THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CLASS PRESERVING NOMINALIZER SUFFIXES IN NOMINALIZATION PROCESS WITH REFERENCE TO ENGLISH AND CENTRAL KURDISH

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Abstract:

The current paper copes with class maintaining nominalizer suffixes in English and central Kurdish languages. The process by which complex nouns can be derived from other nouns. In this study, a comparative morphological approach is adopted. Furthermore, generally it encompasses the background knowledge about nouns, types of nouns and the notion of nominalization as well. This work aims at appraising the importance of nominalizers in noun formation as a derivational Process. Likewise, this research strives to expose the points that both languages share and the points that they are distinct concerning the notion of nominalizer suffixes and stipulates their origins too. Moreover, it intends at determining types of derived nouns that they produce and the meanings that they tolerate. To accomplish the objectives, this probe logically hypothesizes that nominalizer suffixes are dominant, productive and significant phenomenon in extending the vocabulary of both languages. Besides, it also anticipates that, certain range of resemblances and differences might be exhibited regarding this process in both languages. The results announce that Kurdish language nominalizers are more significant and prominent than English nominalizers in regard to number and the notions that they sustain. Furthermore, the study affirms that the uttermost of the denominal nominalizers and nominal bases in English language were borrowed from other languages whereas in Kurdish most of them are native and original.

Key words: Nominalizers, nominal roots, derived nouns, nominalization.

الملخص:

تتناول هذه الدراسة اللواحق الاسمية للفئة الثابتة، أي العملية التي يمكن من خلالها تكوين الأسماء المعقدة من أصل الاسم دون أي تغيير في فئة الكلمة الجذعية للاسم. تعتمد هذه الدراسة على نهج صرفي مقارن. من ناحية أخرى، يوفر بشكل عام مزيدًا من المعلومات والخلفية حول الأسماء وأنواع الأسماء ومفهوم التسمية. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تقييم دور وأهمية اللواحق الاسمية في عملية الصياغة الاسماء الجديده باللغتين الإنجليزية والكردية الوسطى. وبالمثل، تحاول هذه الدراسة الكشف عن القواسم المشتركة والاختلافات بين اللغتين في هذه العملية، وكذلك أصل اللواحق الاسمية. كما يهدف إلى تحديد أنواع الأسماء التي ينتجونها والمعاني التي تنقلونها. لتحقيق هذه الأهداف، تفترض هذه الورقة منطقيًا أن اللواحق الاسمية هي عنصر نشط ومنتج ومكوّن رئيسي في توسيع المعجم المعجمي لكلا اللغتين. كما تتنبأ بأنه يمكن ملاحظة بعض أوجه التشابه والاختلاف فيما يتعلق بهذه العملية في كلتا اللغتين لأن لغات العالم ليست مستبعدة من أوجه التشابه والاختلاف. تشير نتائج هذه الدراسة إلى أن لاحقات الأسماء الكردية أهم من لواحق الأسماء الإنجليزية من حيث العدد والمفاهيم والمعاني التي تنقلها. علاوة على ذلك، تشير الدراسة إلى أن معظم اللواحق الاسمية والجزورالاسمية باللغة الإنجليزية مستعارة من لغات أخرى ويتم إحضارها إلى اللغة الإنجليزية، في حين أن معظم اللواحق والجزور الاسمية باللغة الكردية أصلية ومشتقة من اللغة الكردية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الاسمية، الجذور الاسمية، الأسماء المشتقة، التسمية.

پوخته:

ئەم توێژینەوەیە گرنگی دەدات بە خستنەڕووی پێزی پاشگرە ناوییە پۆڵ نەگۆڕەکان، واتە ئەو پرۆسەیەی کە لە ڕێگەیەوە دەتوانرێت ناوی ئاڵۆز لە چاوگی ناوییەوە دابڕێژرێت بە بێ ئەوەی هیچ گۆڕانێک لە پۆڵە وشەی چاوگە ناوییەکە ڕوبدات. ئەم نامەیە پشتی بەستوە بە ڕێبازی مۆرفۆلۆژی بەراوردکاری. لەلایەکی تریشەوە، بەگشتی زانیاری و پاشخانی زیاتر دەدات سەبارەت بە ناو، جۆرەکانی ناو، وە چەمکی ناواندن. ئەم توێژینەوەیە ئامانجی ئەوەیە هەڵسەنگاندن بکات بۆ خستنەڕووی ڕۆڵ و گرنگی پاشگرە ناوییەکان لە پرۆسەی دارشتنی ناوی ناوی نوێدا لە هەردوو زمانی ئینگلیزی و کوردیی ناوەندیدا. بە هەمان شێوە ئەم لێکۆڵینەوەیە هەوڵدەدات ئەو خاڵانە ئاشکرا بکات کە هەردوو زمانەکە تێیدا هاوبەشن و ئەو خاڵانەی کە جیاوازن سەبارەت بەم پرۆسەیە، هەروەها دیاریکردنی سەرچاوەو بنەچەی پاشگرە ناوییەکان. جگە لەوەش ئامانجی دیاریکردنی جۆری ناوە داڕێژراوەکانە کە بەرهەمی دەهێنن وە ئەو مانایانەی کە دەیگەیەنن. بۆ بەدیهێنانی ئەو ئامانجانە، ئەم توێژینەوەیە بە شێوەیەکی لۆژیکی گریمانە دەکات کە پاشگرە ناوییەکان پێکهێنەرێکی چالاک و بەرهەمدار و سەرمکین لە فراوانکردنی فەرهەنگی وشەیی هەردوو زمانەکەدا. هەروەها پێشبینی ئەوە دەکات کە، ڕەنگە هەندێک لێکچوون و جیاوازی سەبارەت بەم پرۆسەیە لە هەردوو زمانەکەدا بەدی بکرێن لەبەرئەوەی زمانەکانی جیهان بەدەرنین لە لێکچوون و جیاوازی. دەرەنجامەکانی ئەم توێژینەوەیە ئاماژە بەوە دەکەن کە پاشگرە ناوییە کوردیەکان لە پاشگرە ناوی ئینگلیزییەکان گرنگتر و بەرچاوترن لە ڕووی ژمارە و هەروەها ئەو چەمک و واتایانەی کە دەیگەیەنن. جگە لەوەش، توێژینەوەکە ئاماژە بەوە دەکات کە زۆربەی پاشگرە ناوییەکان و چاوگە ناوییەکان لە زمانی ئینگلیزیدا لە زمانەکانی دیکەوە وەرگیراون و هێنراونەتە ناو زمانی ئینگلیزیەوە لە کاتێکدا زۆربەی پاشگرە ناوییەکان و چاوگە ناوییەکانی زمانی کوردی ڕەسەنن و هەڵێنجنراوی زمانی کوردین.

