



## A Survey on Loanwords from English to Kurdish

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### Abstract

In this going-over study, words borrowed from English to Kurdish are scrutinized. More than 350 words are found to be derived from English to Kurdish as loanwords. In conformity with the wordlist which accompanies this research, the patterns of these words are categorized with reference to phonological-oriented criteria as assimilated, partially-assimilated, and non-assimilated borrowings. The assimilated genres were noticed to be the most frequently borrowed types of words from English to Kurdish. The meanings of each loanword from the donor (English) to the receiver language (Kurdish) are unchanged. However, the pronunciations of certain forms of loanwords are changed partly or naturalized. That is, the halfway assimilated loanwords may still be recognized as borrowings, but the non-assimilated ones are somewhat unrealizable.

**Keywords:** English language, Kurdish language, Sorani dialect, loanwords, borrowing

### Puxta

Lam twêžinawa lëkolîn amêzadâ, wê xwâstrâwakân la ingliziyawa bo kurdi lëyân dakoldrêtawa. Zyâtr la 350 wê dadozrêtawa ka la ingliziyawa hatuna nâw kurdi wuſai xwâstrâw. Ba gwêrai aw lista wêyayi ka lagaſ am twêžinawayadâ dêt, ſêwazakâni am wêſana polên krâwn ba gwêrai pêwari tâibati fonoloji waku wêſai xwâstrâwi çunyak, nimêa çunyak u nâ çunyak. ſêwâza çunyakakân wâ tēbini dakrân kawâ bawtrin jori wêſai xwâstrâu bn la ingliziyawa bo kurdi. Manâi har wêſayakai xwâstrâw la zmâni baxſar (inglizi) bo zmâni wargr (kurdi) nagorâwa. Harchanda, ſêwâzi bêžani handê ſêwai tâibati wêſa xwâstrâwakân baſêwai baſi dagorên yâxud ba xomâli dakrên. Amaſ manâi waya, wêſa xwâstrâwa nimêaiya çunyakakân lawânaya heſta har waku wêſai xwâstrâw sayir bkrên, baſam wêſa xwâstrâwa nâçunyakakân tâ râdayak nazânrawn.

**Paivin Saraki:** zmani inglizi, zmani kurdi, diyalêkti sorani, wêſai xwastrawakan, xwastn.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Borrowing is one of the language change and language evolution related phenomena that subsists within every language around the world. Borrowing is explicated as word from one language that has been adapted for use in another (Nordquist, 2014: 1). This comes about when two languages interject socially, culturally, economically, or politically. Moreover, language itself is a means of communications, for this reason languages are used in order to maintain this goal of interaction in various ways. Languages are varied and are classified according to historical, geographical, cultural, and socio-economical facets and prospects. This has led to diversity in borrowing as an aspect of language use from a language to another.

Furthermore, one language may have words for which there are no equivalents in the other language. There may be words for objects, social, political, and cultural institutions and events or abstract concepts which are not found in the culture of the other language. It often occurs that one culture borrows from the language of another culture words or phrases to express technological, social or cultural innovations. For instance, English borrowings are entering languages everywhere, and in more domains than just science and technology (Nordquist, 2014: 2).

In conformity with Hassanpoor (1999: 10), Borrowing is a historical phenomenon; it is a product of different circumstances and plays different roles under changing situations. All languages change and borrowing is a dominant trend of language contact and change. The term 'borrowing' however usually implies a temporary transmission of possession to be followed by the return of the borrowed item at a later stage. But language borrowings are permanent. All components of language, from phonemes to words to grammatical structures, may be borrowed from one language to another.

### *1.1 The problem*

Every language in this world has its own set of vocabulary. However, sometimes words from one language find their ways into the vocabulary of another language because these languages may have been in contact in one way or the other. When two or more languages come into contact with one another, borrowing may take place.

English language is seen as a central foreign language in Kurdistan region. Historically speaking, Kurdish language has been in contact with English when it became a prestigious language around the world. More specifically, this interaction became more prominent when England invaded Iraq and Kurdistan as northern part of the country exposed to that language in the long run. Later, English was entered in the process of teaching and learning English as a foreign language. Moreover, Media has played great role in using different vocabulary items from English into Kurdish language verbally and non-verbally.

For all that, a few studies have been conducted to explore the amount of loanwords from English to Kurdish. This current research only investigated the Iraq/Kurdistan part using

Sorani dialect. Therefore, the present study is intended to survey about lexical borrowings from English to Kurdish.

### **1.2 Aim and Significance**

This paper draws a bead on firstly, examining the loanwords from English to Kurdish. Secondly, it also puts forward an endeavor to establish a wordlist that compiles nearly all the loanwords from English to Kurdish.

This study addresses a worthwhile state of consideration that needs to be resolved. Thus, college students, EFL teachers, linguists, and researchers in the field can get benefit from the results of the study. That is, this survey study will allow everyone to inspect and see the extent to which English words are borrowed to Kurdish as their mother tongue.

