

THE PHONOLOGY OF WOLAYTA

(GENERATIVE APPROACH)

A Thesis

Presented to

School of Graduate Studies

Addis Ababa University

In Partial Fulfillment

of the Requirements of the Degree

Master of Arts in Linguistics

by

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June 9, 1983

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

School of Graduate Studies

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A K N O W L E D G E M E N T S

I wish to express my heartfelt thanks to Dr. Klaus Wedekind who was my advisor. I am also obliged to Dr. Gérard Despatie for having read and commented.

I express my deep sense of gratitude to Mr. Peter Edward Unseth, for his priceless advice, expended time and for providing me with some valuable reading materials. His continued support in my efforts enabled me to produce this paper.

I also express my thanks to Woizero Enanu Fentaw for typing this thesis clearly.

ABSTRACT

The study has three main parts.

The first is an introduction which gives the review of literature of previous works and of the generative approach. This part also explains the purpose and scope of the study.

The second part is a description of the phonology of Wolayta in detail. The possible phonetic sounds, the short and long phonemes, the allophonic and morphophonemic variants, the syllable structure and its processes including vowel harmony and supra-segmentals are discussed.

The third part consists of the conclusion. It presents the summary of the preceding parts and gives remarks on further study of supra-segmentals for more complete work of Wolayta phonology.

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## DEFINITIONS OF DIACRITIC MARKS

- ◌̃ over, trilled sound
- ◌̃ on top of nasal consonant, palatalization
- ◌̃ on top of vowel, nasalization
- ◌̣ under consonant, glottalization
- ◌̤ after consonant, gemination
- ◌̥ after vowel, length
- ◌̦ under consonant or vowel, devoicing
- ◌̇ before a syllable, main stress
- / (slash), phonological environment
- the position of a sound in the environment
- becomes or re-written as
  - ◀ fronting of a consonant
  - ◁ when a consonant is back
  - α alpha
  - β Beta
  - γ gamma
  - ◡ (question) rising intonation
  - ◢ (imperative) rising intonation
- x the existence of the proposed sound
- \$ syllable boundary
- # word boundary
- ## sentence boundary
- ◌̣ under consonant, dental

ABBREVIATIONS

aj	adjective	N	North
an	anterior	na	nasal
as	aspiration	n.d.	no date
ba	back	oj	object
C	consonant	p	person
cn	continuant	pl	plural
cr	coronal	pr	present
dl	delayed release	ps	past
Ex	Example	rd	round
Exs.	Examples	S	South
fe	female	sg	singular
fl	flap	sj	subject
gl	glottal	so	sonorant
hi	high	st	stress
im	imperative with sharp raised pitch	sy	syllable
la	lateral	tr	trilled
ln	long	v	Vowel
lo	low	v	verb
ma	masculine	vo	voice
n	noun	W	West

In the list of references, the titles of books quoted more than twice are abbreviated as follows, in order to avoid unnecessary repetitions.

- TNSLE     The Non-Semitic Languages of Ethiopia, M.L. Bender ed.  
Michigan: Published by the African Studies Center,  
Michigan State University, 1976 (Monograph No. 5)
- LE         Language in Ethiopia, Bender and et.al. eds. London:  
Oxford University press, 1976.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. The Statement and the Significance of the Problem.

1.1.1. The purpose of this study is to give a linguistic analysis of the Sound System of Wolayta.

1.1.2. Wolayta is listed under the Central Omotic Cluster with about forty dialects. It is spoken by about a million people<sup>2</sup>. So, to study its phonological system is of much help for various purposes.

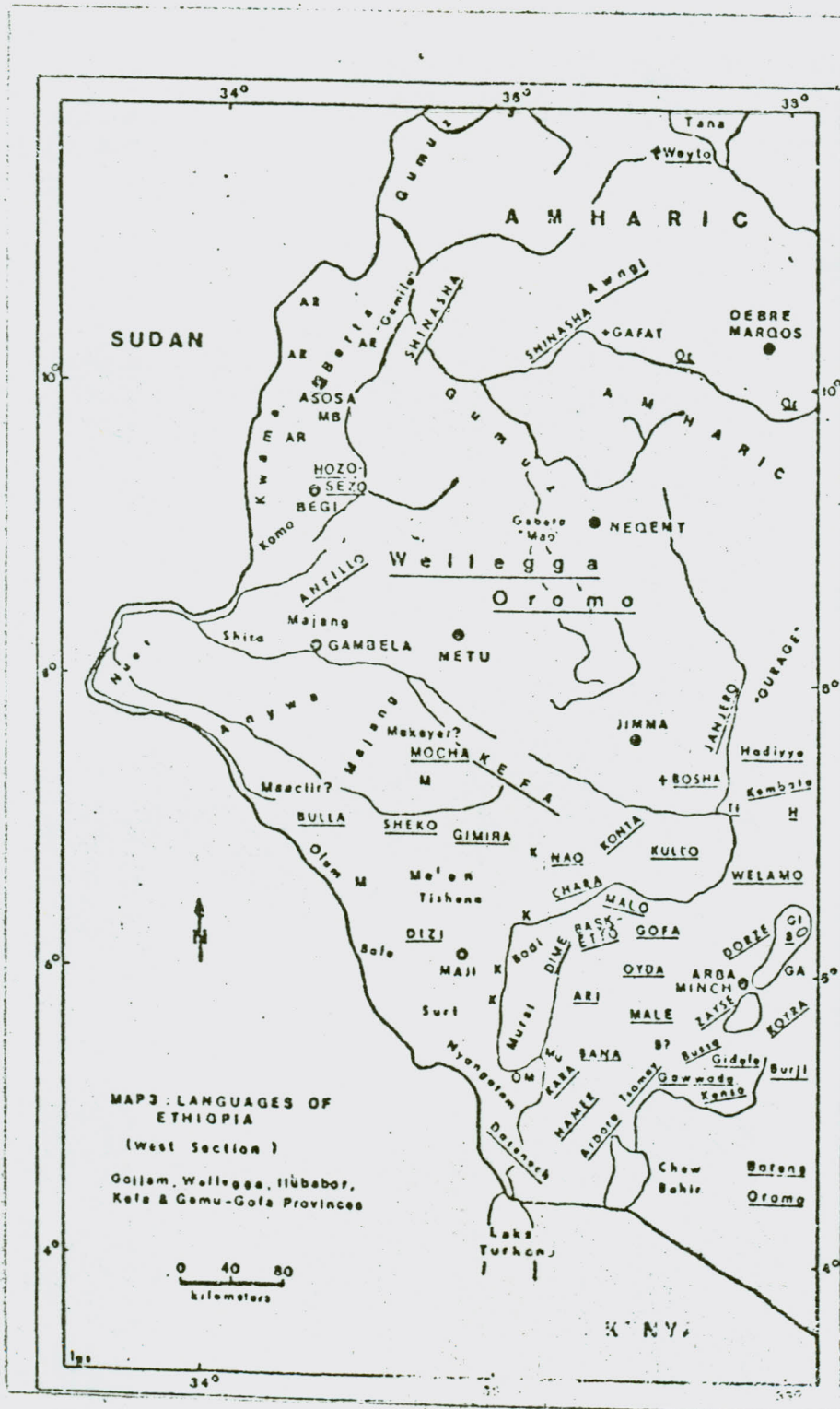
1.1.2.1. Many of the native speakers of Wolayta attend higher institution of learning. The teaching of Amharic as a second language (TASL) and that of English (TESL) and other languages will be effective if the instructors make use of this study.

1.1.2.2. This study can be used in the preparation of teaching materials in the areas in which Wolayta is spoken.

1.1.2.3. It will contribute to the study of other (Ethiopian) Omotic languages.

1.1.3. Wolayta is mainly spoken in one Wolayta Awraja (province).

- 1.1.3.1. The Awraja, whose main town is Soddo, is three hundred and ninety-five kilometers from Addis Ababa (the capital city of the country). It is in Sidamo (one of the fourteen administrative regions of Ethiopia), on the main highway that leads from Addis Ababa to the southern most administrative region of Gamo Gofa. It is bounded by Sidama Awraja of Sidamo in the east, by the Kullo-Konta Awraja of Kaffa administrative region in the west, by the Kambata and Hadiya Awraja of Shoa in the north, and by Gamo Awraja of Gamo Gofa in the south.
- 1.1.3.2. Trade and farming are the economic bases of the people. Inset (flase-banana), maize and sweet-potato are the main food.
- 1.1.3.3. Communication within and outside the Awraja is possible.
- 1.1.3.4. Eventhough there are many nationalities within the Awraja, the Wolayta nationality is the dominant one. Wolayta is widely spoken in the Awraja by native speakers and others. Amharic, however, serves as lingua franca. Hadiya and sidama are spoken by a few groups within the Awraja. Near the borders, Gamo and Kullo dialects with Dorzie, Kambata and Hadiya, Gedeo and Sidama are spoken.<sup>3</sup> The following map shows the location of Wolayta (under its previous name 'Wolamo', mainly its western and southern linguistic boundaries)<sup>4</sup>.



1.2. The Procedure and Limitations

1.2.1. The Procedure

1.2.1.1. The Research Procedure

As 1<sup>st</sup> step, the Swadesh list of two hundred words was consulted and revised. Some of the words which are strange to the place and the language, were excluded. Then three hundred words commonly used in the area were included with those of the Swadesh list. Two language Resource Persons; (1) Comrade Zebdewos Chamma, a native speaker of Wolayta and an active member of the cultural committee of the Awraja Administration, who is also the deputy director of the Senior High School at Soddo has given the correct pronunciation of the words and also information concerning the language, the people and the Awraja as a whole, in Soddo. (2) Getachew Talachew, a native speaker of the language has also given the pronunciation of the same words in Addis Ababa. Comrade Fekadu Zebene, the Awraja Head Administrator, has given me the unpublished material concerning the political boundaries of the Awraja.

1.2.1.2. The analysis

The main part of the paper is divided into three parts.

- 1.2.1.2.1. In the introductory part, the nature of the problem to be studied and its significance are described. Then a review of the literature, where previous work on the topic and the generative approach to the study are elaborated. In these are included the research procedures.
- 1.2.1.2.2. In the second part, the description of the Wolayta Phonology is given. The phonetic sounds and the phonemes are shown. The syllable structure is analysed. This part ends with a discussion of the suprasegmentals.
- 1.2.1.2.3. In the third part, the summary and concluding remarks are given. In the appendix, the list of words used as a text are transcribed phonemically. A bibliography of English and Amharic literature ends the paper.

1.2.2. The Limitations of the study

1.2.2.1. As Edward Allan said,

Kullo is mutually intelligible with both Konta and Wellamo, and from standpoint of analysis, one of the biggest problems is keeping the informant (and hence the data) from interference from the Wollamo forms.

Due to the landroute, many Wolayta speakers and those of Sidama, Kambata, Hadiya, Amharic (the lingua franca) come to Soddo and to other Wolayta towns for trade and other reasons. So it is very difficult to identify the centre of Wolayta and to avoid interferences while transcribing. This is the main cause for the many fluctuations of the vowels (non-contextual variations) /i/ and /ɨ/, /e/ and /ɛ/ , /a/ and /ʌ/ as will be seen in the reviews. The writer of this paper has left out these very minor, insignificant occurrences of /ɨ/ and the non-noticeable ones of /ɛ/ and /ʌ/, since these might be due to the influence of Amharic (Semitic) and Orominya (Cushitic). Besides, it is very difficult to get published sources of the political and linguistic boundaries of Wolayta and relevant statistics concerning the population.

- 1.2.2.2. Note that the questions of vowel length and gemination are problematical for Wolamo also<sup>6</sup> Edward Allan.

As described by Allan, the work on long vowels and consonants is delicate. The researcher tried to detect the non-long consonants and vowels transcribed as long, by repeating the transcriptions and by reviewing it when he doubted.

### 1.3. Review of Literature

#### 1.3.1. Previous Works

- 1.3.1.1. The study of Wolayta dates back to the nineteenth century. In the Proceedings of the Philosophical Society (1846), Volume II, were listed a few words of Wolayta and other languages of Ethiopia.<sup>7</sup> A short list of Wolayta and other Ethiopian languages was also collected by a British Soldier-Traveller, Captain Montague Sinclair Welby around 1901<sup>8</sup>. The Italian Roman Catholic missionaries carried out a number of linguistic studies. Notably, Father Gasquale de Luchons wrote Grammatica della lingua Uollamo (Roma, 1938) and Father Giovanni Chiomios: Lingua Uollamo<sup>9</sup>. These are

followed by an Italian, Enrico Cerulli's transcription of the data on Wolayta and other languages.<sup>10</sup> Later, Martino Mario Moreno grouped Wolayta and many other Ometo dialects as a Western sub-class of Cushitic and called it the 'ta/ne' group after its pronouns.<sup>11</sup> Tucker and Bryan (1966) followed the studies of both Cerulli and Moreno and said that Kaffa, Janjero and Wolayta were much less "Orthodox" Cushitic than Sidama.<sup>12</sup>

1.3.1.2. Harold C. Fleming did not accept West Cushitic as a member of the Cushitic family. Instead, he gave it the name "Omotic" to mean languages spoken in the vicinity of the Omo River, which is on the border line of the Wolayta, Kaffa and Gamo Gofa areas.<sup>13</sup> Fleming studied the similarities among the Omotic languages that distinguish the Omotic group from those of the Cushitic group. Phonological similarities, grammatical gender, absence of Cushitic person marking suffixes, similarities in verb conjugations, having a series of common basic words which differ from the same series in Cushitic, etc. are taken as the main criteria to group the languages of Western Cushitic as separate, i.e. as Omotic. Also, he used the lexico - statistical criterion of 75% or less of the short Swadesh list in the intelligibility degrees of dialecting. Then he grouped Wolayta under the Central

Ometo Cluster, in the dialect cluster that extends from Gofa and Malo on the west through the Gamo varieties on the east, then north to the area where Wolayta is spoken, to the Dauro (Kullo-Konta) varieties across the Omo River and reconstructed the proto-Omoti family of languages in the following.<sup>14</sup>

