



Phonological Variation in Hawrami Subdialect of Kurdish Language

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Abstract

This paper is entitled (Phonological Changes in Hawrami Dialect (A Current Descriptive Study)). It is to identify the phonological changes that occur in the sounds of everyday words and terms of speakers of different classes of this dialect, in the different environments of their appearance in the structure of morphemes and words.

It also identifies the characteristics and causes of these changes and analyzes the laws that occur in these sound changes. With the classification of the types of changes and the most important structural changes, such as compatibility (complete and incomplete), incompatibility, fall, sound formation, sound change, displacement, sound separation. Also point out the causes of their occurrence such as (gravey noise, obesity, bilibials, palatal, vocal cords and place of articulation, etc). with their place of articulation at the beginning or middle or end of words and their classification into consonants and vowels.

In addition to the introduction, conclusions and sources, the research is divided into two parts: the first part consists of phonology and phonemes, rules of sentence structure, characteristics and causes of phonological changes. The second section discusses phonological changes and their types and identifies structural changes.

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INTRODUCTION

This research, entitled Phonological Changes in Hawrami Dialect, is an attempt to reveal and introduce the most obvious phonological changes that have occurred in morphemes and words of the dialect. Research on this dialect, which belongs to the Gorani dialect, It is a study of an important part of the phonetics of Kurdish language. From this point of view, we are concerned about the Kurdish language and its phonetic aspects. We felt it necessary to scientifically study the phonetic aspects of this dialect (especially the phonological changes of this dialect). The aim of this study is to identify the most important phonological changes scientifically and accurately in the field of phonetics of this dialect. This gives us an insight into the differences that make the way this dialect speaks some words different from other dialects of Kurdish. The research tools are the current everyday speech of the speakers of the dialect, although sometimes recourse is made to the current sources and writings written in this dialect, although the speakers even at the same time, according to place, gender, age, social and religious status, etc. The difference is noticeable in their expressions. We have tried to identify a set of general rules and constitutions in the field of phonological changes in the speech of the speakers, and as necessary and able to point out the differences and present them within a set of rules and constitutions. The research followed a descriptive or current classification approach that includes phonetic, lexical and sometimes syntactic levels, which are presented more according to the current speech patterns of Hawrami speakers. The scope of the study area includes

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Hawramani Takht and Hawramani Lehoni. However, since the administrative and political Harramani belongs to Iran, visiting these areas requires legal, administrative and state measures. Therefore, we have limited our research to Lehoni Hawraman (part of Iraqi Kurdistan), which includes Tewela, Biara, Khormal and surrounding villages. Lack of resources in the field of phonetics in general and phonological changes of this dialect in particular. Because the region is generally mountainous and politically divided into two states, the dialect speakers differ greatly. The structure of the language is also complex in terms of phonetics and grammar, such as the presence of grammatical and gender positions, five set of pronouns, and so on.

In addition, phonological changes are broad and relate to the level of morphemes, words, syntax, and meaning of language, which makes it necessary to resort to other levels of language to explain these phonological changes. Since Kurdish belongs to the Iranian language family and has something in common with Persian, the word has sometimes been mentioned in Persian. There are also sometimes references to Arabic words that have entered Kurdish and changed. Symbols and abbreviations of the study: (SH) Hawrami dialect, (KN) Central Kurdish, (ZF) Persian, (ZA) Arabic, / or, ← becomes, + put on M= morpheme, * ungrammatical, // sound (phoneme), [] sound (phone).

2. Phonology, Phonemes and Rules of Sentence Structure and phonological changes

2.1. Phonology:

1. **Concepts and definitions of phonology:** Phonology is the branch of linguistics that studies the phonological laws of language in particular. Because each language or dialect has its own set of phonetic rules, which determine phonemes through pairs and sets and indicate phonological changes. What happens to sounds when they are combined within the framework of phonological clauses to form larger language units such as morphemes, words, phrases, etc. The rules of phonology are not taught, but voluntarily learned from childhood. We can say that phonological rules are a kind of unconscious information that grows with us. (Ahmad, Sherwan Hussein, Hassan, Shokhan Qadir, 2022: 62). Phonology defines the phonemes of any language or dialect and refers to the phonological changes that occur as a result of different phonemic environments. "In phonology, the law of melting sounds plays a role in the formation of similarity" (Rashid, Salam Rahim, Hama Amin, Khoshnaw Aziz, 97:2016).
2. **Phoneme:** It is the phonological constituent of language that is unknown in the human consciousness. It manifests itself differently within the framework of sentence templates within the structure of morphemes and dictionary words.
3. **Phone:** It is the way a phoneme appears. Depending on the environment, a phoneme can appear in several different ways, with the same value or semantic role or function. For example, the phoneme /s/ appears as the sound [س] in the word sirwan and as the sound [ص] in the word sal.
4. **Allophone:** It is the different ways in which a phoneme appears. which are brought about by different environments and play the same semantic role or grammatical function in different word structures.

To identify the phonemes of any language or dialect, the most appropriate way is to use all the sounds in that dialect, replacing each with another sound within the framework of the morphemes and dictionary words of the dialect. To determine the ability to play a semantic role, ie to give new meanings to words and to distinguish between the meanings of words or to perform grammatical functions.

1. **Minimal pairs:** A pair of words that differ in a single sound and cause a change in the meaning or grammatical function of words. "These pairs of words that are the same except in a single sound are called minimal pairs" (Amin, Warya Omar, 2011: 60). For example, the sounds [z] and [zh] are different diphonemes, which have different meanings in the pairs of words "zian" and "zhian".
2. **Multi-minimal pairs:** A group of words in which each is a minimal pairs of the other.
3. **Phonemes of Hawrami dialect** Each language or dialect has its own characteristics, which makes the number of phonemes different. In Hawrami dialect, all the phonemes that exist in Central

Kurdish are used, except for a few differences in the expression of the phonemes /ؤ/, /ئ/ and /د/, which are used as follows:

- 1- The phoneme /ئ/ of Middle Kurdish appears as the phoneme /ئ/, /ئ/ in the following cases:

A- /ئ/ / This phoneme appears in most cases.

Middle Kurdish	Hawrami	Middle Kurdish	Hawrami
گێزەر	گێزەری	گەران	گیلای
کچەکە	کناچەکی	گوارە	گوارئ
*داران	دارئ	کچ	کناچئ

- b) /ئ/ This phoneme appears only in the case of unknown morphemes and continuous past tense.

Middle Kurdish	Hawrami	Middle Kurdish	Hawrami
دەمەینا	نارینئ	کورئ/کوریک	کورئ/کورنیه
دەمنوسی	نویسنئ	کچئ/کچیک	کناچئ/کناچیه

- 2- The phoneme /ۆ/ is pronounced as [ۆ], [ؤ] in Hawrami dialect, in the following cases:

A. The phoneme /ۆ/ is expressed as [ۆ] in most words.

Middle Kurdish	Hawrami	Middle Kurdish	Hawrami
دۆ	دۆ	وەرە	بۆ
تۆ	تۆ	کتێر	کۆ

- b) In words used as repetition morphemes, it is pronounced as [ۆ].

Middle Kurdish	Hawrami	Middle Kurdish	Hawrami
خەوئینەو	وئینۆ	هاتینەو	ناماینۆ
گەرآینەو	گیلایۆ	رۆشتینەو	لواپۆ

- 3- The phoneme /د/ is expressed as [د], [ڤ], [ڤ] according to its place of occurrence.

a) The phoneme /د/ appears as an allophone /د/ at the beginning and end of words

Middle Kurdish	Hawrami	Middle Kurdish	Hawrami
برد	بەرد	دێراو	داریان
خوارد	وارد	دیوار	دیوار

- b) The phoneme /د/ in the middle of a word is expressed as an allophone [ڤ], especially if it precedes a vowel.

Middle Kurdish	Hawrami	Middle Kurdish	Hawrami
سەیردەکم	مڤیەو	پڤی دەدەم	مڤەو ش پەنە

- c) The phoneme /د/ is expressed in the middle of the word as an allophone [ڤ] which is often due to the difficulty of expressing the allophone [ڤ] The allophone [ڤ] is used.

Middle Kurdish	Hawrami	Middle Kurdish	Hawrami
سەیردەکم	مڤیەو	پڤی دەدەم	مڤەو ش پەنە

2.2. Classification of phonemes of Hawrami dialect

The most appropriate classification of its sounds is to divide them into vowels and consonants. "The phonemes of the language are divided into two parts, the consonant part and the vowel part, based on the vibration of the vocal cords of the larynx.

There are two types of consonants (strong, weak), and one type of vowels (strong). The structure of the speech materials should be as follows: (Weiss, Ghazi Fatih, 1984: 52-55).

	word		
	Phoneme		
	Vowel	Consonant	
phonologically		Bold	weak =Strong
phonetically		[voiceless	voiced

It can be said that the best basis for distinguishing vowels and consonants within phonological boundaries is the functional basis (phoneme function). We measure the provision that

is the smallest piece of law containing language. Kurdish paragraph formation rules generally do not allow a vowel to appear at the beginning of a paragraph. All Hawrami consonants fall at the beginning of the words. (Darwish Ali, Akram Hama Saleh, 2000: 17-18).

