

**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY**  
**COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES, LANGUAGE STUDIES AND**  
**JOURNALISM AND COMMUNICATION**

**DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS: DOCUMENTARY LINGUISTICS**  
**AND CULTURE PROGRAM**

**A PHD DESERTATION ON:**  
**DOCUMENTATION & DESCRIPTION OF AMHARIC**  
**DIALECTS**

**BY**  
**MENGISTU TADESSE**

**August, 2018**

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## List of Symbols and Abbreviations

**1** First person

**2** Second person

**3** Third person

**1PL** First person plural

**2PL** Second person plural

**3PL** Third person plural

**3SF** Third person singular feminine

**2SF** Second person singular feminine

**ABL** Ablative

**ABS** Absolutive

**ACC** Accusative

**ADJ** Adjective

**ADV** Adverb

**AUG** Augmentation

**AUX** Auxiliary

**COM** Commutative

**COND** Conditional

**CONJ** Conjunction

**CAUS** Causative

**CNV** Converb

**DAT** Dative

**DEF** Definite

**DIM** Diminutive

**EGM** East Gojjam

**EEGM** East of East Gojjam

**ELAN** EUDICO Lngustic annotator

**ESWO** East of South Wollo

**EM** Equivalent morpheme

**ENGR** East of North Gonder

**F** Feminine

**FLEx** Fieldworks Language explorer

**FOC** Focus

**GEN** Genitive

**GR** Gonder

**GM** Gojjam

**INST** Instrumental

**IMPF** Imperfective

**IMP** Imperative

**INF** infinitive

**JUS** Jussive

**LOC** Locative

**M** Masculine

**NGR** North Gonder

**NWO** North Wollo

**NS** North Shewa

**N** Noun

**O** Object

**NEG** Negative

**NOM** Nominative

**PASS** Passive

**PF** Perfective

**PL** Plural

**POL** Polite

**POSS** Possessive

**PROG** Progressive

**REF** Reflexive

**REL** Relative

**S** Subject

**SIG** Singular

**SGUL** Singulative

**SWO** South Wollo

**SGR** South Gonder

**WO** Wollo

**WGM** West Gojjam

**WSWO** West of South Wollo

**WEGM** West of East Gojjam

**WNGR** West of North Gonder

∅ Empty morpheme

#\_\_\_\_\_ Word initial position

\_\_\_\_\_# Word final position

→ Becomes

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

First and for most, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to the Almighty God, who gave me the strength, determination, endurance and wisdom to bring this thesis to completion.

I owe a great debt of gratitude to my supervisor Prof. Baye Yimam. I am glad to be his supervisee. I have benefited a lot from his deep linguistic knowledge and insightful comments. Under his guidance, I successfully overcame many difficulties, and I have learnt a lot. This dissertation would have not been accomplished without his invaluable feedback and guidance. So I thank him for being with me from the beginning upto the end of this research.

I am very much thankful to the department of linguistics for helping me in terms of administrative procedures. My highest gratitude goes to Dr. Kibebe Tsehay, for his unreserved guidance, constructive comments, and discussions about my work. I am indebted to Associate Professor Akililu Yilma for reviewing my thesis progress, gave his valuable suggestions and made corrections. I would like to express my heartiest gratitude to Dr. Derib Ado, for providing necessary assistance to accomplish my research work. Thank you also for your concern and readiness to help me whenever I needed. I also appreciate Dr. Girma Awgichew for his valuable suggestion and moral support. I reserve my deepest gratitude to Dr. Atlabachew Getaye for reading my entire dissertation, given me numerous helpful comments. I would also like to thank my Ex-supervisors, Dr. Bedelu Wakijira and Dr. Endalew Assefa, for the effort they have made in shaping my dissertation. Furthermore, I would like to express my heartfelt thank to Almaz Benjamin, Dr. Feda Negesse, Dr. Melese Mitiku, Dr. Dereje Andarge and his wife Wolela, Dr. Lemi Kebebew, Biniyam Tekalign, Tewodros Webeshet, Wossen Mekonnen, Tadesse Wolde Gebrireal and Gashaw Arutie who contributed in many ways to the success of this study.

**ሁላችሁንም “ጫማችሁ በሰፈረ ጥላችሁ በቆጠረ እግዚአብሔር ክብሩን እና ጸጋውን ያድላችሁ!!”**

Moreover, my gratitude goes to my key informants, zonal, district and sub-district administrative staffs, media and communication, culture and tourism officials of the Amhara regional state for their hospitality and kindness during my stay.

I would also like to express my heartiest gratitude to my family especially, my wife, my child Biruk Mengistu and My little princess Beminet Mengistu for their support and patience.

## Abstract

This study attempts to describe and document phonological, morphological and lexical variation of Amharic regional dialects spoken in rural parts of Gojjam, Wollo, Gonder and North Shewa. These research areas were selected by purposive sampling. The preselected criterion for participant selection in this study is the criteria known by the acronyms “NORMFS” (Non-mobile Older Rural Males and Females). The researcher has taken cues from generative and structural linguistic theories under the description methodology and procedure. Elicitation and audio-video recording were used as major data collection instruments to make good documentation and description of Amharic dialects. In phonetic inventory of Amharic dialects, seventy six possible consonant segments including three implosives [f̣], [ɓ], [ɗ] and one velar fricative [ɣ] have been identified. Lenition and fortition, palatalization of non-palatal phones, geminating ungeminated segments, vowel harmony and metathesis that involve reordering of sounds within different Amharic dialect areas also have been attested. Regarding morphology, the numbers and verbal clauses can take the plural marker [-oʃʃ] instead of taking definite marker /-u-t/ and few nouns can be pluralized through partial and total reduplication features in the Gojjam dialect. In addition, there are many words which are unique to different Amharic dialect areas, and some of the lexical items that the current researcher has obtained from Gonder and Wollo dialects can be used as a resource for the enrichments of Amharic. It is observed that without any geographical barrier or distance, there would be great phonological, morphological and lexical variations. The case of Debark and Dembiya of Gonder is an example for such incident. On the other hand, areas like Amanuel, Denbecha and Feresbet areas of Gojjam, Debark and its neighboring areas of Gondar and some areas of south Wollo, despite the geographical barriers and inaccessible distance, mostly speak similar varieties. Therefore, the classification of Amharic dialects is not as such simple without marking and drawing dialect continuum and isoglosses of phonological, morphological and lexical varieties. This is a task which awaits further research.

# Chapter one

## Introduction

### 1.1. Background of the Study

The global community is highly influenced by globalization due to increasing economic, political and social integration and contact among different cultures. As a result, a number of languages and dialects are seriously endangered and some of them are on the verge of extinction. As they are used by fewer people, local dialects gradually die out. Loss of languages or dialects entails loss of cultural traditions, indigenous knowledge, and the original ethnic and cultural identity of communities (Hale, 1998:192 and UNESCO, 2003:2). Each endangered language embodies unique local knowledge of the cultures and natural systems of the region in which it is spoken. These languages are among our few sources of evidence for understanding human history, structure and function of human language, and the world's diverse ecosystems etc. According to Austin and Grenoble (2007:13), not only linguists but also researchers from other disciplines such as anthropology, history, sociology, biology, medical and environmental sciences are victims of this big crisis.

Linguists are more concerned with description and documentation of endangered languages of the world than endangered dialects. As Frazer (2000:347) and Schilling (2008:4) have shown, dialects are lost alongside languages. Besides, Hoenigswald (1989: 348), quoted in Tulloch (2006:6), in his commentary on collection of articles on language death asked “What about dialects? Which do we believe or expect that dialect death is an unspectacular, endemic, everyday occurrence, taking place pervasively and beneath the threshold of awareness; or, contrary wise, that there can be no such thing as dialect death by definition? Or does it matter? ...”

Few researches confirm that there is lack of academic concern in the world regarding the documentation and description of dialects. Tadmor (2004:1) states that language endangerment has been the subject of numerous books and articles published in recent years, but the endangerment and death of dialects is not properly addressed -even its absence as a concept. As a

matter of fact, dialects are getting declined and changed drastically in terms of their communication domains as in the case of endangered languages.

The loss of a dialect reduces the linguistic diversity of the world. Studying endangered dialects are very important for various reasons. According to Schilling (2008:3) and Schendl (2001:63), the main reason for the concern in dialect death is related to concerns how language varieties get gradually diminished in their grammatical, lexical and functional complexity. Dialects may be lost as speakers shift to other varieties of the same language or to another language altogether, or when dialects in contact merge, they lose their distinctive features (Tulloch, 2006:7). Therefore, it is essential to document and describe dialects which are susceptible to endangerment.

Ethiopia, as a habitat of diverse tangible and intangible traditional cultures, has about 80 languages with many dialects, among which some are dead and highly endangered while others are on the verge of extinction. For example, Gafat and Weyto (Darmon, 2010:1) are already dead (extinct) with their related values, and Ongota, Guama and Kimantney are seriously endangered (Zealelem, 2003:265, 2005:3). However, there has not been any research work on dialect documentation and description so far by making use of modern digital audio and video recordings of materials in authentic settings to make them accessible to interested groups. So professionals who study languages are responsible for recording and documenting endangered dialects before they disappear.

The speakers of Amharic dialects dwell in the Northern and central parts of Ethiopia and it is spoken as a first language by the Amhara people and lingua franca by other populations. They speak different dialects of Amharic including Gojjam, Gonder, Wollo, North Shewa, and the Addis Ababa dialect, which is considered as the 'standard' and dominates the regional dialects since it is used in education, office and media. As a result, the local dialects which are the hub of traditional wisdom, literature and folklore are highly threatened. Speakers of the regional dialects totally abandon their local dialects in favor of the standard dialect. Especially the young generation does not want to use the local dialects both at home and at school. There is a high tendency to use the standard dialect in all contexts. The researcher considered his own experience to conduct this study. He used to speak one of the regional Amharic dialects

(Gojjam), but currently he has totally shifted to the standard dialect. Accordingly, indigenous Amharic dialects have been dying as their speakers shift to the standard dialect.

Due to the introduction of modern technologies in different sectors, modern education, mass media and the establishment of many cities, Amharic regional dialects will be totally abandoned and swallowed by the standard dialect in the near future. Elders of regional dialect areas complain about the youth shifting to the standard dialect by abandoning the local one. According to the observation of the researcher, this seems true because most of the youths of most regional dialect areas have adopted the Addis Ababa dialect in all their daily communication activities.

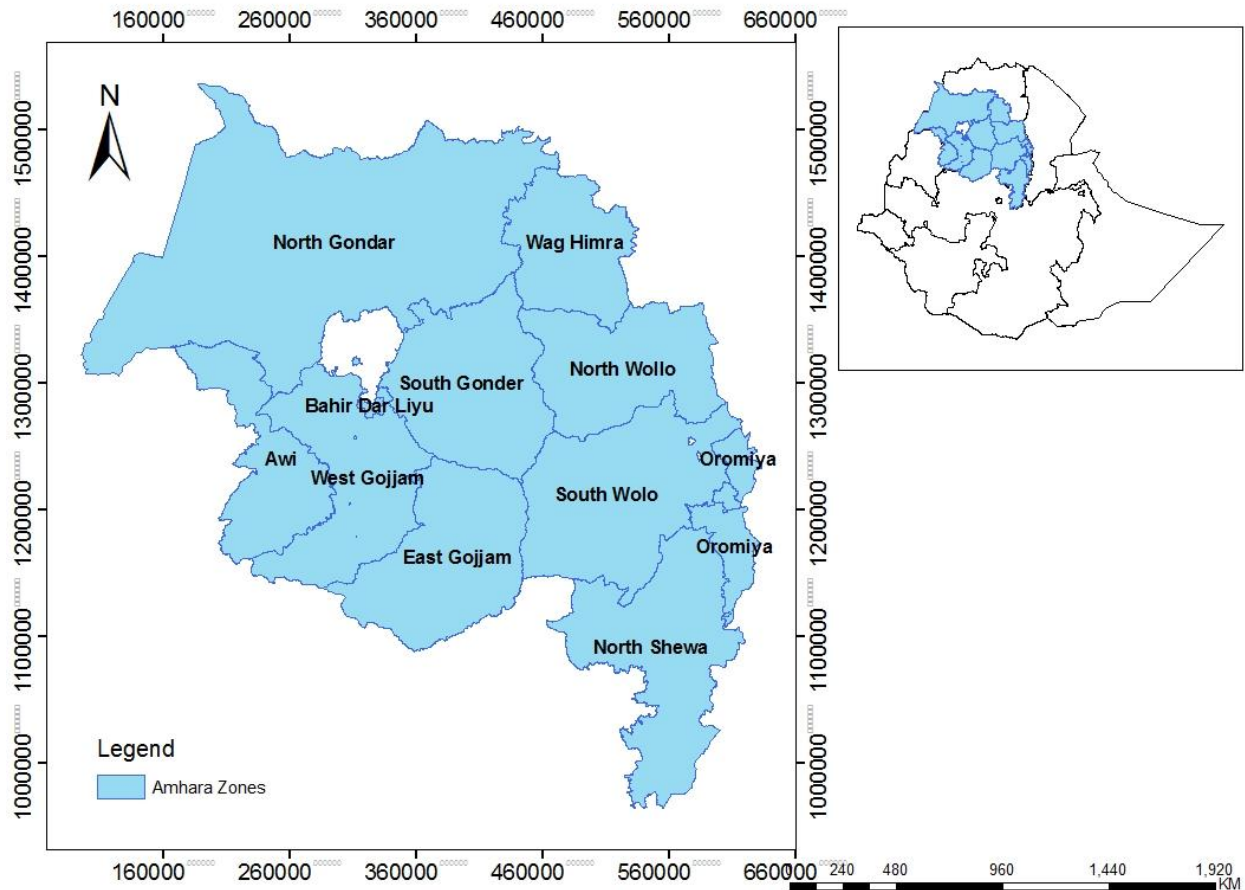
UNESCO (2003:7) indicates that a language or a dialect is endangered when its speakers no longer pass it onto the next generation. Accordingly, one may state that Amharic dialects are classified as unsafe since they are used by some young people and mostly by the elders.

Due to this, to collect a more comprehensive data from large areas of the Amhara Regional State was very much necessary. Therefore, more empirical, extensive and in-depth investigation is needed in order to describe the endangered Amharic dialects.

### **1.1.1. The People and the Area**

The Amhara people have lived in the Northern and central parts of Ethiopia for a very long time. They are traditional farmers. They grow crops like ‘teff’, millet, barley, corn, sorghum, peppers, beans, chickpeas, wheat, different types of vegetables and raising cattle such as sheep and goats (Amhara BoFED, 2009:2).

The Region is located between 9°20’ and 14°20’ North latitude and 36° 20’ and 40° 20’ East longitude. Its area is estimated at 170,000 square kilometers. The Amhara Regional State consists of 11 zones, 140 woredas and 3429 kebeles (the smallest administrative units). The borders include the Tigray Region in the North, Afar in the East, Oromiya in the South, Benishangul-Gumuz in the Southwest and the Sudan in the west (Amhara BoFED, 2009:1). In the 2007 national census report of Ethiopia, the total population of the Amhara region was about 17,221,976 of which 15,109,381 are rural and 2,112,595 are urban dwellers.



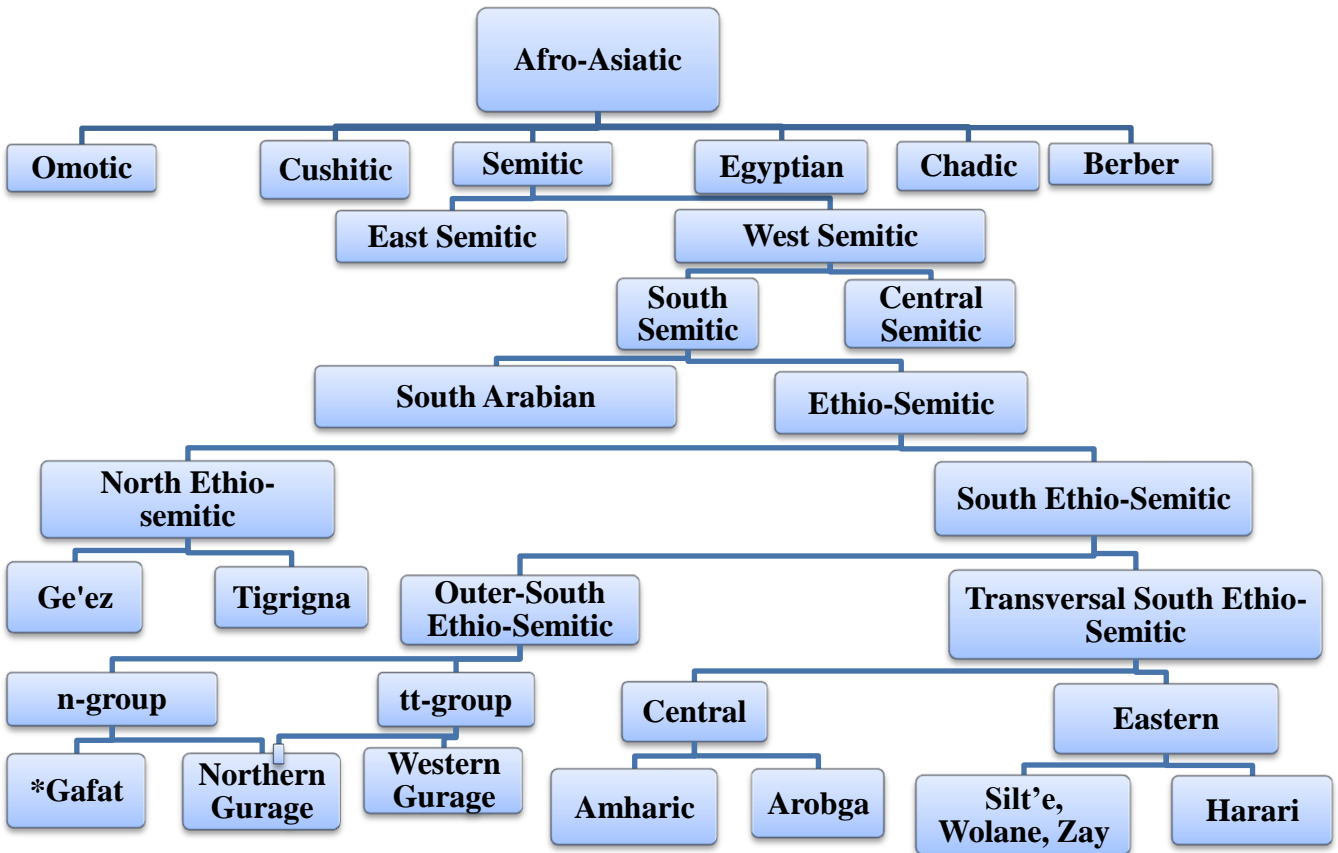
**Figure 1: Amhara Regional State Map (Ethio \_GIS, 2014)**

### 1.1.2. The Language and Its Dialects

In the Ethiopian constitution, Amharic is recognized as the working language of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, and is widely spoken in most parts of the country. According to Hudson (1998:295), Amharic is the second most spoken Semitic language in the world, after Arabic. Amharic belongs to the Ethio-Semitic language group under the Afro-asiatic phylum (Hetzron, 1972 and 1977; Bender, 1976; Girma, 2009). Afro-asiatic comprises six language families namely: Semitic, Berber, Chadic, Cushitic, Omotic, and Ancient Egyptian; among these Cushitic, Semitic and Omotic are found in Ethiopia.

The internal groupings of the world Semitic languages are controversial, but three branches are usually mentioned: Northeast, Northwest and South. Northeast anciently known and long extinct includes Akkadian-Babylonian, Northwest includes Arabic, Hebrew and Aramaic; and Southern

Semitic includes the ancient and modern languages of South Arabian languages plus those of Ethiopia and Eritrea (Hudson, 1998). The following chart shows the general classification of Amharic in the Semitic family.



**Figure 2: Classification of Ethio-Semitic (Adopted from Hetzron 1977)**

According to Hudson (1998:295); Meyer (2011:180); Zelealem (2007:449); Appleyard (2003:232) five dialects are recognized in Amharic, namely Gonder, Gojjam, Wollo, Mənz (North Shewa) and Addis Ababa.

The Addis Ababa dialect becomes widely accepted throughout the speech community as a standard dialect impulsively without the process of standardization and harmonization. To make this clear, Stewart (1968:534) stated that there are two types of standardization: formal and

informal. According to him, formal standardization is a process through which a language is deliberately standardized whereas informal standardization is a process in which the speech community of a language unconsciously standardizes a language. Therefore, one can say that the Addis Ababa dialect becomes standard informally because of many reasons. For example Zelealem (2007:449) stated that the establishment of the Addis Ababa as a national capital of Ethiopia in 1884 followed by migrants from different regions with various linguistic backgrounds is the main factor for the emergence of the Addis Ababa dialect as a standard. Thus, in this study ‘standard dialect’ refers to the Addis Ababa dialect which serves as a national medium of discourse, modern education, mass media, administration, literature, etc.

## **1.2. Statement of the Problem**

Amharic language is still widely spoken in Ethiopia. It has different regional dialects. However, these regional dialects are threatened due to the pressure of the dominant Addis Ababa dialect to which the speakers are shifting have not been adequately documented and comprehensively described. For this reason, a certain gap remains unfilled. For example, we lack information about the Gonder dialect. Similarly, other dialects of Amharic require further investigation.

Habtemariam et.al (1973:114), in their descriptive survey project, recommended that the data that were collected in a few villages within a short period of time (one week duration linguistic survey) could not possibly tell all the dialectical facts that could exist in each province. Furthermore, the research conducted by Rukya (2013:234) showed that the dialectological description of the Wollo variety of Amharic is one potential research area that demands formal investigation. Although there are certain attempts of researches that describe the dialects of Amharic, the descriptions are not comprehensive. A comprehensive dialectological study of the other social, regional and functional varieties of Amharic and of ‘the standard variety’ requires further investigation.

In addition, the research assumes that the speakers of non-standard dialects of Amharic tend to adopt the standard dialect due to the influence of modernization such as modern education, commerce, mass media and urbanization. Speakers assume that acquiring fluency in standard dialect facilitates or helps to find jobs, and communicate properly. According to the collected data from elders, due to the influence of their daily interaction with urban people, most young

people turn to and adopt the Addis Ababa dialect in all their daily communication activities more than their own dialect. The researcher himself used to speak one of the regional Amharic dialects (Gojjam), but currently he has shifted to the standard dialect. This is because the movement from Gojjam to Addis Ababa after his high school. During the first six consecutive years since he left Gojjam, he used to communicate in his Gojjam dialect with his relatives as well as the nearby villages in Addis Ababa. However, when he tried to communicate with his local dialect which is a little different from the Addis Ababa dialect, people often laughed at him due to the sounds and morphemes he produced. He was considered backward. To be modern, therefore, he started avoiding the typical Gojjam dialect gradually. Now, he has frequently used the Addis Ababa dialect. People who speak the Gojjam, Gonder, Wollo and North Showa regional dialects are considered backward, which signifies low social status and this impedes communication with the urban people. Generally, attitudinal factors towards their dialect seem to have played a role in the shift to the Addis Ababa dialect.

In addition to the above points, previous Amharic dialect surveys reported by different scholars, Abraham (1955), Habtemariam et.al (1973), Hailu, Getachew, and Cowley (1976), Getahun (1983), Anbessa (1999), Zelealem (2007) and Beniam (2006) trigger the researcher to conduct this study. Most of these studies treated Amharic dialects without hierarchy of relatedness, and digital recorded materials which are necessary for such work. To the best of my knowledge, they were not properly documented (annotated video and audio materials phonetically and glossed morpheme by morpheme using ELAN) or not sufficiently researched and most of them did not have comprehensive dialect corpus that maintains comprehensive dialectological data and description to identify or establish the differences and similarities that exist among the Amharic dialects.

Due to the above situation, the researcher decided to document and describes Amharic regional dialects, because it is very important and crucial to transfer them to the next generation. In light of gaps in the previous Amharic dialect surveys reported by different scholars the present study has three research questions:

1. What phonological variations are there among Amharic dialects?
2. What are the morphological variations of Amharic dialects?
3. How similar or different are the lexical forms and meanings the Amharic dialects?

### **1.3. Objectives of the Study**

#### **1.3.1. General Objective**

The main objective of this research is to document and describe the Amharic regional dialects.

#### **1.3.2. Specific Objectives**

The specific objectives of the research are:

- (a) To describe the phonological variations of Amharic dialects.
- (b) To describe the morphological variations of Amharic dialects.
- (c) To describe the lexical variations across the Amharic dialects.
- (d) To develop a corpus of Amharic regional dialects, with ELAN and FLEEx software.

### **1.4. Significance of the Study**

This study may contribute towards creating a comprehensive and well organized data on non-standard Amharic dialects which can be used for future comparative (historical) linguistic research. The corpus may also be useful for researchers who do not have linguistic background to conduct further studies and add to our knowledge of how dialects develop and function. Their unique structures also help linguists to better understand all the possibilities of language structures and provide access to recorded stories or oral traditions. Furthermore, it contributes to Amharic dialectology in creating a linguistic atlas and dialect continuum. Besides, the documentation and description of Amharic dialects may be useful as a communicative resource in accessing the knowledge encoded in the dialects and it may also help as identity markers of the speakers of the dialects. A dialect dictionary is one possible contribution in the long future.

### **1.5. Scope and Limitations of the study**

For some practical reasons, the scope of this research was limited to a number of selected areas. Amharic is spoken not only in its home Amhara Regional State but also in other areas of Ethiopia. However, the study was delimited to the Amhara Regional State only. The main focus of the research was more on native forms and lexemes than loan words. The study was carried out in 7 zones, 14 woredas, and 40 kebeles. 245 elderly people were recruited from native rural population to serve as resource persons.

The study included the documentation and description of phonological, morphological and lexical differences of the Amharic dialects. The purpose of this study was to describe, synchronically compare and point out the unique features that are found in each dialect. With limited time and resources, marking and drawing isoglosses is not an easy task to handle. Like German and French isoglosses, it demands a large task force and resource to determine where one regional dialect begins and ends. To determine where a dialect continuum ends, mapping and showing the relationship between neighboring places is crucial. Therefore, further field data are still needed to draw isoglosses. This is a task which awaits further research.

## Chapter Two

### Literature Review

This chapter includes review of Amharic dialect related works and is concerned with issues of dialect documentation, dialectology and the relationship between language and dialect.

#### 2.1. Review of Related Works

There are several studies on Amharic dialects in general (Abraham 1955; Habtemariam et.al, 1973; Hailu, Getachew, and Cowley, 1976; Getahun, 1983; Anbessa, 1999; Zelealem, 2007 and Beniam, 2006). While planning to conduct this research, the researcher reviewed the previous works. The review shows that Amharic regional dialects are not comprehensively researched and documented. Even though few scholars have attempted to provide survey studies, most of them did not give attention to rural dialects.

Abraham Demoz was one of the first who conducted research on the peculiarity of the Gonderine Amharic in 1955. The source of his data was semi-urban and urban areas. His analysis focused on sound, grammar, and vocabulary peculiarities as in (1).

(1)	<b>AA</b>	<b>GR</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	ijəw	ijjəw	‘see it’
	kəkifu adanən	kəkifu adanənnə	‘saved us from the evil’
	betu hed-o-all	Betu-n hed-o-all	‘He has gone to his home’
	lihed nəw	lihed nəpp	‘ I am going’
	mit’ad	migoggo	‘baking plate’
	wət’t’a	təsək’k’ələ	‘mounted’
	k’arja	k’et’o	‘green pepper’

Abraham (1955) identified the substitution of the suffix pronoun of the first person plural /-n/ by [-nnə] in the Gonder variety. However, as far as the current data shows, such variation is also attested in South Wollo and East Gojjam areas as well in the simple past form of first person in

verbs as in example 210<sup>1</sup>. He further stated that there is 1SG indirect object marker -ilip/-lip is realized as -əp/-ap in the Gonder dialect. The present study also has the same position and identifies the benefactive maker bound preposition /-li-/ in the imperative form is deleted and the first person benefisher marker is stated as a direct object as in example 209.

From 1968 to 69, survey studies were conducted by Getachew Haile and Seifu Metaferia (on the dialect of Gojjam), Hailu Fulas and Fisseha Sisay (on the dialect of Mənz), Amsalu Akililu and Habetemariam Markos (on the dialect of Wollo) in Haileselassie I University, Department of Ethiopian Languages and Literature, and their report was published in the Journal of the Ethiopian Studies in 1973 Vol. II, No.2: 114. The researchers had mainly focused on phonological, morphological and lexical variation in their descriptions. To mention some of the findings: the dialect of Gojjam contained morphological and lexical variations; the dialect of Wollo and Mənz showed phonological and morphological variations and were closer to each other. Gerund was used as a main verb and negated by the negative particle al-m (m) in the Gojjam dialect:

(2) AA	GM	Gloss
amməməp̄p̄ bilo təp̄na	amməməp̄p̄ bilo təp̄nito	‘He went to bed feeling sick’
altəp̄nam	altəp̄nitom	‘He did not sleep’
his’an	mossa	‘a small child’
bəmagistu	bəbənəgaw	‘the next day’

The present study agrees with Habtemariam et.al (1973) in terms of the gerund form (converb) in the Gojjam dialect which is used as a main verb. In addition, South Wollo and North Sehwa are so similar in phonological and morphological variations. However, the present study attested that there are a lot more phonological differences in the Gojjam dialect.

Habtemariam et.al (1973:120) also investigated the glotalized velar stop /k’/ which is completely palatalized to /tʃ’/ before front vowels; the mid back vowel /o/, after a consonant is realized as a mid-central vowel [ə] and the consonant preceding it is slightly labialized in North Shewa (Mənz) dialect:

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<sup>1</sup> (210) refers to the example used in the running text. This shows the examples from (1) to (278).

(3)	AA	NS	Gloss
	k'im	tʃim	'grudge'
	k'it'	tʃi t'	'buttock'

However, the present study shows the occurrence of the velar ejective /k'/ as alveo- palatal ejective /tʃ'/ goes to the Gojjam dialect. In addition, this feature is not shared by all. For example, the frequent occurrence of /tʃ'/ is found in eastern Gojjam particularly at Sinan, Bibugn, Dega Segne, and occasionally it appears around Debere Markos area (see examples 33-36)

Habtemariam et.al (1973:120) further identified the mid back vowel /o/, realized as a mid central vowel [ə] and the consonant preceding it slightly labialized in North Shewa (Mənz) dialect:

(4)	AA	NS	Gloss
	mot	[m <sup>w</sup> ət ]	'death'
	noro	[n <sup>w</sup> ər <sup>w</sup> ə]	'he having lived'

However in the current study, the changes the consonants undergo in the process of labialization occurs in Gojjam and Wollo dialects as well (see example 41).

When we see the research sites of the researchers, they selected villages and the data not far from rural areas. For example, the Wollo team studies two villages in Sulula and Hayq 20 km North of Dessie; the Mənz team conducted its field work near the town of Molale and the Gojjam team studied the dialect of Debre Markos and the surrounding area (Habtemariam Markos et.al 1973:113).

Bender et.al (1976) also reviewed the works of Habtemariam et.al (1973) and supplemented it with a Gonder area lexical report by Roger Cowley. They concluded that phonological variations among the dialects of Gojjam, Menz, and Wollo were different from the standard Addis Ababa variety and that of Gonder. Moreover, the syntactic levels of the dialect of Addis Ababa, Mənz, and Wollo seemed to belong to one dialect cluster, while Gojjam and Gonder seem to fall in to separate dialects on their own.

Getahun Amare (1983), conducted a survey in an area 20 kms from north of Dessie. He mainly focused on phonological, grammatical and lexical differences between the dialect of Wollo specifically Ambassel and differences to the standard dialect. In terms of phoneme and phone, Getahun identified 23 consonant phonemes excluding /p, p', s', ʔ/ and listed 68 phones. In his phonetic chart, he includes a voiced dental fricative /ð/ as in the word [ɬirʔ] 'drought'. Baye (2016) stated that the South Wollo dialect has 26 consonant Phonemes and 49 phones including /p, p', s', ʔ/. And he added velar fricatives [x, x', ɣ] in his phonetic chart. However, my data does not show or confirm the existence of [ɬ], [x], and [x'] in regional dialects except [ɣ] as in /nigus/ → [niɣ<sup>w</sup>us] and /tʃ<sup>w</sup>ohə/ → [tʃ<sup>w</sup>oyə] in the Wollo dialect. Baye (2016) also identified that there is low mid front vowel /æ/ in South Wollo dialect as in /t'ara/ → [t'ar<sup>i</sup>æ] and /karra/ → [karr<sup>i</sup>æ]. But, when we check this sound with IPA Help 2.1 the pronunciation seems different. Therefore, the present study argues that /i/ is deleted by spreading its front feature to the preceding consonant as in /t'ara/ → [t'ar<sup>i</sup>a] and /karra/ → [karr<sup>i</sup>a].

Getahun Amare (1983), further stated that /tʃ, tʃ<sup>w</sup>, dʒ/ and /ɲ/ in the standard dialect usually changes to [j] in word final position and the standard dialect /h/ is dropped in syllable initial position in the dialect of Wollo as in the following example.

(5)	<b>AA</b>	<b>WO</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	dinniɸ	dinnij	'potato'
	himəm	iməm	'illness'
	lidʒ	lij	'child'
	miɻɸ	miɻaj	'blade'
	moɲɲ	[m <sup>w</sup> oj]	'foolish'

He also concluded that in the same dialect, /p/, /p'/ and /s'/ are lacking. /p/ and /p'/ are replaced by /b/, and /s'/ is replaced by /t'/ and showed examples like the following:

(6)	<b>AA</b>	<b>WO</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	polis	bolis	‘police’
	p’et’ros	betros	‘name of a person’
	s’əb	t’əb	‘quarrel’
	t’os	zof	‘cause’
	wiʃətam	buli	‘liar’
	gidd jəlləʃ	int’ol	‘careless’

Anbessa (1999) further identified some phonological, morphological and lexical differences, such as the change of /tʃ/ to [ʃ] in North Gondar, Wogera area, /s’/ to [t’] in South Gondar, /ɲ/ to /j/ in Debere Tabor and /tʃ/ to [j] in Gayint area. The finding of the present study also confirmed Anbessa’s (1999) research result with respect to the change of the palatal affricate /tʃ/ to the palatal fricative [ʃ], and palatal nasal /ɲ/ to palatal glide [j]. The present study attested the change of /tʃ/ to [ʃ], and /ɲ/ to /j/ in all positions in North Gondar particularly in Debark and, to a certain extent in Dabat and Wogera area.

Beniam (2006) also briefly touched on discourse particles, discourse features and loan words which are specific to Harar Amharic. According to him, the discourse particles *abbo* and *–sa (a)* are the most prominent features of spontaneous utterances in Harar Amharic. They occur either sentence-initially or –finally as in:

(7)	<b>AA</b>	<b>Harar</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	hid indzi!	hid –sa!	‘Please go!’
	hid	hid abo!	‘go + speaker attitude’
	misa siʃʷiɲɲ	abo misa siʃʷiɲɲ	‘Give me lunch!’
	misa siʃʷiɲɲ	sa-misa siʃʷiɲɲ-a	‘Give me lunch!’

He also stated that Harar Amharic is influenced by Oromo, and has also by Harari and Somali loan words. The examples below show some loan words which show lexical variations between Standard and Harar Amharic.

(8) AA	Harar	Gloss
gurra	andzəba (Oromo loanword)	‘boasting, audacity, boldness’
wərəɲna/wiʃətam	buffa (Oromo loanword)	‘talkative, bigmouthed person’
mət’ət’t’	ʃ’əbsi (Oromo loanword)	‘(alcoholic) drink’
jəwiʃ’ʃ’i bər	kətəmbərri (Harari loanword)	‘city entrance’
atkilt	Kudra (Arabic loanword)	‘vegetables’
jəwələl mint’af	muʃəma (Arabic loanword)	‘thin plastic-made floor mat’

Zelealem (2007) also provided a brief description and drew isoglosses by selecting the most important phonological, grammatical and lexical features based on previous works and added supplementary data from speakers of the dialects. In his concluding remarks, he pointed out that dialect-switching is a possible phenomenon, so an Amharic speaker may switch especially from the standard to the non-standard and vice versa depending on the person with whom he/she is talking with. Moreover, according to the findings, the dialects spoken in North Shewa and Addis Ababa were more similar in the lexicon. The main factor for this similarity is the proximity the two dialect areas, yielding frequent contact between speakers of the two dialects. According to Zelealem (2007) the substitution of /tʃ/ by [tʃʰ] which has been perceived as a unique feature of Gojjam is only confined in eastern Gojjam and also it is observed in Shewa and another regions across river Nile. However, the finding of the present study differed from Zelealem’s work with respect to the occurrence of [tʃʰ] in Shewa and other places.

Amharic dialect survey reported by different scholars above frequently quoted Abraham (1955), and Habtemariam et.al (1973) in their works, regarding palatalization of Wollo and Gojjam, the substitution of /k’/ by [ʔ], /-n/ by [-nə], /s’/ by [t’] and /p and p’/ by [b, and f] in North Shewa, Gonder and other dialect areas, the use of gerund (con-verbs) as a main verb in Gojjam dialect. The other phonological, morphological and semantically categorized lexical differences among the dialects remain undone. Therefore, further documentation and description is vital.

The present work focuses on the regional dialects spoken in typical rural areas of Gojjam, Gonder, Wollo, and North Shewa. It is based mainly on primary data and attempt is made towards documenting and describing the phonological, morphological and lexical features, and that covered a large area of variations. In addition, the present study emphasized on capturing

comprehensive linguistic corpus of Amharic regional dialects that are appropriately recorded by using digital audio and video recorder. Moreover, transcription, annotation using ELAN and FLEEx software's and analysis of the recorded data have been done thoroughly on wide ranging documentation and description.

## **2.2. Dialect Documentation**

As mentioned in the background, regional dialects are the best examples of neglected varieties by urban dwellers and researchers as opposed to standard dialects (Chambers and Trudgill 2004). They tend to lack prestige, probably due to the fact that they are not regularly used in office, in media and in most cases they are not taught in schools (Evripidou, 2001:5). In addition to this, speakers' negative attitude towards their dialect is the main factor which forced them move to a standard dialect. This situation might be reflected in Amharic dialects. It has been observed in the researcher's fieldwork that the younger rural generation has different phonological, morphological and lexical forms and utterances which they have inherited from their parents or grandparents.

Like endangered languages, dialect endangerment is influenced by globalization and modernization. According to Tulloch (2006:7) dialects become endangered as the boundaries breakdown through industrialization, urbanization, establishment of heterogeneous neighborhoods, intermarriage, expanded opportunities for higher education, spread of mass media, improved transportation leading to increased travel, etc and contact.

Recently, Schilling-Ellis and Wolfram (1999) cited in Frazer (2000:347) extended the concept of endangered languages to dialects. In examining the dialects of Ocracoke, North Carolina, and Smith Island and Virginia, the scholars found endangered dialects. They further note that when rural life is threatened, dialects are also equally threatened. When we come to our context; Amharic is not endangered. It is spoken by all generations; especially in the Amhara Regional State. However, its varieties are highly influenced and eroded by the Addis Ababa dialect. Still, dialect studies (most of which have occurred in non-endangered language contexts), show that loss of dialect diversity can occur. In different contexts around the globe, speakers show evidence of attachment to local ways of speaking. They are also intending to plan and decide to preserve their regional dialects (Tulloch 2006:23). From this perspective, we can understand that

dialect documentation is very important to transmit marked and unmarked features of variations, human culture, history and oral literature from generation to generation.

Amharic dialect documentation follows Himmelmann's (2006: 15-16) three of the five important features of documentary linguistics.

- Focus on primary data – A large amount of natural dialect data used by a wide range of users has been collected.
- Recorded, transcribed, translated, annotated natural text is introduced.
- The fieldwork were done in close cooperation with and direct involvement of speech community (Austin 2007:1)

### **2.3. Language and Dialect**

It is difficult to put a clear demarcation between languages and dialects. Haugen (1966a) cited in Wardhaugh (2006:28) has pointed out that language and dialects are ambiguous terms. Much of the confusion derives from the concept of mutual intelligibility. When varieties of a language become mutually unintelligible, then they are classed as different languages. If they are mutually intelligible, they can be classed as dialects of the same language. This rule-of-thumb has been commonly applied to differentiate a language from a dialect (Groves, 2008:8).

Chambers and Trudgill (2004:4) further stated that mutual intelligibility may not be equal in both directions (for example, Danes understand Norwegians better than Norwegians understand Danes). According to them, the Scandinavian languages, Norwegian, Swedish and Danish are usually considered to be different languages; but they are mutually intelligible. In contrast, Mandarin and Cantonese Chinese are different or mutually unintelligible but they are considered as dialects.

Understanding this, Wolfram (2008:9) asserts that it is impossible to determine the precise difference between a dialect and a language on structural grounds, or even in terms of mutual intelligibility which is based on political factors rather than linguistic ones. According to Swann (2009:43), the distinction between the two is not significant for the analysis being done; linguists and different scholars prefer to use the term 'variety'. Furthermore, Holmes (2001) stated that the term 'variety' "is linguistically neutral and covers all the different realizations of the abstract

concept ‘language’ in different social contexts.” Even though there is no clear guideline that distinguishes a dialect from a language, it is preferable to start by the operational definition of dialect.

### **2.3.1. What is Dialect?**

‘Dialect’ refers to a variety which is grammatically, lexically as well as phonologically different from other varieties (Chambers and Trudgill 2004:5). If two speakers of Amharic say አልሰርገኛም (al-səriḿḿ) and አልሰራሁም (al-sərrahum) to mean ‘I haven’t worked’ and ‘I did not work’, we can say that they are speaking different dialects. Mostly in academic literature, dialects are simply different but related forms of the same language. They are mutually intelligible in regional or social varieties, differing in lexical, phonological, syntactic, and/or semantic ways (Wolfram 1997, Burton 2007 cited in Groves, 2008:6). According to Tulloch (2006:3), some features are shared across dialects. Some are used more frequently in one area, but understood everywhere, while others are geographically limited. Even within a given individual, speech forms vary.

However, most of the time, there are misconceptions about dialects in the world. We make judgments of people based on what they say and, most importantly, how they say it (Brown and Attardo, 2005:95). According to Chambers and Trudgill (2004:3) dialect is a term which is often applied to forms of language, particularly those spoken in more isolated parts of the world. Dialects are also often regarded as some kind of (often erroneous) deviation from a norm in relation to standard form of a language. But there is nothing inherent in non-standard varieties, which makes them inferior because they are structured, complex, rule-governed systems entirely adequate for their speaker’s needs. On the other hand, there is no doubt that non-standard dialect forms have less prestige than standard dialect (Trudgill, 1994:6).

### **2.3.2. Regional Dialect**

Dialects are both regional and social varieties of a language associated with different linguistic features including pronunciation, lexical, grammatical, semantic, and language use differences (Wardhaugh 2006:135, Trudgill 1994:5 and Wolfram 1998). According to Wardhaugh (2006:135), a regional dialect differentiate the residents of one region from the other, whereas a social dialect would be a variety which is associated with a specific social class or group,

marking that class or group off from other classes or groups. Dialects, then, have to do with a speaker's social and geographical origins. This study is concerned with regional Amharic dialects.

Moreover, it is a variety of linguistic features used by a speech community living in a wide range of geographical area. Geographical locations are very important characteristics of rural dialects. Wardhaugh (2006:43) notes that as one travels through a wide geographical area in which a language is spoken, and particularly if that language has been spoken in that area for many hundreds of years, one can almost be certain to notice differences in pronunciation, choices and forms of words, and morpho- syntax. Hence, such distinctive varieties are usually called regional dialects of a language.

Traditional dialects are mostly, but by no means exclusively, spoken by older people. As a result, they are clearly gradually disappearing so that they are being replaced by Mainstream Dialects. It is certainly true that traditional dialects are much more prevalent in rural areas than urban (Trudgill, 1994:15).

### **2.3.3. Dialectology**

Chambers and Trudgill (2004:212) define dialectology as the scientific study of dialects, focusing on regional variations and sometimes called Dialect geography or linguistic geography. It is a set of methods for gathering evidence of dialect differences systematically. According to them, the methods used in traditional dialectology for collecting data on the geographical variations of a language were recent phenomena, first developed in Europe in the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. During this time there were two scholars who had played very important role in the field of dialectology.

*Georg Wenker, a German school teacher who tried to construct an accurate dialect map (It was the first linguistic atlas in 1881) of Germany starting in 1876, and Jules Gillieron, a French scholar who did a national dialectology survey in France in the 1880s. They are acknowledged as pioneers of dialectology. Wenker carried out his investigation by post, contacting every village in Germany that had a school. His questionnaire comprised forty*

*sentences having features of linguistic interest, which the local headmaster/teacher was asked to rephrase in the local dialect. Unlike Wenker, Gilliéron used on-the-spot investigation, rather than a postal survey. He employed a single fieldworker, Edmond Edmont, a greengrocer by trade and an amateur linguist trained in phonetics (Mesthrie, Rajend, et.al. 2009:48, Chambers and Trudgale 2004:15).*

Generally speaking, the aim of dialectological work is to produce a geographical account of linguistic differences. And the end product often takes the form of a series of maps showing the broad areal limits of the linguistic features (usually lexical or phonological) chosen for the study (Milroy and Gordon, 2003).

## **Chapter Three**

### **Research Methodology**

#### **3.1. Research Design**

The research follows non-experimental qualitative research design, ethnographic method, so as to extract in-depth, rich and comprehensive Amharic dialect corpus by asking elderly people for more explanation during unplanned-planned speech. Harrison (2005:24) argues that in order to strike a balance between structuralist concern and attention to cultural content of speech, an ethnographically informed approach is essential. It is also advised that to study, record, transcribe, annotate and archive raw data of a language or language varieties, a rigorous use of ethnographic research is mandatory.

Carrying out elicitation work at word and sentence levels may not allow identifying the dialectal differences of a language from phonological, morphological and lexical angles. Thus, there is a need to use ethnographically informed approach to study the structure of the language, integrating it with conversation. The approach also allows studying culture related issues through discussion and conversation. Examining and discussing speech which involves cultural aspects has significant roles in identifying dialectal variations. According to Harrison (2005:23), ethnographic method is best viewed as a research strategy, not owned by any one discipline. This means that we are free to borrow from ethnography just those methods, whether old or new that enhance language documentation.

#### **3.2. Theoretical Stance**

The objective of this study was to describe and document the Amharic dialects and to identify the peculiar features that are found in each dialect using generative and structural approaches to point out the phonological, morphological and lexical variations that exist between Amharic dialects. The research had no intention to make any subjective judgments on whether any of the dialects under investigation are correct or wrong. Instead, data were presented as observed and used by the members of the communities.

The present study employed descriptive and synchronic comparative approach; it focuses on the description of the Amharic dialects with respect to phonology, morphology and lexical differences without making value judgements at a given point of time. Using the descriptive approach, this study was informed by generative dialectology. It assumed that dialects differ in the phonological rules that apply to the underlying forms, the environment in which the rules and the order they apply (Chambers and Trudgill, 2004:39). In addition, this study used structuralism because it considered spoken language to be the first place and concerned with the making of inventories and comparing of variations when dealing with sound system and the general patterns of distribution (Chambers and Trudgill 2004:34). According to them, a sound difference between dialects has been handled easily by structural dialectology.

### **3.3. Sampling Methods**

The geographical areas and participants of the study were taken from rural areas of Amhara Regional State. Purposive sampling, one of the most common sampling strategies in socio-linguistic research was used to select areas and participants. The samples i.e. respondents were selected according to preselected criteria. As Llamas et.al. (2007:13) stated, if we use probability sampling, like simple random sampling, it does not differentiate between native speakers of the dialect (or language) and non-native speakers, local people and non-local people, willing participants and non-willing participants. With Purposive sampling technique the researcher knows in advance the type of speaker required for the study (that is, the social variables of interest) and seeks out speakers who fulfill specific criteria to fill in certain quotas.

The preselected criterion for participant selection in this study was the criteria known by the acronyms “NORMS” (Non Mobile **O**lder **R**ural **M**ales): mono lingual, locally or native born, permanent or non-mobile, old, male and rural people. According to Chambers and Trudgill (2004:29), the informants should be non-mobile simply to guarantee that their speech is characteristic of the region in which they live. They should be older in order to reflect the speech of a bygone era. They should be dwellers of rural areas presumably because urban communities involve too much mobility and flux. In addition, they should be male, because in the western nations women’s speech is considered to be more self-conscious and class-conscious than men’s.

But the researcher has also included female participants in order to get detailed, credible, reliable, and multipurpose data.

According to the 2007 census, the Amhara Regional State consists of 11 zones, 140 woredas and 3429 kebeles or localities (the smallest administrative units). From the 11 zones, four are special zones. The three special zones, Agaw Awi, Wag Hemra and Oromia were not included in the study because they are not native speakers of the Amharic language. Similarly, Bahir Dar special zone was not part of the study. The researcher believed that this speech community might not offer natural and authentic linguistic data to answer the research questions the current study attempted to address. Therefore, this study focused on the seven zones of the Amhara Regional State namely, East and West Gojjam, North and South Gonder, North and South Wollo and North Shewa. Finally, two woredas were selected from each zone based on their minimal exposure to modernization. Based on judgmental sampling technique, two or three kebeles from each woreda were selected. Consequently, this study mainly focused on the regional dialects which are spoken in typical rural areas. The data collected from the group of elderly consultants consisted of female and male speakers in an open age interval from about 50 years and upwards. However, it was very difficult to collect data from female participant due to fear and lack of experience.

The place and the informants were selected based on the information gathered from zonal, woreda and kebele administrative, media and communication, culture and tourism officials. Detailed information about elders was collected from individual villages. Audio and video recorded documents were also used to select woredas and kebeles.

In addition to the criteria used to select the study areas and participants, woredas were selected since they were assumed to represent other surrounding woredas. For instance, Senan Woreda from East Gojjam was selected, assuming that it could represent other surrounding woredas such as Dega Segne, Bibugn, Gozamin, Machakil and Debre Elias. Similarly, Debrework could represent Bichena, Mota, Innesie, Merto-Lemariam and the surrounding areas. This technique was applied in Gonder, Wollo and North Shewa while selecting woredas<sup>2</sup>.

The materials for this study were collected from different rural parts of Gojjam, Gonder, Wollo, and North Shewa over a period of eight fieldwork trips. The fieldwork covered a period from the first of November 2014 to the end of October 2017.

### 3.4. Types of Data

In order to collect varied and representative possible communicative events from fieldwork, the researcher used elicited and non-elicited natural discourse data from narrative, tales, riddles; ceremonial speech, conflict resolution, unmonitored interview data, elicited utterances by recording audio, video, and image. Data drawn from other corpus were acknowledged properly.

Himmelmann (1998:180) identifies the following five major types of communicative events ranged along a continuum from unplanned to planned speech.

Parameter	Major Types	Examples
Unplanned	exclamative	Ouch! Fire!
	directive	Scalpel! Sit!
	conversational	greetings, small talk, chat, discussion, interview
	monological	narrative, description, speech, formal address
Planned	ritual	prayer, ceremonial address

**Figure 3: Major types of communicative events (Himmelmann, 1998: 180)**

<sup>2</sup>Debrework of East Gojjam was selected, assuming that it could be represent other surrounding woredas: Motta, Innse SarMider, Bibunge, Bichena etc. Feres Bet of West Gojjam assuming that it could be represent other surrounding woredas: Fenote Selam, Bure, Jigga, Etc. Debark from East of North Gonder was selected, assuming that it could represent other surrounding woredas: such as Dabat, Wegera, Janamora, Telemt, Beyeda, Tegede etc. Denbia from west of North Gonder was selected, assuming that it could represent Alefa, Adharkay Takusa, Tchilga, Aykel, etc. Lay Gaint from South Gonder represent Tach Gaint, Semada, etc and Fogera from South Gonder could be representing other surrounding woredas. Ajibar Saint of West of South Wollo could be representing other surrounding woredas: Mehal Saint, Delenta, Kutaber, Kelela, Delenta, etc. Ambasel of East of South Wollo represent Tenta, Mekedela, Legehadi, Wereb Abo, Tehuledere, etc. Wadila and Meket of North Wollo assuming that it could be represent other surrounding woredas. Ankober of North Shewa represent Antsokiya, Hagere Mariam, Menz Mama, Meniz Lalo, Moret and juru etc. Ankober of North Shewa it could be represent other surrounding woredas: Minjar, Efrata, Ensaro, Angolela, etc.

Amharic dialect documentation focused on three of Himmelmann's (1998: 180) five important major data types i.e. monologue, conversation and ritual genres (different cultural events) as many and as broad a range as possible of communicative events which commonly occurs in the speech community.

On the other hand, Seifart (2008), understanding the difficulties of incorporating all available primary data, the identification of major and minor types of communicative events is very important to make sampling procedures efficient in the practice of documentation. This often requires according to the researcher, resource and time. Moreover, Himmelmann (2006:21) points out that it is impossible to document every primary data because of theoretical, practical and ethical reasons; he also explains these concepts briefly in the following way:

*... there is a need to sample the kinds of communicative events to be documented. Once again, we can distinguish between a pragmatic guideline and theoretically grounded targets. The pragmatic guideline simply says that one should record as many and as broad a range as possible of communicative events which commonly occur in the speech community. The theoretically grounded sampling procedure will be determined to a significant degree by the purposes and goals of the particular project (pp7-8).*

By considering the argument of Seifart (2008), Himmelmann (2006, 1998) and Lüpke (2010), regarding observed communicative events, the present study dialect corpora is also based on recordings of spontaneous speech of social history, stories, traditional texts such as tales, folk tales, myths, legends and stories from daily life, personal experiences, greetings, conflict resolution etc, data from conversation and narratives from elders above 50.

### **3.5. Data Collection Instruments**

For this study, elicitation and audio- video recordings were used in order to collect and document Amharic dialects.

#### **3.5.1. Audio/Video Recording**

The data collection for this study consisted of recorded elicited and non-elicited natural discourse data: stories, prose narrative, legends, tales, songs, conflict resolution, utterances and unmonitored interview data were collected from elderly people of the community members.

The recorded data were transferred to signal storage (computers, hard disk, CD-R, DVD-R) and also converted into the appropriate file formats: audio to WAV files and video to MPEG files as per suggestions by Bird & Simons (2003) and Austin (2006). In order to obtain comprehensive, authentic and primary data, the study used elicitation and text collection.

#### **3.5.2. Elicitation**

In order to obtain comprehensive, authentic terminologies of various paradigms and primary data, the study used elicitation method by spending much time with community members. Ethnographically informed elicitation techniques are the best ways of exploiting the informant in the way the researcher likes to achieve the objective of the research. It is also useful to obtain features of a dialect that may not appear in narrative texts and spontaneous conversations. Likewise, Hill (2006) explains that, linguists who do fieldwork have understood for many years that elicitation is a collaborative process that requires mutual adaptation on the part of the researcher and resource person. Elicitation is not the only way to get data; however, elicitation of various types is a very useful way of getting data quickly and it is important to get much information about phonological, morphological and lexical variation.

According to Gumperz (1958), the phonemic structure of the village dialect is determined from the speech of one informant and then the statements are checked for their completeness with several other informants, and notes are kept on any dialect differences. Even though most of the research fieldwork data were collected from recorded narratives (or ‘texts’) after the preliminary work, the researcher also worked on those texts collected from native speakers of the regional dialect by asking questions about them. Bowerman (2008) recommends that, elicitation starts from

individual lexical items or very simple carrier phrases to slightly more complex phrases fairly quickly. During fieldwork, recordings (by using digital audio recorder) were made for both spontaneously produced and elicited speech data. The spontaneous materials consisted of conversations between two informants. The elicited speech data consisted of basic lexical items, phrases and sentences created with the purpose of documenting dialectal variation on phonological and morphological features. These speech materials were transcribed and translated at the end of each recording session. Therefore, Amharic dialect data were collected through elicitation method, designing different lexical items according to their semantic fields and discussing the various flora and fauna items with selected members of the community.

### **3.6. Text Collection and Data Analysis Procedures**

Text collection is vital to get full-fledged lexical as well as detailed grammatical data in order to make both the description and analysis tangible. According to Himmelmann (2006), language documentation, as a field of linguistic inquiry and practice in its own right, is primarily concerned with the compilation and preservation of linguistic primary data. Therefore, the analyses focus on highly specific items which are found in the recorded naturalistic data. Amharic dialects data analysis and processing were done according to the following main points.

- Phonetic and phonemic transcription should follow the conventions of the International Phonetic Association (IPA) (Austin, 2006).
- Description on selected phonological, morphological and lexical features of rural dialects.
- Glossing annotation and free translation into English for wider communication and descriptive metadata about the people involved in the project makes the archived document accessible and usable ( Austin, 2006) .
- The following software packages were employed for data processing : Audacity for editing audio materials; free video converter for video conversion; fieldworks Language Explorer (FLEx) used for dictionary development; ELAN (EUDICO Linguistic Annotator) is used for time alignment or interlinear morpheme by morpheme annotation allows to create, edit, visualize and search annotations for video and audio data; and Arbil for cataloguing and administration of metadata (meta data gives a general and specific information about informants, events, recordings and data files).

Therefore, phonological, morphological, and lexical description of Amharic dialects is based on elicitation and audio-video recorded data. It uses descriptive linguistic analysis but takes cues from generative and structural linguistic theories. In addition, in order to access recorded data to a broad range of potential users, a sample of the collected data about thirty minutes: transcribed, annotated, and translated into English audio- video texts of Amharic regional dialects by ELAN software were processed<sup>3</sup>. Furthermore, 500 Amharic dialect word-lists with English glosses stored in FLEx.

### **3.7. Metadata Format**

Austin (2006) proposed several types of metadata namely, cataloguing, descriptive, structural, technical, and administrative. Himmelmann (2006) has also outlined per session and general metadata (for documentation as a whole). Thus, the researcher has created metadata for each session and for the documentation as a whole based on the following criteria provided by Himmelmann (2006):

- The name of the session which uniquely identifies it within the overall corpus;
- When and where the data was recorded?
- The recorder and who else was present at the time?
- Who made the recording and what kind of recording equipment was used?
- An indication of the quality of the data according to various parameters (recording environment and equipment, speaker competence, level of detail of further annotation);
- Who is allowed to access the data contained in this session?
- A brief characterization of the content of the session.
- Links between different files which together constitute the session.

Therefore, the current study focuses on and concerns with six of Himmelmann's (2006) eight important criteria of metadata creation.

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<sup>3</sup> Of the data collected through audio and video data, only few of them are annotated for the dissertation.

- File name of the session which uniquely identified it within the overall corpus;
- Location and place of recorded data;
- The title of recorded data;
- Device of recording equipment;
- Genre type and
- Description the file.

### **3.8. Ethical Considerations**

In order to gain confidential information and achieve the research objectives, the researcher respected the culture and identity of the speech communities and did not put participants at risk. Austin (2005), Dwyer (2006), Aiua (2006), Thieberger and Musgrave (2007), cited in Austin and Grenoble (2007), assert that any documentation project should respect intellectual property rights, moral rights, as well as both individual and cultural sensitivities about access and use. According to Dwyer (2006), understanding of ethical and legal responsibilities often plays a pivotal role for successful relationship. Furthermore, it helps to build both trust and avoids problems during the research.

Austin and Grenoble (2007) note that documentary linguistics has a greater impact in a community than traditional data collection practice. According to Austin and Grenoble, this is due to good documentation attempts to record as wide range of language events as possible and the nature of data captured is also more intrusive.

Therefore, based on the above understanding, and according to Creswell (2005) and Schreier (2013), the following ethical issues were considered during the data collection of this research.

- Producing letters of support from the Department of linguistics, Addis Ababa University and asking the consent of Amhara Regional State, zones, woredas and Kebeles( local districts) administrative offices;
- Informed the objective of the present study to the community;
- Respecting respondents' right to participate voluntarily and right to withdraw at any time, so that the individual is not being coerced into participation;

- Respecting the culture, traditions and knowledge of the community;
- Pre-inform informants about the procedures of the study, so that individuals can reasonably expect what to anticipate in the research;
- Conducting the research in collaboration with Amharic dialects speaking community;
- Not publicizing the information provided by individuals causing harmful either to the informant or the members of the community and
- Guaranteeing anonymity (not identifying by name) of the informants.

### **3.9. Summary**

This Chapter has discussed the research methodology. Qualitative research design and ethnographic method are employed to accomplish the objectives. In this study, a descriptive linguistic approach is employed. Specifically, the data are analyzed by combining generative and structural dialectology approaches. Purposive sampling was used to select geographical areas and participants. In addition, the acronym 'NORMFS' is used to select the elders. The study also focuses on seven of the eleven zones in Amhara Regional State. Elicitation and audio-video recordings were used as data collection instruments for documenting primary data of Amharic dialects.

## **Chapter Four**

### **Phonological Variation**

Speech varieties have some variations in different features of which sound change is the most common one. When sounds come together in speech, they tend to influence one another producing sound changes. All types of change in pronunciation are collectively known as phonological change (McColl M. and Trask, 2015:48). Tulloch (2006:3) states that some features are shared across dialects; some are used more frequently in one area but understood everywhere, while others are geographically limited. In addition, phonological variation is concerned with accounting for change in speech sounds in different but related dialects (Ohala, 2005:418).

In this study, differences were observed in the use of rural dialects versus their use in Addis Ababa dialect and the phonological variations were manifested in several ways. This chapter endeavored to address the first objective of the study which is to distinguish phonological variations among the Amharic dialects. The phonological description of Amharic dialects is taking the Addis Ababa dialect (“the standard variety of the language”) as a base of comparison. The observed differences among the dialects include lenition, fortition, devoicing, labialization, gemination, assimilation of consonant and vowel deletion, substitution, omission, insertion, and metathesis of phonemes at initial, medial or final position of words. The phonological differences are apparent but do not impede the speakers of Amharic dialects to understanding each other. There are different phonological features in which Gojjam, Gonder, Wollo and North Shewa differ from the Addis Ababa dialect. Before presenting the detailed description of phonological variations of the dialects, few explanations about Amharic Phonology is given below.

## 4.1. Amharic Phonology

### 4.1.1. Amharic Consonants

According to Leslau (1995), Anbesa and Hudson (2007), Baye (2008, 2010) and Derib (2011) Amharic has 30 consonant phonemes including the labiovelars  $k^w$ ,  $g^w$ ,  $k'^w$ . Table (9) below presents these consonants.

#### 4.1.1.1. The Consonant Phonemes of Amharic

		Labial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Labio-velar	Glottal
<b>Stop</b>	Vl	P	t		k	$k^w$	ʔ
	Vd	b	d		g	$g^w$	
	Ej	p'	t'		k'	$k'^w$	
<b>Affricate</b>	Vl			tʃ			
	Vd			dʒ			
	Ej			tʃ'			
<b>Fricative</b>	Vl	f	s	ʃ			h
	Vd		z	ʒ			
	Ej		s'				
<b>Nasal</b>		m	n	ɲ			
<b>Liquid</b>			l r				
<b>Glide</b>		w		j			

**Table 1: Consonant Phonemes of Amharic language (Leslau, 1995)**

#### 4.1.1.2. The Consonant Phonetic chart of Amharic Regional Dialects

		Labial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
<b>Stop</b>	Vl		t t <sup>l</sup> t <sup>w</sup>		k k <sup>h</sup> k <sup>w</sup> k <sup>j</sup>	? ? <sup>w</sup> ? <sup>j</sup>
	Vd	b b <sup>l</sup> b <sup>w</sup> β	d d <sup>j</sup> d <sup>w</sup>		g g <sup>j</sup> g <sup>w</sup>	
	Ej		t' t' <sup>j</sup> t' <sup>h</sup> t' <sup>w</sup>		k' k' <sup>h</sup> k' <sup>j</sup> k' <sup>w</sup>	
	Implosive		ɗ			
<b>Affricate</b>	Vl			tʃ tʃ <sup>w</sup>		
	Vd			dʒ dʒ <sup>w</sup>		
	Ej		s' s' <sup>j</sup> s' <sup>w</sup>	tʃ' tʃ' <sup>j</sup> tʃ' <sup>w</sup>		
<b>Fricative</b>	Vl	f f <sup>l</sup> f <sup>w</sup>	s s <sup>j</sup> s <sup>w</sup>	ʃ ʃ <sup>w</sup>		h h <sup>w</sup>
	Vd		z z <sup>j</sup> z <sup>w</sup>	ʒ ʒ <sup>w</sup>	ɣ	
	Implosive	f <sup>4</sup>				
<b>Nasal</b>		m m <sup>j</sup> m <sup>w</sup>	n n <sup>w</sup> n <sup>j</sup>	ŋ ŋ n <sup>w</sup>		
<b>Liquid</b>	Lateral Approximant		l l <sup>l</sup> l <sup>w</sup>			
<b>Liquid</b>	Trill		r r <sup>j</sup> r <sup>w</sup>			
<b>Glide</b>	Central Approximant	w		j		
	Implosive	ɱ <sup>5</sup>				

**Table 2: Consonant Phones of Amharic dialects**

As observed in table (2) above, there are 76 possible consonant phones identified from audio-video recorded corpus including three implosives and one velar fricative sounds in Amharic dialects. Getahun (1983), Baye (2016) and the present study attested that there are a greater number of consonant phonemes in the standard dialect than the Amharic regional dialects. This is because of the absence of bilabial stop /p/, and the ejective bilabial stop /p'/ in the regional

<sup>4</sup> f<sup>~</sup>

<sup>5</sup> ɱ are not part of IPA. They are given these symbols after we communicate with e-mail to the IPA Managing Director and discussed the properties or features of the sounds, and the suggestion forwarded by the manager.

dialects. The phonemes /p/ and /p'/ are occurring in Indo European languages loan words currently found in the Addis Abeba dialect. They have been assimilated in to the phonemic system of Amharic regional dialects /b/ and /f/. In addition, /s'/ is occurring in Geez language mostly used by Orthodox Church priests and substituted by /t'/ by rural Amharic native speaker. However, the the current research attested the realization of /t'/ to [s'] in Gojjam around Dembecha and Feresbet area, West of South Wollo particularly in Amhara Saint area and North Shewa especially in Molale and Mehal Meda area (ref. example 117). The following are possible phonetic realizations of Amharic regional dialects.