1. Introduction

Many linguists and morphologists have proposed frameworks for explaining the subject of derivational affixes, each framework ranging from its author's assumptions. This field is considered still a very fertile ground for research since it is acknowledged that each language has its own grammatical rules and principles.

Such word-building strategies are regarded as morphological. The term derivation refers to the morphological process by which new lexemes are formed from the existing ones (Bauer, 2007, p. 197). For Radford, et al. (2009, p. 149), the majority of derivational morphology is identified by affixes. Accordingly, a nominalizer suffix aids in formulating a complex noun via the combination of a simple free nominal base with a nominalizer suffix, like [*nan* 'bread' + {*mis* 'copper' + {*-gār*} = *misgār* ' coppersmith' / *account* + *ant* = *accountant*] (Tahir, 2012, p. 235), (Lieber, 2016, p. 3).

The first section of the study tackles English nominalizer suffixes, their origins, and the hybrids of nominalizers and nominal bases as well. The second section follows the same procedure for tackling Kurdish nominalizer suffixes and nominal bases. Eventually, the research ends with findings and conclusions to specify the points that both languages share and the points that they are distinct concerning the notion of nominalizer suffixes in nominalization process.

2. General Background about Nouns and Their Typologies

Since, words chief meanings are contained in their roots, and since we are dealing with nouns in general, and nominal bases in particular, it is sufficient to provide some information about nouns and their categories in brief. A noun is a word used to refer to people, animals, objects, substances, states, events and feelings. Or, it is a word that specifies the name of an animate or inanimate object, an idea, or an action such as [*žin* 'woman', *āsip* 'horse' / *čîya* 'mountain', *trĕ* 'grape' / *xām* 'sorrow' / *drûman* 'sewing'] (Marif, 2014b, p. 102).

Consequently, nouns are of two basic types, *'concrete and abstract'*. A concrete noun, on the one hand, is a noun that refers to a group of tangible entities that can be felt, seen, handled, and the like, hence, they are real physical objects such as [*dog, pillow, tree*, etc.]. An abstract noun, on the other hand, is a noun denoting a state or property which cannot be seen, touched, such as [*truth, courage, guilt*] (Brown & Miller, 2013, pp. 5, 96).

In terms of content, nouns can be divided into the following types; *proper noun, common noun,* and *collective noun*. A Proper noun refers to a particular person, organization or place, and the like, such as [*Barossa Valley, Bestoon mountain, Paris*]. As for a common noun, is a noun denoting a class of entities 'animate beings or inanimate things', whether abstract or concrete e.g. [*gorilla, kič* 'girl', *daîk* 'mother], they denote any animates that can be classed as a gorilla, girl, mother. Likewise, the last category, is a noun denoting a number of individual things or animate beings as a group or collection such as [*flock*] that refers to a number of sheep, [*mîlāt* 'nation'] refers to a number of people (Brown & Miller, 2013, pp. 85,87), (Marif, 2014b, pp. 105,107).

3. The Scope 'Nominalization'

Meyer (2009, p. 156) affirms that, the affixes which formulate nouns are known as nominalizations. In the generative tradition, nominalizations have remained both in the center and at the fringe of linguistics since the first work of Robert Lees in 1960 (Roeper, 2005, p. 125). Historically, "nominalization developed in Isaac Newton's writing as his text unfolded, reporting a process and then generalizing about it" (Hartnett, 1998, p. 10). Morphologists have been predominantly interested in forms, the affixes used to derive nominalizations of various sorts and the rules that govern them. Morphologically, the interest in describing it began to boost along with the interest for word formation.

In addition, it has been claimed that since nominalization is composed of more than a single morpheme, thus it is considered as the creation of complex nouns out of already existing words. As defined by Lieber (2016, p. 3), "Nominalizations are complex nouns that are derived from verbs, adjectives, and other nouns". For instance, the word [*accountant*] is a complex word since it can be decomposed into the constituents *account* and {*-ant*}.

Besides, data from a number of studies establish that complex nouns include a number of readings as agents, events, results, participants, collectives, abstracts, and concretes, they are not merely unstructured sequences of morphemes. This paper deals with nominalizer suffixes, only nominal bases will be dealt with, and that the class changing nominalizers are excluded due to the scope and the limitation of the study.

3.1 Nominalizer Suffixes

Not all derivational affixes change word classes. Both languages have several affixes that form nouns from another noun with different meaning from base noun. Investigating derived nouns is a crucial and basic endeavor since it exposes how nouns are generated, it also serves in thoroughly clarifying their meanings and substances, and establishes how they relate to other words. For Mithun (2014, p. 76), an affix that creates a noun is called a nominalizer, which is a bound morpheme that affix is added or attached to the end part of a free morpheme to form a new noun.

3.2 English Class Preserving Nominalizers

Certain nouns remain nouns with different semantic subclass or meaning from the original noun when they are attached by several suffixes. Those suffixes that attach to nominal bases to derive new nouns are known as denominal suffixes (Hamawand, 2008, p. 82). The following suffixes are predominantly associate with base nouns to create new nouns: {*-ling, -let, -y, -ie, -ette, -ess -ist, -(i)an, -eer, -ster, -ery, -age, -ship, -hood, -dom, -ite, -ity, -ese, -ism, -ing, -cy, ad(e), -tion*}.

