Polysemy of Temporal Preposition in Kurdish Journalism

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Abstract

This paper aims to analyze the polysemy of the Kurdish preposition 'in' for a time from the cognitive linguistic approach called 'image schemas' that is used in this study. Kurdish prepositions are used to deal with issues collected from digital Kurdish newspapers in the field of a sports football field, such as Hawler and Khabat. The study aims to identify the polysemy of prepositions in Kurdish journalism, analyze the meanings and function of polysemy of prepositions, and find differences in the frequencies of various polysemy of the time preposition 'in'. The data is analyzed to determine the most common types of image schemas that can reflect the identification of polysemy of time preposition 'in' in Kurdish from the above-mentioned sources. Finally, the study shows the most common and effective types of image schemas like container, part-whole, blockage, movement-along-path, support, scale, and as well as collections of image schemas and merging of image schemas to show that polysemy of the time preposition 'in' has two or more distinct related meanings. It is concluded that a preposition's core sense is determined in part by its image schema. It has been discovered that several image schemas may all play a role in the extension and/or construction of meaning for this temporal preposition. Furthermore, it is also concluded that the most frequently used preposition in both digital Kurdish newspapers in the field of sport is the temporal preposition among other prepositions.

Keywords: Polysemy, Preposition, Cognitive Semantics, and Journalism.

Introduction

The Kurdish language shares many of the same principles and characteristics as the English language; yet, the Kurdish language is not given the same priority as the English language. This issue arises from the harsh circumstances that Kurdish people have had to live in, making it impossible for Kurdish writers to serve their language and conduct adequate research on it based on their capability. The first book written in Kurdish, entitled "Muxteserû Serfu Nehuû Kurd," was published in (1928) by (Saeid Sidqy Kaban), in which it did not adequately serve the Kurdish language (Abbas & Sabir, 2020, p. 107).

According to Ali (1958:144), the preposition is a term that is used before a noun, pronoun, or gerund to show that word's connection with another word in the sentence. According to Muhammad (2003: 47), preposition is one of the independent parts of speech that is used in the sentence. It is used to show the relationship of nouns with the other parts of speech. Prepositions are often independent in the sentence. Prepositions in Kurdish Language are: *bo, bê, le, ta, taku, heta, u, Í, bizwênÍ kûrt (e), Ş|íŞ, legel, and letek* (Abbas & Sabir, 2020, p. 107). Regarding the meaning of prepositions in the Kurdish language, "prepositions cannot be used independently. They give no meaning when they are alone, but they give meaning when they are used in the sentence. Each preposition has its own purpose and meaning, and the meaning of preposition changes according to the dialects and ages" (Fakhri & Mokriani, 1982, p. 192-193; Abbas & Sabir, 2020, p. 107).

In addition, According to Amin (1960: 199), a preposition is a word that can come before a noun, pronoun, or adjective to indicate how those words relate to other words in the phrase. Also, Muhammad (1993: 43) describes a preposition as a function word in his thesis, "Preposition and Postposition in Kurdish."

a-   Having a sentence's entity and connecting function.

b-   That precedes or is joined to a noun.

c-   That and its complement combine to form a grammatical unit or phrase.

d-   That never has another preposition before it The only element of a complicated preposition that gets dropped after a simple preposition is the first one; this rule only applies to simple prepositions.

e-   A morpheme is made up of certain sim certain simple prepositions and their postpositions.

f-   The Kurdish Academy defines a preposition as a word class with an independent entity, the meaning of which is expressed when it is used in a sentence and with other words, according to their book "preposition." It illustrates how a noun and its modifier(s) relate to each other as well as to another word (Hasan, 2006, p. 43-44).

Moreover, a preposition is defined as "it is a means used to convey the meaning and connect the words in the sentence as necessary. Many times, the prepositions have other functions besides their assigned ones" (Fakhri & Mokriani, 1982, p. 190-191; Dizayee, 2014, p.74).

It is possible to distinguish between primary and non-primary prepositions, or prepositions that arise from one of the following combinations: i) a primary preposition combined with another lexical unit, such as a substantive or an adverb ii) the grammaticalization of other lexical elements, like substantives, as an example for example). Furthermore, there are two subclasses of primary prepositions: simple absolute and prepositional prepositions. As one can see, some of these prepositions exhibit two phonetic variations that Mackenzie (1961) refers to as "simple" and "absolute." The absolute variant is intensified, whereas the basic variant experiences proclisis, and lacks lexical stress. It is possible to see the relationship between the two versions as an allomorphic variation caused by the complement's clitic vs non-clitic (non-affixal) realization (Mackenzie, 1961; Samvelian, 2007, p. 237).

In addition, prepositions are one of the most significant linguistic categories in any language because they have the power to alter the course of a conversation when people use them to communicate with one another,

whether orally or in writing. They have a variety of purposes, therefore learning how to use them effectively can be challenging because there aren't many guidelines that specify which prepositions to use in a situation. A definition of a preposition expresses a relationship between two entities, one of which serves as a complement of the preposition, and the other one is part of the phrase or sentence. It indicates a relationship in space (between one object and another), and/or a relationship in time (between events), and/or a more abstract relationship (as indicated by states in love) (Johnson, 1987, p. xvi).

As discussed by Tyler and Evans (2003), researchers have traditionally sought to account for the semantics of English prepositions from three general perspectives: A homonymy perspective assumes that English prepositions have various senses that are unrelated. This contrasts with a monosemy perspective according to which each preposition has a single highly abstract meaning. The polysemy perspective, on the other hand, assumes that prepositions have different yet related meanings. In addition, polysemy is the association of one word with two or more distinct meanings, and polysemy is a word or phrase with multiple meanings. The term polysemy is used in linguistics as a means of categorizing and studying various aspects of languages. Like many words used to categorize languages, polysemy is a mixture of Latin and Greek and means literally 'many meanings.' The opposite of a polysemy is a heterosemy, which means the word has only a single meaning.

Polysemy

The notion that a single word form can have several meanings is a widely recognized aspect of language. Polysemy is the term used to describe this phenomenon, which is common in natural languages. Moreover, in general linguistics, Micheal Bréal (1924 [1897]) was the first to introduce the term 'polysemy' ('polysémie') to describe single-word forms with several different meanings (cf. Nerlich 2003). For Bréal, polysemy was primarily a diachronic phenomenon, arising as a consequence of semantic change (Gruyter, 2003, p. 268; Falkum, 2011, p. 12). The linkage of two or more related meanings with a single phonological form is known as polysemy meanings of linguistic units are in place. Metaphoric polysemy is the most well-known kind of polysemy, and it typically results from metaphor as a diachronic process. Both are predicted. The definition assumes that methods for accurately recognizing, describing, and counting are a rather striking resemblance between two concepts that are part of distinct or even unrelated mental realms. Furthermore, a term does not necessarily signify "something in common" or that all of its senses are related when we say it is polysemous. Instead, polysemy should be thought of as a network or chain of senses (Gruyter, 2003, p. 268, 272).