Phoneme	Possible phonetic realizations	Notes and Description	Examples	Place	Gloss
b	b <sup>j</sup>	Voiced, bilabial, stop, palatalized	b <sup>j</sup> it <sup>j</sup> e	WO	'equal'
	b <sup>w</sup>	Voiced, bilabial, stop, labialized	ab <sup>w</sup> ar <sup>j</sup> a	WO and NS	'dust'
	β	Voiced, bilabial, fricative, spiranted	a. santiβ b. nəβs	WO, GR, NS and GM	'coin' 'soul'
t	t <sup>j</sup>	Voiceless, alveolar, stop, palatalized	t <sup>j</sup> if	GM	'full to over flowing (measure, river in flood)'
	t <sup>w</sup>	Voiceless, alveolar, stop, labialized	t <sup>w</sup> əfa	GM	'clay cooking pot'
	t <sup>h</sup>	Voiceless, alveolar, stop, aspirated	a. t <sup>h</sup> aza	WO	'a veranda'
d	d <sup>j</sup>	Voiced, alveolar, stop, palatalized	d <sup>j</sup> aməna	WO and NS	'cloud'
	d <sup>w</sup>	Voiced, alveolar,	d <sup>w</sup> əba	GM	'pumpkin'

		stop, labialized			
	d̥	Voiced, alveolar , implosive	a f̣d̥o	SGR	‘yes’
tʼ	tʰj	ejective, alveolar, stop, palatalized	a. mə tʰatʰj is b. tʰj isəɲa c. f̣etʰo	WO	‘beet’ ‘husband’ Shepherd’s purse used in cooking and as a medicine’
	tʰw	ejective, alveolar, stop, labialized	a. tʰwom b. tʰwofisansa	WO	‘feast’ ‘curse’
	tʰh	ejective, alveolar, stop, aspirated	a. tʰhanzaf b. tʰhaf̣i	WO	a. ‘eucalyptus tree’ b. writer
k	kʰj	Voiceless, velar, stop, palatalized	a. wikʰja b. kʰenda	WO	‘weariness’ ‘carpet ’ in Wollo ‘tent’ in Gonder
	kʰw	Voiceless, velar, stop, labialized	aŋkʰwola	GR	‘a hollowed gourd used for liquids’
	kʰh	Voiceless, velar, stop, stop, aspirated	a. məmikʰḥir b. tikʰḥikʰḥil]	NS and SWO	‘teacher’ ‘right’
g	gʰj	Voiced, velar, stop, palatalized	a. diŋgʰja b. tʰigʰje	WO and GM	‘stone’ ‘period’
	gʰw	Voiced, velar, stop, labialized	a. gʰwaddim b. diŋgʰwuj	GM GR	‘medium clay pot’ ‘pregnant’
kʰ	kʰj	ejective, velar, stop, palatalized	a. tʰalkʰja b. kʰakʰkʰjeda	WO GR	‘interpose’ ‘a kind of tray’
	kʰw	ejective, velar, stop, labialized	f̣inkʰwar	WO and GR	‘sugar’

ʔ	ʔ <sup>j</sup>	Voiceless, glottal, stop, palatalized	a. tat'aʔ <sup>i</sup> b. arəʔ <sup>i</sup> e	WO and NS	'armed man' 'local alcohol'
	ʔ <sup>w</sup>	Voiceless, glottal, stop, labialized	ʔ <sup>w</sup> ulʔ <sup>w</sup> ulət	WO and NS	'decent of a mountain'
tʃ	tʃ <sup>w</sup>	Voiceless, palatal, affricate, labialized	diʃtʃ <sup>w</sup> o	GR	'medium clay pot'
dʒ	dʒ <sup>w</sup>	Voiced, palatal, affricate, labialized	dʒ <sup>w</sup> olləte	WO	'wealthy'
tʃ̣	tʃ̣ <sup>j</sup>	ejective, palatal, affricate, palatalized	tʃ̣ <sup>j</sup> ira	WO	'tail'
	tʃ̣ <sup>w</sup>	ejective, alveolar, affricate, labialized	a. tʃ̣ <sup>w</sup> oʃ̣ <sup>w</sup> tʃ̣ <sup>w</sup> o b. tʃ̣ <sup>w</sup> ork'a	NS	a. 'a hollowed gourd used for putting milk' b. 'peppers'
f	f <sup>j</sup>	Voiceless, labial, fricative, palatalized	a. f <sup>j</sup> era b. t'aff <sup>j</sup> ita	WO GR	a. 'flu' b. 'a kind of tray'
	f <sup>w</sup>	Voiceless, labial, fricative, labialized	a. t'if <sup>w</sup> afuʃ <sup>w</sup> f <sup>w</sup> a b. təf <sup>w</sup> onənə	GR	a. 'loath' b. 'hector'
	f̣	Voiced, labial, fricative, implosive	af̣ḍo	SGR	'yes'

s	s <sup>j</sup>	Voiceless, alveolar, fricative, palatalized	a. s <sup>j</sup> isay  b. was <sup>j</sup> era	GM and GR  GR	a. 'wealth'  b. 'removed shell and roasted spike beans'
	s <sup>w</sup>	Voiceless alveolar, fricative, labialized	s <sup>w</sup> ora	WO	'has different colors'
ʃ	ʃ <sup>w</sup>	Voiceless, palatal, fricative, labialized	ʃ <sup>w</sup> ətəl	GM	'two edged sword'
ɣ	ɣ	Voiced velar fricative	a. məɣər b. niɣ <sup>w</sup> us	SWO	a. 'autumn' b. 'king'
h	h <sup>w</sup>	Voiceless, glottal fricative, labialized	a. bəh <sup>w</sup> ət b. h <sup>w</sup> ət	GM NS	a. 'from which direction?' b. 'peace'
z	z <sup>j</sup>	Voiced, alveolar, fricative, palatalized	a. bəz <sup>j</sup> et b. wədəz <sup>j</sup> et	SGR	a. 'from which direction?' b. 'where'
	z <sup>w</sup>	Voiced, alveolar, fricative, labialized	z <sup>w</sup> ərətə	WO	'vagrant'
ʒ	ʒ <sup>w</sup>	Voiced, palatal, fricative, labialized	məgaʒ <sup>w</sup> o	NS	'bilateral'
m	m <sup>j</sup>	Voiced, bilabial, nasal, palatalized	a. mam <sup>j</sup> to b. m <sup>j</sup> idnk'o	WO	a. 'lowland millet' b. 'a sort of gazelle'
	m <sup>w</sup>	Voiced, bilabial, nasal, labialized	a. m <sup>w</sup> aləʃʃf b. m <sup>w</sup> at't'af <sup>h</sup>	GM GR	'all day' 'eater'
	m̥	Voiced, bilabial, nasal,	a. wam̥bra b. gəm̥bo	GR WO	a. 'a hollowed gourd used for liquids'

					b. ‘small clay pot’
n	n <sup>j</sup>	Voiced, alveolar, nasal, palatalized	n <sup>j</sup> ika	WO	‘Muslim marriage procedure or rules’
	n <sup>w</sup>	Voiced, alveolar, nasal, labialized	annən <sup>w</sup> ar	GM	‘life style’
	ŋ	Voiced, alveolar, nasal velarized	ʃiŋkkar	ENGR	‘nail’
l	l <sup>j</sup>	Voiced, alveolar, liquid, palatalized	a. al <sup>j</sup> et’ə b. gu <sup>j</sup> et	WO	‘goof’ ‘deficiency’
	l <sup>w</sup>	Voiced, alveolar, liquid, labialized	kəl <sup>w</sup> asa	WO	‘weakling’
r	r <sup>j</sup>	Voiced, alveolar, liquid, palatalized	a. t’ar <sup>j</sup> a b. bar <sup>j</sup> eta	WO GM	‘roof’ ‘clay cooking pot’
	r <sup>w</sup>	Voiced, alveolar, liquid, labialized	ar <sup>w</sup> ar <sup>w</sup> at’əŋ	WO	‘made me hasty’
w	ʌ	Voiced, Labial-Velar Approximant implosive	aʌt	NS and NWO	‘yes’

**Table 3: Possible phonetic realizations of phonemes in Amharic regional dialects**

#### 4.1.2. Amharic Vowels

According to different scholars, Amharic has seven distinctive vowel phonemes (Gankin 1969 cited by Podolsky 1991; Cowley et al. 1976; Leslau, 1995; Baye, 1994, 2008, 2010; and Derib, 2011). However, the above scholars’ and earlier studies use different vowel symbols especially for the mid central vowel. According to Derib (2011:149) the mid central vowel which has been

represented by [ə] Hayward (2000) or [ä] and Abebayehu (2007) did not take the same acoustic space as the schwa vowel, and then Derib (2011) proposed the vowel symbol [ɜ]. When we checked this sound with IPA Help 2.1, it seemed closer to /ə/. The choice of appropriate IPA symbol for Amharic central vowels has been debatable. Therefore, it needs further investigation. The researcher used the symbol /ə/ to represent mid central vowel throughout the thesis.

	<b>Front</b>	<b>central</b>	<b>Back</b>
High	i	ɨ	u
Mid	e	ə	o
Low		a	

**Table 4: Vowel Phonemes of Amharic**

## **4.2. Amharic Syllable Structure**

A syllable is purely a phonological entity in relation to its function in a language, and it is the heart of phonological representation (Katamba, 1989:153). A syllable structure of a language is very closely related to sound change (McColl and Trask, 2015:58). That is why many phonologists accepted syllable as an important phonological unit and they investigated it in their language variation researches. Several phonologists have offered compelling arguments for recognizing the syllable as a hierarchical unit in phonological representation (Clements and Keyser, 1983). In general, all languages have a CV syllable type, which is said to be universal and other syllable types are obtained in a language depending on the phonotactic rules of each language (Mwaliwa, 2000).

The maximum syllable structure in the Amharic is CVCC. Consonant clusters are prohibited syllable initially, but allowed syllable finally to fill coda slots. Onsets and codas are not obligatory in a syllable structure. Hence, the basic syllable template of Amharic language is (C)V(C)(C).

The syllable structure of Amharic was studied by many scholars. They came up with different patterns. Mulugeta (2001) identified CV and CVC only. Baye (2007), Leslau (1995), Getahun (1997) and Alemayehu (1987:25) identified 6 possible syllable types, such as V, CV, CVC, VC, CVCC, and VCC. Lulseged (1981) presented syllable initial consonant sequences (C<sub>1</sub>C<sub>2</sub>V,

$C_1C_2VC_1C_2$ ,  $C_1C_2V C_1C_1$ ) in his description of syllable types as opposed to Amharic language rule. Aster (1981) also added six templates with complex nuclei (VV, VVC, CVV, CVVC, and CVVC $C_1C_2$ ) which do not exist in the language.

Since, the central vowels [i], [a] and [ə] can occur in initial position, no contrastive vowel length, and no initial consonant cluster within a syllable in the language, we can conclude that the syllable structure of Amharic is V, CV, CVC, VC, CVCC, VCC.

### **4.3. Phonological Differences**

There are various phonetic and phonological features in which regional dialects differ from the Addis Ababa dialect. Some of the consonantal changes of Amharic dialects are considered either regular or sporadic variations. However, those changes which are restricted to a limited number of lexical items as exceptions are treated as irregular changes. Campbell (1998) states that sound differences are also typically classified according to whether they are unconditioned (a sound change occurs generally and is not dependent on the phonetic context) and conditioned (a change takes place only in certain contexts). The researcher used square brackets [ ] to enclose phonetic representations and slants / / to enclose phonemic representations, which need not necessarily be underlying forms. I used an arrow → to link original and derived forms and the patterns of occurrence relationship of described in terms of the phonological rules.

A number of unconditioned or conditioned consonant and vowel changes, additions or insertions, deletion, metathesis, and harmonization have been attested.

#### **4.3.1. Conditioned Consonant Changes**

As mentioned above, the following changes take place based on the phonological condition in which they occur. This sub-section presents some phonological variations involving palatalisation, labialization, gemination, assimilation, devoicing and deletion.

##### **4.3.1.1. Assimilation**

There is partial regressive assimilation where the bilabial /m/ is realized as alveolar [n] due to the influence of the nearby alveolar ejective /t'/ in Wollo, Gojjam, South Gonder and North Shewa dialects as illustrated in the example below:

**/m/ → [n] /- t'**

(9)	<b>NGR and AA</b>	<b>WO, GM, SGR and NS</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/a-m- t'-a-u/	[amt'u]	[ant'u]	'Let you bring!'
/in-ni-m-t'-a/	[innimt'a]	[innint'a]	'Let us come!'
/ji-m-t'-a-u/	[jimt'u]	[jint'u]	'Let they come!'

The fricative /s/ in bound conjunction is regressively assimilated to a following alveolar stop [t] in East Gojjam dialect as in (10). This is a case of total assimilation at a distance.

**/s/ → [t] /- t**

(10)	<b>GR,WO, WGM and AA</b>	<b>EGM and NS</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/si-t-hed/	[sitihed]	[tittihed]	'while she goes'
/si-t-zəf(i)n/	[sitizəfin]	[tittizəfin]	'while she sings'
/si-t-bəla/	[sitibəla]	[tittibəla]	'while she eats'

The alveolar ejective /t'/ assimilates to the following alveolar stop [t] in East Gojjam and Wollo dialects as shown below:

**/t' → [t] /- t and /t' → [t] /t'-**

(11)	<b>WGM and AA</b>	<b>NS and GR</b>	<b>EGM and WO</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/sət't-o/	[sət'ito]	[sət't'o]	[sətto]	'He having submitted'
/wət't-o/	[wət'ito]	[wət't'o]	[wətto]	'He having went out'

As can be seen in examples (10 and 11), in the Gojjam and Wollo dialects the high central vowel /i/ which is found between /t'/ and /t/ is deleted, and subsequently total assimilation of /t' → [t] occurs. In addition, there is a case of regressive assimilation in North Shewa and Gonder dialects; i.e. the alveolar stop /t/ assimilates in point of articulation when it comes after the alveolar ejective /t'/.

The following examples demonstrate that the voiced alveolar obstruent /d/ totally assimilates to the following flap [l] and as a result [l] is pronounced as geminated in the four regional dialects in contrast to the Addis Ababa dialect.

/d/ → [l̪]/-1

(12)	AA	NS, WO, GR and GM	Gloss
/gud-l-ət/	[gudlət]	[gullət/gullet]	‘debt’
/gəd-i-l-jə/	[gədle]	[gəlle]	‘a name of a person, meaning my biography or fame’
/ji-a-gadd-il-all/	[jaggadilal]	[jaggallal]	‘causes killing of each other’
/balɗi/	[balɗi]	[balli/ balle]	‘bucket’

From the examples in (12), it is observed that the stop /d/ weakens to the alveolar flap /l/ word medially. Therefore, a [+ stop] and [- continuant] consonant becomes [+ continuant]. There is also assimilation as in gudlət → gullet ‘debt’ and balɗi → balle.

There is also a distant assimilation of consonants in few instances in the West South of Wollo and East Gojjam dialects. The following examples illustrate this:

(a) /d/ → [ɖ]

(b) /l/ → [j]

(13)	AA, GR, WGM and NS	WSWO and EGM	Gloss
/dəɖɖɖ/	[dəɖɖɖ]	[ɖɖəɖɖɖ]	‘veranda’
/silə-al-ji-dəllə/	[silajdələ]	[silaladəllə]	‘because it is not’

The total assimilation of /d/ and /g/ is observed in some instances in West of South Wollo (particularly in Amhara Saint area) and Gojjam dialect.

(a) /d/ → [r]

(b) /g/ → [ɖ]/ v-v

(14)	GR, NS, ESWO, NWO and AA	GM and WSWO	Gloss
/adro/		[arro]	‘spent the night’
/adrigge/		[arigge /aridʒe]	‘having done’

As can be seen from the examples (14) above, /d/ is occasionally deleted in the environment where it is followed by /r/.

#### 4.3.1.2. Devoicing

In some instances of the Wollo, Gonder, and Gojjam dialects, the voiced bilabial stop /b/ followed by a consonant, mainly /t/ is realized as a voiceless labio-dental fricative [f] as indicated below:

/b/ → [β] → [f]/t-

(15)	<b>NS</b>	<b>and</b>	<b>WO, GR and</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	<b>AA</b>		<b>GM</b>	
	/dəbtərə/	[dəβtərə]	[dəftərə]	‘unordained but highly trained clergy man’
	/dəbtər/	[dəβtər]	[dəftər]	‘exercise book’
	/həbt	[həβt]	[həft]	‘wealth’
	/kəbt/	[kəβt]	[kəft]	‘livestock’
	/məbt/	[məβt]	[məft]	‘right’

In the examples presented in (15), most realizations of the voiced bilabial stop /b/ as a voiceless labio-dental fricative [f] seem to be triggered by the voiceless alveolar stop /t/. The process of [β] → [f] is devoicing and /b/ → [β] is weakening. Since there is no voiceless bilabial stop or fricative in the language, one can argue that it is realized as the nearest voiceless sound, the labio-dental fricative [f] and as a result lenition has occurred. However, in the last example, the condition does not support this argument. /r/ is a voiced sound that can’t trigger the devoicing of its neighbor. Therefore, it is better to refer the change to lenition of a stop to a fricative.

In a single instance, the voiced velar stop /g/ is changed to voiceless velar stop [k] in Wollo dialect as illustrated below:

/g/ → [k]/-s

(16)	<b>SWO</b>	<b>GR, NS, GM and AA</b>	<b>NWO</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/təməsɣen/	[təməsɣen]	[təməsken]	‘Thank God’

From the data presented in example (16) above, devoicing and partial assimilation of /g/ are observed due to the influence of the neighboring voiceless alveolar fricative /s/.

### 4.3.1.3. Palatalization

It has also emerged from the study that the voiced velar plosive [g] is realized as a voiced post alveolar affricate [dʒ] in East Gojjam dialect in the context of a following front vowel. On the other hand, the mid front vowel /e/ is realized as mid central vowel [ə]. Consonants followed by the front vowels /-i/ or /-e/ trigger such process as shown below in examples, [17], [18], [19] and [20]:

(a) /g/ → [dʒ] / - e

(b) /e and i/ → [ə] / dʒ-

(17)	AA, NS, WO, EGM WGM and GR	EGM	Gloss
/mænge/	[mænge]	[mæŋdʒə]	‘nick name’
/adrigge/	[adrigge]	[aridʒdʒə]	‘having performed or after I did’
/aroge/	[aroge]	[arodʒdʒə]	‘old’
/geʃo/	[geʃo]	[dʒəʃo]	‘buckthorn or hop’
/baləge/	[baləge]	[balədʒə]	‘rude’
/geta/	[geta]	[dʒətə]	‘lord’
/gidər/	[gidər]	[dʒidər]	‘heifer’
/gijorgis/	[gijorgis]	[dʒordʒis]	‘St George’
/get’/	[get’]	[dʒət’]	‘decorative design’

From the examples (17) above, we observe that the stop /g/ weakens to the affricate [dʒ] in word initial and medial positions before a front vowel. In Amharic when the alveolar changes to its palatal counterpart before /e/ and /i/ as in /fəlɪt’t’e/ → [fəlɪtʃ’ʃ’e] ‘I having split the wood’ the final /e/ remains still there. However, in the Gojjam dialect /e/ is realized as [ə]. In what environment this occurs needs further investigation.

The dialectal variation of using [tʃʷ] in place of /kʷ/ has been reported by many researchers (Habetemariam, 1973, Cowley et al. 1976, Gebre, 1990, and Abdurehaman, 2005). According to Habetemariam (1973), Cowley et al. (1976) and Appleyard (2003), the ejective velar /kʷ/ is realized as palatal ejective [tʃʷ] in Gojjam and North Shewa dialects. In addition, Gebre (1990) and Abdurehaman (2005) mention the replacement of /kʷ/ by [tʃʷ] in the whole Eastern Gojjam. However, the current study attests that the replacement of /kʷ/ by [tʃʷ] at word initial and medial positions only in some parts of East of Eastern Gojjam, especially in Sinan, Bibugn, Dega Segine and in some cases around Debre Markos area. As a result, tense vowels become lax in the environment of complex consonants. The following are some examples:

/kʷ/ → [tʃʷ]/— i or e

### Word initial position

(18)	<b>WO, GR, NS, WEGM, EEGM WGM and AA</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/kʷetʷtʷema/	[kʷetʷtʷema]	[tʃʷətʷəma] ‘bulrush’
/kʷitʷtʷa/	[kʷitʷtʷa]	[tʃʷitʷtʷa] ‘un leavened bread cake’
/kʷim/	[kʷim]	[tʃʷim] ‘grudge’

As can be seen from the above examples in examples (18) above, we observe dissimilation i.e; the front vowels changes to their central counterpart.

### b. Word medial position

(19)	<b>WO, GR, NS, WEGM, EEGM WGM and AA</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/bakʷela/	[bakʷela]	[batʃʷəla] ‘horse bean’
/awakʷi/	[awakʷi]	[awatʃʷi/awatʃʷ] ‘knowledgeable’
/bəkʷi/	[bəkʷi]	[bətʃʷi/bətʃʷ] ‘ample’
/tətʷəbakʷi/	[tətʷəβakʷi]	[tətʷəβatʃʷi/ tətʷəβatʃʷ] ‘reserve’

Similar changes occur when a verb stem final /k'/ is followed by a morpheme that begins with a front vowel. For example, when the converb marker of the first person singular /-e/ is suffixed to a verb stem final /k'/, is changed to [tʃ̣]. Consider the examples below.

(20)	<b>WO, GR, NS, WEGM, EGM</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	<b>WGM and AA</b>	
/tələk'ik'k'e/	[tələk'ik'k'e]	[tələ k'k'itʃ̣e] 'after being released'
/tənfuawakik' k'e/	[tənfwak'ik'k'e]	[tənfwak'itʃ̣e] 'after being glide on my buttocks'

Another example of morpheme boundary change occurs when the instrumental nominalizer /-ija/ is suffixed to a verb stem ending in /k'/, /k'/ is changed to [tʃ̣] and the front vowel /i/ and the glide /j/ get deleted in Eastern Gojjam dialect as illustrated below.

(21)	<b>WO, GR, NS, EGM</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	<b>WGM and AA</b>	
/məddək'adək'ija/	[məddək'adək <sup>j</sup> a]	[mədək'adətʃ̣a] 'cattle road'
/məssalək'ija/	[məssalək <sup>j</sup> a]	[məssalətʃ̣a] 'a figure of fun'
/mət'əjjək'ija/	[mət'əjək <sup>j</sup> a]	[mət'əjətʃ̣a] 'means of asking question'
/məsak'ija/	[məsak <sup>j</sup> a]	[məsətʃ̣a] 'a kind of foolish person or a figure of fun'
/məwk'ija/	[məwk <sup>j</sup> a]	[məwtʃ̣a] 'threshing-stick'
/mətarək'ija/	[mətarək <sup>j</sup> a]	[mətarətʃ̣a] 'a means of reconciliation'

From the examples in (21), the palatalization of /k'/ → [tʃ̣] / — i or e has occurred due to long process. Let us take one word and show the process from Addis Ababa dialect to Eastern Gojjam.

/məssalək'ia/ → /məssalətʃ̣ia/ → /məssalətʃ̣Øa/ → [məssalətʃ̣ja]

Therefore, deletion of /i/ occurs in palatalization processes and that the word /məssalək'ia/ is the underlying form. This implies that vowel diphthong in Amharic dialects is possible at some level of phonetic representation. Thus, there are sequences of diverse vowels in the Amharic dialects, leading us to actual phonetic form.

In the following examples, the palatalization of /k/ is triggered by the high frontal vowel /i/ which is then changed to [i̠] and /k/ changes to the palatal [tʃ] in East Gojjam dialect as shown in the examples below:

(a) /k/ → [tʃ]/-i

(b) /i/ → [i̠]

(22)	NS, WO, GR, WGM and AA	EGM	Gloss
/məkina/	[məkina]	[məʃina]	‘car’
/kidanəmihiɾət/	[kidanəmihiɾət]	[ʃidanəmihiɾət]	‘covenant of mary’
/wəkkil/	[wəkkil]	[wəʃʃil]	‘agent’

In Addis Ababa dialect, when a verb stem ending in /l/ is followed by a suffix beginning with the front vowels (-i or -e), it changes to the palatal glide [j] as in, kifəl ‘pay (M)’ → kifəj ‘pay (F)’. However, in Wollo, South Gonder and North Shewa rural dialects the change of /l/ to [l̠] when followed by a front vowel initial morphemes which are contrary to the phonological process that is common in the standard forms as illustrated below.

/l/ → [l̠]/- i or e and maintained as [l]

(23)	NGR, GM and AA	WO, SGR and NS	Gloss
/dəww-ll-e/	[dəwwijje]	[dəwwil̠e]	‘I having called’
/dəww-i-ll-i/	dəwwiji	[dəwwil̠i]	‘You (FSG) call’
/mə-dəww-ə-ll-ia/	[mədəwwəja]	[mədəwwəl̠a]	‘an instrument of ringing a bell’
/t’i-ll-e/	[t’ijje]	[t’il̠e]	‘I having thrown’
/t’a-ll-i/	[t’ajji]	[t’al̠i]	‘You (F.SG) drop!’
/mə-t’a-ll-j-ia/	[mət’aja]	[mət’al̠a]	‘garbage’
/bi-ll-e/	[bijje]	[bil̠e]	‘I having said’
/bə-ll-i/	[bəji]	[bəl̠i]	‘You (F.SG) say!’
/ʃək’-i-ll-e/	[ʃək’ijjə]	[ʃək’il̠e]	‘I am having made business.’
/sik-ə-ll-i/	[sik’əjji]	[sikəl̠i]	‘You (F.SG) hung something!’
/fət-i-ll-e/	[fətijjə]	[fətill̠e]	‘I having spun or twisted.’

/fit-ə-ll-i/	[fitəjji]	[fitə <sup>l</sup> i]	‘You (F.SG) spun or twist!’
/mə-bil-ll-ia/	[məbija]	[məbil <sup>l</sup> a]	‘injera and bread basket’

The alveolar nasal /n/ of the base form is realized as velar nasal [ŋ] in Addis Ababa dialect and maintained /n/ in North Shewa dialect. This is a good example of denying the morphophonemic process of palatalization of the alveolar sounds when followed by front vowel initial morphemes as in hedʒdʒə → hedde and sədidʒdʒə → sədidde. Observe the following examples:

**/n/ → [ŋ] /i or e and maintained as [n]**

(24)	WO, GM, GR and AA	NS	Gloss
/ləmɪnn-e/	[ləmmɪŋne]	[ləminne]	‘having begged’
/mət’inn-e/	[mət’ɪŋne]	[mət’inne]	‘having measure’
/wəsinn-e/	[wəssɪŋne]	[wəsɪnne]	‘after I decided’
/ʃəffunn-e/	[ʃəffɪŋne]	[ʃəffunne]	‘having covered’
/mənɪnn-e/	[mənnɪŋne]	[mənnɪnne]	‘having detested’
/hunn-e /	[huŋne]	[hunnne]	‘after I present’

As can be seen from the above examples (23) and (24) the North Showa, Wollo and South Gonder dialects maintain the underlying form of Amharic by not undergoing the palatalization morphophonemic process which is a common feature for the other dialects.

The /r/ and /d/ are palatalized when they occur before front vowel /i/ and mid central vowel /e/ as in /t’aria/ → [t’ar<sup>l</sup>Øa] and the example in (25) shows there is a possibility of complex consonant or diphthong as in /t’ara/ → [t’arija] in Wollo and North Shewa dialects.

**/c/ → [c<sup>l</sup>] /-i and e**

(25)	AA,GR, and GM	WO and NS	Gloss
/t’ara/	[t’ara]	[t’arija] or [t’ar <sup>l</sup> a]	‘roof’
/damməna/	[damməna]	[dijaməna] or [d <sup>l</sup> aməna]	‘cloud’
/damt’e/	[damt’e]	[dijamt’e] or [d <sup>l</sup> amt’e]	‘a name of a person’
/dijabo/	[dabbo]	[dijabbo] or [d <sup>l</sup> abbo]	‘bread’
/dijar/	[dar]	[dijar] or [d <sup>l</sup> ar]	‘a position to the left’

				or right of an object'
/karra/	[karra (bilawa)]	[karrija] [karr <sup>i</sup> a]		'knife'
/darəgot/	[darəgot]	[dijarəgot] [d <sup>i</sup> arəgot]		'donation'
/dəse/	[dəse]	[dijəse] or [d <sup>i</sup> ese]		'place name'
/dəmo/	[dəmo]	[dijəmo] or [d <sup>i</sup> emo]		'too'
/məbrat/	[məbrat]	[məbrijat] or [məbr <sup>i</sup> at]		'light'

From the examples in (25), diphthong seems to be avoided by deleting the first vowel in AA, GR, GM but glide insertion or palatalization and then deletion rule is applied in WO, NS.

#### 4.3.1.4. Labialization

Habtemariam et al. (1973) identified the back mid vowel /o/ is realized as round mid central vowel /ə/ after consonants. The current study also affirmed that, some consonants undergo the process of labialization in Gojjam, Wollo and North Shewa dialects when they are followed by the back vowels. In the data below /b/, /d/, /m/, and /k'/ are realized as [b<sup>w</sup>], [d<sup>w</sup>], [m<sup>w</sup>] and [k<sup>w</sup>] respectively. The back vowel is also fronted and the mid back vowel /o/ changes to mid central vowel [ə] in Gojjam dialect. These realizations are triggered by the sequential occurrence of vowel /u/ and /o/, by labilazation process, /u/ gives its labilazation feature to a preceding consonant and /o/ is realized as /ə/.

/c/ → [c<sup>w</sup>] /- /o/and /u/

(26)	GR and AA	GM	WO and NS	Gloss
/mæk'arəbija/	[mæk'urəbija]	[mæk <sup>w</sup> arəbija]	[mæk'urəbija]	'holy communion material'
/bota/	[bota]	[b <sup>w</sup> əta]	[b <sup>w</sup> ota]	'place'
/dubba/	[dubba]	[d <sup>w</sup> əbba]	[d <sup>w</sup> ubba]	'pumpkin'
/mowət/	[mot]	[m <sup>w</sup> ət]	[m <sup>w</sup> ot]	'death'
/t'om/	[t'om]	[t <sup>w</sup> əm]	[t <sup>w</sup> om]	'fast'
/moggaʃ/	[moggaʃ]	[m <sup>w</sup> əgaʃʃ]	[m <sup>w</sup> ogaʃ]	'defensive'
/mogəs/	[mogəs]	[m <sup>w</sup> əgəs]	[m <sup>w</sup> ogəs]	'name of a person'
/k'utər/	[k'utər]	[k <sup>w</sup> ət't'ir]	[k <sup>w</sup> ot't'ir]	'Count!'

From the examples in (26), it is observed that consonant segments undergo labialization and the back rounded vowel that causes the labialization changes to unrounded central vowel /ə/ and in one instance the back vowel /u/ is changed to low mid vowel [a] in the word mək'uarəbija → mək'<sup>w</sup>arəbija. This seems that the Gojjam dialect form is close to the underlying form. The following processes lead us to actual phonetic form.

/mək'uarəbia/ → /mək'<sup>w</sup>uarəbia/ → /mək'<sup>w</sup>Øarəbia/ → /mək'<sup>w</sup>arəbia/ → [mək'<sup>w</sup>arəbja]

However, in some words when the labio-dental fricative /f/ comes before the low central vowel /a/, and /ə/ it is realized as /f<sup>w</sup>/ in East Gojjam dialect; examples:

/f/ → [f<sup>w</sup>]

(27)	<b>WO, GR, NS and AA</b>	<b>GM</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/məfak'ja/	[məf <sup>w</sup> ak'ja]	'stick of a particular tree used to brush the teeth'
	/ʃəfənə/	[ʃəf <sup>w</sup> ənə]	'covered (with cloth), shrouded (vt)'

#### 4.3.1.5. Gemination

Some sounds such as /b/, /k'/, /g/, /d/, /t'/, /t/ /f/, /r/ which are non-geminate in other dialects become geminate when preceded and followed by a mid or low central vowel in the North Gonder dialect as indicated in the examples below and (appendix B, ENGR 001-0020):

(28)	<b>WO, SGR, NS, GM and AA</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>Gloss</b>	
	/mə-astədadər/	[mastədadər]	[mastəddaddər]	'manage/ administration'
	/mə-kəbər-abər/	[məkkəbabər]	[məkkəbbabbər]	'respect one another'
	/mə-k'əbət'-at'ər/	[mək'əbət'at'ər]	[mək'əbbət't'at' t'ər]	'nonsensical'
	/mə-assək'ajət/	[massək'ajət]	[massək'k'ajjət]	'torture'
	/məssarija/	[məssarija]	[məssarija]	'instrument'
	/tə-barək/	[təβarək]	[təβarrək]	'God bless you'
	/mə-astarək'/	[mastarək']	[mastarrək']	'reconcile'
	/mə-ggadəl/	[məggadəl]	[məggaddəl]	'kill each other'
	/mə-ffət'ər/	[məffət'ər]	[məffət't'ər]	'being created'

/maggabat/	[maggabat]	[maggabbat]	‘being married’
/mə-ttafən/	[mættafən]	[mættaffən]	‘being suffocation’

In the above data, there are words which have three consecutive geminated consonants. This seems unusual and makes pronunciation difficult (does not take into account the principle of least effort).

#### 4.3.1.6. Consonant Deletion

Variation as a result of consonant deletion is common in Amharic dialects. The bilabial approximant /w/ is deleted in Gojjam and Wollo when followed by /d/. /w/ is also deleted after giving its back feature to the vowel which follows it.

/w/ → [Ø] and /i/ → [u]

(29)	<b>GR, NS and AA</b>	<b>GM and WO</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/awdimma/	[awdimma]	[ad <sup>w</sup> umma]	‘threshing floor’

From the example (29) above, it is observed that occasionally the high central vowel /i/ is realized as high back vowel /u/ due to the influence of /w/. In this process, metathesis also observed as in awdimma → aidwimma (aØdwØmma)

The word t’əggəbku/hu ‘I am satisfied’ has different sound variations in different Amharic dialect areas.

(30)	<b>Dialect areas</b>	<b>Variation</b>	<b>variation</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	<b>GM</b>	[t’əggəhu <sub>o</sub> ]	deletion of /b/ /u/ → [u <sub>o</sub> ]/ h-,/b/ → [h]	‘I am satisfied’
	<b>GR</b>	[t’əggəhu <sub>o</sub> k]	deletion of /b/ and /u/ → [u <sub>o</sub> ]	
	<b>WO</b>	[t’əggəhu <sub>o</sub> ]	deletion of /b/ and /u/ → [u <sub>o</sub> ]	
	<b>AA and NS</b>	[t’əggəβku] /t’əggəbhū/	-	

As it is observed in examples (30) above, devoicing of /u/ has been attested: /u/ is devoiced in the environment before the glottal fricative /h/ and assimilation in sonority then deletion of /b/ in Gojjam, Gonder and Wollo dialects.

As compared to the Addis Ababa dialect, the voiced alveolar fricative /z/ and the high front vowel /i/ are dropped in locatives in the four Amharic regional dialects.

**z and i/→[Ø] / -j**

(31)	AA	NS, WO, GR and GM	Gloss
/ləzzijawimm/	[ləzijawim] or [ləzawim]	[ləjawm]	‘ever’
/kəzzija/	[kəzzija] or [kəzza]	[taja/ təja]	‘then’
/bəzzija/	[bəzzija] or [bəzza]	[bəja]	‘there’

As shown in (31), syllable deletion /-zi-/ has been identified when it is followed by glide /j/.

In North Shewa, Gojjam and Wollo the glottal fricative /h/ is deleted at word initial and medial positions in the environment of a low central vowel /a/ or a high central vowel /i/ coming after it as illustrated in the following examples.

**/h/ → [Ø]**

(32)	GR and AA	GM, NS and WO	Gloss	Remark
/hamus/	[hamus]	[amus]	‘thursday’	
/hamsa/	[hamsa]	[amsa]	‘fifty’	
/hassət/	[hassət]	[assət]	‘false’	
/hakim/	[hakim]	[akim/ aɸim]	‘physiciian’	
/məś’haf/	[məś’ihaf]	[mət’af]	‘book’	s’→t’
/hassab/	[hassab]	[assab]	‘idea’	
/bilhat/	[bilhat]	[bilat]	‘gambit’	
/mədhānit/	[mədhānit]	[mədanit]	‘medicament’	
/s’əhaj/	[s’əhaj]	[t’aj]	‘sun’	s’→t’
/tahisas/	[tahisas]	[tisas/ tasas]	‘december’	a→Ø
/rəhab/	[rəhab]	[rab]	‘hunger’	ə→Ø

/habtam/      [habtam]      [abtam]      ‘wealthy’

However, in the Gojjam dialect /h/ is deleted in the environment where the front vowel /i/ comes before it as in /wədih/ → [wədi] and /kəzzih/ → [kəzzi].

The alveolar nasal /n/ is optionally dropped in the environment of /m/ and the low central vowel /a/ before it in North Shewa, South Wollo and Gojjam dialects as exemplified below.

**(a) /n/ → [Ø]**

(33)	<b>GM, GR and AA</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/manguat’ət’/	[mang <sup>w</sup> at’ət’]	[magut’ət’]	‘taunt or down cast’
/jəman/	[jəman]	[jəma]	‘Whose?’

**(b) /n/ → [Ø]**

(34)	<b>GM , NS, GR and AA</b>	<b>SWO</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/ankoraffa/	[aŋkoraffa]	[akoraffa]	‘snored’
/mɪnt’af/	[mɪnt’af]	[mis’s’af]	‘carpet’
/ɪŋɡilit/	[ɪŋɡilit]	[ɡilit]	‘ups and downs’
/minhona/	[minhuna/minhona]	[mihuna]	‘what happened to her’
/jəman/	[jəman/ jema]	[jəma]	‘Whose?’

**(c) /n/ → [Ø]**

(35)	<b>NS , WO, GR and AA</b>	<b>GM</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/kəman/	[kəman]	[kəma]	‘Whose?’

**4.3.2. Unconditioned Consonant Changes**

As discussed above, most sound variations in different regional dialects are triggered by phonological condition. However, there are some sound variations which take place without any phonological condition. In this sub section, I present sound variations for which there is no trigger that causes of the changes. The phonological variations are consonant substitution, addition, vowel harmonies, vowel disharmonies, vowel insertion deletion of vowels and metathesis.

### 4.3.2.1. Consonant substitution

The form for ‘yes’ is *awən* or *awə/awo* in Addis Ababa dialect. However, it has different forms in different Amharic regional dialects. The substitution of [d] in place of /n/ (addition of [d] to *awə* ‘yes’) is common in Wollo, South Gonder and North Shewa. But in South Gonder particularly in Lay Gayint and Simada area, Gojjam and North Shewa, the word *awə* ‘yes’ appears in different forms as illustrated in the example below:

(36)	Amharic Dialects	Word	Variation Change of sounds	Gloss
	NS, NWO and SGR	[awəd]	/n/ → [d]	‘yes’
	NWO and NS	[awət]	/n/ → [t]	
	SGR (Gaint area)	[af̣ḍo]	/n/ → [ḍo], /w/ → [f̣] and /o/ → [∅]	
	NS and NWO	[aɲt]	/n/ → [t] and /w/ → [ɲ]	
	SWO	[iwan]	/a/ → [i] and /ə/ → [a]	
	GM	[awan/ iwan]	/ə/ → [a]	
	AA and NGR	[awon/ awə(o) /awo/	the standard form <i>awən</i> the base form	

From the table (36) above, it is observed that five variant forms: [awəd], [af̣ḍo], [awan], [awət], and [aɲt] are used in regional dialects and *awon* in Addis Ababa dialect. It can be seen from the above data, Vowel harmony in Gojjam dialect, de-voicing in South Gonder and North Shewa fortition and labialization in North Wollo, North Shewa, and South Gonder are realized.

Three impulsive sounds, a labiodentals velar fricative [f̣], a voiced bilabial velar fricative [ɲ] and alveolar implosive [ḍ] have been discovered in two dialect forms of the word /awon/ in South Gonder, Lay Gayint and Simada areas as [af̣ḍo], North Wollo and North areas as [aɲt]. This is an exceptional, un-productive and having an impulsive sound is not a common feature of Semitic languages.

The word *tadija* ‘well then’ has different forms in different Amharic dialects. Occasionally the initial voiceless alveolar stop /t/ is changed to [z], [h] and [k] in Gonder, North Shewa, Wollo and Gojjam dialects but the deletion of /d/ is a common feature of all the dialects other than that of North Shewa. Observe data presented below:

/t/ → [h], [z], [k]

(37)	<b>Amharic dialects</b>	<b>variation</b>	<b>variation</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	<b>GM, GR, NS and SWO</b>	[had <sup>j</sup> a ]	/t/ → [h]	‘well
	<b>GM, GR, NOW and SWO</b>	[taja]	/d/ → [Ø]	then’
	<b>GM and SWO</b>	[ʔad <sup>j</sup> a/ ad <sup>j</sup> a, zad <sup>j</sup> a]	/t/ → [ʔ], /t/ → [z]	
	<b>NS and NWO</b>	[kad <sup>j</sup> a] and [təja]	/t/ → [k], /d/ → [Ø] and /a / → [ə]	
	<b>AA</b>	[tad <sup>j</sup> a]	-	
		/kə-adija/ (k → t/ h)	base form	

From (37), we observe that the occasional deletion of the voiced alveolar stop /d/ as in tadjə → taja/ təja is common in rural Amharic dialects and the sound /t/ frequently occurs in free variation with other sounds.

The word bak’ela ‘horse bean’ has a different sound in the different Amharic dialects. Consider the following examples:

(38)	<b>Amharic dialects</b>	<b>Variation</b>	<b>variation</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	<b>EGM</b>	[baʃ <sup>ˈ</sup> əla]	/k’/ → [ʃ <sup>ˈ</sup> ] and /e/ → [ə]	‘horse bean’
	<b>WO</b>	[bajla]	/k’/ → [j]	
	<b>NS and NWO</b>	[baʎela]	/k’/ → [ʎ]	
	<b>WGM, AA &amp; GR</b>	/bak’ela/	-	

The word mət’it<sup>w</sup>al ‘he has come’ shows up in different forms in the different Amharic dialects as exemplified below:

(39)	<b>Dialect areas</b>	<b>Variation</b>	<b>variation</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	<b>AA, GR and WO</b>	[mətt <sup>w</sup> all]	/t’/ → [t]/-t , /t/ → [t’]/t-, /t’ and t’ → [t <sup>w</sup> / t <sup>w</sup> ] /-o and /i/ → [Ø]	‘He came.’
	<b>GM</b>	[məst <sup>w</sup> all]	/t’/ → /s/ and /i/ → [Ø]	
	<b>NS</b>	[mət’t <sup>w</sup> all]	progressive Assimilation	
	<b>AA and NS</b>	[mət’t <sup>w</sup> all]	[mətt <sup>w</sup> all] regressive Assimilation	
		/mət’-t-o-all/	base form	

The word /wiha/ ‘water’ has slightly different form in different Amharic dialects. Observe the following examples:

(40) Dialect areas	variation	Variation type	Gloss
<b>GR</b>	[ih <sup>w</sup> a]	reduction of /w/ and a→ <sup>w</sup> a	‘water’
<b>GM</b>	[iwiha]	addition of /i/	
<b>WO and NS</b>	[wəha]	i→ə	
<b>AA</b>	/wiha/	-	

The glottal fricative /h/ in the Addis Ababa dialect is realized as a velar [k] in Wollo and North Shewa dialects in all position as exemplified in the following examples.

**/h/→[k]**

(41)	AA, GM, GR, and NWO	NS and SWO	Gloss
/haja/	[haja], [kija] in GM	[kaja]	‘twenty’
/komt’at’t’e/	[homt’at’t’e/komt’at’t’e]	[kont’at’t’e]	‘vinegar’
/habt/	[haβt]	[kaβt]	‘wealth’
/honə/	[honə]	[konə]	‘become’
/hedə/	[hedə], [hədə], in GM	[kedə]	‘get off’
/hullu/	[hullu]	[kullu]	‘all’
/hidar/	[hidar]	[kidar]	‘november’
/məmmihir/	[məmmihir/məmhīr]	[məmik <sup>h</sup> ir]	‘teacher’
/ingidih/	[iŋgidih]	[iŋgidik]	‘thus’
/wədih/	[wədih]	[wədik]	‘towards here’
/bəzzih/	[bəzzih]	[bəzzik]	‘this diarection’

From the data presented in the table above, the strengthening of /h/ to [k] has occurred. I assume that the base form was /k/ and it is changed to /h/ by getting itself weakened when it comes before vowel or between vowels. Besides, to use of /k/ instead of [h] by North Shewa and South Wollo suggests they are maintaining the archaic form (they seem to be conservative).

In some instance, the alveolar /t/ is changed to velar [k] in Gonder and North Shewa dialects as indicated below:

/t/ → [k]

(42)	GM and AA	GR and NS	WO	Gloss
	/tolo/ and [kəlo] in GM	[kəlo]	[təlo]	‘quick’
	/tinnif/	[kinnif]	[tinnif]	‘small’

Anbessa and Hudson (2007), state that /ʔ/ is realized only between vowels (word medially) as in səʔat ‘time, hour’. It is true that /ʔ/ doesn’t occur in Addis Ababa and most regional dialects word finally. However, according to the current data (presented below), the ejective /k’/ is realized as glottal stop [ʔ] in all positions in the dialects of North Shewa and South Wollo. See the tables a, b and c below:

/k’/ → [ʔ]

**(a). Word initial position**

(43)	GR, GM and AA	WO and NS	Gloss
/k’ilak’il/	[k’ilak’il]	[ʔilaʔil]	‘Foolish!’
/k’inburs/	[k’im̩burs]	[ʔim̩burs]	‘blow-fly larva root warm’
/k’imalam/	[k’imalam]	[ʔimalam]	‘Lousy!’
/k’ədmən/	[k’ədmən]	[ʔədmən]	‘we over take’
/k’ulk’ulət/	[k’ulk’ulət]	[ʔ <sup>w</sup> ulʔ <sup>w</sup> ulət]	‘decent of a mountain’
/k’unna/	[k’unna]	[ʔ <sup>w</sup> unna]	‘a certain measure of dry things’
/k’əlləb/	[k’əlləb]	[ʔəlləb]	‘ration’
/k’ərrə/	[k’ərrə]	[ʔərrə]	‘He is absent.’
/k’ən/	[k’ən]	[ʔən]	‘day’

Although glottal stop [ʔ] is not common in word initial position in the standard form it occurs word initially in the North Shewa and Wollo dialect as a variant form of /k’/. Here the evidence is when /k’/ is omitted from the initial position all vowels including those which don’t appear word initially in the standard form appear word initially unless the glottal stop is introduced initially. Therefore, it is used as an allophone of /k’/.

**(b). Word medial position**

(44)	GR and AA	GM	WO and NS	Gloss
/ak'n-i/	[ak'ɲi]	[ak'ɲi]	[aʔni]	'discoverer'
/ak'umada/	[ak'umada]	[ak'umada]	[aʔimada/aʔumada]	'leather bag(inverted skin of a goat)'
/lək'so/	[lək'so]	[lək'so]	[ləʔso]	'mourning'
/t'əbbəkə/	[t'əbbəkə]	[t'əbbəkə]	[t'əbbəʔə]	'became intense'
/t'ik'it/	[t'ik'it]	[t'ij̃'it]	[t'ij̃it]	'little or few'
/arək'e/	[arək'e]	[arəʔ̃'e]	[arəʔ̃e]	'local alcohol'
/tat'ak'i/	[tat'ak'i]	[tat'aʔ̃'i]	[tat'aʔ̃i]	'armed man'

From the data presented in the examples (43 and 44) above, some words like [ʔədmən], [ʔ<sup>w</sup>unna], [aʔimada/ aʔumada] and [ʔ<sup>w</sup>ulʔ<sup>w</sup>ulət] are not attested in North Wollo and East of South Wollo. According to the present data, the realization of /k'/→ [ʔ] is most frequently observed in West of South Wollo and North Shewa

According to Anbessa and Hudson (2007), Amharic words may end with any consonant except /ʔ/. However, as can be seen below, in the current study the glottal stop /ʔ/ is attested word finally in South Wollo and North Shewa dialects as shown below.

**(c). Word final position**

(45)	GR, GM and AA	WO and NS	Gloss
/mənɸək'/		[mənɸəʔ]	'period of six months'
/fok'/		[foʔ]	'partridge'
/tillik'/		[tilliʔ]	'big'
/iruk'/		[iruʔ]	'far away'
/mənnanak'/		[mənnanaʔ]	'contemn each other'
/t'ibk'/		[t'ibʔ]	'intense, firm, stiff'
/dirk'/		[dirʔ]	'drought'

When low central vowel /a/ comes before /kʔ/, /kʔ/ changes to glottal stop [ʔ] and the glottal stop /ʔ/ inserted word initially and then /w/ is deleted in one instance in Wollo and North Shewa as can be seen under:

/kʔ/ → [ʔ]

(46)	<b>GR, GM and AA</b>	<b>WO and NS</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/awkʔalləhu/	[ʔaʔalləhu]	‘I know’

In one case, the velar /k/ is realized as [ʔ] in North Shewa dialect as indicated below:

/k/ → [ʔ]

(47)	<b>GR, GM and AA</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/jilakullif/	[jilaʔullif]	‘let them send you something’

In one instance the ejective /kʔ/ is realized as velar [k] in Wollo and North Shewa dialects as shown below:

/kʔ/ → [k]

(48)	<b>GR, GM and AA</b>	<b>WO and NS</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/kʔulimmitʔ/	[kulimmitʔ]	‘flatter’
	/kʔəws/	[kəws]	‘having disorder’

However, in one word the velar /k/ changed to ejective /kʔ/ in North Shewa around Ankober area. Consider the following example.

/k/ → [kʔ]

(49)	<b>WO, GR, GM and AA</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/kijkiʃ/	[kʔijkiʃ]	‘broken into pieces’

In some instance the alveolar fricative /s/ is realized as palatal fricative [ʃ] in all position in Gonder and Gojjam dialects as indicated below:

/s/ → [ʃ]

(50)	WO, NS and AA	GR and GM	Gloss
/mist/	[mist]	[miʃt]	‘wife’
/sikkuar/	[sikk <sup>w</sup> ar]	[ʃɪnk <sup>w</sup> ar]	‘sugar’
/samuna/	[samuna]	[ʃamuna]	‘soap’
/k’əmis/	[k’əmis]	[k’əmiʃ]	‘dress’
/məskot/	[məskot]	[məʃkot]	‘window’
/wist’/	[wist’]	[wiʃt’]	‘inside’

In West of South Wollo and North Shewa the alveolar fricative /s/ is realized as palatal fricative [ʃ] word initially and medially in different words than those appear in Gojjam and Gonder dialects as indicated below:

(51)	GR, GM and AA	WSWO and NS	Gloss
/sillitʃfa/	[ʃillitʃfa]		‘leather pouch, sack’
/sələʃtʃəɲɲ/	[ʃələʃtʃəɲɲ]		‘I am bored’
/festal/	[feʃtal]		‘polystyrene’
/wəssədə/	[wəʃʃədə]		‘He took’

In some of its occurrences the alveo-palatal affricate /tʃ/ changes to palatal fricative [ʃ] in North Shewa and East of North Gonder as it is illustrated by examples in (52):

/tʃ/ → [ʃ]

(52)	SGR, WNGR, GM and AA	NS and ENGR	WO	Gloss
/tʃiggir/		[ʃiggir]	[tʃiggir]	‘hardship’
/məʃ/		[məʃ/ məj]	[məj]	‘when’
/taʃtʃ/		[taʃ/taj]	[taj]	‘down’

The change of /tʃ/ to alveolar fricative /s/ is observed in Wollo, North Shewa and Gonder dialects in free variation as indicated below.

/ʃ/ → [s]

(53)	<b>GM and AA</b>	<b>WO, NS and GR</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/ʃəmiz/	[səmiz]	‘shirt’
	/ʃant’a/	[sant’a]	‘bag’
	/tiniʃ/	[tinis/kinis]	‘small’

The palatal fricative /ʃ/ is changed to alveo-palatal affricate [tʃ] in Wollo and North Shewa dialects as in the following examples:

/ʃ/ → [tʃ]

(54)	<b>GR, GM and AA</b>	<b>WO and NS</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/məʃənəf/	[məʃʃənəf]	‘succumb’
	/kətʃəfə/	[kəʃʃəfə]	‘failed’

In one instance, the palatal /dʒ/ is also realized as an alveo-palatal affricate [tʃ] in Gojjam dialect as shown in the following example:

/dʒ/ → [tʃ]

(55)	<b>GR, NS, and AA</b>	<b>WO and GM</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/idʒdʒət’əbbab/	[itʃʃət’əbbab]	‘tunic (loose narrow sleeved shirt reaching the knees)’

The palatal ejective /tʃ̣/ is realized as alveolar ejective [tʰ] in South Gonder and West of South Wollo dialects as indicated below:

/tʃ̣/ → [tʰ]

(56)	<b>NGR, NS, GM and AA</b>	<b>SGR and WSWO</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/tʃ̣ərɾəsə/	[tʰərɾəsə]	‘finish’
	/tʃ̣’ərəggədə/	[tʰ’ərəggədə]	‘cut (with a spade or a sickle)’
	/tʃ̣’ərər/	[tʰ’ərər]	‘ray’
	/tʃ̣’ərək’a/	[tʰ’ərək’a]	‘moon’
	/tʃ̣’ərɾəfə/	[tʰ’ərɾəfə]	‘touched tighten’
	/tʃ̣’ərəmməsə/	[tʰ’ərəməsə]	‘He deformed something’

In some instance, the semi vowel /w/ is assimilated to bilabial nasal [m] and the vowel /ə/ is replaced by mid back vowel [o] in the first example as observed in Gonder dialect:

**/w/ → [w] and /ə/ → [o]**

(57)	<b>WO, NS, GM and AA</b>	<b>GR</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/mə-fiŋˀo/	[wəfiŋˀo]	[mofitʃˀo]	‘mill’
/wə-nibər/	[wəŋibər]	[mə-nibər]	‘chair’

In loan words like /ikonomi/→[jikonomi] word initial /i/ changes to a semi-vowel [j]; ie. Weakening or [+syl] → [-syl] in Wollo, North Shewa, Gojjam and South Gonder indicated below:

**/i/ → [j]**

(58)	<b>NGR, and AA</b>	<b>WO, GM, NS and SGR</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/jimam/	[imam]	[jimam]	‘name of a person’
/jitjop’ija/	[itjopija]	[jitjop’ija/ t’obia]	‘Ethiopia’
/jikonomi/	[ikonomi]	[jikonomi]	‘economy’
/jilama/	[ilama]	[jilama]	‘target’
/jimint/	[imint]	[jimint]	‘very few’

As it is observed from table (58), in the word /itjop’ija/ → [t’obija]. /t/→ [t’] and /i/ and /j/ are deleted.

In some Biblical names with a glottal stop, the glottal /ʔ/ is deleted, and then the glide /j/ inserted in order to avoid the impermissible vowel sequence and the front mid vowel /e/ changes to the mid central vowel [ə] in Wollo and North Shewa dialects. Whereas in the Gojjam dialect, the glottal stop /ʔ/ is substituted by [h] without any other change as shown in the examples below:

**/ʔ/→ [h]/v-v**

**/ʔ/→ [j]/ v-v**

(59)		<b>GR and AA</b>	<b>WO and NS</b>	<b>GM</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/Samuel/	[samuʔel]	[samujəl]	[samuhel]	‘biblical name’
	/mikael/	[mikaʔel]	[mikajəl]	[mikahel]	‘Michael’
	/amanuel/	[amanuʔel]	[amanujəl]	[amanuhel]	‘Emmanuel’

From the data in (59) below, the last syllable of /wədə/ and the initial glide of /jət/ have been deleted in /wədə-jət/ → [wət] and [wet] and the mid central vowel changes to mid front vowel in South Gonder and South Wollo variety. In addition the last syllable of wədə have been deleted as in /wədə-jət/ → [wəjət].

(60)		<b>NS, GM and AA</b>	<b>SGR and SWO</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/wədə-jət/	[wədet]	[wət/hot /wot]	‘Where?’
	/wədə-jət/	[wədet]	[wet]	‘Where?’
	/wədə-jət/	[wədet]	[wəjət]	‘towards where?’

In some cases, the bilabial nasal /m/ changes to the bilabial stop [b], and the bilabial stop /b/ to bilabial nasal [m] in all regional dialects (Wollo, North Shewa and Gojjam) such as:

**/m/ → [b] and /b/ → [m]**

(61)		<b>AA</b>	<b>WO, GR, NS and GM</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/mismar/	[mismar]	[bismar]	‘nail’
	/santim/	[santim]	[santiβ]	‘coin’
	/zəmən/	[zəmən]	[zəβən]	‘era’
	/zinab/	[zinaβ]	[zinam]	‘rain’

As we can see from the above table (61) the processes are hardening and weakening. In the first example, the continuant nasal is changed to the obstruent [b] and the second two examples, changes to continuant [β]. Lastly, the obstruent [b] is weakened to continuant [m].

In rural speech the borrowed phoneme /p/ in loan words is pronounced as [b] or [f]; as [b] in Wollo and North Shewa and as [f] in Gonder and Gojjam as in (62) and (63):

**/p/ → [f] and [b]**

(62)	AA	GR and GM	NS	WO	Gloss
	/ispondʒ/	[isf <sup>w</sup> ondʒ]	[isbondʒ]	[isbondʒ]	‘sponge’
	/isport/	[isf <sup>w</sup> ort]	[isbort]	[isbort]	‘sport’
	/polis/	[f <sup>w</sup> olis]	[bolis/ fulis]	[bolis/ fulis]	‘police’
	/pasta/	[basta]	[basta]	[basta]	‘pasta’

Since /p/ is a borrowed phone with loan words the rural Amharic native speaker who did not attend modern schooling cannot produce it. Therefore, it is substituted by the nearest possible Amharic original phonemes [f] and [b]. As it can be observed from table (62) above, in Gojjam and Gonder dialects of /p/ is substituted by (or spirantized to) [f] and in Wollo and southern Showa /p/ is substituted by its voiced counterpart (voiced to) [b]. In addition, since the loan words (sponge and sport) have impermissible word initial consonant cluster which is not permissible in Amharic, an epenthetic vowel /i/ is inserted in order to break the cluster.

The following table presents some additional examples for the replacement of the borrowed phoneme /p/, is replaced by its voiced counterpart [b] in Amharic regional dialects and uneducated Amharic native speakers.

**/p/→ [b]**

(63)	AA	WO,NS, GR and GM	Gloss
	/park/	[bark]	‘park’
	/pasti/	[basti]	‘pasiti’
	/pilan/	[bilan]	‘plan’
	/posta/	[bosta]	‘pasta’
	/polətika/	[bolətika/ botəlika]	‘politics’
	/ampul/	[ambol]	‘lamp’
	/riport/	[ribort/ rabort]	‘report’

From the data presented in the tables above (62) and (63), spirantization (/p/→ [f]) and voicing (/p/→ [b]) are observed.

In one instance, the labio-dental fricative /f/ changes to bilabial fricative [β] in Wollo and Gojjam dialects as in the example below:

/f/ → [β]

(64)	<b>GR, NS, and AA</b>	<b>WO and GM</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/nəfs /	[nəβs]	‘soul’

/β/ → [f] (see Appendix ENGR 001-0017)

(65)	<b>SGR, NS, and AA</b>	<b>NGR, WO and GM</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/həbt/	[həβt]	‘wealthy’
	/kəbt/	[kəβt]	‘livestock’

The alveo-palatal glide /j/, followed by back vowel is realized as bilabial approximant [w] in Gojjam, Gonder, North Shewa and Wollo dialects. A list of examples are given below:

/j/ → [w]/-u and o

(66)	<b>SGR and AA</b>	<b>and GM, WO, NGR and NS</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/set-ij-o/	[setijjo]      [setiwə]	‘the woman’
	/dʒordʒ/	[gijorigis]      [dʒəwərdʒis]	‘St George’
	/səmaj-u/	[səmajju]      [səmaxu]	‘the sky’
	/gədaj-u/	[gədajju]      [gədawu]	‘the killer’

In some instance the bilabial approximant /w/, followed by high front vowel /i/ changes to an alveo-palatal glide [j] and the vowel /i/ is realized as [i] in Gojjam dialect as illustrated below:

/w/ → [j] and /i/ → [i]

(67)	<b>WO, GR, NS and AA</b>	<b>GM</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/arawit/	[arajit]	‘wild beasts’
	/sərawit/	[sərajit]	‘troop’
	/məstawit/	[məstajit]	‘mirror’

As in (67) we can argue that, the /i/ gives its frontal nature to /w/ and makes /w/ to be [j] and finally deleted (/w/→[Ø]/-i) or /w/ is deleted and to keep the phonotactics of Amharic which does not allow two vowels in succession, /i/ is changed to [j] by weakening (/i/→[j]/ v-)

The voiced alveolar fricative /z/ changes to alveo-palatal glide [j] and high front vowel /i/ in demonstrative pronoun in Gonder, North Shewa and Wollo dialects as shown in the example below:

/z/→ [j]

(68)	GM and AA	GR, NS and WO	Gloss
/ʔi-zzih/	[izzih]	[ijjih/ ijjəh]	‘Here’
/ʔi-zzija/	[izzija]	[ijja]	‘There’

The change of /s’/ into /t’/ is common phonological feature which occurs in Wollo, North Shewa, Gonder and Gojjam dialects in words borrowed from Geez. See the following examples below:

/s’/ → [t’]

(69)	AA	WO, GR, GM. and NS	Gloss
/s’əlot/	[t’əlot]		‘pray’
/his’an/	[it’an]		‘child’
/s’inas’il/	[t’inat’il]		‘a little bell’
/s’əhaj/	[t’əhaj/t’aj]		‘sun’
/ans’ar/	[ant’ar]		‘aspect or view’
/dimis’/	[dimit’]		‘sound’
/s’ət’t’/	[t’ət’]		‘silent’

Only Church scholars and individuals who have passed through some kind of modern education read these words in their base form with the fricative alveolar ejective. In the second example, in addition to alternating the ejective, the initial glottal fricative gets deleted (/h/→ [Ø]/# -).

The alveolar ejective stop /t’/ also changes to alveolar ejective fricative [s’]. This kind of change is rare in Gojjam (around Dembecha and Feresbet area), West of South Wollo (particularly in Amharasaint area) and North Shewa (Molale and Mehal Meda area) as illustrated below:

/t'/ → [s']

(70)	ESWO, NWO, GR and AA	GM, WSWO and NS	Gloss
	/t'iru/	[s'iru]	'nice/ smart'
	/t'enaddam/	[s'enaddam]	'garden-rue'
	/mint'af/	[mins'af]	'mat, carpet, rug'
	/mət't'ələja/	[məs's'ələja]	'shed, shelter'
	/gət'ər/	[gəs'ər]	'rural area, country side'
	/k'it'əl/	[k'is'əl]	'leaf of plants'
	/at't'əbə/	[as's'əbə]	'He washed'
	/dɪŋgut'/	[dɪŋgus']	'confused or terrified'
	/təgalət'ə/	[təgaləs'ə]	'was exposed, un covered'
	/k'ilt'ifina/	[k'ils'ifina]	'rapidity'

The alveolar fricative /z/ and the palatal fricative /ʒ/ changes to an affricate [dʒ] in Gonder, Gojjam and North Shewa dialects as presented by the examples under (71). According to the current study, /ʒ/ and /dʒ/ alternate freely in Gonder, Wollo and Gojjam dialects. Thus, the case seems to be in free variation. However, this free variation has not been attested in North Shewa as one sound is substituted by the other, particularly in Merehabete area.

/ʒ/, /z/ → [dʒ]

(71)	AA	GR, GM, WO, and NS	Gloss
	/zɪndʒəro/	[dʒɪndʒəro]	'ape'
	/zɪndʒibill/	[dʒɪndʒibill]	'ginger'
	/jɪʒʒə/	[jɪdʒdʒə]	'holding something'

From the data presented in the table (71) above, distant assimilation of [dʒ] is observed due to the influence of /ʒ/ and /z/.

