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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

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 وعلم 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. وأخيرا 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.

٢-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 (2000: 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 languges, has its phonological features on its lexical items such as stress. Turkmans 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 strss 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 /∂u/   2- (cv) e.g .   me /mii/

3- (vc) e.g.   on   /ɒn/   4- (cvc) e.g. when   /wen/

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

1- (ccvv)   e.g. blue   / bluu/   2- (vcc)   e.g. end   / end/

3- (ccvvc)   e.g. please   / pliiz/   4- (cccvc)   e.g. strike /straik/

5- (cccvcc) e.g. strange   /streindʒ/   6- (cccvccc) e.g. strengths /streŋθs/

7- (cvcc)   e.g. round   /raund/   8- (ccvcc) e.g. drink /driŋk/

9- (cvccc) e.g. rounds   /raundz/   10- (cccvc) e.g. strong /strɒŋ/

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

Syllable structure	Transcription	Example
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 it's 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

NO.	Syllable Structure	Transcriptions	Meanings	Examples
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 folowing table, that stress in two-syllable nouns occurs on the second syllable only.

Table 1.3 Two-Syllable Nouns

NO.	Syllable Structure	Transcriptions	Meanings	Examples
1	Cvcv	/Ge**'dʒa**/	night	گیجه
2	cvcvc	/bə**'za:r**/	market	بازار
3	Cvccv	/dʒʌ**'dda**/	street	جاده
4	Vccvc	/eC**'maC**/	bread	اكمك
5	Vcvc	/ü**'zɪm**/	grape	ئوزم

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

NO.	Syllable Structure	Transcriptions	Meanings	Examples
1	Cvcvcv	/ʃəmsɪ**'ja**/	umbrella	شمسیه
2	Cvccvcv	/pendʒə**'ra**/	window	پنجره
3	Cvcvccv	/jumur**'ṭa**/	egg	یومورطه
4	Cvcvccvc	/ʃiʃir**'dan**/	balloon	شیشردان
5	Vccvccvc	/ɪsCaam**'bɪl**/	chair	اسكامبیل
6	Cvccvcvc	/pɪrtɪ**'qaal**/	orange	برتقال

شیشر دان / ʃiʃir**'dan**// balloon

Praat Script of the Word (شيشردان)

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

NO.	Syllable Structure	Transcriptions	Meanings	Examples
1	Vc	/ˈjʌz/	Bit	آز
2	Cvc	/ˈdʊz/	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.
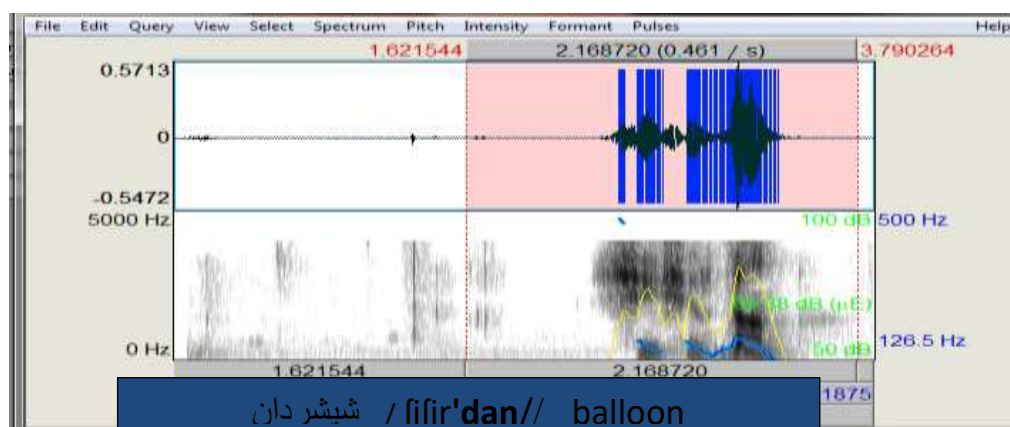
Table 1.6.Two Syllable Adjectives

NO.	Syllable Structure	Transcriptions	Meanings	Examples
1	vcvc	/ɪˈʃɪɣ/	shinning	أيشغ
4	cvcv	/baˈha/	expensive	بها
5	cvcc	/ṣɪˈdʒʌɣ/	Hot	صجاغ
6	vccv	/inˈdʒa/	thin	أينجه
7	cvcvc	/ṣaaˈwɪɣ/	cold	صاوغ
8	vccvc	/aːlˈtʊn/	gold	ألتون

