

# A Comparative Syntactic Typological Study of Iranian Languages: A case of Persian and Kurdish

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**Abstract**— Iranian dialects are subgroups of Indo-Iranian dialects and are arranged dependent on their course of events and locale. All Iranian dialects of the center and current occasions have some normal highlights. The plain word request is generally action word last, and the time framework depends on two action word lines, present and past, no matter what. While the current stem proceeds with the Old Iranian present that was acquired straightforwardly from Indo-European, the previous stem depends on a participatory type of the action word finishing off with - ta. The Iranian dialects are probably going to be spoken by in excess of 80 million individuals in a wide zone from Turkey with Zaza as the westernmost to China with Sarikoli as the western that the easternmost Iranian language and primarily cover the entirety of Iran, Afghanistan and Tajikistan. The advancement of the Iranian dialects can be analyzed in three significant chronicled periods: Old Iranian (up to the fourth/third century BC), Central Iranian (from the fourth/third century BC to the eighth/ninth century AD) and new Iranian language (since 900 AD). Two of the antiquated Iranian dialects are known and archived, Avestan and Old Persian. The Central Iranian dialects (approx. 300 BC - AD 950) are significantly more various. They are partitioned into two principle gatherings, western and eastern. Current Iranian dialects fall into two enormous "Eastern" and "Western" gatherings, with "Northern" and "Southern" sub-gatherings, separately. The qualification between the eastern and western Iranian dialects lies in the fundamental geological dispersion of the principle speakers of these dialects in the east or west of Lut deserts in Iran.

**Keywords** — *Iranian Dialects; Kurdish Dialects; Syntactic Typological; Indo-Iranian Dialects; Combinatorial Language Frameworks.*

## 1. Introduction

The dialects expressed in the present Iran, (for example, Baluchi, Zaza, Persian, Kurdish and Gorani) are viewed as western Iranian dialects, and the dialects verbally expressed toward the east in Tajikistan, Afghanistan and western China, (for example, Yaghnobi, Shughni and Wakhi) are Eastern dialects. From the start, this topographical differentiation is persuading and simple, however it is likewise deceptive on the grounds that such customary terms don't generally compare to the current genuine geological circumstance of the dialects. For instance, the Tajik and Darian lingos of Persian are western, albeit geologically in the east. Ossetic, then again, which has a place with the northeastern gathering, is spoken in the Caucasus, which speaks to the northwest of the present Iranian-speaking region. Every one of these Eastern and Western dialects has its own sub-bunches that partition it into Northern and Southern classes. Every one of these classes has some exceptional highlights. The northwestern Iranian dialects are various, yet the main ones can be named as follows: Kurdish (Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Syria and a few pieces of the Caucasus); Talshehi (Iran, Azerbaijan); Baluchi (Iran, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Turkmenistan and the Persian Gulf); Gilaki (Iran); Mazandarani (Iran); Zaza (Turkey); Gurani (Iran, Iraq); Bashkardi (Iran); Parachi (Afghanistan); Ormuri (Afghanistan, Pakistan); Semnani and related dialect (Iran); Tat lingos with an attention on

Tabriz, Zanjan, Qazvin and Saveh (Iran); Vafsi and Ashtiyani (Iran); Central Iranian tongues with center around Kashan, Esfahan, Yazd, Kerman and Dasht-e Kavir (Iran). Every one of these dialects, Persian is without a doubt the most generally utilized language. The official language of Iran created ahead of schedule as the ninth century and is a continuation of Middle Persian. Notwithstanding, it is currently surprisingly simpler regarding formal language structure. The Kurdish dialects are vernacular continuums spoken by Kurds in Kurdistan Regions of Iran, Iraq and Turkey. The three Kurdish dialects are Kurmanji (North Kurdish), Sorani (Middle Kurdish) and South Kurdish (Palewani). The Kurdish language is the third biggest Iranian language after Persian and Pashtu and has various lingos. Kurdish is installed in a complex multilingual setting, and the effect of language contact stays a focal issue in Kurdish etymology. This investigation will look at the word request, word structure, and word punctuation and word decision of Persian and Kurdish dialects, which have a place with the Indo-Iranian language gathering.