In one instance, the palatal fricative /ʒ/ changes to alveolar ejective stop /t'/ in Gojjam dialect as in /məʒigər/ → [mət'igər]

In Gonder and North Shewa dialects the voiced palatal affricate /dʒ/ changes to voiced palatal fricative [ʒ] as illustrated below:

/dʒ/ → [ʒ]

(72)	WO, GM and AA	NS and GR	Gloss
/dʒimmat/	[dʒimmat]	[ʒimat]	‘sinew’
/dʒigra/	[dʒigra]	[ʒigra]	‘guinea fowl’
/andʒət/	[andʒət]	[aŋʒət]	‘intestine’
/tədʒdʒ/	[tədʒdʒ]	[təʒ]	‘local beer’
/godʒdʒam/	[godʒdʒam]	[goʒʒam]	‘place name’

The voiceless alveolar stop /t/ changes to the alveo-palatal affricate [tʃ], alveo-palatal affricate /ʃ/ and palatal glide [j] in North Shewa, Gonder, and Wollo dialects respectively as in the example below:

/t/ → [tʃ] → [ʃ] → [j]

(73)	AA	NS	GR and GM	WO	Gloss
/minalbat/	[minalbatʃ/ minalbaʃ]	[minalbaʃ]	[minalbaʃ]	[minalbaj]	‘Perhaps/ possibly’

The palatal glide /j/ changes to the voiced alveolar fricative [z] in South Gonder and /j/ to [w] in wollo and North Shewa dialects. However, in Western Gojjam around Fersebet area, the palatal glide /j/ is changed to the voiceless glottal fricative [h] as indicated below:

/j/ → [z], [h] and [w]

(74)	AA, NGR	SGR	WO and NS	GM	Gloss
/wədə-jet/	[wədət]	[wədəzz <sup>h</sup> et]	[wəjət], [wot]	[h <sup>w</sup> ət]/ [hət]	‘Where?’
/bə-jət/	[bəjət]	[bəzz <sup>h</sup> et]	[bəwot]	[bəh <sup>w</sup> ət/ bəhət]	‘From which direction?’

The alveolar nasal /n/ changes to palatal nasal [ɲ] in South Gonder dialect in some instance as shown in the examples below.

**/n/ → [ɲ]**

(75)	<b>WO, NS, GM and AA,</b>	<b>NGR</b>	<b>SGR</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/dɪnnɪf/	[dɪnnɪf]	[dɪɲɲɪf]	‘potato’
	/fɪndʒdʒal/	[fɪndʒdʒal]	[fɪɲdʒdʒal]	‘cup of coffee’

As can be seen from the second example (75) natural phonological process of palatalization is observed which is common in Amharic language.

In certain instances, the alveolar nasal /n/ changes to bilabial [m] in south Gonder dialect as illustrated below:

**/n/→[m]**

(76)		<b>NS, GM and AA</b>	<b>WO, SGR</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/a-nəwr-u-əw/	[anurəw]	[amurəw]	‘Let you put (for male)’
	/a-nəwr-i-w/	[anuriw]	[amuriw]	‘Let you put (for female)’
	/i- nəwr/	[inur]	[imur]	‘Put it!’

The voiced alveolar lateral approximant /l/ in the borrowing word /moral/ is changed to alveolar nasal [n] and the word appears as [moran] in North Shewa dialect. From this we observe that there is an alternative usage in the liquid and nasal sounds like Gurage languages.

In certain instances, the alveolar nasal /n/ changes to voiced alveolar lateral approximant [l] in North Shewa and Wollo dialects as in the example below.

**/n/→ [l]**

(77)	<b>GR, GM and AA</b>	<b>NS and WO</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/tɪnant/	[tɪlant]	‘yesterday’
	/mənəkuse/	[mələkuse]	‘monk’
	/fənəkkətə/	[fələkkətə]	‘to split’

The palatal affricative /tʃ/ changes to the voiced bilabial [b] in North Shewa and West of South Wollo dialect. Below is the only example:

/tʃ/ → [b]

(78)	<b>ESWO, NOW, GR, GM and AA</b>	<b>NS and WSWO</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/kʰufʰtʃ/	[kʰubb]/ [kʰibb]	‘settle down’

The voiced, bilabial stop /b/ changes to voiced alveolar flap [r] and consonant dissimilation process is observed in North Shewa and Gojjam dialects. Below is the only example:

/b/ → [r]

(79)	<b>WO, GR and AA</b>	<b>NS and GM</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/təngəbəggəbə/	[təngərəggəbə]	‘became greedy’

The alveolar nasal /n/ is realized as voiced alveolar flap [r] in one instance in Gojjam dialect. Consider the example below.

/n/ → [r]

(80)	<b>WO, GR, NS and AA</b>	<b>GM</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/mindin/	[mindir]	‘What’

In certain instances, the glottal stop /ʔ/ changes to voiceless glottal fricative [h] in word medially in Gonder and Wollo dialects.

/ʔ/ → [h]

(81)	<b>NS, GM and AA</b>	<b>GR</b>	<b>WO</b>	<b>Gloss</b>	
	/siat/	[siʔat/səʔat]	[sihat]	[sihat/ siha/sat]	‘time’
	/siil/	[siʔil]	[sihil]	[sihil]	‘picture’
	/bəal/	[bəʔal]	[bəhal]	[bəhal/ bal]	‘holliday’

From the data presented in the example (81) above, devoicing of plosive is observed due to the influence of the nearby sound voiceless alveolar fricative /s/.

In each dialect area, there are varieties of sound changes in some words which are not common in other dialects.

## Wollo

(82)	GR, NS, GM and AA	WSWO	variation	Gloss
/ləla/	[ləla]	[dəla]	/l/ → [d]	‘another’
/təgəræssəsə/	[təgəræssəsə]	[təg <sup>w</sup> ələssəsə]	/r/ → [l]	‘toppled down/ turn out’
/təsəddədə/	[təsəddədə]	[təsəddətə]	/d/ → [t]	‘emigrate’
/dʒaket/	[dʒaket]	[zaket/ zakita]	/dʒ/ → [z]	‘jacket’
/tʃəsə/	[tʃəsə]	[t <sup>j</sup> esə]	/tʃ/ → [t <sup>j</sup> ] palatalization	‘smoked’
/zəgʒitʉall/	[zəgʒit <sup>w</sup> all]	[zər <sup>j</sup> it <sup>w</sup> al]	/g/ → [r]	‘late (He is)’
/gosək <sup>w</sup> uolə/	[gosək <sup>w</sup> olə]	[dəsək <sup>w</sup> olə]	/g/ → [d] dissimilation	‘to be miserable or to be dirty’
/madabərija/	[madabərja]	[mazabərr <sup>j</sup> a]	/d/ → [z]	‘fertilizer’
/wot <sup>w</sup> ət <sup>w</sup> e/	[wot <sup>w</sup> ət <sup>w</sup> e]	[b <sup>w</sup> ot <sup>w</sup> ət <sup>w</sup> e]	/w/ → [b]	‘kid goat’
/guaguniʃər/	[g <sup>w</sup> aguniʃər]	[bab <sup>w</sup> uniʃər/ [baguniʃər]	/g/ → [b]	‘lock’

## Gonder

(83)	WO, NS, GM and AA	GR	Variation	Gloss
/inatit/		[inajit]	/t/ → [j]	‘somebody’s mother’
/təʃ <sup>w</sup> ənannək <sup>w</sup> ə/		[tət <sup>w</sup> ərak <sup>w</sup> k <sup>w</sup> ək <sup>w</sup> ə]	/tʃ <sup>w</sup> / → [t <sup>w</sup> ], /n/ → [r] and /n/ → [k <sup>w</sup> ]	‘to be crowded’
/azəggadʒə/		[asəggadʒə]	/ʒ/ → [s] devoicing	‘He prepared’

## North Shewa

(84)	WO, GR, GM and AA	NS	variation	Gloss
/bəjət/		[bə-ʔet]	/j/ → [ʔ]	‘From which direction?’
/lik <sup>w</sup> əmənber/		[lik <sup>w</sup> ənəndər]	/m/ → [n] and /b/ → [d]	‘chair person’

/edis/	[eris]	/d/→[r]	‘AIDS’
/admatʃ <sup>w</sup> otʃ/	[armatʃ <sup>w</sup> otʃ]	/d/→[r]	‘listener’

## North Wollo

(85)	<b>GR, GM and AA</b>	<b>NOW</b>	<b>variation</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/maʃilla/	[mahilla]	/ʃ/ → [h]	‘sorghum’
	/təməsgen/	[təməskjen]	/g/ → [k] (devoicing)	‘thank God’

### 4.3.2.1.1. Lenition

The weakening and increasing of the sonority of different segments have been observed in various dialects of Amharic. According to Richards and Schmidt (2002: 211) lenis are consonant sounds which are produced with less muscular effort and little or no aspiration.

The change of the palatal affricate /tʃ/ to the palatal fricative [ʃ] appears in East of North Gondar dialect mostly in Debark, and to a certain extent in Dabat and Wogera areas in all positions. This is a peculiar feature of East of North Gonder dialect (see the following examples and appendix B, ENGR 001-009, 0014, 0047, 0057, etc.).

/tʃ/→ [ʃ]

#### Word initial position

(86)	<b>SGR,WNGR,WO, NS, GM &amp;AA</b>	<b>ENGR</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/ʃiggij/	[ʃiggij]	‘seedling’
	/ʃibbo/	[ʃibbo]	‘torch’
	/ʃifrigg/	[ʃifrigg]	‘sida (small bush)’
	/ʃəll/	[ʃəll]	‘of neglect or contempt’
	/ʃər/	[ʃər]	‘kind, generous’
	/ʃinkar /	[ʃinkar]	‘nail’
	/ʃikkul/	[ʃikkul]	‘speedy or hasty’

### Word medial position

(87)	SGR, WO, NS, GM &AA	ENGR	Gloss
/məʃal/	[məʃal]	[məʃal]	‘name of a person’
/miŋʃət/	[miŋʃət]	[miŋʃət]	‘earthen pot or jar’
/buʃʃila/	[buʃʃila]	[buʃʃila]	‘a young dog’
/koriʃʃa/	[koriʃʃa]	[koriʃʃa]	‘saddle’
/dariʃʃa/	[dariʃʃa]	[dariʃʃa]	‘boundary of anything’

### Word final position

(88)	SGR, WNGR, WO, NS, GM &AA	ENGR	Gloss
/dinniʃ/	[dinniʃ]	[dinniʃ]	‘potato’
/məʃ/	[məʃ]	[məʃ]	‘when’

According to Habetemariam (1972) the palatal stops [tʃ], /dʒ/ and /ɲ/ change to [j] word finally. However, this study confirms that the palatal sounds /tʃ/, [tʃ] and /dʒ/ change to the glide [j] both in word medial and final position in South Gonder, Wollo, North Shewa and Gojjam areas. The following examples illustrated the case:

**/tʃ/ → [j]/-#**

(89)	NGR and AA	SGR,WO, NS and GM	Gloss
/dinniʃ/	[dinniʃ]	[dinnij]	‘ potato’
/məʃ/	[məʃ]	[məj]	‘when’
/andaʃʃ/	[andaʃʃ]	[andaj]	‘something big or bad)’
/bətəʃʃ/	[bətəʃʃ]	[bətaj]	‘below’

**/tʃʷ/ → [j]**

(90)	NGR, and AA	SGR,WO, NS and GM	Gloss
/mɪlatʃʷ/	[mɪlatʃʷ]	[milaj]	‘blade’
/matʃʷid/	[matʃʷid]	[majid]	‘sickle’

/liwwatʃ̣/	[liwwatʃ̣]	[liwwaj]	‘replacement’
/nəʃ̣ʃ̣/	[nəʃ̣ʃ̣]	[nəj]	‘white’
/tə-aʃ̣ido/	[taʃ̣ʃ̣ido]	[tajido]	‘having been mown’

**/dʒ/ → [j]**

(91)	NGR and AA	SGR,WO, NS and GM	Gloss
/fərad-i/	[fəradʒ]	[fəraj]	‘judge’
/gid-ad/	[giddadʒ]	[giddaj]	‘responsibility’
/lidʒ/	[lidʒ]	[lij]	‘baby’
/godʒdʒo/	[godʒdʒo]	[gojjo]	‘hut’

The data confirm that, some words like [majid], [liwwaj], [gojjo] and [nəj] are observed in West of South Wollo.

As observed in (89, 90, 91) [-continuant] affricates become [+continuant] glides when they occur before vowels. In other words, the affricates weaken to the glide word medially and word finally. The reason [j] has been chosen to replace /tʃ/, [ʃ̣] and /dʒ/ is because of its similarity in place of articulation with these fricatives. Therefore, the palatal affricates are weakened to their glide counterpart. Unlike the change of /tʃ/ to [ʃ], all the three palatal weakened affricates /tʃ/, /dʒ/ and /tʃ̣/ are realized as the palatal glide [j] in all regional dialects except North Gonder, where it uses the standard form. According to Habetemariam (1972), the palatal affricate [tʃ̣], /dʒ/ and /ɲ/ change to [j] word finally. However, this study shows that the palatal sounds /tʃ/, [ʃ̣] and /dʒ/ change to the palatal [j] both in word medial and final position in South Gonder, Wollo, North Shewa and Eastern Gojjam.

Similar to the fricatives /ɲ/ is also realized as the palatal glide [j] in word final position in East of North Gonder, particularly in Debark, Dabat and to some extent in Wogera area and in a few instances in Wollo. The examples under (92) show the variation.

**/ɲ/ → [j]**

(92)	<b>SGR, NS, GM and AA</b>	<b>ENGR</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/moŋŋ/	[moŋŋ]	[moj]	‘foolish’
/k’əŋŋ/	[k’əŋŋ]	[k’əj]	‘right’
/kuffiŋŋ/	[kuffiŋŋ]	[kuffij]	‘smallpox’
/t’iriŋŋ/	[t’iriŋŋ]	[tirj]	‘the civet cat’
/ilfiŋŋ/	[ilfiŋŋ]	[ilfij]	‘mansion’
/tiniŋŋ/	[tiniŋŋ]	[tinij]	‘gnat’
/binnəŋŋ/	[binnəŋŋ]	[binnəj]	‘aerosol’

As shown in (92 and appendix B, ENGR 001-002), the nasal /ŋ/ [-continuant] weakens and change to its glide counterpart [j] [+continuant] word finally when it is preceded by vowels.

In certain instances, the voiced velar stop /g/ is substituted by the velar fricative [ɣ] and lenition is observed due to vocalic influence in the South Wollo dialect. /g/ has the allophonic alternation of a voiced velar fricative [ɣ]. Actually, the velar fricative [ɣ] is an allophone of /h/ which occurs before the vowel /ə/ as in /dahə/ → [dayə]. Observe the examples provided below.

**/g/ → [ɣ] and /h/ → [ɣ]/v-v**

(93)	<b>GR, NS, NWO, GM and AA</b>	<b>SWO</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/nigus/	[nigus]	[niɣ <sup>w</sup> us]	‘king’
/giriŋgiriŋ/	[giriŋgiriŋ]	[giriŋɣiriŋ]	‘hubbub’
/dəggus/	[dəggus]	[dəɣus]	‘Bind spiritual book!’
/digiri/	[digiri]	[diɣiri]	‘plough share’
/tʃ’ohə/	[tʃ’ohə]	[tʃ’oɣə]	‘crow’
/məhər/	[məhər]	[məɣər]	‘autumn’

The other case of lenition observed in North Showa, Wollo and Gonder dialects is the lenition of /k/ to [h]. Habtemariam et.al (1973), Ullendorf (1995) and Zelealem (2007) stated that the velar stop /k/ is realized as [h] only in the North Shewa dialect. However, in the present study, the lenition of /k/ to the fricative [h] is attested in Wollo, North Shewa and Gonder dialects as well, though the tendency of the change is stronger in North Shewa. The following examples (appendix B, ENGR 001- 001) elucidate the case.

**/k/ → [h]**

### Word initial position

(94)	<b>AA and GM</b>	<b>NS,WO and GR</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/kərmə/	[kərmə]	[hərmə]	‘next year’

### Word medial position

(95)	<b>AA and GM</b>	<b>NS,WO and GR</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/məkina/	[məkina (AA)], and [mətʃina (EGM)]	[məhina]	‘car’
/məkdəŋna/	[məkdəŋna]	[məhdəŋna]	‘lid’
/məkuanɪnt/	[mək <sup>w</sup> anɪnt]	[məh <sup>w</sup> anɪnt]	‘gentry’
/ʃəkla/	[ʃəkla]	[ʃəhɪla]	‘clay’
/atəkara/	[atəkara]	[atəhara]	‘nagging’
/bəkur/	[bəkur]	[bəhər]	‘the first daughter’
/ʃəkɪm/	[ʃəkɪm]	[ʃəhɪm]	‘load’
/atakɪlt/	[atakɪlt]	[atahɪlt]	‘plants’

From the examples (94, 95) above, it is observed that the velar stop /k/ is realized as [h] when it comes following the schwa vowel /ə/ word initially and word medially. There is also a single instance of change of /k/ to [h] following the low central vowel /a/.

In the South Wollo dialect, the alveolar stop /d/ is pronounced as alveolar liquid [r] as in (96). As can be seen in the following examples, the stop is weakened to the liquid [r].

### /d/→[r]

(96)	<b>GR, NS, NWO, SWO</b>	<b>Gloss</b>	
	<b>GM and AA</b>		
/adkɪmɔ/	[adkɪm <sup>w</sup> o]	[arkɪm <sup>w</sup> o]	‘He making somebody be tired’
/təgadəɪmɔ/	[təgadm <sup>w</sup> o]	[təgarm <sup>w</sup> o]	‘He having lain’
/ɪdme/	[ɪdme]	[ɪrm <sup>ɪ</sup> e]	‘age’
/k’ədmo/	[k’ədm <sup>w</sup> o]	[k’ərm <sup>w</sup> o]	‘previously’
/wədmo/	[wədm <sup>w</sup> o]	[wərm <sup>w</sup> o]	‘destroyed’

/adro/	[adr <sup>w</sup> o]	[arr <sup>w</sup> o]	‘having spent the night’
/admaɸ̣/	[admaɸ̣]	[armaɸ̣]	‘listener’
/gudguad/	[g <sup>w</sup> udig <sup>w</sup> uad]	[g <sup>w</sup> urg <sup>w</sup> ad]	‘burrow’
/hedku/	[hedku]	[hərku]	‘went’

From example (96) above, it is observed that the stop /d/ weakens to the alveolar flap [r] word medially. Therefore, [+ stop] and [- continuant] Changes [+ continuant]. The word [arkimo], [arro] and [armaɸ̣] are observed in West of South Wollo (Amhara Saint).

The ungeminated /k/ is weakened to [h] or gets deleted when preceded by the high central vowel in Gojjam and Gonder dialects. Observe the examples provided below.

/k/ → [h]

(97)	NS, WO and AA	GM and GR	Gloss
/tikikkil/	[tikikkil]	[tihikkil/ tik <sup>h</sup> ik <sup>h</sup> il]	‘right’
/ɸ̣ikal/	[ɸ̣ikal]	[ɸ̣ihal]	‘stake’
/mikinjat/	[mikinjat]	[mihinjat]	‘reason’
/miknjat/	[mikinjat]	[mihinjat]	‘reason’

#### 4.3.2.1.2. Fortition

The hardening and decreasing of the sonority of consonants has been observed in Amharic dialects. However, it is much less frequent than lenition. According to Richards and Schmidt (2002: 211), fortis describes consonant sound which is produced with relatively greater amount of muscular force and breath.

In the West of South Wollo dialect, especially in Amhara Saint area, the palatal affricate /dʒ/ is realized as a velar stop [g] when preceded by the high central vowel /i/ and followed by the schwa /ə/. In addition, the mid central vowel /ə/ is realized as mid front [e] by taking the lost palatal feature of /dʒ/ as can be seen in the examples below:

/dʒ/ → [gʲ]

(98)	GR, NS, GM, NWO, WSWO ESWO and AA		Gloss
/iggeta/	[idʒdʒeta]	[iggʲeta]	‘handle of an axe or any material’
/ingera/	[indʒəra]and [ingʲera (ESWO)]	[iggʲera]	‘injera’
/igget’əbbab/	[idʒdʒət’əbbab]	[iggʲet’əbbab]	‘tunic (loose narrow sleeved shirt reaching the knees)’

In the East Gojjam dialect a similar change has been observed, but in different condition. The palatal affricate /dʒ/ is realized as a velar stop [g] in some instances, when preceded and followed by the shewa vowel /ə/ and the second mid central vowel /ə/ is changed to mid front [e] as in the following examples:

/dʒ/ → [g]/ə – ə and /ə/ → [e]

(99)	AA, WO, GR, WGM and NS	EGM	Gloss
/dəgen/	[dədʒən]	[dəgen]	‘name of place, a backup military force’
/wəgel/	[wədʒəl]	[wəgel]	‘name of place’
/məgen/	[mədʒən]	[məgen]	‘expression of blessing’

In (98) and (99), we observe that the affricate /dʒ/ is being tensed and appears as a velar stop [g] in West South Wollo and East Gojjam dialects when preceded and followed by the low central vowels. It seems East Gojjam variety form is the basic not phonetic form; /e/ changes /g/ to [dʒ] because it is palatal and then it is reduced to schwa or mid central vowel.

The palatal /j/ is strengthened and velarized to [gʲ] in East of North Gonder, particularly in Debark and its surrounding areas, in West of East Gojjam (Amanuel area) and Western Gojjam especially in Demebecha and Feresbet areas. This is observed in word medial positions as in the example below.

/j/ → [g<sup>j</sup>]

(100)	<b>NWO, SWO, SGR, NS, and AA</b>	<b>ENGR, WEGM, WGM</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/ahijja/	[ahijja]	[ahigg <sup>j</sup> a]	‘donkey’
/ijjajja/	[ijjajja]	[igg <sup>j</sup> agg <sup>j</sup> a]	‘title of respect to an elder brother’
/innij-e/	[innijje]	[innigg <sup>j</sup> ə]	‘title of once mother’
/k’oj-ə/	[k’ojjə]	[k’ogg <sup>j</sup> ə]	‘He stayed long’
/aj-ə/	[ajjə]	[agg <sup>j</sup> ə]	‘He saw’

#### 4.3.2.2. Insertion of consonants

Addition of consonants is another phonological variation displayed in Amharic dialects. Insertion of a palatal glide /j/ word initially in vowel initial words is observed in North Gonder, particularly in Debark and its surrounding area. Observe the following examples:

##### Addition of /j-/

(101)	<b>WO, SGR, NS, GM and AA</b>	<b>ENGR</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/ʔinsira/	[insira]	[jinsira]	‘pitcher’
/ʔidme/	[idm]	[jidme]	‘age’
/ʔidzɔz/	[idzɔz]	[jidzɔz]	‘hand’
/ʔissu/	[issu]	[jissu]	‘He’
/ʔihl/	[ihl]	[jihl]	‘cereal’
/ʔiʃʃi/	[iʃʃi]	[jiʃʃi]	‘ok , go on, yes’
/ʔissatʃfəw/	[issatʃfəw]	[jissatʃfəw]	‘polite(he)’

As in (101) weakening process is observed between the base form and East of North Gonder as in /ʔ/ → [j].

The last two examples below (102) show not only the addition of /h/, there is consonantal change of /s’/ to /t’/ and the low central vowel /a/ is realized as high central vowel /i/.

**Insertion of /h/**

(102)	<b>GR and AA</b>	<b>NS, GM and WO</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/and/	[hand]	‘one’
	/aras/	[haras]	‘a women who gave birth recently’
	/wor/	[worih]	‘month’
	/abzaḥḥaw/	[abzahihḥaw/ abzəḥḥaw]	‘most’
	/nəs’annət/	[nət’ihinnət/ nət’hanət]	freedom

In the last three examples, /t/ is inserted as an infix inside the base lexeme whereas in other examples suffixed word finally. Although there are some evidences of insertion of /t/, it is predominantly the feature of North Shewa dialect.

**Insertion of /t/**

(103)	GM and AA	NS	WO	GR	Gloss
	/hazən/	[iznət]	[azən]	[iznət]	‘pity’
	/ziriija/	[ziriijat]	[ziriija]	[ziriijat]	‘creole’
	/t’irri/	[t’irit]	[t’irri]	[t’irrit]	‘call’
	/baləbet/	[baltəbet]	[baltəbet]	[baləbet]	‘spouse’
	/aləbələzzja/	[altəbələzza]	[alələzzja]	[aləbələzzja]	‘otherwise’
	/mistiwo/	[mistiwot]	[mistiwo]	[mistiwo]	‘Your wife’
	/lidzwo/	[lidziwot]	[lidzwo]	[lidzwo]	‘Your child’
	/kəbtiwo/	[kəbtiwot]	[kəbtiwo]	[kəbtiwo]	‘Your cattle’
	/bəlidzinətwo/	[bəlidzinətwot]	[bəlidzinətwo]	[bəlidzinətwo]	‘during your childhood’
	/t’ik’im/	[t’ik’im]	[t’ik’ k’amot]	t’ik’mət	‘advantage or profit’
	/galəmotə/	[galəmotə]	[galtəmotə] (WSWO)	[galəmotə]	‘a whore, harlot, prostitute’
	/ikuja/	[ikuja]	[ikujat] (WSWO)	[ikuja]	‘coequal’

	/t'ila/	[t'ila]	[t'ələlət] (WSWO)	[t'ila]	'shade'
	/ɣ'immir/	[ɣ'immir]	[ɣ'immirrit]	[ɣ'immirrit]	'supplement'
	/samma/	[samma]	[sammət]	[Samma]	'nettle'
	/irsiwɔ/ issiwɔ/	[irsiwɔ/ issiwɔ]	[irsiwɔ/ issiwɔ]	[irsiwɔt]	'You (honorific pronoun) or assign of respect'

The insertion and addition of nasal /n/ has been observed in Gonder, Wollo and Gojjam dialects as illustrated in the examples below:

### Insertion of /n/

(104)		NS and AA	WO	GR	GM	Gloss
	/agober/	[agober]	[agober]	[angobər]	[angobər]	'Mosquito net'
	/balagara/	[balagara]	[balagara]	[balangara]	[balangara]	'adversary'
	/ɣ'əguarra/	[ɣ'əg <sup>w</sup> arra]	[ɣ'əg <sup>w</sup> arra]	[ɣ'əng <sup>w</sup> arra]	[ɣ'əng <sup>w</sup> arra]	'stomach'
	/firaɟ/	[firaɟ]	[firaɟ]	[firnaɟ]	[firnaɟ]	'mattress'
	/radijo/	[radijo]	[radijo]	[radijon]	[radijon]	'radio'
	/darəgot/	[darəgot]	[darəgot]	[darəngot]	[darəngot]	'mouthful or gift'
	/sikuar/	[sik <sup>w</sup> ar]	[sik <sup>w</sup> ar]	[ʃink <sup>w</sup> ar]	[ʃink <sup>w</sup> ar]	'sugar'
	/kulalit/	[kulalit]	[kulalit]	[inikulalit]	[inikulalit]	'kidney'
	/siriftʃa/	[siriftʃa]	[siriftʃa]	[siriniɸtʃa]	[siriftʃa]	'hide out'
	/maguosa k'ol/	[mag <sup>w</sup> osa k'ol]	[mag <sup>w</sup> osa k'ol]	[mang <sup>w</sup> osa k'ol]	[mag <sup>w</sup> osa k'ol]	'lose weight'
	/madəfrəs/	[madəfrəs]	[madəfrəs]	[mandəfarəs]	[madəfrəs]	'disrupted'
	/iskəzzih/	[iskəzzih]	[iskəzzih]	[istəzzihin]	[iskəzzih]	'up to here'
	/alləɸ/	[alləɸ]	[alləɸ]	[alləɸin]	[alləɸ]	'are you here'
	/gize/	[gize]	[gize]	[gizena]	[gize]	'time'

	/midak'ua/	[midak'wa]	[midank'o]	[midak'wa]	[midak'wa]	'a sort of gazelle'
	/abərajə/	[abərajjə]	[anbərajjə]	[abərajjə]	[abərajə]	'spited'
	/akafa/	[akafa]	[ankafa]	[akafa]	[akafa]	'shovel'

**Insertion of /m/ and replacing /n/ by [m]**

(105)	<b>GM , NS, WO and AA</b>	<b>GR</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/nəbbər/	[nəmbbər/məbbər]	'Was'

From the example in (105) assimilation in place of articulation /n/ → [m]/-b is observed

Within Gonder dialect, there is pronunciation variation of the same word among individuals as illustrated in the following examples:

(106)	<b>WO, NS, GM and AA</b>	<b>GR</b>	<b>Gloss</b>	<b>Variation type</b>
	/omo/	[momo]	'omo'	Addition of /m/
	/omo/	[wəmo]	'omo'	Addition of /w/ and /o/ > /ə/

**Insertion of /w/ and /a/ → [ə]**

(107)	<b>WO, NS, GM and AA</b>	<b>GR</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/addəmu/	[wəddəmu]	'They struck'

From the data presented in the example (107) above, we observe that the low central vowel /a/ changes to mid central vowel /ə/ in Gonder dialect.

#### 4.3.2.3. Consonant Deletion

The example below illustrates the loss of alveolar fricative /s/ in the conjunction /bəstək'ər/ 'other than' in different Amharic dialect areas in one word and even optionally in Addis Ababa dialect.

/s/ → [Ø]

(108)	<b>AA</b>	<b>WO and GR</b>	<b>GM</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/bəstə-k'ər/	[bətək'ər]	[bətək'ərə]	[bətəʔərə]	'other than'

From the data presented in the example (108) above, we can observe the addition of mid central vowel /ə/ at word final position in Gojjam and North Shewa dialects besides to the deletion of /s/. The change of glotalized ejective /k'/ to /ʔ/ is an additional variation of the North Shewa dialect.

The interjection *ajdələ* 'really' undergoes different sound deletion in different geographical areas. The deletion of voiced alveolar stop /d/ optionally is common in all regional dialects. In Gojjam and Gonder dialects, however alternatively the palatal glide /j/ is deleted and /d/ remains unchanged. See the example below:

**/j/ and /d/ → [Ø]**

(109)	<b>AA</b>	<b>GM and GR</b>	<b>NS and WO</b>	<b>Gloss</b>	
	/al-aj-dəll-ə/	[ajdəllə]	[adəllə/ ajəllə]	[adollə/ ad <sup>h</sup> əllə]	'is that not/ really'

As it can be seen in the data presented in example (109) above, the mid central vowel /ə/ being realized as mid back vowel /o/ in North Shewa and Wollo dialects, besides the deletion of the palatal glide.

Loss of voiceless glottal fricative /h/ and voiceless alveolar stop /t/ is encountered in different dialect areas differently as in the example below:

**/k/h/ → [Ø]**

(110)	<b>GR and AA</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>WO</b>	<b>GM</b>	<b>Gloss</b>	
	/al-t-həjd-im/	[attihedimm/ atedim]	[akkədīm]	[atəd <sup>h</sup> imm]	[atədimm]	'shouldn't go (You MSG)'

From the example (110) above, it is observed that /h/ is deleted in Wollo and Gojjam. However, in North Shewa /t/ is deleted and /h/ is tensed or fortified to its nearest stop counterpart as in /attihedimm/ → [akkədīm]. Therefore, there are possible derivations from the same representation.

In few instances the palatal glide /j/ is deleted in Wollo and Gojjam in syllable medial and final position as illustrated below:

/j/ → [Ø]

(111)	<b>GR, NS and AA</b>	<b>WO and GM</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/mi-jaz-ia/	[mijazja]	[mazja]	‘april’
/as-ji-jaəz/	[asjiz]	[asiz]	‘give collateral’
/mankia/	[maŋkija]	[maŋka /məŋkija]	‘spoon’
/diŋgaj/	[diŋgaj]	[diŋg <sup>h</sup> a]	‘stone’
/al-ji-jaəzəm/	[aljazəm]	[alazəm]	‘Has no’

From the last example (111) above, it is observed that /j/ is also deleted and palatalization is occurs.

In some words the bilabial approximant /w/ is deleted in Wollo and Gojjam in syllable medial and final positions. In addition, the vowels both before and after /w/ are deleted as in the examples below:

/w/ → [Ø]

(112)	<b>NS, GR and AA</b>	<b>WO and GM</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/tewodros/		[tedros]	‘a name of a person’
/abizahaŋŋaw/		[abizahaŋŋ]	‘mostly’

The table below involves different phonological processes; deletion and sound change. The voiced alveolar flap /r/ is missing and the voiced alveolar flap /r/ is changed to bilabial approximant [w] in Wolo dialect as indicated below:

/r/ and /r<sup>w</sup>/ → [Ø], /r/ → [w]

(113)	<b>GM, NS, GR and AA</b>	<b>WO</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/aruarat’əŋŋ]	[ar <sup>w</sup> ar <sup>w</sup> at’əŋŋ]	[arawət’t’əŋŋ]	‘made me hasty’

The voiceless alveolar stop /t/ is deleted in one instance in Gonder, North Shewa and Wollo dialect. Observe the examples below:

/t/ → [Ø]

(114)	<b>GM and AA</b>	<b>GR, NS, WO</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/iddimtəŋna/	[idiməŋna]	‘group of people’

The alveolar fricative /s/ is deleted in some words from the imperative form of the verb /sət't'ə/ in South Gonder dialects. See the examples provided below:

/s/ → [Ø]

(115)	<b>WO, NS, GM and AA</b>	<b>SGR</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/si'ʃ'ijŋ/	[iʃ'ijŋ]	‘give me (for female)’
	/sit'əŋ/	[it't'əŋ]	‘give me (for male)’

The voiceless velar stop /k/ is deleted in some instance in North Shewa, Gonder and Gojjam dialects. Observe the following examples.

/k/ → [Ø]

(116)	<b>WO and AA</b>	<b>NS, GM and GR</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/kahinat/	[ahinat]	‘clergy men’
	/tikikkil/	[tikkil/ tihikil]	‘right’

The first example of the above (116) data shows the deletion of the first /k/ whereas the last one is laxation of /K/ to [h] as in /tikikkil/ → [tihikkil]. In addition it is observed that /i/ has serving as an epenthetic vowel in Wollo and Addis Ababa dialect appearing a word initial position to break consonant cluster that are not permitted in the language. When we delete the first /k/ in North Shewa, Gojjam and Gonder the impermissible consonant sequence is resolved as in /tikikkil/ → [tikkil].

The voiceless glottal fricative /h/ is deleted word initially and the alveolar stop /d/ is pronounced as alveolar flap (a tap or as a rolled) [r] optionally in some instance in Wollo dialect as illustrated below:

/h/ → [Ø] and /d/ → [r]

(117)	<b>GR, NS, GM and AA</b>	<b>ESWO</b>	<b>WSWO</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/həyd-ku/	[hedku]	[hədku]	[ediku/ həkku]	‘went’
/himəm/	[himəm/ himam]	[himam]	[iməm]	‘illness’

From the first example (117) above, dissimilation or lenition of the obstruent /d/ to sonorant (continuant) [r] is observed in Wollo dialect.

#### 4.3.2.4. Vowel change

##### 4.3.2.4.1. Vowel Harmony

Phonological variation due to vowel harmony is very common among the dialects. According to Krämer (2003), vowel harmony is simply described as a requirement that certain vowels agree with other vowels (assimilations among vowels) in terms of a particular phonological feature. It refers to assimilation in harmonic feature(s) that may operate over a string of multiple segments (Rose, 2011). Harmony includes lowering, raising, centering, fronting and backing as presented in the following sub sections.

##### 4.3.2.4.1.1. Vowel lowering

The high central vowel /i/ is lowered to mid central vowel [ə] in North Shewa, Wollo, and Gojjam dialects as indicated below:

**/i/ → [ə]**

(118)	<b>GR and AA</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>WO</b>	<b>GM</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/miʃʃit/	[miʃʃit]	[miʃʃit]	[miʃʃət]	[miʃʃət]	‘night’
/alk’itt/	[alk’itt]	[alək’it/alək’t]	[alk’ət]	[alək’t]	‘leech’
/ilk’it/	[ilk’it]	[ilk’it]	[ilk’ət]	[ilk’it]	‘extermination’
/məwʃʃa/	[məwʃʃa]	[məwʃʃa]	[məwwaʃʃa]	[məwʃʃa]	‘exit’

**/i/ → [a]**

(a).

(119)	GM , NS and AA	WO	GR	Gloss
/dirfa/	[dirfa]	[dirra]	[dirfa]	‘share’
/mə-i-məlkət/	[məmməlkət]	[məmmələkət]	[məmməlikət]	‘to observe’
/ikəle/	[ikəle]	[akəle]	[ikəle]	‘somebody’
/məwrəs/	[məwirəs]	[məwwarəs]	[məwrəs]	‘inherit’
/məblija	[məβija]	[məbbaja]	[məβijja]	‘means, place and subject of eating’
/irkən/	[irkən]	[arkən]	[irkən]	‘terrace’
/ibbik’/	[ʔibbik’/ ibbik’]	[ʔabək’]	[abək’]	‘straw which is cut, chaff’
/gidijja/	[giddijja]	[giddajja]	[giddijja]	‘assassination’
/jə-immi- aggid-əw/	[jəmmjaggidəw]	[jəmmjaggaddaw]	[jəmmjaggidə w]	‘factor that block’
/as-s’id-təw/	[as’idtəw]/ [as’s’adtəw]	[as’idtəw]	[as’idtəw]	‘after they cleaned’

(Gojjam)

In one instance, the high back vowel /u/ is changed to mid back vowel [o] in West of South Wollo. Observe the following examples:

**/u/ → [o]**

(120)	GR, GM and NS AA	WSWO	Gloss
/kurba/	[kurba]	[korba]	‘a steep mountain’

#### 4.3.2.4.1.2 Vowel raising

By vowel harmony, the mid central vowel /ə/ changes to front vowel /i/ when preceded or followed by /i/ in various dialects of Amharic as shown below:

**/ə/ → [i]**

(121)	AA	WO, GM, GR and NS	Gloss
/bəttir/	[bəttir]	[bittir]	‘stick’
/iggəzija/	[iggəza]	[iggiʒa]	‘help’
/tikəʃfa/	[tikəʃfa]	[tikiʃfa]	‘shoulder’
/dʒəɣna/	[dʒəɣna]	[dʒigna]	‘brave’
/t’əlat/	[t’əlat]	[t’ilat]	‘enemy’
/gəbərə/	[gəbərə]	[gibərə]	‘farmer’

The mid central vowel /ə/ is changed to high central vowel [ɨ] in Wollo, North Shewa, Gonder and Gojjam as in the examples below:

/ə/ → [ɨ]

(122)	AA	GR	GM	WO	NS	Gloss
/zəwərr/	[zəwərr]	[ziwɨrr]	[zəwərr]	[zəwərr]	[zəwərr]	‘turn’
/tərət/	[tərət]	[tirət]	[tərət]	[tərət]	[tərət]	‘story, tales’
/maləda/	[maləda]	[malɨda]	[malɨda]	[maləda]	[maləda]	‘morning’
/gəməd/	[gəməd]	[giməd]	[giməd]	[gəməd]	[gəməd]	‘rope’
/məngəd/	[məngəd]	[miŋgəd]	[miŋgəd]	[miŋgəd]	[məngəd]	‘road, path’
/t’əlat/	[t’əlat]	[t’ilat]	[t’əlat]	[t’ilat]	[t’əlat]	‘enemy’
/məʃʷaŋna/	[məʃʷaŋna]	[məʃʷaŋna]	[məʃʷaŋna]	[miʃʷaŋna]	[məʃʷaŋna]	‘leather- stray’
/kəsəl/	[kəsəl]	[kəsəl]	[kəsəl]	[kisəl]	[kəsəl]	‘charcoal’
/bəmət’ən/	[bəmət’ən]	[bəmət’ən]	[bəmət’in]	[bəmət’in]	[bəmət’in]	‘reasonable amount’
/marrəga gat/	[marrəg agat]	[marrəga gat]	[marrəga gat]	[marəga gat]	[mariga gat]	‘consul’

The low central vowel /a/ is raised to mid central vowel [ə] in North Shewa, Gonder and Wollo dialects as indicated below:

/a/ → [ə]

(123)	AA	GM	NS, WO and GR	Gloss
/madabərija/	[madabər <sup>1</sup> a]	[madabər <sup>1</sup> a]	[mədabər <sup>1</sup> a]	‘a kind of sack or fertilizer’
/al-ti-ssasat/	[attissasat]	[attisəsət]	[attissasat]	‘Don’t be mistaken!’
/jiddəbalək’ allu/	[jiddəbalək’ allu]	[jiddəballək’ allu]	[jiddəbəllək’ allu]	‘They get mixed’

In one instance, the low central vowel /a/ is raised to the high central vowel [i] in Gonder and Gojjam dialects. The glottal fricative /h/ is deleted before /a/ is deleted as in: /hagər/ ‘country’ is realized as [agər]. Consider also the following example:

**/a/ → [i]**

(124)	WO, NS and AA	GM and GR	Gloss
/hafrət/	[hafrət]	[ifrət]	‘shame’

The central vowel /a/ is harmonized to lax front vowel /i/ in Wollo, Gojjam and Gonder as shown in the examples below:

**/a/ → /i/**

**(a).**

(125)	NS and AA	WO	Gloss
/assib/	[assib]	[issib/issəb]	‘Let you think!’
/si-i-assib/	[sassib]	[sissib]	‘when I think’
/dagməŋŋa/	[dagməŋŋa]	[digməŋŋa]	‘again or the second time’
/ji-addim-u-bb-ŋŋ-all/	[jaddimubbijŋŋall]	[jiddimubbijŋŋall]	‘conspire against me’
/marragəbija/	[marragəbija]	[mirrigəbija]	‘fan’
/innagidatʃfəw/	[innaggidatʃfəw]	[inniggidatʃfəw], [inniggədətʃfəw]	‘Let us stop them!’
/immahoj/	[immahoj]	[immih <sup>w</sup> oj]	‘nun or monk’
/aggim/	[aggim]	[iggim/ iggəm]	‘cup’
/ji-aggiz-all/	[jaggizall]	[jiggizal]	‘He will help’

(b).

(126)	NS and AA	GR	Gloss
/dagməŋna/	[dagməŋna]	[digiməŋa /digməŋna]	‘again or the second time’
/tʃʼankʼa/	[tʃʼaŋkʼa]	[tʃʼiŋkʼa]	‘withers’
/assibu/	[assibu]	[issibu /issəbu]	‘Let you ponder/ think!’

(c).

(127)	NS and AA	GM	Gloss
/dagməŋna /	[dagməŋna]	[digməŋna]	‘never again or the second time’
/assibu/	[assibu]	[issibu/issəbu]	‘Let you ponder/ think!’
/immahoj/	[immahoj]	[immuhaj]	‘nun or monk’

#### 4.3.2.4.1.3. Vowel centering

The mid back vowel /o/ changes to mid central vowel /ə/ in Wollo, Gojjam and North Shewa dialects as in the examples below:

/o/ → [ə]

(128)	GR and AA	WO, GM and NS	Gloss
/itʼot/	[itʼot]	[itʼət]	‘lack of something’
/kʼotʼtʼibu/	[kʼotʼtʼibu]	[kʼətʼtʼibu]	‘to be gathered to keep together’
/dəgmo/	[dəgmo]	[dəmmə]	‘too’
/boŋʼtʃʼəkʼəw/	[boŋʼtʃʼəkʼəw]	[bəŋʼtʃʼəkʼəw]	‘He tore apart’

The high back vowel /u/ changes to low central vowel [a] in dialect of Gojjam and North Showa as shown in the following examples:

/u/ → [a]

(129)	<b>WO, GR and AA</b>	<b>GM and NS</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/hullu/	[hullu]	[hulla]	‘all, everybody’
/duka/	[duka]	[daka]	‘foot print’
/mæk’urəbija/	[mæk’urəbija]	[mæk’ <sup>w</sup> arəbija]	‘instrument used during to take Holly communion’

As in (62) lowering and centering is observed.

The high front vowel /i/ changes to high central vowel [ɨ] in Wollo and Gojjam dialects as illustrated below.

/i/ → [ɨ]/ə

(130)	<b>NS, GR and AA</b>	<b>WO and GM</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/bəzih/	[bəzih]	[bəzih/ bəzi]	‘in here’
/iskəzih/	[iskəzih]	[iskəzih/istəzih ]	‘up to’
/həjd-/	[hid]	[hid]	‘Go! (You, SG.)’

The high back vowel /u/ changes to high central vowel [ɨ] in Gojjam dialect. Observe the following examples:

/u/ → [ɨ]

(131)	<b>WO , NS, GR and AA</b>	<b>GM</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/fukkəra/	[fukkəra]	[fɨkkəra]	‘traditional war song’
/tʃ <sup>~</sup> atʃ <sup>~</sup> ut/	[tʃ <sup>~</sup> atʃ <sup>~</sup> ut]	[tʃ <sup>~</sup> atʃ <sup>~</sup> it/ tʃ <sup>~</sup> atʃ <sup>~</sup> ɨj]	‘chicken’

The mid front vowel /e/ is attested when changed to high central vowel [ɨ] in the Gonder dialect in one instance. Observe the following example:

/e/ → [ɨ]

(132)	<b>WO , NS, GM and AA</b>	<b>GR</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/k’irreta/	[k’irreta]	[k’irrita]	‘displeasure’

By vowel harmony, the central vowel /a/ becomes mid central vowel /ə/ when preceded by /ə/ found in the preceding syllable in Gojjam dialect as indicated below:

/a/ → [ə]

(133)	WO, NS, GR and AA	GM	Gloss
/tərarik'o/	[tərarik'o]	[təɾərik'o]	'fall apart'
/təfəfɪlo/	[təfəfɪlo]	[təfəfɪlo]	'after being revised'
/məssasət/	[məssasət]	[məssəsət]	'to err'
/təsasatə/	[təsasatə]	[təsəsətə]	'erred'
/təsasak'ə/	[təsasak'ə]	[təsəsak'ə]	'burst into laughter'
/tənəfət'əw/	[tənəffət'əw]	[tənəffət'əw]	'Blow your nose!'
/təfəgəfəgə/	[təfəgəfəgə]	[təfəgəfəgə]	'to move apart a little'
/təjajizual/	[təjajiz <sup>w</sup> al]	[təjəjiz <sup>w</sup> al]	'connected'
/annuanuaratʃɪn/	[ann <sup>w</sup> an <sup>w</sup> aratʃɪn]	[annon <sup>w</sup> aratʃɪn]	'our life style'
/təzawiro/	[təzawiro]	[təzəwiro]	'being transferred'

The word medial mid back vowel /o/ after a geminated consonant is harmonized with the mid central vowel /ə/ in Wollo, Gojjam and North Shewa as indicated below:

/o/ → /ə/

(134)	GR and AA	WO, GM and NS	Gloss
/bək'k'uollo/	[bək'k <sup>w</sup> ollo]	[bəkkəllə]	'maize'
/buotʃ <sup>w</sup> tʃ <sup>w</sup> ək'əw/	[b <sup>w</sup> otʃ <sup>w</sup> tʃ <sup>w</sup> ək'əw]	[bətʃ <sup>w</sup> tʃ <sup>w</sup> ək'əw]	'He tore it.'
/məguottət/	[məg <sup>w</sup> ottət]	[məgəttət]	'pull'

In some cases, the mid front vowel /e/ harmonizes with the mid central vowel /ə/ when it comes before an alveolar and palatal consonant in Wollo, Gojjam and Gonder as in the examples below:

/e/ → [ə]

(135)	NS and AA	WO, GR and GM	Gloss
/hedə/	[hedə]	[hədə]	‘He went.’
/betəsəb/	[b <sup>l</sup> etəsəb]	[bətəsəb]	‘family’
/ləlit/	[ləlit]	[ləlit]	‘midnight’
/tʃ <sup>h</sup> esə/	[tʃ <sup>h</sup> esə]	[tʃ <sup>h</sup> əsə]	‘smoked’
/hedʒdʒe/	[hedʒdʒe]	[hɪdʒdʒə]	‘I, after having gone’

#### 4.3.2.4.1.4. Vowel fronting

The mid central vowel /ə/ changes to the mid front vowel [e] in Gonder dialect. Observe the following examples:

/ə/ → [e]

(136)	GM, NS, WO and AA	GR	Gloss
/k <sup>h</sup> ən/	[k <sup>h</sup> ən]	[k <sup>h</sup> en]	‘day, time’
/dimmət/	[dimmət]	[dimm <sup>l</sup> et]	‘cat’
/hulləmənaw/	[hulləmənaw]	[hulləm <sup>l</sup> enaw]	‘the whole, totality’
/nəgə/	[nəgə]	[nəg <sup>l</sup> e]	‘tomorrow’

The high central vowel /i/ changes to the high front vowel [i] in Wollo dialect as illustrated below:

/i/ → [i]

(137)	GM, NS, GR and AA	WO	Gloss
/kitab/	[kitab]	[k <sup>l</sup> itab]	‘amulet’
/t <sup>h</sup> intʃəl/	[t <sup>h</sup> intʃəl]	[t <sup>h</sup> intʃ <sup>l</sup> əl]	‘rabbit’
/marik <sup>h</sup> os/	[marik <sup>h</sup> os]	[mar <sup>l</sup> ik <sup>h</sup> os]	‘Mark’
/johannis/	[johannis]	[johann <sup>l</sup> is]	‘John’
/mit <sup>h</sup> t <sup>h</sup> itt /gibbitt/	[mit <sup>h</sup> t <sup>h</sup> itt /gibbitt]	[mit <sup>h</sup> t <sup>h</sup> itt/gibb <sup>l</sup> itt]	‘entered’
/ʃiffinn/	[ʃiffinn]	[ʃiff <sup>l</sup> inn]	‘having covered’

/mist'ir/	[mist'ir]	[mist <sup>h</sup> 'ir]	'secret, hidden'
/hidar/	[hidar]	[h <sup>h</sup> idar]	'November'
/nət'ib/	[nət'ib]	[nət <sup>h</sup> 'ib]	'point'
/billitt/	[billitt]	[bill <sup>h</sup> itt]	'sex organ'

The low central vowel /a/ changes to mid front vowel [e] in Gonder and Wollo dialects. Observe the following examples:

**/a/ → [e]**

(138)	GM , NS and AA	WO and GR	Gloss
/ləkkas/	[ləkkas]	[ləkkes]	'I see'
/gudat/	[gudat]	[gudet]	'being hurt'

The mid back vowel /o/ changes to mid front vowel [e] in Gojjam dialect as indicated below.

**/o/ → [e]**

(139)	WO , NS, GR and AA	GM	Gloss
/k'ut'k'uat't'o/	[k'ut'k'wat'o]	[k'ut'k'wat'e]	'bramble or bush'
/kəttom/	[kəttom]	[kəttəm]	'indicating scorn'

However, in one instance the high back vowel /u/ changes to the high front vowel [i] in the Wollo dialect as shown below:

**/u/ → [i]**

(140)	GM, NS, GR and AA	WO	Gloss
/duka/	[duka]	[d <sup>h</sup> ika]	'foot print'

In instance the low central vowel /a/ changes to high front vowel [i] in North Shewa and Wollo dialects as in the example below:

**/a/ → [i]**

(141)	<b>GM, GR and AA</b>	<b>NS and WO</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/ɪnt't'at't'/	[ɪnt'at't']	[ɪnt'it't']	'hopping'
/aggidən/	[aggidən]	[ɪggidən]	'herding'

#### 4.3.2.4.1.5. Vowel backing

A labialized consonant followed by low the central vowel /a/ become a non-labialized and /a/ is changed in to the back vowel [o] in the wollo dialects in some instances as in the example below.

**a → [o]/b<sup>w</sup> and /<sup>w</sup>a/ → [o]**

(142)	<b>GM, NS, GR and AA</b>	<b>WO</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/buambua/	[b <sup>w</sup> amb <sup>w</sup> a]	[bomb <sup>w</sup> a]	'water pipe'
/ji-ak'uarrit'-all/	[jak <sup>w</sup> arrit'all]	[jak'k'orrit'all]	'He will cross'

In the Gonder dialect, the mid back vowel /o/ is replaced by the bilabial approximant followed by the high central vowel in word initial position, in a limited number of words as illustrated in the following examples.

**/o/ → [w]**

(143)	<b>WO, NS, GM and AA</b>	<b>GR</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/omo/	[omo]	[wəmo]	'omo'
/ona/	[ona]	[wəna]	'empty'
/ortodoks/	[ortodoks]	[wərtodoks]	'Orthodox'
/oromo/	[oromo]	[wərəmo]	'Oromo'
/orit/	[orit]	[wərit]	'old testament'

The mid central vowel /ə/ changes to the mid back vowel [o] in Gojjam and North Shewa dialects.

**/ə/ → [o]**

(144)	<b>WO, GR and AA</b>	<b>GM and NS</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/afaffərəŋŋ/	[afaffərəŋŋ]	[afaff <sup>w</sup> orəŋŋ]	'to be haughty'
/mæk'k'əjajəm/	[mæk'k'əjajəm]	[mæk'k' <sup>w</sup> ojajəm]	'not in good terms'

/ajdəlləm/	[ajdəlləm]	[ajd <sup>w</sup> olləm]	‘that is not the case’
/bək’k’ollo/	[bək’k’ollo]	[bok’k’ollo]	‘maize’

The low central vowel /a/ changes to mid back vowel [o] in Gojjam dialects as illustrated in the example below:

/a/ → [o]

(145)	<b>WO , NS, GR and AA</b>	<b>GM</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/mirrək’a/	[mirrək’a]	[mirrak’o]	‘blessing or graduation’
/jik’uak’uamall/	[jik’k’ <sup>w</sup> ak’ <sup>w</sup> amall]	[jik’k’ok’ <sup>w</sup> amall]	‘He will defend’

The high front vowel /i/ changes to the high back vowel [u] in Gonder and North Shewa dialects. Observe the following example:

/i/ → [u]

(146)	<b>WO, GM and AA</b>	<b>NS and GR</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/mize/	[mize]	[muze]	‘best man’

#### 4.3.2.4.1.6. Two vowel harmonies

Two vowel harmonies within a word occur in west of South Wollo, North Shewa, Gojjam and Gonder. Observe the following example:

##### (a). Lowering and raising

(147)	<b>GM, NS, GR and AA</b>	<b>Variation</b>	<b>WSWO</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/li-i- aləwwit’/	[liəwwit’]	/i/ → [a] and /ə/ → [a]	[lalawit’]	‘Let me change!’
/assibi/	[assibi]	/a/ → [i] and /i/ → [ə]	[issəbi]	‘Let you ponder!’
/fit’rətoftf/	[fit’rətoftf]	addition of [a] and /ə/ → [o] ci <sub>1</sub> c <sub>2</sub> əc → ci <sub>1</sub> c <sub>1</sub> acoc-	[fit’t’arotof <sub>1</sub> t <sub>1</sub> ]	‘creations’

(148)	<b>WO, NS, GR and AA</b>	<b>Variation</b>	<b>GM</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/k'uət'əri/	[k'ut'əri]	/u/→[ə] and /ə/→[i]	[k'wət't'iri] 'You count!'
	/al-it-i- sasat/	[attissasat]	/i/→[ə] and /a/→[i]	[attisəssit] 'Don't be greedy!'

**(b) Centering and backing**

(149)	<b>GM, NS, GR and AA</b>	<b>Variation</b>	<b>WO</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/duk'et/	[dok'et/ duk'et]	/o/→[ə], /e/→[o] and /u/→[o]	[dək'ot] 'flour'
	/tinbaho/	[tinbaho]	/a/→[u] and /o/→[a]	[tinbuha] 'cigarette'

As in (149), in the word /duk'et/ → [dok'et] lowering of /u/→[o] then metathesis o-e → e-o then the centering of /e/ → [ə] in /dok'et/ → [dək'ot].

**(c). Fronting, backing, lowering and raising**

(150)	<b>NS, GM and AA</b>	<b>Variation</b>	<b>GR</b>	<b>WO</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/makurəf/	[makurəf]	/a/→[ə], /u/→[o] and /e/→[ə]	[məkorəf]	[məkkoref] 'umbrage'
	/salist/	[salist/səlist]	/a/→[ə] and /i/→[ə]	[sələst]	[salist/səlist] 'the third day'

**4.3.2.4.2. Vowel Substitution**

/a/ → [e] and /ə/ → [i]

(151)	<b>AA</b>	<b>WO, GM, GR and NS</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/an-nua-nuarə-afʃtʃi-n/	[an <sup>w</sup> an <sup>w</sup> araʃtʃin]	[annən <sup>w</sup> araʃʃin] 'our life style'
	/gəbərə/	[gəbərə]	[gibərə] 'farmer'
	/dʒəgna/	[dʒəgna]	[dʒignə] 'brave'
	/t'əlat/	[t'əlat]	[t'ilat] 'enemy'

### 4.3.2.4.3. Vowel dissimilation

The high back vowel /u/ changes to high central vowel [i] in Wollo and North Shewa dialects as in the examples below:

/i/ → [u]

(152)	GM , GR and AA	WO and NS	Gloss
/i-ʃəff-in-alləhu/	[iʃəffinalləhu]	[iʃəffunalləhu]	‘cover (I will)’
/sikkuar/	[sikk <sup>w</sup> ar]	[sukk <sup>w</sup> ar]	‘sugar’
/kinibnib/	[kiniβniβ]	[kuniβniβ]	‘veil on one’s head repeatedly’

The high central vowel /i/ is lowered to mid central vowel [ə] in North Shewa, Wollo, and Gojjam dialects as indicated below:

/i/ → [ə]

(153)	GR and AA	NS	WO	GM	Gloss
/hazəntəŋna/	[hazəntəŋna]	[hazənətəŋna]	[hazəntəŋna]	[azənətəŋna]	‘grieved, dejected’
/migiβ/	[migiβ]	[migiβ]	[məgiβ]	[məgiβ]	‘food’

The mid back vowel /o/ changes to the mid central vowel /ə/ in Wollo, Gojjam and North Shewa dialects as in the examples below:

/o/ → [ə]

(154)	GR and AA	WO, GM and NS	Gloss
/tolo/	[tolo]	[təlo/ tolə/ t <sup>w</sup> olə]	‘quickly, speedily’
/dʒoro/	[dʒ <sup>w</sup> oro]	[dʒəro]	‘ear’
/doro/	[d <sup>w</sup> oro]	[dəro]	‘hen’
/guroorro/	[g <sup>w</sup> uroorro]	[gurərro]	‘pharynx’
/guottito/	[g <sup>w</sup> ottito]	[gəttito]	‘He, having pulled’
/bək’k’ollo/	[bək’k’ollo]	[bək’k’əllo]	‘maize’

As it is observed from example (154), there is a vowel harmony in the pronunciation of *bək'k'ollo* in Gojjam and North Shewa dialect as *bək'k'əllo*. We can say that there is vowel disharmony when we consider the change of the first /o/ → [ə] since it becomes dissimilar from the last /o/. In addition in the word /gottito/ the Wollo, North Shewa and Gojjam dialect changes to *gəttito*. The change of the first /o/ to [ə] seems dissimilation. When we see it from the final vowel /o/ however, we can also argue that it is some kind of harmony because of the second central vowel /ə/ the back vowel /o/ becomes central and appears as [ə].

#### 4.3.2.4.4. Vowel Insertion

##### 4.3.2.4.4.1. Word final vowel Insertion (paragoge)

/Ø/ → [e] /-#

(155)	<b>GR, NS and AA</b>	<b>WO and GM</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/sahin/	[sahine]/ [sihanne]	'plate'

/Ø/ → [a] /-#

(156)	<b>NS and AA</b>	<b>WO, GM and GR</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/zənd/	[zənda]	'besides'
	/gin/	[gina]	'but'
	/gatʔ/	[gat'a]	'pen for cattle'
	/kəbbad/	[kəβada]	'to be heavy or weighty'

/Ø/ → [i] /-#

(157)	<b>GR, NS, GM and AA</b>	<b>WSWO</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/faj/	[fahi]	'tea'

When Amharic borrowed the word *fahi* from Arabic, it changed [h] to /j/ and the standard dialect uses the word *faj* instead of *fahi*. In order to avoid impressible vowel sequence h is deleted as in /h/ → [Ø] → and /i/ → [j].

#### 4.3.2.4.4 .2. Word Internal Vowel Insertion (Anaptyxis)

The central vowel [a] is inserted as an epenthetic vowel to break impermissible consonant cluster in Wollo, Gojjam and Gonder as illustrated below:

/Ø/ → [a]

(a).

(158)	NS and AA	WO	Gloss
/ansiʃtʃə/	[ansiʃtʃə]	[annasiʃtʃə]	‘after I raised’
/mə-ʔabbsəl/	[mabsəl]	[mabbassəl]	‘cook’
/as-s’di-təw/	[as’ditəw]	[as’s’adtəw]	‘after they cleaned’
/ji-radaw/	[jirdaw]	[jirradaw]	‘Let him help!’

(b).

(159)	NS and AA	GM	Gloss
/gidil-ijja/	[gidijja]	[giddajja]	‘killing’

(c).

(160)	NS and AA	GR	Gloss
/azziirt/	[azziʔirt]	[azaʔirt]	‘cereals’

In single instance, the voiced velar plosive /g/ has been labialized in Wollo dialect as indicated below:

/Ø/ → [ʷa] /-#-, / #-

(161)	GM, NS, GR and AA	WO	Gloss
/t’igg-lə-t’igg /		[t’iggʷalət’iggʷa]	‘side by side’

The word /t’orə/ ‘care for aged people’ is pronounced differently in different Amharic dialects.

(162)	<b>Dialect areas</b>	<b>variation</b>	<b>Variation</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	<b>GR</b>	[tʰəgg <sup>w</sup> orə]	/Ø/→[g]	‘cared for aged people’
	<b>GM</b>	[tʰəwwərə]	/Ø/→[e] and /Ø/→[w]	
	<b>AA, WO and NS</b>	/tʰ <sup>w</sup> ərə/	-	
		/tʰuərə/	base form	

#### 4.3.2.4.4 .3. Word Initial Vowel Insertion (Prothesis)

/Ø/→ [i]/ -#

Epenthetic vowels appearing inside a word- initial cluster in Gojjam dialect is shown in the examples below:

(163)	<b>GR , NS, WO and AA</b>	<b>GM</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/tʰat/	[itʰat]	‘finger’
	/lam/	[ilam]	‘cow’
	/ras/	[iras]	‘head’
	/dədədʒ/	[idədədʒ]	‘out doors’

#### 4.3.2.4.5. Loss of Vowels

Vowel deletion commonly involves a word-final vowel (apocope), a word-internal vowel (Syncope) and word initial vowels (Aphaeresis).

##### 4.3.2.4.5.1. Loss of word final vowels (Apocope)

/e/ →/Ø/ / -#-

(164)	<b>GM, WO, NS and AA</b>	<b>GR</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/tʰir-a-tʰire/	[tʰiratʰir]	‘meal’

/o/ → [Ø] / #- and /Ø/→ [ə] /-#-

(165)	<b>GR, NS, GM and AA</b>	<b>WO</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/kʰədmo/	[kʰədəm]	‘formerly’

Low central vowel /a/ is deleted in Gonder, Gojjam, North Shewa and Wollo dialects word initially and finally as in the examples below:

/a/ → [Ø]/ #-

(166)	<b>NS, GM and AA</b>	<b>WO and GR</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/k'uməna/	[k'umən]	'posture'
	/bunna/	[bunn]	'coffee'
	/dirfa/	[dirraʃ]	'allotment'

/i/ → [Ø]/ #-

(167)	<b>GR, NS, GM and AA</b>	<b>WO</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	//	[k'ət't'ar]	'employer'

#### 4.3.2.4.5.2. Loss of word initial vowels (Aphaeresis)

Low central vowel /a/ is reduced in Gonder, Gojjam, North Shewa and Wollo dialects word initially and finally as in the examples below:

/a/ → [Ø]/-#

(168)	<b>NS, GM and AA</b>	<b>WO and GR</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/awdima/	[widima]	'threshing floor'
	/atkilt/	[tikilt]	'vegetables'

/i/ → [Ø]/-#

(169)	<b>GM , WO, NS and AA</b>	<b>GR</b>	<b>Gloss</b>	
	/iŋgilit/	[iŋgilit]	[gilit]	'ups and down'
	/iwinət/	[iwinət]	[winət]	'fact or truth'

### 4.3.2.6. Metathesis

According to Kroeger (2005) phonological metathesis is a phonological process that reverses the order of two phonemes in a particular word and refers to the reversal of two elements:  $XY \rightarrow YX$ . Furthermore, Chomsky and Halle (1968) have shown a transformational rule like  $AB \rightarrow BA$  i.e., local or adjacent and long distance ( $ABC \rightarrow CBA$ ) pattern metathesis.