## **2. BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 The Concept and Classification of Borrowing**

Every language in this world has its own set of lexical items. However, sometimes lexical items appear in the vocabulary of another language due to the possible contact of the two languages. When two or more languages encounter each other, borrowing may occur (Marjie-Okyere, 2013). Crystal (1985:36) defines borrowing as “linguistics forms being taken over by one language or dialect from another. Similarly, Hudson (1980) regards borrowing as the linguistics process that requires taking words from a language into another.

Haugen (1950) classifies borrowing into two main types: importation and substitution. The former involves taking a pattern into a language while the former latter involves replacing something in another language with a native pattern. He further sub-classifies borrowing into loanwords, loan blends and loan shifts. Loanwords require the importation of form and meaning with levels of phonological replacement which may take place as none, partial, or complete replacement of the borrowing form. Loan blends entails a combination of both foreign and native forms, in which there is only partial morphemic importation. That is to say, a native morpheme has been replaced by part of the foreign word.

Loan shifts involves the representation of a foreign concept by a native form. Haugen further classifies loanwords on the basis of oral borrowing into unassimilated, partially assimilated and wholly assimilated loanwords.

Hassanpoor (1999) applies Haugens’ division of loans to classify loans in Sorani as loanwords, loan blends and loan shifts. Hassanpoors’ study “A Study of European, Persian and Arabic Loans in Sorani” is the most comprehensive study ever conducted on loans in Sorani. Various words can be seen in Kurdish Sorani dialect which were borrowed from different languages such as Arabic, Persian, English, and Turkish. Yildiz and Akbarov (2012) examined the borrowed words from Turkish which have directly or indirectly been borrowed. Moreover, Sadiq (2011) indicates that the Kurdish word *babe* has directly been taken from the English word *babe*. There is a dearth of research on Sorani loanwords that have been taken from English. It is hoped that this study can fill the gap from this respect.

## **2.2 Some Motivations for Borrowing**

Despite of defining and classifying the borrowing phenomenon, linguists have attempted to identify the motivations that lead someone to borrow words from another language. The most popular motivations for word borrowing as Durkin (2009) states are the need and prestige. The former occurs when a new concept or thing is discovered which already has a name in the donor language but not in recipient language. For example, the word *komputer* has been borrowed from English because the computer was first invented by an English person. The latter takes place when a speaker feels that there is greater social cachet connected with a word from another language. English as prestigious languages has become the main source of borrowing for other less prestigious languages including Kurdish. Bloomfield (1984, in Newman, 2002) is of the opinion that usually a subordinate language mostly borrows from a dominant one.

Bloomfield (1933, in Mohammed, 2009) indicates that political-social conditions such as colonization, war, conquest, and migration results in the dominance of one language over the other. Thus, the rapid advances in technology and other facets of life such as colonization might have forced Kurdish to borrow words from the English language. The colonization of Iraq by Britain may have led to the borrowing of some English words by Kurds. The US- led invasion might also have resulted in borrowing some English words by Kurdish speakers.

Media whether spoken or written is another factor which affects borrowing (Marjie-Okyere, 2103). Sabir (2013) examined the increasing use of English loan words in political programs at visual media in Kurdistan region and found out that announcers, reporters, and editors prefer to use English to Kurdish equivalents due to their lack of knowledge of Kurdish equivalents, modernity and better image, prestigiousness, the length of the Kurdish terms, for varying the vocabulary, and for showing off.

## **2.3 English and Kurdish**

In conformity with Stokes, Gorman, and Newman (2009: 281), Kurdish is of the northwestern subgroup of those Iranian languages related to the Indo-Iranian branch of the Indo-European languages. The original language of the area was Hurrian, they are as far apart from each other as German and English. Accordingly, they may also be referred to as distinct languages in their own right. In addition, both Kurmanji and Sorani encompass a large number of regional and local dialects and sub-dialects, although speakers of these dialects usually can understand each other. The other forms of Kurdish language are Gorani and Zaza. The former is spoken in southern Kurdistan and Kermanshah in Iran as well as the Halabja region of Iraqi Kurdistan and in the Hewraman Mountains bordering Iran and Iraq. The latter is spoken in the northwest parts of Kurdistan.

Furthermore, many endeavors to create a standard written language or to bridge the gap between Kurmanji and Sorani have not been successful. The two have developed almost independently of each other. Sorani, for example, is dominant for its having been the language of the city of Suleymaniya and Erbil, now in the north of modern Iraq, founded in the 18th

century by the Baban state, a Kurdish state in the Zagros Mountains. From the late 19th century Kurdish intellectuals began writing in Kurmanji. Sorani developed mainly as the language of poetry until the fall of the Ottoman Empire early in the 20th century (Stokes, et al, 2009: 282).

Depending on English language Club Website (2014), English is a member of the Germanic family of languages. Germanic is a branch of the Indo-European language family. Additionally, according to Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary (2014), the history of English is conventionally, divided into three periods called Old English (or Anglo-Saxon), Middle English, and Modern English. The earliest period begins with the migration of certain Germanic tribes from the continent to Britain in the fifth century A.D., and it continues until the end of the eleventh century or a bit later. The period of Middle English extends roughly from the twelfth century through the fifteenth. The influence of French and Latin upon the lexicon continued throughout this period. The period of Modern English extends from the sixteenth century to our own day.