Furthermore, Apresjan (1973) distinguished between two types of polysemy: regular and irregular. Regular polysemy is a characteristic of metonymy, whereas irregular polysemy is a part of metaphor extensions. Meanwhile, Ceccarelli (1998) distinguishes three types of polysemy depending on the way the term is used not theoretically. Although critics usually fail to differentiate among these three types. Crossroads (2017), despite the two types (Radial where one sense is more central than the others, and Chain *or concatenation* secondary meanings of a word develop like a chain), presents two other new kinds of polysemy. The first one is polysemy with broadening of secondary meanings and the second one is polysemy with narrow meanings. While monocentric polysemy (requires only one original meaning) and polycentric polysemy (two or more semantic centers involved).

Image Schemas

One of the most well-known and ancient theories in computer science is the theory of image schemas. This theory emerged from Lakoff (1987a) and Johnson (1987) (see Johnson, 2005, p. 15). Johnson discovered that none of these things could be accomplished without human imagination when attempting to investigate the function and relationship of meaning in comprehension and reasoning (Johnson, 1987, p. ix). Johnson asserted

that the human body is fundamental to the source of meaning, meaning is embodied. Prior to him, objectivists paid little attention to the function of humanness—having a body, human nature, human experience, etc. (see, Johnson, 1987, p. ix). He defines an image schema as a 'recurring dynamic pattern of our perceptual interactions and motor programs that gives coherence and structure to our experience'. To him, experience includes 'basic perceptual, motor-program, emotional, historical, social, and linguistic dimensions'. Thus, it 'involves everything that makes us human—our bodily, social, linguistic, and intellectual being combined in complex interactions that make up our understanding of our world' (Johnson, 1987, p. xvi).

The goal of image schema theory is to demonstrate how human physical contact with his living and inanimate surroundings gives rise to meaning, imagination, and reason—symbols of human intelligence. Furthermore, visual schemas aid in the understanding and concretization of abstract ideas by humans (Johnson, 2005, p. 15, 16). According to him (p. 18), "the bodily sensory-motor nature of various structures of our conceptualization and reasoning" carries out this reification. In summary, we can claim that we can experience the same thing with abstract concepts by analogy using our experience with physical items. re, image schemas serve as a bridge between language knowledge and perceptual information. Coherent structures are formed out of language knowledge through concepts, categories, and prototype models. The psychological concepts of figure and ground, respectively, are referenced by the ideas of the trajector and landmark, which are important in the semantic description of prepositions (Brenda, 2014, p. 10).

Furthermore, human embodied experience directly affects human cognition, according to cognitive theory. Cognitively, this embodied experience takes the shape of image schemas, which are basic ideas like CONTACT, CONTAINER, BALANCE, etc. that are closely associated with human perceptual experience (Brenda, 2014, p. 11). This has been widely accepted. Lakoff and Johnson (1987) first highlighted the part of the sensory experience that is related to the body in image schemas: "Image schemas are relatively simple structures that constantly recur in our everyday bodily experience: CONTAINER, PATHS, LINKS, BLOCKAGE, FORCES, BALANCE, and in various orientations and relations: Verticality (UP-DOWN), FRONT-BACK, PART-WHOLE, CENTRE-PERIPHERY, etc." (Lakoff 1987:267; Brenda, 2014, p. 12).

Methodology

Data Collection:

Kurdish prepositions used to deal with five issues based on dates of issuing for each Kurdish newspaper that was collected from two below-mentioned digital Kurdish newspapers taken from the sports field of football section, such as Hawler and Khabat. Such prepositions reflect the way of identifying polysemy. In the current paper, we specifically deal with identifying polysemy of the temporal preposition 'لە' (in).

Procedure:

Polysemy of the temporal preposition 'in' in the Kurdish language was gathered from the above-mentioned sources. This polysemy of prepositions was categorized according to the image schema. It is analyzed according to the types of image schemas, which focus on their similarities and differences. For such preposition, two versions of translation are offered, one of them is a literal translation/ surface meaning and the other one is an expanded English translation/ deep meaning. For the Kurdish learner of English, however, prepositions are anything but straightforward. Prepositions are difficult, if not impossible, to define without using other prepositions. Therefore, this paper tries to indicate polysemy of the time preposition 'in', that 'in' can indicate a period: The following statements are the description of the image schemas used for determining polysemy of the temporal preposition 'in' taken from the above-mentioned Kurdish newspapers:

۱) پێشمەرگەی هەولێر تاکە یانەیە لەم وەرزە کەمترین یاری دۆراندووە کە زۆرترینە، چەمچەماڵ تاکە یانەیە زۆرترین

یاری یەکسان بووە چواردە یاریکردووە لـه حـەوتـی یارییـدا یەکسان بـووە، دوای تێپەڕبـوونی پـازدە گـەڕ لـە ١٠٥ یاریـیـدا ٢٠٤ .... ، (گـۆڵ تۆمارکـراون Hawler/ 9th-Jan.-2023/Football/ Issue (3783))

Lit./ Peshmerga of Hawler only club the is season this in the least games lost that most the Chamchamal individual club the most games equal was fourteen games seventh game the in equal was, after passed round eleven in 105 games the 204 goals scored is, ….

Exp./ Hawler's Peshmerga is the only club to have lost the least number of games that is the most, Chamchamal is the only club to have drawn the most number of games, drawing 14 in the seventh game was draw, scoring 204 goals in 105 games after passing fifteen rounds, …..

Collection of schemas: Container schema and scale schema

In the first part of the sentence, 'پێشمەرگەی هەولێر تاکـە یانەیـه لـەم وەرزە کەمتریـن یـاری دۆرانـدووە کـه زۆرترینـه' the preposition 'لـە' indicates a general notion of time that is defined by a general frame of the year which is the 'ئـەم وەرزە' (this season). The analysis of the temporal preposition 'لـە' (in) expresses a collection of schemas; the container schema and the scale schema, that deals with a "combination of image schemas co-exist to describe a concept, distinct from their properties. These image schemas are not merged, they are simply grouped together to capture the conceptualization of the concept; that is, they provide relevant properties for the overall schema" (Hedblom, 2020, p. 105). Concerning the container schema, it indicates that the time preposition 'in' by using the container schema expresses a relation between two entities: a Trajector (TR) and a Landmark (LM). In 'پێشـمەرگەی هەولێـر تاکـە یانەیـه لـەم وەرزە کەمتریـن یـاری دۆرانـدووە', the 'پێشـمەرگەی هەولێـر' is the TR, while the 'ئەم وەرزە' is the LM of the preposition. Saeed (200: 358) says that the container schema can be used to investigate the semantics of the preposition 'in'. Thus, the container schema can used to show that the time preposition 'in' is polysemous in nature. It denotes the relationship between an inside/ interior 'پێشـمەرگەی هەولێر تاکـە یانەیـه' and an outside/exterior 'ئـەم وەرزە' and the border in between 'لـە' (in). Therefore, 'پێشـمەرگەی هەولێر تاکـە یانەیـه' /TR is contained within the LM / 'ئـەم وەرزە'. At the same time, the preposition 'لـە' in 'پێشـمەرگەی هەولێر تاکـە یانەیـه لـەم وەرزە کەمتریـن یـاری دۆرانـدووە کـه زۆرترینـه' indicates the scale schema that shows a distinct meaning of the preposition in, in which Hamawandi (20232, p. 130) states that "a scaling schema refers to an increase or decrease in one thing that causes or correlate with an increase or decrease in another thing". Thus, the preposition 'لـە' (in) indicates the process of measuring the degree of winning the game by the only team of 'پێشـمەرگەی هەولێر' is increased rather than being decreased backward throughout the season of performing the game/match. Hence, the meaning of the preposition 'لـە' in the first part is different and clearly shows different related meanings of the same preposition.