Variation as a result of metathesis is widely observed in Wollo, North Shewa, Gonder and Gojjam. Habtemariam Markos et.al (1973), Hailu Fulas, Getachew Haile, and Roger Cowley (1976), Getahun Amare (1983), Zelalem Leyew (2007) and Baye (2016) have identified some common metathesis words like:  $ABC \rightarrow CBA$  pattern like /dəggəfə/  $\rightarrow$  [gədd<sup>h</sup>efə/gəddəfə] (-dəg-  $\rightarrow$  -gəd-) ‘supported’, and  $AB \rightarrow BA$  igz<sup>h</sup>o  $\rightarrow$  izgo (-gz  $\rightarrow$  -zg) ‘O Lord’, sifra  $\rightarrow$  sirfa (-fr  $\rightarrow$  -rf) ‘place’ and  $ABCDE \rightarrow EBCDA$  pattern such as: k’ət’t’ələ  $\rightarrow$  lə-t’ə-k’ə (k’-t’t’-l  $\rightarrow$  l-t’-k’) ‘carry on’ etc. in Wollo, North Shewa, Gonder and Gojjam. However, the present study includes more comprehensive data and as presented below:

#### 4.3.2.8.1. Metathesis in the Dialect of Wollo

##### 4.3.2.8.1.1. Consonant Metathesis

###### (A) $AB \rightarrow BA$ <sup>6</sup> and syllable metathesis

(170)	NS, GR, GM and AA	WO	Patterns of Metathesis segments	Gloss
/kəzərə/	[kəzərə]	[kərəzə]	-z-r- $\rightarrow$ -r-z	‘cane’
/idzdzət’əb	[idzdzət’ə]	[it’t’ədzə]	- dzdz-t’- $\rightarrow$ - t’t’-dz-	‘sleeved shirt
bab/	bbaβ]	bbaβ]		reaching the knees’
/təfənakkətə/	[təfənakkətə]	[təfənatt əkə]	-kk-t $\rightarrow$ -tt-k-	‘be struck on the head’
/bərəhəna/	[bərəhəna]	[bəhərəna]	-r-h- $\rightarrow$ -h-r-	‘lowland man’
/birʃ <sup>h</sup> ik’o/	[birʃ <sup>h</sup> ik’o]	[biʃ <sup>h</sup> rik’o]	-rʃ <sup>h</sup> - $\rightarrow$ -ʃ <sup>h</sup> r	‘glass’
/iskiribto/	[iskiribto]	[iskibirto]	-rb- $\rightarrow$ -br-	‘pen’

<sup>6</sup>  $AB \rightarrow BA$  and others is just to show only the sounds that underwent metathesis

/tək'awimme/	[tək'awimme]	[təwak'im me]	-k'-w- → -w-k'-	'after I protested'
/nifro/	[nifro]	[nirfo]	-fr → -rf	'boiled beans or chickpeas'
/təlba/	[təlba]	[təbla]	-lb → -bl	'linseed'
/ak'umada/	[ak'umada]	[amk'ada]	-k'-m- → -m-k'-	'leather pouch, sack'
/mət't'irəbja/	[mət't'irəbja]	[mərɪt'əβja]	-t't'-r- → -r-t'-	'axe'
/səmmət'ə/	[səmmət'ə]	[sət't'əmə]	-mm-- t'- → -t't'-m	'drowned'
/polətika/	[polətika]	[potəlika]	-l-t- → -t-l-	'Politics'
/dimotfər/	[dimotfər]	[dimoftər]	-tf-r → -ft-r	'rifle'

**(B) ABCD→DBCA**

(171)	NS, GR, GM and AA	WO	Patterns of Metathesis segments	Gloss
/adənguarre/	[adəng <sup>w</sup> arre]	[arəng <sup>w</sup> ade]	-d-ng <sup>w</sup> -r- → -r-ng <sup>w</sup> -d-	'green'
/adəngware/	[adəng <sup>w</sup> are]	[ang <sup>w</sup> orade]	-d-ng <sup>w</sup> -r- → -ng <sup>w</sup> -r-d-	'green'

**(C) ABC→CAB**

(172)	NS, GR, GM and AA	WO	Patterns of Metathesis segments	Gloss
/mə-abəls'əg/	[mabəls'əg]	[mas's'əbləg]	-b-l-s'- → -s's'-b-l-	'enrichment'
/hospital/	[hospital]	[hotsipal]	-sp-t → -ts-p-	'hospital'

From the data presented in the examples above, it is observed that the medial consonant of a metathesized segment have been geminated except for some nouns and consonant cluster. As Baye (2016: 20) stated the rule requires a metathesized segment which matches its feature with the specific feature [+ gemination] or [- gemination] of the position it shifts too.

**(D) ABC→CBA**

(173)	NS, GR, GM and AA	WO	Patterns of Metathesis segments	Gloss
	/si-ji-gəlamət'u/	[siməlag <sup>w</sup> ot'u]	-g-l-m- → -m-l-g-	'while they glances'

**4.3.2.8.2. Metathesis in the Gonder Dialect**

**(A)AB→BA**

(174)	WO, NS, GM and AA	GR	Patterns of Metathesis segments	Gloss
	/mənʃ/	[məʃɪn]	-n-ʃ → -ʃ-n	'fan, winnowing shovel'
	/mələt't'əf/	[mələffət']	-t't'-f → -ff-t'	'to stick'
	/miran/	[mɪnar]	-r-n → -n-r	'leather stray material'
	/filtər/	[lɪftər]	f-l → l-f-	'crowd and net traditional beer'
	/dəbrəsina/	[dərbəsina]	-br- → -rb-	'place name'
	/lət't'əfə/	[ləffət'ə]	-t'-f → -f-t't'	'stick'
	/makisəno/	[masikəno]	-k-s- → -s-k-	'Tuesday'
	/wiha/	[iwha]	wi → iw	'water'
	/filsəta/	[fisləta]	ls- → sl	'the assumption of St. Marry'

As can be seen from the examples (174) above, there is an insertion of the high central vowel in the word final cluster in the metathesized form of the word /mənʃ/ as [məʃɪn]. This occurs to avoid the violation of sonority higherarchy principle. The standard form is a monosyllabic one with /nʃ/ sequence word finally. However, the methathesized form is bi-syllabic with an insertion of [ɪ] between the metathesized [ʃn]. /ʃ/ is obstruent's which cannot precede the sonorant /n/ in coda position.

**(B) ABC → CBA**

(175)	<b>WO, NS, GM and AA</b>	<b>GR</b>	<b>Patterns of Metathesis segments</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/ʃʷinkʷillat/	[kʷiŋʃʷillat]	[ʃʷiŋkʷillat]	kʷ-nʃʷ- → ʃʷ-nkʷ-	‘mind’
/bugiŋdʒ/	[bugiŋdʒ]	[budʒiŋg]	-g-ndʒ → -dʒ-ng	‘pimple’

**4.3.2.8.3. Metathesis in the North Sehwa Dialect****(A) AB → BA**

(176)	<b>WO, GR, GM and AA</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>Patterns of Metathesis segments</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/tʰitʰire/	[tʰiftʰire]		ftʰ- → tʰf-	‘cotton seed’
/biɾiɾilibs/	[biddiriɾilibs]		-rd- → -d-r-	‘blanket’
/dɔbrɔbirhan/	[dɔrbɔbirhan]		-br- → -r-b-	‘name of a place’
/mɔtʰrɔbija/	[mɔrtʰɔbija]		-tʰ-r- → -r-tʰ-	‘axe’
/tʰikʰirt/	[kʰitʰirt]		tʰ-kʰkʰ- → kʰ-tʰtʰ-	‘plough share connector’
/mobajəl/	[mojabel]		-b-j → -j-b	‘mobile phone’
/akɔbrɔwaləhu/	[akɔrbɔwaləhu]		-b-r- → -r-b-	‘I respect him.’

From the above examples (176) the first three are compound words. For first one the metathesis happens between the final consonant of the first component of the compound and the initial consonant of the second component. In the other two compounds the metathesis is inside the first component of the compound word.

**(B) ABC → CBA**

(177)	<b>WO, GR, GM and AA</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>Patterns of Metathesis segments</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/kʷirtʃʷat/	[ʃʷirkʷat]		kʷ-rtʃʷ → ʃʷ-rkʷ	‘basket’
/tʰənəkʷkʷo-lə/	[kʷonətʰə-lə]		tʰ-n- kʷkʷ- → kʷ-n- tʰtʰ	‘be witched’

(C) ABC→ CAB

(178)	<b>WO, GR, GM and AA</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>Patterns of Metathesis segments</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/dɛnk'ara/	[dɛrnak'a]	-n- k'-r- → -r-n-k'	'obstacle'

4.3.2.8.4. Metathesis in the Gojjam Dialect

(A) AB→BA

(179)	<b>WO, GR, NS and AA</b>	<b>GM</b>	<b>Patterns of Metathesis segments</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/asfəʃənnəkəw/	[asfənəʃʃəkəw]	-ʃ-nn- → -n-ʃʃ-	'made him pleased'
	/səbə-t't'ə-rə/	[səbərət'ə]	-t'-r → -r-t'	'mix up'
	/k'itʃ'am/	[k'imatʃ'	ʃ'-m → -m-ʃ'	'anit'
	/mækiləft/	[mækifəlt]	-l-f → -f-l	'leavened cake of teff given by orthodox church on Sunday'
	/wəfiram/	[wərfam]	-f-r → -r-f	'fat'
	/adənək'k'əfəɲɲ/	[adənaffək'əɲɲ]	-k'k'-f → -ff-k'	'obstructed me'

(B) ABC→CBA

(180)	<b>WO, GR, NS and AA</b>	<b>GM</b>	<b>Patterns of Metathesis segments</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/tʃ'in k'illat/	[k'intʃillat]	k'-n- tʃ'- → tʃ'-n- k'-	'mind, skull'

4.3.2.8.5. The metathesized dialect words in the same dialect area

Within different Amharic dialect areas, there are variations that involve reordering of sounds. For example, the dialect word for the standard /tiri/ 'plate or tray' is [datan] is metathesized as [tadan]. However, one may also hear both forms in the Wollo dialect. The following are some more examples of regional dialect words that undergo metatheses phonological process in the same dialect variety identified in Wollo, Gonder, Gojjam and North Shewa as shown in:

## Wollo

(181)	<b>GM, GR, NS and AA</b>	<b>WO</b>	<b>WO</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/tiri/	[datan]	[tadan]	‘plate or dish’
	/tiniʃ misar/mət’rəbiya/	[lit’t’ik’o]	[t’illik’o]	‘small axe’
	/betəkristijan/	[bəsitəkijan]	[betəsikijan]	‘church’
	/wiriŋʃilla/	[rikulla]	[kurilla]	‘burro’
	/gutiʃʃa/	[kuʃʃita]	[kutiʃʃa]	‘earring’
	/məkab/	[məkərət]	[məkətər]	‘piling’

## Gonder

(182)	<b>WO, GM, NS and AA</b>	<b>GR</b>	<b>GR</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/biridlibs/	[korbəta]	[kobbəta]	‘blanket’

## Gojjam and Gonder

(183)	<b>NS, and WO</b>	<b>GM and GR</b>	<b>GM and GR</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	[ak <sup>w</sup> əle/ kollaʃ]	[warima]	[wamira]	‘large drinking vessel made of gourd’

## North Shewa

(184)	<b>WO, GR, GM and AA</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/akorrəfa/	[agəbənnənnə]	[agəbəbbəbbə]	‘snored’

### 4.3.2.8.6. Vowel Metathesis in different dialect area

(a)

(185)	<b>WO, NS, GR and AA</b>	<b>GM</b>	<b>Patterns of Metathesis</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/muggit/	[migut]	mig- →mugg	‘argument or dispute’

Concerning metathesis of the vowel /ə/ and the consonant [f], there is also vowel consonant place change in one word that occur all regional dialects as indicated below:

(186)	<b>GR and AA</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>WO</b>	<b>GM</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/irəft/	[irfət]	[irfət]	[irfət]	‘rest’

### 4.3.3. Summary

In this chapter, the researcher has presented phonology and phonological differences between Amharic dialects. In addition, there are a number of context free and context sensitive processes observed in the description. The data presented under conditioned consonant changes show how one sound is changed in to another in the context of neighboring sounds.

It has been attested from the study that some features are considered to be typical of the North Gondar dialect. These features are not found in South Gondar and other Amharic dialects. The differences identified in this study between North Gondar and South Gondar proves that there is a wide gulf between the two varieties. For example, if a person said [tɪnɪj] for ‘gnat’ and [mɪnfət] for ‘earthen pot or jar’, one knows that he/she came from East of North Gondar, particularly from Debark, to a certain extent from Dabat and Wogera area. On the other hand, people who came from South Gondar, Wollo, Gojjam and North Shewa would pronounce these words as [tɪnɪj] and [mɪnfət].

The dialects of South Gondar and North Shewa are found to be similar to the dialect of North Wollo. In addition, the dialect of North Wollo and South Gondar are closer to each other and share a number of linguistic features. On the other hand, the dialects of South Gondar and North Shewa are similar to the neighboring Wollo dialect.

Some of the phonological features occurred in Eastern Gojjam are not found in western Gojjam. There is also few differences within Eastern Gojjam between West of East Gojjam and East of East Gojjam.

Another major change is represented by vowel harmonies which are based on backing, rounding, fronting, and centering. The following tables (6 7, 8, 9 and 10) display the summary of conditioned and unconditioned sound changes of Amharic dialects.

**Table 5: phonological processes of weakening and hardening Summary**

<b>Lenition and Fortition Linguistic Feature</b>	<b>WEGM</b>	<b>EEGM</b>	<b>WGM</b>	<b>WNGR</b>	<b>ENGR</b>	<b>SGR</b>	<b>NWO</b>	<b>WSWO</b>	<b>ESWO</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>Example</b>
<b>/tʃ/ → [ʃ] / - i and ə</b>	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	[ʃɪfrɪg] ‘small bush’
<b>/tʃ/, /tʃʰ/ and /dʒ/ → [j] / - #</b>	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	[mɪlaj] ‘blade’ [fərəj] ‘judge’ [bətaj] ‘below’
<b>/ɲ/ → [j] / - v</b>	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	[tɪnɪj] ‘gnat’
<b>/g/ → [ɣ] and /h/ → [ɣ]</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+		[tʃʰoɣə] ‘crow’ [nɪɣ <sup>w</sup> us] ‘king’
<b>/k/ → [h] / ə - a</b>	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	[hərmə] ‘next year’
<b>/d/ → [r] / - c</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	[wərmə] ‘destroyed’
<b>/k/ → [h] / i -</b>	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	[tʃʰhəl] ‘stake’
<b>/dʒ/ → [gʲ] / i - ə</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	[ɪgʲɪrə] ‘injera’
<b>/dʒ/ → [g] / ə - ə and /ə/ → [e]</b>	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[dəgen] ‘name of place’

**Table 6: phonological processes of Assimilation and deletion Summary**

<b>Assimilation linguistic features</b>	<b>WEGM</b>	<b>EEGM</b>	<b>WGM</b>	<b>WNGR</b>	<b>ENGR</b>	<b>SGR</b>	<b>NWO</b>	<b>WSWO</b>	<b>ESWO</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>Examples</b>
/m/ → [n] /- t'	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	[ant'u] 'Let you bring!'
/s/ → [t] /- t	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[tittihed] 'while she goes'
/t'→[t] /t'-	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	[sət'tən] 'after we submitted'
/j/ → [g <sup>j</sup> ]	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	[ahigg <sup>j</sup> a] 'donkey'
/d/ → [ll] //l	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	[gullət] 'debt'
/b/ → [f] /- C	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	[haft] 'wealth'
/g/→[dʒ] / - e and /e/ →[ə]	+	+		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[dʒəta] 'lord'
/k' / → [tʃ'] /- i or e	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[tʃim] 'grudge'
/k/ → [tʃ] and /i/ → [i]	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[məʃina] 'car'
/j/ → [l] /- i or e	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	mət'alja 'garbage'
/p/ → [n]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	[hunnne] 'after I present'
/r/ and /d/ → [r <sup>j</sup> ] and [d <sup>j</sup> ] /a or ə -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	[t'ar <sup>j</sup> a] 'roof'
/c/ → [c <sup>w</sup> ] /- /o/and /u/	+	+		-	-	-	-	+	+		[b <sup>w</sup> əta] 'place'
/f/ → [f <sup>w</sup> ] /- /a/and /ə/	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[ʃəf <sup>w</sup> onə] 'covered'
/d/→[O] / r	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	[arro] 'spent the night'
z and i → O/ /i/	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	[taja/ təja] 'then'

/h/ → [O]	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	[asab] ‘idea’
/n/ → [O]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	‘jōma’ ‘whose?’

**Table 7: phonological processes of Vowel Harmony Summary**

<b>Vowel Harmony linguistic feature</b>	<b>WEGM</b>	<b>EEGM</b>	<b>WGM</b>	<b>WNGR</b>	<b>ENGR</b>	<b>SGR</b>	<b>NWO</b>	<b>WSWO</b>	<b>ESWO</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>Examples</b>
/i/ → [ə]	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	[mægib] ‘food’
/i/ → [a]	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	[dīraʃ] ‘share’
/u/ → [o]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	[korba] ‘a steep mountain’
/a/ → [ə]	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	[maŋka] ‘spoon’
/a/ → [i]	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	[iʃrət] ‘shame’
/a/ → /i/	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	[sissib] ‘when I think’
/o/ → [ə]	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	[dämmə] ‘too’
/u/ → [a]	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	[hulla] ‘all, everybody’
/i / → [i]	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	[hid] ‘let you go’
/u/ → [i]	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[ʃʷaʃʷitt] ‘chicken’
/a/ → /ə/	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[təsəsətə] ‘erred’
/o/ → /ə/	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	[bəkkəllə] ‘maize’
/e/ → [ə]	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	[hədə] ‘get off’
/ə/ → [e]	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	[dīmmet] ‘cat’
/i/ → [i]	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	[kitab] ‘amulet’

/i/→[u]	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	[sukk <sup>w</sup> ar] ‘sugar’
/o/→[w]	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	[wəna] ‘empty’
/ə/→[o]	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	[t’ilə] ‘bride price’

**Table 8: Consonant Substitution Linguistic Feature Summary**

Consonant substitution	WEGM	EEGM	WGM	WNGR	ENGR	SGR	NWO	WSWO	ESWO	NS	
/h/→[k]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	[kaβt] ‘wealth’
/t/→[k]	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	[kəlo] ‘quick’
/k’/→[ʔ]	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	[ʔəlləb] ‘ration’
/s/→[ʃ]	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	[wiʃt’] ‘inside’
/tʃ/→[ʃ]	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	[ʃiggir] ‘hardship’
/j/→[s]	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	[səmis] ‘shirt’
/ʃ/→[tʃ]	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	[məʃʃənəʃ] ‘succumb’
/tʃ’/→[t’]	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	[t’ərrəsə] ‘finish’
/i/→[j]	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	[jimam] ‘name of a person’
/ʔ/→[h]	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[samujəl] ‘biblical name’
/m/→[b] and /b/→[m]	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	[bismar] ‘nail’ [zinam] ‘rain’
/p/→[f] and [b]	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	[isf <sup>w</sup> ondʒ] ‘sponge’ [basta] ‘pasta’

<b>p→b</b>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	[bark] ‘park’
/f/→[β]	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	[nəβs] ‘soul’
/j/ →[w]	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	[gədawu] ‘the killer’
/w/ → [j] and /i/ → [i]	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[arajit] ‘wild beasts’
/z/→[j]	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	[ijjih/ ijjəh] ‘here’
/s'/ →[t']	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	[ant'ar] ‘aspect or view’
/t'/ → [s']	+	+	+		-	-	-	+	+	+	[mɪns'af] ‘mat, carpet’
/ʒ/, /z/ → [dʒ]	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	[dʒɪndʒibɪll] ‘ginger’
/dʒ/→[ʒ]	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	[aŋʒət] ‘intestine’
/t/→ [ʃ]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	[mɪnalbaʃ] ‘perhaps’
/t/→ [tʃ]	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	[mɪnalbaʃ] ‘perhaps’
/t/→ [j]	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	[mɪnalbaj] ‘perhaps’
/j/→[z]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	[bəzz <sup>1</sup> et] ‘From which direction?’
/j/ →[h]	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[hət] ‘Where?’
/j/ →[w]	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	[wəjət], [wot] ‘Where?’
/n/ →[p]	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	[dɪjɪnɪʃ] ‘potato’
/n/→[m]	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	[amuriw] ‘Let you put!’
/n/→[l]	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	[mələkuse] ‘monk’
/n/→[r]	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[mɪndɪr] ‘What?’
/ʔ/ → [h]	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	[sihat]/ [siha] ‘time’

**Table 9: Consonant Insertion Linguistic Feature Summary**

Consonant Insertion	WEGM	EEGM	WGM	WNGR	ENGR	SGR	NWO	WSWO	ESWO	NS	
Insertion of /j-/	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	[jinsira] ‘pitcher’
Insertion of /h/	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	[worih] ‘month’
Insertion of /n/	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	[balangara] ‘adversary’, [anbərəjjə] ‘sepalted’
Insertion of /m/	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	[nəmbbər/məbbər] Was
Insertion of /w/ and /a/ →/ə/	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	[wəddəmu] ‘They conspired’

**Table 10: Vowel Insertion and Deletion Linguistic Feature Summary**

Vowel Insertion and Deletion	WEGM	EEGM	WGM	WNGR	ENGR	SGR	NWO	WSWO	ESWO	NS	Examples
/O/→[e] /-#	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	[sahine]/ [sihanne] ‘plate’
/O/→[a] /-#	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	[gina] ‘but’
/O/→[i] /-#	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	[fahi] ‘tea’
/O/→[a] /-#-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		[mabbassəl] ‘cook’
/O/→[ʷa] /-#-, / #-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	[t’iggʷalət’iggʷa] ‘side by side’

/O/→[i]/-#	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[ɪlɑm] ‘cow’
/e/ →[O] /-#-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	[t'ɪrɑt'ɪr] ‘meal’
/o/ →[O] / #- <b>and</b> /O/→[ə] /-#-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	[k'ədəm] ‘formerly’
/a/ →[O] / #-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	[k'umən] ‘posture’
/i/ →[O] / #-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	[k'ət't'ɑr] ‘employer’
/a/ →[O] /-#	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	[tɪkɪlt] ‘vegetables’
/ɪ/→[O] /-#	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	[wɪnət] ‘fact or truth’

Regarding metathesis, more comprehensive and peculiar data was included on the basis of Kroeger (2005), and Chomsky and Halle (1968) rule based pattern classification like:  $XY \rightarrow YX$  or  $AB \rightarrow BA$  and  $ABC \rightarrow CBA$ . Therefore, the current study identified  $AB \rightarrow BA$ ,  $ABC \rightarrow CAB$  and  $ABC \rightarrow CBA$  methathesized pattern as in the following examples.

### **AB→BA**

(187)	GM	[səbə-t't'ə-rə]	[səbərət'ə]	-t'-r → -r-t'	'mix up'
	GR	[miran]	[minar]	-r-n → -n-r	'leather stray material'
	WO	[nifro]	[nirfo]	-fr → -rf	'boiled beans or chickpeas'
	NS	[bīrdilībs]	[bidrīlībs]	-rd- → -d-r-	'blanket'

### **ABC → CAB**

(188)	WO	[mabəls'æg]	[mas's'əblæg]	-b-l-s'- → -s's'-b-l-	'enrichment'
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### **ABC→CBA**

(189)	GM	[k'ɪŋʃ'illat]	[ʃ'ɪŋk'illat]	k'-nʃ' → ʃ'-nk'-	'mind, skull'
	GR	[bugɪndʒ]	[budʒɪŋ]	-g-ndʒ → -dʒ-ng	'pimple'
	WO	[dimotfər]	[dimoftər]	-tf-r → -ft-r	'rifle'
	NS	[k'ɪrʃ'at]	[ʃ'ɪrk'at]	k'-rʃ' → ʃ'-rk'	'basket'

## Chapter Five

### Morphological variation

This chapter attempts to address the second specific objective of the study and this is to distinguish morphological variations among Amharic dialects: Gojjam, Gonder, Wollo, North Shewa and Addis Ababa. There are a number of morphological differences treated next.

#### 5.1. Morpheme Change

The passiviser prefix *kə-* rather than *tə-* is common in North Shewa and Gonder dialects. Observe the following examples.

**tə- → kə-**

(190)	GM, WO and AA	NS and GR	Gloss
/tə-mərmir-o/	[təmərmiro]	[kəmərmiro]	‘having been examined’
/tə-ləjaj-ju/	[tələjajju]	[kələjajju]	‘departed’
/tə-fəllig-o/	[təfəlligo]	[kəfəlligo]	‘searched’
/tə-bil-o/	[tə-bilo]	[kə-bil-o]	‘after being said’
/tə-aməm-u-all/	[tamm <sup>w</sup> all]	[kamm <sup>w</sup> all]	‘got sick’
/tə-ləjajju/	[tə-ləjajju]	[kələjajju]	‘separated (they)’
/tə-ajəw-all-əfɿf/	[tajəwalləfɿf]	[kajəwalləfɿf]	‘She will see him’

Different scholars state different dialect areas where the bound comparative preposition or conditional conjunction *kə-* are replaced by *tə-*. Habtemariam et al. (1973) states that it is the feature of Menz and Wollo dialects. Bender, et al. (1976) mention that such kind of variations occurs in Menz, Gojjam and Wollo dialects. Zelealem (2007) discusses that it is commonly used by speakers of Gojjam and Gonder dialects. According to Anbessa (1999) *kə-* is changed to *tə-* in Gonder dialect alone. The current study attested the case in Gojjam, South Gonder, and to some extent North Shewa and Wollo dialects. Consider the examples below:

**kə→tə-**

(191)	NGR and AA	GM, SGR, WO and NS	Gloss
/kə-hullu-m/	[kəhullu-m]	[təhulum]	‘from all’
/kə-izzih-ijna-w/	[kəzzihijɲaw]	[təjihijɲaw/ təzihəjɲiw/ təzijɲiw]	‘from this one’
/kə-iskə-zare-w/	[kəʔiskəzarew]	[təstəzarew]	‘from all happened until today’
/kə-hon-k/	[kəhonk]	[təhonk/ təhonh]	‘if you are so’
/kə-izzih/	[kəzzih]	[təzih/ təzih/ təjih]	‘from here/from this’

According to the present study the prepositional and comparative marker *kə-* is realized as *hə-/ha-* in Gojjam, North Shewa, Wollo and Gonder dialects as indicated below:

**kə→ - hə**

(192)	AA	GM, NS, WO and GR	Gloss
/kə-wəndimm-otʃf-e/	[kəwəndimmotʃfɛ]	[həwəndimmotʃfə]	‘from my brothers’
/kə-ijna/	[kəjɲa]	[həjɲa]	‘from us’
/kə-laj-ijna-w/	[kələj-ɲna-w]	[hələjɲɲaw]	‘from above’
/kə-izzija/	[kəzzija]	[həzzija]	‘from there’
/kə-laj/	[kələj]	[hələj]	‘from upstairs’
/kə-ine/	[kəne]	[həne]	‘from me’
/kə-iras-e/	[kərase]	[hərase]	‘from myself’

On the other hand, the change of passiviser and gerundive marker *tə-* changes to *hə-* is another morphological feature that shows variation between Gojjam and Gonder vis-a-vis Wollo, North Shewa and Addis Ababa dialects.

**tə→ - hə-**

(193)	WO, NS and AA	GM and GR	Gloss
/tə-barək-u/	[təbarəku]	[həbarəku]	‘Let you be pleased!’
/tə-mərik’-ən/	[təmərɪk’ən]	[həmərɪk’ən]	‘We are blessed!’

/tə-mokir-o/	[təmokiro]	[həmokiro]	‘experience’
/tə-k’əbbil-o/	[tək’əbbilo]	[hək’əbilo]	‘having he received’
/tə-nəst-o/	[tənəsto]	[hənəsito]	‘after he stands’
/tə-t’ənɪk’ək’/	[tət’ənɪk’ək’]	[hət’ənɪk’ək’]	‘He become careful’
/tə-fəkɪm-a/	[təfəkɪma]	[həfəkɪma]	‘She having carried’
/tə-bətən-ə/	[təbətənə]	[həbətənə]	‘scattered’

The second and third singular future marker *t-* is realized as *k-* in North Shewa, Gojjam and Gonder dialects as in the following examples:

**t- → k- and t- → k-**

(194)	WO and AA	NS, GM and GR	Gloss
/ti-wət’-all-əftʃ/	[tiwət’alləftʃ]	[kiwət’aləftʃ]	‘She will go out’
/tə-aj-əw-all-əftʃ/	[tajəwalləftʃ]	[kajəwaləftʃ]	‘She will see him’
/tə-aməm-a/	[tamma]	[kamma]	‘From who?’
/tə-zawwər-ə/	[təzawwərə]	[kəzawwərə]	‘transfer’
/tə-nəss-a/	[tənəssa]	[kənəssa]	‘Stand up!’

According to Bender (1976), Habtemariam et al (1973) and Zelealem (2007) the change of the subordinate conjunction prefix *si-* to *ti-* is common in the dialect of Menz and Wollo. The current study attests the same as indicated below:

**si- → ti-**

(195)	GM, GR, ESWO and AA	WSWO NS	and Gloss
/si-al-ji-hon/	[sajihon]	[tajihon]	‘before it happens’
/si- ji-ʃʃʃəgir/	[siʃʃʃəgir]	[tiʃʃʃəgir]	‘when the need arises’
/si- ji-rot’/	[sirot’]	[tirot’]	‘while he is running’
/si- ji-imar/	[simar]	[timar]	‘while he is learning’
/si- ji-ibbal/	[sibbal]	[tibbal]	‘when it has been said’
/si-al-ti-aj-u-n/	[sattajun]	[tattajun]	‘before you seen us’
/si-ji-lkəsəkkəs/	[silkəsəkkəs]	[tilkəsəkkəs]	‘while pilfering’

/si- jǐ-mot/	[simot]	[timot]	‘when he died’
/si- jǐ-bəl-a/	[sibəla]	[tibəla]	‘while he eats’
/si- jǐ-inagər/	[sinnagər]	[tinnagər]	‘while he speaks’

The conjunctive prefix *si-* ‘when’ is realized as *ki-* in North shewa dialect as in (196)

**si-→ki-**

(196)	<b>WO, GR, GM and AA</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/si-idir/	[sidiɾ]	[kiɾiɾ]	‘while I prepare the wedding ceremony’
/si-inil/	[sinil]	[kinil]	‘while we say’

The definite article *-u* on numbers which appear as a modifier in a noun phrase and the third person plural subject marker followed by a verbal definite marker on a relativised verb *-u –t* are realized as the Amharic plural Marker *-offʃ* in Gojjam dialect.

**–u-t and -u→-offʃ**

(197)	<b>WO, GR, NS and AA</b>	<b>GM</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/jə-nəbər-u-t/	[jənəbərut]	[jənəbəroʃʃ]	‘those who were present’
/jə-all-u-t/	[jallut]	[jalloʃʃ]	‘those who are present’
/jə-hed-u-t/	[jəhedut]	[jəhedoʃʃ]	‘those who left’
/jə-tə-t’all-u-t/	[jətət’allut]	[jətət’aloʃʃ]	‘those who were quarreled’
/hulətt-u/	[huləttu]	[hulətoʃʃ]	‘the two’
/ammist-u/	[ammistu]	[amistoʃʃ]	‘the five’

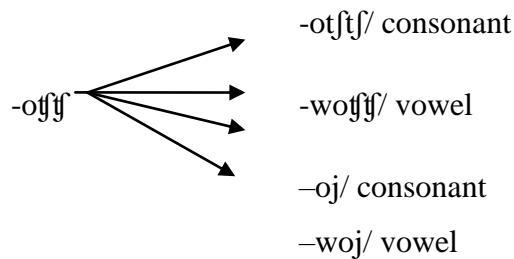
From the example (197 and Appendix C, WGM 001-140, 141), it is observed that the numbers and verbal clauses can take the plural marker *-offʃ* instead of taking definite marker. Therefore, *-offʃ* is not only nominal plural but also verbal/gerundive plural affix in Gojjam dialect.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> person subject marker and 1<sup>st</sup> person object marker *-ə-ŋŋ* is substituted by *-o-ŋŋ*. According to the collected data, the converb form of a verb as a main verb in place of simple past and past perfect form in the Gojjam and Gonder dialects are exemplified below:

**-ə-ገገ→-ዐ-ገገ**

(198)	WO, NS and AA	GM and GR	Gloss
/kəbbəd-ə-ገገ/	[kəbbədəገገ]	[kəbdəገገ]	‘become difficult to me’
/gərrəf-ə-ገገ/	[gərrəfəገገ]	[gərfəገገ]	‘stings me’
/wəssəd-ə-ገገ/	[wəssədəገገ]	[wəsdəገገ]	‘He took me’
/as-aj-ə-ገገ/	[assajəገገ]	[assajtoገገ]	‘He Showed me’
/mərrək’-ə-ገገ/	[mərrək’əገገ]	[mərk’əገገ]	‘He blessed me’
/anaddəd-ə-ገገ/	[anadədəገገ]	[anadəገገ]	‘He made me angry’

Palatalisation as a phonological process affects plural noun forms of Amaharic dialects. The variation is automatic and predictable. The Adiss Abeba dialect plural marker *-otfif* (nouns ending in a consonant) or *-wofif* (nouns ending in a vowel) is realized as *-oj* or *-woj* in South Gonder, Wollo, North Shewa and Eastern Gojjam. As mentioned above, the affixation of *-oj* or *-woj* and *-otfif* or *-wofif* is pronounced differently. The choice between these various allomorphs is determined by the phonetic context.



Observe the following examples:

**-otfif→-oj**

(199)	NGR and AA	GM, WO, NS and SGR	Gloss
/lidz-otfif/	[lidzotfif]	[lijoj]	‘children’
/gəbərə-otfif/	[gəbərəotfif]	[gəbərəwoj]	‘farmers’
/fijəl-otfif/	[fijələotfif]	[fijələoj]	‘goats’
/bet-otfif/	[betotfif]	[betoj]	‘houses’
/təməri-wofif/	[təməriwofif]	[təməriwoj]	‘students’

/dimət- ɔʃf/      [dimətɔʃf]      [dimətɔj]      ‘cats’

On the other hand, the third person feminine nominative marker *-əʃf* and *-aʃf* changes to *-əj* and *-aj* in Gojjam, South Gonder, Wollo and North Shewa dialects.

**-əʃf and -aʃf → -əj and -aj**

(200)	WGM, NGR and AA	SGR, WO, NS & EGM	Gloss
/mət’-it-all-əʃf/	[mət’italləʃf]	[mət’t’alləj]	‘She has come’
/bəɪ-ta-all-əʃf/	[bəɪtalləʃf]	[bəɪtalləj]	‘She has eaten’
/səm-ta-all-əʃf/	[səmtalləʃf]	[səmtalləj]	‘She has heard’
/fələg-ətʃf/	[fələgətʃf]	[fələgəj]	‘She looked for’
/wəssədd-əʃf/	[wəssəddəʃf]	[wəssəddəj]	‘She took’
/səmma-əʃf/	[səmmaʃf]	[səmmaj]	‘She heard’
/wət’t’a-əʃf/	[wət’t’aʃf]	[wət’t’aj]	‘She went out’

Anbessa (1999) points out that in South Gonder the 1<sup>st</sup> person object marker *-ən* has been substituted by *-əj*. But, in the present study the change of *-ən* to *-əj* is not attested in South Gonder as Anbesa claimed. However, the current study reveals that the object and subject personal pronoun marker *-ən* has been reduced to *-əj* in East of North Gonder, particularly Debark, Dabat and Wogera areas. This characteristic feature is lacking in South Gonder and other dialects. Observe the following examples and (Appendix B ENGR 001-002, 003, 0063).

**-ən → -əj/-j**

(201)	WNGR, SGR, NS, GM and AA	ENGR	Gloss
/k’əddəm-ən/	[k’ədəmən]	[k’əddəməj]	‘He came before me’
/nə-ən/	[nən]	[nəj]	‘I am’
/wəssəd-ən/	[wəssədən]	[wəssədəj]	‘He took me’
/bəɪl-a-ən/	[bəɪlən]	[bəɪləj]	‘He bite me’
/səmm-ahu-ən/	[səmmahun]	[səmahuj]	‘I heard’
/i-wək’-i-ll-ən/	[i-wək’illən]	[i-wək’illij]	‘Let you know for me!’
/al-un-ən/	[alun]	[aluj]	‘They said’

/jə-al-ill-əḥḥ-im/	[jəlləḥḥim]	[jəlləjim]	‘I have no’
/as-fətt-u-ijḥ/	[asfəttujḥ]	[asfəttuj]	‘made me free’
/agat’t’əm-əḥḥ/	[agat’t’əməḥḥ]	[aggat’t’əməj]	‘encountered me’
/k’əmm-a-ijḥ/	[k’əmmaḥḥ]	[k’əmmaj]	‘plundered me’

The feminine subject marker *-af* and *-əf* which are suffixed to a verb in the simple past tense form changes to *-af* and *-əf* in East of North Gonder, most particularly in Debarak, to a certain extent in Dabat and Fogera (see appendix B ENGR 001-0014, 0042). In the present work, such kind of variation has not been attested in other dialects, even in South Gonder.

**-afʃtʃ/-əfʃtʃ → -aʃʃ/-əʃʃ**

(202)	<b>WNGR WO, SGR, NS, GM and AA</b>	<b>ENGR</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/mət’t’-a-t-i/	[mət’t’afʃtʃ]	[mət’t’aʃʃ]	‘She came’
/hed-ə-t-i/	[hedəʃtʃ]	[hedəʃʃ]	‘She went’
/all- ə-t-i /	[alləʃtʃ]	[alləʃʃ]	‘She is here’
/wəssəd- ə-t-i/	[wəssədəʃtʃ]	[wəssədəʃʃ]	‘She took’
/mət’t’-aʃʃ/	[mət’t’-aʃʃ]	[mət’t’-aʃʃ]	‘You (F) came’

The first person singular converb marker *-je* is velarized to *-ge* in East of North Gonder, specifically in Debarak and its surrounding areas, Eastern and Western Gojjam particularly in Amanuel, Demebecha and Fersbet areas. In addition, *-je* is palatalized to *-le* in Wollo dialect as presented in [203]:

**/-je/ → [-g<sup>ɣ</sup>e] and [-le]**

(203)	<b>WNGR and AA</b>	<b>ENGR and GM</b>	<b>WO, SGR and NS</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/bil-e/	[bijje]	[bigge]	[bille]	‘I said’
/will-e/	[wijje]	[wigge]	[wille]	‘after I spend the day’
/dəwill-e/	[dəwijje]	[dewugge/ dəgugge]	[dəwille]	‘after I called’

The continuous marker *ijjə-* is realized as *igg<sup>j</sup>ə-* in East of North Gonder and Gojjam as indicated below:

**ijjə→igg<sup>j</sup>ə- (hardening of j→g)**

(204)	<b>WO, SGR, WNGR, ENGR and GM</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	<b>NS and AA</b>	
/ijjə-al-ə/	[ijjalə]	[igg <sup>j</sup> alə] ‘while he was here’
/ijjə-mər-u/	[ijjəmərɯ]	[igg <sup>j</sup> ə-mərɯ] ‘while they leading’
/ijjə-mət’t-a/	[ijjəmət’t’a]	[igg <sup>j</sup> əmət’t’a] ‘while he was coming’

As can be seen in (205), the nominalizer morpheme *-ət* changes to *-əf* in West of South Wollo dialect as shown in the following examples:

**-ət→-əf**

(205)	<b>GR, NS, GM, NWO, ESWO and AA</b>	<b>WSWO</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/nik’-ət/	[nik’ət]	[nik’əf]	‘contempt or disregard’
/zik’-ət/	[zik’ət]	[zik’əf]	‘large in amount’
/nir-ət /	[nirət]	[nirəf]	‘rise in price’
/k’ulk’ul-ət/	[k’ulk’ulət]	[k’ulk’uləf]	‘precipice or descent of a mountain’

The adjectivizer *-awi* changes to *-aj* when followed by the feminine marker *-t* or *-it* in Gojjam dialect as indicated below:

**-awi →-aj (fronting of w→j)**

(206)	<b>GR, NS, WO and AA</b>	<b>GM</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/t’ıntawit/		[t’ıntajit]	‘ancient’
/biruktawit/		[buruktajit]	‘name of a person’
/mək’dəlawit/		[mək’dələjit]	‘name of a person’

The ordinals are all the times achieved by adding the prefix *-əŋŋa* on the cardinals. However, in Gojjam, Gonder and Wollo dialects, the words are formed by suffixing *-ijja* as shown in the following examples:

**-əገገገገ → -ijja**

(207)	NS and AA	GM, WO and GR	Gloss
	/and-əገገገገ/	[and-ijja]	‘first’
	/hulətt-əገገገገ/	[hulətt-ijja]	‘second’
	/ammist-əገገገገ/	[ammist-ijja]	‘fifth’
	/səbatt-əገገገገ/	[səbatt-ijja]	‘seventh’
	/dagim-əገገገገ/	[dagim-ijja]	‘again’

The 1PSG indirect object marker *-ilijገገ/-lijገገ* is realized as *-əገገገ/-aገገ* in Gonder dialect. The benefisher marker bound preposition *-ll-* in the imperative form is deleted and the first person benefisher is stated as direct object. According to Abreham (1955) the word *kifət-əገገ* ‘open the door for me’ is common in Gonder dialect. However, the finding of the present study discovered that the opposite of *kifət-əገገ* i.e. *zig-a-ገገ* ‘close the door for me’ is also functional in rural dialect. See the following examples.

**-ilijገገ/-lijገገ → -əገገገ/-aገገ**

(208)	NS, GM, WO and AA	GR	Gloss
	/bər-u-n kifət-i-ll-ijገገ/	[kifət-əገገ]	‘Open the door for me!’
	/bər-u-n zig-a-ll-ijገገ/	[zig-aገገ]	‘Close the door for me!’
	/ʃʷəmirr-ill-ijገገ/	[ʃʷəmirr-əገገ]	‘Add something for me!’

Abraham (1955), Zelealem (2007) and Habtemariam et al (1973) claimed that the first person plural perfect marker *-n* is substituted by *-nə* in Gonder dialect. However, according to the present study, this variation is observed in some places of North Wollo and Gojjam dialects as well in simple past form of first person subject and may be as a focus marker displayed in the examples below:

**-n → -nə**

(209)	SWO, NS and AA	GR, GM and NWO	Gloss
	/səbəssəb-n/	[səbəssəb-nə]	‘We collected’
	/gəzza-n/	[gəzza-nə]	‘We bought’
	/səmma-n/	[səmma-nə]	‘We heard’

The finding of the current study is very close to the work of Habtemariam et.al (1973) with respect to the change of the preposition *lə-* to *jə-* in the Gojjam dialect. However, the finding of the present study shows that it is also observed in some parts of the Gonder dialect.

***lə-* → *jə-***

(210)	<b>NS, WO and AA</b>	<b>GR and GM</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
<i>/lə-biʃtʃa/</i>	[lə-biʃtʃa]	[jə-biʃtʃa]	‘alone’
<i>/lə-imi-ji-mət’a/</i>	[lə-mi-mət’a]	[jə-mi-mət’a]	‘for one who come’
<i>/lə-təmari-w/</i>	[lə-təmari-w]	[jə-təmari-w]	‘for the student’

From the example (210) above, it is observed that the indirect object or purposive marker *lə-* and the genitive marker *jə-* are added as prefixes taking the nominative as a stem to derive the accusative and genitive forms respectively.

In one instance the causative marker *an-* changes to *tən-* in Gojjam dialect as indicated below:

***an-* → *tən-***

(211)	<b>GR, NS, WO and AA</b>	<b>GM</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
<i>/a-nk’əlaf-əp/</i>	[ənk’əlaf-əp]	[tə-nk’əlaf-əp]	‘got sleepy’

The example in the table below illustrates the 3SGF marker *-it* is realized as *-anit* in the Gijjam dialect.

***-it* → *-anit***

(212)	<b>GR, NS, WO and AA</b>	<b>GM</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
<i>/məmhīr-t/</i>	[məmhīr-an-it]		‘teacher (female)’

***-təna* → *-təጎጎጎጎ/-ጎጎጎጎ***

(213)	<b>GR, NS, WO and AA</b>	<b>GM</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
<i>/gəbəja-təna/</i>	[gəbə-ጎጎጎጎ]		‘marketers’
<i>/dīnbər-təna/</i>	[dīnbər-ጎጎጎጎ]		‘person who owns the property and adjoining one’s land’

The preposition marker *kə-* is realized as *i-* in Gojjam and Wollo dialects as illustrated in the following examples: *i-* is an invasive and it is the standard form of Addis Ababa which doesn't use *ke-* to mean in a place.

**kə- → i-**

(214)	<b>GR, NS and AA</b>	<b>GM and WO</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/kə-kittibat-u/	[i-kitibat-u]	'from the vaccination center'
	/kə-gəbəja-w/	[i-gəbəja-w]	'from the market'

The preposition marker *bə-* appears as *i-* in the Gojjam dialect. See the examples below:

**bə- → i-**

(215)	<b>GR, NS, WO and AA</b>	<b>GM</b>	<b>Gloss</b>	
	/bə-al-əll-u-bb-ət/ →	[bələllubbət]	[i-ləllubbət]	'in their absence'
	/bə-lə-llu-bbət/			
	/bə-bəlla-hu-bbət/	[bəbəlahubbət]	[i-bəlahubbət]	'by what I ate'
	/bə-təfʷawət-ku-bbət/	[bə-təfʷawət-ku-bbət]	[i-təfʷawət-ku-bbət]	'by what I played with'

**/-t-/ → [-j-]**

(216)	<b>GM, NS, WO and AA</b>	<b>GR</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/innat-itu/	[innaj-itu]	'the mother'

The nominalizer *-at* is realized as *-an* in Gojjam and Gonder dialect as illustrated below:

**/-at/ → [-an] (dissimilation of t → n/ k')**

(217)	<b>NS, WO and AA</b>	<b>GR and GM</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/mirrik'-at/	[mirrik'-an]	'blessing'

**/-əpaw/ → [-aw]**

(218)	<b>GM, NS, WO and AA</b>	<b>GR</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/ajnət-əpna-w/	[ajinət-aw]	‘the typical’

The morpheme *i-* instead of *lə-jə-* occurs in Gonder dialect as in the example below:

**/lə-/ → [i-]**

(219)	<b>GM, NS, WO and AA</b>	<b>GR</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/lə-ijjə-biʃa/	[ləjəbiʃa]	‘separately’

In one instance the 1PS possessive marker *-e* changes to *-a* in the Wollo dialect. Observe the following example:

**/e/ → /a/**

(220)	<b>GM, NS, GR and AA</b>	<b>WO</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/wəndime/	[wəndima]	‘My brother’

In Addis Ababa dialect, the alveolar sounds *l* followed by a suffix *-i* or *-e* changes into palatal *j* as in, /kiffəl-i/ → [kifəji]. However, this feature is not observed in Wollo, South Gonder and North Shewa rural dialects. Therefore, the *l* sound remains unchanged denying the palatalization process, as illustrated below:

**/-le/ → /-je/**

(221)	<b>AA and NGR</b>	<b>WO, SGR and NS</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/dəwijje/	[dəwwill <sup>i</sup> e]	‘I dialed’
	/məbija or məbja/	[məbil <sup>i</sup> a]	‘tray’
	/t <sup>i</sup> ijje/	[t <sup>i</sup> ill <sup>i</sup> e]	‘I having lost’
	/bijje/	[bil <sup>i</sup> e]	‘I having said’
	/ʃək <sup>i</sup> ijje/	[ʃək <sup>i</sup> ill <sup>i</sup> e]	‘rendering my effort’
	/fətijje/	[fətill <sup>i</sup> e]	‘I having spinned’

According to Habtemariam et al. (1973), Cowley et al. (1976) and Zelealem (2007) the future relative clause marker *jə-imi(i)-* drops the main relativiser /jə-/ and become *mi(i)-* and *immi(i)-*

in Gojjam, *imm-* and *m-* in Wollo and *imm-* in North Shewa dialect. However, the current study indicated that the relativizing morpheme *jə-imi (i)-* have different realizations in different Amharic dialect areas depending of the speaker context. Observe the following examples:

**jəm(i)- → mi(i)- and immi(i)-**

(222)	Dialect areas	Variations of Relative clause marker	Examples	Gloss
	GR and GM	mi(i)-, immi(i)-,	[immi-bəl-a, mi-bəl-a] [mi-bəl-a]	‘one who will eat’ ‘I who will eat’
	NS and WO	immi(i)-	[immi-bəl-a], [immi-bəl-a]	
	AA	jəm(i)-	[jəmmi- bəl-a], [jəmmi-bəl-a] /jə-immi- ji-bəl-a/	

From the example (222) above, it is observed that when the complimentizer (relativizer) and nominalizer merge each other and *j* is deleted as in /jəmmi- bəl-a/ → [immi-bəl-a] or mi-bəl-a, the deep structure of this form is *jə-imm- ji- bəl-a*.

## 5.2. Addition of affixes

The object marker which is semantically empty morpheme *-ijɲɲ* is observed in Gonder dialect. According to Zelealem (2007), 1SG object marker (nominative subject marker) *-hu +-əɲɲ* is the feature of Gonder dialect and the addition of *-əɲɲ* are used as double person marking. The current study attested that it is also observed in Gojjam, North Shewa and some parts of North Wollo dialects and the morpheme *-ijɲɲ* shows not only 1SG object marker but also 1PL, 2S and 2PL.

In simple past tense when the subject is 1SG the experience marker *-ijɲɲ* is suffixed after 3SG both masculine and feminine object markers *-t* and *-at* as in /alkut/ → [alkutijɲɲ], /alk<sup>w</sup>at/ → [alk<sup>w</sup>atijɲɲ] and in past perfect forms the empty morpheme appears after the perfect marker ( helping verb) *-all* in ever subject first, second, and third both in plural and singular. The suffixation of [-ijɲɲ] more frequently occurs in West of North Gonder as in the example below.

(a) Suffixation of [-ijɨɨ]

(223)	WO and AA	WNGR, NS and WGM	Gloss
/hed-o-all/	[hed <sup>w</sup> all]	[hed <sup>w</sup> all-ijɨɨ]	‘He went’
/gədəl-ku-at/	[gədəl <sup>w</sup> at]	[gədəl <sup>w</sup> at-ijɨɨ]	‘I killed’
/arig-ən-əw-all/	[arig-ən-əw-all]	[argənəwall-ijɨɨ]	‘We did’
/tə-k’ərɸ-o-l-in-all/	[tək’ərɸolinall]	[tək’ərɸolinall-ijɨɨ]	‘We solved the problem’
/ti-təw-nəw-all/	[titənəwall]	[titənəwall-ijɨɨ]	‘We dropped the case’
/nək’il-ən-əw-all/	[nək’ilənəwall]	[nək’lənəwall-ijɨɨ]	‘We uprooted’
/wəsəd-kuat/	[wəsəd <sup>w</sup> at]	[wəsəd <sup>w</sup> at-ijɨɨ]	‘I took her’
/n-at/	[nat]	[nat-ijɨɨ]	‘She is’
/al-u-at/	[al <sup>w</sup> at]	[al <sup>w</sup> at-ijɨɨ]	‘They said to her’
/alnat/	[alnat]	[alnat-ijɨɨ]	‘We said to her’
/metatfat/	[metatfat]	[metatfat-ijɨɨ]	‘She kicked her’
/al-u-t/	[alut]	[alut-ijɨɨ]	‘They said to him’

(b) In addition to the above cases, after 1SG the empty morpheme *-ijɨɨ* is suffixed in West Gojjam and North Shewa.

(224)	WO and AA	WGM and NS	Gloss
/alləbbət/		[alləbbətijɨɨ]	‘He must’
/imbi/		[imbijɨɨ]	‘no’
/imət’alləhu/		[imət’alləhujɨɨ]	‘I will come’
/igəzalləhu/		[igəzalləhujɨɨ]	‘I will buy’
/ismammalləhu/		[ismammalləhujɨɨ]	‘I will agree’

In addition to this, in North Gonder most particularly in Debark and to a certain extent in Dabat and Fogera the morpheme *-ij* is used in places of *-ijɨɨ* in East of North Gonder, West Gojjam and North Shewa. Observe the following examples:

### Suffixation of [-ij]

(225)	<b>GM, NS, WO, and AA</b>	<b>ENGR</b>	<b>SGR</b>
/hed-o-al/	[hed <sup>w</sup> al]	[hed <sup>w</sup> al-ij]	hedu <sup>w</sup> al-ijɲ
/alikut/	[alikut]	[alikut-ij]	alikut-ijɲ

Suffixation of the pasiviser morpheme *tə-* or an identical empty morpheme inactive for of the verb is attested in Gonder dialect.

(226)	<b>GM, NS, WO and AA</b>	<b>GR</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/angəragr-o/		[tə-n-gəragr-o]	‘after being hesitant’
/ʃolk-ən/		[tə-ʃolik-ən]	‘We slip away’
/af <sup>ɔ</sup> ollik’-ən/		[tə- f <sup>ɔ</sup> ollik’-ən]	‘We looked at with one eye closed or half closed’

### Suffixation of [-əɲa]

(227)	<b>GR, NS, WO and AA</b>	<b>GM</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/dəhna/		[dəhin-əɲa]	‘alright’

### Suffixation of -s- after the future initial subject marker and before the pasiviser te-

(228)	<b>NS, WO and AA</b>	<b>GM and GR</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/ji-tə-dadər-all /		[ji-s-tədadərall]	‘It will be administered’
/ji-tə-daddərall-u/		[ji -s-tədaddərallu]	‘They will be administered’
/ti-tə-daddərall-ətʃtʃ/		[ti-s-tə-daddəraletʃtʃ]	‘She will be administered’
/inni-tə-daddərallen/		[inni-s-tə-daddərallen]	‘We will be administered’

Probably -s- could be the remnant of the transitiviser (valency increasing morpheme as in /as-tədaddərə/, [as-temarə]) of the active form of the verb.

### Suffixation of -is

(229)	<b>GM, NS, WO and AA</b>	<b>GR</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
/bil-əw-n/	[biləwn]	[biləwin-is]	‘They said’
/tit-əw-n/	[titəwn]	[titəwin-is]	‘They left’

/ijjə-alkut/	[ijjəalkut]	[ijəalkut-s]	‘while I told him’
/jə-ajj-əhu <sub>o</sub> -h/	[jajjəwh]	[jaajəwih-is]	‘a person I saw before’

### Suffixation of -at

(230)	<b>GM, NS, GR and AA</b>	<b>WO</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/ikkujja/	[ikkujjat]	‘the same age’

### Suffixation of -na/-nat

(231)	<b>GM, NS and AA</b>	<b>WO and GR</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/gize/	[gizena/gizenat]	‘time’

### Suffixation of -ijje

(232)	<b>GM , WO, GR and AA</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/k’idim/	[k’idmijje]	‘a while ago or the former time’
	/wənidim/	[wəndimijje]	‘My brother’
	/tinij/	[lamənije/ tinisijje]	‘small’

## 5.3. Loss of affixes

In the dialect of Gojjam the gerundive form (converb) is used as a main verb in a sentence interchangeably with the perfect (Habtemariam et.al 1973 and Cowley et al. 1976). The data collected in the present study reveals that the gerundive marker is used as perfect marker in the Gonder dialect as shown in the example below:

### Loss of -aləhu or -al

(233)	<b>NS, WO and AA</b>	<b>GM and GR</b>	<b>Gloss</b>	
	/sət’itf-e-aləhu/	[sət’itfaləhu]	[sət’itf-e]	‘I having given’
	/wədidz-e -aləhu/	[wədidzaləhu]	[wədidzɔz-e]	‘I having loved’
	/bəlɪf-e-all-əhu/	[bəlɪfalləhu]	[bəlɪɪɪf-ə]	‘I having eaten’
	/hedo-all/	[hed <sup>w</sup> all]	[hed-o]	‘He having gone’
	/gədl-o-all/	[gədl <sup>w</sup> all]	[gədl-o]	‘He having killed’
	/səbr-a-all-əɪɪf /	[səbralletɪɪ]	[səbr-a]	‘She having broken’

From the data presented in the example (233) above, we observe that the gerundive forms in the Gojjam dialect and the other two examples are the gerundive expression in the Gonder dialect.

The preposition of *ijə-* as against *bə-ijə-* is observed in Gojjam and Wollo dialects as illustrated in the examples below:

**bə-ijjə - → ijjə - or bə- → Ø**

(234)	NS and AA	GM and WO	Gloss
/bə-ijjə-sifiraw/	/bəjjəsifiraw]	[ijjə-sifiraw]	‘everywhere’
/bə-ijjə-betu/	[bəjjəbetu]	[ijjə-betu]	‘in every home’
/bə-ijjə-kiflu/	[bəjjəkiflu]	[ijjə-kiflu]	‘in every class’
/bə-ijjə- wənz-u/	[bəjjəwənz-u]	[ijjə-wənz-u]	‘in every river’
/bə-ijjə- guadaw/	[bəjjəg <sup>w</sup> adaw]	[ijjəg <sup>w</sup> adaw]	‘in every kitchen’

## 5.4. Reduplication

Reduplication is repetition of a syllable, a morpheme or a word (Richards and Schmidt, 2002:450). On the other hand reduplication is a morphological process in which there is a repetition of a radical element also another case of variation in Amharic dialects. The reduplication could be either partial (the first syllable of the radical element is repeated) or complete, in which the entire radical element is reduplicated as indicated below:

### 5.3.1. Partial reduplication

(a)

(235)	AA	GM	Stem	Gloss
/al-ti-as-asb-əŋ/	[attasabəŋ]	[attastəsasbəŋ]	assəb-	‘Do not make us think!’
/tarrək’u/	[tarrək’u]	[tərrək’u]	tarrək’-	‘pacified’
/tarrək’u/	[tarrək’u]	[tətərrək’u]	tarrək’-	‘pacified’
/innastarrik’allən/	[innastarrik’allən]	[innastərrik’allən]	tarrək’-	‘We will pacify’
/astarrək’ə/	[astarrək’ə]	[astərrik’o]	tarrək’-	‘after he pacified’

/sijastʃəggirən/	[sijastʃəggirən]	[sijastʃəgaggirən]	ʃəggər-	‘He making terrible on us’
/lijak’itən/	[lijak’itən]	[lijak’ək’k’itən/ lijak’ak’k’itən]	ak’at-	‘It becoming difficult for us’
/tək’awwəmə/	[tək’awwəmə]	[tək’əwawwəmə]	tək’awəm-	‘protested’
/tət’alto/	[tət’alto]	[tət’əlalto]	tət’all-	‘He having quarrel’
/bənəgataw/	[bənəgataw]	[bəbənəgaw]	bə-nəga-taw	‘the following day’
/bək’əddəm/	[bək’əddəm]	[bəbək’əddəm]	k’əddəm-	‘last time’

(b)

(236)	<b>AA</b>	<b>GR</b>	<b>Stem</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/ank’awəmim/	[ank’əwawəmim]	tək’awwəm-	‘We will not oppose’
	/anit’alam/	[ant’əlalam]	tət’all-	‘We will not quarrel’
	/nigid/	[nigigid]	nəggəd-	‘commerce’

(c)

(237)	<b>AA</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>Stem</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/indəzih/	[indəzəzih]	indəzih	‘like this’
	/jəmʃagənəpəw/	[jəmʃagənəpəw]	təgənəp-	‘one who mediate’
	/innigəballən/	[innigəbaballən]	agəb-	‘We will merry’

(d)

(238)	<b>AA</b>	<b>WO</b>	<b>Stem</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/jik’ət’at’əral/	[jik’at’əral]	k’ət’t’ər-	‘make appointment’
	/alik’ojim/	[alak’ojajjim]	k’oj-	‘I will not stay long’
	/sirədəpən/	[sirədəddəpən]	rəd-	‘when he help me’
	/amməkəpəto/	[amməkəpəpəto]	aməkəp-	‘taking as pretext’
	/ajʃəggərim/	[ajʃəgaggərim]	ʃəggər-	‘He will not face any

/ijak'atəɲɲ/	[ijak'ak'atəɲɲ]	ak'at-	problem'
/təmirəwall/	[təmirəwall]	təmar-	'learnt'
/sigəɲɲɲ/	[sigəɲɲɲɲ]	təgəɲɲ-	'while connected'
/t'ila/	[t'ələlət]	t'ila	'canopy'
/afuətʃə/	[afitʃ'atʃ'a]	afuətʃ-	'howl'
/karot/	[karorot]	karot	'carrot'
/silajdələ/silalhone/	[silaladəllə/silalajdəllə]	ajdəllə	'because it is not'

In Addis Ababa and other dialects, the following words are pluralized by adding suffixes *-otʃʃ/ -woʃʃʃ*. However, in the West of Eastern Gojjam dialect, especially Sinan and Debre Elias areas, the plural forms made through partial reduplication the final consonant that results in morphological variation.

(e)

(239)	Singular in AA, WO, GR and NS	Plural in AA, WO, GR and NS	Plural in WEGM	Gloss
	/bərə/	/bərə-woʃʃʃ/	[bərare]	'oxen-cows'
	/fijəl/	/fijəl-otʃʃʃ/	[fijələlit]	'goats'
	/gubil/	/gubil-otʃʃʃ/	[gublalit]	'children'
	/bəg/	/bəg-otʃʃʃ/	[bəgagit]	'sheep'
	/gobəz/	/gobəz-otʃʃʃ/	[gobəzazit]	'plucky persons'

### 5.3.2. Complete Reduplication (Gojjam)

(240)	Singular in AA, WO, GR and NS	Plural in AA, WO, GR and NS	Plural in GM	Gloss
	/wiʃʃa/	/wiʃʃa-woʃʃʃʃ/ wiʃotʃʃʃʃ /	[wiʃʃaʃʃa]	'dogs'
	/bəg/	/bəg-otʃʃʃʃ/	[bəgabəg]	'sheep'
	/bərə/	/bərə-woʃʃʃʃ/	[bərəbərə]	'oxen'
	/kiʃʃam/	kiʃʃamʃʃʃʃ	[kiʃʃamʃʃʃʃij]	'nits'

## 5. 5. Compounding

Morphological variation in Amharic dialects has been observed due to the formation of compound words when two or more phones or sounds collapse into a single phoneme, thereby segments are deleted, inserted, assimilated and reduces the number of segments when necessary. Here are some examples of compounds of noun and noun, verb and adverb, noun and adjective, pronoun and verb, verb and verb etc.

(241)	WO, NS and AA	GM and GR	Remark	Gloss
	/hul gize/	[hulləzze]	/g/→[Ø] /i/→[ə]	‘always’
	/and gize/	[andəzze]	/g/→[Ø] /i/→[ə]	‘once’
	/sost gize/	[sostəzze]	/g/→[Ø] /i/→[ə]	‘three times’
	/səno ilət/	[sənolet]	/i/→[Ø]	‘Monday’
	/nəw indʒi/	[nəwji]	/i/→[Ø] /n/→[Ø] /dʒ /→[j] /i/→[ i]	‘It is so’
	/nəbbər indʒi/	[nəbəriji]	/i/→[Ø] /n/→[Ø] /dʒ /→[j] /i/→[ i]	‘It was so’
	/min honatʃʃihu/	[mihonatʃʃihu/	/n/→[Ø]	‘What happened to you’
	/muhonatʃʃihu. (Wollo)	minonatʃʃihu]	/i/→[u]	
	/jihin gize/jihen gize/	[jihinnəze]	/g/→[Ø] /i/→[ə]	‘so long’
	/kəzija wədija/	[kəzzajədija]	/i/→[a] /a/→[Ø]	‘thenceforth’

			/ə/→[w]	
/honəm k'ərə/	[honək'ərə]	/m/→[Ø]		'after all'

## 5.6. Pronoun variation

The current study attested that, differences in personal pronoun in second and third person singular feminine and masculine in North Shewa dialect particularly Mehalmeeda, Ankober and Minjar areas. This is a regular use in everyday communication. See the examples provided below:

(242)	<b>AA</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>GR</b>	<b>WO</b>	<b>GM</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
	/ine/	/ine/	/ine/	/ine/	/ine/	'I'
	/antə/	[antfi]	/antə/	/antə/	/antə/	'You (m. sg.)'
	/antfi/	[antə]	/antfi/	/antfi/	/antfi/	'You (f. sg.)'
	/issu/	[iss <sup>w</sup> a]	/issu/	/issu/	/issu/	'He'
	[iss <sup>w</sup> a]	[issu]	[iss <sup>w</sup> a]	[iss <sup>w</sup> a]	[iss <sup>w</sup> a]	'He'

## 5.7. Summary

This chapter focuses on different morphological variations. Firstly, the substitution of prepositional marker *kə-* to *tə-* as in *təfalligo* → *kəfalligo* 'be searched-CNV', the passiviser prefix *tə-* to *kə-* as in *kəhullum* → *təhullum* 'from all', the comparative marker *kə-* to *hə-/ha-* as in *kə-jyna* → *həjyna* 'from us', the second and third person singular feminine future tense marker *t-* to *k-* as in *tamma/*→ *kamma* 'be sick' are more frequently observed in Gojjam than North Shewa and Gondar dialects.

