



## The Influence of the Components of Nation Building on Language, with Reference to the Kurdish Language

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### Abstract

This paper is entitled “The Influence of the Components of Nation Building on language, with the reference to the Kurdish Language”. The main purpose of the study is to shed light on how much the components of nation building have influence on language, with the reference to the Kurdish language. For the data selected, a questionnaire has been used in order to know how much the components of nation building have effect on language, with the reference of Kurdish. Furthermore, 60 university instructors have participated in the questionnaire in the departments of Kurdish, Arabic, English, Religion, Media and Economics at the University of Salahaddin. For analysing the obtained data, both quantitative and qualitative research methods have been used. The findings of this research indicate that the components of nation building, which are media, education, economy, military and religion have enough influences on the Kurdish language because each of the components of the nation building has introduced a lot of economic, religious, military and foreign words to the Kurdish language. Therefore, it can be said that all the components of nation building have had enough influences on promoting the Kurdish language. Moreover, all components of the nation building have increased the number of the Kurdish vocabulary because they have introduced a lot of the words to the Kurdish language.

**Keywords:** Media, Education, Economy, Military, Religion, and the components of nation building.

### 1- Introduction

Currently, in every country, linguists always pay a great attention to their mother tongue because it is very clear to everyone that the mother tongue means the identity of the nation. All countries always encourage people to read and speak in their mother tongue. Moreover, in general, every country attempts to use its mother tongue in all the sectors of life. It is clear that many new words are constantly introduced into the language of all the nations of the world. In this case, it can be said that there must be a reason behind introducing new and foreign words into languages. The Kurds, like all the nations of the world, have their own language, which is the Kurdish language. Kurds use their mother tongue in all sectors of life to exchange information and ideas when they speak to each other in daily life.

Generally, there are five components of nation building; people use a language in all the components of nation building when they communicate to each other. Riemer (2005: 371) points out that there is no doubt that many ideas about the components of nation building have been pointed out, but the main components everywhere which have the greatest influence on nation building are *media, education, economy, military and religion*. The main purpose of the current study is to investigate on how much and how all the components of nation building have influences on language, with the reference to the Kurdish language.



## 2. Theoretical Background: The Influence of the Components of Nation Building on Language.

It is clear that there are some relationships between language and the components of nation building. In this section the current study attempts to shed light on the relationship between language and some of the components of nation building. Moreover, this study tries to clarify how each of the components of nation building has influences on language.

### 2.1 The Influence of Media on Language

According to Hudson (1980, p. 171), the effect of media, especially mass media, on people's behaviors should be analyzed and studied closely. However, according to Riggins (1992, p. 282), media has a very crucial influence in terms of introducing, standardizing, improving and protecting language from not being used because all kinds of media allow articles and programmes to be published and broadcast using the language of the people. Therefore, media can protect a language from dying. Moreover, it is media which can introduce the literature and national demands of a nation to the world.

Matsomoto (2001, p. 99) says that media has a great influence on language by introducing and promoting language more than what was the case in the past, because in all kinds of media, language should be used for sending and receiving information. However, it is worth mentioning that some kinds of media sometimes use incorrect pronunciation, not using dominant dialects as required and using foreign language rather than the local language so far to a great extent. In this case, media can have a negative impact on the local language.

Monica and Mirabela (2014, p. 123) believe that through using media, languages can assimilate words from other languages. It means that media can introduce loanwords for other languages, especially those words for which there is no equivalence in the first language. For example, on the internet there are several webpages, meaning that people can publish articles through webpages on the internet. In this case, media allows languages to stay alive. Furthermore, through media, individuals can obtain information, and learn vocabulary and other things about all languages. Therefore, it can be said that media, like other components of nation building, has a great impact on language.

### 2.2 The Influence of Religion on Language

Kaplan and Baldauf (1997, p. 230) state that when people have their own religion they can have their own independent language. In this case, religious people can use their language in religious learning. If this is the case, language can be spread by its speakers and users throughout the world. Therefore, people will consider themselves as belonging to one nation. There is no doubt that religion has an effect on language by giving it increased prestige. Additionally, religion is able to introduce religious words and terms to other languages.

Spolsky (2009, p. 31) points out that religion could have a strong impact on choosing a language in order for it to be the language of worship and prayers; then through the effect of religion that particular language could pave the way to a nation to gain independence, because all people believe that they belong to one nation because they have only one language when it comes to worship. For instance, Arabs can gain independence and consider themselves as one nation in the world because Arabic was and is still the language of Islam. Moreover, Jews, after neglecting the use of Hebrew for approximately two millennia, used it again as a language of prayers, worship and religious learning. Then, step by step, the use of Hebrew as a religious language and one of learning meant that it could be a unified language in the state of Israel. Subsequently, Hebrew was and still is used by diaspora Jews throughout the world as their main language. Therefore, religion can have a strong effect on language.

