

OPEN ACCESS

*Corresponding author

Hawar Aziz Hamasalih
azizhawar5@gmail.com

RECEIVED :25 /03/2025
ACCEPTED :30/04/ 2025
PUBLISHED :15/06/ 2025

Word Formation Processes Used in Kurdish Community Facebook Platform

Dilovan Sayfuiddin Ghafoory /Department of English, College of Education, Salahaddin University, Kurdistan Region, Iraq

Hawar Aziz Hamasalih / Department of English, College of Languages, Salahaddin University, Kurdistan Region, Iraq

Keywords:

Word formation
Digital Communication
Facebook Platform
Kurdish Community
Social Media

Abstract

Word formation is an essential aspect of linguistic evolution. This study is entitled "Word Formation Processes Used in Kurdish Community Facebook Platform". A wide range of research has been conducted for explaining word formation processes in many languages, this study investigates (10) types of word formation processes such as (Inflectional and derivational morphemes, Compounding, Borrowing and some others) in four different Kurdish Facebook pages which are (Rudaw, Dengi Parwarda, and Erbil Life). The study is limited to the year (2024). The main research question is what are the most commonly used word formation processes in the selected Kurdish Facebook pages. The study aims to identify the most and least frequently used word formation processes in Kurdish online communication, compare their occurrences, and analyze their impact on the linguistic landscape. It focuses particularly on newly formed words in digital communication, examining popular methods, language mixing (Kurdish with Arabic or English), and abbreviation trends. This study contributes to Kurdish linguistics by emphasizing how social media platforms foster the formation and spread of new lexical items, thus documenting an ongoing shift in language use among Kurdish speakers. It also offers insights into sociolinguistic patterns within the Kurdish digital community, showing the influence of globalization and digitalization on everyday communication. By focusing on a relatively under-researched area, it fills a gap in digital communication studies and provides a foundation for further exploration of language evolution in Kurdish-speaking online environments. The study adopts a qualitative and quantitative approach, and utilizes Yule's (2010) framework of word formation processes to analyze (4) Kurdish Facebook posts. It has been concluded that inflectional morphemes are the most frequently used, followed by derivational morphemes, compounding, and borrowing, while conversion, clipping, blending, reduplication, and initialism occur less frequently.



About the Journal

Zanco Journal of Humanity Sciences (ZJHS) is an international, multi-disciplinary, peer-reviewed, double-blind and open-access journal that enhances research in all fields of basic and applied sciences through the publication of high-quality articles that describe significant and novel works; and advance knowledge in a diversity of scientific fields. <https://zancojournal.su.edu.krd/index.php/JAHS/about>

1.Introduction

In the digital age, social media platforms such as Facebook have crucial roles in shaping how language is used, allowing new forms of communication and interaction (Crystal, 2006, pp.129-130), The development of these platforms has not only reshaped social dynamics but also brought about significant changes in the way languages change, particularly in languages such as Kurdish. With the rise of technology and the global connectivity offered by the internet, the Kurdish language, like many others, is adapting to meet the needs of digital communication. This transformation is particularly obvious in the diverse and creative word formation processes used by Kurdish speakers on Facebook, reflecting the language's responsiveness to the evolving digital landscape (Ahmadi & Hassani, 2020, p.p.1-2).

Kurdish, an agglutinative language belonging to the Iranian branch of the Indo-European family, offers a unique lens for studying linguistic change ((Naserzade et al. 2023, p.2), The language is rich in morphological features, allowing for the creation of new words through the addition of affixes to root words (Ahmadi, 2021, p.2), this agglutinative structure, which involves the attachment of prefixes, suffixes, infixes and interfixes to convey grammatical meaning, enables Kurdish language to form complex words with nuanced meanings (Fromkin et al. 2014, p.p.64-110.), The flexibility of Kurdish morphology makes it a perfect candidate for examining how new terms are formed in reaction to the rapid changes in communication and technology that are reshaping the world (Bauer, 1983, p.9).

As Kurdish speakers involve with social media platforms, they are progressively forming new forms of expression to accommodate the digital communication style. The need for quickness, effectiveness, and clarity in online interactions has led to the frequent use of various word formation processes, such as compounding, derivation, clipping, borrowing and some others. These processes enable speakers to create new words that reflect the digital era's technological developments and the cultural shifts that come with them (Plag, 2003, p.12), The common interaction between Kurdish and other languages, especially English, Arabic, and Persian, has further influenced the expansion of new words and expressions, contributing to the constant evolution of Kurdish (Hassanpour, 1992, p.p. 34-44).

One of the most remarkable examples of language change is the combination of English-origin terms into Kurdish communication. English words related to technology, social media, and modern life—such as "computer," "internet," and "selfie"—are commonly adopted by Kurdish speakers, often experiencing amendments to fit the morphological structure of the Kurdish language. This borrowing process, while important, does not reduce the rich tradition of word formation within Kurdish itself. Instead, it places of interest the dynamic interaction between Kurdish and other languages, as speakers creatively adapt foreign terms to meet their communicative needs (Abdullah & Amin, 2020, p.p. 343-355), this is especially evident in online discourse, where Kurdish speakers engage with a global community and adopt digital vocabulary that reflects both local and international trends (Ahmadi, 2021, p.2).

In addition to borrowing, other morphological processes play a crucial role in the formation of new words in Kurdish. For example, compounding—a process in which two or more words are combined to create a new term—is frequently used to coin terms related to technological advancements (Abdullah & Amin, 2020, pp. 343-355), similarly, derivation allows for the creation of new words (Ahmadi & Hassani, 2020, p.p.1-2), these processes are not only essential to the creation of new vocabulary but also serve as a window into the cultural and linguistic dynamics of Kurdish communities as they direct the digital landscape (Ahmadi, 2021, p.2).

This study explores how word formation processes in Kurdish community have responded to these changes, with a particular focus on how these processes manifest in social media platforms like Facebook (Plag, 2003, p.12.), the research will explore the (10) types of word formation processes, including (inflectional and derivational morphemes, compounding, borrowing, clipping, initialism, conversion, backformation, reduplication and blending) in the context of Kurdish-language posts and interactions on Facebook.

By analyzing these processes, this study will investigate the ways in which Kurdish speakers are shaping their language in the digital age, balancing tradition and innovation (Fromkin et al., 2014). Additionally, the study will shed light on the use of word formation processes, and the ways in which Kurdish speakers adapt to the evolving digital communication field (Fromkin et al., 2014). This study is important for students, researchers, and linguists of both English and Kurdish languages, as it looks into how words are formed in Kurdish, especially on Facebook. However, the research faces challenges due to the limited studies on Kurdish word formation in digital spaces. Kurdish grammar can be complex, and differences in dialects, spelling, and the influence of languages like Arabic, English, and Persian make it harder to analyze. Additionally, the lack of standardized Kurdish resources and studies on social media use makes it difficult to fully understand how digital communication is affecting the Kurdish language. Despite these challenges, the study highlights efforts to preserve and update Kurdish while keeping its language features intact in the digital world.

Data for the study will be sourced from public Facebook content, especially posts, within the Kurdish community. The researcher concentrates on the posts used by Kurdish people using central Kurdish living in Iraq mainly or in any other place because Facebook is global in the selected Kurdish Facebook pages. The study takes into consideration those texts from the posts of Facebook groups and pages that are written from in (2024). The study will focus on collecting examples of words that illustrate different types of word formation. The data will be randomly selected from three different active Kurdish Facebook pages and profiles, ensuring that a representative sample of various word formation processes is gathered. Ethical considerations such as user privacy and data usage policies will be strictly adhered to throw out the data collection processes. The collected data will then be analyzed to categorize and understand the patterns and trends in Word formation within the Kurdish language on social media. The research is restricted to only written texts and excludes any speeches from the other digital platform.

By analyzing and identifying posts, this study has the following aims:

- 1-To investigate the linguistic characteristics and word formation patterns in Kurdish Facebook community focusing on the structure and function of newly formed words in digital communication.
- 2- Finding the most used types of word formation in the selected Kurdish Facebook pages.
- 3-To identify and compare the predominant word formation processes and their frequency in Kurdish Facebook community.
- 4-To examine the impact of digital communication and social media, including language mixing (Kurdish with English or Arabic) and abbreviation trends.
- 5- To determine the challenges in analyzing Kurdish word formation in social media due to the complexity of Kurdish grammar, dialectal variations, and the influence of multiple writing systems.

The research questions for this study are:

- 1- What are the most commonly used word formation processes in the Kurdish community on Facebook between 2020 and 2024?
- 2- In what ways do cultural identity and social interactions among Kurdish Facebook users drive linguistic innovation, particularly in the formation of new words?
- 3-To what extent does digital communication on Facebook impact the productivity of word formation processes in Kurdish?
- 4- To what extent do sociolinguistic factors influence the specific use of word formation processes?

1.2. Methodology and Data Collection:

This study uses a mixed-methods approach. The data is first analyzed qualitatively to identify and categorize the 10 types of word formation processes used within the Kurdish community. Posts were selected based on their relevance to language use and word formation. The qualitative analysis focuses on identifying processes such as borrowing, compounding, and clipping. Quantitative statistics is applied to assess the frequency of each word formation process identified. This allows for a clearer understanding of the occurrence of different word formation types in the Kurdish community's online communication.

1.3. Previous Studies:

Some studies have looked at how new words are formed in both English and Kurdish, especially on social media like Facebook. Bauer (1983) and Plag (2003) explained the main ways new words are formed in English, such as compounding, affixation, and clipping. These are helpful for understanding how people make words in online interactions.

Crystal (2006) showed that the internet has changed how we use language, Danet and Herring (2007) also discussed how many languages, including minor ones, change in digital spaces. Their works help clarify why people often use new and varied words when chatting online.

Hassanpour (1992) gave a deep explanation of how Kurdish has borrowed words from Arabic, Persian, and Turkish over time. This background is vital for understanding the modern changes we see on Facebook.