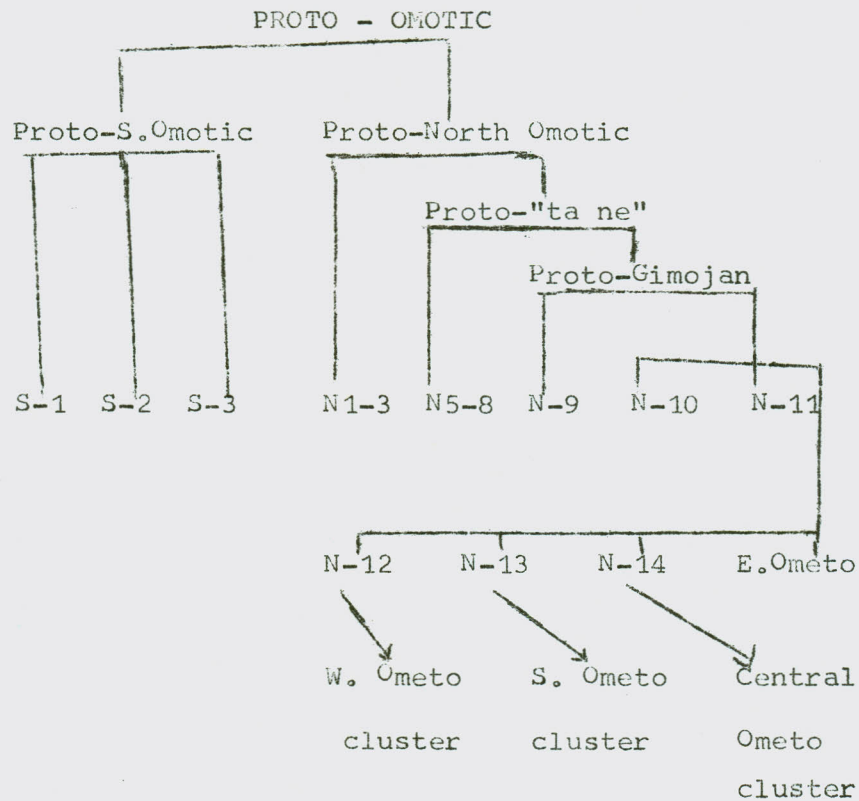


FIGURE 1: PROTO - OMOTIC<sup>15</sup>

1.2.1.3. M. Lionel Bender has adapted Fleming's work and gave the following family tree of the Ometo Cluster as well.

PROTO - OMOTIC

WESTERN sub-families EASTERN

Maji Languages Keffa-Gimojan Groups South-east North-east

Maji Sheko Nao Keffa languages Gimojan Sub-groups Banna-Hamer Karo Ari Dime

Keffa-Mocha S.Mao Shinasha Gimira Janjero Ometo Clusters

North East West South

Welamo Kullo- Dache Dorze Oyda Zayse- Koyfa Gidicho Kachama Chara? Doko- Basketo Male  
 (Gemu Konta Zergula Dollo  
 Gofa  
 Malo  
 Zala  
 Others)

FIGURE 2: Omotic Family Tree (based on Fleming)<sup>16</sup>

- 10 -

Bender also gave the estimate of Wolayta and other dialect speakers as about nine-hundred thousand, but the recent statistics has given that of the Wolayta dialect alone as eight hundred, seventy-eight thousand, eight hundred (878, 800).<sup>17</sup>

1.3.1.4. Wolayta has quite a few literature

1.3.1.4.1. Walter A. Ohman and Hailu Fulas have studied Wolayta.<sup>18</sup> The list of consonants is not given, but simply their basic similarity with that of Amharic is mentioned. The vowels are the same but /I/ with /i/ and /a/ with /ε/ are taken as freely interchangeable. Most often /i/ and /a/ are used. Rarely /i/ is freely interchangeable with /I/, but no instance of /ε/ with /a/. The study also gives gross generalization, by mentioning the similarity of Amharic and Wolayta syllables. This is not so. While Amharic admits consonant clusters within syllables, Wolayta does not. Taking an Amharic word borrowed in Wolayta as example:

Amharic	/mangtst/	'government'
	CVC - CVCC	
Wolayta	/mangist:e/	'government(sj.)'
	/mangist:a/	'government(oj.)'
	CVC-CVC-C:V	

Both Amharic and Wolayta have word-medial cluster, across a syllable boundary, as seen from the example given. Then the study touched the grammatical part of the language. No serious linguistic work is done on the phonological part. The consonants are not listed and described. Stress, gemination, vowel length etc., are not given due consideration.

- 1.3.1.4.2. Bruce Adams has also described the phonology in his short paper entitled: "Creating An Orthography For Wolamo".<sup>19</sup> He listed twenty-nine phonetic sounds, but this did not cover the possible list of sixty phonetic sounds given in this paper. He described /p/ and /f/ as representing all the fluctuations between [p], [p̥] and [f]. But usually the labial fricative [p̥] can be heard rather than the labio-dental [f]. In his only example of [ʔaḥaa] 'corpse',<sup>20</sup> he described [ḥ] as nasalized. No environment is specified. The writer of this paper is not able to determine the reason for nasalization of [ḥ], even though his language resource person pronounced it with a nasalized phone. He gave the five basic vowels with their long counterparts as ten phonemes, since length is phonemic in Wolayta. The /Δ/ is given as freely interchangeable with /a/. But the interchangeability of /a/ with /Δ/ is unnoticeable.

Adams has correctly described the syllables as all beginning with consonants, which was not noted by Ohman and Hailu.

There is no cluster in the syllable.

For purposes of establishing pertinent structural distributions, in order to determine the structural pressure it is usually more important (and gives more reliable results) to observe the consonant sequences at the beginning or end of utterances than it would be, say, in the middle of utterances. The consonant clusters are likely to be simpler and therefore there is less probability of error. In the middle of utterances one tends to get word-final consonants followed by word-initial consonants, or syllable final and syllable-initial sequences, and so on; which are larger and more complex than the clusters at the beginning or end of utterances where they are not doubled up."<sup>21</sup>

Geminated phonemes are in contrast with short phonemes. The third member in the CVC syllable structure is not geminated. There is no other identical consonant contiguous to it. Since Adams made the study only for Orthographical purposes, merely to create equivalent letters of Wolayta to those of Amharic, he has not published his paper. He has also mentioned stress by giving quite a few examples from Wolayta. He has described stress as the only contrasting feature between

many words with different meanings, and he added that stress cannot be predicted on word roots. This is not clear to me. If it is a lexical stress, it has to show different lexical meanings; otherwise it would be a phonetic stress. But one can predict the occurrences of stress in Wolayta if he knows the grammatical category of the word. In his examples:<sup>22</sup>

- |      |        |            |                   |
|------|--------|------------|-------------------|
| (i)  | 'godaa | 'The Lord' |                   |
|      | go'daa | 'the wall' |                   |
| (ii) | 'koyya | 'seek!'    |                   |
|      | ko'yya | 'answer'   | he differentiated |

the pairs of words in terms of stress positions. But this is not so:

- |      |          |                                     |  |
|------|----------|-------------------------------------|--|
| (i)  | /'go:da/ | 'The Lord'                          |  |
|      | /'goda/  | 'the wall'                          |  |
| (ii) | /ko'ya/  | 'seek (2 <sup>nd</sup> p.sg.im.)    |  |
|      | /ko:'ya/ | 'answer (2 <sup>nd</sup> .p.sg.im.) |  |

The main difference between the pairs of words is that of vowel length. The first (i) pairs (nouns) have the main stress on the penultimate syllable while the second (ii) pairs (verbs) have the main stress on the ultimate syllable. Adams also mentioned the existence of an indefinite article by using pitch. Since grammatical

pitch is beyond the scope of this paper, Adam's analysis of pitch is by-passed. But Ohman's proposal of the non-existence of a definite article, which is not correct, is worth mentioning. The definite article exists in Wolayta, but the indefinite article is doubtful.

There is no indefinite article, though 'one' may be used, e.g. isi as-ay y-is 'one man came' There is no definite article, but the demonstrative may be used to show definiteness.<sup>23</sup>

The definite article is inherent especially in the nominative affix.

Exs. / 'kəpə / 'the bird (ma.sg.sj.)  
/ ka'piya / 'the bird (fe.sg.sj.)  
/ ka'pəti / 'the birds (sg.)

Its existence in the objective case is not clear, because many Wolayta words are mentioned with the object suffix, so it is difficult to differentiate when one hears the word alone. But when the word is in context (in a sentence), definiteness is also inherent in the objective case.

Ex. # # / ka'pəwa worasi / # # ' I killed the bird (ma.)  
# # / ka'pə:yo wor'asi / # # ' I killed the bird (fe.)  
against:  
# # / 'kəpə worasi / # # ' I killed bird'

In general, Adam's work is concerned with Wolayta equivalents of the Amharic characters. The words are not properly transcribed and their status is with neither phonetic brackets nor phonemic slashes. The stress is not marked well. Pitch is simply mentioned without being shown in the transcription.

1.3.1.4.3. Abebe Meheretu also worked on "The Role of Suprasegmentals in Wolayta" in a paper for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in linguistics.<sup>24</sup> It is a forty two page paper. He began by trying to show the thirteen different meanings of the word /mata/<sup>25</sup>, by imposing suprasegmentals on the segment of the word. But this carefully selected examples of Adams is simply copied without due acknowledgement, which is plagiarism. In his phonemic chart<sup>26</sup>, Abebe gives the consonant sounds /t/, /d/, /ṭ/, /s/, /z/, /n/, /l/, and /r/ as alveolars. Except /r/ which is an alveolar, and /ḍ/ a palatao-alveolar implosive, the others /t/, /d/, /ṭ/, /s/, /z/, /n/ and /l/ are dentals. /l/ is more toward dental than alveolar. It is articulated on the upper teeth by the tip of the tongue. The /č̣/, /j̣/, /č̣̣/ /ṣ̣̌/ and /y/ are simply mentioned as palatals. Except /y/ which is wholly in the palatal region, /č̣̣/, /j̣̣/, /č̣̣̣/ and /ṣ̣̣̌/ are in the palato-alveolar region. Geminated

consonants are considered to be two short ones instead of one long. As clearly mentioned in the preface of his thesis:

Since the phonological structure of Wolaytta is defferent from the researcher's native language, he was baffled, and his ears found them to be rather strange<sup>27</sup>

In most cases the transcription is incorrect. The non-geminated is geminated, and the non-long vowel is made long. Just to cite a few,<sup>28</sup>

kalis /sic/ (the correct is /ka'li:si/  
'he has been satisfied'  
kooraa /sic/ (the correct is /'ko:ra/  
'saddle'  
kooraa /sic/ (the correct is /ko:'ra/  
'harness (2nd. p.sg.im.)'  
ma'taa /sic/ (the correct is /ma'ta/  
'nearness'

As can be seen from the above examples and others, stress is either misplaced or left out. He concluded that he has done a lot with sufficient examples. But, even the few examples taken from other sources are not duly acknowledged and criticized. Proper slashes and brackets are not given.

1.3.1.4.4. "The Verb in Wolamo" was written by the writer of this paper in his thesis for the Bachelor of Arts degree in Ethiopian Languages and Literature.<sup>29</sup> It is a seventy-eight page thesis. It is written in Amharic with Wolayta verbs being transcribed phonemically. He classified the types of verbs in Wolayta. Various formulas are included in the conjugation of verbs. The verb stems are separated from the affixes and the tense, person, gender, negative markers are shown. The five phonemic vowels and the twenty-four consonants are given in the transcription with their Amharic parallels. He did not recognize the existence of long vowels and long consonants, as seen in the transcription. Since all the examples of verbs of Wolayta are given in the imperative, stress is placed on the ultimate syllable of the word. Nothing is mentioned about the syllable. In appendix one, six words are listed as examples to show the significance of stress in the language. In appendix two, the SOV (Subject-Object-Verb) structure of the sentence in Wolayta is described. The paper ended with the list of verbs.

1.3.1.4.5. Getachew Talachew studied "Noun And Adjective - Affixes" with emphasis on number and gender in Wolayta.<sup>30</sup> It is a twenty-seven page thesis, as partial fulfillment for

the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in Ethiopian Languages and Literature. Some words of Wolayta are written in Amharic characters and analysed to show the affixes. There is no phonemic or phonetic transcription, except in the affixes. In his transcription of the affixes, he failed to distinguish the role of the Amharic vowel, the first order in the alphabet, which is usually transcribed as /ä/ from the vowel /e/ of the sixth order. Since he is a native speaker of Wolayta who lately studied Amharic as his second language, there is interference from his native tongue to that of his second language. The short vowels in Wolayta are /i/, /e/, /a/ /o/ and /u/ while those of Amharic include /ɨ/ and /ä/. He, as other native speakers of Wolayta learning Amharic do, took /ä/ and /e/ as similar sounds, and also /ɨ/ and /i/ as alike. This is reflected in his work, in the affix transcription. His work mainly focused on showing the grammatical gender and number affixes. He has not given adequate attention to the transcription of the correct sound in the words.

- 1.3.1.4.6. There are three works on the oral literature of Wolayta. They are on the songs and poems, on the rituals and beliefs and on the proverbs of the people.

- 1.3.1.4.6.1. Yilma Teferi wrote on "Songs and Poems of Wolayta", as partial fulfilment of the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in Ethiopian Languages and Literature.<sup>31</sup> No phonological transcription is given. The Wolayta poems are written in Amharic characters and the meaning is translated into Amharic. The cultural shows, the local musical instruments are described. The poems which are used in marriage songs, during the ceremonies are listed with explanations on one part of the paper, the "dirge" (funeral songs) on the other part.
- 1.3.1.4.6.2. Tirezha Haile Meskel wrote on "Wolayta Rituals and Beliefs" as her partial fulfillment for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in Ethiopian Languages and Literature.<sup>32</sup> It is a fifty-five page thesis which describes the superstitions, the rituals and in general the beliefs of the Wolayta nationalities. The collected oral literature is translated into Amharic, the Wolayta being written in Amharic characters, and the general descriptions are given. Even though no phonetic or phonemic transcriptions are given, the Amharic characters are put with diacritics for consonant gemination and vowel length.

1.3.1.4.6.3. Mengesha Gizaw wrote on "Proverbs of Wolayta" as his partial fulfillment for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in Ethiopian Languages and Literature.<sup>33</sup> It is an eighty-three page thesis. The Wolayta proverbs are written in Amharic characters and translated into Amharic. The long consonants are marked with a dot on the Amharic characters. Long /a/ is identified by using the Amharic fourth character. But the other vowels: /u/, /i/, /e/ & /o/ are not marked for length. In general, the sounds in the words are not properly identified, since the proper transcription is not used. The works on oral literature are written in Amharic characters, but no Wolayta speaker can easily read and understand the Amharic transcription.

1.3.1.4.7. The recent work of the "Development Through Cooperation Literacy Project" is an inspiring work. Many Ethiopian linguists seem to have prepared small texts, beginning with the alphabet in non-semitic languages including Wolayta.

