

Extended Abstract

The cognitive explanation of two verbs ‘bərin’ and ‘səzyân’ in Kalhori Kurdish

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Introduction

Cognitive linguistics, as an approach to the study of language, covers a range of theoretical frameworks that deal with the cognitive dimensions of linguistic communication. In this, the language approach is a tool for organizing information processing and transmission, and in that analysis of conceptualization bases is of particular importance; because the focus of cognitive linguistics is the study of the meaning of language units concerning the cognitive mechanisms of conceptualization, the two main branches of cognitive linguistics are cognitive-semantic and cognitive grammar (Geeraerts and Cuyckens, 2007: 3)

The subject of the current research is the multi-semantic investigation of the two verbs ‘bərin’ and ‘səzyân’ based on the approach of cognitive semantics, which has analyzed the semantic relations of these verbs in the context of Kalhori polysemy is a situation in which a word has several related meanings. Although this definition does not seem so complicated; is not a phenomenon with clear and unambiguous boundaries (Antonano, 1999) among the types of polysemy conceptual relations, polysemy has an important and distinct place in the field of meaning because the reproduction of meaning and the expansion of concepts to a significant extent is realized as a result of polysemy

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function polysemy of lexical units is a global phenomenon and in all languages from different language families occur in all historical periods (Vanhof, 2008: 3).

Materials & Methods

The method of data collection has been done by the library-field method. The research data includes the literary works, terms and proverbs of Kalhori, which are extracted from two ways of referring to written sources and also interviewing and recording the daily speech of the original speakers of Kalhori.

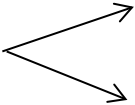
It seems that many studies have been conducted concerning multiple meanings in different languages, including Kurdish. In Kalhori, we also see the investigation of verbs based on cognitive mechanisms. For the two verbs 'bərin' and 'sezyân' in the Kurdish dialect of Kalhori, research has not been done based on the cognitive approach, although other action verbs have been investigated in this dialect. Iranian and foreign researchers in the field of cognition have conducted research on verbs. Evans and Wilkins (2000) believe that there is a flexible relationship between sensory and cognitive verbs, unlike Indo-European languages, in Australian languages more than the verb of hearing to expand the meaning of 'knowing' and 'thinking' is used to see.

Results & Discussion

After collecting the data in the Kurdish dialect, the primary meanings of the verbs were first presented. In the next step, the meanings of the verbs were examined based on the theory of cognitive semantics. The verb 'bərin' in its original meaning means 'to cut'. According to the research that has been done in various Kurdish contexts of Kalhori, this meaning is the original and primary meaning, and the other meanings of the verb are analyzed separately in different forms. To determine the use of the verb meanings in each of the Kurdish contexts of Kalhori, the meanings and an example are mentioned to clarify the meaning and the relation of the semantic features of the verbs for each case. At the end of the analysis, it was tried to relate the different meanings and the cognitive mechanisms involved. Let's point out the meaning of two verbs and compare them in terms of meaning based on the studies conducted in various Kurdish contexts of Kalhori, meanings of the verb 'bərin': 1. Getting thin 2- Getting fat 3- Cutting hair 4- Getting bald 5- Killing 6- Putting in trouble 7-Robbing 8- Causing someone to die 9- Weaning 10- Moving from one place to another 11- remove the bad smell 12- be cut-off 13-finish 14-brake failure 15-recover 16-endlessness 17 contract 18-price-webs-determine 19-go the plowing distance 21 - Take a picture - 22 - Issue a birth certificate - 23 - Cause - communication - to be lost - 24 - Interrupt speech - 25 - Be quiet - 26 - Be talkative - 27 - Shut up (stop talking) 28 - Too much Laughing 29 - Being unable to work - 30 - Being naughty - 31 - Getting tired 32 - Getting discouraged 33 - Depriving of peace - 34 - Consoling - 35 - Holding one's breath in the chest

The primary meaning of the verb 'sezyân' is 'to burn' and this meaning has been used as an example and primary meaning, and other meanings of the verb have been investigated in the Kurdish forms of Kalhori.

Classification of the meanings of the active verb 'sezyân' in the Kurdish dialect of Kalhori:

- 1.sezyân (alone) in the sentence
- 2.sezyân's Conjugation 
- 3.sezyân terms

Based on the investigations carried out in different Kurdish contexts, Kalhori has the following meanings of the verb 'sezyân' extracted:

1. Having no conscience; 2.Suffering; 3. Wasting; 4. Being upset; 5. Not having peace;
6. Getting old; 7. Losing color; 8. Having a high fever; 9. Drying; 10. Getting sunburned;
11. Getting ugly.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis done, 35 meanings were obtained for action verbs in 'bêrin' and 11 meanings in 'sezyân', which can be justified in the context of the Kurdish contexts of Kalhori. All these meanings are the result of the metaphorical expansion of action verbs 'bêrin' and 'sezyân' in Kalhori, and there is a close semantic connection between the origin and destination of these verbs, which has led to the expansion of the meanings of prototype to the margins.

Examining the meanings of the above two active verbs shows that the verbs have a primary meaning and the root from which other meanings are derived and this state is common in each of the two verbs. It should be noted that these action verbs in Kalhori have a relationship with body parts such as hands and... and it creates a semantic relationship with each other. Also, some verbs are specifically used with only one participle - which cannot be replaced by another noun or a word similar to it in the Kalhori, and this state includes some of the meanings. Therefore, over time, these verbs are used only with that particular part in the Kurdish dialect of Kalhori and provide different meanings.

Keywords: Polysemy; Action Verb; Kurdish Dialect; Cognitive Semantics, Prototype

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