/zah'mat/ difficult زِحمت

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

NO.	Syllable Structure	Transcriptions	Meanings	Examples
1	Vcvcv	/aşaʌ'bi/	angry	عصبي
2	Cvcvcv	/jʌraa'lɪ/	injured	يارالى
4	Cvcvcvc	/sələ'ʃan/	speaker	سله شن
5	vcvccvc	/ʕɔ:jin'bʌz/	playful	أوينباز
6	Cvccvcv	/qəḥwaa'ji/	brown	قحوايى
7	Cvcvccv	/GƱnaa'ʃli/	sunny	گونشلى
8	cvccvcvc	/qɒrxa'ɣʌn/	coward	قورخغان
9	Cvcvccvc	/bejɪn'sɪz/	stupid	بينسز

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.
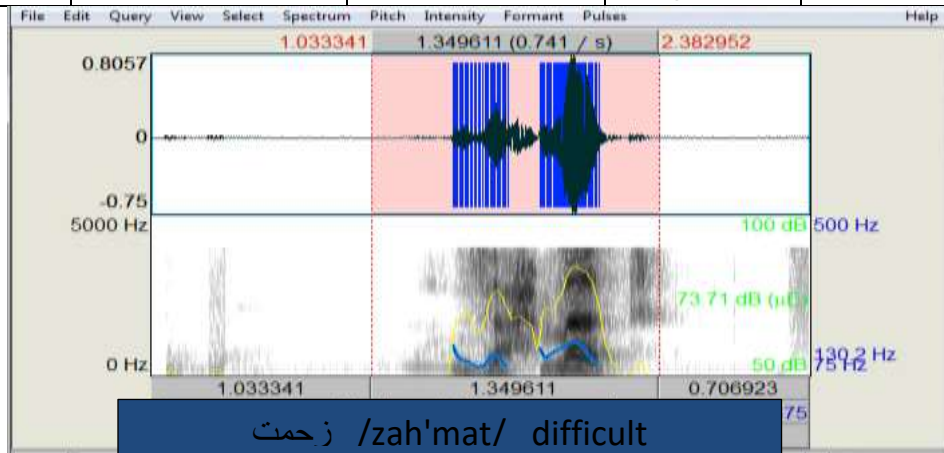
Table 1.8 One Syllable Adverbs

NO.	Syllable Structure	Transcriptions	Meanings	Examples
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. Ii 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

NO.	Syllable Structure	Transcriptions	Meanings	Examples
1	Cvcv	/ˈʕɒrə/	there	أورا
2	cvcvc	/ˈjaarɪn/	tomorrow	يارين
3	Cvcv	/ṣɒˈrə/	after	صوره
4	Vccv	/ʌrˈxa/	behind	أرخى
5	Cvccv	/çənˈsa/	behind	أنسى
6	Cvcvc	/Geˈtʃan/	last	گیچان

4.2.3.3 Three-Syllable Adverbs

The following are Turkmen three-syllable adverbs with their syllable structures, transcriptions, English meanings. Ii 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

NO.	Syllable Structure	Transcriptions	Meanings	Examples
1	vcvcv	/ʌʃaˈgɪ/	down	أشاغى
2	cvcvcv	/joxaˈrɪ/	over	يوخارى
3	vcvcvc	/ɔːˈniːtʃɪn/	therefore	أونیچن
4	cvcvcvc	/bʊˈniːtʃɪn/	therefore	بنیچن
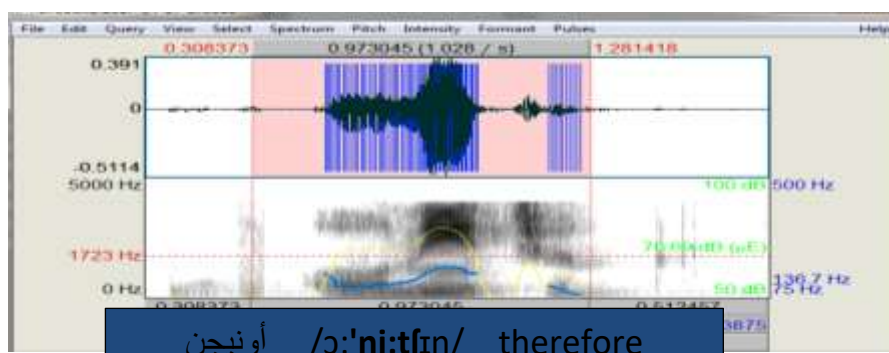
Praat Script of the Word (أونيچن)