- 1.3.1.4.7.1. A "Primer On Arithmetic" of eighty-four pages was prepared by Taddese Beyene (Chief editor) and others.<sup>34</sup> The text which was prepared in Amharic was translated into Wolayta by Wondimu Dea. It is the first text in literacy classes for teaching beginner arithmetic. Problems and figures based on the four basic mathematical categories, i.e. addition, subtraction, multiplication and division are explained. In the introductory page (not numbered) /ts/, the dental affricate which is not of Wolayta dialect is written with its Amharic equivalent instead of the Wolayta /t̪/, the dental ejective. The /ɨ/ vowel which is rare in Wolayta is interchangeably used with /i/ frequently, manifested through the Amharic sixth order character in Wolayta words. The Wolayta reader could hardly understand his own words from the Amharic characters.
- 1.3.1.4.7.2. A small reading "Primary Literacy Beginner's Text" was prepared by Taddese Beyene (chief editor) and others.<sup>35</sup> It describes numbers and holidays. The Amharic characters, orders one to seven, are transcribed with the sixth order separately.

1.3.1.4.7.3. "Word Oriented Literacy Reading Text One"

is prepared by Alemitu Ibsa (chief editor).<sup>36</sup>

It describes health care. Descriptions are supported with diagrams and illustrations.

The Wolayta sounds are written in Amharic characters.

1.3.1.4.7.4. The "Work Oriented Literacy Reading Text Two"

describes gardening and poultry.<sup>37</sup> It also

mentions nutrition and a balanced diet.

1.3.1.4.8. There are other works in Wolayta literature written in Amharic characters.

1.3.1.4.8.1. The New Testament translation which is by the

Bible Society of Ethiopia is 540 pages. The consonants and vowels are put in Amharic characters.

1.3.1.4.8.2. The Gospels are also translated separately

by the Bible Society of Ethiopia, in the same way, as that of the New Testament translation.

1.3.1.4.9. Quite a few texts are also written about the people and the land. Abreham Babanto wrote a sort of geographical description about the fertility of Wolayta Awraja while

Bogale Wallelu wrote on the people and the tribe. In general, the Wolayta written in Amharic characters is not easily readable by the natives. Consonant gemination and vowel length, which are phonemic in Wolayta, are not given due consideration in the Amharic transcription. Also, the palato-alveolar implosive /ɖ/ is not given the proper equivalent, sometimes /d/ and sometimes /t/, i.e. either voiced dental plosive or dental ejective replaced it, which are not at all correct replacements.

1.3.1.4.10. Two serious linguistic studies are available on Dorzie and Kullo.

1.3.1.4.10.1. Haile Yesus Engedashet has studied the sounds of Dorzie "A phonetic and Phonemic study of Dorzie" for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in Linguistics.<sup>38</sup> It is a sixty seven page thesis. The paper has five parts, the segmental phones, the phonemes, the suprasegmentals, the syllable structure, and phoneme occurrences with their distributions. The phonemes of Wolayta are similar to that of Dorzie, except that the /t/ dental ejective does not exist in Dorzie. Instead, the /ɖ/, the palato-alveolar implosive and /s/,

the dental fricative ejective replaced it. The Dorzie dental affricate /ts/ and the dental affricate ejective /t͡s/ are not available in Wolayta. The Wolayta dental sounds /z/, /s/, /n/ and /l/ are presented as alveo-dentals and the palato-alveolar /s̺/, /j̺/, /ç̺/ and /ç̺̥/ of Wolayta as palatals. The vowels are basically the same. Haile Yesus did not consistently mark geminated consonants. He sometimes transcribed them as two short ones and sometimes as one long. He did not seriously mark stress placement either. Vowels are described as beginning with and without consonants, which is not so in Wolayta. Quite a number of diphthongs are given. There is cluster within a word across syllable boundary as in Wolayta. Haile Yesus has not attempted to show the distribution of long-vowel and long-consonant phonemes.

1.3.1.4.10.2. Edward J. Allan has studied "Kullo".<sup>41</sup> Allan described Kullo as a major member of the Wolayta cluster and as spoken primarily within the Kullo-Konta Awraja of Kaffa and Jimma.<sup>42</sup> He first described the five vowels which are similar to that of Wolayta. Allan has given the possible free variants of: /i/ and /i̥/ of /ī/, /e/ and /ɛ/ of /e/, /ɔ/ and /ʌ/ of /a/. He also mentioned the devoiced /i/, /e/, /a/ and /u/ of which [i̥]

and [ u̥ ] are also found in Wolayta. The consonant list includes /ts/ and /t̥s/ of Dorzie and the /t/ of Wolayta. Allan did not consider vowel and consonant lengths seriously, except mentioning their problematic situation in Kullo and Wolayta. The syllable structure is similar to that of Wolayta. The syllable begins with and without consonants. Allan did not mention the significance of stress, but has rounded up his phonological discussion by giving examples of pitch and by hinting at the problems in studying duration and suprasegmentals.

#### 1.3.2. A Generative Approach

(As Exemplified by Larry M. Hyman)

1.3.2.1. The appearance of generative phonology dates back to 1959 with the work of Morris Halle's The Sound Pattern of Russian.<sup>43</sup> It determines the pronunciation of words, phrases and sentences of a language. It gives more general principles concerning the sound patterns of the languages of the world, rather than merely describing the phonic features and their use as distinguishing one utterance from another as in classical phonology. It regards phonology as an integral part of a full linguistic description. It is dependent on the information from other levels of

grammar, but the classical phonology excludes the morphological as well as the grammatical information. It is generative because it maps phonological representations onto phonetic representations by the application of phonological rules. It gives a unified framework for allophonic and morphophonemic processes. It also allows a greater degree of abstraction in the underlying form. Its theoretical framework was firmly established when Noam Chomsky and Morris Halle wrote the text: The Sound Pattern of English (SPE) in 1968:

The theory and its application to English are set forth in their monumental work, The Sound Pattern of English.<sup>44</sup>

- 1.3.2.2. As elaborated in Hyman, the distinctive features originally presented in chapter VII of the SPE are based to a great extent on the works of Jakobson, Fant and Halle and on that of Jakobson and Halle. Even though Hyman acknowledged SPE as the most comprehensive treatment of phonological distinctive features yet published, he gave further refinements and also presented the views of other linguist on the distinctive feature theory in general. But a clear and exact alternative for the binary approach has not yet been developed.<sup>48</sup>
- 1.3.2.3. The writer of this paper has found Hyman's work comprehensible & useful for the study of Wolayta. Hyman's description of the theory and that of the analysis are systematic.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PHONOLOGY OF WOLAYTA

2.1. THE CONSONANTS AND THE VOWELS

2.1.1. The Consonants

2.1.1.1. The Consonant Sounds

Some of the consonant sounds are continuants: produced with none, or with partial obstruction of the out-going air in the mouth-cavity. The nasals are regarded as continuants since the out-going air continuously escapes through the nasal cavity. The non-continuants are produced with the air-flow through the mouth and nose sufficiently blocked until the articulators are released.

2.1.1.1. The bilabials

These are made with two lips.

2.1.1.1.1.1. [p<sup>h</sup>] is non-continuant, voiceless and aspirated.

Exs.

[p <sup>h</sup> ut <sub>ɪ</sub> :o]	'cotton'
[p <sup>h</sup> o'la]	'succeed or go through (im.2n.p.sg.)'
[la'p <sup>h</sup> una]	'seven'

2.1.1.1.1.2. [p̤] is non-continuant, voiceless and unaspirated.

Exs.	[dāmpo]	'vagina'
	[sēmpo]	'soul'
	[gōmpa]	'waist (n)'

2.1.1.1.1.3. [p̤̣] is a continuant & voiceless.

Exs.	[ʔaype]	'eye'
	[dupo]	'graveyard'
	[kəpo]	'bird'
	[dap̤o]	'leather strap'

2.1.1.1.1.4. [b̤] is a non-continuant & voiced.

Exs.	[bōne]	'dry season'
	[dēmba]	'field'
	[bōn̄co]	'honour (n)'

2.1.1.1.1.5. [b̤̣] is a voiced continuant.

Exs.	[go:ba]	'brave'
	[gaba]	'swelling (n)'
	[baba]	'full of fear (n)'

2.1.1.1.1.6. [b̤:] is non-continuant voiced and geminated.

Exs.	[ʔub:a]	'all'
	[galb:a]	'hide (n)'
	[gob:a]	'dried inset-leaf'

2.1.1.1.1.7. [m̥] is a voiced nasal.

Exs.	[ 'mit̥:a ]	'wood'
	[ 't̥ <sup>h</sup> ama ]	'fire'
	[ 's̥empo ]	'soul'

2.1.1.1.1.8. [m:] is a voiced nasal which is geminated.

Exs.	[ 't̥ <sup>h</sup> am:a ]	'ten'
	[ 'ʔi:m:a ]	'give'
	[ 'kām:a ]	'dark'

2.1.1.1.2. The dentals are produced when the tip of the tongue touches the upper teeth.

2.1.1.1.2.1. [t̥<sup>h</sup>] is non-continuant, voiceless and aspirated.

Exs.	[ 't̥ <sup>h</sup> ira ]	'chest'
	[ 't̥ <sup>h</sup> irya ]	'liver'
	[ ma't̥ <sup>h</sup> a ]	'come near (2nd.p.sg.im.)'
	[ 'kāna't̥ <sup>h</sup> a ]	'act like a dog (2nd.p.sg.im.)'

2.1.1.1.2.2. [t̥] is a non-continuant, which is voiceless.

Exs.	[ 'ma:t̥a ]	'grass'
	[ 'ʔi:t̥a ]	'bad'

2.1.1.1.2.3. [t<sup>h</sup>ː] is a non-continuant, voiceless, aspirated and geminated.

Exs. [ma:t<sup>h</sup>:a] 'milk the cow (2nd.p.sg.im.)'  
[ʔa:t<sup>h</sup>:ũma] 'male'

2.1.1.1.2.4. [tː] is a non-continuant, voiceless & geminated.

Exs. [k<sup>h</sup>atːa] 'food'  
[ma:tːa] 'milk'

2.1.1.1.2.5. [d] is a non-continuant & voiced.

Exs. [daro] 'much or many'  
[mado] 'helping (n)'

2.1.1.1.2.6. [dː] is a non-continuant, voiced & geminated.

Exs. [so'dːa] 'pull out (2nd.p.sg.im.)'  
[ma'dːa] 'help (2nd.p.sg.im.)'

2.1.1.1.2.7. [s] is a voiceless continuant.

Exs. [sas:o] 'saliva'  
[mi:si] 'he ate'

2.1.1.1.2.8. [sː] is a continuant, voiceless & geminated.

Exs. [ʔe'sːa] 'erect (eg.pole, 2nd.p.sg.im.)'  
[gu'sːa] 'pour out the liquid  
(2nd.p. sg.im.)'

2.1.1.1.2.9. [z] is a continuant & voiced.

Exs. [ze'ra] 'saw (eg. seeds 2nd.p.sg.im.)'  
[mi:za] 'cow'

2.1.1.1.2.10. [z:] is a geminated and voiced continuant.

- Exs. [ 'hez:a ] 'three'  
[ '?uz:e ] 'young ewe which is pregnant'

2.1.1.1.2.11. [n] is a voiced, nasal.

- Exs. [ 'nēna ] 'you (oj.)'  
[ 'doṅa ] 'mouth'

2.1.1.1.2.12. [n:] is a voiced nasal which is geminated.

- Exs. [ mī'n:a ] 'be strong (2nd.p.sg.im.)'  
[ be'n:a ] 'he will not go'

2.1.1.1.2.13. [ṅ] is a voiceless nasal.

- Exs. [ 'sōṅ ] 'in the house'  
[ '?otōṅ ] 'in the water pot'

2.1.1.1.2.14. [l] is a continuant and voiced. The tip of the tongue goes up to the teeth ridge where it is pressed against it, but the out-going air is left to escape on either side of the tongue.

- Exs. [ 'lata ] 'lunch'  
[ 'mela ] 'dry'  
[ 'galb:a ] 'hide (n)'

2.1.1.1.2.15. [l:] is a continuant, voiced and geminated.

- Exs. [ 'dul:e ] 'buttock'  
[ 'gol:e ] 'house'

2.1.1.1.3. The Alveolar Sounds

2.1.1.1.3.1. [r̥] is a non-continuant, voiced and flap.  
The tongue makes a tap against the alveolar ridge.

Exs. [worạ] 'killing (n)'  
[bo'rạ] 'ignore (2nd.p.sg.im.)'

2.1.1.1.3.2. [r̄] is a continuant, voiced and trilled.

Exs. [bar̄nạ] 'himself'  
[ʔor̄dẹ] 'staut'

2.1.1.1.4. The palato-Alveolars

These are produced when the tongue-blade is pressed against or comes near the back of the alveolar-ridge.

2.1.1.1.4.1. [ṣ] is a continuant and voiceless.

Exs. [ṣošạ] 'snake'  
[ʔošạ] 'cow-dung'

2.1.1.1.4.2. [ṣ:] is a continuant, voiceless and geminated.

Exs. [ʔa'ṣ:ạ] 'prevent him from going (2nd.p.sg.im.)'  
[ʔu'ṣ:ạ] 'a drink'

2.1.1.1.4.3. [č̣] is a voiceless affricate. The release of the articulators is gradual. It is a non-continuant.

Exs. [ 'či ] 'no'  
[ 'buča ] 'moustache'

2.1.1.1.4.4. [č̣:] is a voiceless affricate which is geminated.

Exs. [ '?ač̣:a ] 'tooth'  
[ go'č̣:a ] 'pull (2nd.p.sg.im.)'

2.1.1.1.4.5. [j̣] is a voiced affricate.

Exs. [ 'jara ] 'name of person'  
[ ja'j̣:a ] 'be dull (2nd.p.sg.im.)'

2.1.1.1.4.6. [j̣:] is a voiced affricate which is geminated.

Exs. [ gu'j̣:a ] 'add more (2nd.p.sg.im.)'  
[ ?ān'j̣:a ] 'bless (2nd.p.sg.im.)'

#### 2.1.1.1.5. The Palatals

These are produced when the front of the tongue is brought to the hard palate.

2.1.1.1.5.1. [y] is a continuant, voiced and with free passage of air through the mouth cavity.

Exs. [ʔya:] 'come (2nd.p.sg.im.)'  
[ʔa:ye] 'mother'

2.1.1.1.5.2. [y:] is a continuant, voiced & geminated.

