



Hyperbole as a Way of Showing Eager Toward a Lover in Hamay Mamle's and Hasan Zirak's Songs

ID No. 646

(PP 289 - 304)

<https://doi.org/10.21271/zjhs.27.4.20>

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Received: 07/10/2022

Accepted: 04/12/2022

Published: 27/09/2023

Abstract

The study attempts to examine the use of hyperbolic expressions in selected Kurdish songs. It aims to discover the reason behind using hyperbolic expressions in certain love songs of Hamay Mamle and Hasan Zirak. The research questions are: What are hyperbolic expressions used in 15 love songs of Hamay Mamle and Hasan Zirak? What is the reason behind using hyperbolic expressions in Kurdish love songs? The paper adopts qualitative and quantitative approaches for analyzing Kurdish love songs. The two singers use hyperboles to show the beauty of their lovers, their love toward their lovers, and the cruelty of their lovers. They use very effective words that are exaggerations because they want to affect the hearer with these strong words and they do their best to express their emotions with the words they sing to show eagerness toward their lovers.

Key words: Hyperbole, eager, lover, songs.

1. Introduction

Hyperbole is one of the figures of speech used in poetry or literary works. Figures of speech are everywhere in literary works, and that's why they are special. Poets and lyric writers need a lot of mental energy to use these figures for showing their main purpose and enriching the work. Hyperbole is one of the most important figures of speech which catches the eye of the reader. Many Kurdish songs comprises of plethora of hyperbolic expressions because there are so much passion in them. Hamay Mamle and Hasan Zirak were famous Kurdish singers that many people are still singing their songs for they are full of love and passion.

This paper intends to find hyperbolic expressions in the selected love songs of the two Kurdish singers (Mamle and Hasan Zirak). At the same time the study intends to find out the main reason behind using hyperboles in these songs. The research questions are: What are hyperbolic expressions used in 15 love-song lyrics of Hmay Mamle and Hasan Zirak? What is the reason behind using hyperbolic expressions in Kurdish love songs? The main problem of this paper is that it is difficult to find hyperboles in songs because it is not easy to differentiate between hyperboles and other figures of speech like metaphors (Aljadaan, 2016, p.2). One more point, most of the studies about figurative language are concerned with irony and metaphor. Hyperbolic expressions are seen in everyday speech, in academic papers, in literary texts, but there is not much research about these expressions.

The subject of the study is 15 love-song lyrics of the two famous Kurdish singers Hamay Mamle and Hasan Zirak. The study focuses on the use of hyperbole in the lyrics of each song. It uses a descriptive method to analyze hyperbole in songs' lyrics. Qualitative and quantitative approaches are used to analyze the words and expressions that contain figurative language (hyperbole) and search for the deeper meanings.



2. Theoretical Background

2.1. Figurative Language

One of the reasons for using figures of speech is aesthetic reason; without them language will look dreary and cold. It can be said that figures of speech are combinations of words and emotions. Humans are social and emotional creatures and figures of speech are used to discharge these emotions with words. Figures of speech are defined by different writers and used for different purposes.

Figurative language is a language that means something doesn't match with the literal meaning. The meaning of figurative language is dependent on the context (Program, 2013, p.6). Regmi (2014, p.77) uses two definitions "A figure of speech is a way of saying something other than the literal way. It adds extra dimensions to language and reveals one thing by relating it to something else". The second definition describes figure of speech as "Any form of expression or grammar which deviates from the plainest expression of meaning is designated a figure of speech".

Hamdiana (2015, p.14) restates, "Figurative expression is the way of expressing mind through language characteristically which shows the writer's spirit and personality, good figure expression must contain three elements: honesty, politeness and interest".

There are some reasons for using figurative language:

1. To make a more powerful work, when a writer or speaker wants to influence the reader or listener, the best choice is using figurative language. Figures of speech add extra meanings to your speech and have greater influence on the listener. Figures of speech are common in literature especially poetry. It is essential for having influential speech as well, because they add deeper meanings and in some cases add humor to speech and writing (Syekh & Cirebon, 2013, p.26)
2. To give beauty to the work, Figures of speech basically deal with the vehicles which primarily make the expression of language more beautiful and effective. These devices have been described as poetic ornaments in a traditional way of analyzing a poem (Regmi, 2014, p.77).
3. To show more politeness in your work, figurative language is the best choice. As a writer or even a speaker, it is not appropriate to say things directly. So, figures of speech can give beauty and a sense of humor to your work. Hamdiana (2015, p.14) talks about the politeness functions of figurative language which can be called fine language. In other way, through using figurative language, writers or speakers refine language or sweeten the language.

The meaning of figurative language can't be obtained from the literal meaning of an expression. It needs a deeper understanding of emotions and personality of the writer or speaker. They add effectiveness and beauty to the work of those who use them.

2.2. Hyperbole

Abrams (1999, p.120) defines hyperbole as "The figure of speech, or trope, called hyperbole is bold overstatement, or the extravagant exaggeration of fact or of possibility. It may be used either for serious or ironic or comic effect."