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

NO.	Syllable Structure	Transcriptions	Meanings	Examples
1	v	/'ɔ:/	he/she/it	أو
2	cvc	/'man/	I	من
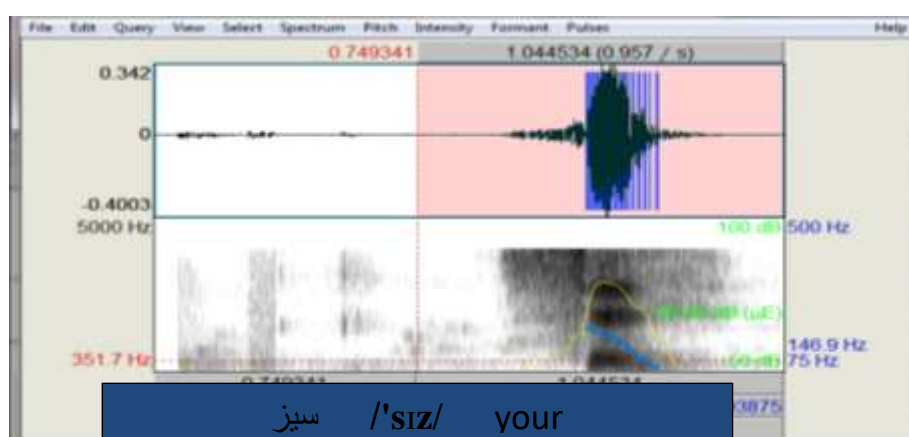
Praat Script of the Word (سيز)

4.2.5 Relative Pronoun

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

Table 1.12.Relative Pronouns

NO.	Syllable Structure	Transcriptions	Meanings	Examples
1	cv	/cɪ/	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

NO.	Syllable Structure	Transcriptions	Meanings	Examples
1	cv	**/'na**/	what	نه
2	cvc	**/'Cim**/	who	كيم
3	cvcv	/**'hʌr**a/	where	هاره
4	cvcvcvc	/**'hʌz**aman/	when	هازمان
	cvccv	/ nax**'şI**/	which	ناخصى
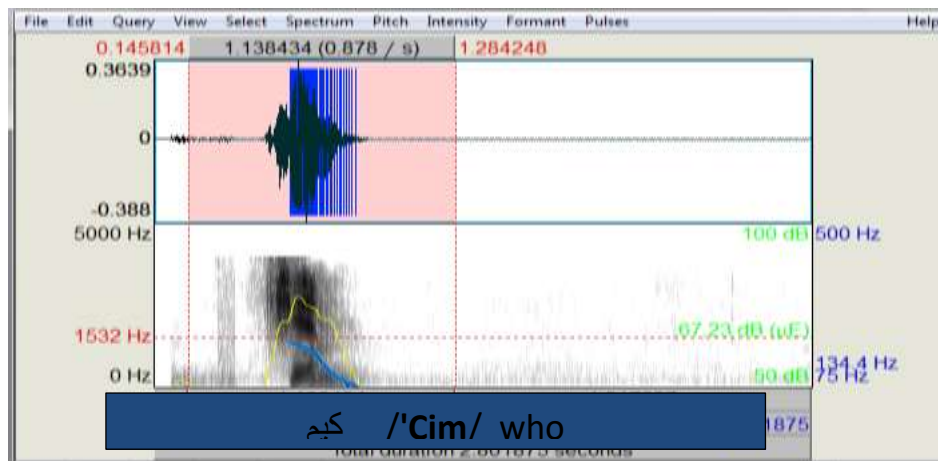
Praat Script of the Word (كيم)

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

NO.	Syllable Structure	Transcriptions	Meanings	Examples
1	v	/'ɔː/	that	أو
2	cv	/'bʊ/	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

NO.	Syllable Structure	Transcriptions	Meanings	Examples
1	vcvc	/ɒ'lar/	they	أولار
2	cvcvc	/bʊ'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

NO.	Syllable Structure	Transcriptions	Meanings	Examples
1	cvcv	/ʊʂ**'da**/	in water	صودا
2	cccv	/ʕew**'da**/	at home	ئيودا
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