## 2. Literature Review

Iranian dialects in the part of Indo-Iranian dialects are one of the under explored territories. With progresses in innovation and correspondence, neighborhood dialects are being failed to remember. Directing investigations like this will help keep up and separate the contrasts between

language families. The syntactic examples of various dialects are regularly contrasted and the point of remaking a typical tribal framework or changes in a single framework after some time. In any case, this is just conceivable in the event that we realize that the dialects are connected. This is genealogically related back to a typical precursor. This sort of syntactic examination is normally alluded to as verifiable language structure, diachronic grammar or authentic near punctuation. Likewise, the subject of this investigation is the examination of related dialects, where likenesses are deciphered as acquired from a typical progenitor. This investigation will explicitly respond to the accompanying exploration questions:

1. What are the similitudes between Kurdish language and Persian Languages thinking about combinatorial frameworks of these dialects?
2. What are the contrasts between Kurdish language and Persian Languages thinking about combinatorial frameworks of these dialects?

**Table 1. The advancement of the Iranian dialects**

Old Iranian	Up to the fourth/third century BC
Central Iranian	Up to the fourth/third century BC
New Irania	Since 900 AD

**Table 2. The three Kurdish dialects**

Kurmanji	North Kurdish
Sorani	Middle Kurdish
South Kurdish	Palewani

**Table 3. The northwestern Iranian dialects**

Kurdish	Turkey Iran Iraq Syria Caucasus
Taleshi	Iran Azerbaijan
Baluchi	Iran Pakistan Afghanistan Turkmenistan
Gilaki	Iran
Zaza	Turkey
Gurani	Iran Iraq
Bashkardi	Iran

The point of this examination is to discover and order the syntactic typological variety of Persian and Kurdish dialects. The outcomes syntactic typological contemplates are frequently completed with various purposes. Haspelmath (2014) specifies a portion of the results and advantages of such investigations:

- Facilitating unknown dialect learning.
- Detecting areal examples.
- Finding invariant examples among the variety (for example syntactic universals, or general syntactic standards)
- Explaining why dialects are how they are (i.e., clarifying the universals)
- Explaining how language obtaining is conceivable in spite of the destitution of the improvement

Despite the fact that these destinations are free, they rely upon the objective of discovering invariant examples (or universals). Besides, this is the most conspicuous part of relative grammar. Consequently, near sentence structure is additionally here and there called syntactic universals research.

### 3. Methodology

The specialist in this examination will use a relative plan. In near investigations the analysts attempt to discover the similitudes and contrasts between the factors of the examination, which in the current task are syntactic typological variety of Persian and Kurdish. The near assessment of the similitudes and contrasts between the combinatorial language frameworks is called similar grammar or syntactic typology. Considering the language frameworks of Persian and Kurdish this examination will be research the likenesses and contrasts between the two dialects.

### 4. Discussions

#### 4.1 The Semantic Typology and Language

There has been various examinations on semantic typology and language variety in Iran. The typology of Iranian dialects was inspected by Anonby, TaheriArdali and Hayes (2019). They delineated the goals of the Atlas of Languages of Iran (ALI) research program. The map book design, the examination approach, and the primer outcomes were created. Explicit fascinating themes were the structure and substance of the poll on language information; managing restricting viewpoints on the status of "dialects" and "tongues" through an adaptable, multidimensional arrangement organization; and the function of progressing correlations between language dispersion appraisals and hard dialect information. Etymological typology with an Iranian point of view was the subject of an investigation by

Dabir-Moghaddam (2012). He accepted that the Iranian dialects spoken in Iran have an entrancing typological characteristic. They all advantage extraordinarily from the arrangement as a typological boundary. In this article, he examined thoughts from Comrie (1978) in which he recommended the five potential language types dependent on case markers and verbal arrangements, and referenced the status of a few Kurdish assortments and a lingo of Talyshi and Davani comparable to the understanding. He demonstrated that type (d), ie the three-section framework in Comries phrasing, where S, An and P each have their own name, and type (e) for which he didn't recommend a name, however a sort wherein An and P are distinguished indistinguishably, are exceptionally profitable and stable frameworks in the Iranian dialects referenced. Shahiditabar and Pourghasemian (2016) contemplated the multilingual setting of Iran and provided details regarding conceivable language changes and contended against Rezvani and Asadpour (2008).