Some recent researches have directly studied Kurdish social media use. Awlla and Abdulla (2023) found that many Kurdish Facebook users use English loanwords, especially younger people. Sabir (2022) also revealed that Kurdish users mix English words into their writing and often make new forms. Saeed and Qadir (2023) explored how Kurdish users copy English sentence structures and words. Rahimi and Amiri (2022) studied Kurdish Facebook posts during the COVID-19 pandemic and found many new Kurdish words made by compounding and blending. Hussein (2021) focused on how Facebook chats affect the Kurdish standard language, in both helpful and harmful ways. Although these studies give useful information, none of them focus directly on studying how Kurdish Facebook users form new words on Facebook. This research will fill that gap.

2. Kurdish Morphology

Kurdish is an Indo-European language which is spoken by nearly 70 million people in different countries. As a multi-dialect language, Kurdish dialects have different grammatical features and vocabulary sets. The differences in grammar and vocabulary vary among the dialects. In several cases, the differences are important while in the others, they are minor. Equally important, the language is written in different writings with no standard orthography (Ahmadi, Hassani, 2020, p.p.1-8). According to (Marif 2014, p. 6), in Central Kurdish, morphology is the study of the internal structure of words and the changes that occur within the words (Marif, 2014, p. 6).

Kurdish is considered a morphologically rich language for which grammatical relations are specified by changes in the word forms and modifying morpheme. Unlike most Indo-European languages which are considered fusional languages, Kurdish is also characterized as a partially agglutinative language. Agglutination refers to a linguistic process in which various word forms are created by stringing morphemes together (Ahmadi and Hassani, 2020, pp. 1–8).

2.1. Word, Morpheme, Morph and Allomorph:

A word is traditionally defined as “the smallest unit of language that can stand alone and has a meaning” (Crystal, 2006, p. 517). In contrast, a morpheme is “the smallest meaningful unit of language”; it cannot be further divided without changing its meaning (Crystal, 2006, p. 311). Morphemes are broadly classified into free morphemes and bound morphemes. Free morphemes can function independently as words, such as "book" or "run" in English, and "kiç" (girl) or "gul" (flower) in Kurdish. On the other hand, bound morphemes must attach to other morphemes to convey meaning. Examples include -s (plural marker) and un- (negative prefix) in English words like "books" and "untie", and the Kurdish prefix -bê (meaning “without”), as in "bêhêz" (“powerless”) (Bauer, 1983, p. 19).

While a morpheme functions as an abstract unit of meaning, it is recognized either phonologically or orthographically through (morphs), which are its physical forms. These morphs are considered allomorphs of the same morpheme. Similarly, a phoneme, which is an abstract sound unit with contrastive value in the phonological system, is realized through different phones, all of which are allophones of that phoneme (Cao, 2022, p. 36). As Cao (2022) notes, “Morphs are the phonological (spoken) or orthographic (written) forms to realize morphemes, and they are minimal carriers of

meaning.”

In other words, morphs are the smallest meaningful segments of an utterance from the perspective of language production, and are the actual spoken and written realizations of their abstract morphemes (Liurunqing, 2006, p. 56), In the Kurdish language, each morpheme takes only one morph, such as "mał" (house), "sêw" (apple), "baġ" (garden). Most morphemes have only a single form in all contexts, like boy, explain, good, etc. These morphemes can stand alone and function as words. However, some morphemes, may have dissimilar or phonetic forms. For example, the plural form of noun in English can be represented by a few variations, such as the voiceless /s/ as in desks, the voiced /z/ as in tables, the vowel-consonant structure /iz/ as in boxes, the diphthong /ai/ found in the irregular forms of /mais/ as in mice, the nasal sound /n/ in oxen /Aks n/, the long vowel /i:/ in teeth /ti:θ/ and the zero form /i:/ of sheep / and others (Hu, 2017, pp. 15–17). According to (Zhang) an allomorph is a member of a group of morphs that represent the same morpheme. Therefore, an allomorph refers to any of the variants or distinct forms of morphemes (Zhang, 2015, pp. 48).

Any member of the voiceless /s/, voiced /z/, vowel consonant structure /iz/, diphthong /ai/, nasal sound /n/, long vowel /i:/, zero form /i:/, and other variations represented in the example above is an allomorph of the morpheme of noun plurality. In Kurdish, the allomorphs ême (we), eme (we) and me (we) are different forms of the grammatical category first-person plural (Ahmad, 2020, p. 18)

2.2. Word Formation Processes

Word formation is the process of forming new words of a language. By studying word formation, one can understand the means of enriching the language as a whole. The language we speak is continuously changing, everything that happens in society is reflected in the language through new words and word meanings, and the main source of the appearance of new words in the language is word formation (Shokhayeva et al., 2023).

Linguists have studied how word formation works. Bauer explains that the study of word-formation has a long history, dating back to the (17th century), Dr. Bauer provides a new viewpoint on the field, addressing terminological confusion and emphasizing the challenges and fascination of word-formation. The book explores how word-formation contributes to other areas of linguistics like syntax, semantics, phonology, and morphology, using English examples, including neologisms, while making the subject accessible to students with some background in linguistics (Bauer, 1983, chapter one).

Plag classifies word formation into two main types: derivational (like affixation) and non-derivational (like clipping or borrowing), which are common in informal backgrounds, including social media (Plag, 2003, p.p. 20-41).

Yule mentions that there are (10) types of word formation processes which are (Coinage, Clipping, Backformation, Compounding, Borrowing, Affixation, Conversion, Blending, Acronyms and Derivation. He defines borrowing as words adapted from other languages, compounding as joins words (textbook), blending merges parts (brunch), and clipping shortens them (ad). Backformation removes affixes (edit from editor), while conversion shifts word categories (to Google). Derivation adds affixes (unhappy) (Yule,1985: 64-69).

Although some research has been done on Kurdish word formation, the unique nature of the Kurdish language means there is still much more to explore and understand in this area. Kurdish, an Indo-European language, has a rich and diverse system of word formation. The processes and rules governing word formation in Kurdish vary across its dialects, primarily Kurmanji, Sorani, and Gorani. Kurdish has long been in contact with languages like Persian and Arabic, primarily due to geographical proximity and historical events, including invasions and trade relationships. This contact has significantly influenced Kurdish word formation, particularly in the realm of lexical borrowing (Windfuhr ,2009, p.134), Kurdish, as an agglutinative language, primarily forms new words by adding suffixes to roots (Robert W. Zand, 2007,pg. 12), according to (Marif 2014, p.21), word formation is the way words are formed, its componential parts, and its essential groups. Word formation deals with the formation of new lexemes for the production of thousands of newly derived

words (Bakir and Awl 2012, p. 873).

Kurdish morphology, like in other analytic languages, linguistic transparency plays an essential role. A small number of Kurdish words are simple and are considered opaque in linguistic terms because their meanings cannot be predicted from their forms. Even words that are recognized as naturally lexicalized may not always carry their exact meanings, as their meanings change from one language to another. Kurdish forms the majority of its words through encliticization, whether by combining two forms or by incorporating one or more morphemes into a base. These non-transparent words are still clear in meaning because their semantic components can often be predicted. Once the core meaning of a complex word is understood, its usage in different contexts can be inferred. However, it should be noted that the meanings of some opaque words may deviate from their component meanings (e.g., the words *pāyiza brā* and *chang lasar shān*), although such cases are rare. Kurdish morphology keeps transparency by conserving clear morphological boundaries, preventing unnecessary fusion of morphemes (Fattah & Qadir, 2006, pp. 41-42). This is clear in structures such as:

bka + wə → *bkawə* (loss of a vowel sound)

ha + t + ū + ə + wə → *hatōtəwə*

ha + rābardū + tawāw + aw + disān

Morphological clarity in Kurdish is also reflected in the repetition of forms without changing the morphemes or their central meanings. Examples include:

Prefixation and base modification: *b-birdāya* (If your book has been taken away...)

Obligation-based structures: *b-br* (meaning take it and carry it away)

Reduplication in verb formation: *pēshgiri dārshtn + br* (prevention of stopping), (Fattah and Qadir, 2006, pp. 42-43).

2.3. Types of Word Formation Processes

2.3.1. A. Inflectional Morphemes

Inflectional morphemes do not create new words but show grammatical changes, such as definiteness, plurality, tense, and comparison. They do not appear as single entries in dictionaries.

Common inflectional morphemes in Kurdish:

A-Definite marker: *-eke* → *baḫeke* (the garden).

Indefinite marker: *-ek/-êk* → *guḫek/guḫêk* (a flower).

Pluralization: *-an* → *guḫan* (flowers).

Verb tense markers:

de- (present tense) → *denusim* (I am writing).

b- (imperative) → *binuse* (write!).

B-Comparative/Superlative:

-tir → *jîrtir* (more sensible).

-tirîn → *jîtrîn* (most sensible).

Direct address markers:

-ê/-e → *jnê* (oh woman), *kuḫê* (oh boy).

2.3.2. Derivational Morphemes

Derivational morphemes make new words by changing a word's meaning or grammatical class. These morphemes appear in dictionaries as they contribute to new word entries.

Derivational morphemes in Kurdish are:

Prefixes (Attach before the root to modify meaning): *bê-* → *bêhêz* (weak, powerless), from *hêz* (power).

heḫ- → *heḫistin* (to hang), from *xistin* (fell).

ra- → *raxistin* (to spread/unroll), from *xistin* (fell).

(*wer-*, *der-*, *tê-*, *lê-*, *ve-*), are other Kurdish prefixes (Ahmad, 2020, p.p.18-24).

Suffixes (Attach after the root to modify meaning): *-ayî* → *ḫînayî* (vegetation), from *ḫîn* (blue).

(*-î*, *-n*, *-în*, *-ewer*, *-nak*, *-we*, *-baz*, *-dar*, *-ane*, *-anî*, *-ekî*), are other suffixes in Kurdish.

Infixes (Placed within a word, often between two free morphemes): -e- → gul (flower) + bax (garden) → gulebax (rose garden) (Ahmad, 2020, p.p.18-24).

-e- → buk (bride) + şuşe (glass) → bukeşuşe (doll).

-u- → rêk (even) + pêk (dram) → rêkupêk (in good order).

Postfixes (A type of suffix in Kurdish added to the end of words to modify meaning): -e → dest (hand) → deste (set/team/group).