The phonemes of Hawrami dialect consist of 29 consonants, including 19 flame consonants and 10 cup consonants. The number of vowels is 8, all of which are vowels: (i, u, e, o, a, u, i). thin consonants (ب, د, گ, ف, غ, ع, ژ, ز, ج, ل, ر, م, ن, ه, ق) as well as (و, ی) are voiced during consonants. It consists of 10 weak consonants: (پ, ت, ک, ف, س, ش, چ, خ, ه, ح). (Darwish Ali, Akram Hama Saleh, 2000: 31-35).

2.3. Syllable formation rules

2-3-1. Definitions and types of syllables

Syllable in Kurdish: There are different opinions among linguists about its structure: "A syllable is a vowel and a consonant or more than one consonant. Syllables change phonologically from language to language. In English, there are syllables that consist of a single vowel, such as: (i) من, but in Kurdish, a syllable does not consist of a single vowel, but a vowel becomes the basis of a syllable" (Weiss, Ghazi Fatih, 1984: 83). The order of sounds and their sequence within the phonological rules of the language represent syllable patterns.

2.3.2. Syllables in Hawrami dialect (syllable templates)

Hawrami dialect as one of the dialects of Kurdish language, the syllable consists of one vowel and one consonant to four consonants, thus the syllable patterns can appear in six patterns. as:

- 1- cv wa : وا (sh.h) ba (k.n).
- 2- cvc دار : dar.
- 3- ccv خوا : xwa.
- 4- Ccvc چوار : chwar.
- 5- cvcc ورد : Ward.
- 6- ccvcc دوارد : dward (sh.h) purpose(k.n).

2.3.3. Classification of syllable patterns

According to the structure of the sounds in the syllable pattern, syllables can be classified into two types: A. Open syllable: A syllable that ends in a vowel. According to syllable templates, only two types of syllable templates are open. These are the forms (cv, ccv), such as: wa (sh. h), ba (k.n), khaw. B. Closed syllable: A syllable ending in a consonant. Here we have four types of closed syllable templates: (cvc, ccvc, cvcc, ccvcc) such as: دار, سوار, وارد (sh.h) ate (k.n.), دوارد (sh.h.) مەقەست (k.n.).

2.4. Phonological changes

Because the phenomenon of change is a natural phenomenon, everything changes over time, and language, as one of these phenomena, has many reasons to change. These changes apply to all levels of language. This is why all the different languages and dialects that have existed in the past and present have emerged. It starts with phonology and then moves to grammar and semantics. In other words, it gradually starts with the small constituents of language and finally works at the sentence level. This is why in linguistic research, there are many different forms such as: descriptive (present), historical, comparative, etc.

2.4.1. Characteristics of phonological changes:

- a). These phonological changes are often not under the will of the speakers of the language or dialect, in the sense that speakers often do not notice these phonological changes when speaking and using dictionary words.
- b) These phonological changes are general, and the individual has little role in using or preventing these changes, because "contrary to the old belief that all social phenomena are essentially produced by the individual. Then they become social through imitation. (Mohammed, Rokan Abdullah, 2015: 38).
- c) These changes occur slowly and spontaneously. This makes these changes noticeable over time.

- d) Phonological changes vary according to time, place, age, and social relationships of speakers and languages. This gradually distinguishes between speakers of the language or dialects.
- e) The variable includes all words that fall under that condition. The law that explains it is as if it had been copied. In all languages we have word pairs that are groups of words with the same origin, introduced into the language at different times (Mohammed, Rokan Abdullah, 2015: 38).
- f) The phonological changes that occur in some sounds of a language are general in some ways, despite the specificities and differences between dialects of a language which occurs in all different environments in which the sound appears in words. This causes languages to lose some phonemes according to their stages and at the same time new phonemes to enter the language or dialect.
- g) Some of these phonological changes are not universal and the way the sound appears plays a role in the phonological change. In all dialects of Kurdish, the final consonant is in an unfixed position. It may be cut or changed to a sound close to the surrounding sounds. This phenomenon is especially evident in the open and close consonants" (Fatah, Mohammed Ma'roof, 2011: 111).

2.4.2. Causes of phonological changes

According to linguists, there are many factors that affect the words of a language or dialect and leave their mark on sounds. The effect of these factors is also relative and varies according to language or dialects. The most important factors affecting phonological changes are:

A. Physiological factors: due to the structure of the body and the organs of speech. This is reflected in two ways (Fatah, Mohammed Ma'roof, 2011: 132): First, hearing and saying sounds that will never be the same. Even if the sounds are repeated at the same time by the same person, each time it will be different. Second, the longer a sound is uttered, the more it distances itself from the original sound.

B. Geographical factors: Sometimes language changes are due to adaptation to the soil and climate. For some northern languages contain more consonantal sounds, while vowel sounds are more numerous in southern languages, which gives them a kind of phonological agreement (Mohammed, Rokan Abdullah, 2015: 40).

C. Energy conservation factors: Man is constantly trying to provide the necessities of life with the least effort and time. Language, as one of these important aspects of life, needs to be simplified and softened, in which case heavy sounds change to light sounds close to themselves or fall and crack.

D. Psychological factors: This is due to the inconsistency of brain movement and commands with the movement of the muscles of the speech organs. For example, in the pronunciation of a word such as: (كـ) until the muscles of the mouth and throat move to express the sound (كـ), the brain commands the sound (كـ). This forces the muscles to rush. As a result of this rush, the sound expressed becomes a soft k/k, which is close to the ch. (Fatah, Mohammed Ma'roof, 2011: 132).

E. Reasons for using a second language: This is true when a person learns a second language for any of the religious, cultural, scientific, technological, economic, political, occupation, etc. reasons, but cannot use the linguistic constituents of the language as his or her mother tongue.

Conversely, learning a second language sometimes affects the sound of the mother tongue. For example, there was no sound (zh= ڙ) in Old English, but it was introduced into English as a result of French influence. The same is true of the sound (V= ف). Also the loss of the sound (xh= خ)" (Amin, Warya Omar, 2004: 15).

3. Phonological changes and their types and the most obvious structural changes in Hawrami dialect

3.1. Concept and definition of phonological changes

The laws that determine the phonemes of each language or dialect and then combine these linguistic units to form larger units (morphemes, words, phrases, etc.) that carry grammatical meaning or function are called phonological laws.

"Morphemes are abstract units that are perceived in speech by intermittent units known as morphemes. There are some morphemes that are known by more than one morpheme, which differs according to its location in a word or sentence. (Crystal, David , 2008:313). As a result of this role of

phonemes in the patterns of morpheme sentences and dictionary words of the language, many changes occur in the sounds of the language such as sound changes, sound drops, sound insertion, etc.

3.2. Types of phonological changes

Phonological changes are generally divided into two categories (Mohammed, Rokan Abdullah, 2015: 41), A. Structural changes: Changes that occur to one or more sounds as a result of their neighborhood in the speech chain (Mohammed, Rokan Abdullah, 2015: 41). "It is the different ways of pronouncing it (due to its environment). For example, when the suffix (ed) goes to a group of words, it is pronounced in several different ways. (Stageberg, Norman & (T.oaks, Dallin, 2000: 110). These phonological changes of morphemes and words of language are also related to linguistic phonological phenomena such as similarities, incompatibilities, substitutions, sound loss, etc. These phonological manifestations are also "morphs are completely different if they exhibit the same meaning or grammatical function. Therefore, all three morphs /id/, /d/ and /t/ in English that show the past tense, in the process of complete discrimination, ie when the suffix (ed) is pronounced /t/, which is the end of the word with the sounds (t, d). The suffix (ed) cannot be pronounced /id/ /d/ at this time. " katamba, Francis. & Stonhamman, John 2006: 27).

In other words, the sound depends on where it appears, whether it changes or remains the same. B. Historical changes: Changes that result from changes in the phonological system. By the fact that the linguistic sound becomes another sound in every context and use. A number of historical changes have arisen from structural changes. (Mohammed, Rokan Abdullah, 2015: 41). Because language is constantly changing under the influence of various factors, as well as human nature itself, which is constantly interested in innovation, and if the process of change in language does not exist, language will die. These make change mean continuity, innovation, growth, enrichment, strengthening, perfection and advancement of language. One of the major sound changes in the history of the English language is the major vowel change in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, which affected the way all long vowels were pronounced. The vowel sound in the word House was pronounced the same as the vowel sound now in the word Boot. The vowel in the word "Boot" was pronounced as the vowel sounds in the word "Boat" are now. The change that happened to the vowel sounds in House also happened to the vowel sounds in Mouse, Louse and Mouth. (Kemri, Bernard, Diamond, Jared, Wallen, Doug, W. Karadaghi, Kamil Mohammed, 2007: 47).