The structure utilized in this examination was the "change in clear time" presented by Lindquist (2009). As to initial segment of the examination, the outcomes indicated that the 1979 Islamic Revolution in Iran entered a few words in the dialects inspected in this investigation, generally Arabic or Islamic phrasing. The lexical changes have additionally arisen in Kurdish, as certain words have been obtained from Turkish and Persian. The other aftereffect of the examination was that both Turkish and Persian had traded a couple of words on account of their contact. Arabic as the language of Islam influenced both Persian and Turkish just as Kurdish. As to the second piece of the examination, the Turkish structure had not changed, and what Rezvani and Asadpour (Rezvani and Asadpour, 2008) announced about Turkish and Persian was generally problematic. The above examinations just had a typological perspective on Iranian dialects. Notwithstanding, utilizing a similar plan, the current investigation will direct a syntactic typological investigation of Persian and Kurdish that is exceptional to the analyst.

## 4.2 Syntactic Comparison of two Languages

Kurdish and Persian are both Indo-European dialects. The two dialects were additionally affected by the Avestan language and were comparable in numerous articulation structures until the Middle Ages. The etymological likenesses between the two dialects are exceptionally wide, and Kurdish, because of its closeness to old and unique roots, can be a hotspot for restoring and recreating deserted structures in Persian. Furthermore, there are two different ways to reestablish words and use word-building examples to assist the Kurdish language with enhancing the Persian language. The Kurdish name generally alludes to the language of the individuals who live in the rugged land situated in the west of the Iranian level. Today, this land

incorporates the eastern and southern pieces of Turkey, northeastern Syria, northern Iraq and the western districts of Iran, which is aggregately called Kurdistan, and the language of its occupants, in spite of its various divisions, is all Kurdish. In spite of the fact that this language has numerous and differed sources, it in the long run appeared as a firm and brought together language called Kurdish. General etymologists concur that the Kurdish language, in a way that can be known as a rational assortment as a free language, has been the methods for trading thoughts of a gathering of individuals living in Mesopotamia since the main thousand years BC. They are known as the Kurdish country.

Today, the political outskirts of the Kurdish land are partitioned into four separate parts under the standard of four banners and three unique dialects, and each part is definitely impacted by the language of the decision nation. In Iraqi and Syrian-overwhelmed Kurdistan, the recurrence of Arabic words is without a doubt higher, and in parts under Turkish and Iranian principle, Turkish and Persian, individually. Be that as it may, the Kurdish language holds its tendency and over the long haul opposes the assault of unfamiliar words by making words and alluding to the first Kurdish words. Then again, Avesta as a strict book of Iranians and Avestan language as a language that contains the majority of the writings of the old time of Iran have profound and solid binds with Persian and besides with Kurdish. Kurdish, through Akkadian, Aramaic and Syriac dialects, has additionally settled powerless binds with the old Arabic language, and among these dialects, Turkish is the most unknown dialect to Kurdish. Then again, during innovation, another gathering of unfamiliar words has entered the Kurdish language with current advancements, the quantity of which is expanding step by step, and it is amazing that the cycle of word development about these unfamiliar words is both moderate and insufficient. Kurdish dialects are partitioned into six classifications, which are:

### *Indo-European order*

- Indo-Iranian
- Iranian
- Western Iran
- Northwestern Iranian

### *Kurdish dialects:*

- Kurmanji
- Kelhuri
- Zaza-Goran (Horami)
- Lori
- Sorani
- Laki

It should be added that every one of these tongues has its own lingos and sub-dialect, underneath which we will

quickly allude to some of them in every class and know its topography.