لـه مۆندیالـی ٢٠٢٢دا قەتـەڕ بـه تیپێکـی لاوەوە بەشـدارییان (٢) ڕۆژنامـەی لیکیـپ بـاسی لـەوەش کـردووه، کـه ئەمریـکا کردبـوو، ئامانجـی ئەوەیـان هەیـه لـە مۆندیـالی ٢٠٢٦دا ئاسـتێکی باشـتر پێشـکەش بکـەن، ......
))(Hawler/ 9th-Jan.-2023/Football/ Issue (3783

Lit./ Newspaper Likip mentioned that also, that America in Cup 2022 the, Qatar team young participated they had, a goal they had they did so of in Cup 2026 the level better present, …

Exp./ Likip newspaper also mentioned that the United States of America who participated in the 2022 World Cup of Qatar with a young team, aims to perform better in the 2026 World Cup.

Merging of schemas: Container-Linked-path schema

In this statement, 'ئەمریـکا لـە مۆندیالـی ٢٠٢٢' gives a general notion of time that is defined by the general frame of the year '2022'. The analysis of the temporal preposition 'لـە' expresses the merging of schemas through dealing with a container-linked-path schema that deals with "the link between the container schema and the path schema. The contained object moves along a path. Also, the contained entity can move inside the

container (Drozdowicz, 1998, p.58). Thus, the contained entity 'ئەمریـکا' moves (is moved) along the path 'قەتـەر بـە تێپێڕی لاوەوە' can move inside the container entity which is 'the years (2022)'. This means that 'لـە' is polysemous because it has a different meaning according to the time analyzed by the above-mentioned image schemas.

٣) بـۆ زانیـن، یانـەی یوڤێنتـوس، بەشـێوەیەکی نهێنـی لەگـەڵ ڕۆناڵـدۆ گەیشـتە ڕێککەوتـن بـۆ کەمکردنـەوەی مووچەکـەی لـە سـاڵی ٢٠٢٠ کـە سـاڵی بڵاوبوونـەوەی ڤایرۆسـی کۆرۆنـا بـوو. ((3799) Hawler/ 6th-Feb.-2023/Football/ Issue)

Lit./ For now, club Youventus, in the form of a secret with Ronaldo arrived agreement to decrease salary in the year 2020 the of year spreading various coronavirus.

Exp./ To know, Juventus have secretly reached an agreement with Ronaldo to decrease his salary in 2020, which was the year of the spread of the coronavirus.

Movement-along-path schema

In this statement, 'لەگـەڵ ڕۆناڵـدۆ گەیشـتە ڕێککەوتـن بـۆ کەمکردنـەوەی مووچەکـەی لـە سـاڵی ٢٠٢٠ کـە سـاڵی بڵاوبوونـەوەی ڤایرۆسـی کۆرۆنـا بـوو' gives a general notion of time that is defined by general frame of the year '2020'. The analysis of the temporal preposition 'لـە' expresses the use of movement-along-path which is the root of the path-following schema that realizes the source-path schema because it has a start-path and a path, but no end-path (Hedblom, 2020, p. 65). Thus, the process of decreasing the salary of 'ڕۆناڵـدۆ' is changed along the path 'سـاڵی بڵاوبوونـەوەی ڤایرۆسـی کۆرۆنـا بـوو' within the year '2020'. This means that 'لـە' (in) is polysemous because it has a different meaning according to the time analyzed by the above-mentioned image schema.

٤) .... هەرچەنـده سـەلاح لـە مـاوەی رابـردووش ئامانجـی چەنـدی یانەکـەی دیکـەی گـەورەی ئەوروپـا بـووه، بەلام جێهێشـتنی یانەکەی ڕەتکردووەتـەوه.((3799) Hawler/ 6th-Feb.-2023/Football/ Issue)

Lit./ However Salah in the period past aimed his several clubs in other large Europe had, but left the team rejected.

Exp./ Though Salah has aimed to be involved with several other European clubs in the past period, he has rejected the idea of leaving his team.

Support schema

In this statement, 'هەرچەنـده سـەلاح لـە مـاوەی رابـردووش ئامانجـی چەنـدی یانەکـەی دیکـەی گـەورەی ئەوروپـا بـووه' gives a general notion of time that is defined by the general frame of the time which is 'مـاوەی رابـردوو'. The semantic analysis of the preposition 'لـە' (in) deals with the support schema to show that the temporal preposition 'لـە' (in) is polysemous in nature, in which the support schema refers to the process of 'the team of Salah's goal to join another large European team' plays a role in supporting Salah's idea of rejection towards leaving his team within an identified period of the past time. This means that 'لـە' (in) is polysemous because it has a different meaning according to the time of doing the action by the doer.

٥) نەورۆز لـە ٢١ی یـاری ٢٣ گۆڵی کـردووه و ٢٥ گۆڵی لێکراوه، ٧ بردنـەوه و٥ یەکسـان و ٩ دۆرانـی هەیـه، بـه ٢٦ خـاڵ لـە خانـەی دوازدەیـەم دێـت، لـە یـاری ئەمـرۆ تـا ڕادەیەکـی زۆر ئەرکی ئاسـانه، چونکه سـناعه ئاسـت و ئەنجامـی وەک پێویسـت نییـه، و لـه ناوچـەی دابەزینـه، لـه ٢١ یـاری تەنهـا ١٣ خـاڵی هەیـه و لـه خانـەی نۆزدەیـەم دێـت.
(Hawler/ 2nd-April-2023/ Football/ Issue (3825))

Lit./ Newroz in 21 of the game the 23 goals scored and 25 goals conceded, 7 wins 5 draws and 9 defeats have, by 26 points in cell twelfth comes, in the game today to an extent very duty easy because Sinaha level and result like enough not, and in area of descend, in 12 games only 13 points has and in cell nineteenth comes.

Exp./ Newroz team has scored 23 goals and conceded 25 goals, 7 wins, 5 draws, and 9 losses. It is in the twelfth

position with 26 points, in today's game, it is a relatively easy task because Sinaha is not performing well in level and result, and in the relegation area with only 12 points from 21 games, and is in the nineteenth position.

