	<i>Meanings</i>	<i>Examples</i>
1	vcvc	/d'lar/	they	أولار
2	cvcvc	/bɔ'lar/	these	بولار

4.2.8. Prepositions

In Turkmen, prepositions are not used separately but they are attached to nouns in forms of suffixes functioning as a bound morpheme.

4.2.8.1 Prepositions Plus One-Syllable Nouns

The following are Turkmen prepositions plus one-syllable nouns with their syllable structures, transcriptions and English meanings. It is clear from the table, that in Turkmen prepositions receive stress when they attached to one-syllable nouns.

Table 1.16. Prepositions Plus One-Syllable Nouns

<i>NO.</i>	<i>Syllable Structure</i>	<i>Transcriptions</i>	<i>Meanings</i>	<i>Examples</i>
1	cvcv	/ʊʂ'da/	in water	صودا
2	cccv	/ʃew'da/	at home	ئىودا
3	cvccv	/jaz'da/	in summer	يازدا

4.2.8.2 Prepositions Plus Two-Syllable Nouns

The following are Turkmen prepositions plus two-syllable nouns with their syllable structures, transcriptions and English meanings. It is clear from the table, that in Turkmen prepositions receive stress when they attached to two-syllable nouns.

Table 1.17. Prepositions Plus Two-Syllable Nouns

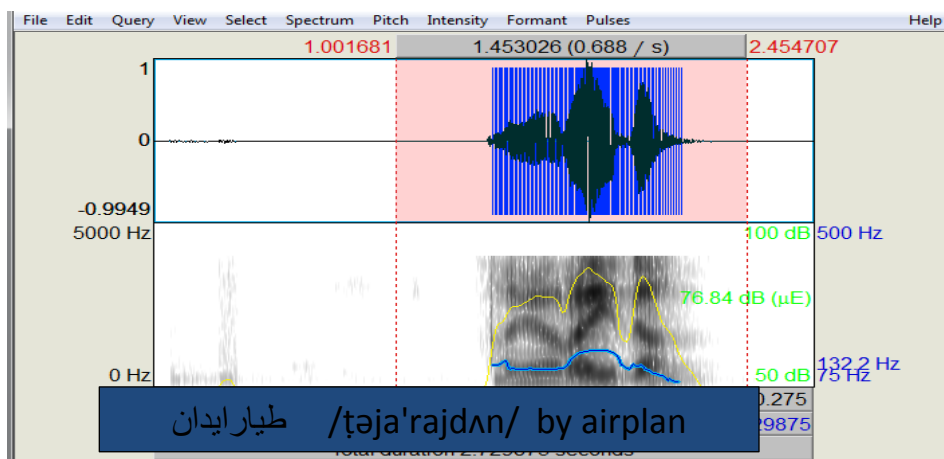
<i>NO.</i>	<i>Syllable Structure</i>	<i>Transcriptions</i>	<i>Meanings</i>	<i>Examples</i>
1	cvcvcv	/Gedʒa'da/	at night	گىجادا
2	cvccvcv	/Baɣdɒ'da/	to Bagdad	بغدادا
3	cvcvccv	/baza:r'da/	in market	بازاردا
4	cvccvccv	/Baɣdɒd'tɒ/	in Bagdad	بغدادته

4.2.8.3 Prepositions Plus Three-Syllable Nouns

The following are Turkmen preposition plus three-syllable nouns with their syllable structures, transcriptions and English meanings. It is clear from the table, that when the preposition is attached to three-syllable nouns the third (last) syllable of the noun receives the stress .i.e the preposition does not receive the stress.

Table 1.18. Prepositions Plus Three-Syllable Noun

<i>NO.</i>	<i>Syllable Structure</i>	<i>Transcriptions</i>	<i>Meanings</i>	<i>Examples</i>
1	cvcvcvcvc	/səyɒ'rəjdɒn/	by car	سياريدان
2	cvcvcvccvc	/ləhɒ'najdan/	with cabbage	لهانايان



Praat Script of the Word (طيارايدان)

4.2.9 Conjunctions

The following are Turkmen conjunctions with their syllable structures, transcriptions and English meanings. It is clear from the table, that conjunctions are stressed in Turkmen.