Addition of affixes is the other interesting morphological variation in Amharic dialects. Suffixation of *-ijyn* is frequently occurs in West of North Gondar. It is, sometimes, observed in South Gondar, North Shewa and Gojjam dialects as in *hed<sup>w</sup>all* → *hed<sup>w</sup>all-ijyn* 'He went'. However, the Suffixation of *-ij* is a peculiar feature of East of North Gondar as in *hed<sup>w</sup>all* →

*hed<sup>w</sup>all-ij*. In addition, the Suffixation of *-s-* after the future tense initial subject marker and before the pasiviser *te-* is the dialectal feature of Gondar and Gojjam as in *ji-tə-daddər-all* → *ji-s-tədaddərall* ‘it will be administered’. Reduplication, compounding and pronoun variations as in (247) are also other interesting subject of Amharic dialects that have been discussed in this Chapter. The tables (12 and 13) below summarizes the morphological features of Amharic dialects

**Table 11: Summary of Morphological Variation**

Morpheme Change	WEGM	EEGM	WGM	WNGR	ENGR	SGR	NWO	WSWO	ESWO	NS
<b>tə- → kə-</b>	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+
<b>kə- → tə-</b>	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+
<b>kə- → - hə-/ ha-</b>	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+
<b>tə- → - hə-</b>	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
<b>t- → k- and t- → k-</b>	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+
<b>si- → ti-</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+
<b>si- → ki-</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
<b>-u-t and -u → -oʃʃ</b>	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>-ə-ɲ → -o-ɲ</b>	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
<b>-oʃʃ &gt; -oj</b>	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
<b>-əʃʃ and -aʃʃ → -əj and -aj</b>	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
<b>-əɲ → -əj/-j</b>	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
<b>-aʃʃ/-əʃʃ → -aʃʃ/-əʃʃ</b>	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
<b>/-je/ → [-g<sup>h</sup>e]</b>	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
<b>/-je/ → [-le]</b>	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
<b>/ijə-/ → [ig<sup>h</sup>ə-]</b>	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
<b>-ət → -əʃ</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-
<b>awi → -aj</b>	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<b>-əɲna → -ijja</b>	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
<b>-ilijɲ/-lijɲ → -əɲ/-aɲ</b>	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
<b>-n → -nə</b>	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
<b>lə- → jə-</b>	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
<b>bə- → i-</b>	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>kə- → i-</b>	+	+	+	-	-		+	+	+	-

**Table 12: Summary of Addition and Loss of Affixes**

<b>Addition and Loss of Affixes</b>										
<b>Linguistic Features</b>	<b>WEGM</b>	<b>EEGM</b>	<b>WGM</b>	<b>WNGR</b>	<b>ENGR</b>	<b>SGR</b>	<b>NWO</b>	<b>WSWO</b>	<b>ESWO</b>	<b>NS</b>
<b>suffixation of [-ijɲ]</b>	-	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+
<b>Suffixation of [-ij ]</b>	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Suffixation of [tə-]</b>	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
<b>Suffixation of -əɲa</b>	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Suffixation of -s-</b>	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
<b>Suffixation of [-is]</b>	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
<b>Suffixation of [-at]</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	-
<b>Suffixation of [-na/-nat]</b>	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
<b>loss of [-aləhu or -al]</b>	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-
<b>/bə-ijjə -/ → [ijjə - ] or /bə/ → [O]</b>	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-
<b>/-əɲaw/ → [-aw]</b>	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-

## **Chapter six**

### **Lexical variation**

As stated by Johnson (1996), speakers can freely acquire new vocabulary throughout their life time, and they may be more aware of lexical choices than of phonological or syntactic ones. They use different words to name the same thing, for example, rural dialect speakers of Amharic have different terms for the word ‘buttock’, *ireb* or *narət* in Gojjam *murt’* in Gonder, *mək’k’əməf’a* in Wollo and *k’it’* in Shewa and Addis Ababa. This variation among Amharic dialects is a common but less studied feature of the language.

However, speakers of non-standard dialects of Amharic tend to adopt the standard dialect due to the influences of modern education, mass media, urbanization, trade, etc. Because of these tendency most regional dialects features are disappearing. Therefore, it is very timely to document these dialectal varieties before they disappear. The following section is a description of lexical variations which are grouped into semantic classes in the field of kitchen ware utensils, types of pile of crops, cultivation process, body parts, illness and diseases, birds, animals and their offspring’s, clothing and decoration of body, names and adjectives, parts of traditional plough mammal actions, infants and children’s names, name of small things and container.


A set of different lexical variations have been observed between Amharic dialects. Nonetheless, the current researcher decided to present only lexical variations of regional dialects if terms have more than one regional variety. If one region only has a separate variety among other dialects, that feature is treated under the heading ‘peculiar features’ or presented under lexical list.

#### **6.1 Kitchen ware or Household Related Terms**






Many differences are observed among Amharic dialects regarding kitchen ware. For example, there are eleven names for the traditional shelf. Sometimes it might be quite confusing to communicate with different rural speakers due to lexical variations. The Gonder dialect speakers use the word *faga* to represent ‘spoon’, whereas in Wollo it means a gourd used for liquids. Observe the examples in the following table:








(a)

(243)	GM	GR	NS	WO	AA	Gloss
1	a. [tanika] b. [k'ork'orro]	[guʃo]	a. [k'ork'orro] b. [wollo]	[guʃʃijə]	/t'asa/	'can'
2	a. [danik'a] b. [maʔzənt] c. [miʃʃiʃʃit] d. [mandəro] e. [girg]	a. [ʃʃig <sup>w</sup> ot] b. [ruffruf] c. [dərədər] d. [armadijon]	[zərəŋga]	[ʃʃig <sup>w</sup> ot]	/mədərdərija/	'shelf types made of wood and mud'
3	[fənnala]	[məfəllək <sup>ʃ</sup> ija]	a. [məʃʃəlləfija] b. [məfəllək <sup>ʃ</sup> ija]	[məfəllək <sup>ʃ</sup> ija]	/ʃʃilfa/	'ladle, scoop, dipper'
4	a. [dattan or taddan] b. [lantika]	a. [batti] b. [g <sup>w</sup> antira] c. [guʃʃo]	[sahin]	a. [sahin] b. [tanika]	/tiri or səhan/sahin/	'platter'
5	[bərrad]	a. [mərəɖ] b. [məkrəɖ]	a. [ibrik'] b. [ʃaj bərrad]	[bərrad]	/mank'ork'orij a/	'pitcher, tea pot'
6	[balle]	a. [ɖərdin] (big in size) b. [dərzən] (small in size) c. [ʃəpkelo]	a. [mədək'k'əna] b. [buhak'k'a]	[baldi]	/baldi/	'bucket'

		d. [gərəwəjna] e. [dʒubba]				
7.	[maŋka]	a. [fagga] b. [daka] c. [k <sup>w</sup> urfi]	[maŋkija]	[maŋka]	/mankija/	‘spoon’
8	[məsabija]	a. [səbət <sup>t</sup> ira] b. [k <sup>ʼ</sup> ak <sup>ʼ</sup> eda] c. [t <sup>ʼ</sup> affita] d. [t <sup>ʼ</sup> abita] e. [məgəlləbija]	[məsabija]	a. [t <sup>ʼ</sup> abita] b. [səfed]	/kəmit <sup>ʼ</sup> ad indəra mawf <sup>ʼ</sup> a/	‘a kind of tray for getting injera from the oven’
9	a.[māfisəfa] b. [mək <sup>ʼ</sup> k <sup>ʼ</sup> əbia k <sup>ʼ</sup> il]	a.[məggəbərija] b. [məkkasəfa] c. [məglalit] d. [f <sup>ʼ</sup> ij <sup>ʼ</sup> k <sup>ʼ</sup> ula] e. [māfsəfa]	[f <sup>ʼ</sup> ij <sup>ʼ</sup> k <sup>ʼ</sup> ula]	[mələkkija]	/matoria/ 	‘gourd used for rounding dough’
10	[gənda]	a. [məzərgija] b. [gənda]	[məzərgija]	[məzərgija]	/rəkəbot/	‘plate for coffee cups’
11	a.[miwridʒ] b. [mure] c. [murijŋ]	a. [məridʒ or mərig] b. [mure]	a. [mure] b. [gita]	a.[mət <sup>ʼ</sup> rəggija] b. [mure]	/mət <sup>ʼ</sup> rəgija/	broom or brush for grinding mill’
12	[karra]	[karra]	a. [gərəde/karrija]	[karr <sup>l</sup> a]	/billawa/	‘knife’

(b)

(244)	GM	GR	NS	WO	AA	Gloss
1	a. [wamra] b. [warma]	a. [aŋk <sup>w</sup> ola] b. [wam̩bra]	a. [kollaʃ] b. [ ɪrbo]	a. [fagga] b. [k <sup>w</sup> olle] c. [akolle] d. [f <sup>w</sup> olle] e. [h <sup>w</sup> olle]	 /abore/	‘a hollowed gourd used for liquids’
2	[girera]	[kʰaʃ <sup>w</sup> ʃa]	[ʃ <sup>w</sup> oʃ <sup>w</sup> ʃ <sup>w</sup> o]	[akolle]	 /girera/	‘a hollowed gourd used for putting milk’
3	[kobo]	[kʰimʃ <sup>w</sup> ana]	[kʰwɑndʒil]	[tʰulli]	 [kʰmʃ <sup>w</sup> ana]	gourd (dried for use as water container)
4	a. [feʃ <sup>w</sup> ] b. [g <sup>w</sup> addim] c. [ʃiŋkila]	a. [diʃ <sup>w</sup> ʃo] b. [miŋʃət] c. [miŋʃət]	[məʰsti]	[ʃaʃ] [gəŋbo]	 /gəŋbo/	‘medium clay pot’
5	[masəro]	[masəro]	[masʰəro]	[korit]	 /masəro/	‘Pitcher’
6	a. [tizbi] b. [maddiga]	a. [ʃəraʃəra] b. [gɪʃtɪ]	[sale] [maddiga]	a. [akkafaj] b. [miŋʃət]	/mələstəna gan/	‘medium pot’

7	a. [diŋɡʊŋ] b. [bar <sup>1</sup> eta] c. [ʃamo] d. [t <sup>w</sup> əfa]	[mægəbbərja]	a. [afilal] b. [kuskust] c. [barr <sup>1</sup> ta] d. [mækfəja]	[kabo]	 /tofa/	‘clay cooking pot’
8	a. [zibdiŋ] a. [awdældil] c. [ʃ <sup>o</sup> ɪŋk <sup>o</sup> ula]	[məwəzzəʃa]	a. [diʃ <sup>o</sup> ʃ <sup>o</sup> ] b. [ʃ <sup>o</sup> ɪŋk <sup>o</sup> ula]	a. [awdældil] b. [ʃ <sup>o</sup> ɪŋk <sup>o</sup> ule]	 /zibdiŋ/	‘a small kitchen pot of clay’
9	[wəʃ <sup>o</sup> it]	[wəʃ <sup>o</sup> it]	a. [wəʃ <sup>o</sup> it] b. [manʃə <sup>o</sup> ra-ʃərija]	[zibdiŋ]	 /t <sup>o</sup> aba/	‘dish (container)’
10	a. [ʃir]	[wəranta]	[iŋk <sup>o</sup> ib]	[dirib]	 /iŋk <sup>o</sup> ib/	‘large basket for measuring grain’
11	a. [dirigo] b. [k <sup>w</sup> una]	[Ladan]	[gurziŋ]	a. [sedər] b. [k <sup>o</sup> ak <sup>o</sup> k <sup>o</sup> eda]	 /k <sup>o</sup> una/	‘a certain measure of dry things like grain (holding 10 kilos)’
12	[səfed]	[səfed]	[səfed]	a. [k <sup>o</sup> ullit <sup>o</sup> t <sup>o</sup> ] b. [səfed]	 /səfed/	‘straw tray’
13	[lajda]	[məfəlləʃa]	[manʃka]	[lada]	 /lajda/	‘winnowing fan made of wood’

## 6.2. Types of pile

(245)	GM	GR	NS	WO	AA	Gloss
1	a. [t'ibt'ab] b. [ʃ'ibbit']	a. [səndək'] b. [ʃ'ibbo]	[idʒdʒəta]	a. [t'ibt'ab] b. [ʃ'ibbo]	/jəɖɖɖ ʃ'ibbit'/	'a hand full'
2	a. [diŋkəl] b. [fərəsəŋa] c. [diʃit]	a. [ɡunʃ'aha] b. [ʃəkim] c. [ladəlo]	a. [nədo] b. [dikkən]	a. [diŋkəl] b. [nədo]	/jəʃ'ibt'otʃ'isir/	'the binding of hand full'
3	a. [k'utʃ'ʃ'o] b. [fərəsəŋa] c. [k'oməʃ']	[dibbit]	a. [diŋkəl] b. [kubo]	a. [k'utʃ'ʃ'o] b. [fərəsəŋa]	/jənədo sibsib/	'a collection of the binding of hand full'
4	[kimmir]	[kimmir]	[kimmir]	[zəməmən]	/kimmir/	'pile'
5	[kimmir]	[kimmir]	[ɡuʃʃo]	a. [ɡunʃ'iha] b. [kuisso]	/tɪlik' kimir/	'large pile'

### 6.3. Cultivation process

(246)	GM	GR	NS	WO	AA	Gloss
1	a. [gilt'ət'a] b. [t'iggat] c. [gubbis]	a. [gims] b. [gimʃa] c. [t'iggat]	[wigg]	a. [gims] b. [gimʃa] c. [k'ibk'əba]	/jəmədʒəmərija ɪrʃa/	'virgin land ploughed for the first time'
2	a. [bəsəla] b. [digimija]	a. [digim] b. [niʃi] c. [digg]	a. [k'ibk'əba] b. [tʃʷiflək'a]	a. [k'ibk'əba] b. [ijjəma]	/hulətəŋna ɪrʃa/	'virgin land ploughed for the second time'
3	a. [maləsəs] b. [gilibat'o]	a. [luk <sup>w</sup> ak] b. [masəs]	a. [dirdəra] b. [səbək'k'a]	a. [ajəma] b. [bəsəla]	/sostəŋna ɪrʃa/	'virgin land ploughed the third time'
4	a. [gilgalo] b. [bəʃəl] c. [bəʃəla]	[gulgulo]	[gilgalo]	[gilg <sup>w</sup> alo]	/aratəŋna ɪrʃa/	'the fourth cultivate land especially for teff'
5	a. [zur] b. [bəlɪʃə]	[zər]	[zər]	[zər]	/jəməʃʷərəʃa ɪrʃa/zer/	'the last cultivated land'

## 6.4. Body Parts

(247)	GM	GR	NS	WO	AA	Gloss
1	a. [dʒad(d)] b. [kitit]	a. [k'undəddo] b. [gaŋdʒa] c. [gaŋŋa]	[madʒirat]	a. [madʒirat] b. [dondorro]	/madʒirat/	'nape'
2	a. [kunt'irro] b. [dʒəlla] c. [murt'] d. [k'olət']	a. [k'olət'] b. [firinʃila]	[murt']	a. [k'irʃibo] b. [məssaria]	/k'ula/	'penis'
3	a. [narət] b. [ireb]	[murt']	[k'it']	a. [mæk'k'əməʃa] b. [murt']	/k'it'/	'buttock'
4	a. [mənina] b. [wəfəmənt'it'] c. [antenna] d. [wəft'əbak'i]	[k'int'ir]	a. [kuntibiri] b. [fit't'o] c. [jəims ifija]	a. [gudf] b. [gədəb]	/k'int'ir/	'clitoris'
5	[ləŋboʃ]	[miŋʃir]	[miŋʃir]	[miŋʃir]	/kənfər/	'lip'
6	[kurkurijja]	[biʃiʃit]	[bibbiʃa]	[faŋk'a]	/bibbit/	'armpit'
7	[gumʒbir]	[gubra] [gumʒbira] [gubir]	[itibt]	[itibt]	/inbirt/	'navel, umbilicus'

## 6.5. Sickness and Diseases

(248)	GM	GR	NS	WO	AA	Gloss
1	[fɪrɪntɪt]	a. [man anɪʃe] b. [dɔbana]	[dʒufare]	[dʒufare]	/zihone/	'elephantiasis'
2	[nɪdad]	[nɪdad]	[nɪdad]	[wirra]	/wɔba/	'yellow fever'
3	a. [salde] b. [asmide] c. [k'ata]	[asim]	[k'ata]	[k'ata]	/asm/	'asthma'
6	[ɪnnɔwɔtɔtɛ]	a. [alɔmɔʃtʃɔ] b. [aŋkɔlis]	[fɔnt'at'a]	a. [fɔnt'at'a] b. [kufɪŋ]	/kufɪŋ/	'the smallpox'
7.	[ras mɪtat]	a. [ras mɔrzɔnt] b. [ras mɔrzɔn]	[ras mɪtat]	a. [k'it'k'it'at] b. [k'urɪbba]	/kɔbad ras mɪtat/	severe headaches
8	a. [maggɔb] b. [manɔk'k'ok'] c. [masttɔfat]	[maggɔb]	a. [wata] b. [ʃɪk'ɪb]	a. [mɔggɔgot'] b. [masmɔllɔs]	/tɪwkɪjja /masmɔllɔs/	'vomit'
9	[tɔt'altɔtal]	[tɔt'altɔtal]	a. [tɔbɔʃtʷal] b. [bɪʃ bɪlɔtal] c. [tɔdɔjɪmʷal] d. [tɔk'ɔddɪrʷal] e. [tawwɪkʷal]	[tɔk'ɔdrʷal]	/amɔtal/	'He is sick'
10	[bɔlɔlɔ]	[mɔtɔ]	[t'ɔfa]	[tɔgɔda]	/mɔtɔ/	'die'

## 6.6. Birds, Animals and their offsprings

(249)	GM	GR	NS	WO	AA	Gloss
1	a. [ʃ̣are] b. [ʃ̣ulile]	[ʃ̣ilat]	[afro ajgøbe]	a. [mut't'it'] b. [ʃ̣ilat]	/ʃ̣ilfit/	'a large bird of prey'
2	a. [məhod] b. [bullal]	[bullal]	[wanəs/wanos]	a. [dəbøne] b. [wanəs]	/jəʃ̣ aka ɪrgib/	'wild pigeon'
3	[k'urʃ̣o]	[ɪnk'a k'k'ila]	[ɪnʃ̣ilalit]	a. [ɪnʃ̣ilalit] b. [ɪnk'k'ak'la]	/ɪnʃ̣ilalit/	'lizard'
4	[ɪnʃ̣ilalit]	[gubøna]	[ɪnʃ̣ilalit]	[agara]	/kəʃ̣ɪnʃ̣ilalit kəʃ̣ jalə/	'a hard skin species of lizard'
5	[ɪnk'urarit]	[ɪnkʊʃ̣aʃ̣irit]	[ɪng <sup>w</sup> aguntʃ̣ər]	a. [babuntʃ̣ər] b. [baguntʃ̣ər]	/ɪnk'urarit/	'a green frog'
6	[borte]	[midak <sup>wa</sup> ]	[midak <sup>wa</sup> ]	[m'idank'o]	/midak <sup>wa</sup> /	'a sort of gazelle'
7	[ʃ̣aʃ̣ʃ̣ut]	[k'ʊʃ̣ʃ̣ila]	[muʃ̣ʃ̣alit]	[wiʃ̣ʃ̣aʃ̣]	/jədimət lidʒdʒ/	'a young cat'
8	[wərəga]		a. [kurɪnʃ̣'a] b. [hurɪnʃ̣'a]	a. [kurrilla] b. [firɪnʃ̣'a] c. [wurɪnɪʃ̣ʃ̣'a]	/wirɪnʃ̣illa/	'a young donkey'
9	[buʃ̣illa]	a. [bulla] b. [wiʃ̣illa] c. [ʃ̣ək'la]	[gɪlɪgəl]	a. [riz] b. [rim] c. [mimira] d. [ʃ̣ək'la]	/jəbæg gɪlɪgəl/	'a young sheep'

10	[giligəl]	a. [tʃək'la] b. [wiʃʔafʔ]	[giligəl]	a. [tʃək'la] b. [məgat'a]	/jəfjəl giligəl/	'a young goat'
11	[butʃila]	[tʃafʔut]	[muʃila]	[butʃila]	/butʃila/	'a young dog'
12	[t'əbot]	[k'affir]	[t'əbot]	[rima]	/jəbəg t'əbot/	'lamb'
13	a. [kakiʃʃa] b. [dʒawi]	[tilik' ibab]	[tilik' ibab]	a. [adʒdʒig] b. [kakiʃʃa] c. [b <sup>w</sup> anfe] d. [kakisa] e. [asli]	/tilik' ibab/	'big snake'
14	[tʃafʔij]	[wiʃʔafʔ]	[tʃafʔut]	[tʃafʔut]	/jədəro tʃafʔut/	'chicken'
15	[sələba]	[birabiro]	[birabiro]	[Imbabura]	/birabiro/	'butterfly'

## 6.7. Clothing and Adornment of Body

(250)	GM	GR	NS	WO	AA	Gloss
1	[mətat'ək'k'ija]	a. [mæk'ad] b. [k'inat] c. [mæk'addid]	a. [mət't'i] b. [sək'k'] c. [t'ibt'ab]	a. [ibab did] b. [sək'k']	/k'əbətto/	'reins of a human's bridle'
2	a. [butanta] b. [gɪlgəl suri/e]	a. [mulk'a] b. [jək'it' k'ob]	a. [pant] b. [gɪlgəl suri]	[lik'wat']	/pant or mutant/	'under pants'

3	[wəzəkəla]	a. [dʒubba] b. [kəb] c. [gibbigibb]	[mək <sup>w</sup> arəfijja]	a. [gibbigibb] b. [sədərɪjja]	/kot/	'waist coat'
4	[jaŋgət liɪbs]	[k'urafʔ]	[t'olit]	-	/jənətə'la gɪmaʃ/	'garment made of a single layer'
5	a. [nət'əla] b. [kuta]	a. [agdam'i] b. [nət'əla']	a. [k <sup>w</sup> are] b. [ɪrbo] c. [ʃəma]	a. [ɪrbo] b. [nət'əla]	[nət'əla]	'a small piece of white and fine cotton cloth warped round the body'
6	[gabi]	[gadmiɟa]	a. [dirɪb k <sup>w</sup> are] b. [kuta]	[agidimɔʃ]	[gabi]	'a large piece of white and fine cotton cloth warped round the body'
7	[kufta]	[barnet'a]	[kofitta]	a. [gunina] b. [kofita]	[kofijja] [barnet'a]	'topper'
8	[məkofɪkofja]	[mido]	[mido]	[məŋk'əfa]	[mabət'əriɟa]	'comp'

## 6.8. Agriculture and Culture Related Terms

(251)	GM	GR	NS	WO	AA	Gloss
1	[k'ug]	[tela]		a. [t'oləta] b. [kɪŋʃ'ʃ'ab]	/jədʒraf ʃ'af/	'tip of plough man's whip'
2	a. [k'ire] b. [fɪrradʒ]	[fɪrradʒ]	[fɪrradʒ]	[fɪrradʒ]	/bələk'so gize jəmɪk'ərb ihɪl/	'a Mashed grain which is eaten after someone was buried'
3	[tɪrɪŋʃ/tɪrɪtʃ]			[msk <sup>w</sup> at]	/jəkəbt mənə/	'the fodder'
4	a. [ʔuhura] b. [ʃ'ɪʃ'ət] c. [k'irat]	[k'irat]	-	[dərəba]	/jələlit kəbt t'ɪbbək'a/	'night livestock protection'
5	a. [afəməra] b. [sale] c. [adoma]	[badela]	[gut'a]	[doma]	/doma/	'shovel'
6	a. [mənənat'əʃ'a] b. [amaga] c. [məsaləʃ'a]	[amaga]	[amaga]	a. [amaga] b. [mak'ɪŋna]	/jəkəbt mawaja/ /bota/	'livestock care space'
7	[ak'olk <sup>w</sup> aj]	[azmaʃ]		a. [fədʒ] b. [awradʒ] c. [məʔadd]	[ləmat]	
8	[t'ɪft'ɪf]		[ʃələʃəl]	[t'ɪft'ɪf]	/kubət/	'dried cattle-dung, used for fuel'

## 6.9. Verbs

(252)	GM	GR	NS	WO	AA	Gloss
1	[møb <sup>w</sup> afæt]	[bagum- bagum]	[mødah]	a. [møb <sup>w</sup> adəd] b. [mødah]	/mødah/	‘crawl’
2	[git’e məsrat]	[mæk’ələd]	a. [malet’] b. [mafet’]	[t’e k’ məsrat]	/mæk’ələd/	‘mocking’ or ‘to cheat’
3	a. [færəbbətə] b. [fəbbətə]	a. [fəbbərrərə] b. [fərrəbətə]	[fəbbətə]	a. [faggətə] b. [fəbətə]	/faggətə/	‘to become moldy or fusty’
4	a. [mətəlləm] b. [mæg <sup>w</sup> əzəm]	[mətəlləm]	[mæg <sup>w</sup> əllə m]	a. [mandəfarəs] b. [mæg <sup>w</sup> ələm]	/marəs/	‘tilt’
5	a. [mət’əgət] b. [mafret’]	[məwəddər]	[maləb]	[maləb]	/maləb/	‘to milk’
6	a. [zəməddə] b. [addənaggotfə]	[zənək’k’ə]	[k’ələk’ələ]	[k’ələk’ələ]	/k’ələk’ələ/	‘intermingle’
7	[mən <sup>w</sup> aləl]	a. [ilifət] a. [tərb <sup>w</sup> a]	a. [məmoʃmoʃ] b. [mənʃəsələk’]	[isəjta]	/mədəsət/	‘gladness’
8	[am <sup>w</sup> am <sup>w</sup> aja]	[mədzəmrija]	[mədzəmrija]	[mæk’orak’oʃa]	/mədzəmrija/	‘inception’
9	a. [agəmət’ə] b. [agəbənənə]	[ag <sup>w</sup> əmədə]	[agənəbəbə]	[ag <sup>w</sup> əmətətə]	/akorəfə/	‘umbrage’
10	[tək’əmət’]	a. [idda bəl]	[bərəkk bəl]	[tək’əmət’]	/tək’əmmət’/	‘seat down’

		b. [ibəɟʷ bəl]				
11	[agonnət'ə]	a. [tək'k'olafʷə] b. [sile] c. [təfʷənnənə]	[nəddəmə]	a. [tək'k'oddəbə] b. [təkəlləfə] c. [tək'watʃʷə]	/tək'k'ot'a/	'to hector'
12	[idzɔz məsdəd]	a. [məffatət] b. [məŋkəs] c. [mək'wadəs] d. [afin- məʃar]	a. [magʷamət'] b. [məffatət]	[məblat]	/məblat/	'to eat'

## 6.10. Adjectives

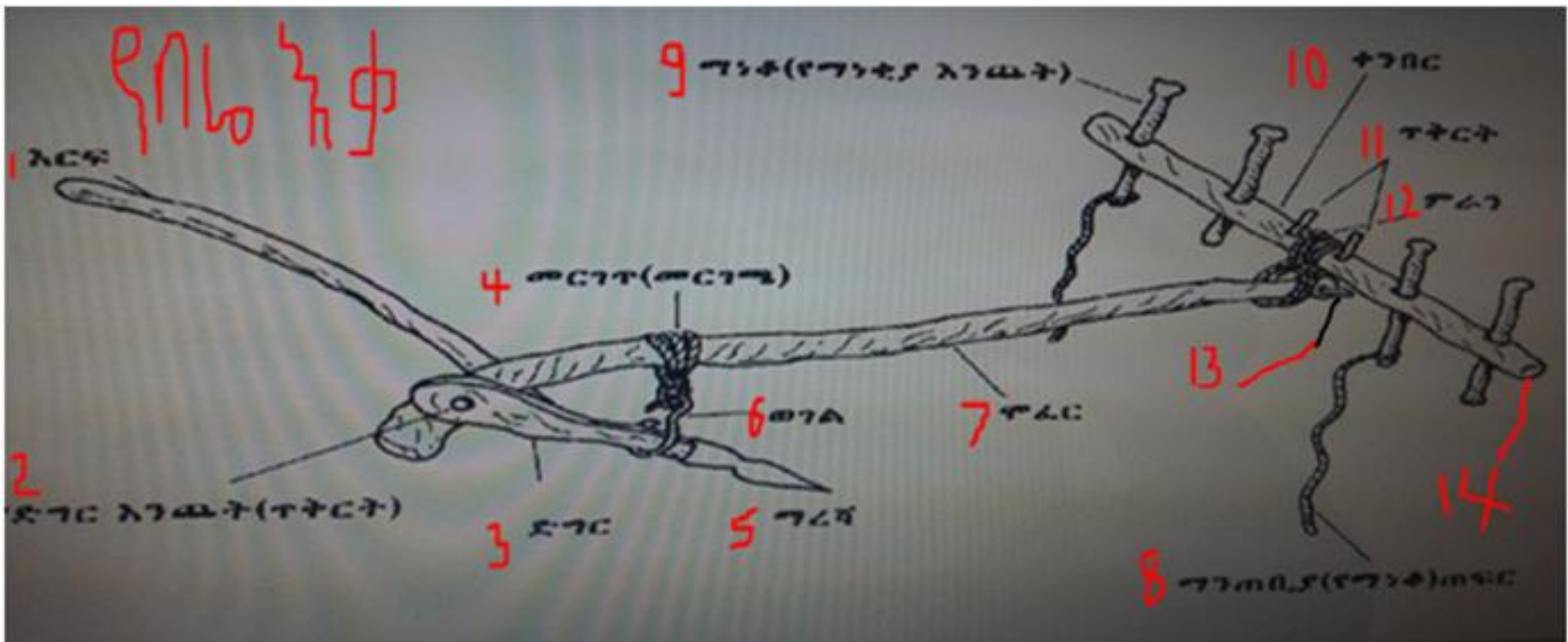
(253)	GM	GR	NS	WO	AA	Gloss
1	a. [narotəna] b. [jəfədəfədə] c. [guzamin]	[habtam]	[kəbərte]	a. [dʒʷollətə] b. [kəbərte]	/habtam/	'wealthy'
2	a. [ziŋk'il] b. [zont']	a. [k'orəntʃʷo] b. [zifzifo] c. [zont'] d. [ank'əliba] e. [muna] f. [monana]	[k'il]	a. [k'urəntʃʷo] b. [buliha] c. [zolla] d. [bədin]	/moj/	'fool'

3		a. [iŋk'it'k'it'am] b. [k'ok'k'onam]	[k'uni]	a. [k'əbk'aba] b. [tʃ'əbbat'a] c. [sum]	/sisitam/	'stingy'
4	a. [səggət'] b. [got't'] c. [arənza] d. [sok'k'a]		[k <sup>w</sup> ak <sup>w</sup> ate]	a. [dəggora] b. [tʃ'irrətʃa] c. [arəniza] d. [satʃ'tʃ'a] e. [kɔŋɲa]	/dingaj/	'stone' or 'wet land marshy'
5	[fərsam]	a. [sərət'it] b. [fəlla] c. [zətər] d. [gabbuda] e. [m <sup>w</sup> at't'atʃ' f. [watʃ'tʃ'o] g. [gələfət] h. [gəlibt'] i. [zittət] j. [agafafi]	a. [fɪllitʃa] b. [agasis]	a. [hodam] b. [agasis] agasəs]	/hodam/	'eater'
6	[sətəto]	a. [sətəto] b. [dʒənnino]	[wiʃʃa k'utʃ' tʃ']	a. [təkəŋtʃər] b. [gibut] c. [k'ot'azəl]	/təkəriʃəm/	'A person who cohabitates without legal marriage'
7	[k'əzk'aza]	[k'ək' k']	[k'əzk'aza]	[k'ijt]	/k'əzk'aza/	'cold'

8	[bok'a]	[bora]	[bora]	a. [dəbot] b. [bok'a] c. [bələʃ'ʃʷ]	/t'k'ur hona ginbar <sup>wa</sup> laj nəʃʷ jaləbt lam/ 	'a black cow with White color on the brow'
9	[bure]	a. [arbət'] b. [t'ət'ərɪma]	[arbət'a]	[bure]	/nəʃʷ ina t'k'ur bəg/ 	'white and black sheep'
10	a. [k'uraŋk'wa] b. [kəʃəlʃalla] c. [wəʃəlʃalla]	a. [zibintiziganta] b. [dilkiskis]	a. [ikkalo] b. [geŋna]	a. [arsikursi] b. [arogewərəe] c. [k'urank'ur]	a. /jərəba- jalrəba/ 	'nonsense'
11	[məwəsawəs]	a. [məwənawən] b. [məwəsawəs] c. [məwədawəd] d. [mafɔzədɔz] e. [magabər] f. [maʃʃawək] g. [agəbɡgəbe] h. [arraggabi] i. [bilane] j. [wiʃʃa wiʃʃo]	a. [mak'waləf] b. [maŋf'wak'ək'] c. [awəzawəz] d. [ak'awəʃ]	[məwəsamən]	/wərə mamələləs/ 	'gossip report from one person to another'
12	[guliʃa]	[guliʃa]	[wək'k'ərəe]	[dikkur]	/aʃʷʃ'ir/ 	'short'
13	[zont't']	a. [dənana] b. [golala] c. [awtata]	[datəna]	[gətata]	/k'ərɪfafa or datəna/ 	'dilatatory or slow'

		d. [təng <sup>w</sup> alaj]				
		e. [dug]				
		f. [məntəkɪtaka]				

6.11. Parts of traditional plough (የቦሬ እቃ)



Parts of traditional plough Adopted from Corebeli (1991:141)

(254)	GM	GR	NS	WO	AA	Gloss
1	[ɪrf]	[ɪrf]	[ɪrf]	[ɪrf]	/ɪrf /	‘handle’
2	[t'ik'k'irt]	[t'ik'k'irt]	[k'ittirit]	[k'ik'k'irt]	/t'ik'k'irt/	‘plough share connector’
3	[digɪr]	[digɪr]	[digɪr]	[diɣɪr]	/digɪr/	‘plough share’
4	[mærgət']	[mærgətʃ'a]	[mærgətʃ'a]	a. [mærgətʃ'a] b. [mærgət']	/mærgətʃ'a/	‘adjustable leather strap’
5	[marəʃa]	[marəʃa]	[marəʃa]	[marəʃa]	/marəʃa/	‘tine’
6	[wəgəl]	[kərfəz]	[wəgəl]	[wəgəl]	[wəgəl]	‘hook like metal that bides the tine and the plough share with the beam of the plough’
7	[m <sup>w</sup> əfər]	[m <sup>w</sup> əfər]	[m <sup>w</sup> əfər]	[m <sup>w</sup> əfər]	/mofər/	‘beam of plough’
8	[mant'əbija]	[mant'əbija]	[mant'əbija]	[mant'əbija]	/mant'əbija /	‘the rope or leather used to connect the rode of the yoke’
9	a. [k'iriŋʃ'it] b. [k'atʃ'il]	[manək'o]	[manək'o]	[manək'o]	/manək'o/	‘rode of the yoke’
10	[wəsko]	[wəsko]	[k'ənbər]	[wəsko]	/k'ənbər/	‘yoke’
11	[təwələwilo]	[t'ik'irt]	[t'ik'irt]	[k'uro]	/t'ik'irt	
12.	[mɪnar]	[mɪnar]	[mɪran]	[mɪrar]	/mɪran/	‘leather strap’
13.	a. [madələdəja] b. [jafɪŋʃ'a] c. [jəm <sup>w</sup> əfər afɪŋʃ'a]	[gələgaj]	[mɪla]	[koləl] [aguro]	-	

## 6.12. Mammal actions

(255)	GM	GR	NS	WO	AA	Gloss
1	[biss/ tʃif]	[tʃif]	[kif]	[biss]	/biss/	‘cat chase’
2	[buʃ buʃ]	[kuli kuli/ kʰuʃ˥kʰuʃ˥]	[kuti kuti]	[kuti]	/buʃ buʃ/	‘dog call’
3	[nəj iʃ/ haʃ]	[niʒi]	[nəj nəj]	[nəj nəj]	/nəj nəj/	‘cow chase’
4	[nəj imbʷa]	[inkiʃ inkiʃ]	[nəj imbʷa]	[nəj imbʷa]	/nəj/	‘cow call’
5	[kis]	[kis]	[tʃig]	[tʃig]	/kis/	sheep chase
6	[ohoo/ woo]	[təg]	[mu]	[hoo]	-	‘ox stand’
7	[iriʒa]	[kijas]	[kis]	[iriʒa/ kis]	-	‘goat chase’
8	[hus]	[siʃ]	-	-	-	‘calf chase’
9	[kut]	[iʃ/iʃkut]	[kut]	[kut]	/kut/	‘cock chase’
10	[kut kut]	[kut]	[nəj iʃ]	[kul kul]	/kut kut/	‘to provide a hen’

### 6.13. Infants and Children's Names

(256)	GM	GR	NS	WO	AA	Gloss
1	a. [muʃˀa] b. [mutˀe]	a. [ʃˀəkˀila] b. [muʃˀa] c. [fiʃˀʃˀira] d. [mutˀkˀilit] e. [mutˀkˀila]	a. [itˀan] b. [muʃˀa]	a. [muʃˀkˀila] b. [muʃˀa] c. [muʃˀit] d. [ʃˀəkˀila] e. [butˀikˀa] f. [muna] g. [buʃˀaʃˀa] h. [ɪnkˀakˀila] i. [tuʃˀan] j. [wərəŋkˀəʒla]	/hisˀan/	'infant'
2	a. [wiri] b. [mosa]	a. [kutara] b. [aʃikər] c. [kˀenitˀa]	a. [guʃim]a b. [kesa] c. [mati]	a. [mati] b. [butit] c. [ɪrima]	/lidʒ/	'child'



### 6.16. An Example of Miscellaneous Group-related Terms

(259)	GM	GR	NS	WO	AA	Gloss
1	a. [dəm] b. [adəf]	a. [t'ig <sup>l</sup> e] b. [mənət'iw] c. [dəm]	[dəm]	a. [dəm] b. [adəf]	/jəwər abəba/	'period'
2	[k'irrit]	a. [dəkama] b. [diɡ <sup>w</sup> uj] c. [diwwij]	k'irrit	k'irrit	a. /nəfsə t'ur/ b. /irguz/	'pregnant'
3	[miʃt]	[miʃt]	[baltəbet]	a. [at'əməna] b. [baltəbet] c. [awgərəd] d. [atete]	a. /mist/ b. /baləbet/	'wife'
4	[anzab]	[rəf]	[t'eza]	[rəf]	/t'eza/	'dew 'a strong hoar-frost'
5	a. [giri] b. [giriʃ]	[k'ələmint'os]	[gibasə]	a. [bilbilo] b. [dʒadʒate] c. [giffafot]	/jədərrək'ə/ /k'it'əl/	'dried leaves'
6	[limam]	[fiɡin]	[fahikila]	ijəjə	/jət'irs fiɡin/	'dental waste'
7	[k'arija]	[k'et'o]	[ʃ <sup>w</sup> ork'a]	[k'arija]	/k'arija/	'peppers'
8	[timatim]	[komədəro]	a. [zərt'ijb <sup>w</sup> aj] b. [abodɪŋgaj]	[timati]	/timatim/	'tomato'
9	a. [ɪnk'urajtu]	a. [ɪnk'ur]	[rur]	[rur]	/jəgəna k <sup>w</sup> as/ rur	'wooden skin ball'

	b. [rur] c. [t'ing]	b. [wirwir]				
10	[besa]		a. [fəla] b. [ʃigre]	a. [fəla] b. [besa]	/milatʃ/	'razor blade'
11		a. [gigən] b. [wələl]	[madəja]	[giggən]	/salon/	living room
12	a. [ləʃ] b. [ləgət'ə]	[b'i zu]	[məʔat]	[t'ik']	/b'i zu/	'a lot'
13	a. [korankura] b. [məʂəgəʃ'a]	a. [məʂəggəʃ'a] b. [məwələgija]	a. [məʃəgorija] b. [mət'əŋk'ərija] c. [mæk'ərk'ərija]	a. [məzəgiʃa] b. [məwəŋgərija] c. [mæk'ərk'ərija] d. [məʃəgəʃ'a] e. [k'ula]	/jəbər məzgija/	'panel of a door, lock'
14	a. [ʔəwik] b. [bis]	a. [sələlɪt] b. [dəjin] c. [gaz]	a. [ʃiggir] b. [ida]	a. [k'ada] b. [dafa] c. [ida]	/ʃiggir/	problem
15	a. [luk] b. [abwələd]	[wistina]	[zəməd]	a. [zəŋg] b. [zəwg] c. [nəsib]	a. /zəməd/ b. /wəgən/	relative
16	[sənt'a]	[ʃ'ata]	[h <sup>w</sup> ət]	[ʃ'ata]	/səlam/	'Peace'
17	[ajat]	[imɪta]	[ajat]	[ikəje]	/ajat/	grandfather
18	a. [məndo]	a. [ʃiməl]	a. [kəntəro]	a. [məndo]	/bəttir/	'a long stick or staff'

	b. [kəntəro] c. [ʃiməl] d. [dulla]	b. [k'omət'] c. [dʒuga] d. [dulla]	b. [dulla] c. [bəttir]	b. [dulla]		
19	[dɪnk']	[dɪnk'aj]	a. [gɪmt'] b. [t'ift']	[mit'ijje] [mune] [ʃəgge] [tʃ'oma]	/t'iru/	'cool'
20		[tɪdrət]	[kolt]	[k'inat]	/hasab/	'idea'
21	[ak'inaʃa]	[təre]	a. [t'ənt'ər] b. [diraʃ]		/ak'əbət/	'the ascent'

### 6.17. Lexical Variation Peculiar to Gonder

There are many words of different categories unique to Gonder dialect. The following tables present some examples.

#### (A) Button of clothes

(260)	GR	gloss
1	[hasən]	button of shirt
2	[benti]	button of jacket
3	[dobi]	button of coat

**(B) Colour of sheeps**

(261)	GR	Gloss
1	[dangile]	‘reddish-brown sheep’
2	[gossim]	‘black and white sheep from the abdomen up’
3	[banak’ura]	‘a sheep with White color on the tail and on the brow’
4	[t’ət’ərimma]	‘white with black spots sheep (white Bulk)’

**(C) Types of hen**

(262)	GR	AA	Gloss
1	[riz]	/k’eb doro/	‘pullet (a young hen less than one year)’
2	[k <sup>w</sup> akuna]	/awra doro/	‘cock’

**(D) Types of grits sause or stew**

(263)	Gonder	Gloss
1	[fir’im wət’]	‘split peas (‘wat’)
2	[filt’ wət’]	‘mashed peas (‘wat’)
3	a. [daje wət’]	‘grinded and cooked peas(‘wat’)
	b. [marsa wat’]	
	c. [abish wa t’]	

### (E) Types of local beer

(264)	GR	Gloss
1	[zilil]	‘additional water to the residue’
2	[t’imk’]	‘redistilled homemade beer’
3	[t’iru t’əla]	‘second time redistilled local beer’
4	[ʃ’innik’o]	‘sepalating the beer from residue’
5	[sələlə]	‘sepalated the beer from residue’
6	[asər]	‘beer residue’
7	[firundus]	‘beer with honey’
8	[birile t’əla]	‘filterd local beer’
9	[filtər/ liftər]	‘filterd local beer’
10	[asər wiha]	‘redistilled homemade beer’

### (F) Meals and Cereals

(265)	GR	Gloss
1	[afɨkata]	‘mixed soya beans and beans’
2	[wadzəra]	‘wheat and barley mix’
3	[durəŋna]	‘the husk of leguminous grain’
4	[wass <sup>j</sup> era]	‘removed shell and Roasted spike beans’
5	[dəfəʃ’ʃ’a]	‘after plowing beans in water and then roasted’
6	[duʃita]	‘beans roasting and then mashed’

7 [induʃiduʃ] 'hiding beans soaked in water and then mashed'

**(G) Name of different cultural Practices**

(266)	<b>Gonder</b>	<b>Gloss</b>
1	[dɪntʃ]	'blocker / contract device'
2	[gedo]	'blocker / contract device'
3	[t'inat'ri]	'traditional horn blaster'
4	[butta sədɑdʒ]	'traditional horn blaster'
5	[git'iggit']	'when husband's or wife's relatives home to fest eat'
6	[baləhig]	'virgin'
7	[inat k'urrt']	'breastfeeding misleading leaf'
8	[irgido]	'funeral ceremony'
9	[margəɖʒa]	'place of funeral ceremony'
10	[ɖʒanoj]	'the male bride'
11	[anɪfət']	'unique name of concubine given by a husband'
12	[jəʃɪro goban]	'men's who are married sisters'
13	[agibo]	'meat member for priests given by religion followers'
14	[tim]	'when there is the same ill- treatment between two peoples'

### (H) Cultivation land

(267)	GR	Gloss
1	[asika]	'grazing land'
2	[toka]	'un productive land'
3	[fərəfər]	'un productive land'
4	[abag <sup>w</sup> ale]	'a land which is difficult furloughing'
5	[arbaɸ <sup>ɸ</sup> a]	'livestock Uptime ground'
6	[k'ada]	'a quarter of a hectare of land'
7	[k'ədəma]	'a quarter of a hectare of land'
8	[blok]	'half Quarter hector of land'
9	[dibla]	'one-year-old resting land'

### 6.18. Lexical Variation Peculiar to Wollo

There are also many words unique to Wollo dialect that contain different types of hen, types of hair, types of cultivation land and name of different cultural practices

#### (A) Types of hen

(268)	WO	Gloss
1	[ɸ <sup>ɸ</sup> əngər]	'black and grizzled hen'
2	[roməd]	'red hen'
3	[səran]	'white and red hen'

### (B) Different types of Hair

(269)	WO	AA	Gloss
1	[dirmim]	/tilik' jəset s'əgur/	'a young woman's long hair'
2	[gofila]	/tilik' jəset s'əgur/	'a woman's long hair'
3	[kimkim]	/kəməkəm/	'in short, a smooth head of hair'
4	[geta s'əgur]	/ləsilasam kinkim jalihonə/	'neither soft nor coarse Hair'
5	[kurda]	/kinki/	'coarse hair'

### (C) Types of cultivation land

(270)	GR	Gloss
1	[gət'ər]	'unproductive land'
2	[wanɟ̣'a məret ]	'cattle Walking land'
3	[t'aniga]	'land slide'
4	[fərəfər]	'a land in between the mountains'
5	[ʒələʒəl]	'uncultivated land'

### (D) Name of different cultural Practices

(271)	WO	AA	Gloss
1	[k'ire]	/izin/	'food which is eaten after someone was buried'
2	[firadʒ]	/izin/	'a Mashed grain which is eaten after someone was buried'
3	[k'ire/	/asitədadər or mahibər/	'traditional management or association'

	tididir]		
4	[k'ire]	/idir/	'burial'
5	[arəda]	/jədir abal/	'member of burial'
5	[tim]	/jəmut lidzɔz/	'child without a mother and father'
6	[tim]	/təməsasaj/ ikul/	'similar / equal'
7	[agmas]	/awidima laj jəmiɓəlaw ina jəmit'ət'aw nəgər/	'threshing something to eat and drink'
8	[girant]	/səw sitarək' jəmijaz gənzəb/	'a reconciliation money which put somewhere else'
9	[amam <sup>w</sup> əta]	/sərigəna/	'wedding bridesmaids'
10	[lənt'a]	/jəmijanfəratit dənigajama məret/	'slippery and stony ground'
11	[dik'dik']	/wədiɟaw təbət'ibit'o jəmit'ət'a t'əla/	'traditional beer which is immediately mixed drinks'

### 6.19. Lexical Variation Peculiar to Gojjam

There are many words peculiar to Gojjam dialect as in the examples below:

#### (A) Name of ploughing system

(272)	GM	AA	Gloss
1	[gəggir]	/wədə laj marəs/	'plowing up side'
2	[agiddim]	/wədə gon marəs/	'plowing off to the side'
3	[fəwk/ sabir]	/silatf marəs/	'diagonal plowing'
4	[mədəngər]	/bəirfa arəm marəm/	'Weeding the field by ploughing'

## (B) Age based terms

(273)	GM	AA	Gloss
1	[dawdʒa jalrəgət'ə]	/wənd dingil/	'male virgin'
2	[bit'et]	/ihitimamaʃofʃin jagəbu/	'men's who are married sisters'
3	[madəgo]	/dingil set/	'female virgin'
4	[bagoza jalitək'əmət'ə]	/jalagəba/	'not married or single'
5	[asikakitaləʃ]	/lətidar dərsaləʃ/	'matured for marriage (for females)'
6	[marawəʃ'a]	/kələt iskə ariba lək'esəʃ jəmidəgəs dīgs/	'from the date of his death up to forty days celebrates feast for priests (cultural name)'
7	[git'igit']	/bəjəzəmədu bet hedo məblat/	'went husband and wife's relatives home to eat'
8	[tim]	/kəirk' bəh <sup>w</sup> ala jəmbəla/	'A food which is eaten after consuming reconciliation'

## 6.20. Lexical Variation Peculiar to North Shewa

### (A) Name of different cultural Practices

(274)	NS	Gloss
1	[k'ot'asr] jagəbat lidʒdʒ iskitadig dirəs wəndu set <sup>w</sup> a wələdʒdʒoʃʃ gar gəbto ijagələgələ jəminorbət siriʔat	'the married person entered with serving her parents until the age of (above 18) marriage'
2	[t'ifir k'urʃ'a ] jəmissiraf tʃ(jəsərgu magist)	'news of congratulation for the bride's parent about her

			virginity'
3	[nəgər k'urɟʰa]	k'al masərija/ ləgabiɟa məzəgadzət	'prepare for marriage'
4	[bet maja]	jəbetəsəb tiwiwwik'	'family get together'
5	[rəgədɔɟ]	bələk'iso gize ləset jəmikəwən (ləwəndu fukəra jfokəral)	'mourning traditional music'
6	[tim]	kasa/ ida jələləbət ɪrk'	'compensation'
7	[jəfəɟʰaj]	sira jagəzu səwoɟɟɪn t'ərto mablat	'he called the work of people in order to give food'
8	[fəŋkari]	set <sup>w</sup> a kastfəgərəɟ jəmit'il səw	
9	[arɔɟɟɟ]	ahizab (hajmanot jələləw)	'a person without religion'

**(b) Name of cultivation land**

(275)	NS	Gloss
1	[t'ənt'ər]	'the land above the river'
2	a. [arəhu] b. [aŋgəɟ]	'tropical land'
3	[k'orəɟʰa məngəd]	'the land far away from the mourner house'
4	[gulima]	'a small plot land'
5	[arədda]	'housing front land'

## 6.21. Summary

Amharic rular dialect speakers used the same word to name different things and they used different words to name the same thing. As can be seen from the above examples (244, 245, 267, 272, 274, and 275), some words have the same lexical terms but different meanings. The following table displays the same Amharic dialect words but different meanings.

(276)	Dialect word	Sense one	Dialect place	Sense two	Dialect place	Sense three	Dialect place
	[k'ire]	'food which is eaten after someone was buried'	Wollo	'traditional management'	Wollo	'burial' and 'association'	Wollo
	[zibdi]	'a small kitchen pot of clay'	Gojjam	'dish (container)'	Wollo	-	
	[akolle]	'a hollowed gourd used for liquids'	Wollo	'a hollowed gourd used for putting milk'	Wollo	-	
	[gutfo]	'can'	Wollo	'platter'	Wollo	-	
	[tim]	a 'child without a mother and father'	Wollo	'similar / equal'	Wollo	-	
	[tim]	'a food which is eaten after consuming reconciliation'	Gojjam	'compensation'	North Shewa	'a name given when there is the same ill-treatment between two peoples'	Gonder

In addition, as observed in the above cases, the following table shows a household-related lexical item that Amharic dialects have alone.

(277)	GM	Gloss	GR	Gloss	NS	Gloss	WO	Gloss
	[tanika]	‘can’	[mərədʒ or məkrədʒ]	‘pitcher, tea pot’	[wollo]	‘can’	[korit]	‘pitcher’
	a. [danik’a] b. [maʔzənt] c. [mɪʃʷʃɪʃʷʃɪt] d. [mandəro] e. [gɪrgj]	‘Shelf made of wood and mud’	a. [ruffruf] c. [dərədər] d. [armadijon]	‘Shelf made of wood and mud’	a. [ɪbrik’] b. [ʃaj bərrad]	‘pitcher, tea pot’	1. [fagga] 2. [kʷolle] 3. [akolle] 3. [fʷolle] 4. [hʷolle]	‘hollowed gourd used for liquids’
	[fənnala]	‘ladle, scoop, dipper’	a. [ʃɛnkelo] b. [gərəwəjna] c. [dʒubba]	‘bucket’	[gərəde]	‘knife’	[mələkkija]	‘gourd used for rounding dough’
	[gɪrera]	‘a hollowed gourd used for putting milk’	a. [fagga] b. [daka] c. [kʷurfi]	‘spoon’	[gita]	‘broom or brush for grinding mill’	[akolle]	‘a hollowed gourd used for putting milk’
	a. [feʃʷ] b. [gʷadim] c. [ʃɪŋkɪla]	‘medium clay pot’	a. [səbət’t’ira] b. [k’ak’eda] c. [t’affita] d. [məgəlləbija]	‘a kind of tray for getting injera from the oven’	[ʃʷoʃʷoʃʷo]	‘ahollowed gourd used for putting milk’	[ʃaʃʷ]	‘medium clay pot’
	a. [dɪŋgɯŋ] b. [ʃamo]	‘clay cooking pot’	a. [məggəbərija] b. [məkkəsəʃa]	‘gourd used for	a. [afilal] b. [kuskust]	‘clay cooking	[kabo]	‘clay cooking pot’

			c. [məglalit] d. [ʃˈiŋkˈwula] e. [mafsəʃa]	rounding dough'	c. [barrˠta] d. [məkfəja]	pot'		
	[ʃir]	'large basket for measuring grain'	[kˠatʃˠa]	'a hollowed gourd used for putting milk'	[manʃəˠra- ʃərija]	'dish (container)'	[dirib]	'large basket for measuring grain'

## Chapter Seven

### Summary and Recommendation

#### 7.1. Summary

This thesis has provided the description of phonological, morphological and lexical variation of Amharic dialects by using both natural oral text and elicited data. Under this chapter, we summarize the main findings and give some conclusive remarks on Amharic language varieties.

In phonetic inventory of Amharic dialects, seventy six possible consonant segments including three implosives and one velar fricative have been identified from the recorded audio-video corpus. Some of these segments are peculiar to specific areas and some are shared by more dialect areas. The current research has identified two implosive sounds; labiodental-velar fricative [f̣] and a voiceless bilabial-velar fricative [ɱ] in two different areas in the dialect forms of the word /awən/ ‘yes’ in South Gonder, Lay Gayint and Simada areas as [af̣ḍo], and in North Wollo and North Shewa areas as [aɱt]. This is an exceptional instance and is not a feature of Semitic languages.

Concerning phonological differences, several variations have been observed; some are regular, and some are restricted to a limited number of lexical items that are exceptions which can be treated as irregular.

Palatalization of non-palatal sound has been observed in different areas. For example, /r/ and /d/ are palatalized and occur as [rʲ] and [dʲ] when they occur before central vowels /a/ and /ə/ in Wollo and North Shewa dialects. In East Gojjam, /g/ is changed into [dʒ] when it occurs before /e/, and the mid front vowel /e/ is realized as [ə]. It is also noted that Wollo, South Gondar and North Shewa dialects violate the common morphophonemic process of palatalization of alveolar sounds at morpheme boundary when followed by a suffix with initial front vowels. Wollo, South Gondar and North Shewa dialects maintain the underline forms of alveolar sounds as in /dəwwili/ ‘You (2FSG) call!’ and /wəssinne/ ‘I, having decided’ in the environment where the Addis Ababa, Gojjam and North Gonder undergo palatalization like /dəwwiji/ and /wəssijne/. Palatalization of velar sounds (/g/→ [dʒ], /kʰ/→ [tʃ] and /k/→ [tʃ]) is a peculiar feature of

western part of Eastern Gojjam that other dialects, including Eastern part of East Gojjam and the whole West Gojjam, do not share. Using [tʰ] in the place of /kʰ/ has been reported in previous studies as a feature of Gojjam and North Shewa dialects. However, the present study attests that the case is a feature of Eastern Gojjam alone, particularly Sinan, Bibugn, DegaSegine and in some instance around Debremarkos areas only.

The process of labialization is also another source of dialectal variation in the language. In Gojjam and Wollo, for instance, /b/, /d/, /m/, and /kʰ/ are realized as [b<sup>w</sup>], [d<sup>w</sup>], [m<sup>w</sup>] and [k<sup>w</sup>] respectively when they are followed by back vowels as in /moggatʃ/ → [m<sup>w</sup>əggatʃ] and /moggatʃ/ → [m<sup>w</sup>oggatʃ], respectively. This is not attested in other dialect areas. Furthermore, when some consonant segments are followed by back vowels, they undergo to the process of labialization, and the back rounded vowel that causes the labialization is changed into unrounded central vowel /ə/ in Gojjam dialect.

Geminating ungeminated segments is also observed as one feature of dialectal variation in North Gonder. Sounds such as /b/, /kʰ/, /g/, /d/, /tʰ/, /t/, /f/, /r/ which are not geminated in other dialects get geminated when they are preceded and followed by mid or low central vowel.

Complete assimilation is also the other feature where dialectal variation is observed. For example, the /s/ phoneme in the bound conjunction /si-/ is changed to [t] when the verb that prefix the conjunction begins with /t/ sound in Gojjam area. Although the common homorganic nasal is the velar nasal, the bilabial nasal /m/ is found to be homorganic and realized as alveolar [n] when it is followed by /tʰ/ in Wollo, Gojjam, South Gonder and North Shewa areas. The palatal /j/ is strengthened and become [g<sup>j</sup>] in word medial position in North Gondar, particularly in Debark and its surrounding areas, in Eastern Gojjam and in Western Gojjam, particularly in Demebecha and Feresbet areas and in some parts of Wollo. The change of ejective /kʰ/ to /ʔ/ is an additional variation of North Shewa.

Deletion is also found to be source of dialectal variation among different areas. The syllable /zi/ in locative words is dropped in North Showa, Wollo, Gondar and Gojjam. In Wollo and Gojjam, the palatal glide /j/ is deleted (as in [mazija] of /mijazija/) in some instance in word medial and final position. In North Shewa and Gojjam, the glottal fricative /h/ is deleted in a word initial and medial position when they are followed by central vowels /a/ and /i/.

The glottal stop [ʔ] occurs in all positions of words as a variant of /kʰ/ in North Shewa and West of South Wollo areas and around East of South Wollo. [ʔ] is not common word initially and word finally in the standard form.

Lenition and increasing of the sonority of different segments have been observed in various dialects of Amharic. The frequent and common lenition observed is the lenition of the palatal ejectives. The palatal affricates /tʃ/, /dʒ/ and /tʃʰ/ change into the palatal glide [j] in the Gojjam, Wollo and South Gondar while the change of /tʃ/ to [ʃ] is a peculiar feature of eastern part of North Gondar (Debark, Dabat and Fogera areas). Similarly, /ɲ/ is realized as palatal glide [j] in word final position in North Gondar, particularly Debark, Dabat and to some extent in Wegera area and in a few instances in Wollo and Gojjam too.

It has also been attested that the stop /d/ is lenited to liquid [r] and velar stop /g/ is weakened to velar fricative [ɣ] as in /idme/ → [irme] and /nigus/ → [niɣ<sup>w</sup>us] 'king'. These are the features of South Wollo dialect. It is interesting to note that the palatal /j/ is strengthened and become velarized to [g<sup>j</sup>] in some words in western parts of Gojjam and Eastern part of North Gondar areas as in /k'ojjə/ → [k'o<sup>j</sup>gg<sup>j</sup>ə] 'he stayed long' in word medial position. However, fortition is found to be less frequent than lenition. It is attested in Wollo and Gojjam dialects as in table (20 and 21).

Habtemariam et.al (1973), Ullendorf (1995) and Zelealem (2007) claim that /k/ is realized as /h/ only in North Shewa. However, it is attested in Wollo and Gondar dialects as well though the tendency of the change is much stronger in North Shewa. In the Wollo dialect, the alveolar stop /d/ is lenited to alveolar flap [r] when it is preceded by a central vowel and followed by a consonant. /dʒ/ is realized as [g] in Wollo, especially in Amhara Saint areas when it is preceded by /i/ and followed by /ə/ and in Gojjam when it is preceded and followed by /ə/. In both cases, the /ə/ that follows /dʒ/ is changed in to mid front vowel [e].

Vowel harmony, disharmony, insertion, and deletion are the other interesting subjects of Amharic dialects. The assimilation of vowels in these dialects is based on lowering as in /t'ir/ → [t'ər] in North Shewa, /miʃʃit/ → miʃʃət and /gidijja/ → [giddaja] in Wollo; highering as in

/təɾət/ → [tɪɾət] in Gondar, /gəməd/ → [giməd] in Gojjam and Gondar, /dagiməɲna/ → [digiməɲna] in Wollo; centering as in /bəzih/ → [bəzih] in Gojjam and Wollo, /təʃafilo/ → [təʃəʃilo] in Gojjam; fronting as in /hidar/ → [hidar] in Wollo dialect.

Addition of extra consonant(s) is also observed in some Amharic dialects. Addition of /t/ in the speech of North Shewa and addition of /n/ in Gojjam and Gondar dialects are frequent phenomena. Other features found in North Gondar and North Shewa are addition of /j-/ in the realization of the word /iʃʃi/ as [jiʃʃi] ‘ok’ and addition of /-ijje/ in the realization of /k'idim/ as [k'idmijje] ‘a while ago’.

Regarding metathesis, there are variations that involve reordering of sounds within different Amharic dialect areas, such as [datan] and [tadan] ‘plate or dish’ in Wollo, [korbəta] and [kobbəta] ‘blanket’ in Gondar, [warma] and [wamira] ‘large drinking vessel made of gourd’ in Gojjam and Gondar and [agəbənənə] and [agənəbəbə] ‘snored’ in North Shewa dialects. The current study identified AB → BA, ABC → CAB and ABC → CBA metathesized pattern according to Kroeger (2005), Chomsky and Halle (1968) rule based pattern classification (ref. examples 193, 194 and 195).

Regarding to morphology, several variations have been attested. For example, the prepositional marker /kə-/ to [tə-], the comparative marker /kə-/ to [hə-/ha-], the passiviser prefix /tə-/ to [kə-], and the second and third singular feminine future tense marker /t-/ to [k-] is a common feature of North Shewa and Gondar dialects. The realization of /kə-/ to [tə-] occurs more frequently in Gojjam than North Shewa and Gondar dialects (ref. table 12). In addition, the subordinate conjunction prefix /si-/ to [ti-] is common in the dialect of North Shewa and Wollo. The most noticeable morphological features of East of North Gondar are the change of the feminine nominative (subject) marker /-af and -əʃ/ to [-af and -əʃ] and the Suffixation of [-ij].

It has also been attested that the numbers and verbal clauses can take the plural marker /-otʃ/ instead of taking definite marker /-u -t/ in the Gojjam dialect. This study also confirms that the object and subject personal pronoun marker /-əɲ/ is changed into [-əj], the feminine nominative marker /-af and -əʃ/ to [-af and -əʃ] in North Gondar, particularly in Debark, Dabat and Wogera areas. However, except Addis Ababa and North Gondar dialects, the third person feminine

nominative marker /-əʃ/ and -aʃ/ are changed in to [-əj and -aj] and the plural marker /-oʃʃ/ or -woʃʃ/ is realized as [-oj or -woj].

Findings of the current study also demonstrate that few nouns can be pluralized through partial and total reduplication features, and this is peculiar to West of Eastern Gojjam dialects, especially Sinan and Debre Elias areas. These features results in morphological variation. The speakers of these areas pluralize few words by reduplication process rather than adding suffixes /-oʃʃ/ or -woʃʃ/ as in /bəre/ ‘ox’ → /bərewoʃʃ/ ‘oxen’ → [bərare] ‘oxen’, bəg ‘sheep:SING’ → /bəgoʃʃ/ ‘sheep:PL’ → [bəgagit] ‘sheep:PL’, wiʃʃa ‘dog’ → /wiʃʃawoʃʃ/ ‘dogs’ → wiʃʃaʃa ‘dogs’ and bəgoʃʃ ‘sheep:SING’ → bəgabəg ‘sheep:PL’.

Several lexical variations have been observed in different areas where Amharic dialects are spoken. They use the same word to name different things, and they use different words to name the same thing. In addition, there are many words which are unique to different Amharic dialectal areas, and some of the lexical items that the current researcher has obtained from Gonder and Wollo dialects can be used as a resource for the enrichment of Amharic. For example, the language uses a generic term to refer to all kinds of button i.e. /k’ulif/. However, in the West of North Gonder dialect, the word [hasən] is used for ‘button of Shirt’, [benti] for ‘button of jacket’ and [dobi] for ‘button of coat’. Also, in the standard Amharic dialect, there is only one name for all types of grits sause. Nevertheless, in terms of the types of grits souse, Gondar dialect uses ‘ʃirʃim wət’ for ‘split peas’ (‘wat’), ʃilt’ wət’ for ‘mashed peas (‘wat’), dəje wət’, ‘marsa wat’ and ‘abish wat’ for the ‘grinded and cooked peas (‘wat’). Besides, other words can be used as an alternative word for the already existed Amharic language terms.