3.3. The most obvious structural changes in Hawrami dialect

3.3.1 Assimilation

A sound loses some or all of its phonetic characteristics under the influence of neighboring sounds and takes on the characteristics of its predecessor or subsequent sound. The most common phenomenon expressed by phonological laws is sound adaptation, in which some characteristics of a sound change to become similar to the adjacent sound. (Hama Saeed, Taban Nuri, 2010: 26). Sound similarity has been classified by linguists in several ways. such as perfect similarity and imperfect similarity.

3.3.1.1. Complete adaptation

It is the adaptation in which a sound completely changes its characteristics under the influence of neighboring sounds to the shape and appearance of the sound before or after it, due to the influence of the phonological aspects of the language or dialect. These adaptations are classified according to the effect of the sound on the preceding or following sound: A. Progressive adaptation: In this type of adaptation, the first sound acts on the second sound and changes the appearance of the sound completely or partially. For example:

		/b/ to /m/
Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Persian
شهممه	شهممه	شهميه

B. Suffix adaptation: In this type of similarity, the second sound affects on the first sound and changes all or part of the character of the sound. For example:

/d/ to /t/ [ت] ← [د]

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
خوارتتان	واردتا ← وارتتا	هیناتان	ناردتا ← نارتتا

3.3.1.2. Incomplete adaptation

It is a type of adaptation in which a sound changes some of its characteristics to the shape of the sound before or after it, due to the effect of neighborhood. "It is the adaptation that changes a part or characteristic of the sound to match the affected sound in terms of thin or weak or in terms of boldness" (Ali, Taleb Hussein, 2005: 142). There are several types of incomplete adaptation according to the changes in the appearance of the changed or affected sound:

1. Incomplete compatibility in terms of sound thin: In this type of similarity, when two sounds waek and thin become neighbors, the thin sound acts on the preceding weak sound and makes it a nearby thin sound. "In these changes, two different sounds are brought closer together to use less muscle movement. (Fatah, Mohammed Ma'roof, 2010: 46). "These changes occur in the sounds that each sound has its opposite in the thinness and weakness" (Ali, Taleb Hussein, 1989: 52).

[v] ← [f]		[zh] ← [sh]		[z] ← [s] ← [weak]	
Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
حهفده	حهفت + ده ← ههفده	بهژدار	بەش + دار ← بهژدار	دهسزگیر	دهس + گیر ← دهزگیر

2. Incomplete adaptation in terms of weak sound: In this type of analogy, the weak sound acts on the thin sound and replaces it with a close weak sound. "If there is a weak sound after a thin sound, then the weak sound acts on the thin sound in front of it and makes it a slightly weak sound, especially if there is a [t] sound after [z] and [z]" Haji Marf, Aw Rahmani, 1976: 57).

[zh] ← [sh]		[s] ← [z]		[t] ← [d]		[weak] ← [thin]	
Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
کستر	کز + تەر ← کستەر	سهتیا	سهتیا	بهرز	بهرز	بهرز	بهرز
تیشتر	تیز + تەر ← تیشتر	بهرسکردنهوه	بهرسکردنهوه	بهرز	بهرز	بهرز	بهرز

3. Incomplete adaptation in terms of boldness: This similarity occurs when two light and bold sounds fall together, the bold sound affects the light sound before or after it and gives it the characteristic of boldness. This kind of analogy is incomplete .

[bold] ← [light]		[ت] ← [ط]		[س] ← [ص]		[ز] ← [ض]	
Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
صال	سال ← صال	شهطه	شهته ← شهطه	گالطه	گالطه	گالطه	گالطه
شهطه	شهته ← شهطه	صلق	صلق ← صلط	صهوضه	صهوضه	صهوضه	صهوضه
سويز	سوؤل ← صوؤل	طهله	تهله ← طهله	دهستهصر	دهستهصر	دهستهصر	دهستهصر

4. Incomplete round-lip compatibility: Consonants without round lip, Their pronunciation changes to match another sound in the round lip characteristic, especially when the variable precedes the sound (w, wu, o) (Ali, Talib Hussein, 1989: 55).

Round-lip compatibility applies to all active original consonants (non-original (ح, ع, ق) and inactive (ل, ل, غ). Because no consonant needs a rounded lip when pronounced. This phenomenon occurs when following the sound (و, و, و). (Darwish Ali, Akram Hama Saleh, 2000: 54).

For Example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
پوش، پونگه، پوا، پوازه	پوش، پوینه، پ ← پویا، پوازه	بۆن، بۆگەن	ب ← بووه، بۆیژه
دوژمن، مەقسەست	د ← دوژمن، دواردی	سەگ، توو، توازه	ت ← توتە، تووم، توازه
گول، گۆزه، گواره	گۆزی، گوارئ گ ← گول،	کور، کویر، کولهکه، کوا	ک ← کور، کوا
نەوه، نەوی	? ← ئوونه، ئوگه	قوچ، کورت، قول، قوول	ق ← قول، قول/کورت، قوول
		شوم، شیر، شوان، شوو	ش ← شوم، شوت، شوو، شوان

5. Incomplete compatibility in terms of place of articulation: It is the change of the harmony of one sound to approach the harmony of another, or in order to adapt the place of articulation of two sound (Ali, Talib Hussein, 1989: 55).

This adjustment of place of articulation is done to facilitate the expression and bring the place of articulation of sounds closer together.

A. Shifting forward of the place of articulation:

A. When the alveolar sound (n) reaches the labiodental sound (d), the sound (n) changes its appearance to labiodental (Darwish Ali, Akram Hama Saleh, 2000: 56).

For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
قەنداخ	قەنداخ	شەکردان	قەندان

b) The two most important changes in the place of expression in Hawrami are the emergence of the place of expression of the sound (ز, س). These changes are the loss of character (+ alviolar) and the diphthongization of (ز, ث) of (+ dental), which usually occurs before the open vowels (ا, و, ی), although sometimes it occurs in all cases (Darwish Ali, Akram Hama Saleh, 2000: 56-57).

For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
زیندان، بەنزین	زینان ← دینان، بەندین	دەسینم	مسانو ← مئانو	دەزانم	مزانو ← مذانو

c- If the sound (ن) reaches the sound (ف, ب, پ), the sound becomes (+ bilibial) and changes to (م) (Darwish Ali, Akram Hama Saleh, 2000: 57).

For example:

Central Kurdish	Central Kurdish	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
زیندان، بەنزین	زینان ← دینان، بەندین	دەسینم	مسانو ← مئانو	شەممە	شەنبە (ز, ف) ← شەمبە ← شەممە
بەرامبەر	بەرانە ← بەرامبەر			یام یۆ من	یان پەیی من ← یام پەیی من

B. Shifting back the place of articulation:

In this case, the sound production site is moved backwards due to the influence of the interfering sounds.

A. When the bilibial sound (m) reaches the sound of the labiodentals like: (f, v), the place of articulation becomes the labiodental (Darwish Ali, Akram Hama Saleh, 2000: 57-58). For example, Kam Verve= کام قەرڤه (Sh. Hawrami) (Kam Bafra= کام بەفره (central Kurdish).

بەئەو ← بەو	بەئەو ← بەو
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2- When the command and conditional morpheme (ب) goes to the root (labshay = لاچوون) the sound (sh) to adapt and remove the incoordination of pronouncing and vibrating, the sound (b) loses the characteristic of (+ vibration). as:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami
لاچوون	لايشه ← لايشه

3.3.2.2. Dissimilation During The Pronunciation (Darwish Ali, Akram Hama Saleh, 2000: 59): In this case, the incoordination is in a state such as explosion or silence or etc. A. Sometimes the characteristic of (+ explosive) causes the incoordination and to dispel the characteristic of (+ explosive) changes to (+ silent), such as:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
فرۆشتن ← فرۆشتن فرۆشتن	ورتهی ← ورته ورهن	خهوتن ← خهوت خهوت	وتهی ← وت وس

b) Sometimes the incoordination of (+ explosive) changes to (+ explosive-silent).

Example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
رشتن ← رشت ریش	متهی ← مت مچ	وتن ← وت لی	واتهی ← وات واچ

c) Incoordination is caused by the (+ pronouncing) feature and is treated by changing the (+ mouth). For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami
ناردن ← نارد نیر	کیاستهی ← کیاست کیان

3.3.2.3. Inconsistency with the effect of vowel on vowel

This phenomenon is the phonetic law of language that does not allow two vowel sounds to follow each other, which causes one of the sounds to fall or a semi-consonant sound such as (-w-ی, y) to fall between them or change to a new sound.

a) The appearance of semi-consonants or changes to semi-consonants

This phenomenon of inconsistency is more common when adding the definite article (هکه), the plural morpheme (ئ, ان) and the female morpheme (ئ) to words ending in a vowel occurs.