Darquennes and Vandebussche (2011: 1) believe that studying the relationship between religion and language is a new phenomenon because most sociolinguists do not pay much attention to this aspect because, in the past, people were unaware that religion has a



strong impact on language and on national movements. Darquennes and Vandebussche (2011, p. 7) affirm that when religious books could be translated into a language other than Latin, this language could be accepted by society, because people think that their language is important and can therefore be used for translating religious books. In this case, language can face a process of standardization, and be chosen as a standard language for the people in a particular country. For example, the Bible could be translated into many languages in order to make people understand the message of the Bible. In this case, the people paid increasing attention to those languages which had been used to translate religious books because they believed that the religious books had been translated to their first or official language in the country. Therefore, it can be said that religion has a crucial effect on language. Moreover, the religious sector has the ability to introduce religious words to languages. In addition, the religion sector is able to introduce new religious words to their language. Therefore, the religious sector has an impact on language and increases the words of the language.

### 2.3 The Influence of Economy on Language

Coulmas (2007, pp. 55-56) believes that the economy has its own influence on language. Moreover, in many ways, it can be seen that the economy and language interact. When people work in the economic sector, they embrace new economic words and phrases.

According to Sabir (2008, p. 110), the economic support is very important for language, as economic support helps language to compete with strong languages. Therefore, it can be said that when economy is unable to support language until it develops further, the language will stop developing. For example, Jambaz (2014, p 60) mentions that when Jack Shirak was the French prime minister, made a proposal to all economic sectors in his country, saying that if the French language was used instead of English, the government will forgive all of their debts. This led to the use of the French language in a much more effective way than ever before. Therefore, it can be said that the economic sector is able to use a language more than before by its users.

Chiswick (2008, pp. 5-6) believes that economic factors have a very strong positive impact on language. Additionally, the economy sector always introduces economic and foreign words to other languages because when people work and communicate together; they use economic words when they mention the names of things and objects. Therefore, foreign and economic words can be introduced to other languages through the economy sector easily.

Jain (2011, p. 1) believes that no one denies that the economic sector has a very influential impact on language by introducing many economic words to other languages. The economic sector is considered to be one of the sectors that introduces the economic words to the language of nations, because these economic words do not exist in the language of some nations or no word in the language of other nations has the same meaning. That's why people learn these words very soon and use these economic words in their daily work and daily conversations. Therefore, it can be said that the economic sector introduces many economic words to every language. Similarly, According to Arcand and Grin (2013, pp. 248-249), the economic sector has a great impact on promoting language because it is clear that through this sector a lot of foreign words, especially economic words, are introduced and entered other languages. Moreover, it is worth mentioning that the economy sector is able to increase the vocabulary of other languages because when economic words are introduced and entered other languages; they become a part of languages and people use them in everyday conversation. That is why the words of the languages increase in number when the economic words, phrases and terms come into these languages.

### 2.4 The Influence of Military on Language

Berger (1945, p. 258) believes that without any doubt military activities have their own impact on language because, in the military, words are sometimes used for particular



purposes or commands. For instance, words sometimes have different meanings. In such a situation, it can be said that military activities have definitely introduced new terms, words and the meanings of words to the language. Therefore, it can be said that military can enrich language by introducing new meanings of words and adding military terms. Moreover, the military sector usually introduces many military words to other languages because it is clear that military words are not available in all languages.

Asher and Simpson (1994, p. 2500) mention that the military is one of the components of nation building, and has a great impact on language because some words have different meanings in the military such as *move*, *fire*, etc. Therefore, soldiers should develop excellent skills and a great deal of information about their language because the meaning of *move* and *fire* in military operations are different with their meaning in daily life. For example, in a military operation, the word *move* means *attack* and the word *fire* means *shoot*. Therefore, it can be said that the military provides different meanings to some words.

Kyenge (1999, p. 45) states that the military has its own effect on language because language is used in two different ways. First, language is sometimes used to communicate between a senior position (that of officers) to a subordinate position (that of soldiers). In this case, orders can be seen to use language whose tone is high. Second, language is sometimes used from a subordinate position (that of soldiers) to a more senior position (that of officers). In this case, requests can be seen to use language whose tone is always low. Therefore, a unified language should be used because if a soldier does not understand an order, or if he does something imperfectly, he faces punishment.

Okongor (2015, p. 652) mentions that language plays a great role in human life. People use language for different purposes such as sending and receiving information, communication, education, and so on. However, it is worth mentioning that military matters have their own effect on language because when there is a unified language, all soldiers are able to communicate without any problem and can carry out all orders. Moreover, the language of the military is different from the language of normal communication because there are lots of special military words and terms that are used in the army forces. In such a situation, new words can be introduced to the language of a nation through the influence of the armed forces. In this case, it should be said that the military sector is able to increase the number of words in a language when the military terms and words are introduced and entered the language.

## 2.5 The Influence of Education on Language

Nikiema (1999, p. 18) notes that the education sector is able to elaborate and promote a language effectively and sufficiently because pupils use language in education for learning. Moreover, when learners use a unified language when studying, the education sector is able to expand the learner's knowledge of the unified language by introducing scientific words and other terms. In this case, all learners regardless of their own language are able to learn the same words, terms and pronunciation. Therefore, the education sector is able to promote and enrich the language of the learners. However, it is worth noting that the education sector is able to create a unified language in the country because when those who use dominant dialects in conversation, speech to each other, they can learn a large number of each other's dialect words and phrases and use them in their daily lives. By passing times, a unified language can be obtained through the integration of different dialect users in education.