Other important early developments include the stabilizing effect on spelling of the printing press and the beginning of the direct influence of Latin and, to a lesser extent, Greek on the lexicon. Later, as English came into contact with other cultures around the world and distinctive dialects of English developed in the many areas which Britain had colonized, numerous other languages made small but interesting contributions to its word-stock (Merriam-Webster OD., 2014).

Nowadays, American English is particularly influential, due to the USA's dominance of cinema, television, popular music, trade and technology (including the Internet). But there are many other varieties of English around the world, including for example Australian English, New Zealand English, Canadian English, South African English, Indian English and Caribbean English (English Club Website-History of English language, 2014).

With references to Durkin (2014), during the medieval and early modern periods the influence of English spread throughout the British Isles, and from the early seventeenth century onwards its influence began to be seen throughout the world. The complex processes of exploration, colonization and overseas trade that characterized Britain's external relations for several centuries led to significant change in English. Words were derived from all over the world through the languages of other trading and imperial nations such as Spain, Portugal and the Netherlands. In the meantime, new varieties of English emerged, each with their own vocabulary and grammar and their own distinct pronunciations. More recently still, English has become a *lingua franca*, a global language, regularly used and understood by many nations for whom English is not their first language.

By the same token, the life of loanwords in Kurdish is, among others, the story of the transformation of a pre-modern society, the division of Kurdistan among four nation-states, domination and subordination, the rise of Kurdish nationalism, modernization and standardization of the language (Hassanpoor, 1999: 10).

### **3. METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Instrument**

In the present survey study, the researchers depended on a wordlist in order to collect the data. First, an English- Kurdish dictionary by Karadaghi (2006) is used to identify and illustrate all the vocabulary items (words) that are taken from English to Kurdish. That is, the words which are collected from the aforementioned dictionary were thought to be borrowed in certain ways from English to Kurdish. Later, the types of the loanwords were identified according to the conventions of borrowing from a language to another. The vocabulary items (see appendix: A) are all listed alphabetically. The researchers used the list to highlight loanword types and to show the variety of words taken from English to Kurdish language.

#### **3.2 Data Collection**

The data collection procedure in this current study is done by looking closely into a wordlist based on an English- Kurdish dictionary by Karadaghi (2006) for the loanwords from English to Kurdish.

#### **3.3 Data Analysis**

In the analysis of the collected data which are later converted into a wordlist of English loanwords to Kurdish language, the researchers tried to inspect and explore the types of borrowing and make sure if the words are used in formal or informal Kurdish language. Later, the researchers validated the wordlist in collaboration with Kurdish Department/Koya University teaching and language expert staff to see the validity and reliability of the English loanwords to Kurdish that were collected during the study. The staff was comprised of two PhD holders in Kurdish language (linguistics branch) who were teachers in the mentioned context. They investigated the wordlist thoroughly and confirmed that the established wordlist is a proper raw material to see the amount of English loanword to Kurdish and to explicate the types of borrowing from the donor to the hosting language.

### **4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The results in the present study confirm that loanwords from English language to Kurdish vary depending on the patterns of borrowing from the donor to the recipient language. That is, the way a word or phrase is borrowed can be classified into two major distinctive patterns, namely, importation and substitution. The former denotes that a word is borrowed without changing in meaning and sound, while the latter represents a borrowing which replaces something from the donor with a native pattern in the receiver.

In conformity with Muhammad (2009), the findings in this study can be further classified into three phonological-based patterns that represent certain oral borrowing features. In other words, the loanwords which were collected by the researchers of the present

study are found to be classified into assimilated<sup>1</sup>, partially assimilated<sup>2</sup>, and non-assimilated<sup>3</sup> borrowings. The total number of gathered loanwords is 358 words that are enlisted in the wordlist, see appendix (A). The assimilated pattern of an English loanword is recognized as a word that is borrowed by speakers of the recipient language as it is pronounced in its original donor form. Partially assimilated English loanwords are produced with the partial substitution of a sound with a vowel or a consonant. Non-assimilated English loanwords, however, are words which were produced by the recipient users totally differently from the original English word.

For instance, the words *academy, band, canal, dance, feedback, gallery, helicopter, idiom, keyboard, logic, mall, normal, organ, page, quiz, robot, sample, tanker, vitamin, wrong-side, and zigzag* are assimilated loanwords from English to Kurdish. That is, these borrowed words are brought to Kurdish without changes in meaning and pronunciation. According to the results, 196 loanwords were selected as assimilated patterns. Concerning the partially-assimilated loanwords, the researchers pointed out 128 patterns that are brought into Kurdish with changes in pronunciation. The borrowed words were being modified by replacing with a vowel or a consonant in the receiver language such as, *agency, balloon, cable, dialogue, expire, fault, game, heater, film, jacket, karate, lamp, massage, opposition, hello, passport, restaurant, satellite, telephone, and wire*. However, the non-assimilated loanwords are lesser than other patterns in number which were about 34 patterns being borrowed into Kurdish with entirely distinct states such as, *automobile, biscuit, bulldozer, cigarette, dashboard, giraffe, jeep, kettle, machine, pliers, samovar, and toilet*. See Table 1 for phonologically-based loanwords with distinct features and total numbers per each pattern.