First, when articles and signs apply to nouns ending in some vowel sounds, Then the sound of semi-vowels (semiconsonant) appears. as follows:

1. When they take the definite article (هکه) morpheme. For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
مووهکه	موو + و + هکه ← مووهکه	پیاوهکه	پیا + ی + هکه ← پیاوهکه
دۆیهکه	دۆ + ی + هکه ← دۆیهکه	کراسهکه	گجی + ی + هکه ← گجیهکه

2. When they take the plural morpheme (ئ). For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
بۆنان*	بووه + ئ ← بووئ	کونهپهپووان*	کونهپهپوو + ئ ← کونهپهپووئ
		کراسان*	گجی + ئ ← طجیئ

3. When they take the determiner article for near and far morpheme (this and that) . For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
ئهو کێوه	نا + کو + ه ← ناکوه	ئهم مزگهوته	نی + مزگی + ه ← مزگیه

ئەو دۆیه	ئو + دۆ + ه ← ئودوه	ئەو مزگەوتە	ئا + مزگی + ه ← مزگیه
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4- when they take the article of combining (و،))

For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
کوندەپەپووی شاخ	کونەپەپوو + و + کەشی ← کونەپەپوو کەشی	مزگەوتە خۆشەکە	مزگی + ه + و + هەشەکە ← مزگیه هەشەکە

5- When receiving the unknown morpheme (ئ/ئو/ئو). For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
دۆیی/دۆینیک	دۆ + ئ/ئو ← دۆیی/دۆیو	مزگەوتی/مزگەوتیک	مزگی + ئ/ئو ← مزگیی/مزگیو

6- When the masculine morpheme (ی) (third person singular of the first group) goes to nouns ending in a vowel (ئ), the morpheme changes the appearance of (+ vowel) to (semi-vowel) (Darwish Ali, Akram Hamasaleh Darwish Ali, 2000:67). For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
وریا خواردی	وریای وارد	پیای وتی	پیای + ی + وات ← پیای وات

7. When the article (و) applies to nouns beginning with the vowel sound (ا، و، ه)، the vowel (و) changes to a semi-vowel (semi-consonant). For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
دۆی مەر	دۆو مەیی / دۆو مەیی	برای هەورامان	براو هەورامانی

Second/ when some affixed pronouns go to the roots of some verbs ending in some vowels, the result is a semi-vowel sound in the following cases:

1. When the first and second person singular pronoun, In the past tense or commands and requests goes to roots ending in a vowel (ه)، which lose their vowel character and become semi-vowels. For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
خەریکە دەشکیم	مەریای مەریو	بیبی	بەبی	دێم	مەو
خەریکە دەشکینی	مەریای مەریه	بێم	بەو	دینی	مەهی

2- The Roots ending in (و), When the first, second and third person singular subjective pronoun of the fifth group (ئ، ی، و) attaches them, the vowel (و) changes to a semi-vowel. For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
پێدەکەنی	خو + ی ← خوی	پێدەکەنم	خو + و ← خوو
		پێدەکەنئ	خو + ← خوۆ

3. When the suffix (م) applies to numbers ending in (و), the sound (و) changes to a semi-vowel. (Any basic number that matches suffixes Creates an ordinal number other than zero. If the base number ends in the sound (ئ، و، ی، ه)، a consonant appears between the number and the suffixes. (Aziz, Saleem Hassan, Aziz, Aryan Siddiq, Morphology and Syntax of Number in Hawrami Dialect, 2019:231).

For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
نۆیەم	نۆ + م ← نۆم	یەکەم	یۆ + م ← یۆم

b) The formation of a new vowel due to the combination of two sounds:

Some morphemes go to words ending in a vowel, sometimes causing a new sound to emerge. "It is the loss of the character (+ barz) in (و، ی) and becoming their other neighboring sounds (و، ی) and the melting of (و) occurs in the following cases: "(Darwish Ali, Akram Hama Saleh, 2000: 69) . . .

1. When the conjunction (و-ی) goes to a known noun. such as:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
باخهکه‌ی باو مێم	+ بابایم ← باخه‌کۆ + و باخه‌که بابایم	قەلمەمەکه‌ی تۆ	قەلمەمەکۆ تۆ ← + و قەلمەمەکه تۆ

2. When the imperative morpheme (ب) goes to the root of the verb (نامای) such as:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
وهره	ب + نه + و ← بنه‌و ← بۆ	بیم	+ و ← بنه‌و ← نه + ب به‌و

C - Vowel destruction: Sometimes when morphemes go to words ending in a vowel (ا، ز، ه)، the initial vowel of the morpheme is lost. However, in nouns ending in the sound (ی/ئ/ه) (feminine morpheme), the gender morpheme follows the identity morpheme and the last sound of the morpheme falls. (Determiners (demonstratives) that identify a noun or give information about the quantity of a noun are used to describe the noun before anything else. Determinants limit others, how specific or general nouns can be in the initial noun phrase.) (Mustafa, S.K., Hassan, I.M., Ghafor, O.F., Ahmad, H.M., Fathulla, P.H., Saed, S.A., Nabard, P. (2023). Kurdish EFL University Students' Difficulties in Using English Determiners.p2). as it happens in the following circle:

1- Definite morpheme (که) / Definite morpheme in Hawrami dialect is for male (که) and for female (که‌ئێ). (2020:p, Abdullah, Mahabad Kamil)

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
په‌وله‌که	په‌پوله + هکه ← په‌پوله‌که	په‌وله‌که	په‌په‌ + هکه ← په‌په‌که
به‌فره‌که	وه‌روه + هکه ← وه‌روه‌که	دۆکه	دۆ + هکه ← دۆکه
ژنه‌که	ژنه‌ی + هکه ← ژنه‌که‌ئێ	که‌چه‌که	که‌ناچه‌که‌ئێ ← که‌ناچه‌که‌ئێ
چه‌قوکه	چه‌قوه + هکه ← چه‌قوه‌که‌ئێ	دکتۆره‌که	دکتۆره + هکه ← دکتۆره‌که‌ئێ

2- Plural morpheme (ئێ) Nouns ending in vowel sound (ه، ی، ئ، ا) when the plural morpheme (ئێ) is added to them, the final sound of the noun falls or dissolves. For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
(سێوان*)	ساوی + ئ ← ساوی	کوله‌که‌کان	کوله‌که‌ئێ + ئ ← کوله‌که‌ئێ	برایان	برا + ئ ← بر ئ

3 - unknown morpheme such as ((ئێ/ئیه/ئیک)), for example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
که‌وی/ که‌ویک	ژهره‌ژێ/ ژهره‌ژێوه ← ژهره‌ژێ + ئ/ئیه	برای/برایک	برا + ئ/ئیه ← برای/برایوه
بێلێ/خاکه‌نازیک	بێله + ئ/ئیه ← بێلێ/خاکه‌نازیک	په‌په‌ی/په‌په‌یک	په‌په‌ی/په‌په‌یوه/په‌په‌یک
		که‌چێ/که‌چیک	که‌ناچه‌ئێ/که‌ناچه‌یک

4- Sign pronoun morphemes (ئێ...ئێ، نا...ئێ، ئه...ئیه، ئه...ئیه، ئه...ئیه، ئه...ئیه) for males and (ئێ...ئێ، نا...ئێ، ئه...ئیه، ئه...ئیه، ئه...ئیه، ئه...ئیه) for females when they go to nouns ending in (ه، ی، ئ، ا). The fall of the final vowel of the noun or the gender morpheme of the sign pronoun, for example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami for female	Central Kurdish	Hawrami for female
ئهو مامۆستایه	ئا + مامۆسا + ئ ← ئاممۆسێ	ئهو مامۆستایه	ئا + مامۆسا + ه ← ئاممۆسا
ئهو که‌چه	ئو + که‌ناچه‌ئێ + ئ ← ئو که‌ناچه‌ئێ	ئهو په‌په‌وله‌یه	ئێ + په‌په‌وله + ه ← ئێ په‌په‌وله
ئهو سێوه	ئێ + ساوی ← ئێ ساوێ	ئهو کوله‌یه	ئو کوله + ه ← ئو کوله

		ئەم مێزە	ئەم مێزە + ئی ← ئی مێزە
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5- مۆرفیمی کاتی نێستای کاری ناتەواو (ن/ئ) ئەو ناوانە یان ناوەڵناوانەکانی کە دەبنە تەواوکەری کاری ناتەواو ئەگەر بە نەبزوێن کۆتاییان بێت بۆ رەگەزی نێر مۆرفی مۆرفیمی کاری ناتەواو (ا) وەردەگرن ، بۆنموونە/

5- Present tense morpheme of imperfect verb (ن/ئ) of those Nouns or adjectives that become imperfect verb complements, if they end in a consonant for the masculine gender, they take the imperfect verb morpheme (ئ), for example/

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
جوانە	جوان + ا ← جوانا	کۆرە	کۆر + ا ← کۆرا

However, if they end in a vowel or are feminine nouns or are used in the feminine gender, they take the morpheme (ن). For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami for female	Central Kurdish	Hawrami for male
مامۆستایە	مامۆسا + ن + ه ← مامۆسانە	مامۆستایە	مامۆسا + ن ← مامۆسان
ژنە	ژنە + ن + ه ← ژننە	هەلوژە	هەلوچە + ن ← هەلوچەن
		کچە	کناچە + ن + ه ← کناچنە

3.3.3. Elision:

It is the fall of one or more sounds in the structure of morphemes and words. This process is important in terms of language economics. through which “new words can be created by abbreviating existing words. For example, the word info is derived from the word information (Lieber Rochelle, 2012:53).