Collection of schemas: Container schema and scale schema

In this statement, 'نـەورۆز لـﻪ یـاری ئەمـرۆ تـا ڕادەیەکـی زۆر ئەرکـی ئاسـانه' the temporal preposition 'لـﻪ' (in) gives a general notion of time that is defined by a general frame of time which is 'ئەمرۆ' (today). The analysis of the temporal preposition 'لـﻪ' expresses a collection of schemas; the container schema and the scale schema, that deals with a "combination of image schemas co-exist to describe a concept, distinct from their own properties. These image schemas are not merged, they are simply grouped together to capture the conceptualization of the concept; that is, they provide relevant properties for the overall schema" (Hedblom, 2020, p. 105). Concerning the container schema, it indicates the relation between two entities: a Trajector (TR) and a Landmark (LM). Also, the container schema can used to show that the temporal preposition 'لـﻪ' (in) is polysemous, in which this type of schema is formed in the mind based on human body experiences. It consists of three parts: inside, outside, and border dividing the first from the second (Hamawand, 2023, p. 127). Thus, 'نـەورۆز' is the TR/ inside, while the 'یـاری ئەمـرۆ' is the LM/outside of the preposition that is the border between them. Regarding the scale schema, "it refers to an increase or decrease in one thing that causes or correlates with an increase or decrease in another thing" (Hamwand (2023, p. 130). This means that the time preposition 'in' is polysemous, in which the preposition 'لـﻪ' (in) indicates the increased scoring of goals by 'نـەورۆز' rather than the decreased scoring of the opposite team 'سـناعه'. Hence, the meaning of the time preposition 'in' shows different related meanings of the same preposition according to the types of image schemas that are dealt with.

٦) ڕۆژنامـەی مۆنـدۆ دیپۆرتیڤـۆی ئیسـپانی نزیـک لـﻪ یانـﻪی بەرشـلۆنه، ئاشـکرای کـرد، کﻪ لیونیـل میسـی لـﻪ چەنـد ڕۆژیکـی Hawler/ 21st-May-2023/ Football/ Issue (3855))کەمـی داهاتـوودا، چارەنووسـی خـۆی و یانـﻪی داهاتـوو دیـاری دەکات. (Lit./ Newspaper Mondo Depurative Spanish near from club Barcelona, declared that Lionel Messi several days few futures, fate of his and the club's future determine

Exp./ The Spanish Mondo Depurative newspaper has declared that Lionel Messi will decide his fate and the next club in the next few days.

Collection of schemas: Container schema and part-whole schema

In the second part of this statement, the temporal preposition 'لـﻪ' (in) indicates an unspecified period that is defined by a general frame of time which is the 'چەنـد ڕۆژیکـی کەمـی داهاتـوودا' (the next few days). The semantic analysis indicates that the temporal preposition 'لـﻪ' (in) deals with the collection of schemas: the container schema and part-whole schema. Firstly, the container schema expresses a relation between two entities: a Trajector (TR) and a Landmark (LM). Saeed (200: 358) says that the container schema can be used to investigate the semantics of the preposition 'لـﻪ' (in). Thus the containment schema can used to show that the time preposition 'لـﻪ' (in) is polysemous. It denotes the relationship between an inside/interior and an outside/ exterior and the border in between 'لـﻪ' (in). This shows that 'لیونیـل میسـی' is the TR/interior, while the 'چەنـد ڕۆژیکـی کەمـی داهاتـوودا' is the LM/exterior of the preposition 'لـﻪ' (in). Hence, the TR is contained within the LM. Secondly, the preposition 'لـﻪ' (in) deals with the part-whole schema that shows a distinct meaning of the preposition in, in which the determination process for the destiny of Messi within the (next few days) 'چەنـد ڕۆژیکـی کەمـی داهاتـوو' has become part of the next team. This indicates that 'لـﻪ' (in) is polysemous because it has a different meaning. After all, the part-whole schema is less prototypical for the category structure of 'لـﻪ' (in) than the containment schema.

٧) پوشـکاش ئارینـا لـﻪ بوداپیسـتی هەنگاریـا، ئـﻪو یاریگایـﻪی میوانـداری یـاری کۆتایـی یۆرۆپالیـک دەکات، لـﻪم یاریگایـﻪ سـیڤیای ئیسـپانی و رۆمـای ئیتالّـی ململانیـّی بردنـﻪوەی ناسـناوەکه دەکـﻪن، ئـﻪم یاریگایـﻪ لـﻪ سالّی ٢٠١٩ دروسـت کراوه و

شـوێنی نزیکـەی ٧٠ هـەزار هانـدەر دەبێتـەوە، یەکـەم یـاری کـە لـە پوشـکاش ئارێنـا بەرِێوەچـوو لـﻪ ١٥ی نۆڤێمبـەری ٢٠١٩ بـوو ئـەو کاتـﻪ هەنگاریـا میوانـداری ئۆرۆگـوای کـرد. (Hawler/ 21st-May-2023/ Football/ Issue (3855))

Lit./ Pushkash Arena in Budapest, Hungary, that stadium hosts the game final Eurobalik, in this stadium Sevia of Spanish and Roma of Italy struggle to take an identity, this stadium in the year 2019 constructed, and place of approximately 70 fans includes, the first game in Pushkash Arena managed on 15 of November of 2019 was that time Hungary hosted Uruguay did.

Exp./ Pushkash Arena in Budapest, Hungary, the stadium that hosts the Eurobalik final game, in this stadium, the Spanish Sevia and Rome of Italy struggled to win the identity, this stadium was constructed in 2019 and it can accommodate about 70,000 fans, the first game managed in Pushkash Arena on 15th November 2019 when Hungary hosted Uruguay.

Collection of schemas: Container schema and support schema

In first part of this statement, 'ئـەم یاریگایـﻪ لـﻪ سـاڵی ٢٠١٩ دروسـت کـراوە و شـوێنی نزیکـﻪی ٧٠ هـەزار هانـدەر دەبێتـەوە' the time preposition 'in' gives a general notion of time that is defined by a general frame of time which is '٢٠١٩' (the year 2019). This analysis of the temporal preposition 'لـﻪ' (in) expresses a collection of schemas; the container schema and the support schema, that deals with a "combination of image schemas co-exist to describe a concept, distinct from their properties. These image schemas are not merged, they are simply grouped together to capture the conceptualization of the concept; that is, they provide relevant properties for the overall schema" (Hedblom, 2020, p. 105). Concerning the container schema, it indicates the relation between two entities: a Trajector (TR) and a Landmark (LM). Also, the container schema can used to show that the temporal preposition 'لـﻪ' (in) is polysemous, in which this type of schema is formed in the mind based on human body experiences. It consists of three parts: inside, outside, and border dividing the first from the second (Hamawand, 2023, p. 127). Thus, 'پوشـکاش ئارێنـا، ئـەم یاریگایـﻪ' is the TR/inside, while the 'سـاڵی ٢٠١٩' is the LM/outside of the preposition that is the border between them. In the second part of this statement, 'یەکـەم یـاری کـﻪ لـﻪ پوشـکاش ئارێنـا بەرِێوەچـوو لـﻪ ١٥ی نۆڤێمبـەری ٢٠١٩ بـوو' gives an identified notion of time that is defined by an identified frame of the time which is '١٥ی نۆڤێمبـەری ٢٠١٩'. The semantic analysis of the preposition 'لـﻪ' (in) deals with the support schema to show that the preposition 'in' is polysemous, in which the support schema refers to the stadium 'پوشـکاش ئارێنـا' play a main role to support the idea of achieving and managing the match between two teams within this identified period team. This means that 'له' (in) is polysemous because it has a different meaning according to the time of the action.