*Kurmanji Dialect:* Incorporates dialect, for example, Jaziri, Behdinani (Badinani), Shamzinani, Butani, and so forth This geology is all the Kurdish locales of Turkey (northern Kurdistan), part of the northern districts of Kurdistan (southern Kurdistan), northern pieces of Iranian Kurdistan (East Kurdistan), the Kurdish areas of Armenia, Syrian Kurdistan (West Kurdistan), the Kurds of Khorasan and numerous different locales and nations of the previous Soviet Union where the Kurds are available.

*Kelhuri Dialect:* Incorporates tongues: Grossi, Keliyai, Fili, Zanganeh, Gorani, Qasri, and so on, This topography in Iranian Kurdistan (East Kurdistan) incorporates the regions of Kermanshah, Kurdistan, Ilam and part of Hamedan and in the domain of Kurdistan (southern Kurdistan) in urban communities Because: Khaneqin, Mendali, Zarbatieh, Badreh, Jasan, Jalula and different regions are associated with it.

*Zaza-Goran Dialect (Horami):* It comprises of two sections, Zazaki and Horami, which are exceptionally far separated geologically, however phonetically near one another, and this closeness incorporates language, jargon, way to express words, and so forth In spite of the fact that they are not related as far as ancestral association and geology. Horami topographical territory remembers zones for Kermanshah and Kurdistan territories in Iranian Kurdistan and parts of Sulaimaniyah area in Iraqi Kurdistan. Zazaki topographical area is likewise in Dersim and parts of Al-Azigh, Arzanjan and Diyarbakir.

*Lori Dialect:* Incorporates dialect, for example, Khormavehi, Chegni, Bakhtiari, Mamasani, and so on This topography is in Iranian Kurdistan (East Kurdistan), Lorestan, Kohkiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad, Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari, portions of Isfahan, Fars, Khuzestan, Markazi, Hamedan. Furthermore, incorporates Ilam.

*Sorani Dialect:* Incorporates dialect: Makri, Babani, Sorani, Ardalani and Jafi. This topography within the sight of its talking clans, ie in Iraqi Kurdistan (southern Kurdistan) in the territories of Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, Kirkuk, and encompassing urban areas, and in Iranian Kurdistan (eastern Kurdistan) in the regions of Mokrian (West Azerbaijan) and Kurdistan to the focal point of Sanandaj.

*Laki Dialect:* Incorporates tongues, for example, Osmanvand, Jalalvand, Chaghlundi, Kakavandi .Its topography in Iranian Kurdistan (East Kurdistan), Harsin in Kermanshah region and encompassing territories and towns, Noorabad, Aleshtar, Kuhdasht and Delfan in Lorestan territory, a few regions Includes Ilam region. It should be noticed that in certain regions, for example,

Kuhdasht, Lak and Lor populaces live respectively in this geology.