Ouedraogo (2000, p. 33) states that the education sector has an impact on language for several reasons. First, it is in the education sector that scientific and academic terms are introduced in other languages. Second, it is able to introduce the mother tongue to learners. Third, it can unite learners who use different languages by communicating in a unified language. Fourth, by introducing new terms in another language, it is able to promote and enrich the language used by people.



Trudgill (2000, pp. 122-123) believes that multilingualism brings some problems in educational sector, especially for the minority groups, because they must learn and use the dominant language in studying. However, this problem is not a major one if there are not a lot of differences between the two languages. However, when there are a lot of differences between two languages, pupils in the minority may face lots of difficulties when it comes to studying. In such a situation, as one of the components of nation building the education sector may have a negative impact on language.

In order to solve this problem, Trudgill (2000, p.125) offers a good solution. He mentions that in Wales children had some difficulties in studying because the language of teaching was English. Therefore, in 1953, the Ministry of Education decided in Wales that all subjects should be taught in both English and Welsh in order to ensure a smooth educational process. Therefore, it can be said that the education sector can preserve and promote the language of a nation. Based on Trudgill's view, it is worth mentioning that when pupils use a unified language in communication, they may not face any problems when it comes to writing. However, it can be said that the language of minority groups should not be ignored.

Halliday and Webster (2004, pp. 66-70) state that there are three stages that children go through in order to learn new things. The first stage is learning language. The second one is learning through language. The third one is learning about language. In every stage learners can learn something new.

However, Torr (2016, p.49) believes that the most important and influential state is learning through language because, in the education sector, learners are able to obtain and learn new information by using their language. It is worth stating that the education sector is able to unify all the different dialect speakers in a country when a unified language is used by them. Moreover, the education sector is able to elaborate the unified language more than ever when learners use it in the education sector. When learners in the education sector throughout the country use a unified language, more integration can be achieved. When integration among different dialect users in the same nation is obtained in the education sector, the education sector will create national unity. Therefore, most advanced countries use a unified language when it comes to studying.

Molai (2016, pp. 45-46) states that the education sector can promote language, because learners can study in their mother tongue when they study in schools. Moreover, it is an undeniable fact that the education sector makes children learn their mother tongue, their culture, their history and how to read and write in their mother tongue. The education sector can promote a nation's language more than other attempts to promote it because, in every single place and corner of the country, people and especially children, are involved in studying.

### 3. Methodology

For the current study a questionnaire was used because the researcher wanted to get some data so as to know how much the components of nation building have influences on the Kurdish language because it is believed that sufficient academic studies have not been done to investigate on the influence of the components of nation building on the Kurdish language. For analysing the obtained data, both quantitative and qualitative research methods have been used.

#### 3.1 Research Questions

The present study will address the following questions:

- 1- What influence does the media have on the Kurdish language?
- 2- What influence does the education have on the Kurdish language?
- 3- What influence does the economy have on the Kurdish language?
- 4- What influence does the military have on the Kurdish language?



5- What influence does the religion have on the Kurdish language?

### 3.2 Data Collection

For getting the new data, a questionnaire is used for many university instructors in the present study. A questionnaire of five related items, that are directly relevant to the number of the components of nation building, are used. The questionnaire was distributed to 60 university instructors of the Kurdish, Arabic, English, Media, Economics and Religion Departments of the Salahaddin University. For analysing the obtained data, both quantitative and qualitative research methods have been used.

### 3.3 Reliability and Validity

Babbie (2010, p. 158) points out that reliability means the similar answer or data can be taken when the same participants answer the questionnaire questions (items) in two different times. But, According to Yasar and Cogenli (2013, p. 505), validity means that the achieved data of participants must make sense and are completely meaningful. Moreover, the attained data must lead the investigators to a good conclusion.

## 4. Data Analysis

For the present research, the researcher was able to collect the data through distributing the questionnaire for the university instructors; they were given enough time to answer all questionnaire items adequately. The following process has been used for analysing the data. “The total of each choice is divided by the total number of participants, and then multiplied by 100 as is shown in the following formula”:

$$X = T/P * 100$$

where:

X stands for the percentage of each item.

T stands for the total number of each choice.

P stands for the total number of participants.