NO.	Syllable Structure	Transcriptions	Meanings	Examples
1	cvcvcv	/Gedʒa**'da**/	at night	گیجادا
2	cvccvcv	/Bʌɣdʌ**'da**/	to Bagdad	بغدادا
3	cvcvccv	/baza:r**'da**/	in market	بازاردا
4	cvccvccv	/Baɣdʌd**'tʌ**/	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

NO.	Syllable Structure	Transcriptions	Meanings	Examples
1	cvcvcvcvc	/səyʌ**'rəj**dʌn/	by car	سياريدان
2	cvcvcvccvc	/ləhʌ**'naj**dan/	with cabbage	لهانايدان
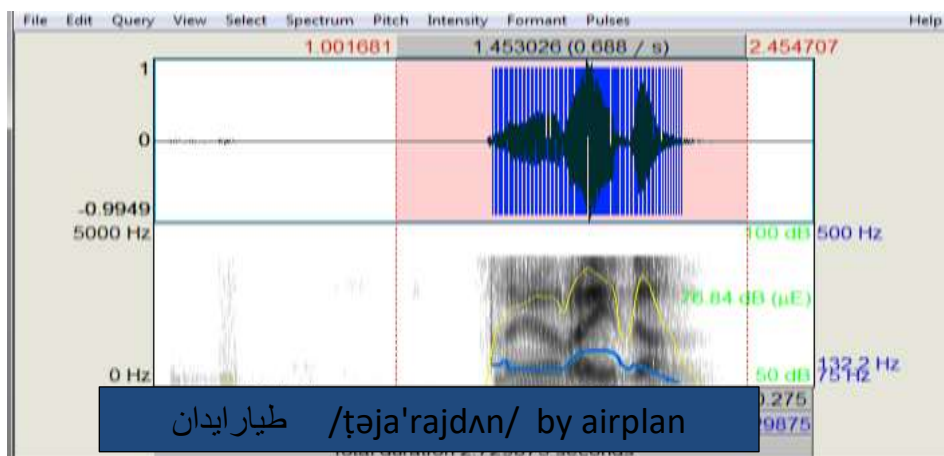
Praat Script of the Word (طيارايدان)

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

NO.	*Syllable Structure*	*Transcriptions*	*Meanings*	*Examples*
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

NO.	Syllable Structure	Transcriptions	Meanings	Examples
1	Cvc	/ˈbir/	one	بير
2	cvcvc	/ˈbirʌz/	some	بيراز

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

NO.	Syllable Structure	Transcriptions	Meanings	Examples
1	cvccv	/mezˈCa/	the table	میزه که

5. Stress Rules in Iraqi Turkmen

i) All (IT) one-syllable words are stressed. e.g.(/ˈbʌl/, /ˈʌlt/, /ˈdʊ̃z/).

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. (/Geˈdʒa/, /qa:ˈlin/, /əʊˈwal/).

iii) If two-syllable words contain only short vowels, in both syllables the primary stress is placed on the initial syllable e.g (/ˈbʊ̃rə/, /ˈhʌrʌ/, /ˈbirʌz/).

iv) In three-syllable words the primary stress is placed on the final syllable irrespective of the syllable structure e.g(/ʃɪʃirˈdan/, /joxaˈrɪ /, /jalaanˈtʃɪ/)

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:ˈni:tʃɪn/).

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	**/'ʂʊ/**
بال	Honey	**/'bʌl/**
سوت	Milk	**/'sʊt/**
دوز	Salt	**/'dʊz /**
ياغ	Oil	**/'jʌɣ /**
توپ	Ball	**/'tɒp/**
ميز	Table	**/'mez/**
قش	Winter	**/'qiʃ/**
گوز	Eye	**/'Göz/**
قات	Suit	**/'qʌt/**
قيز	Girl	**/'qɪz/**
قه ز	Duck	**/'qʌz/**
قوش	Bird	**/'qʊʃ/**
دورت	Four	**/'dört/**
Two-Syllable Nouns		
Words	**Meanings**	**Transcriptions**
گيجه	Night	/Ge'dʒa/
يه خه	Choler	/jə'Xa/
بازار	Market	/bə'zaːr/
ياغيش	Rain	**/jaː'ɣɪʃ/**
قاشوغ	Spoon	/qaː'ʃʊX/
طاووغ	Chicken	/ṭ aː'wɪɣ /
گونش	Sun	/Gu'naʃ/
جاده	Street	/dʒʌ'dda/