Exs. [ʔa:y:a] 'be proud of (2nd.p.sg.im.)'  
[mi'y:a] 'gather by carrying  
(2nd. p.sg.im.)'

2.1.1.1.5.3. [ñ] is a voiced nasal.

Exs. [ʔar̄'bānya] 'rabbit'  
[çin̄ça] 'clever or cheat'

#### 2.1.1.1.6. The Velars

These are produced when the back of the tongue is brought to the soft-palate.

2.1.1.1.6.1. [k<sup>h</sup>] is a non-continuant, voiceless, aspirated and fronted.

Exs. [k<sup>h</sup>i:ta] 'message'  
[k<sup>h</sup>et:a] 'house'

2.1.1.1.6.2. [k<sup>h</sup>:] is a non-continuant, voiceless, aspirated, geminated & fronted.

Exs. [ʔe'k<sup>h</sup>:i] 'Is he taking?'  
[si'k<sup>h</sup>:e] 'Did he sew?'

2.1.1.1.6.3. [ḳ] is a non-continuant, voiceless, unaspirated and fronted.

Exs. [ 'mɔ̣ṛḳe ] 'enemy'  
[ 'ṭụḳe ] 'coffee'

2.1.1.1.6.4. [ḳ<sup>h</sup>] is a non-continuant, voiceless, aspirated and back.

Exs. [ 'ḳ<sup>h</sup>o:ra ] 'saddle'  
[ mo:'ḳ<sup>h</sup>o ] 'we will not eat'

2.1.1.1.6.5. [ḳ<sup>h</sup>:a] is a non-continuant, voiceless, aspirated, back, geminated.

Exs. [ to'ḳ<sup>h</sup>:a ] 'plant (2nd.p. im.)'  
[ ma'ḳ<sup>h</sup>:o ] 'let him measure'

2.1.1.1.6.6. [ḳ] is non-continuant, voiceless & back.

Exs. [ '?ẹḳa ] 'taking (n)'  
[ 'ṣịḳo ] 'sewing (n)'

2.1.1.1.6.7. [g̣] is a non-continuant, voiced & fronted.

Exs. [ 'g̣ita ] 'big'  
[ ge'layo ] 'virgin or maiden'

2.1.1.1.6.8. [g̣:] is non-continuant, voiced, geminated and fronted.

Exs. [ '?a'g̣:i ] 'Is he leaving?'  
[ di'g̣:isi ] 'he refused to give'

2.1.1.1.6.9. [g] is a non-continuant, voiced, & back.

Exs. / 'g<sub>u</sub>t:a / . 'small'  
[ 'd<sub>o</sub>g<sub>o</sub> ] 'forgetting (n)'

2.1.1.1.6.10. [g:] is a non-continuant, voiced, geminated and back.

Exs. [ di'g:o ] 'let him refuse'  
[ '?o'g<sub>i</sub>a ] 'finish (2nd.p.sg.im.)'

2.1.1.1.6.11. [ŋ] is a voiced nasal.

Exs. [ 'g<sub>o</sub>ŋg:e ] 'big calabash'  
[ 'i<sub>ŋ</sub>ko ] 'vulture'  
[ māŋko ] 'very poor'

2.1.1.1.6.12. [w] is a continuant & voiced. It is produced with lips rounded and with free passage of air through the mouth cavity.

Exs. [ 'wora ] 'killing (n)'  
[ '?a:wa ] 'father'

#### 2.1.1.1.7. The Glottals

2.1.1.1.7.1. [ʔ] is a glottal stop. It occurs when the vocal cords are held tightly together. It is voiceless.

Exs. [ 'ʔi ] 'he'  
[ 'meʔo ] 'broken (aj.)'

2.1.1.1.7.2. [ʔ:] is a glottal stop which is geminated.

Exs. [ʔ<sub>n</sub>loʔ:o] 'good or well'  
[k<sub>n</sub><sup>h</sup>aʔ:isi] 'it is well cooked'

2.1.1.1.7.3. [h] is a continuant & voiceless, with relatively free passage of air through the mouth cavity.

Exs. [ʔhat:a] 'water'  
[ʔmehe] 'money or domestics'

#### 2.1.1.1.8. The Implosive and the Ejectives

These are glottalized sounds.

2.1.1.1.8.1. [ɗ] is a palato-alveolar implosive which is produced with ingressive lung air. It is a non-continuant & voiced.

Exs. [ʔsode] 'frog'  
[ʔmo:de] 'tallow'

2.1.1.1.8.2. [ɗ:] is a non-continuant, voiced, palato-alveolar implosive which is geminated.

Exs. [ʔwo'd:a] 'get down (2nd.p.sg.im.)'  
[ʔmo'd:a] 'be fat (2nd.p.sg.im.)'

2.1.1.1.8.3. [p̥] is a non-continuant, voiceless, bilabial ejective.

Exs. [ʔpu'pule] 'egge'  
[ʔsope] 'armpit'

2.1.1.1.8.4. [p:] is a non-continuant, voiceless ejective which is geminated.

Exs. [ha'p:eta] 'brooding (n)'  
[so'p:a] 'put under your armpit  
(2nd.p.sg.im.)'

2.1.1.1.8.5. [t̥] is a non-continuant, voiceless, dental ejective.

Exs. [ʔaro] 'small water pot'  
[mi'ta] 'collect fire sticks'  
(2nd.p.sg.im.)'

2.1.1.1.8.6. [t:] is a non-continuant, voiceless, dental ejective which is geminated.

Exs. [ha't:isi] 'it became watery (v)'  
[ke't:a] 'build a house (2nd.p.sg.im.)'

2.1.1.1.8.7. [ç̥] is a non-continuant, voiceless, palato-alveolar ejective.

Exs. / 'çinça] 'clever or cheat'  
[çora] 'much or many'

2.1.1.1.8.8. [ç:] is a non-continuant, voiceless, palato-alveolar ejective which is geminated.

Exs. [maç:a] 'woman'  
[du'ç:a] 'cover the fire (eg. with ash)  
(2nd.p.sg.im.)'

2.1.1.1.8.9. [ḳ] is a non-continuant, voiceless, velar ejective, fronted.

Exs. [ 'ki ] 'very small'  
[ 'ke:ra ] 'young (-er)'

2.1.1.1.8.10. [ḳ] is a non-continuant, voiceless, velar ejective which is back.

Exs. [ 'ko'la ] 'pour out (eg.the seeds, 2nd.p.sg.im.)'  
[ 'ku:ro ] 'blackbird'

2.1.1.1.8.11. [k:] is non-continuant, voiceless, velar ejective, geminated & fronted.

Exs. [ du'k:isi ] 'he took out water, 2nd.p.sg.im.)'  
[ ?e'kisi ] 'he stood'

2.1.1.1.8.12. [k:] is a non-continuant, voiceless, velar ejective which is geminated and back.

Exs. [ bu'k:o ] 'let it decay'  
[ ?a'k:u ] 'let her stand up'

2.1.1.1.9. As the principle of pattern congruity predicts, on the basis of the occurrence of [ṣ̌], there is likely to occur [ẓ̌]. Only the following three onomatopoeic words have been found. So, it is not considered as a relevant sound, fully belonging to the system of Wolayta.

Exs. [ 'pozu ] 'the sound of the sudden flow of water (n)'  
[ ki'žiža ] 'the sound of the beating of a drum (n)'  
[ č'o'ži:nay ] 'that looks unpleasant (n)'

PHONETIC SOUNDS OF CONSONANTS.

	Continuants						Non-Continuants					
	vl	vd	Trilled vd	Lateral vd	Labio-velar vd	Nasals		vl	vd	Flap vd	Implosive vd	Ejective vl
						vl	vd					
Bilabials	p	b					m	p	b			p
geminated							m:		b:			p:
aspirated								p <sup>h</sup>				p <sup>h</sup> :
Dentals	s	z		l		n	n	t	d			t
geminated	s:	z:		l:			n:	t:	d:			t:
aspirated								t <sup>h</sup>				t <sup>h</sup> :
gem aspirated								t <sup>h</sup> :				t <sup>h</sup> :
Alveolars			r						r			
Palato-Alveolars	ʃ	ʒ						ç	ʝ		d	ç
geminated	ʃ:							ç:	ʝ:		d:	ç:
Palatals		y					n					
geminated		y:										
Velars					w							
fronted								k	g			k
fronted aspirated								k <sup>h</sup>	g <sup>h</sup>			k <sup>h</sup>
back								k <sub>ʷ</sub>	g <sub>ʷ</sub>			k <sub>ʷ</sub>
back-aspirated								k <sup>h</sup> <sub>ʷ</sub>				k <sup>h</sup> <sub>ʷ</sub>
front-asp.-gem.								k <sup>h</sup> :				k <sup>h</sup> :
front-gem.								k:	g:			k:
back-gem.								k:	g:			k:
Glottal	h							ʔ				
geminated								ʔ:				

CHART 1

2.1.1.2. The Consonant Phonemes

2.1.1.2.1. The short phonemes

2.1.1.2.1.1. The anteriors.<sup>49</sup>

The bilabials /p/, /b/ and /m/, the dentals /t/, /d/, /n/, /l/, /s/ and /z/ and the alveolar /r/ are anterior sounds. /l/ is a lateral where the out going air is released on either side of the tongue.

2.1.1.2.1.2. The dentals and the alveolar sounds including the palato-alveolar /č/, /j/ and /š/ are coronals.

The Anteriors and the Coronals

	p	b	m	t	d	n	l	s	z	r	č	j	š
[ <u>+</u> an]	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
[ <u>+</u> cn]	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
[ <u>+</u> cr]	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
[ <u>+</u> na]	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
[ <u>+</u> vo]	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-

CHART 2

Exs. of minimal pairs

/'po:sa/	'tearing (n)'
/'bo:sa/	'thunder (n)'
/balisi /	'he missed'
/marisi /	'he mixed'
/'mera/	'face or nature'
/'tera/	'ripened (aj.)'
/'tul:e/	'deaf'
/'dul:e/	'buttock'
/'nay/	'the boy'
/'ʔu:no/	'malaria disease'
/'lamo/	'change (n)'
/'samo/	'thirsty'
/sa'ʔeta/	'biting (n)'
/zaʔ:eta/	'cracking (n)'
/'bo:za/	'easily deceived (aj.)'
/'bo:ra/	'ox'
/'bu:ra/	'straw gathered (n)'
/'bu:ča/	'moustache (n)'
/'mače/	'wife'
/'maje/	'name of person (question)'
/'ja:ra/	'name of person'
/'ša:ra/	'cloud'
/še:ša/	'urine'
/pe:ša/	'passing the day (n)'

2.1.1.2.1.3. The High and the Glottal Sounds

While the palato-alveolars /č̣/, /j̣/, /ṣ/ and the palatal /y/ and the velars /k/, /g/ and /w/ are high /ʔ/ and /h/ are glottals. /m/, /n/, /l/, /r/, /w/ and /ŋ/ are also sonorants.

The Non-Consonants

	y	k	g	w	ʔ	h
[ + hi ]	+	+	+	+	-	-
[ + cn ]	+	-	-	+	-	+
[ + rd ]	-	-	-	+	-	-
[ + vo ]	+	-	+	+	-	-

CHART 3

Exs. Of minimal pairs:

- 'yo:ra/            'greedy'
- 'ko:ra/            'saddle'
- 'kat:a/            'food'
- 'gat:a/            'dried grass'
- 'gara/             'plant with bitter taste'
- 'wara/             'an arm long'
- 'wulo/             'going away (n)'

/'?ulo/	'stomach'
/'?era/	'one who predicts'
/'hera/	'village'
/'yera/	'kissing (n)'

2.1.1.2.1.4. The implosive /ɖ/ and the glottalized /p̚/, /t̚/, /ç̚/ and /k̚/ have the secondary feature [ + gl ] in addition to their primary features.

The glottalized Consonants

	p̚	t̚	ɖ	ç̚	k̚
[ + an ]	+	+	-	-	-
[ + cr ]	-	+	+	+	-
[ + vo ]	-	-	+ <sub>gl</sub>	-	-

CHART 4

Exs. /po'leta/	'shining (n)'
/to'leta/	'lighting (n)'
/'woɖa/	'grinding stone'
/'woɖa/	'getting down'
/wo:'çeta/	'scratching (n)'
/wo:'keta/	'decaying (n)'

/s <sup>˘</sup> o'diyo/	'the frog(fe.)
/s <sup>˘</sup> o'ciyo/	'the beating (n)'
/ko'leta/	'pouring out seeds (n)'
/po'leta/	'shining (n)'

2.1.1.2.1.5. The glottalized sounds contrast, with meaning difference, with the non-glottalized counterparts.

Exs. /po'leta/	'shining (n)'
/po'leta/	'succeeding (n)'
/to'leta/	'lighting (n)'
/to'leta/	'fixing (n)'
/'woda/	'getting down (n)'
/'woda/	'demolishing (n)'
/ka'cuwa/	'ant'
/ka'cuwa/	'tying (n)'
/'?eka/	'standing (n)'
/'!?eka/	'taking (n)'

2.1.1.2.2. Geminated Consonants

The geminated consonants contrast with consonants which are not geminated.

2.1.1.2.2.1. /b:/

Exs. /'gob:a/ 'inset-dried-leaf'  
/'goba/ 'brave'

2.1.1.2.2.2. /m:/

Exs. /'tam:a/ 'ten'  
/'tama/ 'fire'

2.1.1.2.2.3. /t:/

Exs. /'mat:a/ 'bee'  
/'mata/ 'near'

2.1.1.2.2.4. /d:/

Exs. /'gid:o/ 'inside'  
/'gido/ 'enough'

2.1.1.2.2.5. /n:/

Exs. /'dan:ay/ 'the chief'  
/'danay/ 'one who will live'

2.1.1.2.2.6. /l:/

Exs. /'kal:o/ 'naked'  
/'kalo/ 'satisfaction'

2.1.1.2.2.7. /s:/

Exs. /'?is:o/ 'one (oj.)'  
/'?iso/ 'bedbug'

- 2.1.1.2.2.8. /z:/  
Exs. /'ʔuz:e/ 'young ewe which is pregnant'  
/'ʔuze/ 'selfish'
- 2.1.1.2.2.9. /s:/  
Exs. /'koš:a/ 'search for (n)'  
/'koša/ 'hunger'
- 2.1.1.2.2.10. /y:/  
Exs. /'bay:o/ 'for himself'  
/'bayo/ 'not to repeat (punished) (n)'
- 2.1.1.2.2.11. /k:/  
Exs. /mo'k:isi/ 'it grew up (eg. from soil)'  
/mo'ki si/ 'he welcomed'
- 2.1.1.2.2.12. /g:/  
Exs. /'dag:o/ 'to get liquid food digested (n)'  
/'dago/ 'working in unison (n)'
- 2.1.1.2.2.13. /ʔ:/  
Exs. /'naʔ:a/ 'two'  
/'naʔa/ 'boy or child'
- 2.1.1.2.2.14. /t:/  
Exs. /'mat:o/ 'cactus tree'  
/'mato/ 'collecting (n)'

Minimal pairs are not available for the following geminated consonants.