-a → zan (to know) → zana (wise/expert) (Ahmad, 2020, p.p.18-24).

2.3.3. Clipping

Clipping means cutting of the beginning or the end of a word, or both, leaving a part to stand for the whole such as exam (examination), math (mathematics), and Lab (laboratory) (Stageberg, 1981:122), there are back clipping, fore clipping middle clipping, complex clipping types. In Kurdish most clippings are of proper nouns, for example, proper names as (Nazanin → Naza, Parwen → Para...etc). Kurdish language also as English language most of the clipping words are in the type of back clipping, e.g, Muhammad → Hama, Kurdistan → Kurda, Qader → Qala.....etc (Asmaa, 2015, p.7-8).

2.3.4. Blending

Blending is a process of word formation in which parts of lexemes that are not themselves morphemes are combined to form a new lexeme " (Lieber, 2010:52). Such as:

Motor + hotel = Motel

Breakfast + lunch = Brunch

In Kurdish language we have blending in forming new words for example:

Sht+ mak =shmak (it was blended after deleting the phoneme \t \ in the word (sht)

Ga+ aasn = gasn (it was blended after removing the first part which is (a) in the word (aasn)

(Kamal, 1979, pp. 69–70).

2.3.5. Compounding

Compounding is the act of linking two or more free morphemes together to form a new word that may stand alone as an independent word. For instance, both "black" and "board" in the word "blackboard" are free morphemes, but when they are joined, they create a new word with a function that is distinct from each of its constituent parts (Plag, 2003,p.p.135-139).

As noted by (Blau 1975, p.75), compounding in Kurdish often follows a head-final pattern, where the main word appears at the end. Example: "roj" (day) + "name" (letter) = "rojnama" (newspaper).

According to (Marif 1987, 6-21), a compound word is one that at least two significant words make up. A word is formed by joining two free morphemes with or without a preposition, Preposition + Noun + Noun (Larz u Ta) (fever).A pronoun followed by a preposition (xo ba xo), (chaw jwan)

Noun + adjective, demonstrates how compounds may be categorized in two ways:

1. Descriptive compounds are made up of two words that don't have vowels in their composition.
2. The second type of compounds are those that are produced with a composition vowel; these are termed emphatic compounds, and those that are formed with /-u-/ are called coordinating compounds (Abdullah and Amin, 2020, p.350).

2.3.6. Conversion

Researchers define conversion as a type of word formation process wherein a lexical item is shifted from one form class into another form class, without adding or removing any affix that participates in the formation of new lexemes in the language (Valera, 2005, pp.20-42;Trask, 1993,p.309 ;Quirk and Greenbaum, 1987, p.45;Bauer,1983,p.32).

In Kurdish, there has not been a separate study tackling about this process, although (Marif 1987:48-95), studied two major processes which are compounding, and derivation. He refers to this process without calling it conversion. (Fattah 1997:116,117, 123-124) has referred to this process as class-cleavage or multiple class membership that can be operated at the level of classes and subclasses.

He also states that class- cleavage can be accounted for in dissimilar ways. Such as jwa:n adj. 'beautiful' + i = jwa:ni n. 'beauty' .

a- jwa:n kičeki ž:ra. 'Jwan is a clever girl'. Jwa:n 1(N).

b- kičeki jwa:n ha:t. 'A beautiful girl came' jwa:n 2 (Adj).

c- kičaka jwa:n qsa aka:t. 'The girl talks fluently. Jwa:n 3 (Adv) (Fattah 1997:116,117, 123-124).

2.3.7. Reduplication

According to (Stageberg) reduplication is one of the processes of word formation, which is the repetition of a morpheme with alterations to the vowel or the initial consonant as in pooh pooh (Stageberg 1981:128), this process can be divided into three types:

1. The base morpheme is repeated without any changes, e.g., clop-clop, tick-tick.
2. The base is repeated with a change in initial consonant, e.g., Willy nilly, fuddy duddy.
3. The base morpheme is repeated with a vowel change, e.g., Tik tok, chit chat (Stageberg 1981:128).

Reduplication in Kurdish is used to intensify meaning or indicate repetition. According to reduplication in Kurdish is primarily emphatic, used to strengthen the meaning of adjectives and adverbs.

Example: "bash" (good) becomes "bashbash" (very good) (Thackston 2006, p.68).

It has many ways to create it as in:

A-Repetition of the same word: Br Br, Kam Kam.

B-Repeating the same word sound as it is called onomatopoeic words, Nala Nal, Chrka Chrka, Tik Tok.

C-Repeating noun which takes a role as an adverb, Qum Qum, Dam Dam, (from the time to time), Nm Nm.

D-Repeating name of arty or parts of the body, Shar u Shar, Saransar, Dasta u Dast, Dama u Dam.

E-Repeating common nouns and number, Chwar Chwar, Komal Komal. (Abdullah and Amin, 2020, p.p.343-355)

2.3.8. Backformation

Back formation is a word formation process that occurs when an affix is removed from a morpheme, resulting in a change in grammatical category and the formation of a new word. In essence, it contains shortening a longer word by removing what is perceived as an affix. Back-formation can also be understood as a process that occurs across different languages (Carlos, Gailea and Rima, 2019, p.p.17-30). Examples such as: Donation...Donate, Enthusiasm... Enthuse. This process is irregular and has sparked various interpretations from linguists about how it operates. For example, words such as editor (noun) have led to the creation of edit (verb), by removing the -or suffix, though the noun appears more "basic" than the verb (Bauer, 1983, pp. 230-231).

Kurdish is an Indo-Iranian language with rich inflectional morphology. It primarily uses suffixes to modify the meanings of root words. Backformation in Kurdish often involves the reanalysis of borrowed words or the misinterpretation of native affixes, leading to the creation of new words. Backformation in Kurdish, while not as widespread as in some other languages, plays a role in the language's development, especially concerning borrowed words. Examples of Kurdish backformation are:

a- Noun: "xezmetkar" (servant) → Verb: "xezmet" (to serve).

Explanation: The noun "xezmetkar" combines "xezmet" (service) and "kar" (doer). By backformation, "xezmet" is reinterpreted as a verb meaning "to serve."

b- Noun: "biryar" (decision) → Verb: "biryardan" (to decide).

Explanation: The noun "biryar" is formed from the verb "biryardan" (to decide) (Blau, 1980, pp. 112-114).

2.3.9. Borrowing

According to (Yule 2010, p. 65), borrowing is one of the processes of word formation in language. English language like other languages has borrowed many words from the other languages. Some

words that English borrowed from other languages as in: Sofa(Arabic), croissant (French), lilac (Persian), pizza (Italian),tattoo (Tahitian),gun, tycoon (Japanese),Lokma, yoghurt (Turkish),zebra (Bantu), strata, episcopes (Latin).

Shwani (2014), states that in all languages around the world there are many words entered the languages due to social, political, economic factors. Due to the variety within each language, a borrowed word should be adapted to the new language. (Rafiq Shwani, 2014), Dzayi says that borrowing caused by lacking the same words in Kurdish language and it is obliged to take words from other languages but the word should be suited to the Kurdish language in phonological process (kteb) comes from (kitab). The sound (a) of (kitab) changed to (e) in Kurdish (Dzayi, 2013).

In recent years, social media has had a big effect on the Kurdish language, mostly through the use of English words, and Kurdish speakers use these words to communicate more easily and keep up with global trends. Some of these English words are: comment, dialogue, principle, by, hello, ideology, positive, text, modern, control.....etc. (Hassan and Hassan, 2021, p.273).

2.3.10. Initialism

Initialisms are made from the initial letters or parts of a phrase or compound term, they are pronounced letter by letter. Id., PD (public defender), FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation), PR (public relations), some initialisms even though they are not pronounced as one word, may not be pronounced strictly letter by letter such as:

A- AAA (American Automobile Association) (may be pronounced "Triple A").

B- NCAA (National Collegiate Athletic Association) (may be pronounced "N C 'double A'") (Moïse, 2018, p. 57).

Mushir says that initialism consists of taking the first letter of two or more words. It can be read or considered as one word as in: "D.X." (Druwdî Xwuday la sar bê) (Peace be up on him), "P.Z." (Pêş Zayîn) (Before Christ) (Mushir 2013), Shwani states that it is a word which consists of many letters, pronouncing it easily, it has some features as following:

1. Taking the first letter of two or more words.
2. Pronouncing it easily and rapidly.
3. Replaces word.
4. Entering the language, it goes to other language.

Some examples of initialism in Kurdish are: Yu En (U.N), PDK (Party democratic of Kurdistan), PUK (Patriotic union of Kurdistan) (Shwani 2014).

3. The Role of Social Media in Kurdish Word Formation

Recently social media has become the basis of news, ideology, information, power, economic, marketing and educational dissemination for all groups, ages, educational backgrounds and ethnic groups. They are where people enhance all the above verities of daily needs. Every day, new words develop in all fields of human life in all languages. Languages grow and different linguistic verities develop whether spoken or written that can be considered as new languages, due to the create of new technology that improves like hay in the grass, such as the internet language (Salih Sabir, 2022, 123-134).

Social media platforms, especially Facebook, have remarkably influenced the development of the Kurdish language by introducing new avenues for communication and linguistic creativity. This phenomenon lines up with global trends where digital communication reshapes language use (Institut Français Erbil et al., 2024),

One primary reason for adopting new words in Kurdish community is their association with modernity and prestige in online platforms such as Facebook where English language is often linked to education, technology, and global connectivity (Crystal, 2006, p. 18),

In digital communication, where Kurdish speakers frequently engage with English media, globalization plays a crucial role in facilitating the natural integration of foreign lexical items (Danet and Herring, 2007, p. 94), additionally, communicative productivity is another important chief

reason, as borrowing allows speakers to express concepts more briefly, particularly in technological and digital contexts where Kurdish may lack direct equivalents (Herring, 2010, p. 267). These influences are especially observable on social networking sites (SNS), in particular Facebook, which has developed as one of the most important digital platforms in the past decade. According to (Caers et al. 2013, p. 983), Facebook estimated reaching one billion monthly active users by 2012, and by January 2022, the number had increased to 2.9 billion (Statista, 2022), available in over 200 languages with more than (90%) of its users located outside the United States (Facebook Users by Country, 2023), Facebook has become a main space for linguistic discussion and transformation. Users interact through status updates, comments, and shared content, constantly reshaping and influencing language use in digital spaces.

