COMPARATIVE MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DIMINUTIVE AND AUGMENTATIVEIN ENGLISH, KURDISH AND ARABIC

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Abstract

In this research we did our best to examine the rules used by languages to express this phenomenon of diminutive, through a comparative study based on the English, Kurdish, Arabic and others Languages, to recognize the energies of these languages, to compare and take advantages by organizing the facilitation of communication between these languages, and development to preserve the specificity of each language. Moreover, this study is an attempt to meet the benefit of morphology and diminutive across a major, diverse group of comparative morphological syntaxes in the above-mentioned Languages.

Keywords: *neglected, organized, affixes, derivability, similar scientific field.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Morphology is the most linguistic techniques which works in order to develop and enrich the vocabulary of languages. Some languages are flexible and rich in these morphological techniques, while others lack this feature, so they tend to compose vocabulary, reduce of phrases, or borrow language.

The languages interest the formal phenomena of languages in grammar and morphology, such as the subject, object, adjective, number, intransitive verb, transitive verb, and gender of masculine, femininity and neutral. And they did not pay attention to moral and functional phenomena, such as diminutive and augmentative.

In this paper we will study the rules which are used by languages to express this phenomenon, through a comparative approach between English, Kurdish, Arabic and others, in order to recognize the energies of these languages, and to take advantage of them in organizing the facilitation of communication based on these languages, and their development by preserving the specificity of each language.

2. RESULTS

Each language has its specificity in the rules of diminutive andaugmentative, quantitatively and qualitatively.English was interested in miniaturization andmagnification through its reliance on the composition of vocabulary, by using Greek and Latin vocabulary of diminutive andaugmentative.

Whereas Kurdish and Arabic languages were interested in the phenomenon of miniaturization and neglected the magnification, in the face of this gaps, languages apply ways to handle them by using methods that may sometimes not correspond to their specificity and nature.

Overall, both diminutive andaugmentative need enrichment and organization in order to meet the growing needs of the times that tend to shrink in their tools.

Comparative Morphological analysis of Diminutive and Augmentative in English, Kurdish and Arabic

2.1. Diminutive in English, Kurdish and Arabic

Diminutive: A term used in morphology to refer to an affix with the general meaning of 'little', used literally or metaphorically (as a term of endearment). Examples include (-ino) in Italian, and (-zinho) in Portuguese. The term is usually contrasted with augmentative (CRYSTAL, 2008).

Nouns derived by means of certain suffixes like -et(te) (cigarette), -let (booklet), and - ie/-y (Billie, kitty) or a prefix like mini- (mini-vac) that as a rule modify (modification) the meaning of the stem to 'little,' but which can also signal an emotional attitude of the speaker (What a cute kitty!, which can be said of a cat of any size). The latter are often called hypocoristics. In German, the suffix -In is used with verbs to indicate a lower intensity of the action: hüsteln 'cough a little' from husten 'to cough,' spötteln 'to scorn somewhat' from spotten 'to scorn'(BUSSMANN, 2006).

2.1.1. The morphological diminutive in English

There are no consistent rules in the editing of the diminutive of the names in Englishaccording to morphology, except for structures that may be composed of two or more words, for example, to precede the names of about: **- mini, - micro (micro)** is Greek prefix meaning small, such as: micro base, micro linguistics, microprogramming, microelectronic, microbiology, microprocessor, microscope,microfilm, micron,microphone, microbar, microgram ... **(mini-)**: meaning small from Latin. such as:mini market, mini shirt, mini-series ...

English lacks a morphology of diminutive, so it uses the vocabulary of some foreign morphemes, such as (micro) from Greek, to denote the miniaturization of material and moral matters.

2.1.2. The morphological diminutive in Kurdish language

In this research we will recognize some morphological forms of diminutive and augmentative.

Kurdish dialects of the north have several suffixes of diminutive, such as: **(-ik /- uk / -ok, -o,-ê,-çe**).

There are no regulated rules, but they vary according to the regions and dialects.

For diminutive of the names of masculine and feminine: **(-ik, -uk)** :Keçik(a small girl), kuruk(a small boy), berxik(a small sheep), lepik, koxik, bêrik ....