سیلگی	Rubber	/sɪlˈɡɪ/
اكمك	Bread	/eCˈmaC/
ئوزم	Grape	/üˈzɪm/
دوختور	Doctor	/dɪxˈtɔːr/
دفتر	Copybook	/dəfˈtar/
پیندر	Cheese	/penˈdir/
یوغرد	Yogurt	/jɒˈɣɪrd/

Three-Syllable Nouns		
Words	**Meanings**	**Transcriptions**
شمسیه	Umbrella	/ʃəmsɪˈja/
سیاره	Car	/səjʌˈra/
لهانه	Cabbage	/ləhʌˈna/
شقه ته	Match	ɪʃ/qəˈta/
قه نفه	Sofs	/qanəˈfa/
پنجره	Window	/pendʒəˈra/
پیرکوکی	Carrot	/jʌrcöˈCɪ/
ثلاجه	Refrigerator	/tallaˈdʒa/
موخته ته	Sharpener	/mʊXtaˈta/
یومورطه	Egg	/jumurˈṭa/
شیشردان	Balloon	/ʃiʃirˈdan/
دولدرمه	ice cream	/dɒldɪrˈma/
اسكامبیل	Chair	/ɪscaamˈbɪl/
برتقال	Orange	/pɪrtɪˈqaal/
دیناصور	Dinosaur	/dəjnəˈṣuːr/

Appendix B: Class of Adjectives

One-Syllable Adjectives		
Words	**Meanings**	**Transcriptions**
آز	bit	/ˈjʌz/
دوز	flat	/ˈdʊz/
پیس	dirty	/ˈpis/
چوخ	many	/ˈtʃɒx/
چول	uncrowded	/tʃöl/
پاك	clean	/ˈpaC/
صول	left	/ˈsɒl/
دار	narrow	/ˈdʌr/
شور	salty	/ˈʃɒr/
بوش	empty	/ˈbɒʃ/
طوخ	dark	/ˈṭɒx /
طوخ	replete,full	/ˈṭɒx/
صاغ	right	/ˈṣaɣ/
صاغ	unbroken	/ˈṣaɣ/
یاش	wet	/ˈjʌʃ/
Two-Syllable Adjectives		
Words	**Meanings**	**Transcriptions**
أیشغ	shinning	/ɪˈʃɪɣ/
أوزون	tall	/ʊˈzʊn/
أوجز	cheap	/ʕʊˈdʒɪz/
بها	expensive	/baˈha/
صجاغ	hot	/ṣɪˈdʒʌɣ/
أینجه	thin	/inˈdʒa/
صاوغ	cold	/ṣaaˈwɪɣ/

	beautiful	/Gü:ˈ**zal**/
گۆزل	beautiful	/Gü:ˈ**zal**/
بيوك	big	/baˈ**jʊ:G** /
قالين	thick	/qaaˈ**lɪn**/
گۆمش	silver	/Güˈ**müʃ**/
ألتون	gold	/a:lˈ**tʊn**/
ده للى	crazy	/dəlˈ**li**/
زحمت	difficult	/zaḥˈ**mat**/
شانسز	unlucky	/ʃanˈ**siz**/

Three-Syllable Adjectives		
Words	**Meanings**	**Transcriptions**
عصبي	angry	/aşʌʌˈ**bi**/
يارالى	injured	/jʌraaˈ**lɪ**/
قپالى	closed	/qapaaˈ**lɪ**/
سله شن	speaker	/sələˈ**ʃan**/
قرانوغ	dark	/qʌraaˈ**nnug**
گۆله گن	merry	/Gʊləˈ**Gan**/
أوينباز	playful	/ʕɔ:jinˈ**bʌz**/
قحوايى	brown	/qəḥwaaˈ**ji**/
حولحولى	hesitate	ḥ/ulḥuˈ**lə**/
يالانچى	liar	/jalaanˈ**tʃ ɪ**/
گۆنشلى	sunny	/Gʊnaaˈ**ʃli**/
بولوتلى	cloudy	/bʊlʊtˈ**lɪ**/
قورخغان	coward	/qɒrxaˈ**ɣʌn**/
گۆرمامش	greed	/Gʊrmaaˈ**mɪʃ**/