4. Analysis of Posts

4.1. Post 1 from (Parwarda) Facebook Page:

(Parwarda)

(28 June 2024)

*“Zoo zoo bicho bo layan,
Xêra xêra la dargakayyan biden
ba shaw, ba rozh her kat,
Har satêk bê la har barû doxêkda bet.
Hargiz nalêy katîyan nîya,
Hamu kat katî la dargadany malî ewana
Ewan hemîsha chawarê taqey la dargadani tô dakan
Hemîsha ba chûnt xôshhañ,
Dargakayyan hargiz danaxrêt.
Harchi xemt haya lawê halîrêjaw bro
chunka ewan na wênayan haya,
na hawshêwa,
Ke safêriyan kird, safêrî yekcarî deken û nagerînewe”.*

Analysis of Word formation Types Used in the This Post are as Follows:

1-Inflectional Morphemes:

"bicho" (go): This imperative form consists of the Prefix "bi-", the imperative prefix, indicating that the verb is in the imperative mood. It signals a command or instruction, + the root "ch", this is the reduced root form of "choon", which means "to go", + the suffix: "-o", a linking pronoun that refers to the second-person singular subject ("you"). It is used to connect the verb to the subject in an implicit manner.

"layan" : This word went through a phonological and morphological reduction, ("lay awan"), "lay" retains its core meaning but merges with "awan", "la" a prepositional base meaning "at," "to," or "towards" (lexical morpheme), + "-yan" a reduced plural pronoun suffix for third-person plural, derived from "awan" (inflectional morpheme). The plural pronoun "awan" is reduced to "-yan", forming the single word "layan".

"dargakayan" ("their door"): This word is formed by combining the base noun "darga" , which means "door" in Kurdish and represents the core lexical meaning + the suffix "-ka", a definite article in Kurdish, which makes the noun definite, + the inflectional morpheme "-yan", a morpheme that indicates third-person plural possession, meaning "their". It does not change the lexical category or the core meaning of the word but adds grammatical information about ownership.

"biden": This word is made up of the prefix "bi-", an imperative marker, indicating that the verb is in the imperative mood (used for giving commands). This is an inflectional morpheme because it provides grammatical information about the verb's mood, + the root "de" is a reduced form of the verb "dan" (دان), which means "to give", this is the lexical base that carries the core meaning + the suffix "-n", which is an inflectional morpheme that refers to the third-person plural object, meaning "them."

"satêk" (a moment in time), is analyzed as the combination of the root "sat", which means "hour" or "time." It is the base lexical morpheme carrying the core meaning of the word, + the suffix "-êk", an inflectional morpheme that functions as an indefinite article or numeral marker meaning "one" (similar to "a" or "an" in English). It specifies that the word refers to a single instance or unit.

"naîy" (you do not say or do not say): This is made up of the prefix "na-", a negative marker used to negate the verb. This is an inflectional morpheme as it provides grammatical information about the polarity of the verb, + the root "î", which is derived from the verb "guten", meaning "to say" or "to speak." This is the lexical morpheme that carries the core meaning, + "-y", that indicates the second-person singular subject (you).

"katîyan" (their time or their moment): "katîyan" is composed of the root "kat" means "time" or "moment", the lexical morpheme that carries the core meaning of the word + the suffix "-yan" is a plural possessive marker referring to third-person plural (their). It is an inflectional morpheme providing grammatical information about possession and number.

"dakan" (in this context, refers to the action of "performing" the act of waiting or anticipating something or someone): This is made up of the prefix "da-", an inflectional morpheme, indicating an action that is habitual or ongoing in the present or a progressive marker, +the root "ka" which derives from the verb "kirdin", meaning "to do" or "to make." In this context, it implies "performing the act" of waiting or anticipating, and it serves as the lexical morpheme carrying the core meaning, + "n", the suffix "-n" is a third-person plural subject agreement marker. It is an inflectional morpheme that indicates the subject is plural ("they").

"chûnt" (your visit or your act of going): This word is composed of the verb base "choon", meaning "to go", this is the lexical morpheme that carries the primary meaning of the word, + the suffix "-t", an inflectional morpheme marking past tense for the second-person subject.

"danaxrêt" (it is not closed or it does not get closed): This word is a mixture of prefix "da-", indicates progressive or habitual aspect, + prefix "na-", a negative marker that negates the verb, meaning "not", + the root "xr" from the verb "xêstin" meaning "to close" or "to shut", + the suffix "-êt", a third-person singular agreement marker, indicating that the subject is he, she, or it.

"xemt" (your grief or sorrow): The root "xem" means "grief" or "sorrow" in Kurdish, + the suffix "-t", a linking pronoun for the second-person singular, indicating "you" (the person being addressed).

"bro" ("go" or "move"): This word comes from the prefix "b-", which marks the imperative form in some dialects or verb constructions, + the root "r" comes from the verb "roishten", which means "go" or "walk" in Kurdish. This is the core meaning behind the verb, + the "-o", the marker for second-person singular in the imperative mood. It indicates the command form directed at "you."

"wênayan" (their images or their pictures): This word is composed of the noun "Wêne" means "image", "picture", or "photo" in Kurdish, + the suffix "-yan", a plural marker in Kurdish, specifically for third-person plural.

"safêriyan" (their journey or their travel): This word is made up of the noun "Safêr" means "journey" or "travel" in Kurdish, + the suffix "-yan", which is the third-person plural possessive marker, indicating "their" or associating the word with a group of people.

"deken" (they do or they make): This term is formed by combining the prefix "de-", an inflectional prefix used in Kurdish to indicate the present tense for indicative mood, +the root "ke", from the verb base "kerden", + the inflectional suffix "n", this suffix marks the subject as third-person plural ("they").

"Nagerînewe" (they do not return or they are not coming back):This negative term is made up of the negative prefix "na-", turning the verb into a negative form (e.g., "do not return"), indicating negation (not or do not) + the root "ger" from the verb (geran), + the suffix "-în", an inflectional morpheme that marks the subject as third-person plural in the present tense, + the post verb particle "-ewe". A postverb particle used in Kurdish to indicate directionality or completion of action (e.g., "back" or "again").

2- Derivational Morphemes:

"haîrêja" (taking out or releasing your sorrow/grief): This Kurdish complex word is a mixture of a prefix "haî-", which conveys the sense of removal, taking out, or shifting, + the "-y", a suffix often used for the second person singular, indicating that the action is related to "you", + the root "rêj" comes from the verb "rejandin" which means "to shed", "to remove", so, "rêj" carries the meaning of removing or shedding something, such as sorrow or grief, + the suffix "-a", which is an agreement marker, indicating that the subject is (you).

3- Compounding:

"hawshêwa" (Similar manner, form or similarity): This word is analyzed as the combination of "haw", meaning "same" or "similar" in Kurdish, + "shêwa", which means "style", "manner", or "form" in Kurdish.

"bar û dox" (condition or state): This word is (Noun + "û" + Noun) compound, it is composed of bar (condition or situation), + the interfix "û", + dox (state or circumstance).

"Xôshhaî" (being happy or in a happy state): This is an (Adjective + Noun) compound, it is formed by combining the adjective "xôsh" (happy), + haî (state or condition).

"Yekcarî" (forever or eternity): This compound word is composed of "Yek" (one), + "Car" (time).

4- Reduplication:

"Zoo zoo" (quickly, quickly" or in this context "many times"): The repetition of "zoo" is used to indicate emphasis or urgency.

"Xêra xêra" (very quickly or as many times as possible): The repetition of "xêra" (meaning "fast" or "quick") intensifies the idea of being fast or moving quickly.

5- Borrowing:

"safêr" (Journey or travel): Borrowed from the Arabic word سَفَر (safar), which means journey or travel (Wehr, 1994, p. 468).

"Hemîsha" (always): Borrowed from Persian همیشه (hamishe), which also means "always" or "forever." The word retained its original form and meaning with minimal phonological changes, making it seamlessly integrated into Kurdish vocabulary (Steingass, 1892, p. 421).

This post does not contain examples of Conversion, Blending, Backformation, Initialism, or Clipping.

Table 1: The Selected Types of WF Processes used in Post One

Words	Word Formation Type	Number of Ea
bicho	Inflectional Morpheme	
layan	Inflectional Morpheme	
dargakayan	Inflectional Morpheme	
biden	Inflectional Morpheme	
satêk	Inflectional Morpheme	
nalêy	Inflectional Morpheme	
katîyan	Inflectional Morpheme	
dakan	Inflectional Morpheme	
chûnt	Inflectional Morpheme	
danaxrêt	Inflectional Morpheme	
xemt	Inflectional Morpheme	
bro	Inflectional Morpheme	
wêneyan	Inflectional Morpheme	
safêriyan	Inflectional Morpheme	
deken	Inflectional Morpheme	
Nagerînewe	Inflectional Morpheme	
Total(Inflectional Morpheme)		16
haîrêja	Derivational Morpheme	
Total(Derivational Morpheme)		1
hawshêwa	Compounding	
barû dox	Compounding	
xôshhaî	Compounding	
Yekcarî	Compounding	
Total(Compounding)		4
zoo zoo	Reduplication	
xêra xêra	Reduplication	
Total(Reduplication)		2
safêr	Borrowing	
hemîsha	Borrowing	
Total(Borrowing)		2

The total number of word formation types in this table is 25, with 16 instances of Inflectional Morphemes, 1 instance of Derivational Morpheme, 4 instances of Compounding, 2 instances of Reduplication, and 2 instances of Borrowing.

4.2. Post 2 from (Rudaw) Facebook Page

(Rudaw)

(16 June 2024)

Ba derûşmî "La ilah illa Allah Muhammed Resul Allah", emro hezaran kes le Bengladêş xopêşandaniyan dijî "sûkayetî" be Peyğemberî Îslam "D. X" kir.