2.1.1.2.2.15. /ḍ:/

Exs. /'moḍ:e/ 'fat (aj.)'  
/'mo:de/ 'gallow (n)'

2.1.1.2.2.16. /č̣:/

Exs. /'šač̣:a/ 'snow'  
/'sa:ča/ 'that left for the whole  
season (n)'

2.1.1.2.2.17. /j̣:/

Exs. /?aṇj̣:ula/ 'name of person'  
/?aṇ'juwa/ 'blessing (n)'

2.1.1.2.2.18. /č̣̣:/

Exs. /ga'č̣̣:o/ 'let her grind'  
/'gač̣o/ 'cheek'

2.1.1.2.2.19. /ḳ:/

Exs. /ma'ḳ:a/ 'make a plot (2nd.p.sg.im.)'  
/'maḱa/ 'maize stalk'

2.1.1.2.2.20. /p̣:/

Exs. /šop̣:isi/ 'he put under his armpit'  
/'ša'pisi/ 'caused to thrill (n)'

2.1.1.2.3. In general, there are forty-four short and geminated consonant phonemes. But, there is no instance of geminated /r/, /p/, /h/, and /w/.

CONSONANT PHONEMES

The Features	p	b	m	t	d	n	l	r	s	z	ʃ	ç	ʝ	k	g	y	w	h	ʔ	d̥	p̥	t̥	ç̥	k̥
[ <u>-</u> an]	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-
[ <u>+</u> ba]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
[ <u>+</u> cn]	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
[ <u>+</u> cr]	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-
[ <u>+</u> ln]	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
[ <u>+</u> gl]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
[ <u>+</u> na]	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
[ <u>+</u> rd]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
[ <u>+</u> so]	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
[ <u>+</u> vo]	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-

CHART 5

1.1.2. The Vowels

2.1.1.1. The Vowel Sounds

2.1.1.1.1. [i̯] is a high front vowel. The tongue is elevated from its neutral position.

Exs. [ʔi̯] 'he'  
[ki̯] 'very small'

2.1.2.1.1. [i:] is a high, front, long vowel.

Exs. [mi:si] 'he ate'  
[yi:si] 'he came'

2.1.2.1.3. [ĩ̯] is a front, high, nasalized vowel.

Exs. [mĩ̯'n:a] 'become strong  
(2nd.p.sg.im.)'  
[ʔĩ̯'m:a] 'give (2nd.p.ssg.m.)'

2.1.2.1.4. [ĩ:] is a front, high, nasalized long vowel.

Exs. [mĩ:n̩] 'after eating'  
[yĩ:n̩] 'after coming'

2.1.2.1.5. [i̥] is a front, high, voiceless vowel.

Exs. [gi:si̥] 'he said'  
[ʔu'yi:si̥] 'he drank'

2.1.2.1.6. [e̯] is a front, mid-high vowel. It is produced when the tongue is raised a little from its neutral position.

Exs. [be's:a̯] 'show (2nd.p.sg.m.)'  
[d̥ere̯] 'mountain'

2.1.2.1.7. [e:] is a front, mid-high long vowel.

Exs. [ 'ʔe:ʔ ] 'yes'  
[ 'ʔe:kaʔ ] 'something of ritual'

2.1.2.1.8. [ẽ] is front, mid-high, nasalized vowel.

Exs. [ 'nẽnaʔ ] 'you (oj.)'  
[ 'dẽmaʔ ] 'getting'

2.1.2.1.9. [ẽ:] is front, mid-high, nasalized long vowel.

Exs. [ mẽ:n:aʔ ] 'he won't eat'  
[ yẽ:n:aʔ ] 'he won't come'

2.1.2.1.10. [a] is a low, back vowel, produced with a tongue lowered from its neutral position.

Exs. [ 'ka:taʔ ] 'food'  
[ 'ga:taʔ ] 'dried grass'

2.1.2.1.11. [a:] is a long, back, low vowel.

Exs. [ 'ma:taʔ ] 'grass'  
[ 'ʔa:taʔ ] 'passing someone'

2.1.2.1.12. [ã] is a low, back, nasalized vowel.

Exs. [ 'kãnaʔ ] 'dog'  
[ 'tãnaʔ ] 'me'

2.1.2.1.13. [ã:] is a low, back, nasalized, long vowel.

Exs. [ mã:n:aʔ ] 'will eat'  
[ 'bã:n:aʔ ] 'dust'

2.1.2.1.14. [o] is a back, mid-high rounded vowel. It is produced with lips rounded and the tongue is raised a little from its neutral position.

Exs. [ʔoto] 'water pot'  
[moto] 'accusing'

2.1.2.1.15. [o:] is a long, back, mid-high, rounded vowel.

Exs. [wo:ro] 'animal-dung'  
[bo:ra] 'ox'

2.1.2.1.16. [õ] is a back, mid-high, rounded, vowel which is nasalized.

Exs. [bõne] 'dry season'  
[ʔõna] 'empty'

2.1.2.1.17. [õ:] is a long, nasalized, mid-high, back and rounded vowel.

Exs. [mõ:'na] 'let them eat'  
[ʔõ:na] 'whom?'

2.1.2.1.18. [u] is a high, back, rounded vowel.

Exs. [gu] 'let her say'  
[bu] 'let her go'

2.1.2.1.19. [u̥] is a high, back, rounded, voiceless vowel.

Exs. [ma:wsu̥] 'she eats'  
[gaw su̥] 'she says'

2.1.2.1.20. [ʉu:] is a long, high, back, rounded vowel.

- Exs. [ʉ'u:lo] 'not clear (eg. water)'  
 [ʉ'gu:ra] 'early morning'

2.1.2.1.21. [ʉũ] is a nasalized, high, back, rounded vowel.

- Exs. [ʉnũna] 'us'  
 [ʉ'tũna] 'decayed or dull'

2.1.2.1.22. [ʉũ:] is a long, nasalized, high, back, rounded vowel.

- Exs. [ʉ'ũ:no] 'malaria disease'  
 [ʉ'tũ:mo] 'a kind of onion'

Phonetic Vowels

	FRONT	BACK
High	i i̥ i: ĩ ĩ:	u u̥ u: ũ ũ:
Mid-high	e e: ē ē:	o o: ō ō:
Low		a a: ā ā:

CHART 6

2.1.2.2. The Vowel Phonemes

The Vowels

	i	e	a	o	u <sup>u</sup>	i:	e:	a:	o:	u:
[ <u>+</u> hi]	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	+
[ <u>+</u> lo]	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
[ <u>+</u> ba]	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+
[ <u>+</u> ln]	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+

CHART 7

2.1.2.2.1. The short vowels are five. They are: the front high /i/, the front-mid high /e/, the low unrounded back /a/, the rounded mid-high back /o/ and the rounded high back /u/.

Exs. of minimal pairs

/'?ira/		'rain'
/'?era/	'	'one who predicts'
/'mera/		'face or nature'
/'mara/		'calf'
/ba'ra/		'shut (2nd.p.sg.im.)'

/bo'ra/	'ignore (2nd.p.sg.im.)
/'tora/	'spear'
/'tura/	'a kind of creeping plant'
/'tira/	'chest'

2.1.2.2.2. The long vowels are also five. They are /i:/, /e:/, /a:/, /o:/ and /u:/. They contrast with short vowels.

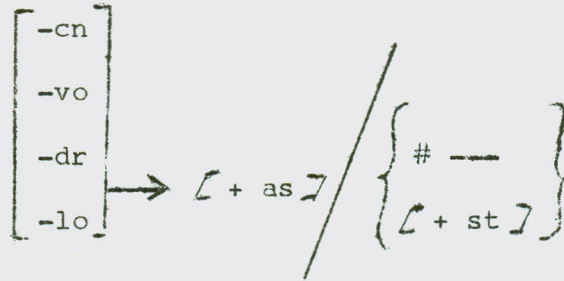
Exs. of minimal pairs.

/'gi:ša/	'pus'
/'giša/	'share'
/'?e:sa/	'honey'
/'?esa/	'erecting'
/'ma:ta/	'grass'
/'mata/	'near'
/'wo:ro/	'animal-dung'
/'woro/	'killing'
/'?u:lo/	'not-clear (eg. water)'
/'?ulo/	'stomach'

### 2.1.3. The Consonant and the Vowel Variants

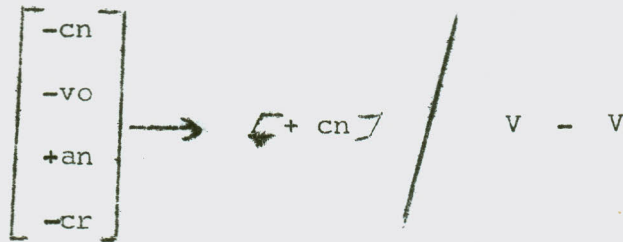
#### 2.1.3.1. Allophonic Variants

2.1.3.1.1. /p/, /t/ and /k/ are aspirated word initially and when stressed word medially.



- Exs. [ 'p<sup>h</sup>ito ] 'a kind of broom'  
 [ la'p<sup>h</sup>una ] 'seven'  
 [ 't<sup>h</sup>ora ] 'spear'  
 [ ma't<sup>h</sup>a ] 'come near (2nd.p.sg.im.)'  
 [ 'k<sup>h</sup>o:ra ] 'saddle'  
 [ t<sup>h</sup>o:'k<sup>h</sup>a ] 'carry (2nd.p.sg.im.)'  
 [ ?u't<sup>h</sup>:a ] 'sit (2nd.p.sg.im.)'  
 [ ?u'k<sup>h</sup>:o ] 'let him bake'

2.1.3.1.2. /p/ becomes [ɸ] between vowels.



- Exs. [ '?ayɸe ] 'eye'  
 [ 'duɸo ] 'graveyard'  
 [ na'ɸisa ] 'hunger'  
 [ 'kaɸo ] 'bird'  
 [ 'daɸo ] 'leather strap'

Four words which are numerals:

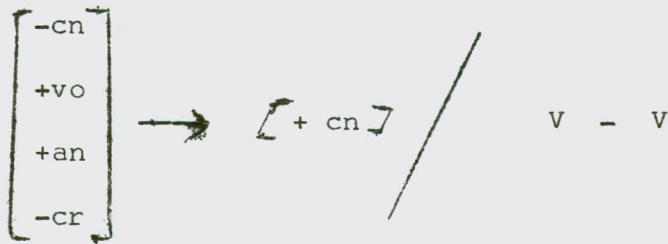
- [ʔusu'puna] 'six'
- [la'puna] 'seven'
- [hos'puna] 'eight'
- [ʔudu'puna] 'nine'

are found to be borrowings from Cushitic:

The most striking feature linking Ometo, Gimira, and Janjero is the system of numerals where these three alone share several innovations. These are: issa- a or en 'one', lama or nama 'two' probable borrowing from Highland (Cushitic), is a -puna 'six', and lam- or nam - puna 'seven'. Even if the lama/nama form is not an East Cushitic borrowing, the - puna form for 'five' is still an innovation common to these three sections of Omotic.<sup>50</sup>

Since Wolayta is found in the Ometo group, the above four words with [p] between vowels are borrowings.

2.1.3.1.3. /b/ becomes [ɓ] between vowels.



- Exs. [ 'go:ba ] 'strong'
- [ 'ga:ba ] 'swelling'
- [ 'goba ] 'what has been said'

2.1.3.1.4. Nasal consonants become homorganic.

$\left[ \begin{array}{c} +na \\ C \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{c} \alpha \text{ place} \\ C \end{array} \right] / \left[ \begin{array}{c} \alpha \text{ place} \\ C \end{array} \right]$

Exs.  $\left[ ?ar'banya \right]$  'the rabbit'  
 $\left[ 'cin\check{c}a \right]$  'clever or cheat'  
 $\left[ 'l\check{a}xo \right]$  'a kind of snack'  
 $\left[ 'b\check{u}ke \right]$  'penis'  
 $\left[ 'g\check{o}g:e \right]$  'big calabash'

2.1.3.1.5. /r/ becomes a flap, when it occurs between vowels.

$\left[ \begin{array}{c} +so \\ -cn \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[ +fl \right] / V - V$

Exs.  $\left[ 'wora \right]$  'killing'  
 $\left[ 'bo:ra \right]$  'ox'  
 $\left[ 'tor\underset{n}{a} \right]$  'spear'

2.1.3.1.6. /r/ becomes rolled and continuant when it becomes the 3<sup>rd</sup> member of a syllable.

$\left[ \begin{array}{c} -cn \\ +so \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[ +cn \right] / \#CV - \$$

Exs.  $\left[ 'bar\check{n}a \right]$  'himself'  
 $\left[ 'har\check{g}e \right]$  'disease'  
 $\left[ 'mi\check{f}go \right]$  'heifer'  
 $\left[ 'dur\check{s}a \right]$  'dancing'

2.1.3.1.7. /k/ and /g/ are fronted before front vowels.

$\begin{matrix} -cn \\ +ba \end{matrix}$	→	$[-ba]$	/	$[-ba]$
Exs.	$[k^h i:ta]$			'message'
	$[gita]$			'big'
	$[ki]$			'very small'
	$[k^h et:a]$			'house'
	$[ge]$			'did he say?'
	$[kera]$			'younger'

2.1.3.1.8. Consonant Devoicing

The dental nasal /n/ becomes voiceless in word final position.

$\begin{matrix} +na \\ +an \\ +cr \end{matrix}$	→	$[-vo]$	/	$- \#$
Exs.	$[sɔn]$			'in the house'
	$[ʔe tən]$			'in them'

2.1.3.1.9. Vowel Devoicing

The high front vowel /i/ and the high back vowel /u/ are devoiced after /s/ in word final position.