McCarthy and Carter (2004, p.151) mention that hyperbole has a long history and it was used during the time of Aristotle as a rhetoric device. In the past hyperbole was defined as: "when the trope is exceedingly enlarged, or when the change of signification is very high and lofty, or when in advancing or repressing one speaks much more than is precisely true, yea above all belief". They see that it is problematic to make clear cut distinctions between



hyperbole and metaphor, sometimes irony as well. Hyperboles are sometimes exaggerated metaphors, and other times ironical. Another point is that when a metaphor repeated a lot it becomes dead and fixed. People might not regard it as exaggeration as it gets normal for them.

The word hyperbole is derived from Greek word, *hyperballein*, and it means to throw over or beyond. The word *hyper* itself means over and the word *ballein* means to throw. Hyperbole is extravagant exaggeration by which something is represented as much greater or less, better or worse, or as involving greater intensity, than in reality, or beyond possibility (Hamdiana, 2015, p.15). Burgers et al. (2016, p.164) are referring to the words exaggeration, overstatement, extremity, and excess as accurate expressions for defining hyperboles.

Aljadaan (2016, ps.3-7) in her paper provides some elements for identifying hyperbolic expressions: Exaggeration is the first element of hyperbole. Usually speakers exaggerate to emphasize the importance of something because they want to convey an idea. In order to convey this idea to the listener, the exaggeration should be large enough. The second element that will help us identify hyperbole is that when using hyperbole there is a shift between the intended meaning and the propositional meaning. The propositional meaning is more extreme than the intended meaning.

Ali (2018, p.76) defines hyperbole as “a deliberate overstatement or exaggeration of a feature essential to the object or phenomenon. This exaggeration is carried to an illogical degree sometimes.” It can be said that hyperbole is an overstatement of an idea, feeling, or perspective and mostly used for showing humor, extreme love, or even hatred.

Finally, the context is very important for recognizing hyperboles because sometimes hyperbole and other figures of speech like metaphor will overlap that might confuse the hearer. If you take out an expression from a context, you can't figure out what is it. Personal and real life knowledge is necessary for interpreting and recognizing hyperboles.

2.2.1. Exaggeration

Raupp (2020, p.6) defines exaggeration as “A statement that makes something worse, or better, than it really is.” Burgers et al. (2016, p.164) clarify that hyperboles have scales. There should be a specific shift between the propositional and the intended meaning, and includes a specific referent. There are two kinds of scales for exaggerating; a scale of quality suggests that hyperbole includes some qualitative dimension on which the literal statement is more extreme than the intended statement. Clear examples are:

1. *That was the best concert in the history of the known universe!*
2. *That was the worst concert in the history of the known universe! (ibid)*

The above examples are form of hyperbole; the first one evaluates the concert in a positive way, while the second example evaluates the concert in a negative way. They are both exaggerations but on two ends of quality scale of exaggeration.

There is another kind of scale which is called quantity scale. In this scale, time is used for measuring the extremeness of an exaggeration. It is up to the speaker or writer to choose the scale that he/ she wants to fit the intended meaning. There are no specific rules to follow, the one who produces the hyperbolic statement will decide on the scale (Aljadaan, 2016, ps.3-4).

3. *It took my mum four hours to cook a soup.*
4. *It took my mum one day to cook a soup.(ibid)*

These two sentences show that the speaker wants to show that preparing a soup by the mum took a long time. The speaker aims to convey the idea of a long time, it doesn't matter if he/ she spends four hours, four days, or four months. The hearer or listener understands that it is not the truth, but it is an exaggeration by the speaker to show the intended message. One can



modify the scale to a more extreme exaggeration or less extreme exaggeration depending on how he/ she wants the message to be conveyed.

2.3. Love Songs and Lyrics

Kharimah & Inggris (2017, p.122) clarify that song is a common literary work. Hyperbolic words add value and meaning to song lyrics. Singers use lyrics to express their unique impression about the world or people and arrange it with a tone that easily affects the hearer. Lyric results from emotions of its writer and mostly, in love songs, there are many exaggerations either to give pleasure or express sadness.

The one who uses beautiful words that express deep meanings for composing pieces of writing is called a lyricist. Lyrics are combined with music to create wonderful songs that please the hearts of those who hear. Lyrics are written for the sake of singing while poems are not written for singing but for reading. Language of the songs is not much different from the language of poetry. It is a short lyric poem that expresses emotions (Syekh & Cirebon, 2013, ps. 24-25).

Emotions are subjective experiences, and subjective experiences are often difficult to capture in literal terms. Figures of speech appear when a writer's imagination is influenced by feelings. This influence creates emotional language for choosing words which leads to the frequent uses of figures of speech. People can't make sense of figurative language if they search for literal meanings, but they need to discover the hidden intended meaning (ibid, p.28).

Muhammad Mamle (1925 – 1999) was a Kurdish musician and singer. He renewed hundreds of Kurdish folkloric songs. He died on 23 January 1999 at the age of 74 in the Kurdish city of Mahabad, and was buried there in the Budak Sultan graves. He learned singing from his father who was a famous singer. His son Abdullah Mamle is also a professional singer. He made some of the poets' poetries songs, especially "Hemn Mukryani's" poems (Hamad & Mustafa, 2020, p.10).

Hassan Zirak (1921 –1972) was a celebrated Iranian Kurdish songwriter-singer from Bukan, known for his recordings of classical Kurdish folk songs. He was famous for his classical and sensual lyrics, and it is believed that he composed over thousand songs in his lifetime. He was an illiterate genius who composed over a thousand songs. Famous for his often sensual lyrics coming straight out of the village tradition, he traveled all over Kurdistan in the 1960s and 1970s and rare recordings of his, from various radio stations, have survived (Broughton et al, 1999, p.381).