Bi derûşmî "La ilah illa Allah Muhammed Resul Allah", emro hezaran kes le Bengladêş xopêşandaniyan dijî "sûkayetî" be Peyğemberî Îslam "D. X" kird.

Musilmanan delên, gotebêjanî hîzbî deselatdarî Hindistan "sûkayetîyan" be Peyğember "D. X" kirdûwe.

Analysis of Word formation Types Used in the second Post are as Follows:

1- Inflectional Morphemes:

"derûşmî" (the slogan or mottos): This word is made up of the base "derûşm", meaning (slogan), + the suffix "î", an Izafe marker (also called a noun determiner or genitive marker). It indicates possession or connection between a noun and its modifier, or it can mark an attributive relationship.

"dijî" (against or opposing): It is a combination of the noun "dij", meaning "against," or "opposing." It can be associated with meanings like "opposition" or "resistance", + the suffix-"î", an Izafe marker (genitive marker), often used to form adjectives or to indicate relationships or possession. This marker connects dij to what follows it (e.g., when you need to relate it to another noun or modifier).

"hezaran" ("thousands"): This Kurdish word is a combination of the

Word "hezar", which means "thousand,"+ Suffix –an, an inflectional morpheme that serves as a plural marker in Kurdish. When added to "hezar", it creates the meaning "thousands."

"Musilmanan": This word is derived (via borrowing) from "Arabic and completely adopted to Kurdish language and already carries the meaning of "Muslim" + -an: which is an inflectional morpheme added in Kurdish to indicate plurality.

"delên" (they say): This word is composed of the prefix "de- ", a tense marker that indicates the present or future tense, + the irregular root "lê", from the base (gotin), which means "to say" or "to speak", + the pronoun suffix "-n", an inflectional morpheme marking third-person plural ("they").

"kirdûwe" (it has been done or in this context "They had insulted the Islamic prophet. prophet"): This word is the past perfect of the verb (kerdin), which means (to do or to make) and is composed of the verb stem "kird", + the suffix "-ûwe", which indicates a perfective past form, so it conveys the idea of "having done" or "having completed" the action.

2- Derivational Morphemes:

"Deselatdarî" ("of authority" or "authoritativeness"): This word is made up of the noun "deselat", that means "authority" or "power", + the derivational suffix "-dar", the suffix -dar is a derivational morpheme commonly used in Kurdish to indicate "one who has" or "one who holds", + the possessive suffix –î, this suffix is added to "deselatdar" to form deselatdarî, meaning ("of authority" or "authoritativeness").

"Sûkayetîyan" ("their insults" or "their acts of insulting"): This word is made up of the adjective "sûk" which means "insulting" or related to an insulting act, the suffix "-ayetî", that turns the adjective "sûk" into an abstract noun, "sûkayetî", meaning "the act/state of being insulting" or "insult-ness", + the plural marker "-yan", turning "sûkayetî" into "sûkayetîyan", meaning "their insults" or "their acts of insulting."

3- Compounding:

"Gotebêjanî" (the speakers/spokespersons): This compound word is a combination of "got", which is the past stem of the Kurdish verb "gotin", meaning "to say" or "to speak" + the interfix "-e-" (ê), (a linking morpheme) used to connect the verb (got) with the second root (bêj), + "Bêj", which is derived from the verb "bêjin", which means "to speak" or "to express", + the plural marker "-an" + possessive suffix "-î", resulting in "gotebêjanî", meaning "the speakers/spokespersons."

"xopêşandaniyan" (in this context "the demonstrations" or "protests"): This compound word is made up of the root "xo" means "self" in Kurdish, which is a pronoun used to refer to oneself + "pêşandan", which is a verb base meaning "to show" or "to demonstrate," or "to present", + the plural marker "-yan", used to indicate the third-person plural form, changing "xopêşandani" into "xopêşandaniyan", meaning "their demonstrations" or "protests".

4- Borrowing:

"La ilah illa Allah Muhammed Resul Allah": This phrase is directly borrowed from Arabic as a religious expression meaning "There is no god but Allah, and Muhammad is His Messenger." It is a core Islamic declaration used across many Muslim communities, including Kurdish speakers (Rippin, 2012, p. 12).

"Îslam": The word "Îslam" is borrowed directly from the Arabic word الإسلام (al-Islām), which means "submission" (to the will of God) (Hassanpour, 1992, p. 112).

"Ĥizbî": The word "Ĥizbî, meaning "party" (specifically political party), is borrowed from the Arabic word حزب (ĥizb), meaning "group" or "party" (El-Sharkawy, 2008, pp. 199–213).

"Musilmanan": The term originates from the Arabic word "مُسْلِم" (muslim), meaning "one who submits" (to God). Arabic "muslim" was adopted into Persian as "مسلمان" (musalmān), incorporating the Persian suffix "-ān", which forms adjectives or nouns. The Persian term influenced Ottoman Turkish, resulting in "Müslüman", referring to a Muslim individual. Kurdish borrowed the term from Persian or Turkish as "Musilman".

5- Initialism:

"D. X" : The abbreviation "D. X" stands for "Drûdî Xwedê le bêt", which translates to "God's blessings" or "peace be upon him", when the Prophet Muhammad is mentioned in Kurdish texts or speech, "D. X" is appended to invoke blessings and show respect, similar to the Arabic "صلى الله عليه وسلم" (ṣallā Allāhu 'alayhi wa sallam).

This post does not contain examples of Conversion, Blending, Backformation, Clipping, or Reduplication.

Table 2: The Selected Types of WF Processes used in Post Two:

Words	Word Formation Type	Number of Each Type
derûşmî	Inflectional Morphemes	
dijî	Inflectional Morphemes	
hezeran	Inflectional Morphemes	
Musilmanan	Inflectional Morphemes	
delên	Inflectional Morphemes	
kirdûwe	Inflectional Morphemes	
Total (Inflectional Morphemes)		6
Deselatdarî	Derivational Morphemes	
Sûkayetîyan	Derivational Morphemes	
Total (Derivational Morphemes)		2
Gotebêjanî	Compounding	
xopêşandaniyan	Compounding	
Total (Compounding)		2
La ilah illa Allah Muhammed Resul Allah	Borrowing	
Îslam	Borrowing	
Ĥizbî	Borrowing	
Musilmanan	Borrowing	
Total (Borrowing)		4
D. X	Initialism	
Total (Initialism)		1

The table comprises 6 examples of Inflectional morphemes, 2 of Derivational morphemes, 2 of Compounding, 4 of Borrowing, and 1 of Initialism.

4.3. Post 3 from (Erbil Life) Facebook:

(Erbil Life)

(11 July 2024)

Yarîyî kotayî Yoro 2024 le nêwan Îspaniya û Înglîtêra dabêt, wek bînarêkî yarîyekanî ew palêwanîyetîye le Hewlêr, kamîyan camêke berz dekatewe?

Analysis of Word formation Types Used in Post 3 are as Follows:

1- Inflectional Morphemes:

"dabêt" (it becomes or it will be): It is made up of "da-", a present/future tense prefix that indicates an action happening or expected to happen, + the root "b", from the verb is "bûn", meaning "to be" or "to become", + "êt", a third-person singular subjunctive or modal form of the verb "bûn", expressing necessity, possibility, or futurity.

"yarîyekanî" (the games of "championship"): This word is formed by "yarî", a noun meaning "game" or "play", + "-êk", a definite article, , + "-an", plural marker, meaning "games", + "-î", possessive suffix, meaning "its" or "of it."

"kamîyan" (which ones or which of them): This is made up of "kam", "which" (interrogative pronoun or determiner), + "-î", a linker when forming phrases, + "-an", plural marker, indicating that the question refers more than one entity (e.g., multiple teams or choices).

"camêke" (the trophy or the cup): It is a combination of the noun "cam", "garment" or "cup" in general, + "-êke", a definite article marker. It is used to indicate that the noun is definite.

"dekatewe" in "camêke berz dekatewe" (who will raise): "dekatewe" is made up of the prefix "de-", often used to express an action that is ongoing, habitual, or mark a verb as happening in the present or future, + the root "ka", from the verb "kerden", meaning "to do" "to place" or "to set", It's a common verb in Kurdish with these meanings in various contexts, + "-at", a third singular pronoun, + "-ewe", a suffix which is often used to mark an action that has reached a completion or final point, indicating that the action has been done or is being done to completion.

2- Derivational Morphemes:

"kotayî" (the end or finality): This word is composed of the adjective "kota", meaning "end" or "final", + the suffix "-yî", which is a nominalizing derivational morpheme in Kurdish. It transforms adjectives or verbs into nouns.

"bînarêkî" (a viewer or an observer or in this context "you as a viewer): "bînarêkî" contains both derivational and inflectional morphemes and is composed of the root is "bîn", from the verb "bînin", meaning "to see" or "to watch", + "-ar", a derivational morpheme that turns verbs into agentive nouns (i.e., a person who performs an action), + "-î", that functions as a referential suffix for "you" (second-person singular).

"palêwanîyetîye" (its championship or this championship): This word is made up of the noun "palêwan", meaning "champion", + "-yetî", nominalization suffix, forming "palêwanîyetî", meaning "championship" (more abstract and institutionalized than just "palêwanî"). It is primarily used to derive abstract nouns from adjectives or nouns. This suffix expresses qualities, states, conditions, or concepts, making it similar to the English suffixes "-ness," "-hood," "-ship," or "-ity", + "-ye", third-person singular possessive suffix, meaning "its" or "of it" (referring to the championship).

3- Borrowing:

"Palêwanîyetî" (Championship): This word comes from "پهلوان" (pahlavān), meaning "hero" or "champion," was borrowed into Kurdish through Persian linguistic and cultural influence. The adoption of this word reflects the historical and sociolinguistic relationship between Kurdish and Persian (Dekhoda, 1998).

4- Conversion:

"berz": This word originally functions as an adjective, meaning "high" or "tall" in Kurdish. However, in the sentence "kamîyan camêke berz dekatewe?", "berz" is used as a verb, meaning "to raise" or "to lift" (specifically, the act of raising something high). This shift from an adjective to a verb (i.e., the conversion of the word "high" to the verb "to raise") is a classic example of conversion—the process of changing the grammatical category of a word without altering its form.