٨) رِۆژنامـەی ریـازەی سـعوودیە: کریسـتیانۆ رِۆناڵـدۆ بەهـۆی ئـەو پێکانـەی لـﻪ رِانیـدا تـووشی بـووە، ... و لـﻪ یـاری رِابـردووش بەرامبـەر ئێتیفـاق هـەر بەهـۆی ئـﻪو پێکانـﻪ لـﻪ خولـەکی ٨٤ داوای لـﻪ رِاهێنـەر کـرد کـﻪ چیـتر ناتوانێـت بـﻪردەوام بێـت لـﻪ یاریکـردن. (Hawler/ 30th-May-2023/ Football/ Issue (3854))

Lit./ Newspaper sports Saudi: Cristiano Ronaldo because of an injury the leg has been infected, … and in a game last the opposite Etifaq is also because of injury the in the minute the 84 asked from a trainer that could not he continue in playing.

Exp./ Saudi Sports Newspaper: because of his thigh injury Cristiano Ronaldo has been infected, in the 84th minute of the last game against Etifaq, he asked the coach that he is no longer able to continue playing.

Blockage schema

In this statement, 'هـەر بەهـۆی ئـﻪو پێکانـﻪ لـﻪ خولـەکی ٨٤ داوای لـﻪ رِاهێنـﻪر کـرد کـﻪ چیـتر ناتوانێـت بـﻪردەوام بێـت لـﻪ یاریکردن' the time preposition 'لـﻪ' gives an identified notion of time that is defined by an identified period which is '٨٤ خولەکی' (the 84 minutes). This analysis of the temporal preposition 'لـﻪ' (in) expresses a blockage schema that "captures the understanding that the movement can be hindered (Hedblom, 2020, p. 40). Between

the two entities: a Trajector (TR) and a Landmark (LM). 'کریستیانۆ رۆناڵدۆ بەهـۆی ئـەو پێکانـەی لـە رانیـدا تـووشی'
'بـووە' is the TR, while the '٨٤ خولەکی' (the 84 minutes) is the LM of the preposition. This represents that the stoppage of 'کریستیانۆ رۆناڵدۆ' is physically being blocked because of the injuries on his thigh of his leg to keep on playing after the 84 minutes of the match. This means that 'لە' (in) is polysemous because it has a different meaning according to the time of the action.

٩) راهێنـەرە فەرەنسـییەکە کـە لـە مانگـی حوزەیـرانی سـاڵی رابـردووەوە بەرپرسـی سەرپەرشـتیکردنی یانـەی نـەسر بـووە، هیـوادارم بـەردەوام بێـت لـە کـارە پیشـەگەرییەکانی بـە بەشـداریکردنی ئـەو ئەسـتێرە بەلجیکییـەی کە سەرپەرشـتی راهێنانـەکانی کـردووە لـە وەرزی ٢٠١٠-٢٠١١ کاتێـک راهێنـەری یانـەی لیـل بـووە. (Khabat/ 8th-Jan.-2023/ Football/ Issue (6450))
Lit./ Trainer French the that in the month June of the year last in charge of club Al-Nasr has been, wish I continue he in career his by participating that star Belgian that supervised the training in season 2010-2011 when the trainer of club Lille was.
Exp./ The French coach, who has been in charge of the Al-Nasr club since June last year, I hope he continues in his professional work with the participation of that Belgian star who supervised the training in the 2010-2011 season when he was the coach of Lille club.

Container schema and Support schema

In the first part of this statement, 'راهێنـەرە فەرەنسـییەکە کـە لـە مانگـی حوزەیـرانی سـاڵی رابـردووەوە بەرپرسـی سەرپەرشـتیکردنی یانـەی نـەسر بـووە' the time preposition 'لە' gives an identified notion of time that is defined by an identified period which is 'مانگـی حوزەیـرانی' (the month 'June' of the last year). Whereas, in the second part of the statement, 'بەشـداریکردنی ئـەو ئەسـتێرە بەلجیکییـەی کە سەرپەرشـتی راهێنانـەکانی کـردووە لـە وەرزی ٢٠١٠-٢٠١١ کاتێـک راهێنـەری یانـەی لیـل بـووە' the temporal preposition 'لە' (in) gives an identified notion of time that is defined by an identified period which is 'وەرزی ٢٠١٠-٢٠١١' (the season of 2010-2011). This scene can be represented in Figure No. 1 which is set by the researcher.

<u>2010</u>   <u>2011</u>

Figure No. 1 ٢٠١٠-٢٠١١ بەشـداریکردنی ئـەو ئەسـتێرە بەلجیکییـەی کە سەرپەرشـتی راهێنانـەکانی کـردووە لـە وەرزی کاتێـک راهێنـەری یانـەی لیـل بـووە
Source: This figure is set by the researcher

Regarding the first part of the statement, the semantic analysis of the time preposition 'لە' deals with the container schema, in which it indicates the relation between two entities: a Trajector (TR) and a Landmark (LM). 'راهێنـەرە فەرەنسـییەکە مانگـی حوزەیـرانی سـاڵی رابـردوو بەرپرسـی سەرپەرشـتیکردنی یانـەی' is the TR, while the 'نـەسر بـوو' is the LM of the preposition. Saeed (200: 358) says that the container schema can be used to investigate the semantics of the preposition 'in'. Thus, the container schema is used to show that the temporal preposition 'لە' (in) is polysemous in nature. It denotes the relationship between an inside/interior 'راهێنـەرە' 'مانگـی حوزەیـرانی سـاڵی رابـردوو بەرپرسـی سەرپەرشـتیکردنی یانـەی نـەسر بـوو' and an outside/exterior 'فەرەنسـییەکە' and the border in between 'لە' (in). Therefore, TR is contained within the LM.

While, in the second part of the statement 'بەشـداریکردنی ئـەو ئەسـتێرە بەلجیکییـەی کـە سەرپەرشـتی راهێنانـەکانی کـردووە لـە وەرزی ٢٠١٠-٢٠١١ کاتێـک راهێنـەری یانـەی لیـل بـووە', the semantic analysis of the temporal preposition 'لە' (in) deals with the supported schema, in which it refers to the professional works of the French trainer 'راهێنـەرە فەرەنسـییەکە' that are supported by the participation of the Baljican Star 'ئـەو ئەسـتێرە بەشـداریکردنی بەلجیکییـەی' within the limited period (the season of 2010-2011). This means that 'لە' (in) is polysemous because it has a different related meaning according to the time of doing the action.