In previous studies, different scholars have classified Amharic dialects into five based on previous province divisions namely, Gojjam, Gondar, Wollo, North Showa and Addis Ababa. It is clear that the classification of Amharic dialects is not as such simple. It is observed that without any geographical barrier or distance, there would be great phonological, morphological and lexical variations. The case of Debark and Dembiya is an example for such incident. The case of substituting /k’/ by [tʃ’], which is discussed as a feature of the whole Gojjam areas, does not cover even the whole east Gojjam (it is widely used in Sinan, Degasegnin and part of Bibugn areas, and it rarely occurs in Debre Marikose area). However, it is absent in nearby districts like Debrework, Bichena, Mertolemarium, Mota and Innese sarmidir. On the other hand, areas like

Amanuel, Denbecha and Feresbet areas of Gojjam, Debark and its neighboring areas of Gondar and some areas of south Wollo, despite the geographical barriers and inaccessible distance, mostly speak similar varieties. Similarly, most features that are found in Debark and Dabat areas of North Gondar are not accessible in other areas of North Gondar such as Koladiba, Alefatakusa, and others. Varieties used in Southern Gondar are mostly similar to those used in north Wollo than those used in north Gondar. Similarly, varieties used in west of South Wollo especially Amhara Saint area are much similar to those used in North Shewa than those used in the areas of eastern South Wollo. These all complications make the categorization very difficult.

In addition, as stated in the limitation of the study, marking the dialect continuum of phonological, morphological and lexical varieties and drawing isoglosses demand a project that requires a lot of human and economic resources. Thus, it is difficult to tell the exact categories of Amharic dialectal varieties based on the current research. So, it needs further investigation.

However, the study tried to give a preliminary summary of the dialect areas of the language that need further investigation which can use isoglosses and dialect continuum. Thus, based on the current data, South Gondar with North Wollo, South Wollo with North Shewa in one way can be grouped in the same dialect whereas North Gondar is alone can be considered as a separate dialect. Similarly, East Gojjam including Dembecha and Feresbet which both are found in West Gojjam can be categorized under the same dialect. The findings of the present study confirmed that except the people who live in Dembecha and Feresbet, the West Gojjam dialect is mostly similar to the Addis Ababa one. Also, the features which are typically known as Gojjam dialect in previous studies are found in Eastern Gojjam. In North Gondar, Debark, Dabat and Wogera have different phonological features from Koladiba, Alafatakusa, Chilga and Armachoho.

## **7.2. Recommendations**

The results of this study indicated a lot of issues that remained uncovered due to time, human and economic resources. Therefore, the researcher would like to recommend some main points to other researchers who want to conduct an in-depth research or project on Amharic dialects. First, a thorough diachronic and synchronic comparative study by other linguists, regarding Amharic dialects, seems to be important and unexplored area. Secondly, marking the dialectal

continuum, drawing isoglosses and making Amharic dialectal dictionary is important. Although there are other sub-dialects of Amharic that are spoken out of the Amhara regional state, we have not examined in this study them. Therefore, these dialects call for further investigation. Furthermore, comprehensive dialectological studies should be conducted on languages such as Afaan Oromo, Tigrigna, Gurage, and other varieties of Ethiopian languages. For example, comparative studies in Afaan Oromo dialects spoken in Ethiopia (Wolo, Raya, Tulema, Mecha, Arsi, Hararge, Guji and Borana), Kenya and Somalia are recommended with hierarchy of relatedness and digital recorded materials. This study did not take in to account other types of variations such as age-graded phenomena, syntactical differences or accent which are likely to have considerable impact on Amharic dialects. Thus, these areas should deserve future research.

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## APPENDIX A: Amharic Dialect Word List

**ለሽ (ወሎ)፣ ብዙ (አ/አ)** [ləʃ (WO), bizu (AA)] *ADJ.* much, many

**ለበቅ (ወሎ)፣ ልምጭ አ/አ** [ləbək' (GM), limitʃ'ʃ' (AA)] *N.* birch

**ለንጣ ድንጋይ (ወሎ)፣ የሚያንሸራትት ድንጋይ (አ/አ)** [lənt'a dəŋgaj (WO),

jəmmijanʃəratit dəŋgaj (AA)] *N.* soapstone

**ለከት(ወሎ)፣ ዳቦ (አ/አ)** [ləkkət (WO), dabbo (AA)] *N.* bread

**ለገጠ (ጎጃም)፣ በዛ (አ/አ)** [ləggət'ə (GM), bəzza (AA)] *V* exceeded (for mid day sun)

**ላውጫ ጸጉር (ወሎ)፣ ላዛ ጸጉር (አ/አ)** [lawiʃ'ʃ'a s'əgur (WO), laza s'əgur (AA)] *ADJ.*

smooth haired

**ላገነ (ጎጃም)፣ መታ (አ/አ)** [laggənə GM), mətta (AA)] *V.* hit

**ላፈ. (ወሎ)፣ ነጠቀ (አ/አ)** [lafə (WO), wəsəddə (AA)] *V.* snatch

**ልጃልቅሶ (ሰ/ሰ)፣ -----(አ/አ)** [lidʒdʒalk'iso (NS),----- (AA)] *N.* type of barely which is

sown about the end of Nehasse, and Harvested on the festival of the finding of the Cross

**ልፍጥ (ጎንደር)፣ ልፍስፍስ (አ/አ)** [lifit'(GR), lifisfis (AA)] *ADJ.* weakening

**መሃይም (ጎጃም)፣ ደንበኛ (አ/አ)** [məhajim (GM), dəmbəjə (AA)] *N.* customer

**መላሳ (ወሎ)፣ መቃን (አ/አ)** [məlasa (WO), mək'an (AA)] *N.* frame, jamb

**መሎጊያ (ወሎ)፣ ድጅኖ (አ/አ)** [məlogija (WO), didʒno (AA)] *N.* crowbar

**መሞሽሞሽ (ሰ/ሰ)፣ መደሰት (አ/አ)** [məmoʃmoʃ (NS ), məddəsət (AA)] *V.* to enjoy

**መሟጫ (ወሎ)፣ የጥርስ መፋቂያ እንጨት (አ/አ)** [mam'atʃ'a (WO), jət'irs məfak'ija

iniŋ'ət] (AA)] *N.* stick of a particular tree used to brush the teeth

መርኬሎ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ መደሻ (አ/አ) [mərkkelo (NS), mədofa (AA)] *N.* hammer

መሽረፊት (ጎንደር)፣ ማራገቢያ (አ/አ) [məfrəfit (GR), marragəbija (AA)] *N.* fan

መቃይ (ጎጃም)፣ ቢጫ ወፍ (አ/አ) [mæk'aj (GM), biŋ'a wəf (AA)] *N.* yellow bird

መባያ (ወሎ)፣ ወጥ (አ/አ) [məbbaja (WO), wət' (AA)] *N.* stew

መታዘቢያ (ወሎ)፣ የፊት ማሳያ መስታወት (አ/አ) [mətazəbija (WO), jəfit masajja

məstawot (AA)] *N.* mirror

መንቀሻ እና ሚዶ (ወሎ)፣ ማበጠሪያ (አ/አ) [məŋk'əfa (WO), məbət'ərija (AA)] *N.* comb

መንከሪያ (ጎንደር)፣ ወተት (አ/አ) [məŋkərija WO), wətət (AA)] *N.* milk

መንዠረር (ሰ/ሸ)፣ የስጋ መስቀያ (አ/አ) [mənzərər (NS), jəsiga məsk'əja (AA)] *N.* hook

for row meat

መንዶ (ጎጃም)፣ በትር (አ/አ) [məndo (GM), bəttir (AA)] *N.* stave

መከላ (ወሎ)፣ ድንጋይ የበዛበት መሬት [məkəla (WO), dipgaj jəbbəzabət məret (AA)] *N.*

stony land

መደብ (ጎጃም እና ወሎ)፣ ወለል (አ/አ) [mədəb (GM), wələl (AA)] *N.* floor

መደሻ (ወሎ)፣ ድጅኖ (አ/አ) [mədofa (WO), didʒno (AA)] *N.* crowbar

መገገረት (ወሎ)፣ የእጅ እና የእግር ቆሻሻ (አ/አ) [məgəgərət (WO), jədzdʒ inna jəgir

k'ofajfa (AA)] *ADJ.* dirt of hand and foot

መጋገር (ሰ/ሸ)፣ የእኩል ወይም የጋራ (አ/አ) [məggəzo (NS), jəkul or jəgara (AA)] *ADJ.*

bilateral or joint

- መጠጊያ (ጎጃም)፣ ትራስ (አ/አ)** [mət't'əgija (GM), tiras (AA)] *N.* mattress
- መጨጊያ (ወሎ)፣ የቆዳ ትራስ (አ/አ)** [mətʃ'ɥ'əgija (WO), tiras (AA)] *N.* mattress
- መጣጢስ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ስኳር ድንች (አ/አ)** [mət'at'is (NS), sikwar dinitʃ (AA)] *N.* sweet potatoes
- መፍጠጥ (ጎጃም)፣ መቁረጥ (አ/አ)** [məfot'ət' (GM), mək'urət' (AA)] *V.* cut
- ሙሊት (ጎጃም)፣ ጠላ (አ/አ)** [mullit (GM), t'əlla (AA)] *N.* local beer
- ሙላው (ጎንደር እና ጎጃም)፣ ሁሉም (አ/አ)** [mullaw (GR and GM), hulum(AA)] *ADJ.* all
- ሙርጫሬ (ወሎ)፣ ምንም (አ/አ)** [murim<sup>w</sup>are (WO), minimm (AA)] *N.* nothing
- ሙስርኒ (ጎንደር)፣ በሽተኛ (አ/አ)** [musrini (GR), bəʃitəja (AA)] *ADJ.* sick person
- ሙሽት (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ቁርስ (አ/አ)** [muffit (NS), k'urs (AA)] *N.* breakfast
- ሙኔ (ወሎ)፣ ጥሩ (አ/አ)** [mune (WO), t'iru (AA)] *ADJ.* good
- ሙጅሌ (ጎጃም)፣ ሙጅሊስ (ወሎ)፣ ሙያሌ (አ/አ)** [mudzəle (GM), mujale] (AA)] *N.* jigger
- ሙጅራም (ወሎ)፣ እርጉም (አ/አ)** [mudziram (GR), irgum (AA)] *ADJ.* cursed
- ሚዶ (ወሎ)፣ ማበጠሪያ (አ/አ)** [mido (WO), mabət'ərija (AA)] *N.* comb
- ማሄድ (ወሎ)፣ ማበራየት (አ/አ)** [mahed (WO), mabərajət (AA)] *V.* trampling
- ማሟጠጫ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ የመጨረሻ ልጅ (አ/አ)** [mam<sup>w</sup>at'ətʃ'a (NS), jəmətʃ'ərəʃa lidz (AA)] *N.*  
last born child
- ማርያም ዘር (ሰ/ሸ)፣ የገብስ ዓይነት (አ/አ)** [marjam zər (NS), jəgəbs ajnət (AA)] *N.*  
white barely, has thick and full ears
- ማንፈሳለቅ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ መደሰት (አ/አ)** [mənʃəsələk' (NS), məddəsət (AA)] *V.* to enjoy
- ማዘሎ (ወሎ)፣ አንቀልባ (አ/አ)** [mazəlo (WO), əpk'əlba (AA)] *N.* small leather for

carrying infants on the back

**ማደያ (ሰ/ሰ)፣ ሳሎን (አ/አ)** [maddəja (NS), salon (AA)] *N.* salon

**ማደጎ (ጎጃም)፣ ድንግል ሴት** [madəgo (GM), dijngil set] *N.* virgin

**ማደጎ (ጎንደር እና ወሎ)፣** [madəgo (GR and WO), jasadəgut lidzɔz] *N.* orphan

**ማጠፊያ (ጎጃም)፣ ጉልበት (አ/አ)** [mat'əfija (GM), gulbət (AA)] *N.* knee

**ማጤ (ጎንደር)፣ ትልቅ መጥረቢያ (አ/አ)** [mat't'e (GR), tillik' mət'rəbija (AA)] *N.* axe

**ሜል (ጎጃም)፣ መሲና ፍየል ወይም በግ** [mel (GM), məsina fijjəl wəjim bəg (AA)] *N.* sterile

**ምርፋጥ (ወሎ)፣ ጉድጓድ (አ/አ)** [mirfat' (WO), gudg'wad (AA)] *N.* pit

**ምሳው (ወሎ)፣ ድሮ/ ጥንት** [misaw (WO), diro/ t'int (AA)] *ADV.* formerly

**ምስኳት (ወሎ)፣ የከብቶች ምግብ** [misk<sup>w</sup>at (WO), jəkəbtotf migib (AA)] *N.* cattle food

**ምጢዬ (ወሎ)፣ ጥሩ (አ/አ)** [mit'ije (WO), t'iru (AA)] *ADJ.* good

**ምጥምጥ (ወሎ)፣ የጫካ ድመት (አ/አ)** [mit'imit' (WO), jətf'akka dimmət (AA)] *N.* wild cat

**ሞጨጨ (ወሎ)፣ አጥብቆ ያዘ (አ/አ)** [motf'tf'ətf'ə (WO), at'ibk'o jazə (AA)] *V.* strongly

grasped

**ሞፈር ዘመት (ወሎ)፣ አርፎ የማይቀመጥ (አ/አ)** [mofər zəmmət (WO), arifo jəmaj

k'k'əmət' (AA)] *ADJ.* restless

**ሚለች (ወሎ)፣ ሙሉ ቀን (አ/አ)** [m<sup>w</sup>alətf' WO), mulu k'ən (AA)] *ADJ.* the whole day

**ሚቻኝ (ጎጃም)፣ ቀጭን እባብ** [m<sup>w</sup>atf'f'ap (GM), k'ətf'n ibab (AA)] *N.* thin snake

**ረሞጫ (ሰ/ሰ)፣ የሚያቃጥል ፀሐይ (አ/አ)** [rəmotf'tf'a (NS), jəmmijak'at'il s'əhaj (AA)] *N.*

high sun

ረከረከ (ጎጃም)፣ ደበደበ (አ/አ) [rəkərəkə (GM), dəbəddəbə (AA)] *V.* beat, attacked

ረጅት (ወሎ)፣ ብረት ምጣድ (አ/አ) [rədʒət (WO), birət mit'ad (AA)] *N.* griddle

ሩሀ (ወሎ)፣ ቀልብ (አ/አ) [ruh (WO), k'əlb (AA)] *ADJ.* heart, mind

ሪቡላ/ ሮቢላ (ወሎ)፣ አውሮፕላን (አ/አ) [ribula (WO), awioplan (AA)] *N.* airplane

ራቻ (ወሎ)፣ ቀለብ (አ/አ) [ratʃfa (WO), k'ələb (AA)] *N.* board, provision

ሰለሊት (ጎንደር)፣ ችግር (አ/አ) [sələlit (GR), ʃiggir (AA)] *N.* difficulty

ሰላቶ (ጎንደር)፣ ፈረንጅ (አ/አ) [səllato (GR), jəfərəndʒ wətadər (AA)] *N.* white soldier

ሳንቃ (ወሎ)፣ በር (አ/አ) [sank'a (WO), bər (AA)] *N.* door

ሰንጣ (ወሎ)፣ እህል (አ/አ) [sənt'a (WO), ihil (AA)] *N.* grain, crop

ሰንጣ (ጎጃም)፣ ጸጥ ያለ ቦታ (አ/አ) [sənt'a (GM), s'ət' jalə bota (AA)] *N.* quiet place

ሰውቅ (ወሎ)፣ ቀልድ (አ/አ) [səwk' (NS), k'əld (AA)] *ADJ.* joke

ሰገል (ጎጃም)፣ ያገባች ሴት [səgəl (GM), jagəbbatʃ set (AA)] *N.* married woman

ሱም (ወሎ)፣ ስስት (አ/አ) [sum (WO), sissit (AA)] *N.* cupidity

ሱቢ (ወሎ)፣ ጠዋት (አ/አ) [subi (WO), t'əwat (AA)] *N.* very early morning

ሳተ (ወሎ)፣ ጠፋ (አ/አ) [satə (WO), t'əffa (AA)] *V.* disappeared, was lost, dead

ሳጅ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ተወላጅ (አ/አ) [sadʒ (NS), təwələdʒ (AA)] *ADJ.* kin

ሳጫ (ወሎ)፣ ደንጋይ [satʃ'ʃ'a (WO), dəngaj (AA)] *N.* stone

ስሎ (ወሎ)፣ ሂሳብ (አ/አ) [silo (WO), hisab (AA)] *N.* calculation

- ስሪት (ወሎ)፣ ታሪክ (አ/አ) [sirrit (NS), tarik (AA)] *N.* history
- ስንዴ መና (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ስንዴ (አ/አ) [sinde mēna (NS), sinde (AA)] *N.* perfectly white barely
- ስንጥርጥይ (ጎጃም)፣ ዋሽንት (አ/አ) [sinit'irt'ij (GM), wafint (AA)] *N.* flute
- ሶረኔ (ጎጃም)፣ እግረ ቀይ ቆቅ [sorəne (GM), igrə k'əj k'ok'] *N.* red legged partridge
- ሶረን (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ቆቅ (አ/አ) [sorən (NS), k'ok' (AA)] *N.* partridge
- ሶባ (ወሎ)፣ ደግ (አ/አ) [soba (WO), dæg (AA)] *ADJ.* kind, good hearted
- ሸሃላ (ሰ/ሸ እና ወሎ)፣ ቂም (አ/አ) [ʃəhalla (NS and WO), k'im (AA)] *ADJ.* grudge
- ሸለተ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ዋሽ (አ/አ) [ʃəllətə (NS), wafʃə (AA)] *V.* lied
- ሸምበቆ (ጎጃም እና ወሎ)፣ ዋሽንት (አ/አ) [ʃəmbək'o(GM and WO), wafint (AA)] *N.* flute
- ሸረቡተ (ጎጃም)፣ ሻገተ (አ/አ) [ʃərəbbətə (GM), ʃəggətə (AA)] *V.* become mouldy
- ሸርፋ (ጎንደር)፣ ጎተራ (አ/አ) [ʃərfa (GR), gotəra (AA)] *N.* granery, grain storage
- ሸብል (ወሎ)፣ የሊጥ ቡኮ (አ/አ) [ʃəbill (WO), jəllit' buko (AA)] *N.* dough mixture for preparing injera
- ሸጌ (ወሎ)፣ ጥሩ (አ/አ) [ʃəgge (WO), t'iru (AA)] *ADJ.* good
- ሹራብ (ጎንደር)፣ ካልሲ (አ/አ) [ʃurab (GR), kalsi (AA)] *N.* foot wear
- ሻሃሬ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ አተር ከከ (አ/አ) [ʃaharre (NS), atər kik (AA)] *N.* split beans
- ሻይ (ሰ/ሸ እና ጎንደር)፣ ስኳር (አ/አ) [ʃaj (NS and GR), sik<sup>w</sup>ar (AA)] *N.* sugar
- ሽመል (ጎጃም)፣ በትር (አ/አ) [ʃiməl (GM), bəttir (AA)] *N.* staff
- ሽኳር (ወሎ እና ጎንደር)፣ ሻይ (አ/አ) [ʃik<sup>w</sup>ar (WO and GR), ʃaj (AA)] *N.* tea

**ሽንግ (ጎንደር)፣ ፎጣ (አ/አ)** [ʃigˈama (GR), fotˈa (AA)] *N.* towel

**ቀለሚንጦስ (ጎንደር)፣ ባሀርዛፍ (አ/አ)** [kˈələmintˈos (GR), bahirzaf (AA)] *N.* eucalyptus

**ቀርቦታ (ጎጃም እና ወሎ)፣ አቅማዳ (አ/አ)** [kˈərbəta (GM and WO), akˈimada (AA)] *N.*

leather grain bag

**ቀስድ (ወሎ)፣ ምኞት (አ/አ)** [kˈəsɪd (GR), miɓot (AA)] *N.* wish

**ቀሽሽ (ሰ/ሸ እና ወሎ)፣ ደረቀ (አ/አ)** [kˈəʃəʃə (NS and WO), dərɾəkˈə (AA)] *V.* dired out

**ቀቅ (ጎንደር እና ወሎ)፣ ቀዝቃዛ (አ/አ)** [kˈəkˈ (GR and WO), kˈəzkˈaza (AA)] *ADJ.* cold

**ቀንኛ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ምሳ (አ/አ)** [kˈənɪɓa (NS), misa (AA)] *N.* lunch

**ጠንዘል (ወሎ)፣ የዛፍ ቅርንጫፍ** [tˈənzəl (WO), jəzaf kˈirniɕˈaf (AA)] *N.* branch of tree

**ቀንጣፋ (ወሎ)፣ እሾህ (አ/አ)** [kˈəntˈafa (WO), ifoh (AA)] *N.* thorn

**ቀጠላ (ወሎ)፣ የቤት ደረጃ (አ/አ)** [kˈətˈəla (WO), jəbet dərədʒa (AA)] *N.* house stage

**ቀጠፍ (ጎንደር)፣ ሻይ ቅጠል (አ/አ)** [kˈətˈəf (WO and GR), ʃaj kˈitˈəl (AA)] *N.* tea

**ቀጣር (ጎጃም)፣ አስታማሚ (አ/አ)** [kˈətˈtˈar (GM), astamami (AA)] *N.* one who incites

people to slander each other

**ቁራንቋ (ጎጃም)፣ የረባ ያልረባ (አ/አ)** [kˈurankˈwa (GM), jərəbba jalrəbba (AA)] *ADJ.*

Nonsense

**ቁርባብች/ቻ (ወሎ እና ጎጃም)፣ ከፍየል ቆዳ የሚሰራ የሳንቲም መያዣ ቦርሳ (አ/አ)**

[kˈurbabitʃ/ʃa (WO and GM), kəfijəl kˈolətˈ jəmisəra jəsantim məjaza borsa(AA)]

*N.* goat testicle bag used for storing cents

**ቁርዲ ጠጉር (ጎጃም)፣ ከርዳዳ/ ኪንኪ ጸጉር (አ/አ)** [k'urdi t'əgur (GM), kərdada/ kiniki

s'əgur (AA)] *ADJ.* woolly haired

**ቁርፊ (ጎንደር)፣ የሻይ ማንኪያ (አ/አ)** [k'urfi (GR), jəfaj maŋkija (AA)] *N.* tea spoon

**ቁንጥቢት (ወሎ)፣ ጠጠር (አ/አ)** [k'unt'bit (WO), t'ət'ər (AA)] *N.* gravel

**ቃዳ (ወሎ)፣ ችግር (አ/አ)** [k'ada (WO), tʃiggir (AA)] *N.* difficulty

**ቅማጅራም (ወሎ)፣ ቅማላም (አ/አ)** [k'imadziram (WO), k'imalam (AA)] *ADJ.* louse infested

**ቅምታ (ጎጃም)፣ ፍላጎት (አ/አ)** [k'imitta (GM), filagot (AA)] *N.* desire, will, interest

**ቅሪት (ሰ/ሸ እና ወሎ)፣ ነፍሰ ጡር (አ/አ)** [k'irit (NS and WO), nəfsət'ur (AA)] *N.* pregnant woman

**ቅራት (ጎጃም)፣ በማታ ከብቶችን ሜዳ ላይ ሲጠብቁ ማደር (አ/አ)** [k'irat (GM), bəmata

kəbtoftʃin meda laj sit'əbbik'u madər (AA)] *N.* gurading cattle at night

**ቅሬ (ወሎ)፣ እድር (አ/አ)** [k'ire (WO), iddir (AA)] *N.* communal self help organization

**ቅስም (ሰ/ሸ)፣ አቅም (አ/አ)** [k'ism (NS), ak'im (AA)] *N.* strength

**ቅቅት (ወሎ)፣ ችግር (አ/አ)** [k'ik't (WO), tʃiggir (AA)] *N.* difficulty

**ቅንቡርስ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ መኮረኒ (አ/አ)** [k'imɓurs (NS), məkorəni (AA)] *N.* macaroni

**ቅዋ (ወሎ)፣ እርዳታ (አ/አ)** [k'iwa (WO), irdata (AA)] *N.* aid, cooperation

**ቅይት (ወሎ)፣ ቀዝቃዛ (አ/አ)** [k'ijit (WO), k'əzk'aza (AA)] *ADJ.* cold

**ቅጣጥን (ጎንደር)፣ የማይረባ (አ/አ)** [k'it'at'in (GR), jəmajrəba (AA)] *ADJ.* useless

**ቅፉንድ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ የደረቀ እንጀራ (አ/አ)** [k'ifund (NS), jədərək'ə indʒərə (AA)] *N.* dry injera

**ቆዩ (ወሎ)፣ ነበረ (አ/አ)** [k'oja (WO), nəbbərə (AA)] *V.* was

**ቋሳ (ወሎ)፣ ቁም (አ/አ)** [k'wassa (WO), k'im (AA)] *N.* grudge

**በለለ (ጎጃም)፣ ሞተ (አ/አ)** [bəllələ (GM), motə (AA)] *V.* dead

**በለተተች (ጎጃም)፣ ላቅመ ሂዋን ደረሰች (አ/አ)** [bələttətətʃ (GM), lak'iməhewan dərrəsətʃ (AA)] *V.* reach puberty, to be of age (woman)

**በተተ (ጎጃም)፣ አረጀ (አ/አ)** [bəttətə (GM), arədʒdʒə (AA)] *V.* grew old

**በይሰሞን (ጎጃም እና ወሎ)፣ በዚህ ሳምንት (አ/አ)** [bəjsəmon (GM), bəzih samnt (AA)]  
*ADV.* this week

**በጢስ (ወሎ)፣ በነፍስ ወከፍ (አ/አ)** [bət'is (WO), bənəfs wəkkəf (AA)] *ADJ.* individually

**ቡስቅ (ወሎ)፣ ለቅሶ (አ/አ)** [busk' (WO), lək'iso (AA)] *N.* mourning

**ቡሽ (ሰ/ሸ፣ ወሎ እና ጎንደር)፣ ብርጭቆ (አ/አ)** [buʃ (NS and GR) biritʃ'ik'o (AA)] *N.*  
dirnking glass

**ባልጃ (ጎንደር) ባልድጃ (ወሎ)፣ ሻንጣ (አ/አ)** [baldʒa (GR) and baldidʒa (WO), fant'a (AA)] *N.* valise

**ባርቅል (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ዱባ (አ/አ)** [bark'il (NS), dubba (AA)] *N.* pumpkin

**ባቡር (ሰ/ሸ እና ጎጃም) መኪና ወይም ባቡር (ወሎ)፣ የህል ወፍጮ (አ/አ)** [babur (NS and GM) and məkina and babur (WO), jəhil wəftʃ'o (AA)] *N.* mill

**ባቡር (ወሎ)፣ አውሮፕላን (አ/አ)** [babur (WO), awiropplan (AA)] *N.* airplane

**ባና (ወሎ)፣ ቀይ እና ጥቁር (አ/አ)** [bana (WO), k'əj ina t'k'ur (AA)] *ADJ.* red and black

**ባውንድ (ጎጃም)፣ ሻሽ (አ/አ)** [ʃaf (GM), bawind (AA)] *N.* head scarf

**ባዜቃ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ክፋት (አ/አ)** [bazək'a (NS), kifat] (AA)] *ADJ.* wickedness

ባዲገዝ (ወሎ)፣ ቆሌ (አ/አ) [badigəz (WO), k'ole (AA)] *N.* guardian spirit

ባዴላ (ጎንደር)፣ ዶማ (አ/አ) [baddela (GR), doma (AA)] *N.* pick

ብልልጫ (ጎጃም)፣ ውድድር (አ/አ) [bililiŋ'a (GM), wididir (AA)] *N.* competition

ብቸሬ (ጎጃም)፣ ብርጭቆ (አ/አ) [bitʃərə (GM), biritʃ'ik'o (AA)] *N.* glass (drinking)

ቦምቤ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ባሮ ሽንኩርት (አ/አ) [bombe (NS), baro ʃinkurt (AA)] *N.* leek

ቦርቃቃ (ጎጃም)፣ ፈሪ (አ/አ) [bork'ak'a (GM), fəri (AA)] *ADJ.* coward, fearful

ቦቅታ (ጎንደር)፣ ብርሃን (አ/አ) [bok'əta (GR), birhan (AA)] *N.* light

ቦና (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ደረቅ (አ/አ) bona (NS), dərək' (AA) *ADJ.* dry, dried

ቦጨጨ (ወሎ)፣ ደረቀ (አ/አ) [botʃ'əʃ'ə (WO), dərrək'ə (AA)] *V.* dried out

ቧሂት (ጎጃም)፣ ውርጭ (አ/አ) [b'ahit (GM), wiriʃ' (AA)] *N.* frost

ቧይት (ጎጃም)፣ ቁር (አ/አ) [b'ajt (GM), k'ur (AA)] *N.* frost

ቧደደ (ወሎ)፣ ዳኸ (አ/አ) [b'addəddə (WO), dahə (AA)] *V.* crawled (for hyena)

ተማማኝ (ወሎ)፣ ምስክር (አ/አ) [təmamən (WO), miskir (AA)] *N.* witness

ተራተገ (ጎጃም)፣ ተዋጋ (አ/አ) [təratəgə (GM), təwagga (AA)] *V.* fought

ተርቲብ (ወሎ)፣ ተራ (አ/አ) [tərtib (GR), təra (AA)] *ADJ.* turn

ተሰተረ (ወሎ)፣ ፀባዩ ታረመ፣ ተሰበሰበ (ለቁላቁስ) (አ/አ) [təsəttərə (WO), s'əbaju tarrəmə  
təsəbəsəbə (AA)] *V.* was corrected his conduct and was collected

ተሸረበረበ (ወሎ)፣ አማረ (አ/አ) [təʃirəbərəbə (WO), amarə (AA)] *V.* attractive, was beautiful

ተቀደደ (ወሎ)፣ ተጀመረ (አ/አ) [tək'əddədə (WO), tədʒəmərə (AA)] *V.* was started

**ተቆላጨ (ጎንደር)፣ ተበሳጨ (አ/አ)** [tək'olaf'ɨ'ə (GR), təbəsaf'ɨ'ə (AA)] *V.* was angry

**ተቆደረ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ታመመ (አ/አ)** [tək'oddərə (NS), tamməmə (AA)] *V.* was sick

**ተቆደበ (ወሎ)፣ ተቆጣ (አ/አ)** [tək'oddəbə (WO), tək'ot'a (AA)] *V.* was angry, enraged

**ተቋደሰ (ጎንደር)፣ በላ/ ቀመሰ (አ/አ)** [tək'waddəsə (GR), bəlla/ k'əməsə (AA)] *V.* ate

**ተቋጨ (ጎጃም)፣ ተበሳጨ (አ/አ)** [tək'watf'ɨ'ə (GM), təbəsaf'ɨ'ə (AA)] *V.* was annoyed

**ተበሸተ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ታመመ (አ/አ)** [təbəʃfətə (NS), taməmə (AA)] *V.* was sick

**ተንቧለለ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ተደሰተ (አ/አ)** [tənb'wallələ (NS), tədəsətə (AA)] *V.* enjoyed one self

**ተከለፈ (ወሎ)፣ ተቆጣ (አ/አ)** [təkəlləfə (WO), tək'ot'a (AA)] *V.* was angry

**ተከየተ (ጎጃም)፣ ለገመ (አ/አ)** [təkəjjətə (GM), ləggəmə (AA)] *V.* worked with ill will and  
badly

**ተገማሽለ (ወሎ)፣ አማረ (አ/አ)** [təgəmaʃʃələ (WO), amarə (AA)] *V.* attractive

**ተጋን (ጎጃም)፣ የጓሮ እርሻ (አ/አ)** [təgan (GM), jəg'aro irʃa (AA)] *N.* backyard farming

**ተፎነነ (ወሎ)፣ ተቆጣ (አ/አ)** [təfonənə (WO), tək'ot'a (AA)] *V.* was angry

**ቴም (ሰ/ሸ)፣ እናት አባት የሌለው ልጅ (አ/አ)** [tim (NS), inat abbat jəleləw lidz (AA)]

*ADJ.* a child without father and mother

**ቴም (ወሎ)፣ ተመሳሳይ (አ/አ)** [tim (WO), təməsasaj (AA)] *ADJ.* similar

**ቴም (ጎጃም)፣ ከእርቅ በኋላ የሚበላ ምግብ** [tim (GM), kərək' bəh'ala jəmmibəla migib] *N*

food which is eaten after consuming reconciliation

**ታራጅ (ወሎ)፣ ርካሽ (አ/አ)** [tarəɖɖz (WO), rikkaf (AA)] *ADJ.* cheap, of low quality

**ተከረ (ወሎ)፣ ሰራ ወይም አገለገለ (አ/አ)** [takkərə (WO), bizu səra, bizu agələgələ

(AA)] *V.* rendered much service

ታዚታ/ ጣቢታ (ወሎ)፣ እንጀራ (አ/አ) [tazita/ t'abita (WO), indžəra (AA)] *N.* injera

(Ethiopian food)

ታዛ (ጎንደር፣ ጎጃም እና ሰሜን ሸዋ)፣ በረንዳ/የውጭ ግድግዳ ጥግ (አ/አ) [taza (GR,GM and NS), bəɾənda/ jəwɪfʷ gidigida tig] *N.* porch

ትሪንቸ (ጎጃም)፣ የከብት መኖ (አ/አ) [tirintʃ (GM), jəkəbt mənno (AA)] *N.* cattle food

ትካር (ወሎ)፣ ጉዳይ (አ/አ) [tikkar (WO), guddaj (AA)] *N.* affair

ትድረት (ጎንደር)፣ ሀሳብ (አ/አ) [tidrət (GR), hasab (AA)] *N.* thought

ትድድር (ወሎ)፣ ውስጠ ደንብ (አ/አ) [tididdir (WO), wist'ə dəɲb (AA)] *N.* by-law

ቸነጎረ (ወሎ)፣ ቆለፈ (አ/አ) [ʃənəgorə (WO), k'oləfə (AA)] *V.* closed

ቸንቧላ (ጎጃም)፣ ቁመታም (አ/አ) [ʃənbʷala (GM), k'umətam (AA)] *ADJ.* tall

ቸከሌ (ወሎ)፣ ቦለቄ (አ/አ) [ʃəkəle (WO), bolək'e (AA)] *N.* haricot

ቸክቻካ (ወሎ እና ጎጃም)፣ ነዝናዛ (አ/አ) [ʃəkʃaka (WO and GM), nəznaza (AA)] *ADJ.*

nagging

ታጢያት (ጎንደር)፣ የወንድ ነባ ዘር (አ/አ) [hat'jat (GR), jəwənd nəba zər (AA)] *N.* semen

ነሆረጥ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ አልቃሻ (አ/አ) [nəhorət' (NS), alk'afa (AA)] *ADJ.* who cries continuously

ነሲብ (ወሎ)፣ ዘመድ (አ/አ) [nəsib (WO), zəməd (AA)] *N.* relative

ነበር (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ታሪክ (አ/አ) [nəbbər (NS), tarik (AA)] *N.* History

ነከሰ (ጎንደር)፣ በላ (አ/አ) [nəkkəsə (GR), bəlla (AA)] *V.* ate

**ነደመ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ተናደደ (አ/አ)** [nəddəmə (NS), tənaddədə (AA)] *V.* became furious

**ነደመ (ጎጃም)፣ ቆረቆረ (አ/አ)** [nəddəmə (GM), k'orək'orə (AA)] *V.* established

**ነደመኝ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ቆጨኝ (አ/አ)** [nədəməɹ (NS), k'otfə'ɹ (AA)] *V.* regretted

**ነጭ መጣፊጥ (ወሎ)፣ ነጭ አዝሙድ (አ/አ)** [nəf' mət'afət' (WO), nəf' azimud (AA)] *N.*

bishops weed

**ነጭ ማውጌ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ነጭ ገብስ (አ/አ)** [nəf'ɥ' mawge (NS), nəf'ɥ' gəbs (AA)] *N.* very white

barley

**ናሮት (ጎጃም)፣ ሀብት (አ/አ)** [narot (GM), habt (AA)] *N.* wealth

**ንሳ (ጎጃም)፣ እንካ (አ/አ)** [nisa (GM), inka (AA)] *V.* here you have, take

**ንባር (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ትዳር (አ/አ)** [nibbar (NS), tidar (AA)] *N.* married life

**ንፍሪት (ጎንደር)፣ ጸብ (አ/አ)** [nifrit (GR), t'əb (AA)] *N.* quarrel

**አለብላቢት (ጎንደር)፣ ሳማ (አ/አ)** [aləblabit (GR), samma (AA)] *N.* stinging nettle

**አላጅ (ወሎ)፣ ሸለምጥማጥ (አ/አ)** [aladz (WO), fɪləmit'imat' (AA)] *N.* genet

**አሌጠ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ አላገጠ (አ/አ)** [alagət'ə (NS), əfəfə (AA)] *V.* mocked

**አሙኝ (ጎጃም)፣ ትላትል ( አ/አ)** [amup (GM), tilatil (AA)] *N.* worm

**አማጥታ (ወሎ)፣ ሰርገኛ (አ/አ)** [amamota (WO), sərgəɹa (AA)] *ADJ.* member of the bride's

**አምቦዛራጭ (ጎጃም)፣ ቦዘኔ (አ/አ)** [ambozaratf' (GM), bozəne (AA)] *ADJ.* idle person,

lumpen

**አሟረጠ (ጎንደር)፣ አውደለደለ (አ/አ)** [am'arrət'ə (GR), awidələddələ (AA)] *V.* roamed

**አረንዛ (ጎጃም)፣ ድንጋይ የበዛበት መሬት (አ/አ)** [arənza (GM), diŋgaj jəbzabət məret

(AA)] *N.* marshy land

**አረዳ (ወሎ)፣ እድርተኛ (አ/አ)** [arədda (WO), idirtəna (AA)] *N.* member of a self helping

organization

**አራጠጠ (ጎጃም)፣ አንቧተረ (አ/አ)** [arat'ət'ə (GM), anb'atərə (AA)] *V.* stand on here and

there

**አርኪሳ (ሰ/ሽ)፣ ነውር (አ/አ)** [arkkiso (NS), nəwir (AA)] *N.* impolite

**አሮጌ ወረጌ (ወሎ)፣ የማይረባ (አ/አ)** [aroge wərəge (WO), jəmajrəba (AA)] *ADJ.* nonsense

**አሰማ ገደል (ሰ/ሽ)፣ ገብስ (አ/አ)** [assəma gədəl (NS), gəβis (AA)] *N.* a sort which has a

short stalk barely

**አሳሰነ (ወሎ)፣ አስቸገረ (አ/አ)** [asasanə (WO), asitfəgərə (AA)] *V.* was importunate

**አሳዳሪ (ጎንደር)፣ ባል (አ/አ)** [asaddari (GR), bal (AA)] *N.* husband

**አስበዳሊ (ወሎ)፣ ሆስፒታል (አ/አ)** [asbədali (WO), hospital (AA)] *N.* hospital

**አስካካች (ጎጃም)፣ ላቅመ ሄዋን ደረሰች (አ/አ)** [askakatf (GM), lak'mə hewan dərəsətf

(AA)] *V.* reach puberty, to be of age (woman)

**አሸረፈ (ወሎ)፣ አደላ (አ/አ)** [afərəfə (WO), addəla (AA)] *V.* discriminate

**አሸጎበ (ሰ/ሽ)፣ አነከሰ (አ/አ)** [afəgobə (NS), anəkəsə (AA)] *V.* limped

**አሸላጋጭ (ጎጃም)፣ አውደልዳይ (አ/አ)** [afilagatf (GM), awdəldaj (AA)] *ADJ.* roamer

**አሽሙር (ሰ/ሽ)፣ አሽሙር (አ/አ)** [ʃindərərə (NS), aʃimur (AA)] *N.* sarcasm

**አቀና (ወሎ)፣ ሸጠ (አ/አ)** [ak'əna (WO), ʃət'ə (AA)] *V.* sold

**አቀጣጥ (ጎጃም)፣ ሥነሥርዓት (አ/አ)** [ak'ət'at' (GM), sinəsirat (AA)] *N.* procedure

**አቃጠጠ (ጎጃም)፣ አስተካከለ (አ/አ)** [ak'at'ət'ə (GM), astəkakkələ (AA)] *V.* adjust

**አቋተ (ወሎ)፣ ፈጨ (አ/አ)** [ak'watə (WO), fəʃf'ə (AA)] *V.* ground

**አቡጥ (ወሎ)፣ ጥቁር (አ/አ)** [abut' (WO), t'k'ur (AA)] *ADJ.* black

**አባ ውድ (ወሎ)፣ ጅብ (አ/አ)** [abba wid (WO), dʒib (AA)] *N.* hyena

**አብርባራ (ጎንደር)፣ ሳማ (አ/አ)** [abirbara (GR), sama (AA)] *N.* stinging nettle

**አብወለድ (ወሎ)፣ ዘመድ አዝማድ (አ/አ)** [abiwələd (WO), zəməd azmad (AA)] *N.* relatives

**አቦካቶ (ጎንደር እና ወሎ)፣ ጠባቂ (አ/አ)** [abokato (GR and WO), t'əbək'a (AA)] *N.*

custodian

**አናራኪ (ጎጃም)፣ አውደልዳይ (አ/አ)** [anaraki (GM), awdəldaj (AA)] *ADJ.* roamer

**አንቃቃ (ወሎ)፣ ፈለገ (አ/አ)** [apk'ak'a (WO), fələgə (AA)] *V.* wanted

**አንቧተረ (ወሎ)፣ ሞከረ (አ/አ)** [anb'atərə (WO), mōkkərə (AA)] *V.* tried

**አንከላበሰ (ጎንደር)፣ አንገላታ (አ/አ)** [apkələbəsə (GR), apgələta (AA)] *V.* maltreated

**አንከርት (ሰ/ሽ እና ጎንደር)፣ ተንሳቃሽ ምድጃ (አ/አ)** [apkərit (NS and GR), tənək'əsak'af mididza (AA)] *N.* moveable fire place



**አንገራባይ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ጉልበተኛ(አ/አ)** [aŋgərabaj (NS), gulbətəɲa (AA)] *ADJ.* bouncy

**አንጋሬ (ወሎ)፣ የፍየል ቆዳ (አ/አ)** [aŋgare (WO), jəfjəl k'oda (AA)] *N.* goat skin

**አከረ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ አስቸገረ (አ/አ)** [akkərə (NS), astfəgərə (AA)] *V.* was importunate

**አኩሪ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ባሮ ሽንኩርት (አ/አ)** [akuri (NS), baro ſinkurt (AA)] *N.* leek

**አኪያ (ጎንደር)፣ የገብስ ቆሎ (አ/አ)** [akija (GR), jəgəbs k'olo (AA)] *N.* roasted barley

**አወካ (ጎጃም)፣ ተጫወተ (አ/አ)** [awəka (GM), tətf'awətə (AA)] *V.* had a friendly conversation

**አውስዳ (ጎንደር)፣ ጥቁር አዝሙድ (አ/አ)** [awsida (GR), t'k'ur azmud (AA)] *N.* cumin

**አውገረድ (ወሎ)፣ ሚስት (አ/አ)** [awgərəd (WO), mist (AA)] *N.* wife

**አውጨመጨመ (ወሎ)፣ አጭበረበረ አ/አ)** [awitf'amətf'amə (WO), atf'ibərəbərə (AA)] *V.*

cheated

**አዘገመ (ወሎ)፣ ረዳ (አ/አ)** [azəgəmə (WO), rədda (AA)] *V.* helped, assisted

**አይነ ከሪም/ በሲር (ወሎ)፣ አይነስውር (አ/አ)** [ajənə kərim/ bəsir (WO), ajənə siwr (AA)]

*ADJ.* blind

**አደነባ (ጎጃም)፣ ገደለ (አ/አ)** [adənəba (GM), gəddələ (AA)] *V.* killed

**አደናጎተ (ጎጃም)፣ አጣመረ (አ/አ)** [addənagotə (GM), at't'amərə (AA)] *V.* coupled, combined

with

**አዳከመ (ጎጃም)፣ አጫወተ (አ/አ)** [adakəmə (GM), atf'awətə (AA)] *V.* entertained

**አዳፋ (ወሎ)፣ ሸጠ (አ/አ)** [addafa (WO), ʃət'ə (AA)] *V.* sold

**አደጌር (ወሎ)፣ የሰርግ ዝግጁት** [adəgr (WO), jəsərg zigidzit (AA)] *N.* wedding preparation

**አገመጠ (ጎጃም)፣ አኮረፈ (አ/አ)** [agəmət'ə (GM), akorfə (AA)] *V.* snored

**አጋደደ (ጎጃም)፣ አበደረ (አ/አ)** [agaddəddə (GM), abədərə (AA)] *V.* gave loan

**አግል (ወሎ)፣ ግባ (አ/አ)** [agil (WO), giba (AA)] *V.* come in

**አግዳሚ (ጎንደር)፣ ኩታ (አ/አ)** [agidami (GR), kuta (AA)] *N.* white cotton loose garment

**አግድሞደሽ (ወሎ)፣ ጋቢ (አ/አ)** [agidmof (WO), gabi (AA)] *N.* kind of shawl like  
garment made of adouble layer of men cloth

**አጎመተተ (ወሎ)፣ አኮረፈ (አ/አ)** [agomətətə (WO), akorfə (AA)] *V.* snored

**አጎመደ (ጎንደር)፣ አኮረፈ (አ/አ)** [agoməddə (GR), akorəfə (AA)] *V.* snored

**አጎረ (ወሎ)፣ ዘጋ (አ/አ)** [aggorə (WO), zəga (AA)] *V.* shout off

**አጎነጠ (ጎጃም)፣ ረበሽ (አ/አ)** [agonət'ə (GM), rəbəʃə (AA)] *V.* disturbed, annoyed

**አጓመደ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ በላ (አ/አ)** [agʷamətdə (NS), bəla (AA)] *V.* ate

**አጠባ (ጎጃም)፣ ጦረ (አ/አ)** [at't'aba (GM), t'orə (AA)] *V.* cared aged people

**አፉን ሻረ (ጎንደር)፣ በላ (አ/አ)** [afun ʃarə (GR), bəla (AA)] *V.* ate

**አሁራ (ጎጃም)፣ በማታ ከብቶችን ሜዳ ላይ ሲጠብቁ ማደር** [uhura (GM), bəmata  
kəbtotʃin meda laj sit'əbik'u madər] *N.* guarding cattle at night

**እልፈት (ወሎ)፣ ደስታ (አ/አ)** [ilfət (WO), dəsta (AA)] *N.* happiness

**እሚታ (ጎንደር)፣ አያት (አ/አ)** [imita (GR), ajat AA)] *N.* grandfather

**እርቡቅ (ጎጃም)፣ ዝቅ (አ/አ)** [irbuk (GM), zik' (AA)] *V.* lowered

**እርቦ (ወሎ)፣ ነጠላ (አ/አ)** [irbo(WO), nət'əla (AA)] *N.* kind of shawl like garment  
made of single layer of cloth

**እርንቡላ (ጎንደር)፣ አውሮፕላን (አ/አ)** [irinbula (GR), awiroplan (AA)] *N.* airplane

**እርጉፍት (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ቅቤ (አ/አ)** [irguft (NS), k'ibe (AA)] *N.* butter

**እርግምት (ጎጃም)፣ ክፉ (አ/አ)** [irgimt (GM), kifu (AA)] *ADJ.* wicked

**እሰይታ (ወሎ)፣ ደስታ (አ/አ)** [isəjta (WO), dəsta (AA)] *ADJ.* happiness

**እንቶ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ቀጣፊ (አ/አ)** [into (NS), k'ət'afi (AA)] *ADJ.* one who tells lie

**እንሻሽሊት (ወሎ)፣ እንሻሻሊት (አ/አ)** [injafilit (WO), injilalit (AA)] *N.* lizard

**እንጉልኝ (ጎንደር)፣ እንቅልፍ (አ/አ)** [ingulitf (GR), ink'ilf (AA)] *N.* sleep

**እንጎቻ (ወሎ)፣ ትንሽ እንጀራ (አ/አ)** [ingotfa(WO), tini፣ indzəra (AA)] *N.* small injera

(Ethiopian food)

**እንፍሌ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ የባቄላ እሽት ንፍሮ (አ/አ)** [infile (NS), jəbak'ela ifət nifro (AA)] *N.* boiled

horse bean

**እኝክ (ወሎ)፣ መጥፎ/ ጨቅጫቃ (አ/አ)** [jnik (WO), mət'fo (AA)] *ADJ.* wicked, bad,evil

**እካሎ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ እርባና የሌለው (አ/አ)** [ikalo NS), irbana jəleləw (AA)] *ADJ.* nonsense

**እክር (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ባህል (አ/አ)** [ikr (NS), bahil (AA)] *N.* culture

**እውሰ (ወሎ)፣ አውጫጭኝ (አ/አ)** [iwis (WO), awtj'atj'ij (AA)] *N.* communal inquest imposed

on acommunity for the purpose of identifying apprehending the perpetrators of a crime

**እየሌ (ወሎ)፣ ሁለት ማዕዘን ጨው (አ/አ)** [ijəle (WO), hulət maʔizən tʃəw (AA)] *N.* two-

square salt

**እደያት (ወሎ)፣ የተለያየ ቀለም ያለው ክር (አ/አ)** [iddajt (WO), kir (AA)] *N.* colored thread

**እዲጋ (ወሎ)፣ የጥርስ መፋቂያ እንጨት (አ/አ)** [iddiga (WO), jət'irs məfak'ija inifət(AA)]

*N.* stick of a particular tree used to brush the teeth

**እዳሬ (ጎንደር እና ጎጃም)፣ ከቤት ውጭ** [iddare (GR and GM), kəbet wɪtʃ (AA)] *N.* outside  
the house

**እድሞ (ወሎ)፣ ግቢ (አ/አ)** [idmo WO), gibi (AA)] *N.* palace, compound

**እጅ ነባይ (ጎጃም)፣ እጅ ሰባራ (አ/አ)** [idʒdʒə nəbaj (GM), idʒdʒə səbara (AA)] *ADJ.* thankless

**እፈያ (ወሎ)፣ ክዳን (አ/አ)** [ifija (WO), kidan (AA)] *N.* cap, cover

**ከሱብ (ወሎ፣ ጎጃም፣ ደቡብ ጎንደር)፣ ስራ (አ/አ)** [kəsb (WO, GM, SGR), sira (AA)] *N.* job,  
work, task

**ከሸልሻላ/ ወሸልሻላ (ጎጃም)፣ የማይረባ (አ/አ)** [kəʃəlʃala/ wəʃəlʃala (GM), jəmajrəba (AA)]

*ADJ.* nonsense

**ከኒና (ወሎ)፣ መድሃኒት (አ/አ)** [kənina (WO), mədanit (AA)] *N.* medicine

**ከፈለ (ጎጃም)፣ ሸና (አ/አ)** [kəfələ (GM), ʃəna (AA)] *V.* urinate

**ኩልስ (ወሎ)፣ የቆለጡ ፍሬ የወጣበት አህያ ወይም ፈረስ (አ/አ)** [kulis (WO), jək'olət'u fire  
jəwət'abət ahja wəjim fərəs (AA)] *ADJ.* a horse or a donkey which is castrated or removed

his testicles

**ኩማ (ጎጃም)፣ ተረከዝ (አ/አ)** [kumma (GM), tərəkəz (AA)] *N.* ankle

**ኩርዳ ጸጉር (ወሎ)፣ ኪንኪ ጠጉር (አ/አ)** [kurda s'əgur WO), kinki s'əgur (AA)] *ADJ.*

wolly haired

**ኩስኩስ (ወሎ)፣ የጤፍ አረም (አ/አ)** [kuskus (WO), jət'ef arəm (AA)] *N.* teff weeds

**ካከቻ (ጎጃም)፣ ትልቅ እባብ** [kakitʃa (GM), tɪlik' ibab (AA)] *N.* big snake

**ኬንዳ (ወሎ እና ጎንደር)፣ ድንኳን (አ/አ)** [kenda (WO and GR), dinkwan (AA)] *N.* tent

**ክስካስ (ወሎ)፣ ጨግሪ ብር** [kiskas (WO), tʃ'imari bir (AA)] *ADJ.* additional money

**ኮለን (ጎጃም)፣ ቅርጫት (አ/አ)** [kolən (GM), k'irʃ'at (AA)] *N.* basket

**ኮልት (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ሀሳብ (አ/አ)** [kolt (NS), hasab (AA)] *N.* thought

**ኮረንቲ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ኤሌክትሪክ (አ/አ)** [korənti (NS), electric (AA)] *N.* electric

**ኮረንቲ (ጎጃም)፣ የኤሌትሪክ መብራት** [korənte (GM), jælektrik məbrat (AA)] *N.* electric lamp

**ኮርቶ (ጎንደር)፣ አጭር ሽሚዝ (አ/አ)** [korto (GR), atʃ'ir ʃəmiz (AA)] *N.* short shirt

**ኮሲ (ወሎ)፣ በረዶ (አ/አ)** [kosi (WO), bərədo (AA)] *N.* snow

**ኮሲ (ወሎ)፣ ዳሮ (አ/አ)** [kosi (WO), gʷaro (AA)] *N.* backyard

**ኮቸመ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ አሳመረ (አ/አ)** [kotʃəmə (NS), asamərə (AA)] *N.* to be attractive

**ኳኳቴ (ወሎ)፣ ድንጋይ የበዛበት መሬት (አ/አ)** [kʷakʷate (WO), diŋgaj jəbəzabət məret (AA)] *N.* stony land

**ወለሌ! (ጎንደር)፣ ወይኔ!(አ/አ)** [wələlə! (GR), wəjne! (AA)] *INTERJ.* oh my God! oh dear!

**ወለሽ (ወሎ)፣ የተገደበ ውሃ** [wələʃ (WO), jətəgədəbə wiha (AA)] *N.* damed water

**ወረገደ (ወሎ)፣ ትልቅ ወንድ አህያ (አ/አ)** [wərəgədə (WO), tilik' wənd ahja (AA)] *ADJ.*

big male donkey

**ወርቅየ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ገብስ (አ/አ)** [wərk'jə (NS), nəʃ'tʃ' gəβis (AA)] *N.* white barley

**ወሰመነ (ወሎ)፣ ዋሽ (አ/አ)** [wəsmana (WO), wafə (AA)] *V.* told lies

**ወሰካ (ወሎ)፣ ቃሬዛ (አ/አ)** [wəsəka (WO), k'areza (AA)] *N.* stretcher

**ወቀፍ (ጎንደር)፣ የጎጆ ቤቱን ሳር ጣራው ላይ እንዳይበታተን የሚያደርጉ ቀጫጭን**

**እንጨቶች** [wək'əf (GR), jəgodžo betun sar t'araw laj indajbətətən jəmijadərgu

k'ətf'ətf'in intf'ətətf] *N.* thin pieces of wood used to keep the roof thatch in place

**ወከሬ (ሰ/ሰ)፣ አጭር (አ/አ)** [wək'ərə (NS), ətf'ir (AA)] *N.* short person

**ወከች (ጎጃም)፣ ረብሻ (አ/አ)** [wəkətf (GM), rəbʃa (AA)] *N.* riot, brawl

**ወከየ (ሰ/ሰ)፣ ገለባ (አ/አ)** [wəkəja (NS), gələba (AA)] *N.* straw

**ወክቻ (ጎጃም)፣ ጸበኛ (አ/አ)** [wəkifja (GM), t'əbəja (AA)] *ADJ.* quarrel-some

**ወዘተ (ሰ/ሰ)፣ ሰልፍ አስያዘ (አ/አ)** [wəzətə (NS), səlf əsjazə (AA)] *V.* make a line (a row of some thing)

**ወደል (ወሎ)፣ ትልቅ (አ/አ)** [wədəl (WO), tilik' (AA)] *ADJ.* big, large

**ዋዲያት (ሰ/ሰ)፣ ----- (አ/አ)** [wadijat (NS),----- (AA)] *N.* large shallow basin

**ዋጮ (ወሎ)፣ ነጭ ግራር (አ/አ)** [wətf'ə'o (WO), nətf' girar (AA)] *N.* white acacia

**ውለናም (ጎጃም)፣ ዝንጉ (አ/አ)** [wilənam (GM), zinigu (AA)] *ADJ.* forgetfull

**ውስትና (ጎንደር)፣ ዝምድና (አ/አ)** [wisitina (GR), zimidna (AA)] *N.* blood relation

**ውስያን (ሰ/ሰ)፣ የስጋ መስቀያ (አ/አ)** [wisjan (NS), jəsga məsk'əja (AA)] *N.* hook for row meet

**ውቂያ (ወሎ)፣ ድካም (አ/አ)** [wik'k'ija (WO), dikam (AA)] *ADJ.* exhausted

**ዘለቀ (ወሎ እና ጎጃም)፣ መጣ/ ሄደ (አ/አ)** [zələk'ə (WO and GM), mət'a/ hedə (AA)] *V.* came/ went

**ዘንቀ (ጎንደር)፣ ቀላቀለ (አ/አ)** [zənək'ə (GR), k'əlak'ələ (AA)] *V.* mixed

**ዘንቀ (ጎንደር)፣ ጨመረ (አ/አ)** [zənək'ə (GR), tʃ'əmərə (AA)] *V.* added, increase

**ዘንግ/ዘውግ (ወሎ)፣ ዘመድ/ ወገን (አ/አ)** [zəng (WO), zəməd/wəgən (AA)] *N.* relative

**ዞግ (ወሎ)፣ ዘመድ/ ወገን** [zog (WO), zəməd/ wəgən (AA)] *N.* relative

**ዘጋብጤ (ወሎ)፣ ዘቃቅቤ/ በሶብላ (አ/አ)** [zəgabit'e (WO), zək'ak'ibe bəsobila (AA)] *N.* kind

of aromatic spice plant

**ዚንጎ (ጎንደር)፣ የቤት ጣራ ክዳን ቆርቆሮ** [zingo (GR), jəbet t'ara kidan k'ork'oro (AA)] *N.*

corrugated iron

**ዛቡጤ (ወሎ)፣ ቦለቄ (አ/አ)** [zabut'e (WO), bolək'e (AA)] *N.* haricot

**ዝግዛጌ (ጎጃም)፣ ልፋት (አ/አ)** [ziggizage (GM), lifat (AA)] *N.* weariness, extreme tiredness

**ዞሪት (ወሎ)፣ የፍየል በሽታ** [zorit (WO), jəfijəl bəʃita (AA)] *N.* goat's disease

**ዞሮ (ወሎ)፣ የሆነው ሆኖ (አ/አ)** [zoro (WO), jəhonəw hono (AA)] *ADV.* in any case, any way

**ዞጠ (ወሎ)፣ አረጅ (አ/አ)** zot'ə (WO), arəɗʒə (AA) *V.* grew old

**ዠመደ (ጎጃም)፣ ቀላቀለ (አ/አ)** [zəmədə (GM), k'əlak'ələ (AA)] *V.* mixed

**ኧሩግድ (ጎጃም)፣ ትልቅ አይጥ** [ziggid (GM), tilik' ajt' (AA)] *N.* big mouse

**የሊ (ወሎ)፣ ውሽታም (አ/አ)** [jəli (WO), wifətam (AA)] *ADJ.* liar

**የላም ልጅ (ወሎ)፣ ወተት (አ/አ)** [jəlam lidʒ (WO), wətət (AA)] *N.* milk

**የመቀመጫ ውጋት (ጎጃም)፣ የአሀያ ኪንታሮት** [jəmək'əmətʃ'a wigat (GM), jahija kintarot

(AA)] *N.* hemorrhoids

**የሰው ግዙ (ወሎ)፣ ተቀጣሪ (አ/አ)** [jəsəw gizu (WO), tək'ət'ari (AA)] *N.* employee

**የቀንኛ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ምሳ (አ/አ)** [jək'ənija (NS), misa (AA)] *N.* lunch

**የገድ ሚስት (ወሎ)፣ የመጀመሪያ ሚስት (አ/አ)** [jəgəd mist (WO), jəmədʒəmərija mist

(AA)] *N.* first wife

**የጉልማ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ የግል (አ/አ)** [jəggulma (NS), jəgil (AA)] *N.* for private

**የፈረስ ጋማ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ገብስ (አ/አ)** [jəfərəs gama (NS), gəβis (AA)] *N.* horse's mane, with long

husks barely

**ባጎሃ ያልተቀመጠ (ጎጃም)፣ ያላገባ (አ/አ)** [bəgoza jaltək'əmət'ə (GM), jalagəba (AA)]

*ADJ.* unmarried man

**ያዘኝ (ወሎ)፣ ስማኝ (አ/አ)** [jazəp (WO), simap (AA)] *V.* listen to me

**ደላጎ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ደረጀ የከብት ቆዳ (አ/አ)** [dəlago (NS), jarəɖʒə jəkəbt k'oda (AA)] *N.* old cow

and ox skin

**ደረም (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ተራ (አ/አ)** [dərəm (GR), təra (AA)] *ADJ.* turn

**ደረም (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ጣራ (አ/አ)** [dərəm (NS), təra (AA)] *N.* roof

**ደረቆሽ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ የደረቀ እንጆራ (አ/አ)** [dərək'of (NS), jədərək'ə indʒərə (AA)] *N.* dry injera

**ደሰቆለ (ወሎ)፣ ቆሽሽ (አ/አ)** [dəsk'olə (WO), k'ofəʃə (AA)] *V.* was dirty

**ደባላ (ወሎ)፣ የአተርና የባቄላ ቅልቅል** [dəbəla (WO), jatər ina jəbak'ela k'ili k'il (AA)] *N.*

mixture of check peas and horse peas

- ደበሽሽ (ሰ/ሽ)፣ ዘገዮ (አ/አ)** [dəbəʃəʃə (NS), zəgəjə (AA)] *V.* late
- ደነከለ (ወሎ)፣ አከማቸ (አ/አ)** [dənəkələ (WO), akəmatʃə (AA)] *V.* deposit
- ደነከረ (ጎንደር)፣ ጣልቃ ገባ (አ/አ)** [dənəkərə (GR), t'alk'a gəba (AA)] *V.* interfered
- ደናና (ጎንደር)፣ ደንቆሮ (አ/አ)** [dənana (GR), dənk'oro (AA)] *ADJ.* ignorant
- ደንጋላ (ጎጃም)፣ ጎፈሬ (አ/አ)** [dəŋgala (GM), gofərə(AA)] *ADJ.* afro style (hair cut)
- ደንጎራ (ወሎ)፣ ባለ ሁለት ጣት መቆፈሪያ (አ/አ)** [dəŋgora (WO), baləhulət t'at mək'ofərija (AA)] *N.* two finger or prong digging aid
- ደዩነ (ጎንደር)፣ ጨቆነ (አ/አ)** [dəjənə (GR), tʃ'ək'onə (AA)] *V.* oppressed
- ደይን (ጎንደር)፣ አበሳ (አ/አ)** [dəjin (GR), abəsa (AA)] *N.* ordeal
- ደገዛ (ጎጃም)፣ ፌንጣ (አ/አ)** [dəgəza (GM), fent'a (AA)] *N.* grasshopper
- ደጎሰ (ጎንደር)፣ ወፈረ (አ/አ)** [dəgosə (GR), wəfərə (AA)] *V.* became fat
- ዱማች (ሰ/ሽ) ምሳ (አ/አ)** [dumatʃ (NS), misa (AA)] *N.* lunch
- ዱግ (ጎንደር)፣ ዳተኛ (አ/አ)** [dug (GR), datəɲa (AA)] *ADJ.* remiss
- ዲንች (ጎንደር)፣ ካሳ (አ/አ)** [dintʃ (GR), kasa (AA)] *N.* compensation
- ዳ አለ (ጎጃም)፣ ዘገዮ (አ/አ)** [da alə (GM), zəgəjə (AA)] *V.* was delayed
- ዳቡጤ (ወሎ)፣ ቦለቄ (አ/አ)** [dabut'e (WO), bolək'e (AA)] *N.* haricot
- ዳካ (ጎንደር)፣ ማንኪያ (አ/አ)** [daka (GR), maŋkija (AA)] *N.* spoon
- ዳውጃ ያልረገጠ (ጎጃም)፣ ድንግል (አ/አ)** [dawɕa jalrəgətə (WO) diŋgil (AA)] *ADJ.* celibate
- ድልሽት (ጎንደር)፣ ቆሻሻ (አ/አ)** [dɪlʃit (GR), k'ofaʃa (AA)] *ADJ.* dirty
- ድራር (ወሎ)፣ ዋዜማ (አ/አ)** [dirar (GR), wazema (AA)] *N.* eve