This post does not contain examples of Compounding, Backformation, Reduplication, Clipping, Initialism, or Blending.

Table 3: The Selected Types of WF Processes used in Post Three:

Word	Word Formation Type	Number of Each Type
dabêt	Inflectional Morpheme	
yarîyekanî	Inflectional Morpheme	
kamîyan	Inflectional Morpheme	
camêke	Inflectional Morpheme	
dekatewe	Inflectional Morpheme	
Total(Inflectional Morphemes)		5
kotayî	Derivational Morpheme	
bînarêkî	Derivational Morpheme	
palêwanîyetîye	Derivational Morpheme	
Total(Derivational Morphemes)		3
Palêwanîyetî	Borrowing	
Total(Borrowing)		1
berz	Conversion	
Total(Conversion)		1

In this post, there are 5 examples of Inflectional Morphemes, 3 examples of Derivational Morphemes, 1 instance of Conversion, and 1 instance of Borrowing.

4.4.Post 4 from (Rudaw) facebook page:

Heftayeka Esed rûxawa; pêşhate nûyekan çîn?
15-12-2024

Tenya Ehmed

Rojî Yekşemme 15-12-2024, heftayekî tewaw beser rûxanî Beşar Esed, serokî pêşûyî Sûriya teperî, emeş duay ewêy çekdarani destey Tehrîrî Şam (Heteşe) û grûpe hawpeymanekanî, destiyani beser deselaî welatekeda girt û hukmî zîyater le nîw sedeyî bînemalay Esedîyan rûxand.

Analysis of Word Formation Types Used in the First Post are as Follows:

1- Inflectional Morphemes:

"Heftayeka" - "A week" (indefinite singular). The word "heftayeka" is an inflected form of the noun "heftaye," which means "week." The suffix "-eka" here indicates an indefinite singular form, showing that the word refers to one unspecified week which is also a past statement.

"rûxawa" (collapsed, destroyed, fallen down): This word is made up the base "rûxa" (an adverb of time meaning "collapse" or "fall"), + the inflectional morpheme "-awa" which marks the completion of the action.

"pêşhate" (the coming events or upcoming actions): It composed of the noun "pêşhat" + "-e", an inflectional morpheme that links the verbal phrase to make it grammatically complete.

"nûyekan" - "New things" (plural). The word "nûyekan" is the plural form of the adjective "nûye" meaning "new." The suffix "-eka", a definiteness suffix, + "an", a plural marker, indicating that more than one "new thing" is being referred to.

"çîn" (What are they?): This word is made up of the question word "çî", meaning (what), + "-n" an inflectional morpheme marking third person plural.

"rojî" (the day of...): In rojî, the suffix -î functions as an inflectional morpheme (izafe) that links the noun to another noun or adjective, indicating a grammatical relationship such as possession or description.

"heftayekî" (a week): It consists of the base noun "hefta" (week), + the inflectional morpheme "-yeke" (indicating indefiniteness and singularity) (meaning "one") , and the inflectional morpheme "-î" (izafe link).

"rûxanî" (state of collapse or the action of collapsing): It is formed from the verb root "rûxan" (to collapse) and the inflectional morpheme "-î," which is an(izafe) that links the word to another one.

"serokî"(president): This word consists of the base noun "serok" (president) and the inflectional morpheme "-î" (izafe marker), which grammatically links the noun to another word without altering its meaning.

"pêşûyî" (earlier or former):It is composed of "pêşû", an adverb of time meaning 'earlier' or 'before', + the inflectional morpheme '-î' (izafe).

"emeş" (this too or this also): It is composed of the demonstrative pronoun "eme" (this) and the inflectional enclitic "-ş" (also), expressing the meaning 'this too' or 'this also' without altering the base meaning.

"ewêy" (that or in this context after that): This consists of the demonstrative pronoun "ewê" (that one) and the inflectional morpheme "-y" (izafe marker), creating a grammatical link to describe or specify another noun or phrase.

"çekdarani" (The armed people) (plural). The word "çekdarani" is the plural form of the noun "çekdar," meaning "armed", + the inflectional morpheme "-an", marks it as plural, indicating multiple "armed people", + another inflectional morpheme "-î" (izafe link).

"destey" (group, team or band): It is composed of the noun "deste" (group) and the inflectional morpheme "-y" (izafe marker), forming a grammatical link between the group and another descriptive noun or pronoun.

"Tehrîrî"('liberation): This word originates from the Arabic noun "taḥrîr" (تحرير), meaning or 'liberation,' combined with the Kurdish inflectional izafe morpheme "-î" to grammatically link it to following words.

"grûpe" (the group): It is composed of the free noun 'grûp' (a loanword meaning 'group') and the inflectional morpheme '-e,' which serves as a definiteness marker or a linking morpheme.

"hawpeymanekani"(the partners, or the alliances): The word 'hawpeymanekani' is made up of the base noun 'hawpeyman' (partner or alliance) plus the inflectional morpheme '-eke' marking definiteness, + the plural marker '-an' indicating third person plural, + the inflectional morpheme '-î' linking it or relating to the subject.

"destiyan" - "metaphorically their hands" (plural). "Destiyan" is the plural possessive form of the noun "dest," meaning "hand." The suffix "-yan" denotes possessive pronoun for third person plural (their), and the plural form indicates "their authority."

"welatekeda" (the country): This word is composed of the noun "Welat" means "country", + "-eke" is a suffix that is used to indicate the definiteness, "-da" (or "-ê" in some dialects) marks the locative case, indicating the place where something is located.

"deselati" (authority, power): It is formed by combining the base noun 'deselat' (authority, power) with the inflectional morpheme '-î' (izafe), which links it to another noun or adjective in the sentence, specifying possession or relationship.

"zîyater": Root Word: "Zîyad" (meaning "more" or "extra"), + the suffix: "-er" (a comparative suffix). The word "zîyater" is an adjective, formed by adding the comparative suffix "-er" to "zîyad." It means "more" or "greater," often used to compare quantities or qualities.

"sedeyî" (Century or period of time): It consists of the of the noun "sede" meaning (Century),+ "-î" is the izafe (linking) morpheme, which links the noun to another word or context.

"Esedîyan": "Esed" (referring to "Assad," a name) + the uffix: "-îyan" (the suffix pronun for third pirson plural).

"rûxand" (collapsed or was destroyed): This is made up of the infinitive/base "rûxan", meaning "collapse", + "-d", an inflectional morpheme showing simple past tense.

2-Compounding:

"Pêşate": A compound formed from "pêş" (forward) and "hate" (coming), meaning "progress" or "advancement."

"Çekdarani": A compound noun made of "çek" (weapon) and "dar" (holder), meaning "armed people."

"Hawpeymanekanî": A compound noun composed of "haw" (mutual) and "peyman" (agreement), meaning "coalition groups" or "allied groups."

"Bînemalay": A compound from "bîne" (household) and "mala" (house), meaning "family-related" or "of the family."

3-Borrowing:

"Hukmî" – Borrowed from Arabic (حكم), meaning "rule" or "judgment" (Wehr, 2014).

"Tehrîrî": Borrowed from Arabic "تحرير" (taḥrîrî), meaning "liberation" or "editorial."

The root "تحرر" (taḥarrara) in Arabic means "to liberate" or "to be free" (Wehr, 1994, p. 182).

"grûpe" or "grûpi" : This word is borrowed from the English word "group," has undergone phonological adaptation to fit Kurdish pronunciation norms, often referring to an association or collection of people or entities (Merriam-Webster, 2023).

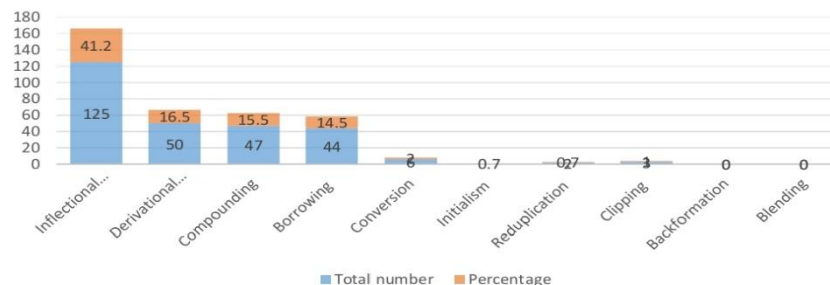
The post does not contain examples of Derivational morpheme, Blending, Initialism, Clipping, Reduplication, Backformation, or Conversion.

Table 4: The Selected Types of WF Processes used in Post Four:

Word	Word Formation Type	Number of Each Type
Heftayeka	Inflection	
Rûxawa	Inflection	
Pêshate	Inflection	
Nûyekan	Inflection	
Çin	Inflection	
Rojî	Inflection	
Heftayekî	Inflection	
Rûxanî	Inflection	
Serokî	Inflection	
Pêşûyî	Inflection	
Ereş	Inflection	
Ewêy	Inflection	
Çekdarani	Inflection	
Destey	Inflection	
Tehrîrî	Inflection	
Grûpe	Inflection	
Hawpeymanekanî	Inflection	
Desîyan	Inflection	
Welatekeda	Inflection	
Deselati	Inflection	
Ziyater	Inflection	
Sedeyî	Inflection	
Esedîyan	Inflection	
Rûxand	Inflection	
Total (Inflectional Morphemes)		24
Pêshate	Compounding	
Çekdarani	Compounding	
Hawpeymanekanî	Compounding	
Bînemalay	Compounding	
Total (Compounding)		4
Hukmî	Borrowing	
Tehrîrî	Borrowing	
Grûpe/Grûpi	Borrowing	
Total (Borrowing)		3

The total number of Inflectional morphemes are 24, 4 Compounding, and 3 to Borrowing, and no examples of Derivational morpheme, Blending, Initialism, Clipping, Reduplication, Backformation, or Conversion.