Both singers express their eagerness for their lovers throughout using hyperbolic words or expressions. Some of their songs take the hearer into pleasure and others are full of overstatements that show extreme pain that they feel because of the eager they feel toward their lovers.

3. Methodology

This section is about the adopted methods of the study to achieve the final results. The samples are hyperbolic words in the lyrics or song texts of two famous Kurdish singers *Hamay Mamle* and *Hasan Zirak*. The song lyrics of the two singers are full of emotions and passion which will be helpful for finding out so many hyperbolic words or expressions.

3.1. Data Collection

The song texts or the lyrics of the two well-known singers (Muhammad Mamle & Hasan Zirak) are the main source of this study. Through browsing from internet, all the love songs



have been downloaded. The first step was listening to the songs to identify hyperboles, then, reading all the song texts to get more accurate results. Form all the love songs, only 15 of them have been used in this study because hyperbolic expressions were not detected in other songs. So, the data of this study is five love song lyrics of *Hamay Mamle* and ten love song lyrics of *Hasan Zirak*.

3.2. Data Analysis

The study adopts qualitative and quantitative approaches; qualitative approach for data analysis and quantitative approach for calculating the results of the analysis. After the identification of hyperbolic words or expressions, the hyperbolic words are translated into English. Content analysis will be used to describe the explanation of hyperbolic words or expressions in context. Aljadaan's exaggeration scales (quality & quantity) will be applied to explain the meaning behind each hyperbole, finding out the purpose of the hyperboles used in the lyrics, and how the message is implied.

1. In the first song by *Hamay Mamle* which is called 'remi xom nye', nine hyperbolic expressions have been detected.

Metě řete řětî tome (مه لى شيتيه شيتى تومه)

English Translation: *Do not say he is crazy, I am crazy about you.*

He calls himself crazy, because he wants to show how much he loves his lover. His love affected him in a negative way. The main reason for using this harsh expression is to show the kind of love that he feels for the one that he wants.

Ěsta gryan û řořome (ئىستا گريان و رورومه)

English Translation: *I am crying and groaning now.*

He exaggerates in using the words 'crying & groaning', as he wants to show his sorrow for losing his lover. Again, he shows love as something negative because throughout using these kinds of words, he expresses his eagerness for love.

Le balaket didekem, hemû a'lem bmka lome (له بالاکت دیده کهم، هه موو عالم بمکا لومه)

English Translation: *I will look at your length if all people in the world reprimand me.*

Actually all the world will never reprimand him, but he wants to prove his affection toward his love by exaggerating.

Ç xwën řěže tîřî ebrot (چ خوین ریزه تیغی نه برۆت)

English Translation: *How blood shedding is the sharpness of your eyebrows.*

In this line, he wants to show the beauty of his lover. He refers to the girl's eyebrows as men killers. He exaggerates in showing negativity of her beauty.

Mn řehîdî tîřî ebrome (من شهیدى تیغى نه برومه)

English Translation: *I am the martyr of the sharpness of her eyebrows.*

Again, he refers to himself as a martyr of her beauty which is a negative exaggeration. May be he has eager to see her and speak to her but he is unable to do that. He uses the song to express his true feelings.



Dîl û şeyday a'zîzm (دیل و شهیدای عهزیزم)

English Translation: *I am a prisoner and an admirer of my dear.*

The singer exaggerates in expressing his affection. He wants to show his eager by calling himself as prisoner of love.

Xozge bmrn ger bedrome (خۆزگه بمرن گهر به درۆمه)

English Translation: *I wish I die if I lie.*

This line shows that for the singer dying is better than lying to his lover. Dying is used as a hyperbole for his true emotions.

Bebržangt qesem ta hem (به برژانگت قهسه م تا هم)

English Translation: *I swear by your eyelashes.*

The singer swears by the eyelashes of the girl that he wants forever in order to satisfy her that he loves her so much. He uses quantity scale because he uses 'forever' to show the exaggeration.

xerqî çomî a'şqî tobûm, to necatm de lew gome

(غهرقى چۆمى عىشقى تۆ بووم،

تۆ نه جاتم ده له وگۆمه)

English Translation: *I am drowned in your love pond, rescue me from the pond.*

Again, he uses the hyperbole of drowning to show how eager he is about his lover's attention toward him. These lines show a negative exaggeration as it uses quality scale.

2. In the second song by *Hmay Mamle* which is called 'Seraser Cergm', one hyperbolic expression has been detected.

Geřek nanwě le naley mn (گه رهك نانوى له نالهى من)

English Translation: *People in neighborhood do not sleep because of my sobbing.*

It seems that his lover is not caring about his emotions or may be left him. As a result of his pain, people are unable to sleep. His pain is exaggerated negatively.

3. In the Third song by *Mamle* which is called 'Xzm û qewmm becēhēšt', eight hyperbolic expressions have been detected.

Mrdnm çatre lew hałe (مردنم چاتره له و حاله)

English Translation: *My death is better than this situation.*

When we apply quality scale, we can find out that he means that his death is better than being away from his lover. He wants to show his love through using exaggerated negative emotions.

