

6 – Kurdish کوردی : some information

Aim: To provide a brief overview of one of the languages spoken by large numbers of refugees

Having an insight into how the Kurdish language works may be helpful in understanding the challenges speakers of this language face when learning a new one and what, on the other hand, might be relatively easy for them. Also, refugees may appreciate it if you ask them to help you to pronounce the names of persons and places correctly and if you at least try to use some words or phrases of their language (see "[Language of Origin](#)").

Where Kurdish is spoken

Linguists disagree about whether Kurdish is a language with many dialects, or whether there are several closely related languages. Kurdish-speaking areas extend over territories in Turkey, Iraq, Syria and Iran. The number of speakers of Kurdish dialects is estimated at 20 to 30 million.

Both Arabic and Kurdish are official languages in Iraq. In the autonomous region of Kurdistan (Iraq) Kurdish is used in everyday life as well as by the authorities and in education. Outside Iraq Kurdish is not an official language in any state.

Kurdish dialects

In Turkey and in Syria the Kurmancî dialect is dominant. In Turkey the Zazakî dialect, which is also called Dimilkî, Kirdkî or Kîrmancik, is spoken.

The two main dialects of Kurdish in the autonomous region of Kurdistan (Iraq) are Soranî and Badhinî, the Iraqi variety of Kurmancî. Further south the Gûranî (Goranî) dialects, for example, Hawramî and Schabakî, are spoken in an area north-east of Mosul. Various other dialects are also used in the different regions.

Media and literature

The earliest examples (16th/17th century) of Kurdish literature are the chants of the religious minorities Ezidi (Yezidi) and Yarsanism.

Besides Kurmancî, Gûranî/ Hawramî was the most important literary language. Other Kurdish dialects were only used for written literature from the 19th century onwards.

In the 20th century a generation of young Kurds has rediscovered Kurdish as a literary language. More literary works than ever before have been published in Sorani and Kurmancî.

Some phrases in Kurdish

	Soranî	Zazakî	Kurmancî
Hello!	روژ باش! Roj baş!	Roza to xêr bo!	Roş baş!
How are you?	چۆنی؟ باشی؟ Çonî? Başî?	Ti se kenî?	Tu çawa yî, baş î?
Welcome!	به خیر بین! Bexêr bèn!	Xêr ama!	Tu bi xêr hatî!
Goodbye!	خوا لهگهڵ! Xwa lege!	Xatir bi to!	Bi xatirê te!

The Kurdish script

There are not only various Kurdish dialects but also different writing systems. The use of the Berdixan alphabet is widespread for Syrian and Turkish Kurmancî and is based on the Latin alphabet. The Soranî alphabet is used not only for Soranî, but also for Bahdîni (or Bahdînanî). It is based on the Arabic script and has been extended to other letters. Although only a small part of Kurdistan was part of the former Soviet Union, the Cyrillic alphabet was also used at that time.

For the Zazakî dialect, the Berdixan alphabet is used, as well as the Zazakî alphabet, which is influenced by the Turkish language. Yekgirtû was an attempt to create a unified writing system for all Kurdish dialects.

Kurdish Numbers

	Kurmancî	Zazakî	Soranî		Kurmancî	Zazakî	Soranî
0	sifir	sifir	سفر	11	yanzdeh	yondes	یانگزه
1	yek	yew	یه ک	12	diwanzdeh	diwês	دوانگزه
2	du	di	دوو	13	sêzdeh	hîres	سیانگزه
3	sê	hîrê	سێ	20	bîst	vîst	بیست
4	çar	çehar	چار	21	bîst û yek	vîst û jew	بیست و یه ک
5	pênc	panc	پینچ	30	sîh	hîris	سی
6	şeş	şeş	شه ش	40	çil	çewres	چل
7	heft	hewt	حه وت	50	pêncî	pancas	په نجا
8	heşt	heşt	هه شت	60	şêst	şeşti	شه ست
9	neh	new	نو	100	sed	se	سه د
10	deh	des	ده	1000	hezar	hazar	هه زار

Source: "Sprachensteckbrief Kurdisch", Schule Mehrsprachig, Eine Information des Bundesministeriums für Unterricht, Kunst und Kultur – © Thomas Schmidinger (translated in English and adapted).