Table 1.19. Conjunctions

<i>NO.</i>	<i>Syllable Structure</i>	<i>Transcriptions</i>	<i>Meanings</i>	<i>Examples</i>
1	vc	/'ʌn/	and	أن
2	cvc	/'bas/	but	بس

4.2.10 Articles

In Turkmen , articles are as the follows :

4.2.10.1 Non-Definite Articles as English ("a" and "an")

The following are Turkmen non-definite articles. It is clear from the table, that in Turkmen non-definite articles are stressed.

Table 1.20. Non-Definite Articles

<i>NO.</i>	<i>Syllable Structure</i>	<i>Transcriptions</i>	<i>Meanings</i>	<i>Examples</i>
1	Cvc	/'bir/	one	بیر
2	cvcvc	/'birΛz/	some	بیراز

4.2.10.2 Definite Articles as English ("the")

The following are Turkmen definite articles. It is obvious from the table, that in Turkmen definite article receives stress when added to nouns.

Table 1.21 Definite Articles

<i>NO.</i>	<i>Syllable Structure</i>	<i>Transcriptions</i>	<i>Meanings</i>	<i>Examples</i>
1	cvcev	/mez'Ca/	the table	میزه که

5. Stress Rules in Iraqi Turkmen

- i) All (IT) one-syllable words are stressed. e.g. (/bΛl/, 'Alt/, 'dŪz/).
- ii) If the word consists of two-syllables, the primary stress is placed on the final syllable irrespective of whether the final syllable contains a short or a long vowel e.g. (/Ge'dʒa/, /qa:'lin/, /əŪ'wal/).
- iii) If two-syllable words contain only short vowels, in both syllables the primary stress is placed on the initial syllable e.g. (/bŪrə/, 'hΛrΛ/, 'birΛz/).
- iv) In three-syllable words the primary stress is placed on the final syllable irrespective of the syllable structure e.g. (/ʃiʃir'dan/, /joxa'ri/, /jalaan'tʃi/).
- v) If the three-syllable words contain two long vowels, both in the first and the second-syllables, the stress is placed on the penultimate syllable e.g. (/ɔ:'ni:tʃin/).

6. Findings and Conclusions

1-It is observed that stress in Iraqi Turkmen simple words is determined according to their grammatical categories.

2- It is seen that there are six syllable structures in Iraqi Turkmen.

3-In Turkmen, stress mostly occur on the last syllable of words.

4-It is found that there is only one relative pronoun in Turkmen and it is unstressed.

5- When prepositions are attached to one-syllable and disyllabic nouns, the stress moves to the preposition attached to the end of the noun. While when prepositions are attached to multi-syllable nouns, the stress remains on the last syllable of the nouns.

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almasadir alearabia

1. altabri , 'abu jaefar muhamad bin jarir (1939) 0 tarikh al'umam walmuluk j 4 , alqahrt , mutbaeatan 'alastaqamat.
2. aldaquqi , 'abrahim (1962) 0 funun al'adab alshaebii altrkmanyi 0 baghdad matabie dar alzaman.
3. bindr'uwghilu , eabd allatif (1973) 0 alturkuman fi eiraq althawrati. baghdad dar alhuriyat lilsahafati.

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Class of Nouns

One-Syllable Nouns		
Words	Meanings	Transcriptions
أون	Ten	/'ɒn/
صو	Water	/'ʃʊ/
بال	Honey	/'bʌl/
سوت	Milk	/'sʊt/
دوز	Salt	/'dʊz /
ياغ	Oil	/'jʌɣ /
توپ	Ball	/'tɒp/
میز	Table	/'mez/
قش	Winter	/'qɪʃ/
گوز	Eye	/'Göz/
قات	Suit	/'qʌt/
قیز	Girl	/'qɪz/
قه ز	Duck	/'qʌz/
قوش	Bird	/'qʊʃ/
دورت	Four	/'dört/
Two-Syllable Nouns		
Words	Meanings	Transcriptions
گیجه	Night	/Ge'dʒa/
یه خه	Choler	/jə'Xa/
بازار	Market	/bə'za:r/
یاغیش	Rain	/ja:'ɣɪʃ/
قاشوغ	Spoon	/qa:'ʃʊɣ/
طاوغ	Chicken	/t̪ a:'wɪɣ /
گونش	Sun	/Gu'nʌʃ/
جاده	Street	/dʒʌ'dda/