Wek mecnûn kewtme këwan (وهك مه جنون كه وتمه كيوان)

English Translation: *I have been in the mountains similar to crazy men.*



His strong affection led him go astray. Because of his love for his lover he is lost in the mountains. According to quality scale he evaluates his love negatively.

Melan wa belenc eden le dewrm (مهلان وا بهلنج ئه دهن له دهورم)

English Translation: *Birds are circling around me.*

Meger qelekan kesm hay helkenn qebrm (مه گهر قه له کان که سمر های هه لکهنن قه برم)

English Translation: *If only the crows my relatives dig my grave.*

Mamle uses 'death' as a hyperbole but in these lines he goes to more extreme end of the quality scale. He describes himself as a dead body that birds want to eat from his flesh while he is alive and singing. It seems that he has strong negative emotions. Because of his love he has no one to put him into grave. Everyone left him, but he still loves her.

Eger bbme zelilëk, kwër bm le herdû çawan, şertbë destberdart nîm

(ئه گهر ببه زه لیلێک، کوێریم له ههردوو چاوان

شه رتبه ده سته ردارت نیم)

English Translation: *If I become a beggar, blind eyed person, I bet that I will never leave you.*

In this line, he promises that he will never leave his love, even if this love makes him blind. Despite of the pains that he had because of her, he still loves her and wants her.

Gyan û rohî şîrînm ((گیان و روحي شیرینم (3)

English Translation: *My beloved body and soul.*

He sees her as his body and his soul which is exaggeration. When we apply quality scale of exaggeration, we see that the singer evaluates his love positively.

Mûlkî sablaxî pëbdey hëştâ nîwe qîmete (موڵکی سابلاخی پین بدهی ههشتا نیوه قیمه ته)

English Translation: *Giving property of Sablagh to her is still half the price.*

He wants to show that no price will be enough for the girl that he loves. This can be seen as a positive exaggeration. 'Sablax' is the name of a Kurdish city.

Bo wîym cergm let lete (بو وویم جه رگم له ت له ته)

English Translation: *For her my liver is raptured.*

A human being cannot live with a raptured liver, but it is used to show how much his love is important for him. He evaluates his love negatively to show his eagerness for love.

4. In another poem by *Mamle* which is called 'Minalë', two hyperboles have been detected.

Mîna gyan beçaw şer deka ((مینا گیان به چاو شه دهکا (10)

English Translation: *Dear Mina is fighting with her eyes.*

He praises the girl through the exaggeration of fighting with eyes. She can't fight with eyes but he wants to show how strong she is. He evaluates that girl positively and repeats this line five times in the poem.



Hemû kes be tay mîna gyan krasë nustûn (هه موو کەس بە تای مینا گیان کراسن نوستوون)

English Translation: *Everyone is sleeping with one shirt because of Mina's fever.*

May be the girl whose name is 'Mina' was so beautiful that affected men. The singer means that her beauty causes fever to everyone who sees her. He evaluates the girl negatively.

5. In the song 'Yadi bexër' by Mamle, seven hyperbolic expressions have been detected.

Meylî wî dermanî derdî mn bû (مه یلی وی دەرمانی دهردی من بوو)

English Translation: *Wanting her was the remedy of my illness.*

The singer wants to show that he is in need of his love to make him strong. He evaluates his eager for her positively according to quality scale.

Bûma nîşanay tîrî to (بومه نیشانە ی تیری تو)

English Translation: *I became the destiny of your arrows.*

Tîrt le cergî mn deda ((٢) تیرت له جەرگی من دەدا)

English Translation: *You shot my liver with an arrow.*

It seems that he wants to show that every time she looked at him, it hurt him because he can't go closer. According to quality scale of exaggeration, he evaluates his love negatively because it made him weak. And he repeats the second line two times in the song.

Gşt ceha zîndane bē to (گشت جەها زیندانە بە تو)

English Translation: *Everywhere is prison without you.*

Esîrt krđm ((٢) ئەسیرت کردم)

English Translation: *Arrested me.*

He loves her in a way that nothing makes him happy. And the second line which is repeated two times in the poem he says that his mind is always with her. He is unable to do anything because of her. He evaluates eagerness for lover negatively according to quality scale of exaggeration.

Lafawî frmëskm (لافای فرمیسکم)

English Translation: *The flood of my tears.*

Gëzelûkey bay nedamt tarîkî krd sefhëy zeman (گێژە لۆکە ی بای نەدامت تاریکی کرد صەفحە ی زەمان)

English Translation: *The hurricane of your disagreement darkened the pages of history.*

The hyperbole 'tear flood' is used by the singer to show his eager toward the absence of the girl that he wants. He is strongly disappointed with the girl's refusal of his love. He evaluates his love toward the girl negatively.

6. In the song 'Meryem Bokani' by Hasan Zirak, one hyperbolic expression has been detected.

Berdî bo bkëşm be gyanm (بەردی بو بکیشم بە گیانم)

English Translation: *Pulling stones with my body.*

He is ready to do anything for the girl 'Meryem'. According to quality scale of exaggeration, he describes the girl negatively.



