



# Greetings in Badini Dialect

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## An Introduction:

Greeting is an act of communication among people, and known in all human culture. People greet each other to indicate their arrival or departure from a place. Greeting customs are highly culture and situation specific. It changes according to people's social status and relationships. In the modern age, greeting is restricted to only hello and hand shake, but according to traditional norms, forms of greeting differ from country to country. While hand shakes, hugs, bows, nods and nose rubbing are all acceptable greetings.

A greeting can consist of an exchange of formal expression, a simple kiss, a hand shake or a hug. The form of greeting is determined by social etiquette, as well as by the relationship of the people. Beyond the formal greeting, which may involve a verbal acknowledgment and sometimes a hand shake, facial expression, gestures, body language and eye contact can all signal what type of greeting is expected.

We can obviously comprehend what kind of a hostility one may receive from gestures. For example, greeting someone with open arms is a sign of a warm welcome by a hug. While welcoming someone with a frown face would indicate disinterest in this person or this meeting.

## Kinds of Gestures Used in Greetings:

Different gestures, body movements and facial expressions are used by people when greeting on one another:

1. Bowing or Stooping is the act of lowering the head as a social gesture toward another person. It is most prominent in Asian cultures and also typical of nobility and aristocracy in many countries especially in Europe.
2. Bows of Apology and Thank bows are required and expected part of any apology or expression of thanks in East Asia especially in Japan, Korea and Taiwan.
3. Bows of Greeting bows are commonly used in greeting, both when meeting and when departing, they automatically accompany the greeting phrases. Bows also replace speaking under certain circumstances. For example, when encountering a person to whom one has already spoken that day, a silent bow



replaces such phrases as "hello" or "hi."

4) Bowing and Shaking Hands this type is commonly used by the East Asians, but, nowadays, when they deal with non-East Asians, they will only shake hands. Since many of the non-East Asians are familiar with this custom, this often leads to a combined bow and handshake, like in this picture when US president Obama bows to the Emperor of Japan.



5) Hand Shaking is a short ritual in which two people grasp one of each other's opposite hands, in most cases accompanied by a brief up and down movement of the grasped hands. Archaeological ruins and ancient texts show that handshaking was practiced in ancient Greece as far goes back to 5th century B.C. The handshake is initiated when the two hands touch, immediately. It is commonly done upon meeting, greeting, parting, offering congratulations, expressing gratitude, or completing an agreement. In sports or other competitive activities, it is also done as a sign of good sportsmanship. Its purpose is to convey trust, balance, and equality.





6) Hand Kissing is a gesture indicating courtesy, politeness, respect, admiration or even devotion by a man toward a woman, by a vassal towards his master or child towards his parents or grand-parent. A hand-kiss is initiated by the person receiving the greeting by holding out her/his hand with the palm facing downward. The person kissing bows towards the offered hand and (symbolically) touches the knuckles with his lips, while lightly holding the offered hand. However, the lips do not actually touch the hand in modern tradition. The gesture is short, lasting less than a second. Hand-kissing has become rare and is mostly restricted to conservative upper classes or diplomats. In Turkey, Malaysia, Indonesia and Brunei, hand-kissing is a common way to greet elder people of both genders. After kissing the hand, the greeter will draw the hand to his own forehead. Today, the hand-kiss is sometimes used as a romantic gesture, usually in parting and usually initiated by a man. It could be used to convey a feeling of a more traditional and emotional attraction.



7) Hat Tip is an act of tipping or (especially in British English) doffing one's hat as a cultural expression of recognition, respect, gratitude, greeting, or simple salutation and acknowledgement between two persons. In Western societies of the 19th and early 20th centuries, a hat tip was a common non-verbal greeting between friends or acquaintances while walking on a sidewalk or meeting at a social gathering. Typically, two men (feminine hat tipping was rare) would lift or tip their hats to each other, rather than exchange words of greeting. Where the ritual was used to emphasize social distance, the subordinate was obliged to make the more elaborate gesture, for example fully removing his hat while the superior merely touched his. The military hand salute is thought to have originated as a stylized hat tip.