**ድራሽ (ሰ/ሽ)፣ አቀበት (አ/አ)** [draʃ (NS), dagət (AA)] *N.* slope

**ድርሙጥ አፍንጫ (ጎጃም)፣ ጎራዳ አፍንጫ (አ/አ)** [dirimut' (WO), gorada afinif'a (AA)]

*ADJ.* flat nosed

**ድርድር (ጎጃም)፣ ካብ (አ/አ)** [dirdir (GM), kab (AA)] *N.* pile (of stones)

**ድቦን (ጎጃም)፣ ሬሳ (አ/አ)** [dibbən (GM), resa (AA)] *ADJ.* dead body

**ድንድሮ (ጎንደር)፣ እሾህ (አ/አ)** [dindro (GR), ifoh (AA)] *N.* thorn

**ድንጉዝ (ወሎ)፣ ሰነፍ (አ/አ)** [dɪŋguz (WO), sənəf (AA)] *ADJ.* indolent, bench warmer

**ድኩሎ (ወሎ)፣ የሊጥ ቡኮ (አ/አ)** [ʃdikulo (WO), jəlit' buko (AA)] *N.* dough mixture for

preparing injera

**ድኩር (ወሎ)፣ አጭር (አ/አ)** [dikur (WO), aɟ'ir (AA)] *ADJ.* short person

**ድኮት (ወሎ)፣ ከብር የሚሰራ የእጅ ጌጥ (አ/አ)** [dikkot (WO), kəbr jəmisəra jəidz get'

(AA)] *N.* a silver bracelet

**ድጉይ/ ድውይ (ጎንደር)፣ ነፍሰጡር (አ/አ)** [diguj/ diwij (GR), nəfsə t'ur (AA)] *N.* pregnant

woman

**ዶለ (ወሎ)፣ አሰገባ (አ/አ)** [dolə (WO), asgəba (AA)] *V.* entered

**ዶለመ (ወሎ)፣ ቆረጠ (አ/አ)** [doləmə (WO), k'orət'ə (AA)] *V.* cut

**ዶያም (ጎንደር)፣ በሽተኛ (አ/አ)** [dojam (GR), bəʃitəna(AA)] *ADJ.* sick person

**ጅርመን (ጎጃም)፣ ጅግና (አ/አ)** [dʒərmən (GM), dʒəgna (AA)] *ADJ.* courageous, brave

**ጃኖይ (ጎንደር)፣ የወንድ ሙሽራ (አ/አ)** [dʒanoj (GR), jəwənd mufra (AA)] *N.* bride groom

**ጃዊ (ጎጃም)፣ በጣም ትልቅ እባብ (አ/አ)** [dʒawi (GM), bət'am tilik' ibab (AA)] *N.* very large snake

**ጅብጅብ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ግርግር (አ/አ)** [dʒibdʒib (NS), girgir (AA)] *N.* disturbance

**ጅንፎ (ሰ/ሸ) እና ጅንፍ (ጎጃም) ከዱላ ጫፍ የሚደረግ የተጠዘዘ ብረት (አ/አ)** [dʒimfo (NS), and dʒinf (GM), kədulaw tʃ'af jəmidəræg jətət'əmazəzə brət] *N.* metal protection on the butt a spear



**ጅለቴ (ወሎ)፣ ባለሀብት (አ/አ)** [dʒolete (WO), baləhəbt (AA)] *ADJ.* wealthy

**ገለጠጠ (ጎጃም)፣ ቆረጠ (አ/አ)** [gələt'ə't'ə (GM), k'orət'ə (AA)] *V.* cut

**ገማና (ጎጃም)፣ ለም መሬት አ/አ** [gəmana (GM), ləm məret (AA)] *N.* fertile land

**ገርቢ (ወሎ)፣ ግራር (አ/አ)** [gərbi (WO), girar (AA)] *N.* acacia

**ገበርሾ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ----- (አ/አ)** [gəbərʃo (NS), ----- (AA)] *N.* large shallow basin

**ገብላ (ወሎ)፣ የጎተራ ልብስ (አ/አ)** [gabila (WO), jəgotəra libs (AA)] *N.* cloth of traditional store house

**ገነበበ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ደረቀ (አ/አ)** [gənbəbə (NS), dərək'ə (AA)] *V.* dired out

**ገንዴት (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ገብስ (አ/አ)** [gəndet (NS), gəβis (AA)] *N.* grey barley with short ears

**ገፈነ/ ገፈነ (ጎንደር)፣ ተበላሽ (አ/አ)** [gəfənənə (GR), təbəlɨʃə (AA)] *V.* damaged, was

spoiled

- ጉልማ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ቁራጭ መሬት (አ/አ)** [gulma (NS), k'uraf' mæret (AA)] *N.* plot of land
- ጉማ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ድብቅ (አ/አ)** [guma (NS) dibik' (AA)] *ADJ.* hidden
- ጉርንቦ (ጎጃም)፣ ጉሮሮ (አ/አ)** [gurnbo (GM), guroro (AA)] *N.* pharynx
- ጉርጅ (ጎንደር)፣ የበግ ማደሪያ** [guridz (GR), jəbæg madərija (AA)] *N.* sheep shelter
- ጉብር (ወሎ)፣ በር (አ/አ)** [gubər (WO), bər (AA)] *N.* door
- ጉበን (ወሎ)፣ በር (አ/አ)** [gubən (GM), bər (AA)] *N.* door
- ጉንትሬ (ወሎ)፣ ጭጉላ (አ/አ)** [guntire (WO), tʃ'agula (AA)] *N.* nuptial house
- ጉንቶ/ ቡንቶ (ወሎ)፣ ድልድይ (አ/አ)** [gunto/ bunto (WO) dildij (AA)] *N.* bridge
- ጉንፋሬ (ጎንደር)፣ ጸብ (አ/አ)** [gunfare (GR), s'əb (AA)] *N.* quarrel
- ጉዛምን (ጎጃም)፣ ሀብታም (አ/አ)** [guzamin (GM), habtam (AA)] *ADJ.* wealthy
- ጉድፍ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ነውር (አ/አ)** [gudf (NS), nəwir (AA)] *N.* impolite
- ጊሶ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ወንፈል (አ/አ)** [giso (NS), wənfəl (AA)] *N.* communal labour
- ጊዜ ድራሽ (ጎጃም)፣ እኩለ ቀን** [gize draf (GM), ikulə k'ən (AA)] *N.* midday
- ጋንፋር (ወሎ)፣ አራት ማዕዘን ጨው (አ/አ)** [ganfur (WO), arət maʔizən tʃ'əw (AA)] *N.*

four-square salt

- ጋዜጣ (ጎጃም)፣ ታሪክ (አ/አ)** [gazet'a (GM), tarik (AA)] *N.* history
- ጋዥ (ጎጃም)፣ ረጅም ሳር (አ/አ)** [gaz (GM), rədzim sar (AA)] *N.* long grass
- ጋጋቴ (ጎጃም)፣ እግረ ነጭ ቆቅ** [gagate (GM), igrə nətʃ' k'ok' (AA)] *N.* white leg partridge
- ጋፍ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ መጥፎ (አ/አ)** [gaf (NS), mət'fo] (AA)] *ADJ.* bad, evil

ጋፍ (ጎንደር)፣ ተቃራኒ (አ/አ) [Gaf (GR), tək'arani (AA)] *N.* opposite

ጌታ ጸጉር (ወሎ)፣ ላዛም ኪንኪም ያልሆነ ጸጉር [geta s'əgur (WO), lazam kinkim jalhonə s'əgur] *ADJ.* in between smooth haired and wolly haired

ጌኛ/ ጋኛ (ሰ/ሰ)፣ የማይረባ (አ/አ) [geṇa/ gaṇa (NS) jəmajrəba (AA)] *ADJ.* nonsense

ግምጃ (ጎንደር)፣ መጋረጃ (አ/አ) [gimdʒa (GR), məgarəɖʒa (AA)] *N.* curtain

ግራነት (ወሎ)፣ ሰው ሲታረቅ የሚያዝ ቀብድ [grant (WO), səw sitarək' jəmijaz k'abid (AA)] *N.* down payment or deposit for reconciliation

ግሽር (ሰ/ሰ)፣ ችግር (አ/አ) [gɨʃir (NS), tʃigir (AA)] *N.* difficulty

ግበት (ወሎ)፣ ትልቅ (አ/አ) [gibət (WO), t'ilk' (AA)] *ADJ.* large

ግብግብ (ጎንደር)፣ ኮት (አ/አ) [gibgib (GR), kot (AA)] *N.* coat

ግና (ጎንደር)፣ ነገር ግን (አ/አ) [gina (GR), nəgər gin (AA)] *CONJ.* but

ግንብ (ወሎ)፣ ድልድይ (አ/አ) [gimɓ (WO), dildij (AA)] *N.* bridge

ግንጭል (ጎንደር እና ወሎ)፣ አገጭ (አ/አ) [ginɕ'il (GR and WO), aɡəɕ' (AA)] *N.* chin

ግድሜ (ሰ/ሰ)፣ የገብስ አይነት (አ/አ) [gidmen (NS), gəbis (AA)] *N.* Grey barley

ግድም (ወሎ)፣ አካባቢ (አ/አ) [gidm (WO), akababi (AA)] *N.* surrounding

ግገን (ወሎ)፣ ወለል (አ/አ) [giggən (WO), wələl (AA)] *N.* floor

ጎልፎ (ጎንደር)፣ ሹራብ (አ/አ) [golfo (GR), furab (AA)] *N.* sweater

ጎመድ (ሰ/ሰ) እና ጀና (ጎንደር)፣ ከዶላው ጫፍ ላይ የሚደረግ ቆዳ (አ/አ) [goməd (NS) and dʒəna (GR), kədulaw tʃ'af jəmidəræg k'oda (AA)] *N.* leather protection on the butt a spear



**ጎረቤት (ጎንደር)፣ አስቸግረ (አ/አ)** [gorəbət'ə (GR), asʃəgərə (AA)] *V.* was importunate

**ጎራቲ (ጎንደር)፣ ጥቁር ክር (አ/አ)** [gorati (GR), t'ik'ur kir (AA)] *N.* black thread

**ጎሬ (ጎንደር)፣ ጥቁር ክር (አ/አ)** [gure (GR), t'ik'ur kir (AA)] *N.* balck thread

**ጎርፍ (ጎጃም)፣ ቦል (አ/አ)** [bol (GM), gorf (AA)] *N.* flood

**ጎንፈ (ወሎ)፣ አቃጠለ (አ/አ)** [gonnəfə (WO), ak'at'ələ (AA)] *V.* burnt

**ጎዘመ (ጎጃም እና ጎንደር)፣ አረሰ (አ/አ)** [gozəmə (GM), arəsə (AA)] *V.* ploughed

**ጎዳንዲሳ (ወሎ)፣ ጠባሳ (አ/አ)** [godandisa (WO), t'əbasa (AA)] *ADJ.* scar

**ጎጎጠ/ ጓጎጠ (ወሎ)፣ አስታወከ (አ/አ)** [gogot'ə/ g<sup>w</sup>agot'ə (WO), astawokə (AA)] *V.* vomit

**ጎጎጠ (ወሎ)፣ አስጠላ (አ/አ)** [gogot'ə (WO), ast'əla (AA)] *V.* disgusted

**ጎጤ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ጡት (አ/አ)** [got'e (NS), t'ut (AA)] *N.* bust

**ጎፍላ (ወሎ)፣ ትልቅ የሴት ጸጉር** [gofila (WO), tilik' jəset s'əgur (AA)] *N.* long female hair

**ጠለላ (ጎንደር)፣ አጓት (አ/አ)** [t'ələla (GR), ag<sup>w</sup>at (AA)] *N.* whey

**ጠረረ (ጎንደር)፣ ቸግረ (አ/አ)** [t'ərərə (GR), ʃəgərə (AA)] *V.* had difficulty with

**ጠርዝ (ወሎ)፣ ቦታ (አ/አ)** [t'əriz (WO), bota (AA)] *N.* place, area, site

**ጠነሽ (ጎንደር)፣ ረባ (አ/አ)** [t'ənəʃə (GR), rəba (AA)] *V.* multiplied

**ጠንጠር (ሰ/ሸ)፣ አቀበት (አ/አ)** [t'ənt'ər (NS), dagət (AA)] *N.* sloop

**ጠንጣፍ (ወሎ)፣ የባህር ዛፍ ቅርንጫፍ (አ/አ)** [t'ənt'af (WO), jəbahir zaf k'irntf'af (AA)] *N.*

branch of eucalyptus tree

**ጠፋ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ሞተ (አ/አ)** [t'əfa (NS), motə (AA)] *V.* died

**ጠፍ መሬት (ወሎ)፣ ያልታረሰ መሬት (አ/አ)** [t'əf məret (WO), jaltarəsə məret (AA)] *N.*

virgin Land

**ጢቅ (ወሎ)፣ ብዙ (አ/አ)** [t'ik' (WO), bizu (AA)] *ADJ.* much, many

**ጥልቆሽ (ወሎ)፣ ቢጃማ (አ/አ)** [t'ilk'of (WO), bidɟama (AA)] *N.* byjamas

**ጥርጢስ (ወሎ)፣ ዱልዱም (አ/አ)** [t'irt'is (WO), duldum (AA)] *ADJ.* blunt

**ጥቁር ማውጌ (ሰ/ሸ)፣ የገብስ አይነት (አ/አ)** [t'ik'ur mawige (NS), jəgəbis ajinət (AA)] *N.*

mixed white and brown barley

**ጥቅርት (ሰ/ሸ)፣ ጥላሽት (አ/አ)** [t'ik'irt (NS), t'ilafət (AA)] *N.* smoke or soot-blackened roof

**ጥጉብ (ሰ/ሸ እና ጎንደር)፣ የአህያ እርጉዝ ወይም ክብድ (አ/አ)** [t'igub (NS), jahja ɪrguz

(AA)] *N.* pregnant donkey

**ጥፏፍቻ (ወሎ)፣ አሰጠሊታ (አ/አ)** [t'if'afitʃa (WO), astə'lita (AA)] *ADJ.* disgusting,

Abhorrent

**ጨሌ (ጎንደር እና ወሎ)፣ ቁጤማ (አ/አ)** [tʃə'le (GR and WO), k'et'ema (AA)] *N.* bulrush

**ጨመደደ (ጎንደር)፣ ዋሽ (አ/አ)** [tʃəmədədə (GR), wafə (AA)] *V.* lied

**ጨረቻ (ወሎ)፣ ድንጋይ (አ/አ)** [tʃərətʃa (WO), dingaj (AA)] *N.* stone

**ጨሬ (ወሎ)፣ ሳር (አ/አ)** [tʃərə (WO), sar (AA)] *N.* grass

**ጨቦ (ሰ/ሽ)፣ ሞያሌ (አ/አ)** [ʈʰəbo (NS), moyəle (AA)] *N.* jigger

**ጨንገር (ወሎ)፣ ልምጭ (አ/አ)** [ʈʰəngər (WO), limiʈʰ (AA)] *N.* birch

**ጨው (ወሎ እና ጎንደር)፣ በርበሬ (አ/አ)** [ʈʰəw (WO), bərbəre (AA)] *N.* pepper

**ጨፌ (ጎጃም)፣ ቁጤማ (አ/አ)** [ʈʰəfe (GR), k'et'ema (AA)] *N.* bulrush

**ጭልባ (ወሎ)፣ ኩሬ (አ/አ)** [ʈʰ'ilba (WO), kure (AA)] *N.* pond

**ጭራሮ (ወሎ)፣ የበር መዝጊያ እንጨት** [ʈʰ'iraro (WO), jəbər məzɡija iniʈʰət (AA)] *N.* means for closing or shutting door made of wood

**ጭቅቅት (ወሎ)፣ የእጅ እና የእግር ቆሻሻ** [ʈʰ'ik'ik'it (WO), jəidɟ ina jəɡir k'ofafa (AA)]

*ADJ.* dirt of hand and foot

**ጮለቅ (ወሎ)፣ ሽብልወቅ (አ/አ)** [ʈʰ'olək' (WO), ʃibilik' (AA)] *N.* pointed, pierced or split by a wedge

**ጮለቅ (ወሎ)፣ ባለአንድ ጣት መቆፈሪያ (አ/አ)** [ʈʰ'olək' (WO), baləand t'at mək'ofərija (AA)] *N.* one finger or prong digging aid

**ፈረፈር (ወሎ)፣ ተንሽራታች መሬት (አ/አ)** [fərəfər (WO), tənʃəratəʈʰ məret (AA)] *N.* slippery soil or land

**ፈሰሴ (ወሎ)፣ ከብር የሚሰራ ያንገት ጌጥ (አ/አ)** [fəsəse (WO), kəbir jəmisəra jəngət get' (AA)] *N.* silver pendent

**ፈተተ (ሰ/ሽ)፣ በላ (አ/አ)** [fatətə (NS), bəla (AA)] *V.* ate

**ፈከራ (ጎንደር)፣ ጥሎሽ (አ/አ)** [fəkəra (GR), t'iloʃ (AA)] *N.* dowry

- ፈጆረ (ወሎ)፣ ነጋ (አ/አ)** [fəɗɔɗərə (WO), nəga (AA)] *V.* become morning
- ፈጂ (ጎጃም)፣ አዛዥ (አ/አ)** [fəɗʒi (GM), azaʒ (AA)] *ADJ.* commander
- ፉንፉይ (ጎጃም)፣ ጉሮሮ (አ/አ)** [funfuj (GM), guroro (AA)] *N.* pharynx
- ፋልማ (ሰ/ሰ)፣ የመስኖ መሬት (አ/አ)** [falima (NS), jəmäsino məret (AA)] *N.* irrigation land
- ፋጋ (ጎንደር)፣ ማንኪያ (አ/አ)** [faga (GR), mankiya (AA)] *N.* spoon
- ፍሬ (ጎንደር)፣ አይብ (አ/አ)** [fire (GR), ajb (AA)] *N.* cheese
- ፍኖት (ሰ/ሰ)፣ ጥንቆላ (አ/አ)** [finot (NS), t'ink'ola (AA)] *N.* witch craft
- ፍጅት (ጎጃም)፣ ውድ (አ/አ)** [fidʒit (GM), wid (AA)] *ADJ.* expensive
- ፎቀነ (ጎጃም)፣ ለከፈ (አ/አ)** [fok'ənə (GM), ləkəfə (AA)] *V.* disturb
- ፎጠጠ (ጎጃም)፣ ቆረጠ (አ/አ)** [fot'ət'ə (GM), k'orət'ə (AA)] *V.* cut
- ፉገረ (ጎጃም)፣ ደከመ (አ/አ)** [fʷagarə (GM), dəkamə (AA)] *V.* got tired

**APPENDIX B- Annotated Elan Audio Primary Data Texts (Gonder, Debarq, Arginjona)**

Ref ENGR001-001

Phonetic and abbet inna and tɔmari hak'əβət tɛgənəŋnu jibbalall

Phonemic and abbat inna and tɔmari kak'əbət tɛgənəŋnu jibbalall

MB and abbat inna and tɔmari k-ak'əbət tɛ-gənəŋnu-u ji-bbal-all

Gloss one father and one student at-cliff PF-meet-3PLS it- said-PF

FT It has been said that a father and a student met at a cliff

**አንድ አባት እና አንድ ተማሪ ሀቀበት ተገናኙ ይባላል፡፡**

Ref ENGR001-002

Phonetic hak'əβət siggənəŋnu jibəlu abbate hojje wəj məlaswɔn jaβiluj bək'k'ərrəw jizəluj  
bɪlˈaʃʃəwəl

Phonemic kak'əbət siggənəŋnu jibəlu abbate hoj wəj milaswɔn jabɪlujɔn bək'k'əɾəw jizəlujɔn  
bɪloaʃʃəwəl

MB k-ak'əbət s-i-gənəŋnu-u ji-bəl-u abbat-e hoj wəj milas-won ja-bil-u-ŋɔn

Gloss at-cliff when-3PLS-meet-3PLS SMSS-say-SMSS(POL.) father-1SS dear or tongue-3SM(POL) REL-eat-3MSS (PLO)-1SO

MB bək'k'əɾəw ji-zəl-u-ŋɔn b-ilo-aʃʃəw-al MB

Gloss otherwise piggyback-3MSS (POL)-1SO was-say-3PL-PF Gloss

FT When they met at the cliff, the student asked the father either feed me your tongue or carry me

**ሀቀበት ሲገናኙ ይበሉ አባቴ ሆይ ወይ ምላስዎን ያብሉ ይ በቀረው ይዘሉ ይ ብሏቸዋል፡፡**

Ref ENGR001-003

Phonetic ahun izzija inni abbat məlasen bisət'əwimma ligomdəj ajdəl jilunna azləw azləw awət't<sup>w</sup>at awət'tut

Phonemic ahun izija innija abbat mɨlasen bisət'əw ima ligomdəɲj ajdəl jilunna azləw azləw awət'tuat awət'tut

MB ahun izija innija abbat mɨlas-e-n b-i-sət'-əw ima l-i-gomd-əɲj ajdəl j-il-u-ina

Gloss now there over there father tongue-1SS-ACC if-1SS-give-3MSS COND INT-3MSSO-tear-1SS it will 3MSS-say-and

MB azl-əw a-wət'-u-at a-wət'-u-t

Gloss piggyback-3MSS LOC-aside-3MSS(POL)-3FSO LOC-aside-3MSS(POL)-3MSSO

FT If I give him my tongue, the student will tear it up so that the father preferred to piggybacked the student to leave him aside  
**አሁን እዚያ እኒያ አባት ምላሴን ብሰጠው እማ ሊጎምደይ አደል ይሉና አዝለው አዝለው አወጡት።**

Ref ENGR001-004

Phonetic ahun tələjajju

Phonemic ahun tələjajju

MB ahun tɛ-lejajj-u

Gloss now PAS-depart-3PL

FT Now they departed  
**አሁን ተለያዩ።**

Ref ENGR001-005

Phonetic bə:lɛla gize dəmmo təgənəntəwal izaɸ ak'əβət zurəw

Phonemic bəlela gize dəgimo təgənəntəwal izijaɸ ak'əβət zurəw

MB bə-lela gize dəgimo tə-gənəntəw-al izija-ɸ ak'əβət zur-əw

Gloss by-another time also PF-meet-3PL-Aux. past there-3FS cliff round-3PL

FT They met in in another day at the cliff  
**በሌላ ጊዜ ደግሞ ተገናኝተዋል፤ እዛች አቀበት ዙረው...**

Ref ENGR001-006  
 Phonetic lidʒitu gin indih arige azijje awət'fahut biləw hidəw sinəgrwat...  
 Phonemic lidʒitu gin indih adrige azijje awət't'ahut biləw hedəw sinəgirwat...  
 MB lidʒ-it-u gin indih a-drig-e a-zijj-e a-wət't'-a-hut b-il-əw  
 Gloss Child-3FSO-DEF however like IMPF- IMPF- LOC-aside- when-say-  
 3FSO-DEF this make-1SS piggyback-1SS 1SS-3SMO 3MS (POL)  
 MB hed-əw si-nəgir-u-at  
 Gloss went-3PL while-tell-3PLS-3FO  
 FT When the father told the story to his daughter that he piggybacked the student...  
**ልጅቱ ግን እንዲህ አድርጎ አዝዶ አወጣሁት ብለው ሄደው ሲነግሯት...**

Ref ENGR001-007  
 Phonetic təmare nat lidʒatfəw  
 Phonemic təmari nat lidʒatfəw  
 MB təmari n-at lidʒ-atfəw  
 Gloss student be.PRES-3FSS child-3PLS  
 FT his daughter is a student...  
**ተማሪ ናት ልጃቸው...**

Ref ENGR001-008  
 Phonetic aj abbate hojjə ləmin antə amdəs'ijon həgəlawdijos həkiflo nəw jəmminniwwəlləd  
 ijalk mawit'at siggəbbahin nəw ahun azləhjəwət'fahəw  
 Phonemic aj abbate hoj ləmin antə amdəs'ijon kəgəlawdijos kəkiflo nəw jə-mmi n-wəlləd ijalk  
 mawit'at siggəbbah nəw ahun azləh jawət't'ahəw  
 MB aj abbat-e hoj ləmin antə amdəs'ijon, kə-gəlawdijos, kə-kiflo nə-w  
 Gloss no father-1SS dear why you a person name from-a person name from-kiflo be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO  
 MB jə-mi-n-wəlləd ij-al-k mə-wit'-at s-i-ggəbb nə-w ahu azl-əh ja-wət'-ah-əw  
 Gloss REL-IMP-3PL-born IPF-say-2MS INF-aside-2MS while-shall-2MS be.PR ES-3MSS-3MSO now piggy back-2MS REL-aside-3MSO  
 FT My father, you are the relative of Amedetsion and Kiflo, why you piggybacked the student.  
**አይ አባቴ ሆይ ለምን አንተ አምደ ጽዮን ከሰው-ዲዮስ ከክፍሎ ነው የምንወለድ እያልክ ማውጣት ሲገባህን ነው አሁን አዝለህ ያወጣኸው...**

Ref ENGR001-009  
 Phonetic aj jihin jizəh addək aləfw  
 Phonemic aj jihin jizəh addəgih aləʃfiw  
 MB aj jih-in jiz-əh addəg-h al-əʃfi-i w  
 Gloss no this-ACC brought-2MSS grow-2MSS say.PERF-2FSS-ACC  
 FT She said to him, you brought up with this fashion.  
**አይ ይህን ይዘህ አደክ አለሽው...**

Ref ENGR001-0010  
 Phonetic jihin sitilatfəw gina bəlela gize dəmo izija ak'əβət təgənaŋŋu  
 Phonemic jihin kaləʃatfəw gina bəlela gize dəgimo izija ak'əbət təgənaŋŋu  
 MB jih-in k-al-əʃf-atfəw gina bə-lela gize dəgimo izija ak'əbət tə-gənaŋŋ-u  
 Gloss this- when-aux.past- afterwards on- day too there cliff PF-meet-  
 ACC 3FSS-3PLO other 3PLS  
 FT When she said this to him, however, they met at the cliff on other day  
**ይህን ስትላቸው ግና በሌላ ጊዜ ደግሞ እዚያ አቀበት ተገናኙ::**

Ref ENGR001-0011  
 Phonetic abbate hojjə wəj milasiwon jabluj bək'ərəw jizəluj bilwəʃəwal  
 Phonemic abbate hojjə wəj milasiwon jabluŋŋ bək'ərəw jizəluŋŋ bilwəʃəwal  
 MB abbat-e hojjə wəj milas-iwo-n ja-bil-u-ŋŋ bək'ər əw ji-zəl-u-ŋŋ bilwəʃəw al  
 Gloss Father- dear or tounge- REL-eat- wise piggyback- was-say-  
 1SS 3MSS(POL) -ACC 3MSS(POL)-1SO 3MSS(POL) 3PL-PF  
 -1SO  
 FT Oh! My father please either feed me your tongue or carry me said the student  
**አባቴ ሆይ ወይ ምላሽዎን ያብሉይ በቀረው ይዘሉይ ብሏቸዋል::**

Ref ENGR001-0012  
 Phonetic ahun ijjawəggut ijjawəggut sihedu gina  
 Phonemic ahun ijjawəggut ijjawəggut sihedu gina  
 MB ahun ij-jawəgg-u-t ij-jawəgg-u-t si-hed-u gina  
 Gloss now PROG-discuss- PROG-discuss- when-went- However  
 3MSS-2MSO 3MSS-2MSO 3PL  
 FT When they discussed the issue now, however...  
**አሁን እያወጉት እያወጉት ሲሄዱ ግና...**

Ref ENGR001-0013  
 Phonetic jəzijan k'ən jihin nəgər ləmin əjawərujim nəbbər bilˈwəfəwal  
 Phonemic jəzijan k'ən jihin nəgər ləmin əjawərujim nəbbər bilwəfəwal  
 MB jə-izija-n k'ən jih-in nəgər ləmin əj-awər-u-ɲ-im nəbbər bil-o-əfəw-al  
 Gloss on-that- ACC day this- ACC issue why PROG-discuss- 3MSS-2MSO Aux.Past say-CNV- 3PL-PF  
 FT The student asked the father why did not discuss this issue with me on that day

**የዚያን ቀን ይህን ነገር ለምን አያውሩይም ነበር ብሏቸዋል።**

Ref ENGR001-0014  
 Phonetic əj lidz ələfij isˈwa nəj jənəgərəfij minun awik'ew biləwital  
 Phonemic əj lidz ələfij isswa nəfij jənəgərəfij minun awik'ew biləwital  
 MB əj lidz əl-əfij-ij iss-wa nəfij jə-nəgər-əfij-ij min-u-n b-il-əw-it-al awik'-e-w  
 Gloss no child be.there.is/exi sts-3FSS - she be.PRES- 3FSS REL-tell-3FSS- 1SO what- 3MS- ACC PF-say- 3PLS- 3MSO- Aux.past know- 1SS-DEF  
 FT He said to you “ I have a daughter who told me, yet I know nothing.”

**አይ ልጅ አለሽኝ እዚ ነሽ የነገረሽኝ ምኑን አውቄው ብለውታል።**

Ref ENGR001-0015  
 Phonetic aha... jilinna k'ərk'əbb jadərginna jibəlu...  
 Phonemic aha... jilnna k'ərk'əb jadərginna jibəlu...  
 MB aha... j-il-nna k'ərk'əb ja-dərg-inna ji-bəl-u...  
 Gloss ohh... 3MS-say.IPF- and learn 3MS-do. IPF-and REL-well-3MS(POL)  
 FT He learns this and proceeds...

**አሃ ይልና ቀርቀብ ያደርግና ይበሉ...**

Ref ENGR001-0016  
 Phonetic ahun ijjawəggu sihedu bizu: kəftəfij awira jələlləfəw agintəwal  
 Phonemic ahun ijjawəggu sihedu bizu kəbtofij awira jələlləfəw agintəwal  
 MB ahun ij-j-a-wəgg-u si-hed-u bizu kəbt-əfij awira jə-ləll-əfəw agij-təw-al  
 Gloss now PROG- discuss-3MSS when- went-3PL horde cattle- PL shephe rd REL- without-3PL found-3PL- Aux.past  
 FT When they go together, they found cattle's without their shepherd

**አሁን እያወጉ ሲሄዱ ብዙ ከብቶች አውራ የሌላቸው አግኝተዋል።**

Ref ENGR001-0017  
 Phonetic ijəw inni kəftotʃtʃ t'ik'itotʃtʃ naʃtʃəw alaʃtʃəw  
 Phonemic ijəw inih kəbtotʃtʃ t'ik'itotʃtʃ naʃtʃəw alaʃtʃəw  
 MB ij-əw inih kəbt-otʃtʃ t'ik'it-otʃtʃ n-ə-aʃtʃəw al-ə-aʃtʃəw  
 Gloss look-2MS this Cattle-PLU small-PLU be.PRES-3MSG-3PLS say.PF-3MSS-3PLO  
 FT Look, the student told to the father that they are small in number  
**እየው እኒህ ከብቶች ጥቂቶች ናቸው አላቸው፡፡**

Ref ENGR001-0018  
 Phonetic alif silu dəmmo andit lam bəre jiza  
 Phonemic ilif silu dəgimo andit lam bəre jiza  
 MB ilif s-il-u dəgimo and-it lam bəre jiz-a  
 Gloss go further while-go-3PL too one-SGUL cow ox have-3FS  
 FT When they go further, they found a cow with an ox  
**እልፍ ሲሉ ደግሞ አንዲት ላም በሬ ይዛ...**

Ref ENGR001-0019  
 Phonetic in...hənnəzza inəzzi naʃtʃəw bizuwotʃtʃ alaʃtʃəw  
 Phonemic in...kənnəzzija inəzzih naʃtʃəw bizuwotʃtʃ alaʃtʃəw  
 MB in...kə-innə-zija inəzzih n-ə-aʃtʃəw bizu-wotʃtʃ al-ə-aʃtʃəw  
 Gloss in...from-3PL-there these be.PRES-3MSG-3PLS many-PLU say.PF-3MSS-3PLO  
 FT En...the student told to the father that these ones are greater in number than those  
**እን...ከነዚያ እነዚህ ናቸው ብዙዎች አላቸው፡፡**

Ref ENGR001-0020  
 Phonetic mələjajja bota sidərsu tinnif t'atɪwɔn ɪndisət'uj alaʃtʃəw  
 Phonemic mələjajja bota sidərsu tinnif t'atɪwɔn ɪndisət'ujɪn alaʃtʃəw  
 MB mələjajja bota si-dərs-u tɪnf t'at-wo-n ɪndi-sət'-u-ɪn al-ə-aʃtʃəw  
 Gloss departure place when-reach.PF-3PL small finger-3MS COMP-give-3MSS(POL)-1SO) say.PF-3MSS-3PLO  
 FT When they reached to their departure, the student, asked the father to give him his small finger (daughter)  
**መለለያያ ቦታ ሲደርሱ ትንሽ ጣትዎን እንዲሰጡ ይ አላቸው፡፡**

Ref	ENGR001-0021	ENGR001-0022	
Phonetic	hidəw ləlidzitu nəggər <sup>w</sup> at	indi indi biləw agəppəh <sup>w</sup> atfəw	
Phonemic	hedəw ləlidzitu nəggərwat	indih indih biləw agəppəh <sup>w</sup> atfəw	
MB	hed-əw    lə-lidz-it-u    nəgər-u-at	indih    indih    b-il-əw    agəppə-əhu- atfəw	
Gloss	go.IPF-3PL    for-child-3FS-DEF	tell.PF-3PLS-3FSO	like    like    IPF-say-3PL    found-1SS-3PLO
FT	The father told the story to the girl	I found them saying this and that	
	<b>ሄደው ለልጅቱ ነገሯት።</b>	<b>እንዲህ እንዲህ ብለው አገኘኋቸው።</b>	

Ref	ENGR001-0023
Phonetic	ind indi aluj
Phonemic	indih indih alujp
MB	indh    indih    alu-pp
Gloss	like    like this    say-1SS
FT	They told me this and that
	<b>እንድህ እንዲህ አሉይ</b>

Ref	ENGR001-0024	
Phonetic	bizuwin kəβt t'ik'it nəw jaləh awra jəllatfəwim ləkərmə ajwəldum biloh nəw	
Phonemic	bizuwin kəβt t'ik'it nəw jaləh awra jəllatfəwim ləkərmə ajwəldum biloh nəw	
MB	bizu-w-in    kəβt    t'ik'it    nə-w    j-alə-h    awra    jə-all-ə-atfəw-im    lə-kərmə	
Gloss	many-DEF-ACC    cattle    few    be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO	REL-say-3MSS    bulls    NEG-present-3MSS-3PLO-NEG    for- next year
MB	aj-wəld-u-m    b-il-o-h    nə-w	
Gloss	NEG-birth-3PL-NEG    IPF-say-3MS-2MS    be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO	
FT	He told you that the cattle are few considering they don't have bulls among them and they don't bear	
	<b>ብዙውን ከብት ጥቂት ነው ያለህ አውራ የላቸውም ለከርሞ አይወልዱም ብሎህ ነው።</b>	

Ref ENGR001-0025  
 Phonetic i...inəza gin liwəld nəw, bəre jiza nəw, litrəβa nəw biloh nəw  
 Phonemic i...inəzija gin liwəld nəw, bəre jiza nəw, litrəba nəw biloh nəw  
 MB i...inə- gin l-i-wəld nə-w bəre jiz-a nə-w l-i-t-rəb-a  
 izija-n  
 Gloss Eh...PLU- however for-3MS- be.PRES- 3MSS- ox with- be.PRES- for-3FS-  
 there-ACC birth 3MSS- 3MSS- 3MSS-3MSO 3FS 3MSS-3MSO multiple-  
 3FS  
 MB nə-w b-il-o-h nə-w  
 Gloss be.PRES-3MSS IPF-say.IPF-3MSS- be.PRES-3MSS  
 2MSO  
 FT Eh...as to those he meant they shall conceive, She is with an ox and shall multiply  
**ኧ...እነዚያን ግን ልትወልድ ነው፤ በሬ ይዛ ነው፤ ልትረባ ነው ብሎህ ነው፡፡**

Ref ENGR001-0026  
 Phonetic i... tinnif t'atiwon jist'uj jaləh lidziwon jist'uj biloh nəw  
 Phonemic tinnif t'atiwon jist'ujjaləh lidziwon jist'ujjaləh biloh nəw  
 MB tinnif t'at-iwo-n ji-sit'-u-ገገ j-al-əh lidz-iwo-n ji-sit'-u-ገገ  
 Gloss little finger-3MS 3MSS-give- 3MSS-say- child- 3MSS-give-  
 (POL)-ACC 3MSS-1SS 2MSO 3MS(POL)-ACC 3MSS-1SS  
 MB b-il-o-h nə-w  
 Gloss IPF-say.IPF-3MSS-2MSO be.PRES-3MSS  
 FT By your little finger he is referring to you marrying your little daughter to him  
**ትንሽ ጣትዎን ይስጡ ያለህ ልጅዎን ይስጡ ብሎህ ነው፡፡**

Ref ENGR001-0027  
 Phonetic alunna ihenin fətitəw nurəw nurəw  
 Phonemic alunna jihinin fətitəw nurəw nurəw  
 MB al-u-ina jih-n-in fətit-əw nur-əw nur-əw  
 Gloss say-3PL-and this-ACC-ACC explain- 3MS(POL) spent-3MS(POL) spent-  
 3MS(POL)  
 FT He said and after explaining this he spent a while  
**አሉና ይህንን ፈትተው ኑረው ኑረው...**

Ref ENGR001-0028  
 Phonetic ahun bəlela k'ən betun ijət'əjjək'ə ja təmari mət'ta  
 Phonemic ahun bəlela k'ən betun ijət'əjjək'ə ja təmari mət't'a  
 MB ahun bə-lela k'ən bet-u-n ijə-t'əjjək'-ə ja təmari mət'-a  
 Gloss Now at- time house- while-ask-3MS that student come-3MS  
 another 3MS-ACC  
 FT At another time that student came enquiring where the house is  
**አሁን በሌላ ቀን ቤቱን እየጠየቀ ያ ተማሪ መጣ፡፡**

Ref ENGR001-0029  
 Phonetic issatʃfəw kəft ijawət'tu iss<sup>w</sup>a t'ift'if ijət'əfətə'fəʃʃ ʃ'ik'a  
 Phonemic issatʃfəw kəbt ijawət't'u isswa t'ift'if ijət'əfətə'fəʃʃ ʃ'ik'a  
 MB issatʃfəw kəbt ija-wət't'-u iss-wa t'ift'if ijə-t'əfətə'f-əʃʃ ʃ'ik'a  
 Gloss 3MS(POL) cattle while-take- she dung while-dung-3FS dung  
 3MS(POL)  
 FT He was caring for the cattle while she took care of the dung  
**እሳቸው ከብት እያወጡ እሷ ጥፍጥፍ (ከብት) እየጠፈጠፈች ጭቃ (እብት)..**

Ref ENGR001-0030  
 Phonetic ahun abba tillik'e t'ena jist'illij indet addəratʃu zaβər məsgən  
 Phonemic ahun abba tillik'e t'ena jist'illijɨɨ indet addəratʃhu zabər məsgən  
 MB ahun aba tillik'e t'ena ji-sit'-ll-ijɨ indet adər-afʃhu zabər məsgən  
 Gloss now father dear health 3MS-give.IPF- How stay the night-3PL God thanks  
 ACC-1SS  
 FT Dear father, well, good morning Thanks to God  
**አሁን አባ ትልቁ ጤና ይስጥልይ እንዴት አደራችሁ እግዚአብሔር ይመስገን**

Ref ENGR001-0031 ENGR001-0032  
 Phonetic dədʒ t'inaten bijje mət'itʃʃə bil<sup>w</sup>afəwal iss<sup>w</sup>a tawk' alut  
 Phonemic dədʒ t'inaten bijje mət'itʃʃə bilwafəwal isswa tawk' alut  
 MB dədʒ t'inat-e-n b-ijj-e mət'-itʃʃə b-il-o-afəw-al iss- ta- awik' al-u-t  
 wa  
 Gloss outside waiting for IPF- said- come.PF- PF-say-3MS- she PASS- say-  
 -1SS-ACC 1SS 1SS 3PL-Aux.past she Know 3PL- 3MS  
 FT He told them that he was here and waiting with the intention to have her He told him that she knows it  
**ደጅ ጥናቱን ብዬ መጥቸ ብሏቸዋል፡፡ እሷ ታውቅ አሉት፡፡**

Ref ENGR001-0033  
 Phonetic h<sup>w</sup>alamma təmɾəwal  
 Phonemic hiwala imma təmɾəwall  
 MB hiwala ima təmɾ-əw-al  
 Gloss later FOC learn-3MS(POL)  
 FT They have been forgiven later

**ኋላ እግ ተምረዋል።**

Ref ENGR001-0034  
 Phonetic hala iss<sup>w</sup>a t'ift'ifun t'əfit'ifa siti hed immimət'abbətɪn k'ən izzɪ t'ifot hedə  
 Phonemic hiwala isswa t'ift'ifun t'əfit'ifa siti hed jəmmimət'abbətɪn k'ən izzih s'ifot hedə  
 MB hiwa issw-a t'ift'if-u-n t'əfit'if-a si-ti-hed jə-mmi-mət'-a k'ən izzih s'if-o-t  
 la bbət-in  
 Gloss later she dung-3MS- flatter- while- REL- IMPF-  
 ACC 3FS go.IPF come-3MS- time here write-  
 3MS-ACC  
 FT later, while she prepared the dung and went, he wrote the appointment day.

**ኋላ እሷ ጥፍጥፋን ጠፍጥፋ ስትሄድ እሚመጣበትን ቀን እዚህ ጥፎት ሄደ።**

Ref ENGR001-0035  
 Phonetic ahun abbatijje t'ift'ifun jiza janne jəmət'faw lidz min bilo hedə  
 Phonemic ahun abbatijje t'ift'ifun jiza janne jəmət't'aw lidz min bilo hedə  
 MB hed-ə ahun abbat-ije t'ift'if-u-n jiz-a janne jə-mət't'- lidz min b-il-o hed-ə  
 aw  
 Gloss go.PF now Father- dung-3MS- carry- last REL- IPF- go-  
 -3MS my ACC 3FS time come- child what say- 3MS  
 3MS  
 FT “My dear father, she said carrying dung ‘what did that boy say to you’

**አሁን አባትዬ ጥፍጥፋን ይዛ ያኔ የመጣው ልጅ ምን ብሎ ሄደ**

Ref	ENGR001-0036	ENGR001-0037
Phonetic	dədʒ t'inaten aləj	iss <sup>w</sup> a tawk' alku...alkut
Phonemic	dədʒ t'inaten aləɲɲ	isswa tawk' alku...alkut
MB	dədʒ t'inat-e-n al-ə-ɲɲ	iss-wa t-awik' al-ku...al-ku-t
Gloss	outside waiting for -1SS- say.PF-3MS- ACC 1SS	she 3FS- say-1SS...say-1SS- know 3MS
FT	He said my intention to have her!	I said to him that she knows it

**ደጅ ጥናቴን አለ።**

**እሷ ታውቅ አልኩት።**

Ref ENGR001-0038

Phonetic issus aɲʃi jət'əfət'əfiʃiw t'ifit'if figimɣim sil nəbbərə alʷat

Phonemic issus aɲʃi jət'əfət'əfiʃiw t'ifit'if figimɣim sil nəbbərə alwat

MB issu-s aɲʃi jə-t'əfət'əf-iʃ-iw t'ifit'if figimɣim s-il nəbbər-ə al-u-at

Gloss he-FOC you REL-flatter-3FS-DEF flattered (backed) moved while- say be.Past-3MS say.PF-3PL-3FS

FT At that time, the dung you backed moved

**እሱስ አንቺ የጠፈጠፍሽው ጥፍጥፍ ቅስቅስ ሲል ነበረ አሏት**

Ref ENGR001-0039

Phonetic ts'ifot hido

Phonemic s'ifot hedwal

MB s'if-o-t hed-u-al

Gloss write-3MS-ACC go.PF-3MS

FT He left after writing the data that he returned

**ጥፎት ሄዷል**

Ref ENGR001-0040

Phonetic hida bittaj jəmmimət'abbətin k'ən t'ifot hido

Phonemic hida bittaj jəmmimət'abbətin k'ən s'ifot hedwal

MB hid-a b-itt-aj jə-mi-mət'-a-bbət-in k'ən s'if-o-t hed-u-al

Gloss go.IPF-3FS IPF-3FS- check.PF REL-IMPF-come-3MS- PREP-ACC date write-3MS- ACC go.PF-3MS

FT When she checked, he went home writing the date that he returned

**ሂዳ ብታይ የሚመጣበትን ቀን ጥፎት ሄዷል**

Ref ENGR001-0041

Phonetic aɣɲʃəwalləhu təwəw abbate

Phonemic aɣɲʃəwaləhu təwəw abbate

MB aɣɲ-ʃəw-al-əhu təw-əw abbat-e

Gloss find-3MS-Aux.past-1SS leave-3MS Father-my

FT I found it, leave it my father

**አግኝቼዋለሁ ተወው አባቴ**

Ref	ENGR001-0042	ENGR001-0043
Phonetic	ahun gin bək'ət'ərow k'ən səwotʃfun jizo mətt'a	iss <sup>w</sup> am dəggisa k'ojjəf
Phonemic	ahun gin bək'ət'ərow k'ən səwotʃfun jizo mətt'a	isswam dəggisa k'ojəʃf
MB	ahun gin bə- k'ət'əro- k'ən səw- w offʃ-in jizo mətt'-a	iss- dəggis- wa-m a k'oj-əʃf
Gloss	now however on- r appointm day PL- bring.PF Come.P ent-DEF ACC F-3MS	she- DEF- feast- wait.PF- FOC 3Fs 3FS
FT	Now, during the appointment he brought people with him	She made a feast in preparation

**አሁን ግን በቀጠሮው ቀን ሰዎችን ይዞ መጣ**

**እሷም ደግሳ ቆየሽ**

Ref	ENGR001-0044
Phonetic	ahun zare dəriʃʃebbat alə, wərək'ət təjizo wil liffədɔ
Phonemic	ahun zare dəriʃʃebbat alə, wərək'ət təjizo wil liffədɔ
MB	ahun zare dəriʃ-e-bb-at al-ə wərək'ət tə-jiz-o wil li-ffədɔ
Gloss	Now today sleep-1SS- say.PF- paper PASS-put- PREP-3FSO 3MS CNV agreement for- finish.IPF
FT	I shall sleep with her; we shall put our agreement on paper

**አሁን ደርሼባት፣ ወረቀት ተይዞ ውል ሊፈጅ**

Ref	ENGR001-0045
Phonetic	ahun dəriʃʃebbat, ahun t'ijje hona, ahhun argiza, ahhun immisam lidɔ littadərsullij wil giβu alə
Phonemic	ahun dəriʃʃebbat, ahun t'ijje hona, ahun argiza, ahun immisam lidɔ littadərsullij wil giβu alə
MB	ahun dəriʃʃ-e-bat ahun t'ijje hon-a ahun argiz-a ahun imm-i-sam lidɔ
Gloss	now sleep-1SS- now period become- now pregnant- now REL-3MS- child PREP-3FSO 3FS 3FS kiss.PF
MB	li-tt- adərs-u-lij wil gib-u al-ə
Gloss	for-3PL-reach- 3PL-II(PREP)- agreement promise-3PL sai.PF-3MS 1SS-
FT	I want you to agree that she is on period now, she conceives and bears me a baby to be kissed.

**አሁን የወር አበባ ላይ ሆኖ፣ አሁን አርግዛ፣ አሁን የሚሳም ልጅ ልታደርሱልይ ውል ግቡ አለ**

Ref ENGR001-0046  
 Phonetic indəzih indet bɪlən band k'ən wɪl annigəβam silut  
 Phonemic indəzih indet bɪlən band k'ən wɪl annigəbɪm silut  
 MB indəzih indet b-il-ən b-and k'ən wɪl ann-gəb-am s-il-u-t  
 Gloss like how IPF-say- PREP- day agreement NEG-promise- when-say-3PL-  
 this how 1PL one day agreement NEG ACC  
 FT “How on earth! We shall not agree on such terms” said her father

**እንደዚህ እንዴት ብለን ባንድ ቀን ውል አንገባም ሲሉት**

Ref	ENGR001-0047	ENGR001-0048
Phonetic	jan gize wɪl gɪbullət alləf iss <sup>w</sup> a	məmar dɪnk' nəw
Phonemic	jan gize wɪl gɪbullət aləʈfɪʃ isswa	məmar dɪnk' nəw
MB	jan gize wɪl gɪb-u-ll-ət al-əʈfɪʃ iss-wa	məmar dɪnk' nə-w
Gloss	as that time agreement promise-3PLS- say.PF- she learning fgood be.PRES- that time agreement PREP- 2MSO 3FS	learning fgood be.PRES- 3MSS-3MSO
FT	As that time, she said, made an agreement with him.	Learning is good

**ያን ጊዜ ውል ግብሉት አለኝ እሷ**

**መግር ድንቅ ነው**

Ref ENGR001-0049  
 Phonetic jɪʈfɪʃɪn lɪdʒ jɪzwat hedə  
 Phonemic jɪʈfɪʃɪn lɪdʒ jɪzəwat hedə  
 MB jɪʈfɪʃ-in lɪdʒ jɪz-əw-at hed-ə  
 Gloss this-ACC child pick-3PLS-3FSO go.PF-3MS  
 FT He picked her home

**ይችን ልጅ ይዟት ሂደ**

Ref	ENGR001-0050	ENGR001-0051
Phonetic	hedəʃɪnna hæβet hæssu bet dəmmo ihil wiha k'imə:ʃ təβɪlalləʃ	alk'əmsɪm
Phonemic	hedəʃɪʃɪnna kəbet kəssu bet dəgmmo ihil wiha k'iməʃ təβɪllələʃɪʃ	alk'əmsɪm
MB	hed-əʃɪʃ- inna kə-bet kə- issu bet dəgm mo ihil wiha k'im- əʃ tə-bɪl-all-əʃɪʃ	al-k'əms-i-m
Gloss	go.PF- from- from- home too food water eat- PASS-say- NEG-eat- 3FS-and home he home too food water 3FS Aux.past-3FS 3FS-NEG	NEG-eat- 3FS-NEG
FT	She went and was asked to eat at his home	I don't want to eat it

**ሂደኝና ከቤት ከሱ ቤት እህል ውሃ ቅመኝ ተብላለኝ**

Ref ENGR001-0052 ENGR001-0053 ENGR001-0054

Phonetic bir inʃi dəro məkk'aməʃa alfəlligim bəlu bilatʃiʃihun nəw aləʃ ij..

Phonemic bir inʃi dəro mək'k'aməʃa alfəlligim bəlu bilatʃiʃihu nəw aləʃʃij..

MB bir inʃ-i dəro mə- k'k'aməʃ-a al-fəllig-i-m bəl-u bil- aʃʃiʃihu nə-w al-əʃʃij ij..

Gloss money take- chic INF-eat- NEG-want- well- say- be.PRES- say.PF- ij..  
3FS ken INS 3FS-NEG 3PL 3PL 3MSS- 3FS

FT Take this money to buy chicken I don't want Well, are you agreeing?  
**ብር እንቺ ደር መቃመሻ አልፈልግም በሉ ብላችሁን ነው እይ..**

Ref ENGR001-0055 ENGR001-0056

Phonetic indahunu s'ijjak'e nəw bəlu innantən alassək'ajjim

Phonemic indahunu t'ijjak'e nəw bəlu innantən alassək'ajjim

MB ind-ahun-u t'ijjak'- e nə-w bəl-u inə-antə-n al-a-ssk'əjj-im

Gloss like-now- ask- be.PRES-3MSS- well- PLU-you- NEG-1SS-annoy-  
DEF 1SS 3MSO 3PL ACC NEG

FT It is the question like the previous one Ok! I shall not annoy you  
**እንዳሁኑ ጽያቁ ነው በሉ እናንተን አላስቀይምም**

Ref ENGR001-0057

Phonetic ahun zare izzaʃ mado dur təmənt'ira, ahun tətəkkusa, ahun addis jihil təfəʃ'ita, bəssʷa nəw immik'amməs aləʃ

Phonemic ahun zare izaʃ mado dar dur təmənt'ira, ahun tətəkkusa, ahun adis ihil təfəʃ'ita, bəsswa nəw imibəla aləʃʃij

MB ahun zare izaʃ mado dar dur tə- ahu tə- ahun adis ihil tə-fəʃ'-  
mənt'ir-a n təkku-s-a ita

Gloss Now toda over yond edg bus PASS- no PASS- PASS-  
y there er e h clear- w burn- NOw new food grind-  
3FS 3FS 3FS 3FS

MB bə-iss-wa nə-w im-i-bəl-a al-əʃʃij

Gloss by-it be.PRES- REL-3FS-eat-3FS say.PF-3FS  
3MSS-3MSO

FT Now I want you to clear the bush over there, burn it, tend it, grind the cereal, and then I eat  
**አሁን ዛሬ እዛች ማዶ ዳር፣ ዱር ተመንጥራ፣ አሁን ተተኩሳ፣ አሁን አዲስ እህል ተፈጭታ በሷ ነው የምበላ አለሽ**

Ref ENGR001-0058  
 Phonetic aman laman miste bilo mælis læmælis tægənaɾtəw təgaβtəw təwaldəw sinoru sinoru  
 Phonemic aman laman miste bilo mælis læmælis tægənaɾitəw təgabtəw təwaldəw sinoru sinoru  
 MB aman laman mist-e b-il-o mælis lə- tə-gənaɾ- tə-gab-təw tə-walid-əw  
 Gloss well good wife- IPF- for- PASS- PASS- PASS-  
 my say- answer answe agree- marry.PF- birth.PF-3PL  
 CNV r 3PL 3PL 3PL  
 MB si-nor-u si-nor-u  
 Gloss while-live.3PL while-live.3PL...  
 FT He accepted the point; they agreed, married, had children and lived...  
**አማን ላማን ሚስቴ ብሎ መልስ ለመልስ ተገናኝተው ተጋብተው ተዋልደው ሲኖሩ ሲኖሩ**

Ref ENGR001-0059  
 Phonetic hulət ahijja fʻino jihedall niggid  
 Phonemic hulət ahja fʻino jihedall niggid  
 MB hulət ahja fʻin-o ji-hed-all niggid  
 Gloss two donkey squash-CNV IPF-go-IPF commerce  
 FT He went for commerce squashing commodities on two donkeys  
**ሁለት አሀያ ጭኖ ይሄዳል ንግግድ**

Ref ENGR001-0060  
 Phonetic ʃiftotʃʃ sost ʃiftotʃʃ agəɾɾnut  
 Phonemic ʃiftotʃʃ sost ʃiftotʃʃ agəɾɾnut  
 MB ʃift-otʃʃ sost ʃift-otʃʃ agəɾɾ-u-t  
 Gloss bandit-PL three bandit-PL find.PF-3PLS-3MSO  
 FT Three bandits found him  
**ሽፍቶች ሶስት ሽፍቶች አገኙት**

Ref ENGR001-0061  
 Phonetic ahun huləttu indantə k'əjaj...k'əjajj mannəw...andu indantə jalə k'əj nəw  
 Phonemic ahun huləttu indantə k'əjaj...k'əjajj mannəw...andu indantə jalə k'əj nəw  
 MB ahun hulətt- ind- k'əj-aj...k'əj- mannəw...a ind- jalə k'əj nə-w  
 u antə ajj nd-u antə  
 Gloss Now two- like- light pardon...one like- like light be.PRES-  
 DEF you you skined...light -DEF you you skined 3MSS-  
 skined 3MSO

FT The two of them are light skinned like yo...light skinned is ...one of them is light skinned like you

**አሁን ሁለቱ እንዳንተ ቀያይ...ቀያይ ማነው...አንዱ እንዳንተ ያለ ቀይ ነው**

Ref ENGR001-0062

Phonetic hulətu indəne t'ik'wak'urof simətut innəzih ʃiftotʃʃ

Phonemic hulətu indəne t'ik'wak'urofʃʃ simətut innəzih ʃiftotʃʃ

MB hulət-u ində-ine t'ik'wak'ur-otʃʃ si-mət-u-t innəzih ʃift-otʃʃ

Gloss two-DEF like-me dark skined-PL when-hit-3PLS-3MSS this bandit-PL

FT The two dark skinned like me hit him these bandits

**ሁለቱ እንደኔ ጥቋቁሮሽ ሲመቱት እነዚህ ሽፍቶች**

Ref ENGR001-0063

Phonetic atimtuɨj ijat bete jaʃʃi tatʃ nat lasajjaʃʃhu

Phonemic atimtuɨɲ ijat bete jaʃʃi tatʃ nat lasajjaʃʃhu

MB at-mit-u-ɲɲ ij-at bet-e jaʃʃ-i tatʃ nat l-asajj-atʃʃhu

Gloss NEG-beat-3PLS-1SSO look-that house-my that-DIM down be.PRES-3FSGS let-show-3PL

FT Don't beat me. Let me show you. That is my house

**አትምቱይ እያት ቤቱ ያቺ ታሽ ናት ላሳያችሁ**

Ref ENGR001-0064

Phonetic ahun iʃbet bihedu sost mənɰk'əl t'iru t'əlla jiggəɲɲal

Phonemic ahun wədə bet bihedu sost mənɰk'əl t'iru t'əlla jiggəɲɲal

MB ahun wədə bet bi-ti-hed-u sost mənɰk'əl t'iru t'əlla ji-ggəɲɲ-al

Gloss now from house COND-2MS-go three small footed jug with a narrow neck good local IPF-find-beer Aux.past

FT If you go to home you will find good local beer with small footed jug with a narrow neck

**አሁን እቤት ብትሄዱ ሶስት መንቀል ጥሩ ጠላ ይገኛል**

Ref ENGR001-0065

Phonetic inen attigdəluɨj hidatʃhu mənɰk'əlun t'əla t'i... t'ə...t'ət'u alaʃʃəw

Phonemic inen attigdəluɣn hidatʃtʃihu mənək'əlun t'əlla t'i... t'ə...t'ət'fu alaʃəw  
 MB ine-n at-gidəl-u- hid- mənək'əl-u-n t'əlla t'i... t'ə...t'ət'fu al-ə-  
 ɣn aʃʃhu it-ACC  
 Gloss I-ACC NEG-kill- small footed jug local dr...ink- say-  
 3PLS-1SSO go-3PL with a narrow neck- beer dr... 3PL 3MS-  
 it-ACC 3PL 3PL 3PL  
 FT He said, do not kill me, he also told them that go and have the local beer 'tella'

**እኔን አትግደሉይ ሂዳችሁ መንቀሉን ጠላ ጠጡ አላቸው**

Ref ENGR001-0066 ENGR001-0067  
 Phonetic indəmmajtəwut a...amn<sup>w</sup>al jəzan gize gəddəlut inna  
 Phonemic indəmmajtəwit a...aminwall jəzijan gize gəddəlut inna  
 MB ində-mmaj-təw-it a...amin-wal jə-zija-n gize gəddəl-u-t inna  
 Gloss COMP-NEG-leave- A...understand- REL-that- time kill-3PLS- and  
 3MS 3MS ACC 3MSO  
 FT He understands that they don't leave him As that time, they killed him and...  
**እንደማይተውት አ...አምኗል የዚያን ጊዜ ገደሉት እና**

Ref ENGR001-0068  
 Phonetic huləttun t'ik'ur at'əʃ'tʃəʃəw  
 Phonemic huləttun t'ik'ur at'əʃ'tʃəʃəw  
 MB hulətt-u-n t'ik'ur a-t'əʃ'tʃəʃəw  
 Gloss two-3PL-DEF dark skined 3FSS-drink-3PLO  
 FT Let the two dark skinned drink

**ሁለቱን ጥቁር አጠጫቸው**

Ref ENGR001-0069  
 Phonetic andu k'əjj mənək'əl jəne mət'əbbək'ija jalkut milikkit jihun  
 Phonemic andu k'əj mənək'əl jəne mət'əbbək'ija jalkut milikkit jihun  
 MB and-u k'əj mənək'əl jə-ine mət'əbbək'-ija j-al-ku-t milikkit  
 Gloss one- white small footed for-me INF-preserve- REL-say.PF- cue  
 DEF skined jug with a narrow neck INST 1SS-ACC  
 FT He said, the red one local beer with small footed jug with a narrow neck is reserve for me is cue for you

**አንዱ ቀይ መንቀል የእኔ መጠበቂያ ያልኩት ምልክት ይሁን**

Ref	ENGR001-0070		ENGR001-0071				
Phonetic	jihun	alønna...	jihinn milikkīt təsət'tə bəh <sup>w</sup> ala gəddəlunna				
Phonemic	jihun	alønna...	jihinn milikkīt kəsət't'ə bəhwala gəddəlunna				
MB	ji-hun	al-ə-nna...	jih-inn	milikkīt	kə-sət't'-ə	bəhwala gəddəl-u-na	
Gloss	rel- become	say-3MS-and..	this- ACC	cue	from-give.PF- 3MS	after	kill-3PL- and
FT	Saying this <b>አለና</b>		After he gave them this sign and they killed him <b>ይህን ምልክት ተሰጠ በኋላ ገደሉና</b>				

Ref	ENGR001-0072								
Phonetic	ahijjaw huləttu ahijja indətəʃ'anə kəg <sup>w</sup> adəjna ...həzija həgodanaw titəwit hedu								
Phonemic	ahijjaw huləttu ahijja indətəʃ'anə kəgwadəjna ...kəzija həgodanaw titəwit hedu								
MB	ahijja-w-	hulətt- u	ahijja	ində-tə- ʃ'an-ə	kə- gwadəjna	...kə- zija	kə- godana-w	tit-əw-it	hed-u
Gloss	donkey- DEF	two- DEF	donkey	while- from- laden-it	from - friend	...from- their	from- street- DEF	leave- 3PLS- 3MSO	go.PF- 3PL
FT	As the two donkeys are laden...they left him on their way <b>አሁያውን ሁለቱ አሁያ እንደተጫነ ከንደኛ ...ከዚያ ከጎዳናው ትተውት ሄዱ</b>								

Ref	ENGR001-0073					ENGR001-0074		
Phonetic	hedunna indet walatʃihu al <sup>w</sup> at jatʃʃin bilih					zijaber mesgən		
Phonemic	hedunna indet walatʃihu alwat jatʃʃin bilih					zijaber mesgən		
MB	hed-u-na	indet	wal-afʃihu	al-u-at	jatʃʃ-in	bilih	zijaber	mesgən
Gloss	go.PF- 3PL-and	how	stay-3PL	say-3PL- 3FS	the women- ACC	wise	God	thanks
FT	They went to her home and greeted the wise women <b>ሄዱና እንዴት ዋላችሁ አሏት ያችን ብልህ</b>					Thanks to God <b>እግዚአብሔር ይመስገን</b>		

Ref	ENGR001-0075			
Phonetic	balif mængələj agəገገənəw			
Phonemic	balif mængəd laj agəገገənəw			
MB	bal-ijf	mængəd	laj	agəገገ-ən-əw
Gloss	husband-3FS	road	on	meet-1PLS-3MSO
FT	We met your husband on the road <b>ባልሽ መንገድ ላይ አገኘነው</b>			

Ref ENGR001-0076  
 Phonetic ahun gin t'iru t'əlla allə indit'ət'tu bilonnal  
 Phonemic ahun gin t'iru t'əlla allə inditt'ət'tu bilonnal  
 MB ahun gin t'iru t'əlla all-ə ind-ti-t'tət't-u b-il-o-nn-al  
 Gloss now However good local say.PF- COMP-3PL-drink- PF-say-CNV-1PL-  
 beer 3MS 3PL Aux.past  
 FT 'There is a good local beer and go drink' he said to us.

**አሁን ግን ጥሩ ጠላ አለ እንድትጠጡ ብሎናል**

Ref ENGR001-0077  
 Phonetic milikkitu huləttun t'ik'ur at'əf'tʃəfəw bilwal alwat  
 Phonemic milikkitu huləttun t'ik'ur at'əf'tʃəfəw bilwal alwat  
 MB milikkit-u hulətt-u-n t'ik'ur a-t'əf'tʃəfəw b-il-wal al-u-wat  
 Gloss cue-3MS two-DEF- dark skined 3FS-drink-3PL PF-say-3MS say-3PL-3FS  
 ACC  
 FT 'he said give it to the two dark skinned ones' they said to her.

**ምልክቱ ሁለቱን ጥቁር አጠጫቸው ብሏል አሏት**

Ref	ENGR001-0078	ENGR001-0079
Phonetic	winətu nəw i... gibu alətfinna	wəmbər ask'əmmət'əʃinna
Phonemic	iwinətu nəw i... gibu alətfinna	wənbər ask'əmət'əʃinna
MB	iwinət-u-n nə-w i... gib-u al-ətf-inna	wənbər as-k'əmət'-əʃ-ina
Gloss	right-3MS- be.PRES-3MSS- i... get in- say-3FS- chair CAUS-put-3FS- ACC 3MSO 3PL and and	
FT	She said, 'He is right, get in...' <b>ውነቱን ነው ግቡ አለሽና</b>	Putting chairs... <b>ወንበር አስቀመጠሽና</b>

Ref ENGR001-0080  
 Phonetic ə...hida ləwəndimotʃfu wəndimmihin godana laj gəllollih məttwal  
 Phonemic ə...hida ləwəndimotʃfu wəndimmihin godana laj gədilolih mət'itwal  
 MB ə...hid-a lə-wəndim-otʃf-u wəndim-ih-in godana laj gədil-o-lih mət'-ito-al  
 Gloss ə...go- for-brother-PL- brother-2MS- road on kill-CNV- come.PF-CNV-  
 3FS 3MS ACC PREP-2MS Aux.past  
 FT ə...She said to his brothers "The bandit killed your brother on the road."