7. In *Hasan Zirak's* song 'Kizě meřo cwaně', two hyperbolic expressions have been detected.

Le bě lůtfeyeket ey wey cergm břawe (له بڤلوتفیه کهت نهی وهی جه رگم بړاوه)

English Translation: *With you being grimly, my liver has been cut.*

It seems that his lover is like a cold fish with him which makes him disappointed. He describes the girl negatively.

rerqm key le řem (غهرقم کهی له غهرم)

English Translation: *Drown me into sadness.*

He is really sad because of his love but he uses an exaggeration of being drowned into sadness. According to quality scale of exaggeration, he evaluates the girl negatively.

8. In *Hasan Zirak's* song lyric 'Gewherě', one hyperbolic expression has been detected.

Weků kwěstanĭ běřtůn, dayme serm beteme (وهکو کوڤستانى بڤڤستون، دایمه سهرم به ته مه)

English Translation: *Like Betsoon mountain, my head is always foggy.*

It seems that he uses the hyperbole of a foggy mountain peak to show that he is hectic and unstable. According to quantity scale of exaggeration, he evaluates his situation negatively because he shows instability in love.

9. In the 'Kras Reř' song by *Hasan Zirak*, four hyperbolic expressions have been detected.

Agrt lemn berdawe cwaně (ئاگرت له من به رداوه جوانن)

English Translation: *You set fire to me.*

Xwěnt mřim esmerě (خوڤڤنت مڤم نه سمه رڤ)

English Translation: *You sucked my blood.*

Her love set fire to him not a physical fire, but an emotional fire. His lover is not a vampire but her refusal is evil for the singer. He exaggerates to show how much he hates being refused by her. According to quality scale, he evaluates what the girl is doing to him negatively.

Kam estěrey řeř kam gůlĭ kěwĭ

Sůre wek kůlmĭ ũ aľe wek ľěwĭ

(كام نه ستیره ی گهش كام گووڤی کتوی)

(سووره وهك كوولمی و ئاله وهك لئوی)

English Translation: *Which shining star, which wild flower is red like her cheeks, or her lips.*

Kam řeřĭ degat be řeřĭ řawĭ brřang ũ bro ũ agrĭcey xawĭ

(كام رهشیی دهگات به رهشیی چاوی)

(بڤزانگ و بڤرو و نه گریجه ی خاوی)

English Translation: *Which black color could be compared to the blackness of her eyes, eyelashes, eyebrows, and her silky hair?*

The singer describes the beauty of his lover that can't be compared to other things in the world. And the aim of the second verse is to describe the beauty of the girl that he loves.



Because it is about the color degree, it needs quantity scale of exaggeration. According to the quantity scale Hasan Zirak evaluates the beauty of the girl positively. He goes to an extreme end to describe her beauty.

10. In 'Aminê û Amin' by Hasan Zirak, four hyperbolic expressions have been detected.

Şew le naley mn hey sîrwan bê awe (شهو له نالای من هه‌ی سیروان بێ ئاوه)

English Translation: *Because of my sobbing Sîrwan is without water at night.*

Sîrwan is one of the greatest rivers in Iraqi Kurdistan. The singer uses this huge river as a hyperbole. According to quantity scale, the singer evaluates his eager toward his lover negatively.

Bo çîm dekûzî hey bebê însafî (بۆچیم ده‌کوژی هه‌ی به‌بێ ئینسافی)

English Translation: *Why are you killing me without justice?*

He describes how she kills him without making judgements. May be his love is one sided and the girl doesn't show any affections. According to quality scale of exaggeration, Hasan Zirak describes his relation negatively as he uses the metaphor of killing. May be because of his eagerness he suffered a lot.

Her toy dûnya w žînm ((٢) هه‌ر تۆی دنیا و ژینم)

English Translation: *You are my life and world.*

Again his eager towards lover leads him to use this hyperbole which is life and world. He repeats it two times in the same song. According to quality scale, he evaluates the girl positively.

Bo ç nehat qed blur (بۆچ نه‌هات قه‌د بلور)

English Translation: *Why does not she come? The flute waist.*

Again, the singer describes the beauty of his lover and compares her waist to flute which is a metaphor and hyperbole at the same time. It is a metaphor because he compares her waist to flute. It is a hyperbole because ones waist can't be a flute as it is too thin and impossible. According to quality scale of exaggeration, he evaluates her beauty positively.

11. In the song 'Le siley qebran' by Hasan Zirak, four hyperbolic expressions have been detected.

Hakm bmda le sêdare qet nadem meilî ew yare

(حاکم بمدا له سێداره)

قه‌ت ناده‌م مه‌یلی ئه‌و یاره.

English Translation: *Even if I get persecuted by the judge, I will never quit.*

Persecution is better than living without her love. He doesn't really mean that but he is so passionate in his love, so, he uses this strong exaggeration. He uses the exaggeration 'never'. According to quantity scale of exaggeration, he evaluates his love negatively.

Hakm bmkûzê lew qetaye nanêm mn meylî leylaye

(حاکم بمکوژی له‌و قه‌لایه)

ناتیم من مه‌یلی له‌یلایه)

English Translation: *If the judge kills me in this castle, I will never forget my wish to Leyla.*



Again he uses the hyperbole of being killed. To be dead is better than leaving ‘Leyla’ (the girl he loves). According to quality scale, he evaluates his love negatively.