سبیلگی	Rubber	/sɪl'Gɪ/
اکمک	Bread	/eC'maC/
ئوزم	Grape	/ü'zɪm/
دوختور	Doctor	/dɪx'tɔ:r/
دفتر	Copybook	/dæf'tar/
پیندر	Cheese	/pen'dɪr/
یوگرد	Yogurt	/jɔ'ɣɪrd/
Three-Syllable Nouns		
Words	Meanings	Transcriptions
شمسیه	Umbrella	/ʃəmsɪ'ja/
سیاره	Car	/səjɪ'ra/
لهانه	Cabbage	/ləhɪ'nɑ/
شقه ته	Match	ɪ/qə'ta/
قه نفه	Sofs	/qanə'fa/
پنجره	Window	/pendʒə'ra/
بیرکوکى	Carrot	/jɪrcö'Cɪ/
ثلاجه	Refrigerator	/talla'dʒɑ/
موخته ته	Sharpener	/mɔxta'ta/
یومورطه	Egg	/jumur'ta/
شیشردان	Balloon	/ʃɪjɪr'dan/
دولدرمه	ice cream	/dɔldɪr'ma/
اسکامبیل	Chair	/ɪscaam'bzɪ/
برتقال	Orange	/pɪrtɪ'qaal/
دیناصور	Dinosaur	/dəjnə'ʃu:r/

Appendix B: Class of Adjectives

One-Syllable Adjectives		
Words	Meanings	Transcriptions
از	bit	/'jɪz/
دوز	flat	/'dʊz/
پیس	dirty	/'pɪs/
چوخ	many	/'tʃɔx/
چول	uncrowded	/'tʃɔl/
پاك	clean	/'paC/
صول	left	/'sɔl/
دار	narrow	/'dɪr/
شور	salty	/'ʃɔr/
بوش	empty	/'bɔʃ/
طوخ	dark	/'tɔx /
طوخ	replete, full	/'tɔx/
صاغ	right	/'ʃay/
صاغ	unbroken	/'ʃay/
یاش	wet	/'jɪʃ/
Two-Syllable Adjectives		
Words	Meanings	Transcriptions
ایشغ	shinning	/ɪ'ʃɪɣ/
اوزون	tall	/ɔ'zʊn/
اوجز	cheap	/ʃɔ'ʒɪz/
بها	expensive	/ba'ha/
صجاج	hot	/ʃɪ'dʒɪʃ/
اینجه	thin	/ɪn'dʒɑ/
صاوغ	cold	/ʃaa'wɪɣ/

گوزل	beautiful	/Gü:'zal/
بيوك	big	/ba'jU:G /
قالين	thick	/qaa'lɪn/
گومش	silver	/Gü'müʃ/
ألتون	gold	/a:l'tɒn/
ده للى	crazy	/dæl'li/
زحمت	difficult	/zah'mat/
شانسز	unlucky	/ʃan'siz/
Three-Syllable Adjectives		
Words	Meanings	Transcriptions
عصبي	angry	/aʃal'bi/
يارالى	injured	/jɪraa'li/
قياالى	closed	/qapaa'li/
سله شن	speaker	/sələ'ʃan/
قرانوغ	dark	/qɪraa'nnug
گوله گن	merry	/Gələ'gan/
أوينياز	playful	/ʋɔ:jin'blɜz/
قحوایی	brown	/qəhwaa'ji/
حولحوالی	hesitate	h/ulhu'lə/
بالانچی	liar	/jalaan'tʃɪ/
گونشلی	sunny	/GÜnaa'ʃli/
بولوتلی	cloudy	/bɒlət'li/
قورخغان	coward	/qɒrxə'ɣɪn/
گورمامش	greed	/GÜrmaa'mɪʃ/