These suffixes in English language can form nouns to denote such notions as state of being, inhabitant of, expert on, diminutive and so on (McCarthy, 2002, p. 49). They will be demonstrated along with an indication of what sorts of bases they favor and what sorts of readings they can express.

A: Diminutive Noun Forming Nominalizers

From the above list of nominalizer suffixes, some of them denote diminutive; cuteness or smallness when they are attached to base nouns. From the literature of previous works, far more suffixes have been utilized to refer to smallness as {*-ie, -ette, -kin, -ling, -et, -let*}. See (Stageberg, 1981, pp. 101-102).

Table 1: English Diminutive noun forming nominalizers.

Suff (es)	Origin	Base N	Derived N	Meaning
1 -ling	Old English	duck	duck***ling***	little duck
2 -let	French	pig	pig***let***	little pig
3 -y	French/Latin	dad	dadd***y***	colloquial diminutive for dad
4 -ie	French/Latin	bird	bird***ie***	little bird
5 -ette	Old French	novel	novel***ette***	short novel

B: Feminine Noun Forming Nominalizers

As shown by Stageberg (1981, p. 102), there were eleven suffixes to indicate feminine as; {*-e, -enne, -ess, -etta, -ette, -ese, -ina, -ine, -ster, -stress, -rix*}, later on, as Brinton and Brinton (2010, p. 96) claimed, some suffixes that existed and traditionally used as feminine noun forming suffixes are becoming obsolete due to social and cultural factors in modern English. They are shown below:

Table 2: English Feminine noun forming Nominalizers.

Suff(s)	Origin	Base N	Derived N	Meaning
1 -ess	Greek	lion	lion*ess*	female lion
2 -ette	↑	suffrage	suffrag*ette*	female supporter for women's rights

From observing A&B nominalizers, it can be assumed, they are a small number of suffixes that establish nouns referring exclusively to female humans, animals and objects. This conveys that, they derived concrete nouns from concrete nominal bases.

C: Other Nominalizer Suffixes in English

The remaining suffixes that combine with nominal bases are used to denote other semantic purposes. As Adams (2013, p. 53) stated "They comprise chiefly non-count nouns belonging to various semantically related categories like 'state', 'realm' and 'collectivity'". Below they are shown.

1. Abstract Noun Forming Nominalizers

Some of the nominalizer suffixes that have been presented above, mostly contribute in deriving abstract nouns from nominal bases. The suffixes are: {*-age, -dom, -ery, -ful, -hood, -ing, -ism, -ocracy, -ship, -ad(e), -cy*} (Crystal, 2018, pp. 210-220), (Stockwell & Minkova, 2001, p. 93). Such abstract nouns can indicate actions, results of actions, or other related concepts, but also properties, qualities and the like (Plag, 2018, p. 87). The table below examines their meanings and origins as well.

Table 3: English Abstract Noun Forming Nominalizers.

Suff (s)	Meaning	Origin	Base N	Derived N	Meaning
1 -age	measure	French	mile	mile*age*	distance measured in mile
Other senses	collection of		leaf	leaf*age*	leaves collectively
	location		orphan	orphan*age*	home for children whose parents are dead
2 -dom	state, object	Old English	star	star*dom*	the state of being famous
other senses	state		clerk	clerk*dom*	the state of being clerk
	collective		Student	student*dom*	students collectively
	realm, condition		king	king*dom*	king ruled area
3 -hood	state of being X	Old English	brother	brother*hood*	a state of being brother or loyal friendship
other senses	collective		beggar	beggar-*hood*	a class of beggars generally
	area		neighbor	neighbor*hood*	an area of a town people lives there
4 -ship	status	Old English	friend	friend*ship*	state of being friends
other senses	collective		member	member*ship*	being member of a group
	activity		court	court*ship*	courting
5 -ery	state	French	slave	slav*ery*	state of being slave
	collective		machine	machin*ery*	collections of machines
	location		bake	bak*ery*	place for making bread
	occupation		cook	cook*ery*	practice of being cook
	activity		crook	crook*ery*	foul deeds
	art		image	imag*ery*	picture in mind when reading or writing
	attribute		knave	knav*ery*	dishonest behavior
6-ing	area, activity	Old English	farm	farm*ing*	the activity of working on a farm
Other sense	substance of	Old English	carpet	carpet*ing*	cloth for carpets
7 -ism	doctrine	French	ideal	ideal*ism*	the belief that your ideals can be achieved
8-ful	amount of, measure	Middle English	spoon	spoon*ful*	amount that spoon can hold
9-ocracy	quality	Greek, Old French	from (aristocratie) to mean 'best' or 'power'	arist*ocracy*	high social rank people

Other senses	system of	Greek	from Dēmos 'the people'	dem*ocracy*	system of government
10 -ad(e)	drink	Latin	lemon	lemonade	a drink made from lemon juice
11 -cy	state	Latin	president	presidency	the state of being president

"The nouns that the suffixes {*-ism, -dom, -hood, -ship, -(e)ry, -age*} are forming do not name individuals but rather have a range of non-count senses" (Adams, 2013, p. 58).

Moreover, in the view of Stockwell and Minkova (2001, p. 64), such nominal suffixes like{*-dom, -hood, -ship*} were formerly free morphemes but that through the course of time they lost their freestanding as independent words.

2. Concrete Noun Forming Nominalizers

Some formerly mentioned suffixes primarily aid in the formation of concrete nouns from nominal bases. The suffixes are: {*-er, -eer, -ess, -ette, -let, -ling, -ster*}.

As displayed right above, from the list of those suffixes that participate in forming concrete nouns, some of them contribute in deriving feminine nouns as {*-ess, -ette*} and that some others in forming diminutive nouns as {*-let, -ling, -ette*}. So that, they are not listed over again in this table.