**Table 1:** Classifications of Loanwords from English to Kurdish

N	Assimilated <sup>1</sup>		Partially-assimilated <sup>2</sup>		Non-assimilated <sup>3</sup>	
	E	K	E	K	E	K
1	Address	Drës	Battery	patri	Budget	Buja
2	Album	Album	Bottle	bitî	Pliers	Playis
	196		128		34	

The results in the current study suggest that assimilated categories outnumber other loanword types. In other words, the words that are borrowed from English to Kurdish were mostly unchanged in terms of meaning and pronunciation. However, there are English words being adopted by Kurdish speakers into either semi-changed or completely changed forms. For instance, the borrowed words *ozone, palace, scanner, melody, and disk* are assimilated sets of loanwords with similar pronunciation in the receiver language. However, the word *gear* as a semi-assimilated genre, its sound transcription in English is /giər/ that is changed in Kurdish. The vowel sound /ɪə/ was replaced with /ɜ:/ as Kurdish speakers pronounce the word as /qɜ:t/. For the latter type, non-assimilated loanwords that were entirely adopted into distinct shapes; a word like *giraffe* is phonologically changed into a different one.

Its English pronunciation form /jə- rɑ:f/ is changed in Kurdish to /zʌrrɑ:fə/. Check appendix (A) for the list of loanwords from English to Kurdish.

It can be further illustrated that the majority of the loanwords were being adopted into Kurdish from English without changing the semantic or meaning facet of the words. That is to say, the meanings that are associated with each single word in the donor language are similar to the meanings that are found in the receiver language. The alteration or modification of the loanwords is only detected in the phonological aspects of the words. Although the pronunciation is changed, the meaning is still the same. For instance, the loanwords *automatic, chance, boycott, disco, gender, heater, motel, freezer, mixer, protest, syringe, routine, tactic, laser, quiz, load, and nylon* are all convey similar meanings in both donor and receiver languages. Their pronunciations, however, are changed accordingly.

Furthermore, some words like *budget, toilet, democracy, carnival, automobile, ambulance*, as demonstrated in Merriam-Webster dictionary (2014) might have been adopted from French and Latin to Kurdish but via English. That is, these words are derived to English first then borrowed by Kurdish due to the colonization of Kurdistan by British empire in past. Kurds had direct contact with British invaders and they did not have such contact with French language. So, the possibility of borrowing from English to Kurdish seems to be stronger than the possibility of borrowing from French to Kurdish.

## 5. CONCLUSION

In the current study, it can be concluded that loanwords from English as a donor language to Kurdish as a recipient language are noticeably importations and substitutions. The importation categories are the ones that the pronunciation and meaning of the donor words are similar to the recipient language versions. The substitution patterns are changed words from donor to the recipient language in either partially assimilated or non-assimilated types. The assimilated loan-words comprise the majority of the word-items inputted within the attached wordlist.

### 5.1 Implications

In conformity with the results in the present study, supported by the findings and the research design, the researchers confirm implementing certain strategies and principles in order to teach English vocabulary to Kurdish EFL learners. These procedures can be rendered in several technical inside and outside classroom activities performed by students and monitored by the teachers. Over and above that, some suggestions and recommendations are given below which may help teachers and students in teaching and learning English vocabulary.

- The teacher should consider that quite a number of words are borrowed from English to Kurdish. Students need to be aware of this. In teaching EFL vocabulary items, teachers should render ways to show how common English words are with Kurdish ones. This will enable students to learn new words of English more enthusiastically.
- The teacher should make the learners to attach importance to the foreground of English high frequent vocabulary items in both learning and in articulating with the



language. This can also be done when monitoring learners' learning procedures to guide them find words in English that moved to Kurdish as loanwords.

- Teachers should use an instructional method to highlight what students know and what they want to know in English vocabulary through using borrowed word-items from English to Kurdish. This facilitates their learning as they notice that the some words in Kurdish are derived from English.
- Teaching and learning EFL can further be harmonized through finding matching points between the students' native language with English via using word-lists consisting of loanwords, or any other language related elements.
- A dictionary of loanwords from English to Kurdish is significantly necessary to be established for recording all the words borrowed from English to Kurdish so that institutions like university, schools, language centers, and research centers can get benefit from.

### 5.2 Suggestions

To find out more words and phrases that Kurdish borrowed from English, further research is needed. This can be done in a bigger design of a study. Moreover, a dictionary of loanwords from English to Kurdish is absolutely significant as students, teachers, and researchers can use it to enhance learning, strengthen teaching process, and carry out more researches. An etymological analysis of words borrowed from English to Kurdish is needed due to the fact that some words occur in more than a dialect of Kurdish such as *drop* (*dlopa*<sup>3</sup>) which occurs in both Sorani and Kurmanji dialects. Eventually, some words might have been taken from another language rather than English to Kurdish. This will lighten the path for other research attempts to know more about loanwords.