$\begin{matrix} +sy \\ +hi \end{matrix}$	→	$[-vo]$	/	$\begin{matrix} +cn \\ +an \\ +cr \\ -vo \end{matrix}$	→	$\#$
Exs.	$[mi:si]$					'he ate'
	$[ʔu'yisi]$					'he drank'

[ 'b:si ]	'he went'
[ 'ma:wsu ]	'she eats'
[ 'ya:wsu ]	'she comes'

2.1.2.1.10. Vowels are nasalized when they precede a nasal consonant.

V → [ + na ] / — [ + na ]

Exs. [ 'tāna ]	'me'
/ 'nēna ]	'you (oj.)'

### 2.1.3.2. Morphophonemic Vowel Harmony

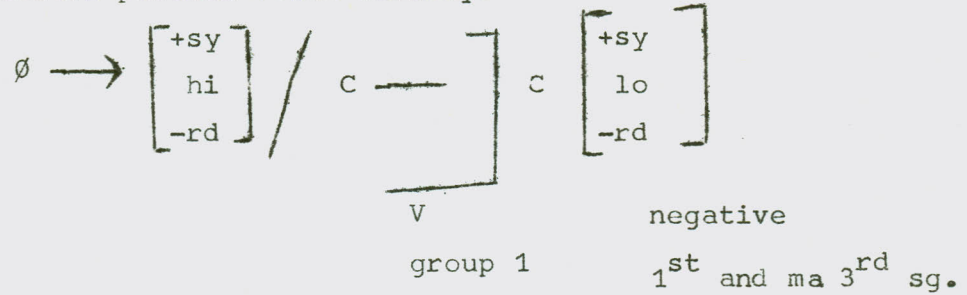
Verbs with mono-radical-consonant stem show vowel harmony. These are like /'ba/ 'you go', /'ma:/ 'you eat', /'ya:/ 'you come', /'ga/ 'you say' (which could be arbitrarily classified as group one verbs). Their stems are: /b-/, /m-/, /y-/ and /g-/. Such verbs show either partial or complete vowel harmony throughout their conjugations.

#### 2.1.3.2.1. Partial Vowel Harmony

Exs. / bi'ke /	'I will not go'
/ mi:'ke /	'I will not eat'
/ yi:'ke /	'I will not come'
/ gi'ke /	'I will not say'

- / be'n:a / 'He will not go'
- / me:n:a / 'He will not eat'
- / ye:n:a / 'He will not come'
- / ge'n:a / 'He will not say'. It is an

epenthetic partial vowel harmony.



2.1.3.2.2. Complete Vowel Harmony

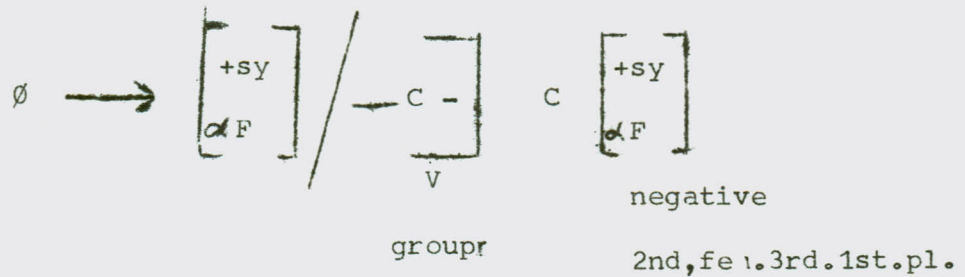
- Exs. / ba'na / 'will go'
- / ma:na / 'will eat'
- / ya:na / 'will come'
- / ga'na / 'will say'
  
- / bi'ki / 'will you not go?'
- / mi:'ki / 'will you not eat?'
- / yi'ki / 'will you not come?'
- / gi'ki / 'will you not say?'
  
- / ba'ka / 'you will not go'
- / ma:'ka / 'you will not eat'
- / ya:'ka / 'you will not come'
- / ga'ka / 'you will not say'

/ be'n:e /	'will he not go?'
/ me:n:e /	'will he not eat?'
/ ye:n:e /	'will he not come?'
/ ge'n:e /	'will he not say?'

/ be'ke /	'will she not go?'
/ me:'ke /	'will she not eat?'
/ ye:'ke /	'will she not come?'
/ ge'ke /	'will she not say?'

/ bu'ku /	'She will not go'
/ mu:'ku /	'She will not eat'
/ yu:'ku /	'She will not come'
/ gu'ku /	'She will not say'

/ bo'ko /	'We will not go'
/ mo:'ko /	'We will not eat'
/ yo:'ko /	'We will not come'
/ go'ko /	'We will not say'



2.2. THE SYLLABLE AND THE PHONOLOGICAL PROCESSES

2.2.1. The Syllable Structure

2.2.1.1. The syllable is composed of a vowel and consonant. The vowel, which is the nucleus of the syllable is either short or long. The vowel is the only syllabic segment.

Syllable Structure

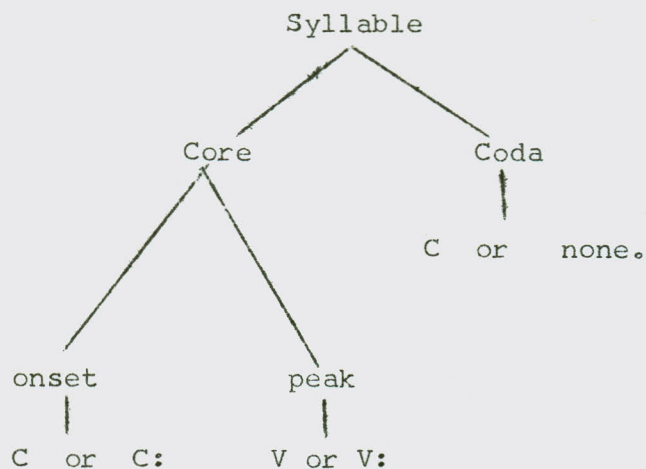


FIGURE 3

The core of the syllable is the introducing consonant and the vowel. For some syllables there is the last consonant in the margin after the vowel.

2.2.1.2. The syllables are the open and the closed types.

2.2.1.2.1. The open type of syllable is of three kinds.

2.2.1.2.1.1. The syllable with short vowel as its nucleus and with an onset only.

Exs. /'ci/ 'no'  
/'kana/ 'dog'  
/bi'nana/ 'hair'  
/?u'dula/ 'mortar'

2.2.1.2.1.2. The syllable with long vowel as its nucleus and with an introducing consonant only.

Exs. /?e:/ 'yes'  
/'mi:si/ 'he ate'  
/'?o:sa/ 'quarrel (n)'

2.2.1.2.1.3. The syllable with geminated consonant as its onset and with a short vowel as its nucleus.

Exs. /'katːa/ 'food'  
/'ma:tːa/ 'milk'  
/'matːa/ 'bee'  
/?e'kːisi/ 'he took'

2.2.1.2.2. The closed type of syllable is of three kinds.

2.2.1.2.2.1. The syllable with an introducing and marginal consonants and with short vowel nucleus.

Exs.	/' <u>galb</u> :a/	'hide'
	/' <u>sen</u> po/	'soul'
	/' <u>harge</u> /	'disease'
	/' <u>goyna</u> /	'tail'
	/' <u>son</u> /	'in the house'
	/ <u>som</u> '?uwa/	'forehead'
	/' <u>giste</u> /	'wheat'
	/ <u>men</u> 't:ersa/	'lip'

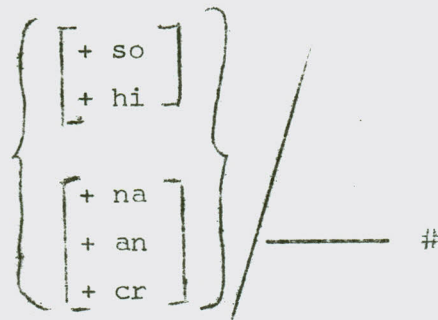
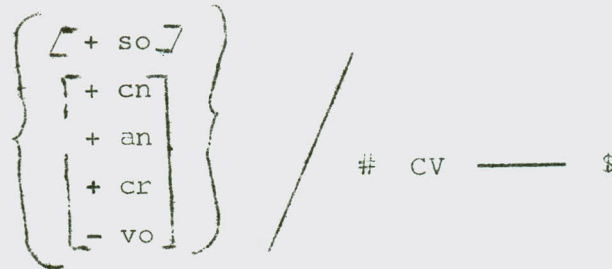
2.2.1.2.2.2. The syllable with a geminated consonant as its onset, non-geminated as its coda and with a short vowel as its nucleus.

Exs.	/'ment: <u>ay</u> /	'one who broke'
	/'de <u>m:aw</u> /	'to one who found'
	/'gi ?: <u>ay</u> /	'one who climbed'

2.2.1.2.2.3. The syllable with a long vowel as its nucleus and non-geminated consonants as its onset and coda.

Exs.	/'mi:n/	'after eating'
	/'yi:n/	'after coming'

2.2.1.3. From the above examples, it is obvious that third member of the CVC is always one of the following: /m/, /n/, /l/, /r/, /s/, /w/ or /y/.



2.2.1.4. The following syllable distribution is from the data.

Syllable Distribution

Word initially	Word medially	Word finally
CV	CV	CV
CV:	C:V	C:V
CVC	CVC	CVC
	C:VC	C:VC
		CV:C

CHART 8

2.2.2. Phoneme Distribution

2.2.2.1. All consonants, except /r/, the implosive /ɖ/ and the vowels, are found word initially. /n/, /w/ and /y/ are also found word finally and so are the vowels.

2.2.1.5. From the phoneme distribution, it is possible to find the following consonants, next to the third member of the CVC syllable. The third member of the CVC syllable consonant is not geminated. But the consonant that comes next to it across the syllable boundary in word medial position can be either geminated or short. The phonotactic statement tells the combinations of the following phonemes in Wolayta.

Juxta-Positional Consonants

first C of cc cluster inside words	p	b	m	t	d	n	s	l	r	s <sup>w</sup>	c <sup>v</sup>	j <sup>v</sup>	y	k	g	w	h	ʔ	p	t	d	c	k	ʂ		
l	x	x	x	x						x	x		x			x		x						x	x	
m		x											x			x		x								
n	x	x		x	x					x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x				x	x	x
r	x	x		x	x	x	x			x	x		x	x	x	x		x		x				x	x	
s				x									x	x		x										
w				x			x									x								x		
y	x	x		x	x	x	x			x				x	x	x									x	x

CHART 9

From the above chart, we can see that there are consonants side by side across the syllable boundary. There is no cluster within syllable.

2.2.3. Syllable structure Processes

2.2.3.1. Deletion and Coalescence.

Exs.	<u>Underlying</u>	<u>Phonetic</u>
	# # 'ba <sub>##</sub> ?a'g:a <sub>##</sub>	# # ba:'g:a # # 'go altogether'
(i)	$\begin{matrix} C \\ \left[ \begin{array}{c} + gl \\ - cn \end{array} \right] \end{matrix} \rightarrow \emptyset$	$V \# \# \text{---} V$
(ii)	$\left[ \begin{array}{c} + sy \\ + lo \end{array} \right] \left[ \begin{array}{c} + sy \\ + lo \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \left[ \begin{array}{c} + sy \\ + lo \\ + ln \end{array} \right]$	$\# \# C \text{---} C:V\# \#$ [+ st]

Other examples are: (phonetic Representations)

- # # ?u't:a:'g:a # # 'sit altogether'
- # # ga:'g:a # # 'say altogether'
- # # tega:'g:a # # 'call altogether'

2.2.3.2. Metathesis

Exs.	/bu <sub>ku</sub> 'luwa/	→	[balu <sub>ku</sub> wa]	'mule'
CV	$\left[ \begin{array}{c} + ba \\ + gl \\ 3 \end{array} \right]$	V	C	VCV
1 2		4	5	6 7 8
			→	$\begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 5 & 4 \\ \left[ \begin{array}{c} + ba \\ + gl \\ 3 \end{array} \right] \end{matrix}$





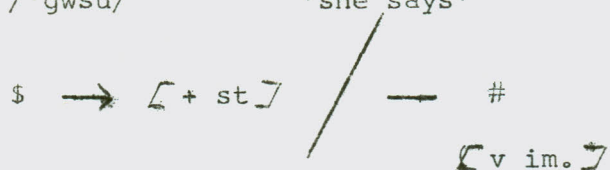
2.3.1.2. The main stress is on the penultimate syllable on non-verbs.

Exs.	/'kana/	'dog'
	/ʔudun'ʔiya/	'fly(n)'
	/kanka'ʂuwa/	'ant'
	/'ʔinte/	'you (pl.)'
	/'ʔeta/	'them'
	/'hez:a/	'three'
	/ka'ret:a/	'black'
	/'zoʔo/	'red'
	/ke'tape/	'from the house'
	/'nen:e/	'you and'
	/ʔuyi'dagaw/	'because of his drinking'



2.3.1.3. The main stress is placed on the last voiced syllable on many of the verbs, but always on imperatives.

Exs.	/kana'ta/	'act like a dog (2nd.p.sg.im.)'
	/tam:an't:a/	'make ten (2nd.p.sg.im.)'
	/ʔu'yisi/	'he drank'
	/'gwsu/	'she says'



2.3.1.4. Stress shifts show surface contrast, by categorizing the same word as either a verb or not.

**Exs.**

/'kat:a/	'food'	/ka't:a/	'cook food (2nd.p.sg.im.)'
/'mata/	'near'	/ma'ta/	'come near'
/'teta/	'hundred'	/tɛ'ta/	'make hundred'
/'ʔi:ta/	'bad'	/ʔi:'ta/	'become bad'
/'bora/	'ignoring'	/bo'ra/	'ignore (2nd.p.sg.im.)'
/'dora/	'piled up' things'	/do'ra/	'pileup the thing'
/'gut:a/	'small'	/gu't:a/	'make it small'
/'bot:a/	'white'	/bo't:a/	'make it white'
/'ma:t:a/	'milk'	/ma:'t:a/	'milk the cow'
/'gu:ra/	'early morning'	/gu:'ra/	'come early'

2.3.2. Intonation

Intonations on question - sentences, on sentences which have imperative verbs and on declarative sentences are not alike.

2.3.2.1. Intonation on questions

On 'yes' or 'no' - response questions, the intonation mark rises at the end of a sentence, mainly on the last syllable of the verb.

Exs. # # 'ne'kuma ma:'ye # #

'you lunch eating'

'Are you eating your lunch?'

# # 'ta mi:ki'na # #

'me eat can not'

'can not I eat?'

# # 'ta ma:di'na # #

'me ate?'