١٠) ڕۆژنامەنووسی کەتەلۆنی خاڤی میگێل ئاشکرای کرد کە یاریزانانی بەرشەلۆنە لە سپۆرت سیتی سەیری تیروپشکەکەیان کرد و چەپڵەیان لێدا دوای ئەوەی ڕیاڵ مەدرید وەک ڕکابەرێک لە قۆناغی پێش کۆتایی جامی پاشا دەرکەوت".
Khabat/ 1st-Feb.-2023/ Football/ Issue (6465))(
Lit./ Journalist Catalan Xavi Migel has revealed that players of Barcelona in the sports city watched the victory and clapped after that Real Madrid-like competitor on stage before the final Cup Pasha appeared.
Exp./ The Catalan journalist Xavi Migel has revealed that Barcelona players watched the lottery and clapped after Real Madrid appeared as a competitor at Sport City in the semi-final of the Pasha Cup.

Container schema

In the second part of this statement 'دوای ئەوەی ڕیاڵ مەدرید وەک ڕکابەرێک لە قۆناغی پێش کۆتایی جامی پاشا دەرکەوت', the time preposition 'لە' (in) gives a general notion of time that is defined by a general period which is 'قۆناغی پێش کۆتایی' (semi-finals of Pasha Cup). Regarding the first part of the statement, the semantic analysis of the temporal preposition 'لە' (in) deals with the container schema, in which it indicates the relation between two entities: a Trajector (TR) and a Landmark (LM). 'ڕیاڵ مەدرید وەک ڕکابەرێک' is the TR, while the 'قۆناغی پێش کۆتایی جامی پاشا' is the LM of the preposition. Saeed (200: 358) says that the container schema can be used to investigate the semantics of the preposition 'لە' (in). Thus, the container schema is used to show that the temporal preposition 'لە' (in) is polysemous in nature. It denotes the relationship between an inside/interior 'قۆناغی پێش کۆتایی جامی پاشا' and an outside/exterior 'ڕیاڵ مەدرید وەک ڕکابەرێک' and the border in between 'لە' (in). Therefore, TR is contained within the LM.

١١) ئەگوێرۆ لە ساڵی ٢٠٢١ کاتێک سیتی بەجێهێشت، ئۆتۆمبیلێکی جۆری ڕەنج ڕۆڤەری بەبری ٤٠ هەزار پاوەندی خەڵاتکرد، کارمەندێکی یانەکەش ئەو ئۆتۆمبیلەی بردەوە.(Khabat/ 1st-Feb.-2023/ Football/ Issue (6465))
Lit./Agoura in the year 2021 when City he left, a car of type Range Rover of an amount 40 thousand pounds he prized, employee an of the club he the car has taken.
Exp./ When Agoura left City in the year 2021, he won a Range Rover car valued at £40,000, that car was won by a club employee.

Blockage schema

In the first part of this statement, 'ئەگوێرۆ لە ساڵی ٢٠٢١ کاتێک سیتی بەجێهێشت' the time preposition 'لە' (in) gives an identified notion of time that is defined by an identified period which is 'ساڵی ٢٠٢١' (the year 2021). This analysis of the temporal preposition 'لە' (in) expresses a blockage schema that "captures the understanding that the movement can be hindered/stopped (Hedblom, 2020, p. 40). Between the two entities: a Trajector (TR) and a Landmark (LM). 'ئەگوێرۆ' is the TR, while the 'ساڵی ٢٠٢١' (the year 2021) is the LM of the preposition 'لە' (in). This represents that the physical departure of 'ئەگوێرۆ' from the City team is being blocked and this made him lose the prize within the year 2021. This means that 'لە' (in) is polysemous because it has different related meanings according to the time of the action by the doer.

١٢) مێدڤیدێڤ لە دوو هەفتەی ڕابردوودا نازناوی ڕۆتەردام و قەتەری کراوەی بەدەستهێنابوو،
(Khabat7th-March-2023/ Football/ Issue (6482))
Lit./ Medvedev in two weeks last the title of Rotterdam and Qatar Opens have been achieved.
Exp./ Medvedev has obtained the title of Rotterdam and Qatar Opens in the last two weeks.

Support schema

In this statement, 'مێدڤیدێڤ لە دوو هەفتەی ڕابردوودا نازناوی ڕۆتەردام و قەتەری کراوەی بەدەستهێنابوو' the time preposition 'لە' gives the general notion of time that is defined by an unidentified period which is 'دوو هەفتە' (two weeks). The semantic analysis of the temporal preposition 'لە' (in) deals with the support schema,

in which it refers to the achievement of 'مێدڤیدێڤ' that is supported through getting the amazing famous titles of 'ڕۆتەردام و قەتەری کراوەی' within the limited period (the last two weeks). This means that 'لە' (in) is polysemous because it has different related meanings according to the time of occurring the action.

١٣) ڕۆژنامەکە ئاماژەی بەوە کردووە، ئەوەی ئەو یاریزانە ئەلنەسر دەیکات، هانی کەسایەتییە وەرزشییەکانی تر دەدات لە داهاتوودا لاسایی بکەنەوە.(Khabat7th-March-2023/ Football/ Issue (6482))

Lit./Newspaper that has mentioned, what the player Al-Nasr is doing, encourages the personality of players in future the to imitate him.

Exp./ The newspaper has pointed out that, what the Al-Nasr athlete is doing encourages the personality of other athletes to imitate him in the future.

Collection of schemas: Container schema and support schema

In the second part of this statement, 'ئەو یاریزانە ئەلنەسر دەیکات، هانی کەسایەتییە وەرزشییەکانی تر دەدات لە داهاتوودا لاسایی بکەنەوە' the temporal preposition 'لە' (in) gives general notion of time that is defined by an unidentified period of time which is 'داهاتوو' (the future). This semantic analysis of the temporal preposition 'لە' (in) expresses a collection of schemas; the container schema and the support schema, that deals with a "combination of image schemas co-exist to describe a concept, distinct from their own properties. These image schemas are not merged, they are simply grouped together to capture the conceptualization of the concept; that is, they provide relevant properties for the overall schema" (Hedblom, 2020, p. 105). Concerning the container schema, it indicates the relation between two entities: a Trajector (TR) and a Landmark (LM). Also, the container schema can used to show that the temporal preposition 'لە' (in) is polysemous in nature, in which this type of schema is formed in the mind based on human body experiences. It consists of three parts: inside, outside, and border dividing the first from the second (Hamawand, 2023, p. 127). Thus, 'یاریزانی' ئەلنەسر' is the TR/inside, while the 'کەسایەتییە وەرزشییەکانی تر' is the LM/outside of the preposition that is the border between them statement. Also, the semantic analysis of the temporal preposition 'لە' (in) deals with the support schema, in which it indicates that the personality of other athletes 'کەسایەتییە وەرزشییەکانی تر' that is supported by the encouragement and/or support of Al-Naser's athlete 'هانی یاریزانی ئەلنەسر' within an unidentified period (the future). This means that 'لە' (in) is polysemous because it has different related meanings according to the time of doing the action.