For diminutive of the names: **(-ok)** :ferheng**ok**(a small dictionary), zar**ok**(a young children), das**ok** , lehîst**ok**, devok ....

For miniaturization of the names of masculine: **(-ko)**: heval**ko**(a small friend), mem**ko,** cîran**ko** ...

For miniaturization of the names of masculine: **(-o)**:kuruk**o**(a small boy), kalik**o**, reşiko(reşk**o**)

For miniaturization of the names of feminine: **(-ê)**:hirçikê(asmall bear), karik**ê**,pîrik**ê**

For miniaturization of the names offeminie:**(-çe)**:baxçe(asmall garden), navçe,nîvçe ...

In addition to them, there are other suffixes of southern dialects (because the Kurdish language has not unified yet, and relies on two main dialects: north and south)

The suffixes in the southern dialect (Sorani) are more numerous than in the northern dialect. such as:o, û, wle, le, wl, ûle, ûlk, wle, yle, le, ylke, wk, oke, çe, keç, okş).

Şêr**o** (a small lion), bizn**oke** (asmall goat), dasû, mêr**ûle**, ask**ol**, mêş**ûle**, komm**el**, angust**yle**, çam**ûlke**, kengir**oşk**, çaw**ylke**, gund**ok**, mirz**oke** , xanûç**ke** ...

Some of these affixes are commonwithnorth and south Kurdish:

kur**ik**, keç**ik** ….

Some of these affixes are common with Persian language, such as:

(ç**e)**: baxç**e**- deryaç**e**

This large number of suffixes does not exist in other two languages(Arabic & English).This shows the diversity of the Kurdish language.The languages of this time need to use tools to minimize many things in our modern world.

It is easy to establish symmetry in morpheme of miniaturization between Kurdish and other Indo-European languages.

However, this large variety of the miniaturization's morphemes in Kurdish needs to be organized,so that each affixes can be allocated to a specific scientific field, or a function,otherwise the allocation of a specific miniaturization suffix to indicate the exact scientific instruments,other suffixes to indicate the general tools, subsequent suffix to indicate the emotional attitude, such as the allocation of the subsequent miniaturization for love, and others for degradation, and so each diminutive's morphemes can be allocated to a specific field according to specific features (GHALLAINI, 1993).

2.1.3. The morphological diminutive in Arabic language

The formula of diminutive is that the first phoneme is open (circular), the second phonemeis

opened, in addition to add static (y) after the second letter which is called ("Y" miniaturization), the letter before this (y) should be closed (low), (such as:ju'eyfir: جُعيفِر)

The diminutive of the names in Arabic language has three formulas, (fu'iylفعيل) for the triple word, (فعيعلfu'iy'il), for the quaternary word, (فعيعيلfu'iy'iyl) for the five letters, the compound name is miniaturized by the first part from it. With minor exceptions regarding spelling of the names, whether they are vowels, have extra letters, or compound, so on...

Arabic is a derivability language. Changes that have occurred to diminutive confined in the interfixes not in prefixes or suffixes as in other languages, the change is confined in pronunciation of the first phoneme from the raised open to the circular and by increasing the long phoneme that is (y) after two letters, or before the last letter.

The Arabic language adopts a single morpheme formula in diminutive, which varies in spelling according to the formula of the name: triple, quaternary, or five. According to these limited rules, it is difficult to establish symmetry between the formulas of diminutive in Arabic which are based on the derivation and the European Hindi languages which are predominantly composition. It is also difficult to adopt the formula (fu'iylفعيل) on the long and complex words. so Arabic language is forced to adopt complex words to equate foreign terms. Which keeps it away from its particularity, which is a derivative language. Such as: mini bus, small car ....

Notable that English, Kurdish and Arabic languages includes miniaturizing emotional attitude, such as love or contempt.

Augmentative in English, Kurdish and Arabic

The opposite derivations of diminutive are augmentatives, which are not present in all languages.