Table 4: *English Concrete Noun Forming Nominalizers.*

Suff(s)	Meaning	Origin	Base N	Derived N	Meaning
1 -eer	occupation	French	engine	engin*eer*	a person whose job involves designing engines, roads, bridges
	activity		Profit	Profit*eer*	one who makes a lot of money unfairly
2 -er	instrument	Old English	cook	cook*er*	a large device that is used to cook and heat food
Other senses	inhabitant of	Old English	London	Londo*ner*	a person from London
	action place		whale camp	whaler camper	a person who hunts whales a motor home
3 -ster	occupation collectivity	Old English	gang	gang*ster*	member of a criminal gang (group)

Via considering this group of nominalizer suffixes from a closer distance, it can be observed, the majority of them take part in forming agent nouns.

The remaining English noun forming suffixes that attach to nominal bases are demonstrated below.

Table 5: Other Nominalizer Suffixes in English.

Suffi(s)	Meaning	Origin	Base N	Derived N	Meaning
1 -ist	one who do X	Old French	cycle	cycl*ist*	one who rides a bicycle
2 -(i)an	belonging to	French/Latin	library	librar*ian*	one who works in a library
3 -(a) tion	action	Romance	concrete	concre*tion*	act of growing together in one mass
4 -ese	nationality	Old French	Japan	Japan*ese*	from or inhabitant of Japan
5 -ity	quality of	Latin, Old English	imbecile	imbecil*ity*	being very stupid

For Hamawand (2008, pp. 116-121), such suffixes like { *-ian*, *-ist*, *-ster*}, mostly contribute in deriving agent nouns from nominal bases as in [*electrician* / *biologist* / *rhymester*].

From examining most of the above listed denominal suffixes it can be concluded that there is not one-to-one relationship between suffixes and interpretations or meanings that they convey, but rather many-to-many relationship between morphological forms and readings. Some of the nominal suffixes have multiple related senses. This shows that most of them are polysemous. Moreover, the majority of the nominal bases, and so the derived nouns, are basically in-animate nouns.

3.2.1 Hybrids of English Nominal Roots and Nominalizer Suffixes

Hybrid as a term refers to the combination or the mixture of elements or species of two different origins. Morphologically, "hybrid means a word that is composes of parts from different languages, for example, the word 'monolingual' consists of a Greek prefix 'mono' and a Latin root 'lingual'" (Princeton, 2010).

For Bauer, et al. (2013, pp. 585-588), native suffixes are more recurrent with native bases and non-native suffixes with non-native bases. This specifies that, native nominalizer suffixes are allowed to occur predominantly with native nominal bases and occasionally with non-native bases whilst non-native nominalizer suffixes are permitted to combine primarily with non-native nominal bases and secondarily with native bases. Similarly, in Plag's viewpoint (2018, p. 83), non-native suffixes prefer Latinate bases whereas native suffixes readily take native bases.

Table 6: *Hybrid of English Roots and nominalizer Suffixes.*

Non-Native Nominalizer	Non-Native Base	Example (frequent)
-age	baron, symbol	baronage, symbolage
-ette	chef	chefette
-ism	age	ageism
-ist	biology	biologist
Native Nominalizer	**Native Base**	**Example (frequent)**
-dom	king	kingdom
-hood	father	fatherhood
-ling	lord	lordling
-ship	queen	queenship
Non-Native Nominalizer	**Native Nominal Base**	**Example (infrequent)**
-age	foot	footage
-ette	wife	wifette
-ism	mother	motherism
-ist	woman	womanist

3.3 Kurdish Class Preserving Nominalizers

Suffixes are considered to be extremely fruitful in Kurdish language. There are several suffixes in Kurdish that can attach to nominal bases to derive nouns with different semantic subclass or meaning from the original noun. "A denominal suffix is a bound morpheme that is appended to a nominal root to derive a new noun" (Fatah, 2012, p. 141). For him, there are 28 denominal suffixes in Kurdish language (p. 243). Henceforth, the number of suffixes in this group are large and significant, and they differ according to the concepts and meanings that they convey hence they could be classified into certain subgroups.

The following suffixes can associate with base nouns to create new nouns: {*-Îā, -îlā, -wlā, -oÎā, -čkā, -okā, -lā, -wlkā, -očkā, -čā, -olā, -oÎ, -ww, -ok, -ol, -îlkā / -y, -āty, -ěty, -ayāty, -ěny / ga, -gā, -(i)stan, -xanā, -dan, -ān, -an, -jař, -āwar, -awa, -āÎan, -aîy, -zar, -yan, -āty, -kā, -bānd / -gār, -dar, -saz, -bānd, (-ā) wan, -čî, -baz, -kār, -kar, -mānd, etc*}.

A: Diminutive Noun Forming Nominalizers

This group is frequently used to express smallness, diminutive size, or the notion of being lovely or charming. Conversely, they are sometimes used for a number of additional reasons (Marif, 2014a, p. 74). The suffixes are: {*-Îā, -îlā, -wlā, -oÎā, -čkā, -okā, -lā, -wlkā, -očkā, -čā, -olā, -oÎ, -ww, -ok, -ol, -îlkā*}.

As mentioned by Abdullah (2007, p. 63), some of them are simple as {*-lā, -wÎā, -wÎ, -kā, -k, -wkā, -čā, …*} and others are complex as {*-îlkā, -wlkā, -čkā, …*}.

Table 7: Kurdish Diminutive noun forming Nominalizers.