### 4.1 Questionnaire Items:

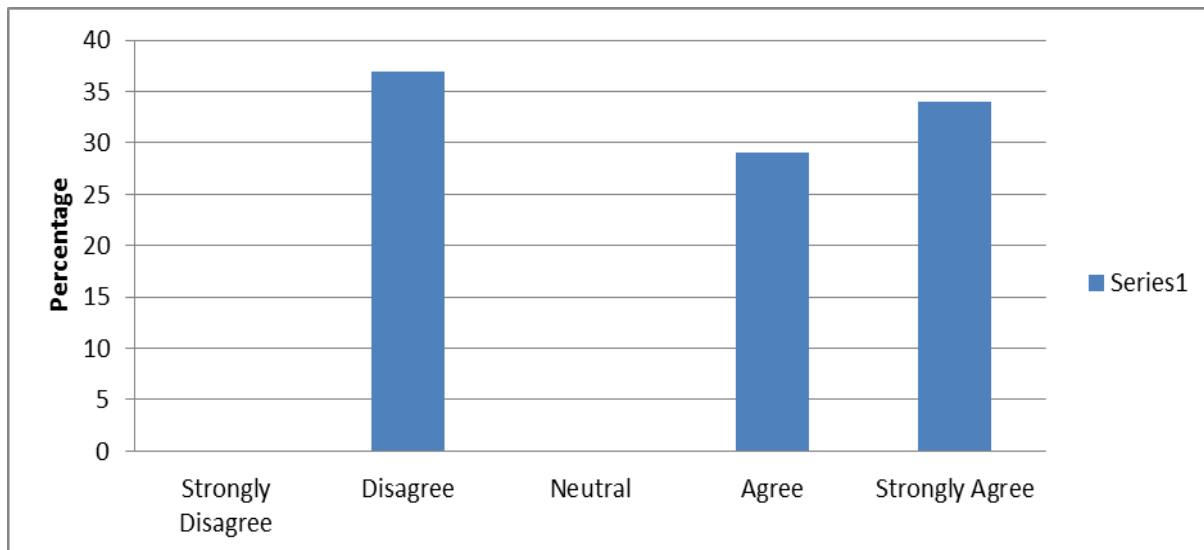
#### Item (1): The Kurdish media could, from time to time, promote the Kurdish language.

As is shown in the Figure (1), 34% of the participants strongly agree and 29% agree that throughout the history of Kurdish society, the Kurdish media could serve and promote the Kurdish language and introduce new economic and political words and phrases into the Kurdish language. Moreover, the Kurdish media has had a great role to play in protecting the Kurdish language from its demise when Kurds were struggling and in a bad situation where they lived. Furthermore, through the media, many foreign words came into the Kurdish language and became part of that language. People use such words in their daily communication – words such as *clip*, *track*, *address*, *album*, *academy*, *actor*, *ambulance*, *battery*, *boycott* and a lot of other words imported from English into the Kurdish language. Therefore, it is worth mentioning that the media has been promoting the Kurdish language.

However, 37% of the participants disagree that the Kurdish media could, from time to time, promote the Kurdish language. They believe that some decades ago the Kurdish media could have promoted the Kurdish language because, at that time, just one dialect, among all the dialects in the Kurdish language, was used by Kurds in all types of media. However, since that beginning of the 1990s, the Kurdish media has started to broadcast and write in different Kurdish dialects. Moreover, if you go to a place where the Kurdish Central dialect is the dominant dialect, most of the TV programmes and newspapers are broadcast and written in the Central dialect. On the other hand, if you go to a place where the Kurdish Northern dialect



is dominant, most of the TV programmes and newspapers are broadcasted and written in this dialect. Therefore, it can be said that now, indirectly, the Kurdish media do not have a strong impact on promoting the Kurdish language. Instead, it can be said that the Kurdish media is ruining the Kurdish language because it has been dividing the Kurdish language into two different languages.

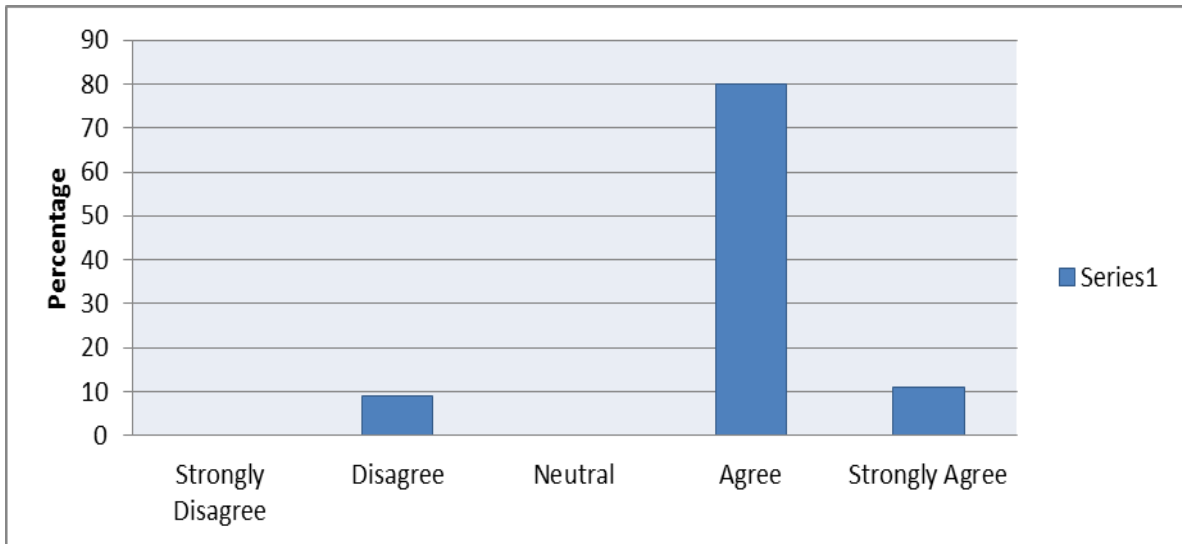


**Figure (1): The influence of the Kurdish media on the Kurdish language.**

**Item (2): In the education sector, using the Kurdish language in the Kurdish education sector in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq as an instruction method has increased the functional elaboration of the Kurdish language.**

As is shown in the Figure (2), 11% of the participants strongly agree and 80% agree with the statement. They believe that it is an undeniable truth that the Kurdish education sector has had a strong impact on promoting the functional elaboration of the Kurdish language, because throughout the Kurdistan region of Iraq, learners usually use the Kurdish language as the medium of learning.

