
Yaron Matras. “The Typology of Connectivity and Complex Constructions in Kurdish Dialects”

Shuan Osman Karim



Electronic version

URL: <https://journals.openedition.org/abstractairanica/57029>

DOI: 10.4000/14arh

ISSN: 1961-960X

Publisher:

Éditions de l'IFRI, CNRS (UMR 7528 Mondes iraniens et indiens)

Provided by Universitätsbibliothek Würzburg



Electronic reference

Shuan Osman Karim, “Yaron Matras. “The Typology of Connectivity and Complex Constructions in Kurdish Dialects””, *Abstracta Iranica* [Online], Volume 45 | 2023, document 20, Online since 30 December 2024, connection on 16 July 2025. URL: <http://journals.openedition.org/abstractairanica/57029> ; DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4000/14arh>

This text was automatically generated on July 10, 2025.



The text only may be used under licence CC BY-SA 4.0. All other elements (illustrations, imported files) are “All rights reserved”, unless otherwise stated.

Yaron Matras. "The Typology of Connectivity and Complex Constructions in Kurdish Dialects"

Shuan Osman Karim

REFERENCES

Yaron Matras. "The Typology of Connectivity and Complex Constructions in Kurdish Dialects" in Yaron Matras, Geoffrey Haig, Ergin Öpengin (eds.). *Structural and Typological Variation in the Dialects of Kurdish*. Cham (CH): Palgrave Macmillan, 2022, p.379-454.

- 1 Matras describes various syntactic constructions that involve multiple clauses, focusing on the macro-trends within the major groups. He describes conjunction, disjunction, contrastive clauses, and sequential clauses, showing conjunction particles, juxtaposition, m-reduplication, and focus particles. He describes relative clause structures using the ezafe suffix, the definite suffix -e, or no marking, alone or in combination with the relativizer (*ku, ke, ko, ki*). Additionally, he describes the syntax of the complements of phrasals (begin), modals (can), manipulatives (let), desiderative (want), perception (see, hear), knowledge (know), propositional attitude (think, maybe, try), and utterance (say), as well as adverbial subordination: co-temporal (when/if/every), anterior/posterior (before/until), reason (because), purpose (for/sequential), concessive (every/some), conditional (real/unreal/concessive). All of Matras's observations are based on data from the MDKD. The copious examples will no doubt ensure that this article is a lasting contribution.
- 2 [Voir le compte rendu de l'ouvrage collectif]

AUTHORS

SHUAN OSMAN KARIM

Université de Würzburg