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**APPENDIX A: Borrowed Wordlist: Loanwords from English to Kurdish**

لیستی وشه کانی وه رگیروا له نینگلیزی بۆ کوردی

<b>N.</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Kurdish</b>	<b>N.</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Kurdish</b>
1	Academy	Akādimi <sup>1</sup>	24	Balance	Bālāns <sup>1</sup>
2	Actor	Aktar <sup>2</sup>	25	Balcony	Balkoni <sup>2</sup>
3	Acetone	Asi:ton <sup>1</sup>	26	Balloon	Bālōn <sup>2</sup>
4	Address	Adrēs <sup>1</sup>	27	Band	Bānd <sup>1</sup>
5	Again	Agēn <sup>1</sup>	28	Bandage	Bāndij <sup>1</sup>
6	Agency	Ažāns <sup>2</sup>	29	Bank	Bānk <sup>1</sup>
7	Agenda	Ajēndā <sup>2</sup>	30	Bar	Bār <sup>1</sup>
8	Air condition	Eyar kondišn <sup>2</sup>	31	Baseball	Baisbol <sup>1</sup>
9	Album	Album <sup>1</sup>	32	Basket	Bāskēt <sup>1</sup>
10	Alternative	Altarnatif <sup>2</sup>	33	Battery	Pātri <sup>2</sup>
11	Aluminum	Alaminyom <sup>2</sup>	34	Beer	Bi:ra <sup>2</sup>
12	Ambulance	Ambulāns <sup>2</sup>	35	Benzene	Banzi:n <sup>1</sup>
13	Archive	Arši:f <sup>2</sup>	36	Bicycle	Pāski:l <sup>3</sup>
14	Aristocrat	Aristkorāt <sup>2</sup>	37	Billiard	Bilyārd <sup>2</sup>
15	Assurance	Ašurans <sup>1</sup>	38	Billion	Bilyon <sup>3</sup>
16	Atlas	Atlas <sup>1</sup>	39	Biology	Bāyaloji <sup>2</sup>
17	Atom	Atom <sup>1</sup>	40	Biscuit	Pskit <sup>3</sup>
18	Automatic	Otomāti:k <sup>2</sup>	41	Blacklist	Blākli:st <sup>1</sup>
19	Automobile	Otombel <sup>2</sup>	42	Block	Blok <sup>1</sup>
20	Baby	Baba <sup>3</sup>	43	Bluetooth	Blutus <sup>2</sup>
21	Background	Bakgrāwand <sup>1</sup>	44	Bodyguard	Bodigārd <sup>1</sup>
22	Bacteria	Baktiryā <sup>2</sup>	45	Bomb	Bomb <sup>1</sup>
23	Badge	Bāj <sup>1</sup>	46	Bond	Bond <sup>1</sup>

N.	English	Kurdish	N.	English	Kurdish
47	Box	Boks <sup>1</sup>	72	Carton	Kārton <sup>1</sup>
48	Boycott	Bāykot <sup>1</sup>	73	Case	Kayis <sup>1</sup>
49	Brake	Brēk <sup>2</sup>	74	lassic	Klāsi:k <sup>1</sup>
50	Bronze	Bronz <sup>1</sup>	75	Card	Kārt <sup>2</sup>
51	Brow	Bro <sup>2</sup>	76	Carnaval	Karnavāl <sup>2</sup>
52	Budget	Buja <sup>3</sup>	77	Cash	Kāš <sup>1</sup>
53	Bulldozer	Bindozar <sup>3</sup>	78	Catalog	Katalog <sup>2</sup>
54	Bureaucracy	Birokrāsi <sup>3</sup>	79	Catholic	Kāsoli:k <sup>2</sup>
55	Bus	Pās <sup>3</sup>	80	Caviar	Kaviyār <sup>1</sup>
56	Business	Biznis <sup>1</sup>	81	Censor	Sānsor <sup>2</sup>
57	Cable	Kēbl <sup>2</sup>	82	Center	Santar <sup>2</sup>
58	Cacao	Kakāw <sup>2</sup>	83	Chance	Ĉāns or Šans <sup>1</sup>
59	Café	Kāfē <sup>1</sup>	84	Channel	Kanāl <sup>2</sup>
60	Cafeteria	Kaftiryā <sup>2</sup>	85	Character	Kāraktar <sup>1</sup>
61	Cake	Kēk <sup>2</sup>	86	Chemical	Kimyāyi <sup>2</sup>
62	Calendar	Kālendar <sup>1</sup>	87	Cheque	Šik or Ĉak <sup>2</sup>
63	Calorie	Kālori <sup>1</sup>	88	Cigarette	Jigara <sup>3</sup>
64	Camera	Kāmēra <sup>1</sup>	89	Cinema	Si:namā <sup>1</sup>
65	Canal	Kanāl <sup>1</sup>	90	Civil	Svi:l <sup>2</sup>
66	Canary	Kanāri <sup>1</sup>	91	Class	Klās <sup>1</sup>
67	Candidate	Kāndid <sup>3</sup>	92	Clinic	Klini:k <sup>1</sup>
68	Canton	Kānton <sup>2</sup>	93	Clip	Klip <sup>1</sup>
69	Capsule	Kapsul <sup>2</sup>	94	Cobra	Kubra <sup>2</sup>
70	Caravan	Karavān <sup>1</sup>	95	Coca	Koka <sup>2</sup>
71	Carbon	Kārbon <sup>1</sup>	96	Code	Kod <sup>1</sup>