8) Hug is a form of physical intimacy that involves closing or holding the arms around the neck, back, or waist of another person; if more than two persons are involved; this is referred to as a group hug. A hug, sometimes in association with a kiss, eye contact or other gestures, is a form of nonverbal communication. Depending on culture, context and relationship, a hug can indicate familiarity, love, affection or friendship. One person may hug another as an indication of support, comfort, and consolation. A hug can be a demonstration of affection and emotional warmth, sometimes arising out of joy or happiness at meeting someone. Sometimes, hugs are a romantic exchange.



**Greeting in Different Countries:**

Greeting, as we said before, differ form one country to another, form one culture to another according to their rituals. Here we give examples about some different countries to show their own ways of greeting:

- India – Indians fold their hands to a 'namaste', when they greet.



- This is a sign of welcoming a person with due respect.
- Saudi Arabia – In Saudi Arabia, people hug and kiss hands or eye as a form of greeting. This portrays love and affection among people.
- Canada – Canada has the most unique way of greeting. They rub nose with each other on meeting. This is a traditional custom, unfortunately at present is being followed only by the Inuits, who live in Canada.
- French – The French, kiss on both cheeks to greet people. It is taken as an offense, if someone does not follow it.
- Spain – Spain too follow the trend of kissing cheeks when meeting a person. This, however, is not followed on formal occasions.
- Tibet – Tibet has the most interesting way of greeting. They stick out their tongue at each other. This is their way of telling that they hold no evil thoughts.
- Japan – A bow is a form of greeting in Japan. This is their way of expressing respect to the other person. The extent of a bow describes how close or how much respect they hold for the person. A bow may vary from a nod to bending down.

### Types of Greetings:

Throughout all cultures people greet one another as a sign of recognition, affection, friendship and reverence. It can be expressed both audibly and physically.

### A) Spoken Greeting:

Spoken Greeting is customary or ritualized words or phrases used to introduce oneself or to greet someone. In English, some common verbal greetings are:

- “Hello” the most common verbal greeting in English-speaking countries, and related to “Hullo” (UK English, now old-fashioned) and “Hallo”.
- “Hi”, related to “Hiya”, both being less formal for ‘hello’ but very widely used nowadays. It is classified in dictionaries as a sentence substitute. “Hi” is relatively new, having become popular in the 1920s in the USA and then spread throughout English-speaking populations around the world, and even into other languages.
- “Hey”, has become fairly commonplace as a greeting in informal USA English, but is considered impolite in UK English
- “Good Morning”, “Good afternoon”, “Good evening” more formal verbal greetings used at the appropriate time of day. Note that the similar “Good night” and “Good day” are more commonly used as phrases of parting rather than greeting. These are often abbreviated by those wishing to be less formal, e.g.



amongst friends or family, to 'Morning!', 'Afternoon!', 'Night!' or 'Goodnight!'

"How do you do?" is considered informal and used among friends.

- "Howdy", Informal greeting. Derived from "How do you do," it is common in the rural regions of the United States. This is also the official greeting of the Texas.
- "What's up?", "Whassup", "Sup?", "How's it going?", "Yo", and
- "What's happenin?" United States. "How's tricks?" and "How's it going?" are popular in UK English, but note that 'What's up?' in UK English means 'What's wrong?' and is therefore not a greeting.

**B) Written Greeting:**

As it is common in writing letters, the common salute is "Dear" followed by the name of the recipient. If the name of the recipient is unknown, then it is conventional to write "Dear Sir" or "Dear Madam". If the sex of the recipient is also unknown, "Dear Sir/Madam," or "Dear Sir or Madam" is used. In other forms of written communication (such as fax or email), or in informal messages the salutation is often absent or replaced with a personal variant.

**Greeting in the Kurdish Language:**

The Kurdish Language, like other languages in the world, has its rules and principles in greeting which are apart from Kurdish traditions and rituals. For example, when a person enters a place, he first should greet the attendance, or when someone comes to a place and another goes out; the one who comes in should greet the other.

**Different Types of Greeting in Badini:**

Greeting differs in Kurdish according to the day time. For example we have greetings that someone starts and ends his day with (i.e. bounded by the time of the day). These expressions differ from one dialect to another. For example:

Dem (period of the day)	Badini Dialect
Sipêde (morning)	Sipêde baş (good morning)
Êvar (afternoon)	Evar baş (good afternoon)
Şev (night)	Şev baş (goodnight)







hug. Most common expressions used in greeting all over the world are “hi”, “hello” and “bye”. These are common because of the influence of English on other languages, and finally, customs of Kurdish greeting are so much like English.



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