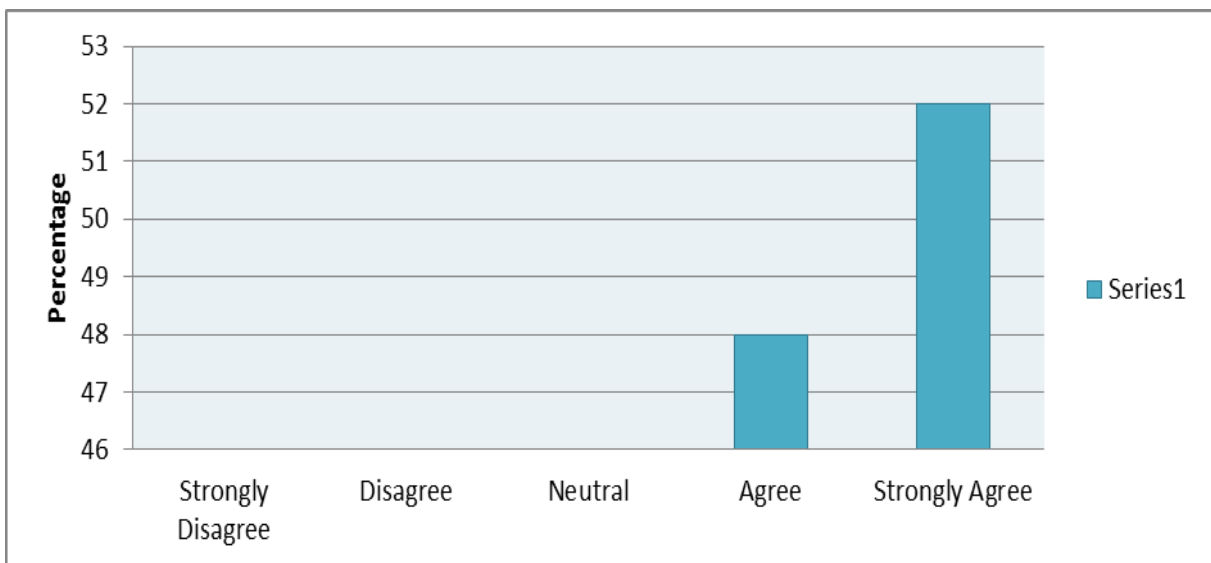
However, 9% of the participants disagree with the statement. They believe that if people think that the functional elaboration of the Kurdish language can be increased only through the education system, they are wrong. This is because there are many Kurdish individuals who have not been studied in school at all. They are illiterate and did not use any other language in communication than Kurdish. Therefore, it can be said that the geographical location of the people can make them use a particular language for communication. The most important thing is when the children’s parents use Kurdish for communication; their children are able to learn Kurdish. Therefore, the functional elaboration of the Kurdish language can be increased.



**Figure (2): The influence of using the Kurdish language in the Kurdish education sector.**

**Item (3): The economic sector could promote the Kurdish language by introducing new terms and phrases.**

As is shown in the Figure (3), 52% of the participants strongly agree and 48% agree with the statement. They believe that the economic sector has been able to introduce new words and phrases from other languages into the Kurdish language. They say that when a language obtains new words and phrases from other languages, it is an active language. Therefore it borrows new words from other languages because it does not have any alternative words for the borrowed words. The economic sector has introduced hundreds of foreign words to the Kurdish language such as *internet, computer, speaker, cash, cashier, business, businessman, café, cafeteria, printer, taxi* and other words. They are used by Kurds with the same meaning, but with a little change in pronunciation. Therefore, it can definitely be said that the economic sector has promoted the Kurdish language and increased its vocabulary. In this case, it can be said that the economic sector has enriched the Kurdish language because the new introduced economic words have become a part of the Kurdish language.