<b>N.</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Kurdish</b>	<b>N.</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Kurdish</b>
97	Cola	Kolā <sup>1</sup>	122	Data	Datā <sup>2</sup>
98	College	Koli:j <sup>1</sup>	123	Daughter	Dot <sup>3</sup>
99	Coma	Komā <sup>1</sup>	124	Dance	Dāns <sup>1</sup>
100	Comedy	Komidi <sup>1</sup>	125	Dashboard	Dašbul <sup>3</sup>
101	Committee	Komi:ta <sup>2</sup>	126	Debate	Debait <sup>1</sup>
102	Company	Kompānyā <sup>2</sup>	127	Decorate	Di:kor <sup>3</sup>
103	Compressor	Komprēsar <sup>2</sup>	128	Democracy	Dimukrāsi <sup>2</sup>
104	Concrete	Konkri:t <sup>1</sup>	129	Democrat	Dimukrāt <sup>1</sup>
105	Conference	Konfrāns <sup>2</sup>	130	Demography	Di:mogrāfi <sup>1</sup>
106	Congress	Kongrēs <sup>1</sup>	131	Deport	Di:port <sup>1</sup>
107	Comment	Komēnt <sup>2</sup>	132	Design	Di:zayin <sup>1</sup>
108	Communist	Komonist <sup>2</sup>	133	Diagram	Dayāgrām <sup>1</sup>
109	Consulate	Kunsul <sup>3</sup>	134	Dialect	Dāyalekt <sup>2</sup>
110	Contract	Kontrākit <sup>1</sup>	135	Dialogue	Diyālog <sup>2</sup>
111	Control	Control <sup>1</sup>	136	Dictator	Dictātor <sup>2</sup>
112	Copy	Kopi <sup>1</sup>	137	Dinosaur	Dāināsor <sup>2</sup>
113	Corner	Kornar <sup>1</sup>	138	Diploma	Diblom <sup>2</sup>
114	Couple	Kap <sup>1</sup>	139	Disco	Di:sko <sup>1</sup>
115	Course	Kors <sup>1</sup>	140	Disk	Disk <sup>1</sup>
116	Cowboy	Kābo <sup>2</sup>	141	Doctor	Diktor <sup>2</sup>
117	Crane	Krēn <sup>2</sup>	142	Document	Dokyumēt <sup>1</sup>
118	Cream	Krēm <sup>1</sup>	143	Dollar	Dolār <sup>1</sup>
119	Crystal	Kri:stāl <sup>1</sup>	144	Dolphin	Dolphin <sup>1</sup>
120	Culture	Kultur <sup>3</sup>	145	Domino	Domina <sup>2</sup>
121	Dagger	Daga <sup>2</sup>	146	Dossier	Dosya <sup>2</sup>

N.	English	Kurdish	N.	English	Kurdish
147	Double	Dabî <sup>1</sup>	172	Fuse	Fiyuz <sup>1</sup>
148	Drama	Drâmâ <sup>1</sup>	173	Gallery	Galari <sup>1</sup>
149	Drill	Drêl <sup>2</sup>	174	Gallon	Gâlon <sup>1</sup>
150	Drop	Dîopa <sup>3</sup>	175	Game	Gama <sup>2</sup>
151	Dynamic	Dâinâmi:k <sup>1</sup>	176	Garage	Garâj <sup>2</sup>
152	Dynamo	Dynamo <sup>1</sup>	177	Gear	Gêr <sup>2</sup>
153	Expire	Ekspâyar <sup>2</sup>	178	Gender	Jêndar <sup>1</sup>
154	Factor	Fâktar <sup>1</sup>	179	Geography	Jugrâfi <sup>3</sup>
155	Fantasia	Fântâzyâ <sup>1</sup>	180	Geology	Jiyoloji <sup>1</sup>
156	Fashion	Fâšn <sup>1</sup>	181	Giraffe	Zarâfa <sup>3</sup>
157	Fault	Falt <sup>2</sup>	182	Goal	Goî <sup>1</sup>
158	Federal	Fidrâl <sup>2</sup>	183	Gorilla	Gorilâ <sup>2</sup>
159	Feedback	Fidbâk <sup>1</sup>	184	Guarantee	Garanti <sup>1</sup>
160	File	Fâyil <sup>1</sup>	185	Guerilla	Gari:lâ <sup>2</sup>
161	Film	Flim <sup>2</sup>	186	Guitar	Gitâr <sup>1</sup>
162	Final	Fâynâl-final <sup>2</sup>	187	Gymnastic	Jumnâsti:k <sup>2</sup>
163	Filter	Fltar <sup>1</sup>	188	Hack	Hâk <sup>1</sup>
164	Fit	Fi:t <sup>1</sup>	189	Hacker	Hâkar <sup>1</sup>
165	Fitter	Fi:tar <sup>1</sup>	190	Harass	Harâsân <sup>2</sup>
166	Flash	Flâs <sup>1</sup>	191	Harmony	Harmoni <sup>1</sup>
167	Flat	Flât <sup>1</sup>	192	Heater	Hi:tar <sup>2</sup>
168	Folklore	Folklor <sup>1</sup>	193	Helicopter	Helikoptar <sup>1</sup>
169	Form	Form <sup>1</sup>	194	Hello	Halaw <sup>2</sup>
170	Freezer	Frêzar <sup>2</sup>	195	Heroin	Hiroyi:n <sup>1</sup>
171	Frequency	Frikwënsi <sup>1</sup>	196	Horn	Horn <sup>1</sup>