Xeber bern bo xzmanm awrê berbote xermanm

(خه‌به‌ر به‌رن بۆ خزمانم)

(ئاوڕی به‌ریۆته‌ خه‌رمانم)

English Translation: *Tell my relatives that a fire is set to my harvest.*

This hyperbole shows the singer’s pain as something similar to fire that burns what he owns. According to quality scale of exaggeration, he evaluates himself negatively because of the eager that he has for the lover.

Ba derçê gyanî şîrînm (با ده‌رچێ گيانی شیرینم)

English Translation: *Let my soul come out of my body.*

He is so in love that even if his soul would leave his body, he wouldn’t care. According to quality scale of exaggeration, he goes to an extreme end to show his true feelings, so he evaluates his feelings negatively to get the required results.

12. In the song ‘*Wek qûmrî*’ by *Hasan Zirak*, three hyperbolic expressions have been detected.

Tenya gûtekey sehray çînm

(ته‌نیا گۆله‌که‌ی سه‌هرای چینم)

English Translation: *The only flower in the China desert*

Tenya gûtekey le bokanî

(ته‌نیا گۆله‌که‌ی له‌ بوکانی)

English Translation: *You are the only flower in Bokan.*

There are no flowers in deserts, but the singer compares his lover to a flower in a Chinese desert. The singer sees his lover as the only beautiful girl in a place which is called ‘*Bokan*’ (a Kurdish city in Iran). According to quality scale of exaggeration, he evaluates his love positively by seeing her as the only one that he sees.

Demewêt tawêk btbînm, Ca derçê gyanî şîrînm

(ده‌مه‌وێت تاوێک بته‌بینم)

(جا ده‌رچێ گيانی شیرینم)

English Translation: *I want to see you for a while then let my soul leave my body.*

For seeing her, he is able to give up his soul. This is a hyperbole which shows that his love is incomparable to anything else which he can give her his soul.

13. In the song ‘*Her waye her waye*’ by *Hasan Zirak*, one hyperbolic expression has been detected.

Erê demeket hengûin ey le qûdûy çînda

(ئه‌رێ ده‌مه‌که‌ت هه‌نگوین ئه‌ی وه‌ی له‌ قودوی چین دا. (۲))

English Translation: *Your mouth is like honey in a Chinese can.*

He describes his lover’s mouth as honey in a Chinese can. This is a very strange description of a lover. Honey is seen as a medicine and tasty food; while Chinese ‘can’ is used because China is very far from Kurdistan and people were not able to go there. Therefore it is hard to reach her. He repeats this line two times in the song. According to quality scale of exaggeration, *Hasan Zirak* evaluates his lover’s beauty positively.



14. In the song ‘*Kižan Deçne Mërgûtan*’ by *Hasan Zirak*, one hyperbolic expression has been detected.

Pê be dt temaşay kem derbçê gyanî şîrînm
(په به دت ته ماشای کهم ده ربه چي گيانی شیرینم (۲))

English Translation: *I will be looking at her with all my heart and my soul will leave my body.*

Only for looking at her, he is ready to give his life. This exaggeration shows his true feelings and eagerness. He repeats this line two times in the song and in the other songs it is seen many times.

15. In the song ‘*Çaroke hewlêrye*’ by *Hasan Zirak*, five hyperbolic expressions have been detected.

Le dûrî toyê rêşpoşm, Mest û xûmar û serxoşm
(له دووری تویه ره شپۆشم)

(مهست و خومار و سه رخۆشم)

English Translation: *As you are far away from me, I am wearing black, drunk, and unaware.*

Le dûrî toyê bêhatm, Mest û xûmar û ewdatm
(له دووری تویه بی حالم)

(مهست و خومارو عه ودالم (۲))

English Translation: *Without you I am unaware, drunk, and astray.*

He exaggerates through using hyperbolic expressions like, being drunk and unaware to show how sad is he when he is away from his lover. The singer attributes the characteristics of unaware, drunk, and astray to himself. They are hyperboles to show what happens to him without his lover. His eagerness encourages him to use these strong words. According to quality scale of exaggeration, he evaluates himself negatively.

Bržangt tîrî serbazn (برژانگت تیری سه ربازن)

English Translation: *Your eyelashes are the soldiers’ arrows.*

Showing eyelashes as arrows is a very strange hyperbole. He wants to say that her beauty will kill many men like arrows. He evaluates her beauty positively.

Daîkî lewê hazre, Tûndey deşey agre

(دایکی له وئی حازره)

(توندهی ده ئیی تاگره)

English Translation: *Her mother is there rough as fire.*

He describes her lover’s mother as rough as fire, may be because she prevents her daughter from seeing him. According to quality scale of exaggeration, he evaluates her negatively.

Rož nye mrdûm lě nemrěni

(رۆژ نیه مردووم له نه مرینی)

English Translation: *Every day you are killing a person of mine.*

Actually, he uses this hyperbole just to show how much he loves the girl which made him feel like having funeral every day. According to quantity scale of exaggeration, he evaluates the girl negatively by saying that *every day he will take someone from him*.