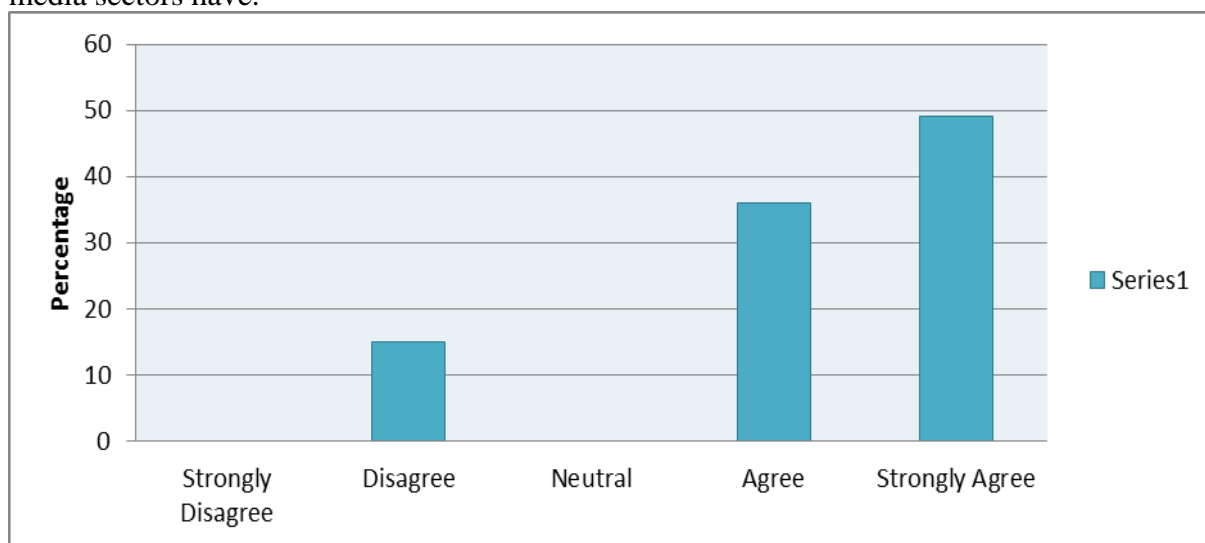
**Figure (3): The influence of the economic sector on the Kurdish language.**



**Item (4): Generally, the military sector has an impact on language (including the Kurdish language) because it introduces military terms and phrases to the language.**

As is illustrated in the Figure (4), 49% of the participants strongly agree and 36% agree with the statement. They believe that a large number of military words, names and phrases can be introduced to all languages because the names of weapons and military terms are not available in all languages. Therefore, names of weapons and military terms can be introduced from one language to another language. For instance, the names of weapons such as *Kalashnikov*, *RBG*, *BKC*, *Katyusha*, *Patriot missile and rockets* and the names of some military terms such as *AL-Dhabit*, *Al-Muqadam*, *Al-Raed*, *Police*, *SWAT* are now available in the Kurdish language. In these circumstances, it can be said that the military sector to some extent has promoted the Kurdish language by introducing new military terms and phrases.

However, 15% of the participants disagree, and believe that while it is true that the military sector has its impact on language by introducing new terms and phrases into language, it can also be said that sometimes introducing new words and phrases will remove some other military words in another language. For example, with regard to the name police, the word *Haita* was used by Kurds in the past. However, when the word *police* was introduced to the Kurdish language, the word *Haita* was no longer used by Kurds. It might be said that many Kurdish military words are no longer used since new military words have been introduced into the Kurdish language. Therefore, it can be said that the military sector does not have a strong effect on promoting language in the same way as the economic and the media sectors have.



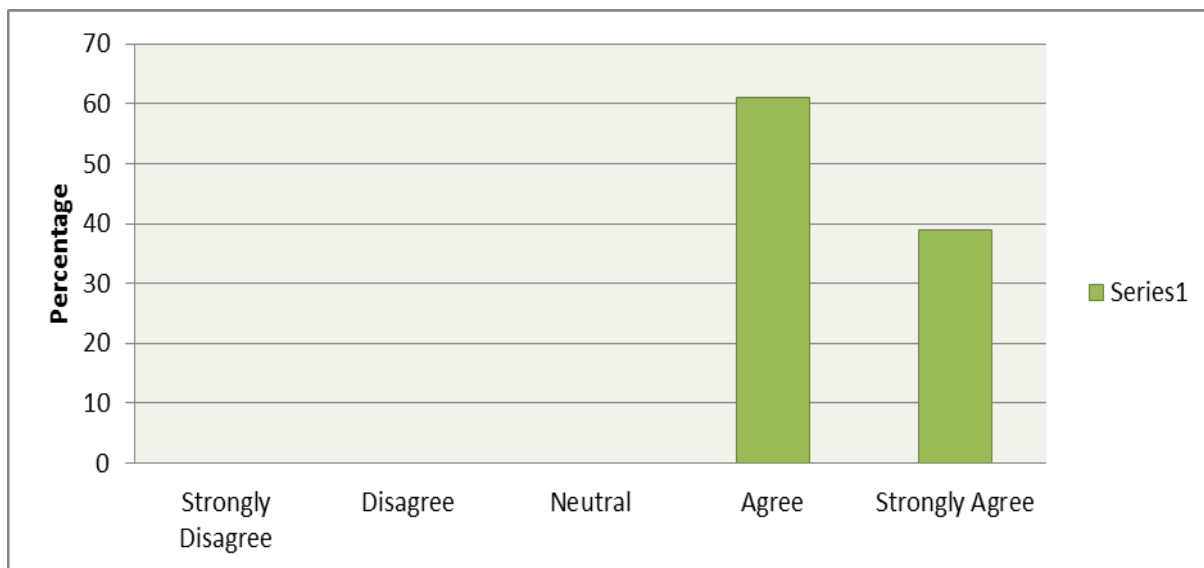
**Figure (4): The influence of the military sector on language.**

**Item (5): Having religious classes in mosques and schools has led to the introduction of religious words and terms into the Kurdish language.**