SURVEY OF WORD FORMATION PROCESSES IN 20 KURDISH FACEBOOK POSTS



This survey is based on the analysis of 20 posts from three Kurdish Facebook pages: Rudaw, Parwarda, and Erbil Life, to explore how Kurdish Facebook users form words on social media. The findings clearly address the main aims of the research. The results show that Kurdish Facebook users often use inflection, which was the most frequent word formation process accounting for 41.2% of the word formation processes observed. This means that instead of forming completely new words, users usually change existing words to fit different grammatical roles. This helps us understand how Kurdish words are shaped in digital communication.

Next, the study found that derivation was the second most common process with 16.5%, indicating that users often expand the Kurdish lexicon by adding prefixes or suffixes to base words to create new meanings. Compounding came next in frequency occurred in 15.5% of the posts. This means Kurdish users are actively building new words to match online communication needs. Borrowing accounted for 14.5%, reflecting the effect of external languages like English, Arabic, and Persian, which is common in digital platforms and modern contexts. Conversion was present in 0.9%, while initialism and reduplication and clipping were each observed in 0.7% of the posts. Notably, there were 0.0% instances of blending and backformation, showing that these processes are either absent or not commonly used in Kurdish Facebook communication.

The research successfully compared the frequency and use of ten different word formation processes. The results also show that Kurdish users often borrow words from Arabic, Persian, and English, especially in topics related to modern life and technology. Abbreviation forms like clipping and initialism are used sometimes, showing how digital communication and social media influence Kurdish language use.

It is worth mentioning that the study faced some challenges during analysis. These included the complex grammar of Kurdish, and the use of different writing systems (Arabic and Latin scripts). These factors made it hard to clearly categorize some words and show that analyzing Kurdish on social media is not always simple.

5. Conclusion

Although social media became widely used in Kurdistan only after 2010, platforms like Facebook have obviously influenced the Kurdish language. This study, based on four posts in 2024 across three Kurdish Facebook pages (Rudaw, Parwarda, and Erbil Life), explores how digital communication has affected Kurdish word formation. As one of the most popular platforms among

Iraqi Kurds, Facebook plays an essential role in shaping how users form and use new words in Kurdish. The research focused on the structure, frequency, and functionality of newly made words, classifying key word formation processes. It found that inflectional morphemes were the most commonly used, followed by derivational morphemes, compounding, and borrowing. Processes such as reduplication, conversion, clipping, blending, backformation, and initialism were less frequent. The study also demonstrated how cultural identity and daily social interactions influence the creation of new words, mainly through borrowing from Arabic, Persian, and English. Digital communication on Facebook has increased the use of processes like initialism and abbreviation, reflecting broader trends in online language use.

The findings highlight the most and least common types of word formation in Kurdish Facebook communication and underscore how digital communication, globalization, and social media are reshaping the language. Challenges such as dialectal differences, mixed spellings, and the lack of Kurdish standardization were also apparent. This research shows that Kurdish is an active and evolving language in the digital age. It offers perceptions into how languages adapt and grow in online communication. Future studies could explore regional variations among Kurdish Facebook users and investigate how spoken language in social media influences writing.

6. References

1-Kurdish References

- Abdullah, K., & Amin, A. (2020). *The Morphology of Kurdish*. University of Kurdistan.
- Abdullah, S.A. and Amin, W.O., 2020. The process of word formation in English and Kurdish languages: A comparative typological study. *Zanco Journal of Humanity Sciences*, 24(6), pp.343-355. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.21271/zjhs.24.6.15> [Accessed 12 October 2024].
- Ahmad, M. (2020) ,Kurdish Language - Morphology. *Mardin*: Mardin Publisher.
- Ahmadi, S. (2021). *Computational Approaches to Kurdish Morphology*. *Kurdish Linguistics Review*, p.2.
- Ahmadi, S., & Hassani, M. (2020). *Finite-State Transducers and Kurdish Morphology*. *Computational Linguistics Journal*.
- Ahmadi, S. and Hassani, H. (2020) 'Towards finite-state morphology of Kurdish', *ACM Transactions on Asian and Low-Resource Language Information Processing* (under review), 1(1), pp. 1–8. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1145/nnnnnnn.nnnnnn> (Accessed: 8 March 2025). Also available at: arXiv: 2005.10652v1 [cs.CL].
- Asmaa, Kh. A. (2015) ,*Word formation by clipping, blending, and acronyms in Kurdish and English languages*. Term paper. Salahaddin University-Hawler, College of Basic Education. 7-8. Available at: https://www.academia.edu/10518814/word_formation_by_clipping_acronym_and_blending_in_kurdish_and_english_languages [Accessed: 9 March 2025].
- Awlla, I. K., & Abdulla, I. A. (2023). The hegemony of English loanwords over Kurdish language on Facebook. *Zanco Journal of Human Sciences*, 27(SpB). <https://doi.org/10.21271/zjhs.27.SpB.30>
- Bakir, A & Awl, M (2012), Durstai Nawawai Nawi Nasa:da La Dyalekti Kirmanji Nawarastda (The Internal Structure of Non-Simple Nouns in the Central Kurdish Dialects), *Al Ustath Journal*, no. 102, College of Education, Ibn Rushd, University of Baghdad, Baghdad.
- Bauer, L. (1983). *English Word-Formation*. 1st ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Dzayi, A.M. (2013) ,*Wshasazi Zmani Kurdi* (Word Formation in the Kurdish Language). 1st edn. Hawler: Berewaberaty Ktebxane Gshtiakan.
- Fattah, MM & Qadir, SR (2006), *Several aspects of Kurdish morphology*, Roon Publications.
- Hassan, H.C. (2021) 'Kurdish writing language in social networks (Facebook chat, as an example)', *Twejer Journal*, 4(2), pp. 153–198. Available at: <https://journals.soran.edu.iq/index.php/Twejer/article/view/214> (Accessed: 6 March 2025).
- Hassanpour, A. (1992), *The Kurdish Language and Its Development*. *Kurdish Studies Review*.
- Hassanpour, A., (1992),*Nationalism and Language in Kurdistan 1918-1985*. 1st ed (Edwin Mellen Press).
- Hassanpour, A. (1992) *Nationalism and Language in Kurdistan, 1918–1985*. Toronto: Mellen Research University Press.
- Hasan, K.A. and Hassan, S.A., (2021). Globalization of English language: a blessing or curse on Kurdish language. *Journal of University of Garmian*. p.273. Available at: <http://jgu.garmian.edu.krd> [Accessed 12 March 2025]. <https://doi.org/10.24271/jug.1964021>.
- Hu, Z. (2017) ,*Workbook for Linguistics: A Course Book*. 5th ed. Beijing: Peking University Press. p.p.15-17.

- Kaml, H. (1979), (*Zaraway Kurdi*). Slemani: College of Slemani Press.
- Marif, A. (2014), *Wiša Ronan le Zimanî Kûrdîda* (Word Formation in the Kurdish Language), Rôjhalat Publishing House, Hewler.
- Naserzade, M., Mahmudi, A., Veisi, H., Hosseini, H. and MohammadAmini, M. (2023) 'CKMorph: a comprehensive morphological analyzer for Central Kurdish', *International Journal of Digital Humanities*, 5, p.2. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s42803-022-00062-7> .
- Rahimi, A., & Amiri, A., (2022). Language Change in Digital Communication: A Case Study of Kurdish Social Media. *Journal of Sociolinguistics*.
- Saeed, N., & Qadir, R. (2023). The Influence of English on Kurdish Word Formation in Social Media. *Kurdish Journal of Social Media Studies*, 5(1).
- Salih Sabir, P. H. S. (2022), '*The use of English neologisms in social media: A case of Facebook language in Iraqi Kurdistan*', *International Journal of Health Sciences*, 6(S4), pp. 3186–3211. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.53730/ijhs.v6nS4.10128> (Accessed: 13 March 2025).
- Conference
- Institut Français Erbil, Kurdistan Center for Art and Culture & Zar & Zaman Magazine (2024) *The Impact of Social and Digital Media on the Kurdish Language*. Conference held on 7 May, Erbil, Kurdistan Region of Iraq.

2.English References

- Bauer, L. (1983). *English Word-Formation*. Cambridge University Press.
- Bauer, L. (2003). *Introducing Linguistic Morphology*. 2nd ed. Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh.
- Blau, J. (1980) *Kurdish grammar*. Paris.
- Carlos, M., Gailea, N. and Rima, R. (2019) '*A descriptive analysis of slang terms in Scarface movie*', *Jurnal Makna*, 5(2).
- Cao, P. (2022), '*Distinction and examples of morpheme, morph and allomorph in English linguistics teaching*', Foreign Language School, Sichuan Minzu College. Available at: https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-494.069-02-2_36 (Accessed: 9 March 2025).
- Caers, R. et al., 2013. Facebook: A literature review. *New Media & Society*, 15(6).
- Crystal, D. (2006). *Language and the Internet (2nd ed.)*. Cambridge University Press, Chapter 5.
- Crystal, D. (2006). *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language (2nd ed.)*. Cambridge University Press.
- Danet, B. & Herring, S.C. (eds.) (2007), *The multilingual internet: Language, culture, and communication online*. 1st edn. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Danet, B. & Herring, S.C. (eds.) (2007) *The multilingual internet: Language, culture, and communication online*. 1st edn. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Dehkhoda, A.A. (1998), *Loghatnameh Dehkhoda* [Dehkhoda Dictionary]. Available at: <https://vajehyab.com/dehkhoda> (Accessed: 2 March 2025).
- El-Sharkawy, M. A. (2008) 'Arabic Influence on Kurdish Vocabulary', *Journal of Semitic Studies*, 53(2).
- Fromkin, V., Rodman, R., & Hyams, N. (2014). *An Introduction to Language* (10th ed.). Wadsworth Publishing.
- Herring, S.C. (2010), '*Computer-mediated conversation: Introduction and overview*', *Language@Internet*, 7, p. 267. Available at: <https://scholarworks.iu.edu/journals/index.php/li/article/view/37584> (Accessed: 14 March 2025).
- Lieber, R. (2010), *Introducing Morphology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Liurunqing, W. (2006), *Linguistics: A New Coursebook*, p. 56. Beijing: *Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press*.
- Moïse, S., (2018). Call the FBI, CIA, and PD, ASAP!: *Acronyms and Initialisms*. The Scrivener, 57. Available: at: <https://www.nelsonmullins.com/storage> [Accessed 12 March 2025].
- Merriam-Webster (2023) Group. Available at: <https://www.merriam-webster.com> (Accessed: 23 December 2024).
- Plag, I. (2003). *Word Formation in English*. Cambridge University Press.
- Plag, I. (2003). *Word-Formation in English*. 1st ed (Cambridge University Press).
- Quirk, R. and Greenbaum, S., 1987. *A university grammar of English*. London: Longman.p.45.
- Shokhayeva, K., Auyelbekova, A., Shomanova, G., Dutbayeva, S., & Zhapanova, M. (2023) '*Features of word formation of new vocabulary in English*', *XLinguae*, 16(1), pp. 155–165. doi:10.18355/XL.2023.16.01.11.
- Stageberg, N.C. and Oaks, D.D., (2000). *An introductory English grammar*. 5th ed. USA: Thomson Heinle. Stageberg Norman c., (1981). *An Introductory English Grammar*. 4th ed. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, inc.
- Statista, (2022), *Most popular social networks worldwide as of January 2021, ranked by number of active users*. [Online] Vol.27, No.SpB, 2023 Available at: <https://www.statista.com/statistics/272014/global-social-networks-ranked-by-number-of-users/> [Accessed 14 March 2025].
- Steingass, F. (1892), *A Comprehensive Persian-English Dictionary*. 1st edn. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.
- Rippin, A. (2012) *The Islamic World*. Abingdon: Routledge.