<b>N.</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Kurdish</b>	<b>N.</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Kurdish</b>
197	Hydrogen	Hãydroji:n <sup>1</sup>	222	Mechanic	Mikãni:k <sup>1</sup>
198	Hotel	Hotël <sup>1</sup>	223	Mechanism	Mikãnizm <sup>2</sup>
199	Hysteria	Histirya <sup>2</sup>	224	Medal	Madalyã <sup>3</sup>
200	Idea	Adiya <sup>1</sup>	225	Media	Mi:dyã <sup>1</sup>
201	Idiom	Idyom <sup>1</sup>	226	Melody	Milodi <sup>1</sup>
202	Imperialism	Imperyãlizm <sup>1</sup>	227	Microphone	Mãikrofon <sup>2</sup>
203	Jeep	Jëb <sup>3</sup>	228	Militia	Mili:ÿya <sup>1</sup>
204	Jacket	Çãkat <sup>2</sup>	229	Millionaire	Milyoner <sup>2</sup>
205	Karate	Kãrãti <sup>2</sup>	230	Mixer	Mixar <sup>1</sup>
206	Ketchup	KëÇap <sup>1</sup>	231	Mobile	Mobãyil <sup>1</sup>
207	Kettle	Kitri <sup>3</sup>	232	Model	Modi:l <sup>2</sup>
208	Keyboard	Kibord <sup>1</sup>	233	Modern	Modërn <sup>1</sup>
209	Lamp	Lãmpã <sup>2</sup>	234	Montage	Montãž <sup>2</sup>
210	Laser	Lëzar <sup>2</sup>	235	Monument	Monyumënt <sup>1</sup>
211	Light	Layit <sup>2</sup>	236	Motel	Motël <sup>1</sup>
212	List	List <sup>1</sup>	237	Negative	Nëgativ <sup>1</sup>
213	Load	Lod <sup>1</sup>	238	Normal	Normãl <sup>1</sup>
214	Local	Lokal <sup>1</sup>	239	Nylon	Nãylon <sup>1</sup>
215	Logic	Loji:k <sup>1</sup>	240	Office	Ofi:s <sup>1</sup>
216	Machine	Maki:na <sup>3</sup>	241	Okay	Okay <sup>1</sup>
217	Mafia	Mafiã <sup>1</sup>	242	Opposition	Opozisyon <sup>2</sup>
218	Malaria	Malaryã <sup>1</sup>	243	Orchestra	Orkëstra <sup>1</sup>
219	Mall	Mol <sup>1</sup>	244	Organ	Organ <sup>1</sup>
220	Massage	Masãj <sup>2</sup>	245	Oxygen	Oksiji:n <sup>1</sup>
221	Master	Mãstar <sup>1</sup>	246	Ozone	Ozon <sup>1</sup>

<b>N.</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Kurdish</b>	<b>N.</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Kurdish</b>
247	Package	Pakij <sup>1</sup>	272	Potato	Patâta <sup>3</sup>
248	Packet	Pâkat <sup>1</sup>	273	Practice	Prâktis <sup>2</sup>
249	Page	Payij <sup>1</sup>	274	Press	Prës <sup>1</sup>
250	Pajamas	Bijama <sup>3</sup>	275	Pressure	Prëssar <sup>2</sup>
251	Palace	Pâlâs <sup>1</sup>	276	Print	Print <sup>1</sup>
252	Pancreas	Pankryâs <sup>2</sup>	277	Printer	Printar <sup>1</sup>
253	Panda	Pândâ <sup>1</sup>	278	Process	Prosa <sup>3</sup>
254	Panel	Panêl <sup>2</sup>	279	Professional	Profešnâl <sup>1</sup>
255	Passport	Pâsaport <sup>2</sup>	280	Profile	Profâyil <sup>1</sup>
256	Password	Pâswêrd <sup>2</sup>	281	Program	Progrâm <sup>1</sup>
257	Patrol	Patrol <sup>2</sup>	282	Project	Proža <sup>3</sup>
258	Pedal	Pâyidar <sup>3</sup>	283	Propaganda	Prupâganda <sup>2</sup>
259	Penalty	Panâti <sup>2</sup>	284	Protest	Protësto <sup>2</sup>
260	Petrol	Patrol <sup>1</sup>	285	Protocol	Protokol <sup>1</sup>
261	Photocopy	Fotokopi <sup>2</sup>	286	Pump	Pamp <sup>1</sup>
262	Photograph	Fotogrâf <sup>1</sup>	287	Quiz	Kwiz <sup>1</sup>
263	Piano	Piyâno <sup>1</sup>	288	Radar	Râdâr <sup>2</sup>
264	Pizza	Pitzâ <sup>2</sup>	289	Radio	Râdyo <sup>2</sup>
265	Plan	Plân <sup>1</sup>	290	Reform	Riform <sup>1</sup>
266	Plaster	Plâstar <sup>1</sup>	291	Regime	Rižëm <sup>2</sup>
267	Plastic	Plâsti:k <sup>1</sup>	292	Reportage	Riportâž <sup>2</sup>
268	Pliers	Plâyis <sup>3</sup>	293	Restaurant	Rëstorânt <sup>2</sup>
269	Plug	Plâk <sup>3</sup>	294	Robot	Robot <sup>1</sup>
270	Police	Poli:s <sup>1</sup>	295	Rocket	Rokët <sup>1</sup>
271	Poster	Postar <sup>1</sup>	296	Role	Rol <sup>1</sup>