Suff(s)	Base N	Meaning	Example	Meaning
1 -*Îā*	gozā	mug or vessel	gozā*Îa*	small mug or vessel
2 -*lā*	měrw	insect	měrw*lā*	little ants
3 -*îlā*	kar	kid	kar*îlā*	little kid, cuteness
4 -*wlā*	měš	mosquito	měš*wlā*	small mosquito
5 -*ol*	mānîj	Proper N	māj*ol*	smallness, cuteness
6 -*oÎ*	kirm	worm	kirm*oÎ*	little worm
7 -*oÎā*	asik	deer	asik*oÎā*	baby deer, cuteness
8 -*olā*	bārx	lamb	bārx*olā*	little lamb, cuteness
9 -*čkā*	gwě	ear	gwě*čkā*	little ears
10 -*okā*	bizn	goat	bizn*okā*	little goat
11 -*wlkā*	das	billhook	das*wlkā*	small sickle
12 -*očkā*	šar	city	šar*očkā*	town
13 -*čā*	bax	garden	bax*čā*	small garden
14 -*ww*	pwš	hay, straw	pwš*ww*	short stalks
15 -*ok*	gwnd	village	gwnd*ok*	small village
16 -*îlkā*	namā	message	nam*îlkā*	small pamphlet

In addition to this group, Mustafa, (2019, p. 141) mentioned other suffix like {-kā} to denote smallness as in [čÎ*kā* 'dirty']. In fact, the letter (k) is a constituent of the base noun [čÎk], it is not a part of the suffix hence it's better to say {-ā} instead of {-kā}. See, Saeed (2013) for further information about diminutive nominal suffixes.

B: Place Noun Forming Nominalizers

This group of suffixes primarily gather around one concept, which is the concept of place as *{-ga, -gā, -stan, -xanā, -dan, -ān, an -jař, -āwar, -awa, -āÎan, -aîy, -zar, -yan, -āty, aîāty, -kā, -bānd}* (Marif, 2014a, pp. 71-72), (Mustafa, 2019, pp. 127-136), (Abdullah, 2007, pp. 48-53).

Table 8: Place Noun forming Nominalizers in Kurdish.

Suff(s)	Base N	Meaning	Example	Meaning
1 -ga	tomar	document	tomar**ga**	a place for recording sound or picture
2 -gā	žiwan	date	žiwan**gā**	a place for meeting friends
3 -(i)stan	Kurd	Kurdish nation	Kurd**istan**	a place where Kurds live
4 -xanā	kteb	book	kteb**xanā**	library, book office
5 -dan	agir	fire	agir**dan**	fire place, hearth
6 -ān	pwš	straw	pwš**ān**	place of dried stalk or stems of wheat plants
7 -an	šahîd	martyr	šahîd**an**	a name of district
8 -jař	něrgiz	narcissus	něrgizā**jař**	a place where daffodils grow
9 -āwar	šwěn	place	šwěn**āwar**	ancient remnants
10 -awa	hajî	pilgrim	hajî**awa**	name of district
11 -āwa	nan	bread	nan**āwa**	place of making bread, oven
12 -āĺan	kānd	cliff	kāndā**ĺan**	escarpment
13 -aîy	dāšt	desert, plain	dāšt**aîy**	lowland
14 -zar	gwĺ	flower	gwĺ**zar**	a Place where full of flowers
15 -āty	xošnaw	name of Kurdish tribe	xošnaw**āty**	a place where xošnaw people lives
16 -aîāty	jaf	name of a Kurdish tribe	jaf**aîāty**	a place where jaf tribe lives
17 -kā	lwt	nose	lwt**kā**	top, peak

Nevertheless, Abdullah (2007, p. 55), claimed that [maĺ] is a noun that refers to a place where people live in but for Nabaz (2008, p. 83), the word [maĺ] is the root of the verb [maĺîn 'to clean'].

In regard to the suffixes {-gā, -ga} which are variants of each other, the former is more productive than the latter, since it can stand for {-ga}, but on the contrary, the latter cannot appear instead of {-gā}, as in [frošga, frošgā 'store'] both are acceptable, but in [nwsîngā 'office'] we cannot use [*nwsînga] due to the distinct manner in which they produce harmony and mood (Mustafa, 2019, p. 127).

Furthermore, according to Abdullah (2007, p. 53), (*xanā*) is an independent word rather than being a suffix. The form [xanā] is essentially an independent word that denotes "place." Although it occurs as both a suffix and an independent word in modern Kurdish language, it is more active as a suffix (Mustafa, Lekolinawayaky Dataiya, 2019, p. 128).

C: Profession Noun Forming Nominalizers

Nominalizers as {-gār, -dar, -saz, -bānd, (-ā) wan, -čî, -baz, -kār,-kar -mānd}, mostly contribute in deriving new nouns from base nouns to determine the career or profession of someone or something but sometimes they are used for other purposes (Marif, 2014a, p. 69). This set of suffixes revolves mostly around agenthood.

Table 9: Agential Noun Forming Nominalizers in Kurdish Language.

Suff(s)	Base N	Meaning	Example	Meaning
1 -gār	asin	iron	asin**gār**	blacksmith
2 -dar	dwkan	shop	dwkan**dar**	shop owner, possessor of a shop
3 -saz	dan	tooth	dan**saz**	dentist
4 -bānd	naÎ	horse shoe	nal**bānd**	farrier
5 -(ā)wan	fŕokā	airplane	fŕok**āwan**	pilot
6 -čî	aÎtwn	gold	aÎtwn**čî**	goldsmith
7 -baz	kotir	pigeon	*Kotir**baz***	Pigeon fancier
8 -kār	nan	bread	nan**kār**	baker
9 -kar	xizmāt	serve	xizmāt**kar**	servant
10 -mānd	*hwnār*	art	hwnār**mānd**	artist
11 -gir	*masî*	fish	masî**gir**	fisherman

In Shwani's view (2008, p. 109), from this group of suffixes, the suffixes {*-gār, -gir, -baz, -kār*} aided in the creation of agent nouns for the masculine as in [*sārbaz* 'soldier', *řawkār* 'hunter, etc], but that the suffix {-kār} can also be used to signify the career of feminine as in [*čěštkār* 'female cook']. For Abdullah, (2007, p. 35), most of those nominal bases that the suffix {**-gār**} attaches to are metal objects.