- Thackston, W.M., (2006), *Kurmanji Kurdish: A Reference Grammar with Selected Readings*. Boston: Harvard University.
- Trask, R.L., (1993),. *A dictionary of grammatical terms in linguistics*. London: Routledge.
- Valera, S., (2005), *Conversion vs unmarked word-class change*. SKASE Journal of Theoretical Linguistics, 2(1).
- Windfuhr, G., (2009), *The Iranian Languages*. London: Routledge.
- Yule, G. (2020), *The Study of Language*. 7th ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, Chapter 5.
- Wehr, H. (1994) *A Dictionary of Modern Written Arabic*. 4th edn. Edited by J. Milton Cowan. Urbana: Spoken Language Services.
- Wehr, H. (2014), *A Dictionary of Modern Written Arabic*. 4th ed. Beirut: Spoken Language Services, Inc.
- Yule, G. (2010), *The Study of Language*. 4th edn. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Zand, R. W. (2007)., *Kurdish: A brief grammar*. LINCOM Europa.
- Bauer, L. (2003). *Introducing Linguistic Morphology*. 2nd ed. Edinburgh University Press, Edinburgh.
- Plag, I. (2003). *Word Formation in English*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Hassanpour, A., *Nationalism and Language in Kurdistan 1918-1985*. 1st ed (Edwin Mellen Press, 1992).
- Crystal, D., *Language and the Internet*. 2nd ed (Cambridge University Press,2006).121-149.
- Danet, B. & Herring, S.C. (eds.) (2007) *The multilingual internet: Language, culture, and communication online*. 1st edn. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Rahimi, A., & Amiri, A., *Language Change in Digital Communication: A Case Study of Kurdish Social Media*.(Journal of Sociolinguistics ,2022).
- Ali, S., & Karim, M., *Neologisms in Kurdish Social Media: A Study of Facebook Posts*. (Journal of Kurdish Linguistics, 10(2), 2023).
- Saeed, N., & Qadir, R. ,*The Influence of English on Kurdish Word Formation in Social Media*.(*Kurdish Journal of Social Media Studies*, 5(1), 2023).
- Khan, A. ,*Language and Resistance: Word Formation in Arabic Social Media During the Arab Spring*.(Journal of Middle Eastern Studies, 2021). 53(3).
- Sabir, P. H. S. (2022). *The use of English neologisms in social media: A case of Facebook language in Iraqi Kurdistan*. International Journal of Health Sciences, 6(S4), 3186–3211.
- <https://doi.org/10.53730/ijhs.v6nS4.10128>.
- Hans Wehr (2014). *A Dictionary of Modern Written Arabic*. 4th ed. Beirut: Spoken Language Services, Inc.

پروژه‌های پژوهشی و شغلی به کارها و توو له کومه‌لگه‌ی کوردیدا له پلاتفورمی فیسبوک

دلوفان سه‌یفه‌دین غه‌فوری

به‌شی ئینگلیزی، کولژی پروه‌ده

زانکوی سه‌لاحه‌ددین-هه‌ولیر، هه‌ریمی کوردستان، عیراق

dilovan.ghafoory@su.edu.krd

هه‌وار عزیز حه‌ صالح رشید

به‌شی ئینگلیزی، کولژی زمان

زانکوی سه‌لاحه‌ددین-هه‌ولیر، هه‌ریمی کوردستان، عیراق

azizhavar5@gmail.com

پوخته

دروستکردنی وشه لایه‌نیکی جه‌وه‌ری پهره‌سندنی زمانه‌وانییه. ئەم توژیینه‌وه‌یه به‌ناونیشانی (پروژه‌های پژوهشی و شغلی به کارها و توو له کومه‌لگه‌ی کوردیدا له پلاتفورمی فیسبوک)، لیکولینه‌وه‌ی به‌رفراوان بۆ روونکردنه‌وه‌ی پروژه‌ی دروستکردنی وشه به زۆر زمان ئەنجام دراوه، لیکولینه‌وه‌که‌ی ئیستا هه‌ولیکه بۆ لیکولینه‌وه له (10) جۆری پروژه‌ی دروستکردنی وشه وهک (مؤرفیمی گیره‌کی ریزمانی و مؤرفیمی به‌ند و، وشه‌ی لیکدراو، قه‌رزکردن و هه‌ندیکی تر) له سێ په‌یجی جیاوازی کوردی فیسبوک که بریتین له (رووداو، ده‌نگی پروه‌ده، و هه‌ولیر ژیان). سنووری توژیینه‌وه‌که دیاریکراوه له سالی (2024). پرسیری سهره‌کی توژیینه‌وه‌که ئەوه‌یه که کامه پروژه‌ی دروستکردنی وشه زۆرتین به‌کارهینانی هه‌یه له په‌یجی هه‌لبژێردراوه‌کانی فیسبوکی کوردیدا؟ ئامانجی توژیینه‌وه‌که ده‌ستنیشانکردنی پروژه‌های پژوهشی دروستکردنی ئەو وشانه‌یه، که زۆرتین و که‌ترین جار به‌کارهاتون، هه‌روه‌ها پرودانه‌کانیان به‌راورد ده‌کات و کاریه‌ریه‌کانیان له‌سه‌ر لایه‌نی زمانه‌وانی کوردی له په‌یوه‌ندییه ئۆنلاینه‌کان شی ده‌کاته‌وه. توژیینه‌وه‌که ریزمانی چۆنایه‌تی و چه‌ندایه‌تی ده‌گریته‌به‌ر، و چوارچێوه‌ی شیکاری پروژه‌های پژوهشی دروستکردنی وشه‌ی (یول) (2010) به‌کارده‌هینیت بۆ شیکردنه‌وه‌ی (4) پۆستی کوردی فیسبوک. ئەنجامه‌کانی ئەم توژیینه‌وه‌یه ئەو ده‌ده‌خه‌ن که‌وا مؤرفیمی گیره‌کی ریزمانی زۆرتین جار به‌کارهینراون، دواتر مؤرفیمی به‌ند له په‌ی دووهم دیت، پاشان وشه‌ی لیکدراو و قه‌رزکردن، له کاتیکدا گۆرین، برین، تیکه‌لکردن، دووباره‌کردنه‌وه و سه‌ره‌تاییکردن که‌تر به‌کارهاتون.

هه‌روه‌ها سه‌ره‌کییه‌کان: دروستبوونی وشه، په‌یوه‌ندی دیجیتالی، پلاتفورمی فیسبوک، کومه‌لگه‌ی کورد، سوشیال میدیا

عمليات تكوين الكلمات المستخدمة في المجتمع الكردي منصة الفيسبوك

دلوفان سيفيدین غفوري

قسم اللغة الانجليزية، كلية التربية

جامعة صلاح الدين - أربيل، إقليم كوردستان، العراق

dilovan.ghafoory@su.edu.krd

هوار عزیز حه‌ صالح رشید

قسم اللغة الانجليزية، كلية الغات

جامعة صلاح الدين - أربيل، إقليم كوردستان، العراق

azizhavar5@gmail.com

المخلص

يعد تكوين الكلمات جانباً أساسياً من التطور اللغوي. تحمل هذه الدراسة عنوان "عمليات تكوين الكلمات المستخدمة في المجتمع الكردي منصة الفيسبوك". هناك مجموعة واسعة من الأبحاث لشرح عمليات تكوين الكلمات في العديد من اللغات، وتسعى هذه الدراسة إلى دراسة (10) أنواع من عمليات تكوين الكلمات، مثل (الصرف التصريفي والاشتقائي، والتركيب، والاستعارة، وغيرها) في ثلاث صفحات فيسبوك كردية مختلفة، وهي (روداو، ودنكي بارواردا، وإربيل لايف). تقتصر الدراسة على الفترة (2024). ويتمثل سؤال البحث الرئيسي في تحديد أكثر عمليات تكوين الكلمات استخداماً في صفحات فيسبوك الكردية المختارة. وتهدف الدراسة إلى تحديد أكثر عمليات تكوين الكلمات استخداماً ومقارنة ظهورها، وتحليل تأثيرها على المشهد اللغوي للتواصل الكردي عبر الإنترنت. تعتمد الدراسة على منهج نوعي وكمي، وتستخدم إطار يول (2010) لعمليات تكوين الكلمات لتحليل (4) منشورا كرديا على الفيسبوك. وخلصت إلى أن الصريفات التصريفية هي الأكثر استخداماً، تليها الصريفات الاشتقاقية، والتركيب، والاقتراض، بينما كانت التحويلات، والقص، والمزج، والتكرار، والاختصار أقل استخداماً.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تكوين الكلمات، التواصل الإلكتروني، منصة فيسبوك، المجتمع الكردي، التواصل الاجتماعي.