'Did I eat?'

# # 'ta ma:bi ki'na # #

'me ate not?'

'Did I not eat?'

2.3.2.1.2. When there is a question-word in a sentence, the rising intonation is only on the initial syllable of the question-word. It can rise at the beginning, or in the middle or at the end of the sentence, depending on the position of the question-word in the sentence.

Exs.

# # 'ʔo:ne 'kuma 'ma:y # #

'who lunch ate?'

'who ate lunch?'

# # 'kuma ?o:ne ma:y # #  
'who ate lunch?'  
# # 'kuma 'ma:y '?o:ne # #  
'lunch ate who?'  
'who ate lunch?'

Question-words have rising pitch on their first syllable.

Exs. # '?o:ge # 'whose?'  
# '?o:na # 'whom?'  
# '?a'we # 'where?'  
# '?aysi # 'why?'  
# '?aybe # 'what?'

2.3.2.2. Intonation on imperative sentences show a sharp rise on the last syllable of the verb in the imperative.

Exs. # # 'ne 'so 'ba # #  
'your home go!'  
'go to your home!'

2.3.2.3. There is level intonation on declarative sentences.

Exs. # # 'kanay bo'çisi # #  
'dog the barked'  
'The dog barked'

### 3. Summary And Conclusion

- 3.1. Since Wolayta is spoken by a considerable number of people, it is significant to study its phonological system. This study will help in the preparation of teaching materials to the native speakers who pursue further education in the higher institutions. It will also help in devising a clear orthography of the language.
- 3.2. The language is classified under the Central Ometo Cluster with about forty dialects (yet to be confirmed).<sup>52</sup>
- 3.3. The phonological study is based on five-hundred words, in which the two hundred of the Swadesh list are included. The approach to the analysis is generative, as exemplified by Larry M. Hyman, Hyman's text was found to be useful, clear & practical for this analysis. A concise presentation of the "Standard" (SPE) version of generative phonological theory is given by Hyman with its objections and with alternate proposals.
- 3.4. This study is one of the first Generative phonologies of an Ethiopian Language; it may help others who work in Ethiopian language phonologies. Fifty-four consonant and vowel phonemes are posited. Consonant gemination and

vowel length are phonemic. Both allophonic and morphophonemic variants are given. The language manifests phonetic nasalization of vowels, morphophonemic vowel harmony, instances of coalescence and deletion, epenthesis and metathesis. The syllable structure is the open CV and the closed CVC types. There are no clusters in syllables. Stress is predictable. The main stress is on the penultimate syllable in words other than verbs, but on the ultimate syllable of voiced syllables on most of the verbs. Intonation is grammatical and it is not treated thoroughly since it is beyond the scope of this paper.

- 3.5. This study confirms that Wolayta is part of the Ethiopian Language Area as Charles Ferguson noticed.<sup>53</sup> Palatalization of consonants such as in /š/, /č/, /j/, [ ñ ] is quite common. Glottalization as in /p̣/, /ṭ/, /ç/ and /ḳ/ is phonemic. The implosive /ɗ/ exists as in Cushitic and other Omotic languages of Ethiopia. Gemination of consonants and lengthening of vowels frequently occur. There is a helping vowel in breaking clusters.

3.6. Further studies in pitch and stress might give a more exact analysis of Wolayta phonology and might reveal the exact relationships of Wolayta and other dialects. Hence, this study, which is the first of its type, might serve as a spring-board to the further study of the language and the languages of Ethiopia, at least as a contribution to the meager linguistic literature of Omotic and Wolayta.

- 1 Harold C. Fleming, "Cushitic and Omotic" in LE p. 35.
- 2 Central Statistical Office, "Area, Population Estimate and Population Density by Region & Awraja" (mimeographed) pp. 1-3.
- 3 According to Comrade Zebdewos Chamma, the language resource person and an active member of the Cultural Committee of the Wolayta Administration.
- 4 M.L.Bender ed. in TNSLE p. 298.
- 5 Edward J.Allan, "Kullo" in TNSLE p. 324 (underlining mine)
- 6 Ibid p. 326
- 7 Richard Pankhurst, "Bibliographical sketch" in TNSLE p. 26.
- 8 Ibid. p. 31.
- 9 Ibid. p. 36.
- 10 Harold C. Fleming, "Omotic Overview" in TSNSL p. 303.
- 11 Ibid. p. 305
- 12 Ibid. p. 306
- 13 Harold C. Fleming, "Cushitic and Omotic" in LE p. 35
- 14 Ibid. pp. 35-39
- 15 Harold C. Fleming, "Omotic Overview" in TNSLE p. 300
- 16 M.L.Bender, "Introduction", in LE p. 140
- 17 Central Statistical office, op.cit. p. 3

- 18 Walter A. Ohman, et.al, "Welamo" in LE pp. 155-164
- 19 Bruce Adams, "Creating An Orthography For Wolamo" pp. 1-8  
(mimeographed)
- 20 Ibid. p. 2
21. Pike, Kenneth L. Phonemics A Technique For Reducing Languages To Writing, (Ann Arbor, The University of Michigan press 1975 U.S.A.) p. 133.
- 22 Bruce Adams, op. cit. p. 157
- 23 Walter A Ohman, et.al. op.cit. p. 157
- 24 Abebe Meheretu, "The Role of Suprasegmental in Wolayta"  
(unpublished B.A. thesis, A.A.University, June 1982.)
- 25 Ibid. p. 1
- 26 Ibid.
- 27 Ibid. p. i
- 28 Ibid. p. 12
- 29 Yitbarek Ejigu, "The Verb in Wolayta", (unpublished B.A. thesis H.S.I.University, Addis Ababa May 1970.)
- 30 Getachew Talachew, "The Grammatical Genders and Numbers in Relation to Nouns and Adjectives in Wolayta" (unpublished B.A. thesis, A.A.University, Yekatit 1975.)

- 31 Yilma Teferi, "Wolayta Poems and Songs." (unpublished B.A. thesis, A.A.University, Department of Ethiopian Languages and Literature, 1974 Eth. Cal.)
- 32 Tirezha Haile Meskel "A Description of Some Rituals, And Beliefs in Wolayta Nationality" (unpublished B.A. thesis A.A. University, Department of Ethiopian Languages and Literature 1974 Eth. Cal.)
- 33 Mengesha Gizaw, "The Proverbs of Wolayta" (unpublished B.A. thesis, A.A.University, Department of Ethiopian Languages, 1973 Eth. Cal.)
- 34 Taddese Beyene ed. in chief, et.al. Arithmetic For Beginners Book I (Adult Education Division, Ministry of Education, Literacy, 1972 Eth. Cal. A.A.)
- 35 \_\_\_\_\_ The Alphabet And Reading Lesson (literacy, Adult Education Division, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed., 1972 Eth. Cal. A.A.)
- 36 Alemitu Ibsa, Reading - 1 Based on The Occupation of the Learners (Commercial Printing Press, 2nd. ed., 1974 Eth. Cal. A.A.)
- 37 Adult Education Division, Reading - 2 Based on the Occupation of the Learners (Berhanena Selam Printing Press, 2nd. ed., 1975 Eth. Cal. A.A.)
- 38 Haile Yesus Engedashet "A Phonetic And Phonemic Study of Dorzie" (unpublished B.A. thesis, A.A.University, April 1981.)

- 39 Ibid. p. 29
- 40 Edward J. Allan, op.cit. p. 324
- 41 Ibid. pp. 324-350
- 42 Ibid. p. 324
- 43 Alan H. Sommerstein, Modern Phonology (1977 Edward Arnold (publishers) Ltd. Great Britain) p. 1
- 44 Sanford A. Schane, Generative Phonology, (1973 Prentice Hall Inc., Englewood cliffs, New Jersey, U.S.A. p. XV.
- 45 Larry M. Hyman, Phonological Theory And Analysis (1975 by Holt, Rinehart and Winston U.S.A.) p. 53
- 46 Ibid. p. 55
- 47 Ibid. p. 57
- 48 Ibid.
- 49 For definitions of the distinctive features: Noam Chomsky and Morris Halle, The Sound Pattern of English, (1968 chapter 7)
- 50 Harold C. Fleming, "Cushitic and Omotic" in LE p. 50
- 51 Ibid. p. 35
- 52 Harold C. Fleming. "Cushitic and Omotic" in LE pp. 35
- 53 Charles A. Ferguson, "The Ethiopian Language Area" in LE pp. 63-76.

APPENDIX: WORD LIST

All Wolayta data are given in phonemicised form and stress is added.

<u>Wolayta</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Wolayta</u>	<u>English</u>
'ba	'go (2nd.p.im.)'	be ke'ta	you will not go(p.)
'baba	'full of fear'	be 'n:a	'he will not go'
baba'ka	'you did not go'	'be še	'skeletal'
ba bi'ke	'I did not go'	'bi	'you(to small girl)
babu'ku	'she didn't go'	bibeke'ta	'you did not go'(p)
ba'dala	'maize'	bibe 'n:a	'he did not go'
ba 'ka	'you will not go(sg.)'	biboko'na	'they did not go'
'ba:le	'feather'	bi'dinta	'ashes'
ba'lisi	'he missed'	bi 'ke	'I will not go'
'ba:na	'dust'	'bira	'bir (100 cents)'
ban'bare	'red pepper'	bi'nana	'hair'
ba'ra	'shut (2nd.p.sg.im.)'	'bit:a	'soil'
'barna	'himself'	bo'get:a	'robbing'
'barwa	'shutting'	'bo:ko	'digging'
'barce	'hailing in fear'	bo'k:o	'we will not go'
'bawta	'useless carcass'	bok:o'na	'they will not go'
'ba:yo'	'for himself'	'bol:a	'body'
ba'ket:a	'slapping'	'bo:lya	'salty soil'
ba'kulo	'mule'	'bolya	'locust'

<u>Wolayta</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Wolayta</u>	<u>English</u>
bo'na	'let them go'	'dan:ay	'the chief'
'bone	'dry season'	dan'garsa	'elephant'
'bon <sup>ŷ</sup> ca	'honour'	'danpo	'vagina'
bon' <sup>ŷ</sup> cuwa	'honour'	'darwa	'many'
bo 'ra	'ignore(2nd.p.s.im.)	'dat:a	'a kind of food'
'bora	'ignoring'	'day	'are you living'
'bo:ra	'ox'	'dapo	'leather strap'
'bot:a	'white'	'dema	'getting'
'bo:'z a	'easily deceived'	'dem:aw	'to one who got'
bo' <sup>ŷ</sup> c:a	'touch(2nd.p.sg.im.)	de'm:isi	'he got'
bo' <sup>ŷ</sup> :isi	'it barked'	'demwa	'getting'
'bo?a	'bold(with out hair)	'denba	'field'
'bu	'let her go'	'dere	'mountain'
bu'ku	'she will not go'	'deto	'heavy'
'bunke	'penis'	'deša	'goat'
'bu:ra	'straw gathered'	di'g:isi	'he refused to give'
'bu:ta	'straw'	di'g:o	'let him refuse'
'bu:ča	'moustache'	'dirsa	'fence'
bu'k:o	'let it decay'	'dogo	'forgetting'
'dago	'working in unison'	dom'yoga	'beginning'
'dag:a	'getting liquid food digested'	'dona	'mouth'
'danay	'one who will live'	'dono	'potato'
		do'ra	'pile up(2nd.p.sg.im.)

<u>Wolayta</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Wolayta</u>	<u>English</u>
'dora	'piling'	'gawsu	'she says'
du'ket:a	'stinging'	ge'diya	'foot'
'dul:e	'buttock'	ge'layo	'girl'
'dure	'rich'	'gido	'enough'
'dursa	'dancing'	'gid:o	'inside'
'dupo	'graveyard'	gigi'yoga	'agreement'
'du'č:a	'cover the fire (2nd.p.sg.im.)'	'gisi	'he said'
du:'ka	'take out water (2nd.p.sg.im.)'	'giste	'wheat'
du:'ket:a	'taking out water'	'gita	'big'
du:'kisi	'he took out water'	giti'yoga	'girdon'
'gaba	'swelling'	'giša	'share'
ga'ket:a	'approaching'	'gi:ša	'pus'
gal:asa	'day'	gi'ʔisi	'he climbed'
'galb:a	'hide'	'goba	'what has been said'
ga'mela	'camel'	'go:ba	'brave'
gam'ʔa	'wait (2nd.p.sg.im.)'	'gob:a	'dried inset-leaf'
'ganj:e	'belly'	'goda	'wall'
'gara	'plant with bitter taste'	'go:da	'The Lord'
ga'rawa	'cat'	go'dare	'hyena'
'gat:a	'dried grass'	'gol:e	'house'
		'gonge	'big calabash'
		'gonpa	'waist'
		'gosya	'calabash'

<u>Wolayta</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Wolayta</u>	<u>English</u>
'goyo	'ploughing'	'hare	'donkey'
'goywa	'ploughing'	har'ganča	'person who is ill'
go'pinya	'lung'	'harge	'disease'
go'č:a	'pull(2nd.p.sg.im.)'	'harpa	' a weaving tool'
'gu	'let her say'	ha'saya	'speech'
'gul?a	'nevil'	'hat:a	'water'
gun'burwa	'cockroch'	ha'yana	'please'
gu:'ra	'come early (2nd.p.sg.im.)'	'hayta	'ear'
'gu:ra	'early morning'	hay'za	'listen(2nd.p.sg.im.):'
guro'doma	'small pox'	'hayko	'death'
gu's:a	'pour out liquid (2nd.p.s.im.)'	ha'pet:a	'brooding'
gu't:a	'make it small (2nd,p.s.im.)'	ha't:isi	'it became watery'
'gut:a	'small'	hašiya	'shoulder'
gu'tinya	'worm'	'ha?i	'now'
gu'j:a	'add more (2nd.p.sg.im.)'	hemi'yaga	'herder'
'haga	'this'	'hera	'village'
hal'kuma	'not well cooked'	'hez:a	'three'
harāpiya	'the pigeon (fe.)'	hir'g:a	'worry(2nd.p.sg.im.)'
		'hizib	'people'
		hombi'yoga	'feeling hot'
		'hor?e	'useless, silly'
		'hupe	'head'