Appendix C: Class of Adverbs

One-Syllable Adverbs		
Words	**Meanings**	**Transcriptions**
أوك	before/front (place)	**/ˈöG**/
ألت	under	**/ˈʌlt**/
أوست	on	**/ˈüst**/
Two-Syllable Adverbs		
Words	**Meanings**	**Transcriptions**
أورا	There	**/ˈʕɒrə**/
بورا	Here	**/ˈbʊrə**/
يارين	Tomorrow	**/ˈjaarɪn**/
بوگون	Today	**/ˈbuGun**/
دونن	Yesterday	**/ˈdʊnan**/
صوره	After	/şɒˈ**rə**/
أرخى	Behind	/ʌrˈ**xa**/
أنسى	Behind	/çənˈ**sa**/
گيچان	Last	/Geˈ**tʃan**/
گلان	Next	/Gəˈ**lan**/
Three-Syllable Adverbs		
Words	**Meanings**	**Transcriptions**
أشاغى	Down	/ʌʃaˈ**gɪ**/
يوخارى	Over	/joxaˈ**rɪ**/
أونيچن	Therefore	/ɔ:ˈ**ni:tʃɪn**/
بنيچن	Therefore	/bʊˈ**ni:tʃɪn**/

Appendix D: Class of Pronoun

Pronouns		
Words	**Meanings**	**Transcriptions**
أو	he/she/it	**/'ɔ:/**
من	I	**/'m**an/
سن	You	**/'sa**n/
بز	We	**/'bɪz/**
سيز	Your	**/'sɪz/**

Appendix E: Class of Relative Pronouns

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

Appendix F: Class of Interrogative Words

Interrogative Words		
Words	**Meanings**	**Transcriptions**
نه	What	**/'na/**
كيم	Who	**/'kim/**
هاره	Where	**/'hʌ**ra/
نه جه	How	**/'nadʒ**a/
هازمان	When	**/'hʌz**aman/
ناخصى	Which	**/** nax**'ʂɪ/**

Appendix G : Class of Demonstratives

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

Appendix H :Class of Prepositions

Prepositions Plus Two-Syllable Nouns		
Words	**Meanings**	**Transcriptions**
صودا	in water	**/**ʊʂ**'da**/
سوتا	in milk	/sʊt**'ta /**
ئيودا	at home	/ʕew**'da**/
يازدا	in summer	/jaz**'da**/
بالدا	in honey	/bʌl**'da**/
قاردا	snow in	/qʌr**'da**/
قشتا	winter in	/qɪʃ**'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	/Bʌɣdʌ**'da/**

مكتبه	to school	/məktə**'ba/**
گۆنشته	in sun	/günəʃ**'ta/**
بازاردا	in market	/baza:r**'da/**
بغدادته	in Bagdad	/Baɣdʌd**'tʌ/**
مكتبته	in the school	/məktəb**'ta/**
دفتردا	in copybook	/dəftar**'da/**
مكتبته ن	from school	/məktəb**'tʌn/**
بغداتان	from Bagdad	/Bʌɣdʌd**'tʌn/**
Prepositions Plus Three-Syllable Nouns		
Words	**Meanings**	**Transcriptions**
سياريدان	by car	/səyʌ**'rəj**dʌn/
لهانايدان	with cabbage	/ləhʌ**'naj**dan**/**
طیارایدان	by airplane	/ṭəja**'raj**dʌn/
شمسيايدان	with umbrella	/ʃəmsɪ**'jaj**dan/
يومورطيدان	with egg	/jumur**'ṭaj**dan/
برتقالدان	with orange	/pərtə**'qaal**dan/
بيركوكيدان	with carrot	/jʌrcö**'cɪj**dan/
موخته تايدان	with sharpener	/mʊXta**'taj**dan**/**
دۆلدرمايدان	with icecream	/dɒldɪr**'maj**dan/

Appendix I: Class of Conjunctions

Conjunctions		
Words	**Meanings**	**Transcriptions**
أن	And	**/'ʌn/**
بس	But	/**'bas/**

Appendix J: Class of Articles

One-Syllable Articles		
Words	**Meanings**	**Transcriptions**
بير	One	**/'bir/**
بيراز	Some	**/'bir**ʌz/
Two-Syllable Articles		
Words	**Meanings**	**Transcriptions**
ميزه که	the table	/mez**'Ca/**