As is mentioned in the Figure (5), 39% of the participants strongly agree and 61% agree with this statement. They believe that religious classes in mosques and schools could lead to the introduction of a lot of religious words into the Kurdish language, because the language has no alternative words for some of these words. Consequently, many religious words such as *Khair*, *Haj*, *Zakat*, *Nahlat*, *Jahanam*, *Fiqih*, *Sujdah*, *Duhaa*, *Qamat*, *Shariha*, and other words could be introduced. Having religious classes in the mosques and schools is advantageous for Kurds. Some Kurds are able to learn Arabic through studying in mosques because all religious texts are studied in Arabic. However, it can be said that religious classes in the mosques and schools introduce Arabic religious words into Kurdish language only because all religious texts and prayers are studied in Arabic. Consequently, it can be said that



having religious classes in the mosques and schools offers two great benefits. First, religious classes lead to the introduction of new Arabic terms and phrases into Kurdish. Therefore, it can be said that religious classes could enrich the Kurdish vocabulary. Second, some people, especially those ones who study in mosques, are able to learn Arabic.



**Figure (5): The influence of religious classes on the Kurdish language.**

### 5. Findings and Discussion

The current study has reached the following results:

1- Media can promote language by introducing a lot of foreign words and phrases into language. The Kurdish language, like other languages, has adopted many foreign words through the influence of the Kurdish media. Therefore, all types of media have enriched the Kurdish language and vocabulary. Moreover, all types of the Kurdish media have promoted the Kurdish language and increased the Kurdish language vocabulary by introducing many foreign words into it. Moreover, the Kurdish media could play a significant role in preventing the Kurdish language from linguistic because all types of Kurdish media use the Kurdish language in communication.

2- Regarding the impact of education on language, the education sector plays a key role in promoting language everywhere in the world because, for the first time, children will be familiar with their mother tongue and other languages in schools, because most subjects are taught in the first language of the nation. Furthermore, the education sector is able to introduce new and scientific words to other languages. Therefore, it can be said that the education sector is able to increase the vocabulary of languages. However, it should be pointed out that people are able to get new knowledge and information through using their language in academic places. In this case, it can be said that the education sector can increase the functional elaboration of languages.

Like other nations in the world, the Kurdish education sector has been effectively promoting the Kurdish language, because in schools and other academic places most of the curriculum materials are taught in Kurdish throughout the region. In this case, it can be said that the Kurdish education sector has increased the Kurdish vocabulary and the functional elaboration of the Kurdish language. However, it should be stated that the Kurds have used their mother tongue to get new information and knowledge in academic places. In this case, it can be said that the education sector has increased the functional elaboration of the Kurdish language.



3- The economic sector has an impact on promoting languages and increasing languages vocabulary by introducing new terms and phrases. Many economic words have been introduced to the Kurdish language through the economic sector. Therefore, it can be said that the economic sector has increased the Kurdish vocabulary by introducing many economic words into the Kurdish language. Moreover, the introduced economic words have become a part of the Kurdish language.

4- Regarding the impact of the military sector on language, generally, it can be said that many military terms can be introduced into languages through the military sector. Therefore, it can be said that the military sector is able to introduce new words and terms to languages.

This sector has introduced many military terms and names to the Kurdish language because most of the military terms and names were not previously available in the Kurdish language. This means that many military terms and names do not have alternatives in Kurdish. Therefore, a range of military terms and names have been introduced to the Kurdish language through the military sector. Consequently, the military sector has enriched the Kurdish vocabulary. However, it should be mentioned that in the Kurdish military sector all members of the Kurdish army use the Kurdish language for communication purposes. In this case, it can be said that the Kurdish military sector is able to increase the functional elaboration of the Kurdish language.

5- Generally, the religion sector can promote a language and increase the functional elaboration of that language. The religion sector has had increased the Kurdish vocabulary by introducing many religious words into the Kurdish language. Moreover, the adopted religious words are a part of the Kurdish language now; Kurds use them in daily communication. Therefore, it can be said that the religion sector, like the previous sectors, has enriched the Kurdish vocabulary.

## 6- Conclusion

In general, it can be noted that all the components of the nation-building have introduced many new and foreign words to the Kurdish language. These words have become part of the Kurdish language; in everyday life people use them when they talk. Moreover, it can be said that in all sectors of media, education, economy, military and religion, Kurds use the Kurdish language more than other languages for reading, writing and speaking. Therefore, the mentioned sectors have promoted the Kurdish language by introducing a lot of the new words and increased the functional elaboration of the Kurdish language. In this case, it can be said that all the components of the nation building have prevented the Kurdish language from not being used. It is therefore worth noting that all the components of the nation-building have a very positive impact on the Kurdish language and they enrich the Kurdish language by increasing the number of the Kurdish vocabulary.

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#### Appendix: Questionnaire Items

- Item (1): The Kurdish media could, from time to time, promote the Kurdish language.
- Item (2): In the education sector, using the Kurdish language in the Kurdish education sector in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq as an instruction method has increased the functional elaboration of the Kurdish language.
- Item (3): The economic sector could promote the Kurdish language by introducing new terms and phrases.
- Item (4): Generally, the military sector has an impact on language (including the Kurdish language) because it introduces military terms and phrases to the language.
- Item (5): Having religious classes in mosques and schools has led to the introduction of religious words and terms into the Kurdish language.