These phonological changes are influenced by factors such as energy conservation and language simplification. The nature of language itself changes and renews with geographical, social, religious, historical, phonetic, dialectal, etc. factors. This elision is sometimes used for scientific purposes and to formulate scientific and general terms. It means cutting off the beginning or end of a word or both, so that the remaining part conveys the full meaning of the word. Also change part or all of the word to make it easier to understand with due regard to the original form of the word." (C.Stageberg, Norman & D.oaks,).(Dallin, 2000:130-133.)

The process of change in language causes morphemes and words to adapt to the characteristics of these factors. Elision is therefore the destruction of one or more sounds in a morpheme to facilitate expression. This phenomenon is caused by different phonological environments or by historical and oral reasons." (Mohammed, Rokan Abdullah :2015: 53)

3-3-3-1) Elision of consonant sounds

Elision of consonant sounds is sometimes caused by characteristics of the phonetic environment of a language or dialect that can occur at the beginning or middle or end of morphemes and words." In Kurdish, the term (krtandn, labrdn) is used. Syntactically, the term cut is the most appropriate. Linguistically, in dictionaries, abbreviation means to cut, fall, remove and shorten" (Abdullah, Mahabad Kamil, Ahmad, Talar Salar, The Act of Cutting in the Syntax of Kurdish and Arabic Languages (A Comparative Study), 2019: 123).

In Hawrami, the phenomenon of sound dropping is relatively high compared to other dialects of Kurdish, especially the dropping of grammatical morphemes.

2-3-3-1-1) Elision of consonant sounds at the beginning of words:

1- Elision of the sound (خ), such as:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
خستن	وستە	خواردن	وارده	خەست	هەس	خەوتن	وتە
خاڵو	لالو	خۆش	وہش	خویندن	وانای	خۆر	وہر
خواستن	واستە	بەرخ	وہرہ	خالی	هالی	خۆرەتاو	وہرەتاو

2- Elision of the sound (ح). Elision of this sound is weak at the beginning of words, and its use and presence in words is low. For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami
حوشتر	وشتر

3. Elision of the sound (ف) The fall of this sound is slow, however, the use and presence of this sound in words is rare. For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
حەفت	حەوت	فرۆشتم	ورهتم

4- Elision of the sound (گ) in some words, for example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
گوريس	وهريسه	گوتن	واته	گويز	وهزي	گورگ	وهرگ

5- Elision of the sound (ه) in some words and prefixes: The fall of this sound is weak in words, but active in prefixes And in most of the verbs in which this prefix (hor- (hal-)) contributes, the sound (ه) can be removed, without affecting the meaning or structure of the verb. For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
هه‌لگرتن	هورگيرته‌ی ← ورگيرته‌ی	هه‌لهات	هورناما ← ورناما	هوشيار	هوشيار ← وشيار

6- Elision of sound (b-) command morpheme and demand or conditional. For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
نه‌گه‌ر بخوینی	نه‌گه‌ر بوانی ← وانی	برۆ	بلوه ← لوه	بخۆ	بوهره ← وهره

7- Elision of sound (م-) present tense morpheme:

This sound is eliminated in most verbs, only in some words this morph is used. However, it should be noted that the elision of this morph varies according to the location of the speakers. Morph fall is less common in Hawramani Takht (Iranian Hawramabad) but more common in Lehon Hawraman (Iraqi Hawramabad). For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
ده‌نيزی	مکیانی ← کیانی	ده‌که‌م	مکه‌رو ← که‌رو	ده‌خۆم	موه‌رو ← وهره

9- Consonants and vowels fall together Sometimes consonants and vowels fall together (Gulpi, Najih, 2020: 149). This is more common when place pronouns (chena (here), chana /chone (there)) appear. For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
ئه‌وه‌تا له‌وێ	ئونا چانه ← ناچانه	ئه‌وه‌تا لێره	چینه ← ناچینه نانا	ئه‌وه‌تام له‌وێ	نای چانه ← نایانی چانه

3-3-3-1-2) Elision of consonants in the middle of words:

Elision of Sound in the middle of words occurs more frequently in morphemes. However, these morphs are used in the pronunciation of some words and do not fall. Also with the fall of sounds that two identical sounds fall together when interpreting and adding morphemes.

A. Elision of morphemes in the middle of words.

1- Elision of sound (-ب-) morpheme of command, demand and conditional. This fall in the middle of a word occurs when prepositions participate in the structure of compound verbs or in the structure of combined verbs. For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
هه‌ل‌د‌ر‌ه	هۆر‌ب‌د‌ر‌ه ← هۆر‌د‌ر‌ه	ده‌ست‌ب‌گ‌ر‌ه	ده‌ست‌ب‌گ‌ز‌ه ← ده‌س‌گ‌ز‌ه	هه‌ل‌گ‌ر‌ه	هۆر‌ب‌گ‌ز‌ه ← هۆر‌گ‌ز‌ه
هه‌ل‌ی‌خ‌ه	هۆر‌ش‌ب‌وز‌ه ← ورش وزه	ر‌یک‌ی‌ک‌ه	ر‌یک‌ش‌ب‌ک‌ه ← ر‌یک‌ش‌ک‌ه	چ‌اک‌ب‌ک‌ه	و‌ش‌ب‌ک‌ه ← و‌ش‌ک‌ه

2- Elision of the sound (-م-) of the past tense morpheme, for example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
هه‌ل‌د‌م‌ر‌م	هۆر‌م‌د‌ر‌و ← ورد‌ر‌و	هه‌ل‌د‌م‌گ‌ر‌م	هۆر‌م‌گ‌ز‌و ← ور‌گ‌ز‌و
پ‌اک‌د‌ه‌ک‌ه‌م‌ه‌وه	پ‌اک‌ک‌ه‌ر‌وه ← پاک‌ک‌ه‌ر‌وه	ده‌ست‌د‌ه‌گ‌ر‌م	ده‌ست‌م‌گ‌ز‌و ← ده‌س‌گ‌ز‌و

B. Elision of sounds in the middle of words.

1. Elision of the sound (t) in the middle of compound words in many words. For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
ده‌س‌م‌ال	ده‌س‌ت‌م‌ال ← ده‌س‌م‌ال	سه‌ر‌اپا	سه‌ر‌ت‌اپا ← سه‌ر‌اپا	ده‌سه	ده‌سه ← ده‌سه
ز‌س‌تان	ز‌س‌تان ← ز‌س‌تان	ما‌س‌تا‌و	ما‌س‌ت‌ + نا‌وی ← ما‌سا‌وی	ده‌س‌ت‌سه‌ر	ده‌س‌ت‌سه‌ر ← ده‌س‌ت‌سه‌ر

هه‌ش‌ت‌ + ده ← هه‌ژ‌ده حه‌فت‌ + ده ← حه‌فته

(Bakir Omar Ali, 2014: 192).

2- Fall of the sound (خ). This fall occurs mostly when the next sound in the compound word is the sound (ع، ق).

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
ش‌ی‌ق‌اد‌ر	ش‌ی‌خ‌ق‌اد‌ر ← ش‌ی‌ق‌اد‌ر	ش‌ی‌ع‌ل‌ی	ش‌ی‌ع‌ل‌ی ← ش‌ی‌ع‌ل‌ی

3 - Elision of the sound (ک)

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
کار‌کرد‌ن	هه‌ر‌مانه	کا	ک‌اک‌ + نا‌زاد ← کا‌ نا‌زاد	ک‌م‌ر	هه‌م‌ر
		کا	ک‌اک‌ + هه‌ورا‌مان ← کا هه‌ورا‌مان	ک‌س‌ر‌و‌ن‌یش‌ک	هه‌ورا‌ن‌یشه

4- Elision of the sound (د) The sound (د) is not very active in Hawrami dialect, because it changes its pronunciation to the empty (ڤ) or (ر), which adapts itself and brings it closer to the surrounding sounds. For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
زیاد‌کرد‌ن	زیاد‌ک‌ه‌ر‌ده‌ی ← زیاد‌ک‌ه‌ر‌ده‌ی	به‌غا	به‌غ‌د‌اد ← به‌غا	حه‌فه	حه‌فه‌ده / حه‌فه
په‌یدا‌بو‌ون	په‌یدا‌بو‌ون ← په‌ی‌اب‌یه‌ی	ز‌مار	ز‌ام‌دار ← ز‌ام‌ار	شه‌م‌ر	قه‌ند ← قه‌ن‌ڤ / قه‌ن
قۆن‌ه‌ر	قۆن‌ده‌ر ← قۆن‌ه‌ر	خودا	خودا ← خوا		زیاد‌ت‌م‌ر ← زیاد‌ت‌م‌ر / زیاد‌ت‌م‌ر

5- The fall of the consonant (و) in the following two verbs (Darwish Ali, Akram Hama Saleh, 2000: 62).