Additionaly, according to AbdulRaheem (2020, p. 25), there is no such suffix entitled (kār) in Kurdish language, for him, (kā) is the root of the verb [kirdin 'to do something'] that combined with the suffix {*-ār*} to form the word [kār]. For him, (kār) is a word rather than being a suffix.

Moreover, in some cases some suffixes can replace each other, for instance, the suffixes {*-čî / -(ā) wan*, or-*(a) wan / -zan*} as in [twtin**čî**, twtin**āwan** 'tobacco maker'], or [māl**āwan**, mālā**zan** 'swimmer'] both are applicable to be used to denote career or profession of someone or something but as she added in some other cases it is impossible to use them instead of each other (Ibid, p. 37). Such as:

→ bax**āwan** 'gardener' but not ***bax*čî***
→ [čaîy**čî**] 'tea maker ' but not *čaîy**āwan**

Likewise, the suffixes {**-kār, -čî, -saz, -baz**} have some contribution in denoting the same meaning when they appended to the same base as they are shown in these examples:

→ [řîya**kar**], [řîya**čî**] 'pretender' / [tānākā**čî**], [tānākā**saz**] 'tinsmith'
→ [qwmar**kār**], [qwmar**čî**], [qwmar**baz**] 'gambler'

D: Other Nominalizer Suffixes in Kurdish Language

Along with the above classified nominalizer suffixes, linguists and researchers have distinguished some other suffixes that can combine with nominal roots or bases to derive new nouns to denote abstract entities as; dishes, food, drink/ beautifiers, innovations and games.

1: Kurdish Abstract Noun Forming Nominalizers

In Kurdish, this set of suffixes can produce nouns with meanings such as "state, quality, condition, action, and so on, such as {*-y, -āty, -ěty, -aîāty, -ěny, anā*} (Marif, 2014a, pp. 70-71), (Ameen, (2013), p. 86). Below, their meanings are examined with examples.

Table 10: Kurdish Abstract noun forming Nominalizers.

Suff (s)	Meaning	Base N	Meaning	Example	Meaning
1 -y	state	mindaÎ	child	mindaÎ*y*	childhood
2 -āty	state, quality	pîaw	man	pîaw*āty*	state of being a great man
3 -ěty	state	žin	woman	žin*ěty*	womanhood
4 -aîāty	state	dwžmin	enemy	dwžmin*aîāty*	enmity
5 -ěny	state	kwř	boy	kwř*ěny*	boyhood
6 -anā	quality	kwř	boy	kwř*anā*	boyhood

See (Mustafa, 2013) for further information about abstract nouns.

2: Kurdish Concrete Noun Forming Nominalizers

A: Nominalizer Suffixes to Denote Food & Drink

Table 11: Food and Drink Noun Forming Nominalizers.

Suff(s)	Meaning	Base N	Meaning	Derived N	Meaning
1 -ěnā	soup	nok	chick-pea	nok*ěnā*	chick-pea soup
2 -înā	drink	do	buttermilk	do*înā*	dairy drink
3 -āwa	liquid	šîr	milk	šîr*āwa*	milk soup
4 -āmānî	collection of	šîr	milk	šîr*āmānî*	dairy products
5 -lāmā	food	šākir	sugar	šākir*lāmā*	sugar or sweet cookies

(Abdullah, 2007, pp. 65-66), (Mustafa, 2019, pp. 172-173).

B: Nominalizer Suffixes to Denote Beautifiers & Innovations

Table 12: Innovation Noun Forming Suffixes in Kurdish.

Suff (s)	Base N	Meaning	Derived N	Meaning
1 -āwanā	lût	nose	lût*āwanā*	nose ring
2 -wankā	mil	neck	mil*wankā*	necklace
3 -bānd	kāmār	waist	kāmār*bānd*	waist-belt
4 -okā	kirm	worm	kirm*okā*	plate worn by woman

Consequently, there are some other unproductive suffixes to express beautifiers as {*-ā, -lā, -îngā, -āÎā, -āk*} which are less common with no more than one or two examples, as [*qātarā* 'neck plate' */ dārzîlā* 'head plate' */ gwÎîngā* 'bud', *godāÎa* 'waist plate', *kirmāk* 'gold plate'] (Abdullah, 2007, pp. 66-67), (Mustafa, 2019, p. 175).

C: Instrument Noun Forming Nominalizer Suffixes

In addition to the suffixes listed above, some other Nominalizer Suffixes can be detected that contribute in forming new nouns largely to indicate instruments or objects and occasionally for other reasons. The suffixes are: {*-ik, -čik, -āk, -aÎ, -āwanā, -oÎā, -dan, -nima, -inj, -anā, -ā*}. Below they are all shown.

Table 13: Kurdish (Instrument, wage) Noun Forming Suffixes.

Suff(s)	Meaning	Base N	Meaning	Derived N	Meaning
1 -ik	instrument	lana	nest	lan*ik*	cradle
2 -čik	instrument	kāw	partridge	kāw*čik*	spoon
3 -āk	instrument	dāst	hand	dāst*āk*	support or crossbeam
4 -aÎ	instrument	čing	talon	čing*aÎ*	fork
5 -āwanā	instrument	dām	mouth	dām*āwanā*	veil, mask
6 -oÎā	instrument	zāng	bell	zāng*oÎā*	metal object to make a sound
7 -dan	instrument	šākir	sugar	šākir*dan*	sugar bowl
8 -nima	instrument	qîblā	Mecca	qîblā*nima*	compass, device for determining Muslim prey direction
9 -inj	instrument	maÎ	home	maÎ*inj*	plasterer's/ bricklayer's trowel

(Abdullah, 2007, p. 69), (Mustafa, 2019, pp. 180-181).

Previous works classified such other nominalizers suffixes such as {*-anā, -ā*}as in [mang*anā* ' monthly budget' / agir*ā* ' anthrax'] as concrete noun forming suffixes. In fact, they are not concrete nouns since they aren't real objects but rather they denote the quality or condition of someone or something.