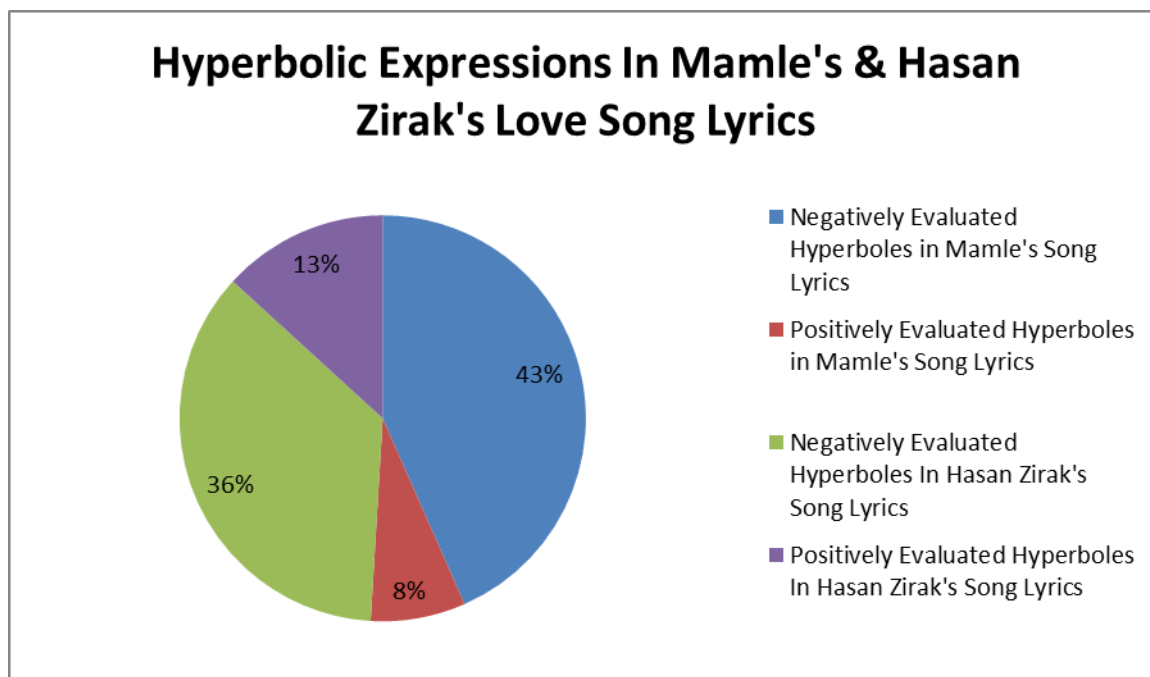


Chart 1: Hyperbolic Expressions in Hamay Mamle's & Hasan Zirak's Love Song Lyrics

The above chart shows the hyperbolic expressions in 15 love song lyrics of Mamle and Hasan Zirak. In 5 songs by Mamle 27 hyperbolic expressions have been detected and in 10 songs by Hasan Zirak 26 hyperbolic expressions have been detected; from 27 hyperbolic expressions of Mamle's song lyrics only 4 were positive exaggerations, and from 26 hyperbolic expressions by Hasan Zirak only 7 were positive exaggerations.

3.3. Results and Discussions

Throughout the analysis, it is seen that the two singers use hyperbolic expressions to show the beauty of their lovers, the power of their love toward their lovers, and the cruelty of their lovers. They use both negative and positive exaggerations. Very strong words are used as means to express exaggerations because they want to affect the hearer with these strong words.

1. Nine hyperbolic expressions had been found in the song lyric '*yemî xom nye*'. Quality scale of exaggeration had been applied to all of them except one which was evaluated according to quantity scale, because it was talking about time. *Mamle* evaluated his affection and feelings toward his lover negatively. He attributes negative characteristics to himself only to show how much he loves and cares about the lover. *Mamle* in '*Seraser Cergm*' used only one hyperbolic expression. It is a negative exaggeration about the amount of sorrow that he had for his lover according to quality scale of exaggeration.
2. Eight hyperbolic expressions were in *Mamle's* song '*Xzm û Qewmm Becêhêşt*'. Only two of them were positive evaluations of the lover. Others went through quality scale of exaggeration, and they were showing extreme negative feelings of love. Two hyperbolic expressions had been found in *Mamle's* '*Mînalê*'. One of them was a positive evaluation of the girl and the other was a negative evaluation of the girl by the singer.
3. '*Yadî Bexêr*' by *Mamle* had seven hyperbolic expressions. Only one of them evaluated positively according to quality scale of exaggeration, others were extreme negative



descriptions of love and lover. In the two songs ‘*Meryem Bokanî*’ and ‘*Kîžê Meêo Cwanê*’ by *Hasan Zîrak*, three hyperbolic expressions were found. All the three were negative evaluations of the girl.