**كارىگهري پڤكهاته كانى نه ته وه دروست كرد له سه ر زمان، به ئاماژه پڤكردن به زمانى كوردى**

<b>سنگر عثمان ابراهيم</b>	<b>على محمود جوكل</b>	<b>گۆلبه هار بڤكت</b>
به شى زمانى ئڤنگليزى -	به شى زمانى ئڤنگليزى-كۆليزى زمان/ ز. سه لاهه دين.	كۆليزى پهروه رده ي بڤه رته ي/
ز. سه لاهه دين	زانكۆى ئاياوا/ ئه مهريكا	

**پوخته**

ئهم توڤڤڤينه وه به له ژڤرا ناوڤيشانى ( كارىگهري پڤكهاته كانى نه ته وه دروست كرد له سه ر زمان، به ئاماژه پڤكردن به زمانى كوردى)ه. ئاماڤى ئهم توڤڤڤينه وه به ئه وه به تا ج راده بىك پڤكهاته كانى نه ته وه دروست كردن كارىگهريان هه به له سه ر زمان به گشتى و زمانى كوردى به تايهه تى. بۆ ده ست كه وتى زانبارى زياتر ده ربارى كارىگهري بڤه ماكانى نه ته وه دروست كردن له سه ر زمانى كوردى، پارڤسيه كى ئه كادىمى بۆ ئهم توڤڤڤينه وه به كارها تووه، 60 مامۆستا له زانكۆى سه لاهه دين له به شه كانى زمانى كوردى، عه ره بى، ئڤنگليزى، زانسته ئيسلاميه كان، راگه باندن، ئابورى به ژداريان له پارڤسيه كه كرووه. بۆ كۆكردنه وه و شيكردنه وه ي داتاكان هه ر دوو شيوازى جوڤرى و چه ندى به كارها تووه. ده ره نڤامى توڤڤڤينه وه كه ده ريخستوه كه پڤكهاته كانى نه ته وه دروست كردن كارىگهريان هه به له سه ر زمانى كوردى چونكه هه ريه ك له پڤكهاته كانى نه ته وه دروست كردن چه نده ها ووشه ي ئابورى و ئايىنى و سه ر بازى و ووشه ي بڤگانه بان ناساندوه به زمانى كوردى. بۆيه ده توانڤت بووترڤت كه هه موو پڤكهاته كانى نه ته وه دروست كردن كارىگهريان هه بووه له سه ر زياتر به كاره پڤنان و زياد كردنى ووشه ي زمانى كوردى.

**ووشه كلييه كان:** راگه باندن، پهروه رده، ئابورى، سه ر بازى، ئايىن، بڤه ماكانى نه ته وه دروست كردن.

**أثر مكونات بناء الأمة على اللغة مع الإشارة إلى اللغة الكردية**

<b>سنگر عثمان ابراهيم</b>	<b>على محمود جوكل</b>	<b>كله بار بڤكيت</b>
قسم اللغة الانكليزية-كلية اللغات/	قسم اللغة الانكليزية- كلية التربية الاساس/	قسم اللغة الانكليزية-
جامعة صلاح الدين/ اربيل.	جامعة صلاح الدين/ اربيل.	جامعة ولاية ايووا - امريكا

**ملخص**

هذه الدراسة بعنوان "تأثير مكونات بناء الأمة على اللغة، مع الإشارة إلى اللغة الكردية". و تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى توضيح مدى تأثير مكونات بناء الدولة على اللغة، مع الإشارة إلى اللغة الكردية. للحصول على بيانات جديدة، تم استخدام الاستبانة لمعرفة مدى تأثير مكونات بناء الأمة على اللغة، مع الإشارة إلى اللغة الكردية. اضافة الى ذلك فقد شارك 60 مدرسا جامعيا في أقسام اللغة الكردية والعربية والإنجليزية والدين والإعلام والاقتصاد في جامعة صلاح الدين في الاستبانة. استخدم الباحث طرق البحث الكمية والنوعية لتحليل البيانات التي تم الحصول عليها. تبين نتائج البحث الحالي أن مكونات بناء الأمة لها تأثير على اللغة و اللغة الكردية لأن كل مكون من مكونات بناء الأمة أدخل الكثير من الكلمات الاقتصادية والدينية والعسكرية والأجنبية إلى اللغة الكردية. لذلك يمكن القول أن جميع مكونات بناء الأمة كان لها تأثير كافي على تعزيز اللغة الكردية. اضافة الى ذلك، فإن جميع مكونات بناء الأمة زادت من عدد المفردات الكردية لأنها أدخلت الكثير من الكلمات الأجنبية إلى اللغة الكردية. لذلك تجدر الإشارة إلى أن جميع مكونات بناء الدولة لها تأثير إيجابي جداً على اللغة الكردية وأنها تثرى اللغة الكردية بزيادة عدد المفردات الكردية.

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** الإعلام، التعليم، الاقتصاد، العسكري، الدين، مكونات بناء الأمة.