3: Nominalizer Suffixes to Denote Games

Denominal Suffixes like {**1** *-ěn*, **2** *-ně*, **3** *-ě*, **4** *-bazî*} derive nouns to denote games as in [top*ěn* 'football'/ jola*ně* 'seesaw'/ ghardan*ě* 'galloping'/ zoran*bazî* 'duel'] (Abdullah, 2007, p. 68).

There are also some other denominal suffixes to derive nouns for various reasons (Abdullah, 2007, pp. 70-81), (Shwani R. , 2011, pp. 84-85), (Mustafa, 2019, pp. 138-139), (Muhammad, 2011, p. 114), (Basir, 1979, p. 79), (Saeed, 2013, p. 98). As shown below;

Table 14: Other Nominalizer Suffixes in Kurdish Language.

Suff (s)	Base N	Meaning	Derived N	Meaning
1 -aÎ	twĕž	skin, molt	twĕž*aÎ*	flake/ bark
2 -za	bra	brother	bra*za*	brother's child
3 -zad	adām	first man	*adāmîzad*	human being
4 -āwār	pāl	limb	pāl*āwār*	animal with wings, ranch
5 -wwr	dāst	hand	dāst*wwr*	law
6 -ĕtā	aw	water	aw*ĕtā*	mixture
7 -āmo	dāst	hand	dāst*āmo*	tame/ subdued
8 -îy	gîa	grass	gîa*îy*	herbal
9 -dĕr	čaw	eye	čaw*dĕr*	inspector/ caretaker
10 -gar	řož	day	řož*gar*	day's length/ duration
11 -wānd	xwa	God	xwa*wānd*	divinity
12 -ār	koč	migration	koč*ār*	emigrant
13 -ar	lĕw	lip	lĕw*ar*	edge
14 -a	kar	job	kar*a*	one who is active
15 -yar	hāst	emotion	hāst*yar*	conscious
16 -āgā	koÎ	back	koÎ*āgā*	pillar/ column
17 -pĕk	dāst	hand	dāst*pĕk*	beginning
18 -mĕlkā	mar	snake	mar*mĕlkā*	lizard
19 -înā	bāfir	snow	bāfr*înā*	snowball
20 -āřo	aw	water	aw*āřo*	sewage/ gutter
21 -ndā	baÎ	wing	baÎ*ndā*	bird with wings

A closer examination of all the Kurdish nominalizers demonstrates that the mass of the nominal bases, and so the derived nouns are fundamentally in-animate except those that form abstract nouns. (See p.13. Kurdish Abstract Noun Forming Nominalizers). It is also clear that the majority of the Kurdish nouns created by these nominalizer suffixes are concrete nouns, whereas just the minority are abstract nouns.

2.2.1 Origin of Kurdish Nominalizer Suffixes

No significant research into the origins of derivational affixes in Kurdish language has been conducted. Kurdish affixes have not been studied comprehensively, and it is difficult to determine the ratio of non-native and native origin affixes easily (Basir, 1979, p. 87). Historically, Kurdish linguists have considered these affixes distinct, significant and independent words, but through time and as a result of overuse, they had lost their value. and are now regarded as affixes rather than words (Marif, 2014a, pp. 53-54), (Abdullah, 2007, p. 27).

According to (Shwani R. , 2011, p. 79), (Zabihy, 1367, pp. 2, 45, 58, 114, 198, 205, 223, 227, 228, 230, 235, 237, 270), (Nanawazada, 2005, pp. 31, 32, 51, 204), (Hasan Pshdary, 1985, p. 20), (Abdulghani, 2019, p. 131), (Nabaz, 2008, p. 78), (Marif, 2014b, pp. 117-119), (Harper & Liu, 2014-2022), (Basir, 1979, p. 87), the origin of the following suffixes belongs to Kurdish language, as illustrated below.

The suffixes are: { *-ā, -a, -an, -anā / -aw, -awa, -awā, / -ga, -gir, -gār, / -āty, -ěty, / -dar, -dan, /-bār, -bar, -bānd, / -ww, wār, -war / -xan, -xanā, / -kar, -kār, / - čkā, -očkā, -čā, -îlkā, / -jař, -mānd, -y,* }.

On the other hand, there is a small number of non-native origin suffixes as well, such as {*-dar, -saz, -bānd -çî, -baz, -(i)stan*}. As for the latter, the majority have Persian origin except the suffix {**-çî**} which pertains to the Turkish language.

Table 15: *Native and Non-Native Nominalizer Suffixes in Kurdish Language.*

Native	Non-Native
-ā, -a, -an, -anā / -aw, -awa, -awā, / -ga, -gir, -gār, / -āty, -ěty, / -dar, -dan, /-bār, -bar, -bānd, / -ww, wār, -war / -xan, -xanā, / -kar, -kār, / -čkā, -očkā, -čā, -îlkā, / -jař, -mānd, -y,	*-dar, -saz, -bānd -çî, -baz, -(i)stan*

2.2.2 Hybrids of Kurdish Nominal Roots and Nominalizer Suffixes

Due to the deficiency of investigations and studies in Kurdish language, it is such an awkward mission to specify the origin of elements of derived nouns easily. Hence, there is no accurate data or documents about their origins.

Abdulghani (2019, p. 131) stated that, not all the components of derived words are foreign, and that, it is usual for one part to be foreign and the other to be national. But, as argued by Marif (1975, p. 35), Basir (1979, pp. 87-88), most of the Kurdish language words originally belong to Kurdish Language itself. In addition, as Marif (2014a, pp. 53-54) and Abdullah (2007, p. 27) claimed, historically most of the Kurdish affixes were formerly distinct, significant and independent words, but that through the course of time and as a result of overuse, they lost their significance and are now regarded as affixes rather than words. Henceforth, it can be concluded that, the relation between the components of derived noun in Kurdish languages predominantly exhibit native- to- native relation. This infers that, native nominalizer suffixes are more frequent with native nominal bases. Below, few examples are given to the bare cases apart from [native-to-native] combinations of derived nouns and some other examples also provided to specify native-to-native relations.