A. When the (continuous past morpheme) (م) goes to the root (واچ): For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami
د‌ه‌ل‌ی‌م	م + واچ + و (جیناو) ← مواچو ← ماچو

B. When the morpheme (b) (command, demand and conditional morpheme) goes to the root (/ لوا). For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
برۆ	ب + لو + و (جیناو) ← بلوه ← لوه	برۆم	ب + لو + و (جیناو) ← بلوو ← بلو
		برۆن	ب + لو + ا (جیناو) ← بلوا ← بلا

6- Elision of sound or preposition (به). For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
داتانه کئ	داتا + به + کئ ← داتا کئ	دامه کئ	دام + به + کئ ← دام کئ

7- Elision of sound or preposition (به). For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami
دامه کئ	ندام + به + کئ ← دام کئ

8- Elision of The sound (گه) when prepositions go to place adjectives and then take the suffix (دا، ر) (راه، رۆ)

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
بیره دا	به ئیگه ره ← پیگه ره ← بیره	به ئیدا	به ئاگه ره ← پاره
		به ئیدا	به ئوگه ره ← پوره

9- Elision of the sound (ـ) in the middle of compound words in the following cases:

A. When a word is combined with the word (water = ناو), for example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
به فراو	وهروه + ناوی ← وهرواوی	سقاو	سلق ناوی ← سلقاوی	ماستاو	ماس + ناوی ← ماساوی
گاسن	گاوه + ناسن ← گاوهسن	فروجاو	فروج + ناوی ← فروجاوی	چلکاو	چلک + ناوی ← چلکاوی

B. When some morphemes are added to roots beginning with the sound (a). They consist of:

First, the present tense morpheme (m-) such as: m of (present tense morpheme) + نار (present root) + (و) (pronoun), for example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
ده هیلم	م + نار (ناس) + و ← مئازو ← مازو	ده هیلم	م + نار + و ← مئارو ← مارو

Second, the morpheme of saying no (no= نه), e.g.

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
نه هیلم	نه + نار (ناس) + و ← نهئازو ← نازو	نه هیلم	نه + نار + و ← نهئارو ← نارو
		نه ئیم	نه + نه + و ← نهئو ← نهو

Third, command, demand and conditional morphemes. For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
به ئلم	ب + نار + و ← بنازو ← بازو	به ئلم	ب + نار + و ← بنارو ← بارو
		به ئین	ب + نار + ا ← بنارا ← بارا

C. When morphemes (articles, pronouns, adjectives) which participate in the formation of words.

First, when the definite morphemes (u(aw) = that, e(am) = this) fall between the preposition (je = جه, b= به) and the word (was(ber) in the pronunciation of the sound (ـ) falls.

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
لهم بهر	جه + ئی + وهس ← جیوهس ← چیوهس	لهو بهر	جه + ئو + وهس ← چهوهس ← چیوهس

بهم بهر	به + ئی + وهس ← بی وهس ← پیوهس	بهوبهر	به + نو + وهس ← بهووهس ← پهو وهس
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Third, when the prepositions (je (from), be, po (for)) go to the adjectives of place (ege (here), age/oge (there)).

For example:

: (جه، به، پهی) + نار/ناری(نهی) ← جهناری/جهناری (لهنهی) ← چهناژی (لهنهی) ← چاژی(لهی) / ناریشا (نهوان)
چاری/ پاژی بۆنیر- پاژی (لهی)، پاژیشا (لهوان)

Third, when the prepositions (je (from), be, po (for)) go to the adjectives of place (ege (here), age/oge (there)).

Example:

جه، به، پۆ) + (نێگه/ ناگه / نۆگه) ← جه نێگه/ به نێگه/ پۆ ناگه ← چینگه / بینگه / پۆگه

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
بهوی	بهنۆگه / به ناگه ← پۆگه / پاگه	بیزه	به نێگه ← بینگه

Fourth, when the prepositions (ja (from), be, po (for)) go to the definite pronoun (ina (this), ana / one (that)):

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
لهمه	(له ئهمه) ← چینه جه + ئینه ← جه ئینه	بهوه	بانه/ بهنونه به نانه/ بانه/ بهنونه به نانه
بهمه	(به ئهمه) ← بینهی به + ئینه	لهوه	چانه/ چانه (لهنوه) ← جونه/ جهنانه جهنونه/ جونه

C. Elision of Repeated or similar sounds in the middle of words:

1- Elision of the sound (ت) when adding a morpheme of comparative and superlative.

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
کورترین	کورت + ترین ← کورترین	کورتر	کورت + تهر ← کورتهر

2- Elision of Voice (K): This fall occurs as a result of the structure and interpretation of words to form larger ones where two similar sounds fall together again and one of them can be written.

It is the formation of pairs of sounds at the junction of two morphemes or within the boundaries of two independent words.

This means that the pair of sounds does not exist in the root of the word, so it is called a placed pair of sounds. (Hamd, Sherwan Hussein, Ahmad, Raz Aziz, 2022: 354).

For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
پاکردنهوه	پاک + کهردهی ← پاکهردهی	رێکهوتن	رێک + کهوتهی ← رێکهوتهی

3-3-3-1-3) Elision of consonants at the end of words:

1- Elision of the sound (ت) at the end of the word. For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
پێست	پۆس	ماست	ماس	خهست	ههس
بهربهست	وهربهس	راست	راس	دهست	دهس

2- Elision of sound (ژ). For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami
رۆژ	رۆژ ← رۆ

3-3-3-2) Elision of vowels:

Elision of vowel sounds is as active as some consonant sounds, because some morphemes consist of a vowel sound or vowels and a consonant or more consonants. When they go to words ending in a vowel, one of the vowels must fall or change or a semi-vowel must enter between them. Therefore, the fall of vowels in Hawrami is the most active and widespread phonological law Except for (و، ی، و) and some cases of (و)، which changes to a semi-vowel, the Swan rule is applied in all other areas (Darwish Ali, Akram Hama Saleh, 2000: 70). First, when noun morphemes such as known, unknown, plural, gender, etc., some pronouns go to nouns ending in a vowel, the vowel sounds at the end of the noun or the vowel sound at the beginning of the morphemes are lost.

1. When the plural morpheme (ئ، ا) applies to nouns ending in a vowel, they fall. For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
جوگان*	جووه + ئ ← جووئ	پهتان*	پهته + ئ ← پهتئ	پیاوان	پیا + ئ ← پیی

Also, if a noun is used as an object or an indirect or demonstrative object, or is preceded by a preposition in the plural, the morpheme of the plural definitive (ئ) becomes (ا) (Abdul, Fridun, 1998: 93). For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami
من لهکچهکانم پرسى.	من جهکناچهکیم پرسا. ←
ئیشی پیاوان قورسه.	هس مانه پیا پیا (پیهیا) قورسهنه. ←
کچان نوسیان.	کناچئ نویست. ←

2. When the specify morpheme (ئ، ا، ه، نا، ...ه، ئو، ...ه) goes to nouns ending in vowel sounds (ئ، ا، ه)، The sound (ه) falls at the end of the morpheme, or a semi-vowel falls between them. For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
ئهو درگایه	ئا + بهره + ه ← ئابهره	ئهم رووباره	ئى دهره + ه ← ئى دهره
ئهو پیاوه	ئا + پیا + ه ← ئاپیا	ئهو کهریه	ئو + کهرئ + ه ← ئو کهرئ

3. When the unknown morpheme (ئ، ئو، ئه، ئی) applies to nouns ending in (ئ، ه، ا)، the final sound of the noun falls. For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
درگای/درگایک	بهره + ئ/ئوه ← بهرئ/بهرئوه	ماموستایک/ماموستایه	ماموسئ/ماموسئوه ← ماموسا + ئ/ئوه
		کچئ/کچیک	کناچئ/کناچوه ← کناچئ + ئ/ئوه

4. When the definitive morpheme (که) applies to nouns ending in the sound (a, e, o), the vowel sound of the beginning of the morpheme falls, or a semi-vowel goes between them. For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
درگاکه	بهره + هکه ← بهرهکه	دۆکه	دۆ + هکه ← دۆکه	براکه	برا + هکه ← براکه

5. When the feminine morpheme (ئ) applies to adjectives ending in (ا)، the final sound of the pronoun is lost. For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
		l Kurdis h	

شارهزا	شارهزا + ئ ← شارهزئ	نازا	نازا + ئ ← نازئ
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However, (ي) is used for the masculine third person singular and (يوه) for the third person singular, and the feminine sign (ه) has been added. such as:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
يهكئ هات.	يوه ئاما. (بو مئ)	يهكئ هات.	يو ئاما. (بو نير)

6. When the feminine morpheme (ئ) applies to adjectives ending in (ا), the final sound of the adjectives is lost. For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
پهروين	پهروينه + ئ ← پهروينئ	شارا	شارا + ئ ← شارئ
كچ	كناچئ + ئ ← كناچئ	ژن	ژهني + ئ ← ژهنئ
نانهكه ژن كردوو پهتي.	نانهكه ژهنئ كهر دن.	كتيپهكه پهروين نوسيو پهتي.	كتيپهكه پهروينئ نويستن.