Appendix C: Class of Adverbs

One-Syllable Adverbs		
Words	Meanings	Transcriptions
أوك	before/front (place)	/'öG/
ألت	under	/'ɪlt/
أوست	on	/'üst/
Two-Syllable Adverbs		
Words	Meanings	Transcriptions
أورا	There	/'ʋɒrə/
بورا	Here	/'bʊrə/
يارين	Tomorrow	/'jaarɪn/
بوگون	Today	/'buGʊn/
دونن	Yesterday	/'dʊnan/
صوره	After	/ʃɒ'rə/
أرخى	Behind	/ɪr'xa/
أنسى	Behind	/çən'sa/
گيچان	Last	/Ge'tʃan/
گلان	Next	/Gə'lan/
Three-Syllable Adverbs		
Words	Meanings	Transcriptions
أشاعى	Down	/ɪʃa'gɪ/
يوخارى	Over	/joxa'rɪ/
أونيچن	Therefore	/ɔ:'ni:tʃɪn/
بنيچن	Therefore	/bɒ'ni:tʃɪn/

Appendix D: Class of Pronoun

Pronouns		
Words	Meanings	Transcriptions
أو	he/she/it	/'ɔ/
من	I	/'man/
سن	You	/'san/
بز	We	/'biz/
سيز	Your	/'sɪz/

Appendix E: Class of Relative Pronouns

Relative Pronouns		
Words	Meanings	Transcriptions
كي	who, whom, what , which, that	/ci/

Appendix F: Class of Interrogative Words

Interrogative Words		
Words	Meanings	Transcriptions
نه	What	/'na/
كيم	Who	/'kim/
هارة	Where	/'hara/
نه چه	How	/'nadʒa/
هازمان	When	/'hazaman/
ناخصی	Which	/nax'ʃl/

Appendix G : Class of Demonstratives

One-Syllable Demonstratives		
Words	Meanings	Transcriptions
أو	That	/'ɔ:/
بو	This	/'bu/
Two-Syllable Demonstratives		
Words	Meanings	Transcriptions
أولار	They	/ɒ'lar/
بولار	These	/bɒ'lar/

Appendix H :Class of Prepositions

Prepositions Plus Two-Syllable Nouns		
Words	Meanings	Transcriptions
صودا	in water	/ʊʃ'da/
سوتا	in milk	/sʊt'ta /
ئيوادا	at home	/ʃew'da/
يازدا	in summer	/jaz'da/
بالدا	in honey	/bɒl'da/
قاردا	snow in	/qar'da/
قشتا	winter in	/qɪ'ta/
ياغدا	in oil	/jaɣ'da/
گوزدا	in eye	/göz'da/
دامدا	upstair	/dam'da/
Prepositions Plus Two-Syllable Nouns		
Words	Meanings	Transcriptions
گيجادا	at night	/Gedʒa'da/
بغدادا	to Bagdad	/Bɒɣdɒ'da/

مکتبه	to school	/mæktə'ba/
گونشته	in sun	/günəʃ'ta/
بازاردا	in market	/baza:r'da/
بغدادته	in Bagdad	/Baɣdɑd'tɒ/
مکتبه	in the school	/mæktəb'ta/
دفتردا	in copybook	/dæftar'da/
مکتبه ن	from school	/mæktəb'tɒn/
بغدادان	from Bagdad	/Baɣdɑd'tɒn/
Prepositions Plus Three-Syllable Nouns		
Words	Meanings	Transcriptions
سیاریدان	by car	/səɣl'rəjdɒn/
لهانایدان	with cabbage	/ləhɒ'najdɒn/
طیارایدان	by airplane	/təjə'rəjdɒn/
شمسیایدان	with umbrella	/ʃəmsɪ'jajdɒn/
یومورطیدان	with egg	/jumur'tajdɒn/
برتقالدان	with orange	/pərtə'qaaldɒn/
بیرکوکیدان	with carrot	/jɪrcö'cɪjdɒn/
موخته تاییدان	with sharpener	/moxta'tajdɒn/
دولدرمایدان	with icecream	/dɒldɪr'majdɒn/

Appendix I: Class of Conjunctions

Conjunctions		
Words	Meanings	Transcriptions
آن	And	/'ɒn/
بس	But	/'bas/

Appendix J: Class of Articles

One-Syllable Articles		
Words	Meanings	Transcriptions
بیر	One	/'bɪr/
بیراز	Some	/'bɪrɒz/
Two-Syllable Articles		
Words	Meanings	Transcriptions
میزه که	the table	/mez'Ca/