4. In ‘*Gewherê*’ by *Hasan Zîrak*, one hyperbolic expression had been seen and it evaluated the singer himself negatively depending on quantity scale of exaggeration. While in the song ‘*Kras Reş*’ four hyperbolic expressions had been found. Two went through quality scale of exaggeration and they were negatively evaluated. The other two went through quantity scale of exaggeration because they had degrees of color in them and they were positive evaluations of the beauty of the lover.
5. In the song ‘*Amînê û Amîn*’ by *Hasan Zîrak*, four hyperbolic expressions were found. One of them went through quantity scale of exaggeration and was negatively evaluated. Two of them were positive evaluations of the lover and the other one was a negative evaluation of love according to quality scale of exaggeration. ‘*Le Siley Qebran*’ by *Hasan Zîrak* had four hyperbolic expressions. One of them went through quantity scale of exaggeration and it was evaluated negatively. And the other three, went through quality scale of exaggeration, and they were negative evaluations of love and lover.
6. ‘*Wek Qûmrî*’ by *Hasan Zîrak* had three hyperbolic expressions. Two of them were positive evaluations of the lover, and one of them was a negative evaluation of love according to quality scale of exaggeration. The song ‘*Her Waye Her Waye*’ had one positive hyperbolic expression. The last two songs in the analysis were ‘*Kîžan Deçe Mërgûtan*’ and ‘*çaroke Hewlêrye*’ by *Hasan Zîrak*, six hyperbolic expressions were detected. One of them was negatively evaluated according to quantity scale of exaggeration. Other ones were all negative evaluations of love according to quality scale of exaggeration.

Conclusions

Depending on the data analysis in the methodology section, the results of the analysis concludes:

1. From (15) song lyrics; (5) by *Hamay Mamle* and (10) by *Hasan Zîrak*, (53) hyperbolic expressions had been detected and analyzed. Most of them are negative evaluations of love because the singers are trying to show their pains during love.
2. Hyperboles like (flower, shining star, honey mouth, deer, and flute waist) are used throughout the songs of the two famous singers to show the beauty of their lovers.
3. While hyperboles like (blood shedding eyebrows, martyr of sharp eyebrows, raptured liver, flood of tears, being persecuted, craziness, arrow like eyelashes, dead person, being killed, foggy mountain, waterless river, soulless body, blood sucker, being arrested, and imprisoned) are used to describe their love and the cruelty of their lovers.
4. Both singers use hyperbolic words because they want to show their passion and eagerness toward their lovers. They do their best in using hyperboles for affecting the hearer to feel the same eagerness that they feel. These hyperbolic expressions are used to make the readers feel the way they feel about love. So, the main reason behind using hyperboles in Kurdish love songs are aesthetic reasons first and taking the audience into the kind of love that they feel as the second reason.

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زياده پوهيكردن له دهر برين وهك ريگايهك بۆ پيشاندانى په رۆشى به رانبه ر به خۆشه ويست له گۆرانيه كانى حهمى مامل و حه سه ن زي ره كدا

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پوخته

توژينه وهكه دهر باره ي به كاره ينانى نه وه دهسته واژانه يه كه زياده پوهيان تيدا كراوه له گۆرانى كوردى. تامانجى نه م توژينه وهيه دۆزينه وهيه هۆكارى به كاره ينانى دهسته واژه زياده پوه تيدا كراوه كانه له گۆرانيه كانى گۆرانى بىژى كورد حهمى مامل و حه سه ن زي ره كدا. پرسياره كانى توژينه وهكه: چ دهسته واژه يه كى زياده پوه تيدا كراوه به كاره ينانه وه له 10 تيكست گۆرانيه كانى حهمى مامل و حه سه ن زي ره كدا؟ وه هۆكارى به كاره ينانى نه م دهسته واژانه چين له گۆرانى كوردى؟ شىوازى ليكۆلئينه وهيه توژينه وهكه شىوازى چۆنه تى و چنده تبه. هه ر دوو گۆرانيه يه كه هاپه ر بۆل (دهسته واژه ي زياده پوه تيدا كراوه) به كار ده ينين بۆ پيشاندانى جوانى خۆشه ويسته كانيان، خۆشه ويستى به رانبه ر خۆشه ويسته كانيان، وه زۆردارى خۆشه ويسته كانيان. وشه ي زۆر كار يگه ر به كار ده ينين كه زياده پوهيان تيدا كراوه له به ر نه وهيه ده يانه وي ت كار له گو يگر بكن وه با شترينى خۆيان ده كهن بۆ پيشاندانى هه ستو سۆزيان به وه وشانه ي كه ده يچر بۆ پيشاندانى په رۆشى به رامبه ر خۆشه ويسته كانيان.

وشه سه ره كه يه كان: زياده پوه يكردن له دهر برين، په رۆشى، خۆشه ويست، گۆرانى.

المبالغة كطريقة لإظهار التوق إلى العاشق في أغاني حمى مامل و حسن زيرك

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ملخص

تناولت الدراسة استخدام مبالغه فى التعبير فى الأغاني الكردية. يهدف إلى اكتشاف السبب وراء استخدام المبالغه فى أغاني الحب الكردية لحمى مامل و حسن زيرك. أسئلة البحث هي: ما التعابير المبالغه المستخدمة فى 10 أغاني الحب لحمى مامل و حسن زيرك؟ ما سبب استخدام التعابير المبالغه فى أغاني الحب الكردية؟ الدراسة تبينى مقاربه نوعيه و كميه لتحليل أغاني الحب الكردية. يستخدم المغنيان المبالغه فى إظهار جمال عشاقهما، وحبهم تجاه عشاقهم، وقسوة أعباءهم. يستخدمون كلمات قويه جداً تكون مبالغاً فيها لأنهم يريدون التأثير على المستمع بهذه الكلمات القويه ويبدلون قصارى جهدهم للتعبير عن مشاعرهم بالكلمات التي يغنونها لإظهار الشغف تجاه عشاقهم.

الكلمات المفتاحيه: تعبيرات الزائديه، الشغف، الحبيب، الاغانى.