7. When the feminine morpheme (ئ) goes to nouns ending in (ئ، ي، ه، ا) and the object is taken as important, the final vowel of the noun falls.

For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
لهو رۆژهدا	چا + رۆ + هه + ئ ← چا رۆنه	لهم مالهدا	چی + يانه + هه + ئ ← چی يانهه

8. When a noun refers to a place or time, the vowel of the last part of the morpheme falls (Darwish Ali, Akram Hama Saleh, 2000: 71).

For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
براکان	براکه + ئ ← بریکئ	کورمهکان	کورمهکه + ئ ← کورمکئ

8. When a noun takes the definitive morpheme (که) followed by the plural morpheme (ئ) or the feminine morpheme (ئ), the final vowel of the morpheme falls. for example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
ژنان	ژهنئ + ا ← ژهنئا	کچان	کناچئ + ا / ئ ← کناچا / کناچئ

Secondly, numbers ending in a vowel (ئ، ه) lose the vowel sound of the end of the number when the morpheme (هه، مین-) is added to them.

For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
دوهم / دوهمین	هه / مین + دوئ ← دوهم / دوهمین	یهکهه / یهکهمین	یوه + هه / مین ← یوهه / یوهمین
		سینیهه / سینیهمین	یههئ + هه / مین ← یههه / یههمین

Third, during the elision of consonants (ئ) sometimes two vowels overlap and in this case one of the vowels disappears (Akram Hama Saleh, 2000: 72). For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
له ئهوی ← لهوی	جهناگه ← جهناگه ← جاگه ← جاگه	لههه ← لهه	ئاڤئ ← جهئاڤئ ← جاڤئ (بو جه مئ)
بههوی ← بهوی	ئوگه ← بهوگه ← بوگه ← پوگه به	لههه ← لهه	ناری ← جهئاڤئ ← جاڤئ / جه (بو نير) چاری

Fourth:

1. Nouns ending in vowel sounds (ئ، ه، ي، و) When taking the auxiliary verb morpheme (weak) for the present tense (هه، مین-), the initial vowel sound of the auxiliary verb falls.

For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
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دۆیه	دۆ + ن ← دۆن	مامۆستایه	مامۆسا + ن ← مامۆسان
درگایه	بهره + ن ← بهرن	کچه	کناچیی + ن ← کناچینه

2. When the third person singular (ئ) and plural (ل) go to the morpheme of the passive verb for the present tense (ریژ) and for the past tense (ریا), the final vowel sound of the morpheme of the passive verb (ئ, ل) fall. Also, for the third plural person (ئی) the final vowel of the morpheme (ل) falls. For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
کتیبهکه نوسرا.	کتیبهکه نویسر یا/ نویسیا.	کتیبهکه دهنوسر ئ	کتیبهکه نویسر یۆ.

3. When the past continuous morpheme (ئ) is attached to roots ending in a vowel, the vowel of the root falls (Darwish Ali, Akram Hama Saleh, 2000:72). For example: root + ئ (past continuous) + ئی (pronoun).

For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
دهمروانی	دیه + ئ + نا ← دیننا	دههاتم	نه + ئ + ئی ← نهئینی ← ئینی
		دهگۆراین	فاریه + ئ + ئی ← فارینمی

4. Sometimes the first singular person pronouns (ئ/انی) and the plural (ل), the third person plural (ئی) in the third group are attached to the end of roots ending in a vowel (ئ), the vowel sound falls. For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
گریا	گروا + ا ← گروا	رۆشتن	لوا + ئ ← لوی	رۆشتم	لوا + انی ← لوانی

Sometimes words ending in (e) fall, but this fall is less common in Middle Kurdish." The simple vowels of ancient Iranian (Iranian languages) disappeared in the Middle Ages if they fell at the end of words. Similarly, they disappeared in most cases in the new phase" (Hama Amin, Tanya Ismail, Gharib, Nali Adam, 2020: 229).

3.3.4. Sound input (Linking)

There are many factors that cause sounds lining in words, and the most important are:

2.3.4.1. linking for phonetic reasons

The insertion of sounds in morphemes and words is sometimes related to the phonetic aspects of the language and dialect. This makes a semi-consonant (w-w, y-y) come between them, as following:

1. The appearance of the semi-consonant sound (ئ-ئ): The semi-consonant sound (ئ) appears in the following cases.

A. While taking the the definitive morpheme (هکه-) for example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
برایهکه	برا + هکه ← برایهکه	وهستایهکه	وهسا + هکه ← وهسایهکه

B. While taking the the indefinitive morpheme (ئ-ئ) for example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami
برایئ / برایک	برا + ئ ← برایئ / برایک
	برایوه

C. While taking the the plural morpheme (ل) for example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
مامۆستایان	مامۆسا + ل ← مامۆسایا	برایان	برا + ل ← برایا

D- When the definitive adjective morpheme (ئ...ئ، ئ...ه، ئ...ه، ئ...ئ) becomes masculine (ئ...ئ، ئ...ئ) For females go to nouns ending in the vowel sound (ئ، ئ). For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
ئەو دۆیه	ئو + دۆ + ه ← ئو دۆیه	ئەو گەلایه	ئا + گەلا + ه ← ئاگەلایه

E- When the repetition morpheme (-و) goes to the stem of verbs ending in a vowel (ا-).

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
گەر ایتو/گەر ایتەمە	گیلا + و ← گیلاو	رۆشتیتو	لوا + و ← لواو	هاتیتو	ئاما + و ← ئاماو

F. When the suffixes (-م، -مە، -مەم، -مەمین) go to numbers ending in the sound (و، ه). For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
دەیم/دەیمە/دەیمەم	دە + م / مە / مەم ← دەیم/دەیمە/دەیمەم	نۆیم / نۆیمە / نۆیمەم	نۆ + م / مە / مەم ← نۆیم / نۆیمە / نۆیمەم

2- The appearance of the semi-consonant (و-w):

A- When the definitive adjective (ئە...، نا...، ئی...، ه...) is for the singular and (ئ...، و...، ئ...، ئ...، ئ...) for the plural, or when the definitive pronouns (ئە، ئە، ئە) and the weak verb morpheme morpheme (و) go to words ending in the sound (و). For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
ئەم موانه	ئە + موان + و ← ئەم موانو	ئەم موانه	ئە + موان + و ← ئەم موانو	ئەم موانه	ئە + موان + و ← ئەم موانو
		ئەم موانه	ئە + موان + و ← ئەم موانو	ئەم موانه	ئە + موان + و ← ئەم موانو

b) When the allomorph of the plural morpheme (-ات) goes to some words, for example: ← سەوزا + ات = سەوزوات.

3- The appearance of the sound (ه): This sound is produced when the allomorph of the plural morpheme (-ات) applies to some words ending in the sound (ه، ئ، و).

For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
میوههات	میوههات ← میوههات	ئەو گەلایه	دە + ات ← دێهات

4- The appearance of the sound (ز): In the combination of basic numbers and the number (ten= ده), the sound (z) appears in some numbers (Mohammed, Rokan Abdullah, 2015: 65). For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
دوازده	دۆی + ده ← دوازده	یازده	یهک + ده ← یازده	نۆزده	نۆ + ده ← نۆزده

5. The appearance of the sound (ن): This sound comes in when interpreting some numbers. For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
دوانزه	دۆی + ده ← دوانزه	شانزه	شش + ده ← شانزه

3.3.4.2. Sound for historical or oral reasons:

Sometimes words change over time, and one of these changes is the appearance of new sounds in words. Or new sounds are formed by the transfer of a word from one language to another, due to the characteristics of the language or dialect. as occurs in the following cases.

A. The appearance of the sound (ل) such as:

Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish
واتم	وتم	ساوی	سیو	پانتاو / پانتاو	پانتو

b) The appearance of the sound (بی) such as:

چا ← چایی

c- The appearance of the sound (و) such as:

مام ← مامۆ خال ← لالۆ

d- Occurrence of the sound (ی-): This sound (ی) appears at the end of nouns that take the feminine position in Hawrami dialect.

Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish
سونی	سون	میوی	میو	ژهنی	ژن	ساوی	سیو

E. The appearance of the sound (ئ-): This sound appears at the end of nouns ending in (ە). In Hawrami dialect, these are female, so the sound (ئ) becomes a female morpheme.

Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish
سونی	سونە	ههلوچی	ههلوژه	کولهکی	کولهکه	تهماتنی	تهماته

F- Occurrence of the sound (ه-): Occurs at the end of nouns that are female in Hawrami dialect.

Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish
تویه	تۆپ	کلاره	کلاو	شهوه	شهو	تیره	تیر

G- The appearance of the sound (که-): This suffix is added to the end of some words.

Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish
پیرارکه	پیرارکه	پارکه	پارکه

H- The appearance of the sound (گ-) such as:

Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish
گوم بی	ون بوو	گمیز	میز

3.3.5. Sound Replacement

It is the change of one or more sounds in the pronunciation of morphemes and words." It changes one sound to another without affecting the meaning of the word. It is a change in the way a particular sound is expressed in speech" (Ahmad, Sherwan Hussein, Hassan, Shokhan Qadir, 2022: 64). There are many factors that affect sound changes, such as phonological factors."

One of the most complex things about morphemes is that morphemes may vary in many phonological ways in different environments and situations. For example, the plural morpheme in English is sometimes pronounced as the /s/ sound (cats) and sometimes as the /z/ sound (faces). Allomorphs with this characteristic are called morphological allomorphs." (Haspelmath, Martin & D.sims, Andrea, 2012:22). Or borrowing morphemes and words from other languages. This allows words to adapt to the phonetics of the language. Historical factors and the process of economicization and simplification of expression are also influential factors in these phonological changes.

The most important phonological changes are:

3-3-5-1) sound replacement between two languages or dialects: When we compare words from two languages or two dialects, we see that some sounds have changed according to their position in some words, such as changing one sound to another or several other sounds within morphemes and words without making a semantic difference. sound replacement of Morphemes and words can also be the replacement of a consonant sound with a consonant or vowel with a vowel or consonant with a vowel or vowel with a consonant sound. First/ sound replacement between consonant and consonant 1- Change the sound (ب) to the sound (و).

A. At the beginning of the word:

Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish
ویر	بیر	وهره	بهفر	واران، وا	باران، با	وههار	بههار

B. At the middle of the word:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Persian	Hawrami	Persian
زمان	زوان	زیان	ئاوهدان	ئاپدان

C. At the End of the word:

Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Persian
ئاوی	ئاو	ئاب

2- Changing the sound (ف/م) to the sound (و). (Lizenberg, Michel W. Gardi, Aziz, 2004: 52). For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
دوا	دما	توو	توم	زهوی	زهمین	ههنگاو	ههنگام

3- Changing the sound (ش) to the sound (چ), for example:

Hawrami	Central Kurdish
چیو	شت

4- Changing the sound (ک، گ) to the sound (ق) for example:

Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish
قنهری	کنگر/ قنگر	قاهمز	کاغمز	لاستیق	لاستیک	قرتاندن	کرتاندن

5- Changing the sound (گ) to the sound (و), for example:

Hawrami	Central Kurdish
ئاویر/ ئایر	ئاگر

6- Changing the sound (ک) to the sound (س) for example:

Hawrami	Central Kurdish
سات/ دم	کات

7- Changing the sound (ل) to (ل) for example:

Hawrami	ز. عمرهیی	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	ز. عمرهیی	Hawrami	Central Kurdish
حه لال/ حهرا	حلال	کهمال	کهمال	قهته	قتل	جهمال	جهمال

8- Changing the sound (ف) to (و) for example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami
بهفر	فهرفه ← وهره

9- Changing the sound (ز) to (چ) for example:

Hawrami	ز. عمرهیی	Hawrami	Central Kurdish
رۆچی	رۆژو	ههلوچی	ههلوژه

10- Changing the sound (ب) to (پ) for example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
بهودا	باریمدا ← پامدا	خراب	خراب ← خراب

11. Changing the sound (ل) to (ج), such as changing the article (له) to (ج). for example

Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish
جه باخنه	له باخدا	جه ههوارمان	له ههوارمان

12- Changing the sound (ن) to (ع). For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	ز. عمرهیی	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
قورئان	قورئان ← قورعان	قوران	ئاسمان	ئاسمان ← عاسمان

13- Changing the sound (ع) to (ن). For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	ز. عمرهیی
عمقل/ ژیر	عمقل/ ژیر	عقل

14- Changing the sound (ن) to (م) for example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami
ئەوه ئازاد بوو	ئانه ئازاد بێ

12- Changing the sound (ە) to (i) for example /

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
برد	بەرد	مرد	مەرد	کرد	کەرد

13- Changing the sound (و) to (ز) for example/

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
		مردوو	مەردە	زیندوو	زیندە/زیننە

14- Changing the sound (ە) to (و) for example /

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
بۆن	بوو	جووگە	جوو	خۆل	خولە

Third, replacement between vowels and consonants

Changing the sound of a consonant (م) to a vowel (و) for example/

Central Kurdish	Hawrami
بەشکو	بەشکم

Fourth/ replacement of one sound for two sounds or vice versa

Changing a sound to a diphthong or vice versa (Mohammed, Rokan Abdullah, 2015:77). In this phonological change, a sound is replaced by two sounds (a vowel and a semivowel) or vice versa. 1-

1- Changing the sound (ز) to (وئ). For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
کئو	کو	کوئیر	کور	شوئین	شون

2- Changing the sound (و) to (و). For example/

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
خۆر	وەر	خۆش	وەش	رۆن	روهن

3- Changing the sound (وئ) to (و). for example/

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
برو	بروئ	درو	دروئ

4- Changing the sound (و) to (ئو). for example/

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
		کئو	کو

5- Changing the sound (وئ) to (ئو). for example/

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
رادئو	رادوئین	تەلفزیوئ	تەلفزوئین

6- Changing the sound of (ما) to (وئ). for example/

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
		دژوئین	دژمانی

3.3.6. Interversion:

It is the replacement of one or more sounds in morphemes and words of a language or dialects. "It is the replacement of one or more phonemes within the boundaries of words and morphemes" (Mohidin, Bazian Younis, 2013: 110).

1. Interversion of the sounds of a single morpheme or simple word, for example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Persian	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	ز.عەرەبی
نەعلەت	لەعەت	بەفر	وەرو/فەرڤە	بەرف	رعب	رعب	ربع

2. Interversion of nonsimple word sounds Interversion of Prepositions is active in Hawrami dialect. Many prepositions can be attached to verbs as prefixes and suffixes without affecting the semantics or grammar of the compound verbs. "In Hawrami, especially the compound verb has two to three forms and the meaning has the same meaning" (Bedar, Jamal Habibullah, 2010: 18). For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami	Central Kurdish	Hawrami
بیموت	پهنه وات ← واتم پهنه	دابەزین	نەر مەستەیی ← مەستەیرە	وەستان	مردای ← مدرای

3.3.7. Sound separation

Sometimes two identical sounds that go together. It changes one to another for ease (Fatah, Mohammed Ma'roof: 2011: 122). For example:

Central Kurdish	Hawrami
پارشیو	پاش + شەو ← پار شەو

CONCLUSION

In the intricate tapestry of the Hawrami dialect, akin to its counterparts in the Kurdish language, phonological changes unfold with complexity, exhibiting variations based on sound types and their specific articulation points. These variations extend beyond linguistic boundaries, influenced by geographical, social, and tribal distinctions, resulting in nuanced differences even within the confines of the same dialect.

Phonological changes, as revealed in this study, serve as essential markers that unravel the intricate web of kinship, ethnicity, and historical connections embedded within Kurdish words and dialects. The exploration of commonalities and disparities in phonological and morphological structures sheds light on the causal characteristics instigating these changes. The paper contributes to this understanding by presenting a comprehensive set of laws governing structural transformations, encompassing aspects such as compatibility, incompatibility, fall, entry, replacement, and separation.

The structural intricacies of the Hawrami dialect distinguish it among its peers, with phonetics playing a particularly active role. The complexity of morphemes, especially in verbs, renders comprehension challenging for those unfamiliar with the dialect or lacking expertise in its linguistic nuances. Notably, the study delves into specific morphological contexts, including command, demand, past tense, continuity, and present morphemes, unraveling the interplay of sounds, such as the fall and merging of morphemes, be they male or female, plural, known, or unknown.

Furthermore, the insertion of sounds within morphemes and words imparts distinctive morphological attributes to parts of speech, molding nouns, adjectives, pronouns, and verbs alike. This dynamic interaction at the morphological level enhances the richness and complexity of the dialect's linguistic landscape.

A unique facet emerges when scrutinizing the phonological structure of words within the Hawrami dialect, revealing a relative stability compared to other Kurdish dialects. This stability becomes particularly apparent when juxtaposed against ancient writings such as the Avesta and Old and Middle Persian, where many phonological structures have endured or experienced only slight modifications over time. This observation underscores the enduring nature of certain linguistic elements within the Hawrami dialect, providing valuable insights into the preservation of its phonological heritage.

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