Table 16: *Hybrid of Kurdish Nominal Roots & nominalizer Suffixes.*

Native Nominalizer	Native Nominal Base	Example (frequent)
-gār [Kurdish]	zěř 'gold' [Kurdish]	zāřān**gār** 'goldsmith'
-čkā [Kurdish]	*gwě* 'ears' [Kurdish]	*gwě***čkā** 'little ears'
-bānd [Kurdish]	kāmār 'waist' [Kurdish]	kāmār**bānd** 'waist-belt'
Native Nominalizer	**Non-native Base**	**Example (infrequent)**
-mānd [Kurdish]	îradā [Arabic]	**îradā***mānd* 'one who desire to help others'
-ā [Kurdish]	îmam [Arabic]	**îmam***ā* 'biggest bead in string of beads'
-dar [Kurdish]	îman [Arabic]	**îman**dar 'believer'
-gir [Kurdish]	ěšk [Turkish]	**ěšk**gir 'person on duty'
-ga [Kurdish]	ordu [Turkish]	**ordu**ga 'camp'
Non-Native Nominalizer	**Native Nominal Base**	**Example (infrequent)**
-čî [Turkish]	*aš* [Kurdish]	*aš*čî 'cook'
Non-Native Nominalizer	**Non-Native Base**	**Example (infrequent)**
-čî [Turkish]	kābab [Arabic]	**kābab**čî 'maker of kebab'
	ěšk [Turkish]	**ěšk**čî 'person on duty'
-saz [Persian]	tablo [France]	**tablo**saz 'artist, painter'

3. Findings of the Study

Concerning the facts and explanations presented in the preceding sections, the study concluded with the following similar and dissimilar points:

Similar points are:

1- In both English and Kurdish, the mass of the nominal bases, and so the derived nouns are fundamentally in-animate nouns.
2- Regarding the constituents of derived nouns, both nominal roots and nominalizer suffixes are important respectively. Nominal roots are significant due to the fact that, most of them are free, meaningful and independent by their own. Besides, the meaning of a derived noun is understood on the basis of its base or root. On the other hand, nominalizer suffixes are also significant since languages of the world cannot fully express itself through its roots and simple words alone.
3- Most of nominalizers are bound morphemes which are final elements in both languages.
4- The majority of nominalizer suffixes mostly attach to free bases or roots in both languages.
5- Free nominal roots or bases can be concrete, abstract, human and non-human entities in both languages.
   EL: on human noun: **man***hood* / on non-human: **pig***let* / **lion***ess*
   on abstract: **slave***ry* / on concrete: **cook***er*
   CK: on human: **mindaÎ***y* 'childhood' / on non-human: **kotir***baz* 'pigeon fancier' on abstract: **pîaw***āty* 'manhood' / on concrete: **goz**āÎā 'small mug'.

6- Another point in common between the two languages is that, most of these suffixes can combine with more than one nominal base which results in multiple senses for the same nominalizer. This demonstrates that, some nominalizers are polysemous.

Different points are:

1- In English, 26 suffixes contribute as nominalizers to produce new nouns whereas in Kurdish, there exist more than 85 nominalizer suffixes.

2- In English language there are only five nominalizer suffixes to indicate smallness or cuteness whereas Kurdish language possesses at least 15.

3- Modern English has only 2 nominalizer suffixes to denote feminine. On the other hand, Kurdish language lacks this phenomenon.

4- Only 4 to 5 denominal suffixes are detected to signify places in English while Kurdish language owns more than 15.

5- There are nearly five to seven nominalizer suffixes to express profession or occupation of someone or something while Kurdish language has approximately 10 denominal suffixes for the same reason.

6- Moreover, the notions that the nominalizer suffixes denote in English are fewer than Kurdish language in that aside from notions as abstractness, place, career, diminutive, instrument, state and etc., Kurdish language can form several other nouns to indicate *food & drink*, *beautifiers*, *games*, *wages* and *natural voices* as in [**nokĕnā** 'a kind of soup' / **milwankā** 'a necklace worn mostly by woman' / **topĕn** 'a kind of match' / **saĺanā** 'a kind of budget' / **lwrā** ' a kind of voice'].

7- Concerning the origin of the nominalizer suffixes in both languages, it can be claimed, in reverse to Kurdish language, most of the nominalizers in English language are non-native. Similarly, in English, most of the nominal bases/ roots are also non-native as well.

8- The majority of the Kurdish nouns created by these nominalizer suffixes are concrete nouns, whereas just the minority are abstract nouns numbering approximately 6. in reverse, in English there are at least 9 nominalizer suffixes to derive abstract nouns and 7 suffixes to derive concrete nouns.

4. Conclusion

Nominalizer suffixes exist in both languages and are defined equally by Kurdish and English morphologists. These two languages which belong to different subgroups of Indo-European language family share certain characteristics but differ significantly in others. The current study examined various similarities and differences between both languages in terms of nominalizer suffixes, their origins, and the roots to which they adhere. This study argues that Kurdish nominalizers are more significant and prominent than English nominalizer suffixes in regard to number and the notions that they convey. In other words, the notions that they denote in English are fewer than Kurdish language in that, aside from aspects like [abstractness, place, career, diminutive, state…], Kurdish language has several nominalizer suffixes to express other notions, in which most of them are concrete entities as [food &drink, beautifiers, games, instruments, wages and natural voices]. Genetically, the study declares that most of the nominalizer suffixes and nominal bases in English language are non-native.

This implies that they were borrowed from other languages. On the other hand, the majority of Kurdish nominalizer suffixes and nominal bases are native. Nevertheless, despite these claims, the study concludes with the fact that both languages have more points in common than different points in regard to nominalizer suffixes.

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