١٤) پاریس لە یارییەکەی بەرامبەر سێریزۆ ئۆکاسا دووجار پێشکەوتنی کردبوو، بەڵام لە پاراستنی پێشکەوتنەکەی، تەنها دۆڕا دوای ئەوەی شینجی کاگاوا لە خولەکی ٧٩ گۆڵی سێیەمی ئۆکاسا تۆمار کرد.

(Khabat/ 31st-July-2023/ Football/ Issue (6554))

Lit./ Paris in the game the opposite Serizo Okasa twice had won, but in defending victory, he only lost after that Shinji Kagawa in a minute of 79 goals the third of Okasa scored.

Exp./ Paris had won twice against Cerizo Okasa in his game, but it only lost in preserving its progress after Shinji Kagawa scored Okasa's third goal in the 79th minute.

Scale schema

The time preposition 'in' in the third part of the statement 'پاریس تەنها دۆڕا دوای ئەوەی شینجی کاگاوا لە خولەکی ٧٩ گۆڵی سێیەمی ئۆکاسا تۆمار کرد' gives a specific notion of time that is defined by a specific period which is 'خولەکی ٧٩' (the seventy-ninth minute). The semantic analysis of the temporal preposition 'لە' (in) deals with the scale schema to show that the preposition 'لە' (in) is polysemous in nature, that "deals with how objects size ranges from small to large, as well as the dynamic transformation of growing/shrinking" (Hedblom, 2020, p. 40). Also, Hamawandi (20232, p. 130) states that "a scaling schema refers to an increase or decrease in one

thing that causes or correlates with an increase or decrease in another thing". Thus, the temporal preposition 'لـە' (in) deals with the process of measuring the progress of Paris team for scoring goals during the match 'دوای ئـەوەی' دۆڕا پاریـس' is decreased after the athlete Sinji Kagawa had scored the third goal for Okasa team 'شـینجی کاگاوا گۆڵـی سـێیەمی ئۆکاسـا تۆمـار کـرد' within a specific period of time '۷۹ خولەکـی' (the seventy-ninth minute). Hence, the process of measuring the degree of 'progress of scoring by the athlete Shinji Kagawa'/(TR) is increased rather than the opposite team 'Paris team'/(LM) within this identified minute. Hence, the meaning of the preposition 'لـە' (in) in the third part is different from the 'لـە' (in) in the first and second parts of the statement that clearly indicates 'لـە' (in) has different related meanings of the same preposition used within one statement.

۱۵) ئەستێرە ئەڵمانییەکە لـەم هاوینـەی ئێستادا پەیوەنـدی بـە یانـەی بەرشـەلۆنە کـرد، کـە لـە یانـەی مانچسـتەر سـیتیەوە هاتـووە، بـە گواسـتنەوەی بـێ بەرامبـەر. (Khabat/ 10th-August-2023/ Football/ Issue (6561))

Lit./ Star German the in this summer present join by club Barcelona did, that from Manchester City came, by transfer free.

Exp./ this present summer, The German star joined Barcelona club, he came from Manchester City club, by a free transfer.

Collections of schema: Container schema and Link schema

'ئەسـتێرە ئەڵمانییەکـە لـەم هاوینـەی ئێستادا پەیوەنـدی بـە یانـەی بەرشـەلۆنە کـرد' In the first part of this statement, the temporal preposition 'لـە' (in) gives general notion of time that is defined by a general period of time which is 'ئـەم هاوینـەی ئێسـتا' (this present summer). This semantic analysis of the temporal preposition 'لـە' (in) expresses a collection of schemas; the container schema and the support link schema, that deals with a "combination of image schemas co-exist to describe a concept, distinct from their own properties. These image schemas are not merged, they are simply grouped together to capture the conceptualization of the concept; that is, they provide relevant properties for the overall schema" (Hedblom, 2020, p. 105). Concerning the container schema, it indicates the relation between two entities: a Trajector (TR) and a Landmark (LM). Also, the container schema can used to show that the preposition 'لە' (in) is polysemous in nature, in which this type of schema is formed in the mind based on human body experiences. It consists of three parts: inside, outside, and border dividing the first from the second (Hamawand, 2023, p. 127). Thus, 'ئەسـتێرە ئەڵمانییەکە' (The German star) is the TR/inside, while the 'هاوینـی ئێسـتا' (present summer) is the LM/outside of the preposition 'لە' (in) that is the border between them. Also, this temporal preposition 'لـە' (in) of the first part of this statement 'ئەسـتێرە ئەڵمانییەکـە لـەم هاوینـەی ئێسـتادا پەیوەنـدی بـە یانـەی بەرشـەلۆنە کـرد' deals with link/linkage schema that refers to "an enforced connection between objects or regions, where transitivity ensures that the linked object reacts to the stimuli of the other object". Also, "just like the more complete version of support schema, a more complex link can be created by combing attraction-link with chain-link into a concept in which the chain pulls on the connected objects" (Helbom, 2020, p. 40, 60-61). The analysis of the temporal preposition 'لـە' (in) indicates that link schema consists of two entities, connected physically or metaphorically, in which the preposition 'لـە' (in) links the physical entity 'ئەسـتێرە ئەڵمانییەکـە' with the conceptual entity 'یانـەی بەرشـەلۆنە' that is accomplished within an unidentified period of time (the present future). This means that 'لە' (in) is polysemous because it has a distinct related meaning from the 'لـە' (in) found in the second part of this statement.

۱٦) هەفتـەی ڕابـردوو باندێکـی کۆڵۆمپـی بـاوک و دایکـی دیازیـان ڕفانـد، ئەمـەش وایکـرد ئـەو یاریزانـە لـە یارییـەکانی نێـوان تۆتێنگام فۆڕێسـت لـە خولەکـە و بۆرنمـۆس لـە جامـی خولـدا بەشـداری نـەکات، پێـش ئـەوەی دایکـی ئـازاد بکرێـت. (Khabat/ 9th-November-2023/ Football/ Issue (6624))

Lit./ Week last band a Colombian father and mother of Diaz were kidnapped, this made that player in games the between Tottenham and Forest in the course the and Born moss in Cup, of course, do not participate, before that mother his set free.

Exp./ Last week, a Colombian band kidnapped Diaz's parents, this made that player not participate in the games between Tottenham and Forest in the round and Born Moss in the round's Cup, before his mother was released.

Blockage schema

In the second part of this statement, 'ئەو یاریزانە (دیاز) لە یارییەکانی نێوان تۆتێنگام فۆڕێست لە خولەکە و، 'بۆرنمۆس لە جامی خولدا بەشداری نەکات' the temporal preposition 'لە' (in) gives general notion of time that is defined by a general period of time which is 'خولەکە' (the round). The semantic analysis of the temporal preposition 'لە' (in) expresses a blockage schema that "captures the understanding that the movement can be hindered/stopped (Hedblom, 2020, p. 40). Between the two entities: a Trajector (TR) and a Landmark (LM). 'یاریزانی (دیاز)' is the TR, while the 'خولەکە' (the round) is the LM of the temporal preposition 'لە' (in). This represents that the hindrance behind the non-participation of 'یاریزانی (دیاز)' in the matches of the round's Cup is blocked because of his mother's kidnapping within the period of the round. This means that 'لە' (in) is polysemous because it has different related meanings compared to the 'لە' (in) found in the first part of the sentence.