Augmentative: A term used in morphology to refer to an affix with the general meaning of 'large', used literally or metaphorically (often implying awkwardness or ugliness). Examples of augmentativesinclude -*one* in Italian and -*ón*in Spanish (e.g. *sillón*'armchair', cf. *silla*'chair') (CRYSTAL, 2008).

Any type of intensification of the basic meaning of a word by the addition of prefixes or prefixoids such as **arch-, extra-, macro-, mega-, super-,** and the like (BUSSMANN, 2006).

2.2.1. Augmentative in English language

For the augmentative format, English language adopts the same method in diminutive, by assigning special vocabulary to themagnification.

It is also noted that most of the origins of these prefixes are either Greek (-**arch, macro-, mega-)** or Latin (**extra-, super-**):

(**arch-**: is meaning beginning): arch-villain, arch-rival, arch- enemy, arch-fiend …

(**extra-**: is meaning outside): extra-special, extra-curricular, extramarital, extrajudicial, extramural,extra-terrestrial …

(**macro-**: is meaning large or long): macroeconomics, macrophage, macrophotography, macrospore, macroscopic, macrostructure, macro syntax…

The pronounce of (macro) is similar to the (micro-) which is derived from Greek.

(**mega-**: is meaning large or great): megaspore, megacycle, megawatt, megacity, megapixel, megahertz, megavolt, megalithic, megaton …

(**super-**: is meaning above): super-ego, super tanker, superhighway, supermodel, supercomputer, supercontinent, supergiant, supernova ….

Although there is an original English vocabulary with a short and simple structure, and it shows greater flexibility in attachment to vocabulary, to form terms of augmentative, such as big, tall, large ... but it uses Greek or Latin vocabulary, although they are from the same language family, but in English vocabularies are the most appropriate (morphologically and semantically), and they can do the same function.

2.2.2. Augmentative in Kurdish language

Despite the variety of morphemes of diminutive in Kurdish language, we don't notice the same interest in the allocating derivative and affixes indicate the augmentative.

However, the strangeness of the Kurdish language is that the suffix (ok),which indicates the subject and the diminutive, also indicates exaggeration:

kizok:(very afraid). bezok : (quick jogging) . şerok : (very wicked) . kenok: (Very funny) .gazindok : (very reproach) . lezok : (very fast). xewok : (sleeps a lot). xwara : (eat a lot) . giriînok : (quick crying) . lehîstok :(turns around a lot) .

These affixes indicating augmentative in north Kurdish are similarto suffixes (go) in south Kurdish: Rast**go**: Honest. Zin**go**: University.

Augmentative in Arabic language

Arabic language lacks formulas of amplification and enlargement,but there are formulas called exaggeration subject, which means words indicating the name of the subject. Have eleven formula, for example : فَعّال fa' ' al) جَبَّار cebbar), مِفعال mif'al (مِفضـال mifdal), فعيل fe'iyl (صديق sedyq), مِفعيل mif'yl (مسكين miskyn), فَعّالة fe' 'ale (فهـامة fehhame), فعول fe'ol (شروب shurob), فِيْعول fe'iyl (عليم 'eliym), فُعّال fu' 'al) كُبَّار kubbar), فعول fe' 'ol فِعِل fe'il (حَذِر hethir), فيعول fey'om (قيـوم qeyom). All of its formulas are irregular that they don't apply standard criteria.

As a result of the factthat Arabic and Kurdish lack special morphological rules for magnification, these two languages resort to filling this vacuum by using the compound's method to equalize the prefixes which are used for augmentative in other languages, especially in English, by placing multiple morphological isotopes and with different semantic meanings.

Those English prefixes (arch-, extra-, macro-, mega-, super- …) that indicate magnification, correspond in Kurdish language to vocabulary: bêhtir –, super (yekemxweş) …

On the other hand, English lacks the morphological organization and diversity, as Kurdish and Arabic languages. For example, there are no regular rules in the allocation of morphological affixes of prefixes and suffixes for each field,such as the allocation of some morphological affixes of the scientific terms and others for popular vocabulary, and other prefixes for moral meanings, and so on.

Notable that augmentative expresses in Arabic is for amplification and exaggeration, whereas we find that this expresshas oppositemeaning in English (YASIN, 2006).

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