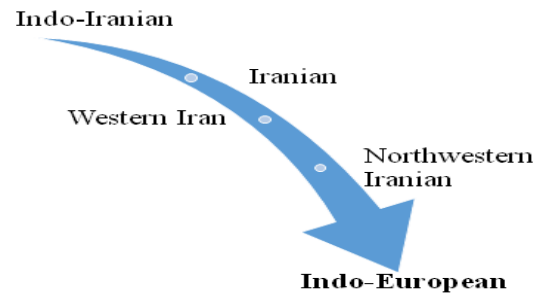


Fig. 4: Indo-European order

Table 5. Kurdish dialect in different regions

Kurmanji	Jaziri, Behdinani (Badinani), Shamzinani, Butani
	Turkey (northern Kurdistan), of Iranian Kurdistan ( East Kurdistan), the Kurdish areas of Armenia, Syrian Kurdistan (West Kurdistan), the Kurds of Khorasan
Kelhuri	Grossi, Keliyai, Fili, Zanganeh, Gorani, Qasri
	Iranian Kurdistan (East Kurdistan), Kermanshah, Kurdistan, Ilam and part of Hamedan
Zaza-Goran (Horami)	Zazaki and Horami
	Kermanshah and KIranian Kurdistan and parts of Sulaimaniyah area in Iraqi Kurdistan, Dersim and parts of Al-Azigh, Arzanjan and Diyarbakira
Lori	Khormavehi, Chegni, Bakhtiari, Mamasani
	Iranian Kurdistan (East Kurdistan), Lorestan, Kohkiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad, Chaharmahal and Bakhtiari, portions of Isfahan, Fars, Khuzestan, Markazi, Hamedan
Sorani	Makri, Babani, Sorani, Ardalani and Jafi
	Iraqi Kurdistan (southern Kurdistan), Sulaymaniyah, Kirkuk, Iranian Kurdistan (eastern Kurdistan)Mokrian (West Azerbaijan), Sanandaj (Iran)
Laki	Osmanvand, Jalalvand, Chaghlundi, Kakavandi
	Iranian Kurdistan (East Kurdistan), Kermanshah, Noorabad, Aleshtar, Lorestan, Ilam

### 4.3 Kurdish Words

The primary piece of Kurdish words is from antiquated Iranian roots. After the Arab intrusion, regardless of the spread of Islam and as indicated by it, Arabic culture and

writing in an enormous piece of Kurdistan, as in different pieces of the Middle East, for different reasons, including rugged and disconnected climate of Kurdish speakers, the Kurdish language had the option to recuperate from the surge of neighboring dialects, particularly in the field of

Composing. Kurdish has the least level of Arabic words contrasted with other Middle Eastern dialects that have been affected by Arabic, and obviously the vast majority of the words included are strict words.

#### 4.4 Vernacular

Table 6. 8 Vowels of Kurdish

Kurdish	a	e	ê	c	î	o	u	û
Persian	A (in Persian ا)	E (in Persian e)	EE (in Persian ê)	Noequivalent in Persian	AI (in Persian ای)	O (in Persian o)	Noequivalent in Persian	OU (In Persian او)

Table 7. 23 Consonants of Kurdish

Kurdish	Persian
B	B (in Persian ب)
C	GE (In persian ج)
Ç	CH (in Persian چ)
D	De (in Persian د)
F	Fe (in Persian ف)
G	Ge (in Persian گ)
H	He (In Persisna ه)
J	Zhe (in Persian ژ)
K	Ke (in Persian ک)
L	Le (in Persian ل)
M	ME (in Persian م)
N	Ne (in Persian ن)
P	PE (in Persian پ)
Q	GHE (in Persian ق)
R	RE (in Persian ر)
S	SE (In persian س)
Ş	SHE (in persian ش)
T	TE (in Persian ت)
V	Noequivalent in Persian
W	VE (in Persian و)
X	KHE (in Persian خ)
Y	YE (in Persian ی)
Z	ZE (in Persian ز)

## 5. Conclusion

According to these clarifications about the relationship of the Kurdish language with the other three dialects, it should be said that the most comparability and closeness among Kurdish and Persian can be found. As referenced, the material Iranian language (a language that emerged from the combination of the crude material language with the outsider clans that joined the Medes) structures the Kurdish body and structure today, and this language has an Indo-European nature that is the mother of all antiquated Iranian dialects. Therefore, we see the most similitude

among Kurdish and Persian, Kurdish and Persian are the two subsets of Indo-Iranian dialects and have numerous lexical likenesses because of the presence of a typical progenitor. Obviously, the closeness among Kurdish and Persian until the Middle Ages was likewise huge, and what we see as clear separation and contrasts (particularly in the field of articulation) is identified with the new period and the impact of the Arabic language on Persian. Be that as it may, because of the presence of pre-Aryan words and roots in Kurdish and the artifact of human progress in the area, Kurdish can never be considered as a lingo of Persian.

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