Conclusion

This paper determines the effective use of the cognitive linguistics approach 'images schemas' for showing the importance of identifying polysemy of Kurdish temporal preposition 'لە' (in), such temporal preposition has two or more distinct related meanings of the same word (preposition). This can play a vital role in making non-native learners familiar with distinguishing polysemy of the same preposition that is used in different periods. The study shows the identification of polysemy of the Kurdish temporal preposition 'لە' (in) through dealing with the most common and effective types of image schemas like container, part-whole, blockage, movement-along-path, support, scale, and as well as collections of image schemas and merging of image schemas that are indicated in Kurdish newspapers through which polysemy of the Kurdish temporal preposition 'لە' (in) can show the existence of having two or more distinct meanings related to time. It is concluded that a preposition's core sense is determined in part by its image schema. It is identified that several image schemas may all play a role in the extension and/or construction of meaning for this temporal preposition. It is also concluded that the most frequently used preposition in both Kurdish newspapers in the field of sport is temporal preposition among other prepositions.

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فرەواتای ئامرازی پەیوەندی کات «لە» لە ڕۆژنامەگەری کوردییدا

پوخته

ئەم توێژینەوەیە ئامانجی شیکردنەوەی فرەواتای ئامرازی پەیوەندی کوردی «لە» بۆ کات لەڕێگەی ڕێبازی زمانەوانی مەعریفـی کـە پێـی دەوتـرێت «شێماکان/شـێوەکانی وێنـە» کـە لـەم توێژینەوەیـەدا بەکارهاتـووە. ئامـرازە پەیوەندییـەکانی کـوردی کـە بـۆ مامەڵەکردن لەگەڵ ئەو پرسانەی کـە لـە ڕۆژنامـە دیجیتاڵییـەکانی کـوردی کۆکراونەتـەوە لـە بـواری وەرزشـدا لـە بـواری تۆپـی پـێ بەکاردەهێنرێن، وەک ڕۆژنامـەکانی هەولێـر وخەبـات. ئامانجی توێژینەوەکـە دەستنیشانکردنی فرەواتای ئـەم جـۆرە ئامـرازە پەیوەندییانە/پێشـگرانە لـە ڕۆژنامـەی کوردییـدا، شیکردنەوەی واتا و کارکردنی پێشـگرەکان و دۆزینـەوەی جیـاوازی لـە فرێکوێنسـی لـە فرەواتـا لـە ئامـرازی پەیوەندی کات 'لـە'. داتاکان بـە پێی دیاریکردنی زۆرتریـن وجـۆرە بـاوەکانی شـێماکانی وێنـە شـیکاری دەکرێـن کـە دەتوانـن رەنگدانـەوەی ناسـینەوەی فرەواتـای پێشـگرەکانی کات لـە زمـانی کوردییـدا کـە لـە سـەرچاوە باسکراوەکانـەوە کۆکراونەتەوە. لـە کۆتاییـدا، توێژینەوەکـە باوتریـن وکاریگەرتریـن جۆرەکنی شـێماکانی وێنـە وەک دەفـر، بەش-تـەواو، بلۆککـردن، سـەرچاوە-ڕێرەوە-ئامانج، پێوانـە، پشـتگیری نیشـان دەدات و هەرەوەهـا کۆمەیـک لـە شـێماکانی وێنـە و تێکەڵکردنی شـێماکانی وێنـە کـە لـە ڕۆژنامـە کوردییەکانـدا ئاماژەیـان پێکـراوە کـە لـە ڕێگەیانـەوە فرەواتـای ئـەو ئامـرازە پەیوەندییـەی کات بدۆزرێتـەوە بـۆ ئـەوەی نیشـان بـدات کـە ئـەم جـۆرە فرەواتـای پێشـگرەی 'لـە' دوو یـان زیاتـر واتـای جیـاوازی پەیوەندیـداری هەیـە. جگـە لـەوەش، بـەو دەرئەنجامـە دەرکەوتـووە ئـەو ئامـرازە پەیوەندیـەی کـە زۆرتریـن جـار لـە هـەردوو ڕۆژنامـەی دیجیتاڵـی کوردیـدا لـە بـواری وەرزش بەکاردەهێنرێـت ئەویـش ئامـرازی پەیوەنـدی کاتـە لـە نێـوان ئامرازەکانی پەیوەنـدی تـردا.

ووشە سەرەکییەکان: فرەواتا، ئامرازی پەیوەندی، واتاسازی مەعریفی، و ڕۆژنامەگەری.

تعدد المعاني في حرف الجر الزمني "فِي" في الصحافة الكوردية

خلاصة البحث

يهـدف هـذا البحـث إلى تحليـل تعـدد المعـاني لحـرف الجـر الكـوردي «في» للزمـن مـن خـلال النهـج اللغـوي المعـرفي الـذي يسـمى 'مخططـات الصـور' المسـتخدم في هـذه الدراسـة. تسـتخدم حـروف الجـر الكورديـة للتعامـل مـع الأعـداد التـي تـم جمعهـا مـن الصحـف الكورديـة الرقميـة في المجـال الرياضـي في مجـال كـرة القـدم، مثـل جريـدتي هەوليـر وخەبـات. تهـدف الدراسـة إلى التعـرف عـلى تعـدد المعـاني لحـرف الجـر الزمنـي «في» في الجرائـد الكورديـة، وتحليـل المعنـى ووظيفـة تعـدد معـاني حـرف الجـر الزمنـي «في». ويتـم تحليـل البيانـات وفقـآ لتحديـد أكثـر الأنـواع الشـائعة لمخططـات الصـور التـي يمكـن أن تعكـس تحديـد تعـدد معـاني حـرف الجـر الزمنـي في اللغـة الكورديـة والتـي تـم جمعهـا مـن المصـادر المذكـورة أعـلاه. وأخـيرآ، توضـح الدراسـة الأنـواع الأكـثر شـيوعآ وفعاليـة مخططـات الصـور مثـل: الإحتـواء، جـزء-كامـل، الإنسـداد/التوقف، مصـدر-مسـار-هدف، المقيـاس، والدعـم، وكذلـك مجموعـات مـن مخططـات الصـور ودمـج مخططـات الصـور المشـار إليهـا في الجرائـد الكورديـة التـي يتـم مـن خلالهـا التعـرف عـلى تعـدد المعـاني لحـرف الجـر الزمنـي لإظهـار بـأن تعـدد المعـاني لحـرف الجـر يتألـف مـن إثنـين أو كـثر مـن المعـاني المختلفـة ذات الصلـة. إضافـة إلى ذلـك، تـم إسـتنتاج أن حـرف الجـر الأكـثر إسـتخدامآ في كل مـن الصحـف الرقميـة الكورديـة في مجـال الرياضـة هـو حـرف الجـر الزمنـي مـن بـين حـروف الجـر الأخـرى.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تعدد المعاني، حروف الجر، الدلالات المعرفية، والصحافة.