<u>Wolayta</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Wolayta</u>	<u>English</u>
'kaho	'dinner'	ka'ket:a	'hanging'
ka:'la	'follow(2nd.p.sg.im.)'	ka'?isi	'it is well cooked'
ka'l:a	'be satiated (2nd.p.sg.im.)'	'ket:a	'house'
'ka:lo	'younger'	ke't:ape	'from the house'
'kal:o	'naked'	ke't:a	'build a house (2nd.p.sg.im.)'
'kalo	'satisfaction'	kila'huwa	'kidney'
'kalt:a	'hatchet'	ki:'t:a	'send(2nd.p.sg.im.)'
'kana	'dog'	'ki:ta	'message'
kana'ta	'act like dog (2nd.p.sg.im.)'	'koka	'grain and pulse stew'
ka'nata	'dogs'	ko'korsa	'shivering'
'kanay	'the dog(ma.)'	'ko:ra	'saddle'
kanka'suwa	'ant'	ko:'ra	'put a saddle or harness (2nd.p.sg.im.)'
'ka:ra	'roof'	'koša	'hunger'
ka'reko	'to the outside of a house'	'koš:a	'searching for'
ka'ret:a	'black'	ku'met:a	'full of'
kas'tolya	'flea'	kun'det:a	'falling'
ka't:a	'cook (2nd.p.sg.im.)'	'kut:oy	'the coke'
'kat:a	'food'	ku'sulya	'hoof'
'kapo	'bird'	ku'č:a	'take handful of (2nd.p.sg.im.)'
'kače	'horn'	'lag:e	'friend'

<u>Wolayta</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Wolayta</u>	<u>English</u>
la'm:o	'let him change'	ma'risi	'he mixed(eg.brewery)'
'lanko	'a kind of snack'	ma'sunta	'sore'
la'puna	'seven'	'mata	'near'
'lata	'lunch'	ma'ta	'come near'
'le?o	'thin'		(2nd.p.sg.im.)'
'lo?:o	'good'	'mat:a	'bee'
lu'ket:a	'piercing'	'ma:ta	'grass'
'ma:	'eat (2nd.p.sg.im.)'	'ma:t:a	'milk'
ma:bik:'na	'after eating'	ma:'t:a	'milk (2nd.p.sg.im.)'
ma'd:a	'help (2nd.p.sg.im.)'	ma:'wsu	'she eats'
'mad:ay	'one who helped'	'ma:y	'one who ate'
ma:dina	'had I eaten?'	ma:'ye	'do you eat?'
ma'd:isi	'he helped'	ma:y'na	'do I eat?'
'mado	'helping'	'mayo	'clothes'
ma'hiya	'tiger'	ma'tinya	'salt'
ma'k:o	'let him measure'	'ma?o	'collecting'
'maldo	'millet'	'ma?:o	'cactus tree'
'malwa	'putting sign'	'maš:a	'knife'
ma:'na	'will eat'	'maja	'name of person'
man'gist:a	'government (oj.)'	ma'č:a	'marry (2nd.p.sg.im.)'
man'gist:e	'government (sj.)'	'mač:a	'woman'
man'kuwa	'very poor'	'maqa	'maize stalk'
'mara	'calf'	'mak:a	'making plot'

<u>Wolayta</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Wolayta</u>	<u>English</u>
'mehe	'money or domestics'	'mi:za	'cow'
'mela	'dry'	mi'ta	'collect fire sticks (2nd.p.sg.im.)'
me'n:a	'he will not eat'	mi'ṣuwa	'fever'
'menta	'breaking'	mo'guwa	'to burry'
'ment:ay	'one who broke'	mo'kisi	'he welcomed'
mentere't:a	'break and break, (2nd.p.sg.im.)'	mo'k:si	'it came out of soil (eg. seeds)'
men'tersa	'lips'	mo:'ko	'we will not eat'
'mera	'face or nature'	'mole	'fish'
'me:o	'broken'	mo:'na	'let them eat'
mi:ki'na	'will not I eat?'	mor'giya	'back of neck'
mili'tuwa	'tapeworm'	'morke	'enemy'
'mi:n	'after eating'	'moto	'accusing'
min:a	'be strong (2nd.p.sg.im.)'	mo'd:a	'become fatty (2nd.p.sg.im.)'
mi:'no	'may we eat?'	'mod:e	'fat'
mir'guwa	'bull'	'mo:de	'tallow'
'mi:si	'he ate'	mu'jalya	'jigger flea'
'mit:a	'wood'	'mulča	'person with eye problem'
'mi:yo	'one who eats'	mu'čisi	'he gargled'
mi'y:a	'gather by carrying (2nd.p.sg.im.)'	mu:'čsi	'he cut the whole of it'
mi'y:o	'let him gather by carrying'		

<u>Wolayta</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Wolayta</u>	<u>English</u>
'nata	'children or boys'	sa'mo	'let it cause thirst'
'nay	'the boy'	sangi'suwa	'to geld'
na'pisa	'hunger'	'sas:o	'saliva'
		'sawo	'nice smelling'
'na?a	'child or boy'	'sa?a	'earth'
'na?:a	'two'	sa.'?et:a	'biting'
'ne	'you (sg.)	si'ke	'did he sew?'
'nena	'you (oj.)	'siko	'sewing'
'nuna	'us'	'sinta	'face'
'para	'horse'	'sirya	'nose'
pen'tiso	'boiling'	'so	'house'
'pe:ša	'passing the day'	so'huwa	'place'
pin'yoga	'crossing'	som'?uwa	'forehead'
'pito	'a kind of broom'	'son	'in the house'
po'let:a	'succeeding'	su'get:a	'pushing'
'po:ša	'tearing'	suragi:'yoga	'winnowing'
'požu	'the sound of flowing water'	sut:a	'blood'
'požo	'bark of tree'	su'ka	'spin (2nd.p.sg.im.)'
'put:o	'cotton'	'ta	'I'
'puta	'a kind of broom'	tal ?:'isisi	'he lent'
'salo	'sky'	'tambo	'tobacco'
		'tana	'me'
		'te:la	'very hot, burning'

<u>Wolayta</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Wolayta</u>	<u>English</u>
'tera	'ripend'	'wob:o	'lame'
ti'mirta	'education (oj.)'	'woda	'demolishing'
ti'mirte	'education (sj.)'	'wonto	'tomorrow'
'tira	'chest'	'wora	'killing'
'tirya	'liver'	wo'ra	'kill (2nd.p.sg.im.)'
tog:i'yoga	'riding'	wo'ra	'kill (2nd.p.sg.im.)'
'to:ka	'carrying'	'wo:ro	'animal dung'
to'k:a	'plant(2nd.p.sg.im.)'	wo'sanča	'beggar'
to'la	'fix(2nd.p.sg.im.)'	'wota	'additional thing'
to'let:a	'fixing'	wo'zana	'heart'
'tolša	'blister'	'woṭa	'grinding stone'
'tora	'spear'	wo'd:a	'get down(2nd.p.sg.im.)'
'tuke	'coffee'	'woḍa	'getting down'
'tul:e	'deaf'	wo'čet:a	'scratching'
'tu:mo	'a kind of onion'	wo'ket:a	'decaying'
'tuna	'decayed'	wu'diya	'cattle'
'tura	'a kind of creeping plant'	'wulo	'going away'
'tu:sa	'long pole in the centre of a house'	'ya:	'come(2nd.p.sg.im.)'
'wa:ni	'what happend to him?'	ye'leča	'whey'
'wara	'an arm long'	ye'n:a	'he won't come'
wa'suwa	'crying'	'yera	'kissing'
		'yi:n	'after coming'
		'yi:si	'he came'

<u>Wolayta</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Wolayta</u>	<u>English</u>
'yo:ra	'greedy'	te'ta	'make a hundred (2nd.p.sg.im.)'
'yu:ša	'going around'	'tilya	'flour'
'zanba	'palm'	tis'kuwa	'sleeping'
'zarya	'lizard'	'toko	'drip'
'za:rya	'relative'	to'let:a	'lighting'
'zata	'going one after another'	to'linto	'star'
za'et:a	'cracking'	'tonta	'termite'
ze'ra	'saw seeds (2nd.p.sg.im.)'	'torya	'clitoris'
'zine	'yesterday'	'to:sa	'God'
zin'zuwa	'dung rolling beetle'	tu'g:i	'it is burning?'
zin'?:a	'lye down (2nd.p.sg.im.)'	tu'gunta	'finger nail'
'zo?o	'red'	tu:'misi	'it became narrow'
pu'pule	'egg'	tun'duka	'pinching'
'tant:a	'breast'	ša'hara	'pregnant'
ta'puwa	'root'	ša'kala	'cheek'
'taro	'small water-pot'	'sama	'buying'
taṭi'yoga	'wrapping around'	'ša:ra	'cloud'
'te:la	'looking at'	ša'rapa	'weeds'
'teta	'hundred'	'sas:a	'parched grain'
		'sac:a	'snow'
		'saca	'that left for the whole season'

<u>Wolayta</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Wolayta</u>	<u>English</u>
'selma	'coloured in black and white'	'çada	'pain'
'sendera	'porridge'	çadi'yoga	'pounding'
'senya	'roundworm'	'ça:na	'load'
'senpo	'soul'	'çarko	'wind'
'se:ša	'urine'	'çarša	'off shoots'
so'b:a	'praise and persuade (2nd.p.sg.im.)'	'ças:a	'insult'
so'd:a	'pullout (2nd.p.sg.im.)'	ça'çuwa	'roasting'
'soro	'neighbour(house)'	ça'kuwa	'swearing'
'sopa	'armpit'	'çima	'old man'
'so'pet:a	'putting under armpit'	'çinç:a	'clever'
'soša	'snake'	'çi:ša	'flower'
'sode	'frog'	'çora	'many'
šo'diyo	'the frog (fe.)'	ço'žinay	that looks unpleasant'
šo'çiyoy	'the beating(small)'	'ço:ša	'vomiting'
šu'giya	'soft'	ço'çiya	'hearth'
'suc:a	'stone'	'çuya	'smoke'
'çi	'no'	çu'c:a	'spit(2nd.p.sg.im.)'
Ya'l:a	'be dull (2nd.p.sg.im.)'	'kanta	'short'
'Yara	'name of person'	'kama	'dark'
		kan'?iya	'breakfast'
		'kara	'sharp'
		'ka:rya	'vervet monkey'
		ka'ti'yoga	'shaking'

<u>Wolayta</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Wolayta</u>	<u>English</u>
ka't:ara	'circumcision'	?a'g:a	'leave(2nd.p.sg.im.)'
'kačo	'tying'	?a'g:i	'is he leaving?'
ka'čuwa	'ant'	?a'gina	'moon or month'
'ke:ra	'younger'	?a'gunta	'thorn'
ke'ret:a	'splitting'	'?aha	'corpse'
'kepe	'wing'	?an'kuwa	'vulture'
ke'tuwa	'clearing bush'	?an'j:a	'bless(2nd.p.ssg.im.)'
'ki	'very small'	'?anj:o	'blessing'
kizizuwa	'the beating of a drum'	?an'jula	'name of person'
ko'la	'pour out (eg.seeds 2nd.p.sg.im.)'	?an'čet:a	'chopping'
kō'let:a	'pouring out(eg.seeds)	?ar'banya	'the rabbit (fe.)'
kila'čuwa	'room for storing utensils'	'?a:ta	'passing someone'
ko'set:a	'hiding'	?a't:uma	'male'
kō'kiya	'blind'	'?awa	'sun'
'kulpe	'key'	'?a:wa	'father'
'kuma	'lunch'	'?awe	'where?'
'ku:ro	'blackbird'	?a'wune	'it is where?'
ku'tarsa	'porcupine'	'?a:ye	'mother'
?a'dusa	'long or tall'	'?a:yo	'mother (oj.)'
		?a'y:a	'be proud of (2nd.p.sg.im.)'

<u>Wolayta</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Wolayta</u>	<u>English</u>
'?ay:o	'being proud of'	?e'k:isi	'he stood'
'?aybe	'it is what?'	?e'k:u	'let her stand'
'?aysi	'why?'	'?eko	'standing'
?a'zina	'husband'	'?e:ka	'something of ritual'
'?aype	'eye'	'?i	'he'
?a'š:a	'prevent him from going(2nd.p.sg.im.)'	?i'dima	'embracing'
'?ašo	'meat'	?idi'm:a	'embrace(2nd.p.sg.im.)'
'?ač:a	'tooth'	?i'm:a	'give (2nd.p.sg.im.)'
?a'čiya	'sand'	'?inte	'you (pl.)'
?a'kisi	'he passed the night'	'?ira	'rain'
'?e:	'yes'	'?irṭa	'cold'
?e'k:a	'take(2nd.p.sg.im.)'	?is'porta	'sports (oj.)'
?e'k:i	'is he taking?'	?is'porte	'sports (sg.)'
'?eka	'taking'	'?iso	'bedbug'
'?era	'one who predicts'	'?is:o	'one (oj.)'
?e's:a	'erect(2nd.p.sg.im.)'	'?i:so	'making worse'
'?esa	'erecting'	'?i:ta	'bad'
'?e:sa	'honey'	?i:'ta	'become bad (2nd.p.sg.im.)'
'?eta	'them'	'?iša	'brother'
'?etan	'in them'	?o:ge	'whose?'
?e'čerya	'rat'	?o'giya	'road'

<u>Wolayta</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Wolayta</u>	<u>English</u>
'?ona	'empty'	?udu'puna	'nine'
'?o:na	'whom?'	?udun'tiya	'fly'
'?o:ne	'who?'	?u'k:a	'bake (2nd.p.sg.im.)'
?on'g:a	'finish	?u'lanča	'greedy'
	'2nd.p.sg.im.)'	'?ulo	'stomach'
?o'rata	'new'	'?u:lo	'not clear(eg.water)'
'?orde	'stout'	'?u:no	'malaria disease'
'?orče	'residue'	'?urka	'mud'
'?o:ee	'to whom?'	?usu'puna	'six'
'?oswa	'work'	?u't:a	'sit (2nd.p.sg.im.)'
'?oša	'cow-dung'	'?ut:a	'inset-stem'
'?o:ša	'qureling'	?u'yasi	'I drank'
'?o:ta	'working'	?uyi'dagaw	'because (I)
'?oto	'big water pot'		drank'
'?oton	'in big water pot'	'?uš:a	'a drink'
'?ub:a	'all'	'?uz:e	'young ewe(pregnant)'
?u'b:ato	'always'	'?uze	'selfish'
?u'dula	'mortar'	?u!a:a	'take a handful of
			(2nd.p.sg.im.)'

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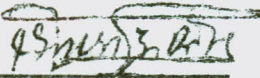


D E C L A R A T I O N

I, the undersigned, declare that this thesis is my work and that all sources of **material** used for this thesis have been duly acknowledged.

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