<b>N.</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Kurdish</b>	<b>N.</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Kurdish</b>
297	Routine	Roti:n <sup>1</sup>	322	Strategy	Strāti:j <sup>2</sup>
298	Saloon	Sālon <sup>1</sup>	323	Stress	Strēs <sup>1</sup>
299	Samovar	Samāwar <sup>3</sup>	324	Studio	Stodyo <sup>2</sup>
300	Sample	Sāmpil <sup>1</sup>	325	Style	Stāyil <sup>2</sup>
301	Sandwich	Sāndwiç <sup>1</sup>	326	Syringe	Srinj <sup>2</sup>
302	Satan	Ŝaitān <sup>3</sup>	327	Tactic	Tākti:k <sup>1</sup>
303	Satellite	Satelāyit <sup>2</sup>	328	Tank	Tānk <sup>1</sup>
304	Satire	Satir <sup>3</sup>	329	Tanker	Tankar <sup>1</sup>
305	Sauna	Sāwnā <sup>1</sup>	330	Taxi	Tāksi <sup>2</sup>
306	Scan	Skān <sup>1</sup>	331	Team	Ti:m <sup>1</sup>
307	Scanner	Skānar <sup>1</sup>	332	Tease	Ti:z <sup>2</sup>
308	Scenario	Sināryo <sup>1</sup>	333	Technique	Takni:k <sup>2</sup>
309	Scenarist	Sinārist <sup>1</sup>	334	Technology	Taknalojyā <sup>2</sup>
310	Scrap	Sikrāb <sup>2</sup>	335	Telegraph	Talagrāf <sup>1</sup>
311	Secretary	Skirtar <sup>3</sup>	336	Telephone	Talafon <sup>2</sup>
312	Seminar	Siminār <sup>2</sup>	337	Telescope	Talēskob <sup>2</sup>
313	Shampoo	Ŝāmpo <sup>2</sup>	338	Television	Talavizyon <sup>2</sup>
314	Shoot	Ŝut <sup>1</sup>	339	Tender	Tandar <sup>1</sup>
315	Silo	Sāylo <sup>1</sup>	340	Tennis	Tēnis <sup>1</sup>
316	Sponsor	Sponsar <sup>1</sup>	341	Terror	Ti:ror <sup>2</sup>
317	Spry	Sprāyi <sup>2</sup>	342	Terrorist	Tirorist <sup>2</sup>
318	Staff	Stāf <sup>1</sup>	343	Toilet	Tawālet <sup>3</sup>
319	Standard	Stāndard <sup>1</sup>	344	Tomato	Tamāta <sup>2</sup>
320	Steak	Stēk <sup>1</sup>	345	Tower	Tāwar <sup>1</sup>
321	Steel	Stil <sup>1</sup>	346	Traffic light	Trafik lāyit <sup>1</sup>

<b>N.</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Kurdish</b>	<b>N.</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Kurdish</b>
347	Tragedy	Trāžidyā <sup>2</sup>	353	Wheel	Wi:l <sup>2</sup>
348	T-shirt	Tišert <sup>1</sup>	354	Wireless	Wâyârlês <sup>2</sup>
349	Tunnel	Tunêl <sup>2</sup>	355	Wire	Wâyar <sup>2</sup>
350	Video	Vidyo <sup>1</sup>	356	Wrong side	Rong sâyd <sup>1</sup>
351	Virus	Vâiros <sup>1</sup>	357	Zigzag	Zi:gzâg <sup>1</sup>
352	Vitamin	Vitâmin <sup>1</sup>	358	Zoom	Zum <sup>1</sup>

**Notea:**

1. More loanwords can be added to this wordlist hereafter.
2. Symbol conventions are (1) assimilated, (2) partially assimilated, and (3) non-assimilated.