**ሂዳ ለወንድሞቹ ወንድምህን ኅዳና ላይ ገሎልህ መጥቷል**

Ref ENGR001-0081  
 Phonetic huləttun t'ik'ur at'əf'tʃiw jalə huləttun t'ik'ur gidəlu  
 Phonemic huləttun t'ik'ur at'əf'tʃiw jalə huləttun t'ik'ur gidəlu  
 MB hulətt-u-n t'ik'ur a-t'əf'tʃ-iw j-al-ə hulətt-u-n t'ik'ur gidəl-u  
 Gloss two-DEF- dark 3FS-drink- REL-say- two-DEF- dark kill-  
 ACC skinned 3PL 3MS ACC skinned 3PL  
 FT By let the two dark skinned ones drink he is recommended us to kill those two

**ሁለቱን ጥቁር አጠጫቸው ያለ ሁለቱን ጥቁር ግደሉ**

Ref	ENGR001-0082	ENGR001-0083
Phonetic	k'əjjun təwut	k'əjju innitəwəw bilo adəl!
Phonemic	k'əjjun təwut	k'əjjun innitəwəw bilo adəl!
MB	k'əjj-u-n təw-ut	k'əjj-u-n inn-təw-əw bil-o adəl
Gloss	white skined- leave- 3MS-ACC 3MS	white skined-3MS- 1PL-leave- say- is that ACC 1PL CNV not?
FT	Leave the red one	Is that not he said to leave the red
	<b>ቀዳን ተውጉ</b>	<b>ቀዳን እንተወው ብሎ አደል!</b>

Ref ENGR001-0084  
 Phonetic bilo jannin amitta wəndimmotʃifu hida sitinnagər  
 Phonemic bilo jannin amit't'a ləwəndimmotʃifu heda sitinnagər  
 MB b-il-o jann-in a-mit't-a lə-wəndim-otʃif-u hed-a si-ti-nnagər  
 Gloss PF-say- story- CAUS-take- to-brother-PL- go.PF- when-3FS-  
 CNV ACC 3FS 3PL 3FS tell.PF  
 FT When she told his brother all the history...

**ብሎ ያንን አምጣ ወንድሞቹ ሂዳ ስትናገር**

Ref ENGR001-0085  
 Phonetic k'əjjun mət'anna bæzzih bədədʒdʒ k'utʃif' bilwal  
 Phonemic k'əjjun mət't'anna bæzzih bədədʒdʒ k'utʃif' bilwal  
 MB k'əjj-u-n mət'-a-na bæ-izzih bæ-dədʒdʒ k'utʃif' bil-o-al  
 Gloss white skined-3MS- come.PF-3MS- by-here by-outside sit say.PF-CNV-  
 ACC and Aux.past  
 FT While his brother came, the light skinned one sat by the gate

**ቀዳን መጣና በዚህ በደጅ ቁጭ ብሏል**

Ref	ENGR001-0086	ENGR001-0087
Phonetic	simətaw inemma innitəwəw bijje linnagər	huləttun t'ik'wak'k'ur gəlləw
Phonemic	simətaw inemma inntəwəw bijje linnagər	huləttun t'ik'wak'k'ur gədiləw

MB si-mət- ine- inn-təw-əw bijj-ə l-i- hulətt-u-n t'ik<sup>w</sup>ak<sup>k</sup>'ur gədil-əw  
 aw mma  
 Gloss when- me- 1PL-leave- say.PF- for-I-say two-DEF- dark kill.PF-  
 hit-3MS FOC 3MS 1SS ACC skined 3PL  
 FT When he hit him he told him he was about to ask Killing the two blacks  
 for them to leave his brother  
**ሲመታው እኔማ እንተወው ብዬ ልናገር ሁለቱን ጥቋቁር ገለው**

Ref ENGR001-0088  
 Phonetic ə...janən k'əjjun asmərritəw resafɿfəwɪn amittəw k'əbbəru hənənəgwəzafɿw  
 Phonemic ə...janin k'əjjun asmərritəw resafɿfəwɪn amt'itəw k'əbbəru kənnəgwəzafɿw  
 MB ə...jan- k'əjj-u-n as-mərr-it- resa-afɿw- a-mit'-təw k'əbbər-u kə-nnə-gwaz-  
 in əw in afɿw  
 Gloss ə...that- white skined- CAUS- corpse- CAUS- buiried- from-with-  
 ACC 3MS-ACC guide-3PL 3PL-ACC take-3PL 3PL baggage-3PL  
 FT They took the light skinned one as a guide and they buried their brother's corpse  
**ኣ...ያንን ቀዩን አስመርተው ሬሳቸውን አምጥተው ቀበሩ ኸነንሳቸው**

Ref ENGR001-0089  
 Phonetic bətimirt nəw jəmmibbal həzih əβək'alləhu  
 Phonemic bətimihirt nəw jəmmibbal kəzih abək'alləhu  
 MB bə-timihirt nə-w jə-mmi-bal kə-izih a-bək'-all-əhu  
 Gloss by- be.PRES-3MSS- REL-IMPF- from- 1SS-end-Aux.past-  
 education 3MSO say here 1SS  
 FT I shall end the issue of education here  
**በትምህርት ነው የሚባል ኸዚህ አበቃለሁ**

Ref ENGR001-0090  
 Phonetic jihen jiməslal jədiro nəbbər siwwəga...  
 Phonemic jihinin jiməsilal jədiro nəbbər siwəra...  
 MB jih-in-in ji-məsɪl-al jə-di-ro nəbbər si-wəra...  
 Gloss this-ACC- REL-like-Aux.past REL-old story when-recount  
 ACC  
 FT The old story is just like this...  
**ይኸንን ይመስላል የድሮ ነበር ሲወጋ...**

**APPENDIX C- Annotated Elan Video Primary Data Texts (Gojjam, Feres Bet  
Dikul Kana)**

Ref WGM 001- 001and 002

<b>Tx spk 1</b>	lajja t'ilahun immiməllisəw ahunn			irgit' i.... sure i....
<b>MB spk 1</b>	ajajja t'ilahun	jə-mi-məlis-əw	ahun	irgt' i.... sure i....
<b>Gloss spk 1</b>	father t'ilahun (name of a person)	REL-1SS-respond.IMPF-1SS	now	
<b>FT spk 1</b>	father Tilahun what I respond now			
<b>Tx spk 3</b>				wədəzzih hun
<b>MB spk 3</b>				wədəzzih hu-n
<b>Gloss spk 3</b>				in this-ride (here)- be-2MSS
<b>FT spk 3</b>				be in this ride

Ref WGM 001- 003

<b>Tx spk 1</b>	ə... immiləw
<b>MB spk 1</b>	ə... jə-imm-all-ə-w
<b>Gloss spk 1</b>	ə... REL-say-3MSS-DEF.NOM
<b>FT spk 1</b>	ə...what I want to say

Ref WGM 001-004

<b>Tx spk 1</b>	jəgudba fimagille məfrəsun jawk'əwall baddəβaβaj nəwinna			
<b>MB spk 1</b>	jə-gudba	fimagille	mə-frəs-u-n	jə-awək'-əw-all
<b>Gloss spk 1</b>	of-gudba (name of a place)	mediator	INF-divorce-DEF.3MSS -ACC	REL-know.PERF-3MSS-3MSO by- open place
<b>FT spk 1</b>	Gudba's mediator, he knows the divorce.			

Ref WGM 001-005

<b>Tx spk 1</b>			im... inna gin... i... ine...
<b>MB spk 1</b>	bə-adəbabaj	nə-w-inna	im... inna gin... i... ine...
<b>Gloss spk 1</b>	be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO.and		im... and but... i... I...
<b>FT spk 1</b>	it is on public		im... and but i...I...

Ref WGM 001-006

<b>Tx spk 1</b>	təlifate ant'ar inna təsətijjotu huneta tənəgagrən		
<b>MB spk 1</b>	kə-lifat-e	ans'ar	inna kə- set -ijo -jit -u huneta tənəgagir-ən
<b>Gloss spk 1</b>	from-effort.IMPF-1SS	perspective and	from-women-FOC- 3FSS-DEF case PASS-discuss-1PLO
<b>FT spk 1</b>	from the perspective of the effort I made and after we discuss about the case of the women		

Ref WGM 001-007

<b>Tx spk 1</b>	ahunimm indəmittilut fɨmagillewoj	tint'anna
<b>MB spk 1</b>	ahun-mm ində-mmi-tt-ill-u-t	fɨmagille-wofɨf ti-mit't'-a-inna
<b>Gloss spk 1</b>	now-FOC like-REL-3PLS-say-3PLS-3MSO	elders-PL 3FSS-come.IMPF-3FSS-and
<b>FT spk 1</b>	What you have still said that elders	let her come

Ref WGM 001-008

<b>Tx spk 1</b>	irgit'i... azgima tint'anna	
<b>MB spk 1</b>	irgit' i... a-zgim-a	ti-mit't'-a-inna
<b>Gloss spk 1</b>	indeed 3FSS-amble.IMPF-3FSS	3FSS-come.IMPF-3FSS-and
<b>FT spk 1</b>	let her come indeed	

Ref WGM 001-009

<b>Tx spk 1</b>	bəkəβitimm... bihon bəmin tint'anna	jəssʷan k'al lismanna
<b>MB spk 1</b>	bə-kəbt-imm... bihon bə-min ti-mit't'-a-inna	jə-issu-a-n k'al li-sim-a-inna
<b>Gloss spk 1</b>	by-cattle-FOC... even by-any means 3FSS-come.IMPF-3FSS-and	of-her-ACC word INT-1SS-hear.IMPF-1SS-and
<b>FT spk 1</b>	let her come by any means even by cattle	let me hear her words ( after I listen her words) and then

Ref WGM 001-010

<b>Tx spk 1</b>	kəzzija bəhʷala innantə k'it'ərun inna	kəzzija bəhʷala nəw
<b>MB spk 1</b>	kə-izzijja bəhuala innə-antə k'it'ər-u-n	inna kə-izzijja bəhwala nə-w
<b>Gloss spk 1</b>	from-that after PL- you appointment.IMPF-3PLS-1PLO and	from-that after be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO
<b>FT spk 1</b>	after that let us know the appointment	It is afterwards

Ref WGM 001-011

<b>Tx spk 1</b>	ɪndʒi nəgəru indifərs awk'əwalləhu	
<b>MB spk 1</b>	indʒi nəgər-u indi-fəris awək'-əw-all-əhu	
<b>Gloss spk 1</b>	nevertheless case.IMPF-DEF.NOM COMP- fall through.IMPF	know.PERF-3MSO-exist-1SS
<b>FT spk 1</b>	I know even the case gets cancelled	

Ref WGM 001-0012

<b>Tx spk 1</b>	minimm ajitʃʷf'əbbət'imm awk'əwalləhu	inna zare gin...
<b>MB spk 1</b>	minimm aj-tʃʷf'əbbət'-imm awək'-əw-all-əhu	inna zare gin...
<b>Gloss spk 1</b>	nothing NEG-clear.PERF-3MSS- know.PERF-3MSO-exist-1SS	and today but...
<b>FT spk 1</b>	It is not clear I know	and today however...

Ref WGM 001-013

**Tx spk 1** indəw jihennin bijje imi..ləw jəlləŋŋimm

**MB spk 1** indəw jihinn-in bi-ijj-e jə-im-ill-əw jə-ill-əŋŋ-imm

**Gloss spk 1** by the way this-ACC IMPF-say-1SS REL-say-1SS NEG-be.there.is/exists-1SS-NEG

**FT spk 1** I don't have any thing to say except this

Ref WGM 001-014 and 15

**Tx spk 1** inna...

**MB spk 1** inna...

**Gloss spk 1** and...

**FT spk 1** and

**Tx spk 2** simaŋŋ ajja addis imam<sup>w</sup>an tawk'alləh

**MB spk 2** sim-a-ŋŋ ajja addis himəm-wa-n tə-awk'-all-əh

**Gloss spk 2** listen.IMPF-2MSO-1SO father name of a person sickness-DEF.3FSS-ACC 2MSS-know-be.PRES-2MSS

**FT spk 2** father Addis, listen to me you know her sickness

Ref WGM 001-016

**Tx spk 1** jaβəβawininna jəss<sup>w</sup>an dimt' jizʒə

**MB spk 1** jə-abəbaw-inna jə-set-ijjo-jit-u-n dims' jɨ-jaz-e

**Gloss spk 1** of-name of a person-and of-women-FOC- 3FSO-DEF.ACC information 1SS-gather-1SS

**FT spk 1** after I gathered information from Ababaw and the Woman

Ref WGM 001-017

**Tx spk 2** ine ahun setijjojitun amt'ifə

bək'ət't'ərkəŋ k'ən

**MB spk 2** ine ahun set-ijjo-jit-u-n

a-mit'-ifə

bə-k'ət't'ər-k-əŋ

k'ən

**Gloss spk 2** I now women-FOC- 3FSGO-DEF-ACC 1SS-bring.IMPF-1SS

on-appointment.IMPF-2MSS-1SO

day

**FT spk 2** Now I bring the woman...

on the appointment day you ordered me to come

Ref WGM 001-018 and 19

**Tx spk 1** antən immiləmmīnīh

**MB spk 1** antə-n jə-mmi-ləmmīn-h

**Gloss spk 1** you-ACC REL-beg-2MSS

**FT spk 1** What I beg you is

**Tx spk 2**

bihon antə mət'təh tífər...

**MB spk 2**

bi-hon antə mət't'-təh tī-fər...

**Gloss spk 2**

if-possible you come.IMPF-2MSS 2MSS-sign...

**FT spk 2**

if it is possible you will come and put your sig...

Ref WGM 001-020

**Tx spk 2** ə...izzijaw asfərimillihalləhu

**MB spk 2** ə...izzijja-w as-fəram-ill-ih-all-əhu

**Gloss spk 2** ə...there-DEF as-sign.IMPF-say-2MSO-IMPF-1SS

**FT spk 2** ə...I will let them put their signature.

Ref WGM 001-021

**Tx spk 1** antən immiləmminh kəzzija bəh<sup>w</sup>ala nəw  
**MB spk 1** antə-n jə-imm-ləmən-h kəzzija bə-huala nə-w  
**Gloss spk 1** you-ACC 1SS-REL-beg-2MSO after wards after be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO  
**FT spk 1** I will beg you after wards

Ref WGM 001-022 and 23

**Tx spk 1** jənnəssun ajifə nəw  
**MB spk 1** jə-innə-iss-u-n aj-ifə nə-w  
**Gloss spk 1** of-they-Acc check.IMPF-1SS be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO  
**FT spk 1** let me first check the information given by them  
**Tx spk 2** asfərimme həzzija as'ədik'illihalləhu  
**MB spk 2** as-fərəm-e kə-izzija a-s'ədək'-ilih-all-əhu  
**Gloss spk 2** as-sign-1SS after wards 1SS-declare.IMPF-2MSO-be.PRES- 1SS  
**FT spk 2** I will let them sign and gets ratified

Ref WGM 001-024

**Tx spk 2** inna ahun zare setijjojitu iresa nat  
**MB spk 2** inna ahun zare set-ijjo-jit-u iresa nə-at  
**Gloss spk 2** and Now today women-FOC- 3FSO-DEF very sick be.PRS-3MSS-3FSO  
**FT spk 2** now the women is very sick

Ref WGM 001-025 and 26

<b>Tx spk 1</b>		a: j ingidijass ə: :
<b>MB spk 1</b>		ingidija-ss ə: :
<b>Gloss spk 1</b>		so what-FOC...
<b>FT spk 1</b>		so what!
<b>Tx spk 2</b>	indet arigge lamt'at bək'ət'ər <sup>w</sup> afɿn	
<b>MB spk 2</b>	indet arəgg-e lə-a-mət'-at bə-k'ət'əro-afɿn	
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	how make-1SS for-1SS-bring.IMPF-2FSS on-appointment.IMPF-1PLS	
<b>FT spk 2</b>	how can I bring her on the appointment day	

Ref WGM 001-027 and 28

<b>Tx spk 1</b>	jəizzijan lətam nəgrejjatalləhu	
<b>MB spk 1</b>	jə-izzija-n ilət-im nəgr-jjat-all-əhu	
<b>Gloss spk 1</b>	REL-there-ACC day-FOC tell.PERF-2FSO- Aux.pres-1SS	
<b>FT spk 1</b>	I told her then	
<b>Tx spk 2</b>	ahun iresa lamt'a?	
<b>MB spk 2</b>	ahun resa lə-a-mət'-a	
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	now very sick for-1SS-come.IMPF-1SS	
<b>FT spk 2</b>	do I bring the very sick woman now?	

Ref WGM 001-029

<b>Tx spk 2</b>	jint'a jalku jəzərabruk lət indittimət'a jarəku	
<b>MB spk 2</b>	ji-mit't'-a jə-al-ku jə-zərabruk ilət ind-tti-mət't'-a	
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	3MSS-come.IMPF-3MSS REL-be.PRES-1SS of-saint zərabruk (a name of a person) day COMP-2MSS-come.IMPF-2MSS	
<b>FT spk 2</b>	I paved the way for her to ccome on St. Zerabruke's day	

Ref WGM 001-030

**Tx spk 2** jaʃʃə: jalga nat iɲdʒi ajhonim izzija  
**MB spk 2** jə-arəg-ku jaʃʃ-i jalga nə-at iɲdʒi aj-hon-im izzija  
**Gloss spk 2** REL-make.IMPF-1SS it is (feminin)-DEF.NOM name of a person be.PRS-3MSS-3FSO but NEG-possible-NEG there  
**FT spk 2** It is jalga that made the way a bit complicated it can not be possible there

Ref WGM 001-031

**Tx spk 2** səwɨjəwɨn siləmmawk'əw tiffarrəsubbɨɲɲallaʃʃiɲhu  
**MB spk 2** səw-ɨjə-w-n silə-imm-awək'-əw ti-ffarrəs-u-bb-ɨɲ-all-aʃʃiɲhu  
**Gloss spk 2** man-FOC-DEF.3MSS-ACC about-3MSS-REL-Know.IMPF-1SS 2PLS-agree.IMPF-2PLS-for-1SO-be.PRES-2PLSS  
**FT spk 2** since I know the man you will not agree with each other

Ref WGM 001-032

**Tx spk 2** ɨɲɲa nən immɨnigəlaggɨlaʃʃiɲhu zare indih latmət'a  
**MB spk 2** ɨɲɲa nə-n jə-mmi-n-gəlaggəl-aʃʃhu zare indih lə-at-mət'-a  
**Gloss spk 2** we be.PRES-3MSG-1PLO REL-1PLO-mediate-2PLS today even though for-NEG-come.IMPF-2FSS  
**FT spk 2** we will mediate you even though she can't come today

Ref WGM 001-033

**Tx spk 2** iɲdʒi jəzərəβiruk issu innɨnt'a biloɲɲ nəbbər  
**MB spk 2** iɲdʒi jə-zərəβiruk issu in-mit't'-a bil-o-ɲɲ nəbbər  
**Gloss spk 2** but of- saint zərəβiruk he 1PLO-come IMPF-1PLO tell PERF-GER.NOM- 1SO be.PST  
**FT spk 2** however, he told me to come on St. Zerabiruk's day

Ref WGM 001-034

<b>Tx spk 2</b>	inna ahun izzija bitmæt'ullijjn...	zəmədɔtʃfih allu	jənemm allu
<b>MB spk 2</b>	inna ahun izzija bi-t-mət'-u-ll-i-jjn	zəməd-ɔtʃf-ih all-u	jə-ine-mm all-u
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	and now there if-2PSO-come.IMPF-2PLO-for-1SGS	relative-PLU-2MSS be.PAST-3PLS	of-me-FOC be.PAST-3PLS
<b>FT spk 2</b>	so,if you come there now...	your relatives are available there	mine are also there

Ref WGM 001-035

<b>Tx spk 2</b>	jantəm allu	innəgete allu
<b>MB spk 2</b>	jə-antə-m all-u	inn-ə gete all-u
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	of-you-FOC be.PRES-3PLS	PLU gete (name of a person) be.PRES-3PLS
<b>FT spk 2</b>	yours are also there	Gete and his friends are available

Ref WGM 001-036

<b>Tx spk 2</b>	wa...məkonin ikko izzih siləfa nəw jəwalə
<b>MB spk 2</b>	wa...məkonin ikko izzih si-ləf-a nə-w
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	oh!...məkonin name of a person) exactly here when-doing lots of activities.PERF-3MSS be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO
<b>FT spk 2</b>	Oh!...Mekonen was stay on here doing lots of activities

Ref WGM 001-037 and 38

<b>Tx spk 1</b>	səmiʃtʃalləhu	
<b>MB spk 1</b>	səm-ɪtʃfə-all-əhu	
<b>Gloss spk 1</b>	hear.PERF-1SS-be.there.is/exists-1SS	
<b>FT spk 1</b>	I heard	
<b>Tx spk 2</b>	getem...	i... gete...
<b>MB spk 2</b>	jə-wal-ə	gete-m i... gete...

**Gloss spk 2** COMP-stay on.PERF-3MSGs

**FT spk 2**

name of a person... i... gete (name of a person)...

Gete i...Gete

Ref WGM 001-039

**Tx spk 2** alhonillət bilo lela k'ət'əro nəw

zare...

**MB spk 2** al-hon-ill-ət b-il-o lela k'ət'əro nə-w

zare...

**Gloss spk 2** NEG-become-be.PRES-3MSS IMPF-say-GER.3MSS another appointment be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO today...

**FT spk 2** couldnt come and he will come in another appointment

today...

Ref WGM 001-040

**Tx spk 2** aj...səwijjəwɪn jalagəŋŋəhət indəhu

bijje nəw

**MB spk 2** aj...səw-ijjə-w-n jə-al-agəŋŋ-əhu-t

indəhu b-ijj-e nə-w

**Gloss spk 2** no...man-FOC-DEF.3MSS-ACC REL-NEG-find.IMPF-1SS-3MSO what if COMP-say.PERF-1SS be.PRES-3MSGs-3MSGO

**FT spk 2** no...what if I couldn't find the man

I said this

Ref WGM 001-041

**Tx spk 2** tɪftʃatʃfəw jəmət't'ahu

inna ahunim allu

**MB spk 2** tɪftʃ-ə-atʃfəw jə-mət't'-ahu

inna ahun-m all-u

**Gloss spk 2** left-1SS-3PLO REL-come.PERF-1SS and now-FOC (even) be.PRES-3MSS

**FT spk 2** I come here leaving them aside

and even now they are available

Ref WGM 001-042

**Tx spk 2** innə abba ʃifərraw allu

innə gete təməsɣen allu

**MB spk 2** innə abba ʃifərraw all-u

inn-ə gete təməsɣen all-u

**Gloss spk 2** PL father Shiferaw (name of a person) be.PRES-3MSS PL name of a person name of a person be.PRES-3MSS

**FT spk 2** father Shiferaw and his friends are available

Gete Temesgen and his friends are available

Ref WGM 001-043

**Tx spk 2** innə məkonnən allu

innəsu laj asfərrimillihalləhu

**MB spk 2** innə məkonnən all-u

innə-isu laj as-fərrim-illih-alləhu

**Gloss spk 2** PL name of a person be.PRES-3MSS they in to CAUS-sign.IMPF-for-2MSO-be.there.is/exists-1SS

**FT spk 2** Mekonen and his friends are available I will let them put their signature for you

Ref WGM 001-044

**Tx spk 2** tətəjalat iʒʒat imət'alləhu

antəm...

**MB spk 2** kə-tə-jal-at j-iʒʒə-at

i-mət'-a-all-əhu

antəm...

**Gloss spk 2** COND-cure.IMPF-3FSS catch.IMPF-1SS-3FSO 1SS-come.IMPF-1SS-be.PRES-1SS

you-FOC...

**FT spk 2** I will bring here if she is felling better

you yourself...

Ref WGM 001-045

**Tx spk 1** bək'ət't'ərun and k'ən...

i...izəhat na azgiməh

**MB spk 1** bə-k'ət't'ər-u-n

and k'ən...

i...jiz-əh-at

n-a

azgim-əh

**Gloss spk 1** on-appointment-3PLO-ACC.1PL one day...

c...ome with-2MS-3FSO

come-2MSS

amble-2MSS

**FT spk 1** on the appointment day given by them

come with her coming late

Ref WGM 001-046

**Tx spk 2** attimət'amm ajja addis

ləgmo nəw məsləh?..

**MB spk 2** att-mət'-amm ajja addis

ləgm-o

nə-w

məsl-o-h...

**Gloss spk 2** NEG-come-3FSS-NEG Father adis (name of a person)

resentfull-GER.NOM be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO

seem-GER-2MSS...

**FT spk 2** will not you come father Addis

do you think he is resentfull?...

Ref WGM 001-047

<b>Tx spk 2</b>	marjam nat imməβete nat!		jəndzəte iko nəw
<b>MB spk 2</b>	marjam n-at imməbet-e n-at		jə-andzət-e iko nə-w
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	the virgin Marry be.PRES-3FSS the virgin Marry-1SS be.PRES-3FSS	from-deep heart-1SS exactly be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO	
<b>FT spk 2</b>	it is Marry,on the name of our lady!		it is from my deep heart

Ref WGM 001-048 and 49

<b>Tx spk 1</b>	ingidija məfrəsun awk'əwalləhu ...	
<b>MB spk 1</b>	ingidija mə-fərəs-u-n	awək'-əw-all-əhu-ŋ
<b>Gloss spk 1</b>	of course INF-fall(don't understand)-3MSS-ACC	know.PERF-3MSO-exist-1SS
<b>FT spk 1</b>	ofcourse I know we don't understand each other	
<b>Tx spk 3</b>	abba... fimagille isti	
<b>MB spk 3</b>	abba... fimaglle iski	
<b>Gloss spk 3</b>	father elder please	
<b>FT spk 3</b>	please wait father elder	

Ref WGM 001-50 and 51

<b>Tx spk 1</b>	ingidija min immarəg nəŋŋ		abet
<b>MB spk 1</b>	ingidija min jə-imm-arəg n-əŋŋ		abet
<b>Gloss spk 1</b>	ofcourse what REL-do.IMPF be.PRES-3MSS-1SO		yes
<b>FT spk 1</b>	ofcourse what I am doing		yes
<b>Tx spk 3</b>	abba addis...		abba addis...
<b>MB spk 3</b>	abba addis...		abba addis...
<b>Gloss spk 3</b>	father Addis(name of a person)...		father Addis...
<b>FT spk 3</b>	father Addis		father Addis

Ref WGM 001-052

**Tx spk 3** abba addis namma wədəzzih zur antəmm ə...indəw minalbat kə...  
**MB spk 3** abba addis na - imm-a wədə-izzih zur antə-mm ə...indəw minalbat kə...  
**Gloss spk 3** father Addis come- please-2MSS to-here comeback you-also ə...well may be from...  
**FT spk 3** father Addis come and be with us well, ə...may be you your self from

Ref WGM 001-053

**Tx spk 3** ə... bitləfam hullu kəlifatih ans'ar... indəw ....  
**MB spk 3** ə... bi-t-ləf-a-m hullu kə-lif-at-ih ans'ar... indəw...  
**Gloss spk 3** ə... IMPF-2MSS-try.IMPF-2MSS-FOC level best from-effort-2MSS perspective.... well then...  
**FT spk 3** ə...even if you tried your level best from the perspective of the effort you have exerted well then

Ref WGM 001-054

**Tx spk 3** fitkin indəməzor atbəl ə...sətijjojitum bərgit'  
**MB spk 3** fit-k-in ində-mə-zor at-bə-all ə...set-ijjo-jit-u-m bə-irgt' i...  
**Gloss spk 3** face-2MSS-ACC like-INF-turned around Neg-2MSS-be.PRES ə...women-FOC- 3FSGO-DEF-also at-indeed i...  
**FT spk 3** don't try to disagree (turned around your face) ə...indeed the woman ə...

Ref WGM 001-055 and 56

**Tx spk 3** i... iməm<sup>wa</sup> indzi  
**MB spk 3** i... himəm-wa indzi  
**Gloss spk 3** i... sick-DEF.3FSS because  
**FT spk 3** i...it is because of her sickness  
**Tx spk 4** i ...tamma nəw iɲdzi dək'idik'a alhədəjim

**MB spk 4** i ...tamm-a nə-w indʒi dək'ədək'-a al-həd-əʃfj-im  
**Gloss spk 4** i... ...sick-GER.3FSS be.PRES-3MSS-3MSG unless force-3FSS NEG-went.IMPF-3FSS  
**FT spk 4** i...unless the woman is sick she didn't go by force

Ref WGM 001-057 and 58

**Tx spk 1** təmakrən ikko nəw  
**MB spk 1** tə-məkakr-ən ikko nə-w  
**Gloss spk 1** 1PLS-discuss-1PLS exactly after be.PRES-3MSG-3MSGO  
**FT spk 1** it is after we discuss  
**Tx spk 3** i...dina adələm....  
**MB spk 3** i...dan-a aj-dəl-ə-m....  
**Gloss spk 3** i...not healthy.IPMPF-3FSS NEG-it is-3MSS-NEG....  
**FT spk 3** i...she is not healthy...

Ref WGM 001-059 and 60

**Tx spk 1** bəgid ləmina ikko nəw jəhedəj  
**MB spk 1** bə-gid nə-w ləmin-a ikko jə-hed-əʃfj  
**Gloss spk 1** by-force be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO beg-3FSS even REL-went- 3FSS  
**FT spk 1** she even begged to leave by force  
**Tx spk 3** k'oj ima nna k'oj simaw  
**MB spk 3** k'oj-ima-nn-a k'oj sim-a-w  
**Gloss spk 3** wait-please-2MSS-FOC please listen-2MSS-3MSS  
**FT spk 3** please wait for us please listen him

Ref WGM 001-061

**Tx spk 3** dəmo.... ə... lela zəndim... hida ... wəjm sərta min bila...  
**MB spk 3** dəgmo.... ə... lela zənd-im... hed-a... wəjm sər-ta min bi-all-a...  
**Gloss spk 3** furthermore... ə... another beside-FOC... went.IPMF- 3FSS or work.IMPf- 3FSS what 3FSS-Aux.pres-3FSS...  
**FT spk 3** furthermore... ə... going to some where on working something like that...

Ref WGM 001-062

**Tx spk 3** ə... tadralləf immibbal bihon  
**MB spk 3** ə... tə-adr-all-əfj jə-mmi-bi-all bi-hon  
**Gloss spk 3** ə... 3FSS-manage herself-Aux.pres-3FSS REL-COMP-Aux.pres if-assume.PERF  
**FT spk 3** ə...if it is assumed that she can manage herself

Ref WGM 001-063

**Tx spk 3** ə...innəssum jəzzihin jahil .. ajat't'əmat't'imum nəbbər  
**MB spk 3** ə...innə- issu-m jə- izzih-n jahil... aj-a-t't'əmat't'im-u-m nəbbər  
**Gloss spk 3** ə...they-also of-here-ACC about (this much)... NEG-3PLO-challenge.IMPf-3PLO-NEG be.PST  
**FT spk 3** ə...they didn't challenge us this much

Ref WGM 001-064

**Tx spk 3** ahunim innantəmm bihon... innantəmm bihon ....  
**MB spk 3** ahun-im innantə-mm bi-hon... innantə-mm bi-hon...  
**Gloss spk 3** now-FOC (also) you (PL)-also if-happen... you (PLU)-also if-happen...  
**FT spk 3** even now you yourself even you yourself

Ref WGM 001-065

**Tx spk 3** inna... innantəm bihon i... i... tələmmənuninna  
**MB spk 3** inna... innantə-m bi-hon i... i... tə-ləmmən-u-n inna  
**Gloss spk 3** you (PL)... you (PL)-also if-happen i... i... PASS-be persuad.PERF-DEF.3PLS-ACC-and  
**FT spk 3** even you yourself i...i... i... you yourself be persuaded that and...

Ref WGM 001-066 and 67

**Tx spk 3** ahun....i... nəgəm jihew nəw  
**MB spk 3** ahun....i... nəgə-m jihe-w nə-w  
**Gloss spk 3** now....i... tomorrow-FOC this-DEF be.PRES-3MSS-3MSG  
**FT spk 3** now....i... even what will happen tomorrow  
**Tx spk 5** mətʃ indəhu k'ətə'ro jazə  
**MB spk 5** mətʃ ində-honə k'ət'əro jə-az-ə  
**Gloss spk 5** when INTRO-become appointment REL-set.IMPF-3MSS  
**FT spk 5** how on earth! I have already set the appointment

Ref WGM 001-068

**Tx spk 3** jihe nəgər jimməlləsall i... nəgəmm jihew nəw minalbat.... jəsərru...  
**MB spk 3** jihe nəgər ji-mməlləs-all i...nəgə-mm jihew nə-w minalbat.... jə-sərr-u...  
**Gloss spk 3** this matter 3MSS-good condition-IMPF i...tomorrow this be.PRES-3MSS-3MSG may be.... REL-work.IMPF-DEF.3PLS...  
**FT spk 3** this will appear in a good condition i...what will happen tomorrow may be.... those who mediated

Ref WGM 001-069

**Tx spk 3** minalbat jihe:: haßt sikkəffəl min sil jihe bir... gimmaf... sitʃ'il  
**MB spk 3** minalbat jih-e... habt s-i-kkəffəl min s-il jihe bir... gimmaf... si-tiʃ'il

**Gloss spk 3** may be this-3MSS... properties while-3MSS-share what while-3M-Aux.pres this-money... half... when-3FSS-able  
**FT spk 3** this may be when properties were shared doing something like that the money ...half...while she was able...

Ref WGM 001-070

**Tx spk 3** i...jihennin... huløtt madabərja minamin... jəsərru jətəwəssənu ...  
**MB spk 3** i...jihe-nn-in... huløtt madabərja minamin... jə-sərr-u jə-tə-wəssən-u ...  
**Gloss spk 3** i...this-3MSS-DEF-ACC... two sac something... REL-work.IMPF-3PLS REL-3PLS-some of-3PLS ...  
**FT spk 3** i...this two sacks something like that some of the elders who mediated...

Ref WGM 001-071

**Tx spk 3** aləm məfım... aləsəw altəsərram fımagille jınorall  
**MB spk 3** aləm məfəm... all-ə-səw al-tə-sərr-am fımagille ji-nor-all  
**Gloss spk 3** world well... be.there.is/exists-3MSS-human NEG-3MSS-creat-NEG mediator IMPF-exist-be.PRES-3MSGSGS  
**FT spk 3** well, the world is not created with out human being elders will be there

Ref WGM 001-072 and 73

**Tx spk 1** allə...allə...bilunıñall  
**MB spk 1** all-ə...all-ə... b-il-u-ıñı  
**Gloss spk 1** be.PRES-3MSS...be.PRES-3MSS... if-say-3PLS-1SO-  
**FT spk 1** if the say there is...there is...  
**Tx spk 3** innəzzijam mənor alləbbatfəw  
**MB spk 3** innə-zzija-m mənor all-ə-bba-afəw  
**Gloss spk 3** PL-those-also INF-available be.there.is/exists-3MSS-APPL.3PLS  
**FT spk 3** even those elders who mediated before this time should be available

Ref WGM 001-074

**Tx spk 3** aləsətijjoitu innəzjam bihonimm bimət'u  
**MB spk 3** all-ə set-ijjo-jit-u inə-zija-m bi-hon mi...bi-mət'-u  
**Gloss spk 3** be.there.is/exists-3MSS women-FOC- 3FSS-DEF PL-those-also if-happen mi...COND-come.IMPF-3PL  
**FT spk 3** if those elders come with out of the woman...

Ref WGM 001-075

**Tx spk 3** aləsətijjoitu bet jəjazəwɪn nəgər minu tawk'o nəw  
**MB spk 3** all-ə set-ijjo-jit-u bet jə-jaz-əw-n nəgər min-u  
**Gloss spk 3** be.there.is/exists-3MSS women-FOC- 3FSO-DEF secret (house) REL-bring-3MSS-ACC matter what-DEF.3MSS  
**FT spk 3** no one knows the secret behind the property except the woman  
**MB spk 3** tə-awək'-o nə-w  
**Gloss spk 3** PASS-know.IMPF-GER.3MSS be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO

Ref WGM 001-076

**Tx spk 3** aləsətijjoitu minun... minun... ahun...  
**MB spk 3** all-ə set-ijjo-jit-u min-u-n... min-u-n... ahun...  
**Gloss spk 3** be.there.is/exists-3MSS women-FOC- 3FSS-DEF what-3MSS-ACC... what-3MSS-ACC.. now...  
**FT spk 3** what...what..to do with out the woman (we can't do any thing with out her) now

Ref WGM 001-077

**Tx spk 3** jəddare fɪmagille minun awk'ot nəw iwa!  
**MB spk 3** jə-iddare fɪmaglle min-u-n awək'-ot nə-w iwa!  
**Gloss spk 3** of-outside elders what-3MSS-ACC.. know-GER.3SMS-ACC be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO iwa! (exclamation)  
**FT spk 3** those elders who do not belongs to the community do not know the case wow!

Ref WGM 001-078

**Tx spk 3** indəmiləw jətəkərajjəm məret linor and nəw

**MB spk 3** ində-mi-jil-əw jə-təkəraj-ə-m məret l-i-nor and nə-w

**Gloss spk 3** as-FUT-say-3MSS REL-hired(rented)-3MSS-also ploughing land for-3MSS-exist only one be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO

**FT spk 3** according to some body, there is truly one hired plotof land

Ref WGM 001-079

**Tx spk 3** jakkəraj ajikkəraj ine awk'əwalləhu

**MB spk 3** jə-akkəraj akkəraj ine awək'-əw-all-əhu

**Gloss spk 3** of-aperson who rents out aperson who rents out I know.PERF-3MSO-exist-1SS

**FT spk 3** I know the second renter

Ref WGM 001-080

**Tx spk 3** abba awwək'ə jawk'əwall

mann jawk'əwall

**MB spk 3** abba awək'ə jawək'-əw-al

mann jə-awək'-əw-all

**Gloss spk 3** father awək'ə (name of a male person) REL-know-3MSS-Aux.Pres. who REL-know-3MSS-Aux.Pres.

**FT spk 3** father Awoke knows the individual

who knows him?

Ref WGM 001-081

**Tx spk 3** innantəm lattawk'u and nəw

**MB spk 3** innə-antə-m lə-att-awək'-u and nə-w

**Gloss spk 3** PL-you-also for-NEG-know-2PLS only one be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO

**FT spk 3** it is the same if you do not know the person

Ref WGM 001-082

<b>Tx spk 3</b>	bittawk'umm and nəw			inna... ine....n... indəne imiləw
<b>MB spk 3</b>	bi-tə-awək'-u-m	and	nə-w	inna... ine....n... ində-ine jə-mi-il-əw
<b>Gloss spk 3</b>	COND-3PLS-know-3PLS-FOC	only one	be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO	and... I....n... as to-me REL-IMPF-say.-3MSG
<b>FT spk 3</b>	it is also the same if you know the person			and, as to me, what I want to say

Ref WGM 001-082

<b>Tx spk 3</b>	bək'k'a... sətjjojitu... i...
<b>MB spk 3</b>	bək'a... set-ijjo-jit-u... i...
<b>Gloss spk 3</b>	enough... women-FOC- 3FSO-DEF... i...
<b>FT spk 3</b>	enough the woman...i...

Ref WGM 001-083

<b>Tx spk 3</b>	ə... mənt'at alləbaftfəw nəw			and ina and
<b>MB spk 3</b>	ə... mə-mət't'-at	all-ə-bə-afɬfəw	nə-w	and ina and
<b>Gloss spk 3</b>	ə... INF-come.IMPF-3PLS	be.there.is/exists-3MS-should-3PLS	be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO	one and one
<b>FT spk 3</b>	ə...she should come (plural to indicate respect)			one and one (this is my firm stand)

Ref WGM 001-084 and 85

<b>Tx spk 1</b>	wa			
<b>Tx spk 3</b>	innantəs ʃəmgilafɬfihu tawk'u jəllə indet?			ɪŋkʷan... ɪŋkʷan ɪŋpa...
<b>MB spk 3</b>	innə-antə-s ʃəməgil-afɬfihu	tə-awək'-u	jəllə indet?	inikwan... inikwan ɪŋpa...
<b>Gloss spk 3</b>	PL-you-FOC	reconcil.IMPF-3PLS	3PLS-know.IMPF-3PLS	is it? how? even... even we...
<b>FT spk 3</b>	how on earth,did not you mediate			even even we ourselves
<b>Tx spk 4</b>	tikikil			
<b>MB spk 4</b>	tikikil			

Gloss spk 4 right

FT spk 4 right

Ref WGM 001-086

Tx spk 2 imam<sup>w</sup>a nəw indʒi higg nəw ikko

MB spk 2 himəm-wa nə-w indʒi higg nə-w ikko

Gloss spk 2 disease-DEF.3FSS be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO even law be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO it is

FT spk 2 even if she is very sick,the law urges

Tx spk 5

nəw

MB spk 5

nə-w

Gloss spk 5

be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO

FT spk 5

it is

Ref WGM 001-087 and 88

Tx spk 2 əɾə bizu awk'alləhu wa!

MB spk 2 əɾə bizu awk'-all-əhu wa!

Gloss spk 2 əɾə! (exclamation) much know-be.there.is/exists-1SS wa! (exclamation)

FT spk 2 I even know a lot wow!

Tx spk 3 iŋk<sup>w</sup>an iŋna

aj... iŋk<sup>w</sup>an iŋna....

MB spk 3 inikwan iŋna

aj... inikwan iŋna

Gloss spk 3 even we

no... even we....

FT spk 3 even we ourselves

no even we ourselves

Ref WGM 001-089

**Tx spk 3** iŋna zare... səw bit'əfa liŋfəməgil nəw jətək'əmt'ən

**MB spk 3** iŋna zare... səw bi-t'əf-a li-ni-fəməgil nə-w jə-tək'əmət'-ən

**Gloss spk 3** we today... elders COND-nothing-3MSS for-1PLS-mediate be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO REL-PASS-here-1PLS

**FT spk 3** we today as there are no legitimate elders we are here to mediate

Ref WGM 001-090

**Tx spk 3** iŋk<sup>w</sup>an innantə fɪmagille naftɪfɪhu inna ahunimm bihon ...

**MB spk 3** inikwan innə-antə fɪmaglle n-ə-afɪfɪhu inna ahun-imm bi-hon

**Gloss spk 3** even PL-you elders be.PRES-3MSGs-3PLS and now-FOc COND-become...

**FT spk 3** you are even elders and even now

Ref WGM 001-091

**Tx spk 3** aləsətijjojitu ine... indəne... indəmajəw...

**MB spk 3** alə set-ijjo-jit-u ine... ində-ine... ində-im-aj-əw...

**Gloss spk 3** with out women-FOc- 3FSO-DEF-ACC I... as to-me... what-IMPF-say.IMPF-3MSS...

**FT spk 3** with out the woman... as to me ...what I said

Ref WGM 001-092

**Tx spk 3** imihon nəgər.... jihonall bijje... alasiβim

**MB spk 3** jə-im-hon nəgər.... ji-hon-all bijj-e... al-asib-i-m

**Gloss spk 3** REL-IMPF.become thing/ something.... IMPF-become-be.there.is/exists say.IMPF-1SGS... NEG-think-1SS-NEG

**FT spk 3** I don't think it will be successful...

Ref WGM 001-093

**Tx spk 3** minalbat sətijjojitu k'iddim indəmmibaləw  
**MB spk 3** minalbat set-ijjo-jit-u k'iddim ində-mmi-bə-all-əw  
**Gloss spk 3** may be women-FOC- 3FSO-DE earlier like-REL-say-3MSS  
**FT spk 3** may be the woman what it has been said earlier

Ref WGM 001-094

**Tx spk 3** bərgit' ində...bal sajhon ində wəndim  
**MB spk 3** bə-irigt' ində...bal sə-aj-hon ində wəndim  
**Gloss spk 3** by-definite not as...husband when-NEG-become like brother  
**FT spk 3** ofcourse acting like brother not as a husband

Ref WGM 001-095

**Tx spk 3** indabbat hunəw tət'əggitəw bəmarik'os.... bəfinotəsəlam....  
**MB spk 3** ində abbat hun-əw tət'əggit-əw bə-mark'os.... bə-finotəsəlam....  
**Gloss spk 3** like father become-3MSS (respect) with-got near-3MSS (respect) in-mark'os (place name)... in-Finotesəlam (place name)...  
**FT spk 3** approaching as a fatherhood in-Mark'os in-Finotesəlam

Ref WGM 001-096

**Tx spk 3** bəzija... minalbat indəw....ajne bajaj  
**MB spk 3** bə-zija... minalbat indəw....ajn-e bə-aj-aj-im  
**Gloss spk 3** in-thattt... perhaps likewise....eye-1SS 3MSS-NEG-see-NEG  
**FT spk 3** in tha... perhaps, even if I did not see them

Ref WGM 001-097

**Tx spk 3** bəzzih hedu bəzzih hedu sibbal nəw  
**MB spk 3** bəzzih hed-u bəzzih hed-u si-bbal nə-w  
**Gloss spk 3** here went-3PLS here went-3PLS COMP-3MSS-bə-say be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO  
**FT spk 3** I heard that they tried a lot for her to recover

Ref WGM 001-098

**Tx spk 2** əɾə ləft<sup>w</sup>all... ləft<sup>w</sup>all ləft<sup>w</sup>all  
**MB spk 2** əɾə! ləf-təw-al... ləf-təw-al ləf-təw-al  
**Gloss spk 2** oh! try.PERF-3PLS-PERF... try.PERF-3PLS-PERF try.PERF-3PLS-PERF  
**FT spk 2** oh! he even tried alot...tried alot...tried alot

Ref WGM 001-099

**Tx spk 3** kəzija ans'ar... jətəwutim lihon jifilall ahuni... minalbat ...  
**MB spk 3** kə-zija ans'ar... jə-təw-it-im l-i-hon ji-fil-all ahun-i... minalbat...  
**Gloss spk 3** from-that perspective... REL-desist (stop follow up) -3MSS-FOC for-3MSS-become IMPF-can-3SMS now-i... perhaps...  
**FT spk 3** I think they stop follow up the case from that perspective now-i... perhaps...

Ref WGM 001-100

**Tx spk 3** abba addis... sətijjojitu abba addis... ibakkif təjillijɿ  
**MB spk 3** abba addis... set-ijjo-jit-u abba addis... ibakkif təj-i-il-ijɿ  
**Gloss spk 3** father adis (proper name)... women-FOC- 3FSO-DEF father adis (proper name)... please leave-3FSS-for-1SO  
**FT spk 3** father Addis the woman father Addis...please leave it for me

Ref WGM 001-101

**Tx spk 3** ine ikko jəmut lidzotʃf jizʒalləhu

**MB spk 3** ine iko jə-mut lidzɔz-otʃf jiz-ə-all-əhu

**Gloss spk 3** I but of course of-orphan child-PL rear.PERF- 3MSS-be.there.is/exists-1SS

**FT spk 3** I am even rearing orphans

Ref WGM 001-102

**Tx spk 3** inemm ikko ʃʼənəkʼoŋ nəw

jannin atsərimm

**MB spk 3** ine-mm ikko ʃʼənəkʼ-o-ŋ nə-w

jan-in at-sər-i-m

**Gloss spk 3** I-FOC but of course frustrate-1SS-1SO be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO that-ACC NEG-work-2FSS-NEG

**FT spk 3** I even get frustrated

don't do that

Ref WGM 001-103

**Tx spk 3** ine sərɪʃʃe nəw

**MB spk 3** ine sər-ɪʃʃə nə-w

**Gloss spk 3** I work-1SS be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO

**FT spk 3** I do by my self

Ref WGM 001-104

**Tx spk 3** ibetɪʃ dirəs ʃʼiŋŋe amtʼiʃʃə immisətʼiʃ

**MB spk 3** i-bet-ɪʃ dirəs ʃʼiŋŋ-ə a-mətʼ-ɪʃʃə

jə-mi-sətʼ-i-ʃ

**Gloss spk 3** LOC-house-3FSGS up to burden-3MSS tran-come.IMPF-1SS REL-IMPF-give-1SS-2FSO

**FT spk 3** why not I saddle your share and bring it to your house

Ref WGM 001-105

**Tx spk 3** innəzi jiβək'ufall and səw nəf  
**MB spk 3** inə-izzih ji-bək'-u-f-all and səw nə-f  
**Gloss spk 3** PL-here IMPF-enough-3PLS-2FSO-IMPF one person be.PRES-3FSS  
**FT spk 3** these are enough for you you are alone

Ref WGM 001-106

**Tx spk 3** iness innəzzihin lidzɔftʃ min ladirgafʃəw bilatis əɾə iʃi læftə...ləftəhilliɲnall...  
**MB spk 3** ine-s inə-zzih-n lidzɔ-ɔftʃ min lə-a-dəɾəg-afʃəw b-il-at-is əɾə! iʃi læf-tə...ləf-təh-ill-iɲ-al...  
**Gloss spk 3** I-FOC PL-here-ACC child-PL what for-1SS-done-3PLO if-say-3FSS-FOC oh! ok tired-from...tired-2MSS-1SO-2MSS...  
**FT spk 3** what can I do for this orphans if I say this to her oh, it is ok you tried a lot for me

Ref WGM 001-107

**Tx spk 3** læftəwilliɲnall... təzzih k'ədəm iʃfi bittil...  
**MB spk 3** læf-təw-ill-iɲ-al... tə-izzih k'ədəm iʃi b-itt-il...  
**Gloss spk 3** tired-2PLS(he.polite)-1SS-2PLS(he.polite)... from- here before ok (all right) COND-3FSS-say...  
**FT spk 3** you tried a lot ...before this time if she says ok...

Ref WGM 001-108

**Tx spk 3** minuss tawk'o inna ahunimm bihon  
**MB spk 3** minu-ss tə-awək'-o inna ahun-imm bi-hon  
**Gloss spk 3** what-FOC COMP-know-GER.3MSS and now-FOC COND-become  
**FT spk 3** who knows and even now

Ref WGM 001-109

**Tx spk 3** əɾə!... səwɪjjəwɪnɪmm... səwɪjjəw... əɾə!

**MB spk 3** əɾə!... səw-ɪjjə-w-n-imm... səw-ɪjjə-w... əɾə!

**Gloss spk 3** oh!... man-FOC.3MSS- 3MSS.ACC-even... man-FOC.3MSS- 3MSS-DEF... Oh!

**FT spk 3** oh!....even the man...oh!

Ref WGM 001-110

**Tx spk 3** ɪwnət kəŋfɪ k'al jəmət't'a kəhonəss ...ə...

**MB spk 3** ɪwnət kə-əŋfɪ k'al jə-mət't-a kə-hon-ə-ss ...ə...

**Gloss spk 3** truly from-you(Feminine) word REL-come-3MSS COND-become-3MSS-FOC ...ə...

**FT spk 3** if really this word comes from your side...ə...

Ref WGM 001-111

**Tx spk 3** ə...ɪnnəssu zɪmm bɪləw ɪntɪn bɪləwɪŋnall məslɔŋn nəw ɪndʒɪ

**MB spk 3** ə...ɪnnə-ɪsu zɪmm b-ɪl-əw ɪntɪn b-ɪl-əw-ɪŋn-al məsəl-o-ŋn nə-w ɪndʒɪ

**Gloss spk 3** ə...PL-he silent COMP-say-3PLS something COMP-say-3PLO-1SS-3PLO seem-GER-1SS be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO but

**FT spk 3** ə...I thought the eldersapproached me in the wrong way

Ref WGM 001-112

**Tx spk 1** bwk'k 'ihennin nəw immifəlligəw

**MB spk 1** jɪh-e-n-ɪn n-ə-w jəm-fələg-əw

**Gloss spk 1** this-LOC-ACC-LOC be.PRES-3MSGs-3MSGO REL-want-1SGS

**FT spk 1** this what I want

Ref WGM 001-113

**Tx spk 3** kəŋfi k'al jəmət't'a kəhonəss

**MB spk 3** tə-anfi k'al jə-mət'-a kə-hon-ə-s

**Gloss spk 3** from-you (feminine) word REL-come'-3MSS if- become-3MSS-FOC

**FT spk 3** what if this saying comes from your side

Ref WGM 001-114

**Tx spk 3** iwnətimm bərdof iwnətimm iriβof kəhonəss

**MB spk 3** iwnət-imm bərd-of iwnət-imm i-riβ-o-f kə-hon-ə-s

**Gloss spk 3** true-FOC become undressed-3FSS true-FOC 3FSS-hungry-3FSS from-become-3MSS-FOC

**FT spk 3** if it is true that you are undressed

Ref WGM 001-115

**Tx spk 3** ahunimm bihon fimagille bajjəbbijŋ

**MB spk 3** ahun-imm bi-hon fimagille b-aj-ə-bb-iŋŋ

**Gloss spk 3** now-FOC COND-become elders COMP-see-3MSO-APPL-1SS

**FT spk 3** even what elders say what I can do

Ref WGM 001-116

**Tx spk 3** ə...ə...ə... isət'alləhu immiləwəss minu tawk'o iwa!

**MB spk 3** ə...ə...ə... i-sət'-alləhu jə-im-il-əw-iss min-u tə-awək'-o iwa!

**Gloss spk 3** ə...ə...ə... I-offer-1SS REL-IMPF-say-1SS-FOC what-DEF 3MSS-know-GER iwa (exclamation)!

**FT spk 3** ə...ə...ə...it has not yet known what he is going to offer the woman wow!

Ref WGM 001-117

**Tx spk 3** əbro jənurəw kənnantə gar əbro alnorəm

**MB spk 3** abro jə-nur-əw kə-innə-antə gar abro al-norə-m

**Gloss spk 3** together REL-exist-3MSS from-PL-you together together NEG-exist-3MSS-NEG

**FT spk 3** they haven't lived with you (elders), they lived together (they know each other)

Ref WGM 001-118

**Tx spk 3** kəsətijjojitu gar nəw aβro jənorə

**MB spk 3** kə-set-ijjo-jit-u gar nə-w abro jə-nor-ə

**Gloss spk 3** from-women-FOC- 3FSS-DEF together be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO together REL-exist-3MSS

**FT spk 3** he lived with her

Ref WGM 001-119

**Tx spk 3** aβrəw nəw band tək<sup>w</sup>arsəw

**MB spk 3** abrəw nə-w band tək<sup>w</sup>arəs-əw

**Gloss spk 3** together-3PLS be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO together eat and drink-3PLO

**FT spk 3** they lived together eating together

Ref WGM 001-120

**Tx spk 3** band ə... ə... tələbsəw nəw... ə...k'əju

**MB spk 3** band ə... ə... tə-ləbəs-əw nə-w... ə...jə-k'əj-u

**Gloss spk 3** together ə... ə... COMP-share.PERF-3PLS be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO... ə...REL-stay-3PLS

**FT spk 3** together ə... ə...they shared all ə...stayed together

Ref WGM 001-121

**Tx spk 3** inna ahunimm bihon jik'k'ət'ərinna ə... sətijjojitu

**MB spk 3** inna ahun-imm bi-hon ji-k'k'ət'ər-inna ə... set-ijjo-jit-u

**Gloss spk 3** and now-FOC if-become IMPF-appoint-and ə... women-FOC- 3FSO-DEF

**FT spk 3** so, even now setting the appointment day ə...teh woman

Ref WGM 001-122

**Tx spk 3** wəjin igziabher minu ajittawwək'im  
**MB spk 3** wəj igziabher minu aj-ttə-awwək'-im  
**Gloss spk 3** or GOD what-DEF NEG-3MSS-know-NEG  
**FT spk 3** we don't know what God can for us

Ref WGM 001-123

**Tx spk 3** istəzarem k'oju jik'ojjallu sajibbal  
**MB spk 3** istə-zare-m k'ojj-u ji-k'oj-allu s-aj-bbal  
**Gloss spk 3** until-today-FOC stay-3FSS (polite) IMPF-stay-be.there.is/exists-3PLS while-NEG-say  
**FT spk 3** no one says that the woman stays up to now

Ref WGM 001-124

**Tx spk 3** ə... bəggo jisənəbbitalu bək'k]a jik'k'ət'ərinna  
**MB spk 3** ə... bəggo ji-sənəbbət-allu bək'k'a ji-k'k'ət'ər-inna  
**Gloss spk 3** ə... in a good condition IMPF-pass a few days or weeks-IMPF-3FSS (polite) ok IMPF-appoint-and  
**FT spk 3** ə...stays in a good condition ok, setting the appointment day

WGM 001-125

**Tx spk 3** iŋŋamm innigəŋŋ and bal innimrət'  
**MB spk 3** iŋŋa-mm in-gəŋŋ and bal inn-mərət'  
**Gloss spk 3** we-FOC 1PLS-present.IMPF one holiday 1PLS-mərət'  
**FT spk 3** let us me and choose one holiday

Ref WGM 001-127

**Tx spk 3** bæggojə... kalk'ojju... k'ən innaʃʃəʃilallən

**MB spk 3** bæggo-jə... kə-al-k'ojj-u... k'ən inn-aʃʃəʃal-il-allən

**Gloss spk 3** in a good way-of... COND-NEG-stay-3FSS (polite)... apointment day COMP-improve.IMPF-3SMO-IMPF-3PLS

**FT spk 3** if the woman is not feeling better...we will change the appointment day

Ref WGM 001-128

**Tx spk 3** bæggo kək'ojju jint'ullin

**MB spk 3** bæggo kə-k'ojj-u ji-mit'-u-llin

**Gloss spk 3** in a good condition IF-stay-3FSS (polite) IMPF-come here-3PLS (polite)-IMPF-3PLO

**FT spk 3** we need the woman to here if she is feeling good

Ref WGM 001-129

**Tx spk 3** jənəbbəru ʃimagine woʃʃimm mənor alləbbəʃʃəw

**MB spk 3** jə-nəbbər-u ʃimagine-woʃʃ-imm mə-nor all-ə-bb-əʃʃəw

**Gloss spk 3** REL-be.past-3PLS elder-PLU-FOC INF-available be.there.is/exists-3MS-COMP-3PLS

**FT spk 3** previous elders should also available during gathering

Ref WGM 001-130

**Tx spk 3** nəgərən jəβəllut ə... indəzih bihon jifalall tələmənun

**MB spk 3** nəgər-u-n jə-bəl-u-t ə... ində-izih bi-hon jifal-all tələmən-u-n

**Gloss spk 3** case-3MSS-ACC REL-know the case-DEF-3PLS ə... like-this if-become IMPF-better-IMPF 3PLS-beg.IMPF-3PLS-3PLO

**FT spk 3** those who know the case ə...it is better to make like this please, be persuaded

Ref WGM 001-131

**Tx spk 3** innantəm attakirru  
**MB spk 3** innə-antə-m att-akir-u  
**Gloss spk 3** PLU-you-FOC NEG-tight-3PLS  
**FT spk 3** don't make the case serious

Ref WGM 001-132

**Tx spk 3** ə...səwimm sittastarrik'u indet argafʃtʃihu ijastarrək'afʃtʃihu nəw  
**MB spk 3** ə...səw-imm si-tt-as-tarrək'-u indet adriɡ-afʃtʃihu ijə-as-tarək'-afʃtʃihu n-ə-w  
**Gloss spk 3** ə...man-FOC while-COMP-CAUS-mediate-3PLS how do-3PLS while-CAUS-mediate-3PLS be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO  
**FT spk 3** ə...while you mediate, how do you mediate others?

Ref WGM 001-133 and 34

**Tx spk 3** nəw immil ine ʃ'ərrifʃalləhu  
**MB spk 3** nə-w jə-mi-il ine ʃ'ərrif-all-ə-hu  
**Gloss spk 3** be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO REL-say.IMPF I finsh-Aux.pres-1SS  
**FT spk 3** I have finished, this what I say

**Tx spk 4** t'iru nəw  
**MB spk 4** t'iru nə-w  
**Gloss spk 4** good be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO  
**FT spk 4** it is good

Ref WGM 001-135 and 36

**Tx spk 1** aβet  
**MB spk 1** abet  
**Gloss spk 1** yes  
**FT spk 1** yes

**Tx spk 4** aβet jəmmil jihun

**MB spk 4** abet jə-mi-il ji-hun  
**Gloss spk 4** yes REL-say.IMPF IMPF-become  
**FT spk 4** let God listen you  
**Tx spk 5** t'iru nəw abba ajja t'ilahun  
**MB spk 5** t'iru nə-w abba ajja t'ilahun  
**Gloss spk 5** good be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO father Mr. t'ilahun (name of a person)  
**FT spk 5** it is good father father Tilahun

Ref WGM 001-137

**Tx spk 4** ahun iŋna malət nəw ... zare abba addisinimm honə antənim  
**MB spk 4** ahun iŋna malət nə-w zare abba addis-mm honə antə-n-im  
**Gloss spk 4** now we to mean be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO today father adis-m become-3MSS you-ACC-also  
**FT spk 4** what we have been discussing is... today both father Addis and you yourself

Ref WGM 001-138

**Tx spk 4** antənim binnik'k'ot't'a abba addisinimm binnik'k'ot't'a  
**MB spk 4** antə-n-imm bi-nni-k'ot't'a abba addis-n-imm bi-nni-k'k'ot't'a  
**Gloss spk 4** you-ACC-also if-1PLS-irritate-1PLS father adis (name of a person)-ACC-FOC if-1PLS-rebuk/ irritate-1PLS  
**FT spk 4** if we irritate you if we irritate father Addis

Ref WGM 001-139

**Tx spk 4** alə ajja aβəβaw inna alə immə bitəwif aləmə nəgəru ajhonimm  
**MB spk 4** all-ə ajja abəbaw inna all-ə immə  
**Gloss spk 4** be.there.is/exists-3MSS father abəbaw (name of a person) and be.there.is/exists-3MSS mother  
**FT spk 4** the issue will not be completed with father Ababaw and mother Bitewish  
**MB spk 4** bitəwif all-ə imə nəgər-u aj-hon-imm

**Gloss spk 4** bitəwif (name of a female person) be.there.is/exists-3MSS mother thing-3MSS NEG-become-NEG

Ref WGM 001-140

**Tx spk 4** innəzzijamm fimagillojimm k'ədəm kəbt jakkaffələtʃtʃ wɪlun jəjazotʃtʃ  
**MB spk 4** inə-zija-m fɪmagle-wotʃtʃ-im k'ədəm kəbt jə-akafəl-u-t wɪl-u-n jə-jaz-u-t  
**Gloss spk 4** PLU-there-FOC mediator-PLU-im k'ədəm cattle of-share-DEF-3PLS agreement-3PLS-ACC of-facilitate-DEF-3PLS  
**FT spk 4** those elders who mediated to share cattles those elders who facilitated the agreement

Ref WGM 001-141

**Tx spk 4** jaddəraddərotʃtʃ tək'əmmɪt'əw jəjazotʃtʃ ʃ'immɪr  
**MB spk 4** jə-addəraddər-u-t tək'əmmɪt'-əw jə-jaz-u-t ʃ'immɪr  
**Gloss spk 4** of-mediate-DEF-3PLS seat-3PLS of-facilitate-DEF-3PLS include-3PLS  
**FT spk 4** who mediated including other elders who facilitated the agreement

Ref WGM 001-142

**Tx spk 4** təɲɲa gar ɪŋgələggɪlatʃtʃəwallən setɪjjoʃɪtu...  
**MB spk 4** tə-ɲɲa gar ɪn-gələgəl-ətʃtʃəw-allən set-ɪjjo-ʃɪt-u...  
**Gloss spk 4** from-we together 1PLS-arbitrate-3PLO-be.there.is/exists-3MS-ACC.1PLS women-FOC- 3FSO-DEF...  
**FT spk 4** we will make them agree together with other elders the woman

Ref WGM 001-143

**Tx spk 4** tɪnnɪʃ ɪndəw ɪgzɪhar məʃfɪm... mɪhɪrətun bilɪkillat  
**MB spk 4** tɪnnɪʃ ɪndəw ɪgzɪhar məʃfɪm... mɪhɪrət-u-n bɪ-lɪk-ɪl-at  
**Gloss spk 4** little like wise God well... mercy-3MSS-ACC if-send-3MSS-3FSO  
**FT spk 4** if God bless her if God bless and mercy her

Ref WGM 001-144

<b>Tx spk 4</b>	k'ənun fək'ək'k' argən innik't'ərinna	nullin...	landəze lifullin
<b>MB spk 4</b>	k'ən-u-n fək'ək'k' arəg-ən inn-k'ət'at'ər-inna	n-u-il-n...	lə-and-gize lif-u-llin
<b>Gloss spk 4</b>	day-DEF.3MS-ACC postpon done-3PLS 3PLS-appoint-and	come-3MSO-3PLS-ACC...	for-one-time toil-3MSO-3PLS-ACC
<b>FT spk 4</b>	postponing the appointment day for him	please come for us	please try once for us

Ref WGM 001-145

<b>Tx spk 4</b>	ijna zare indəw dərən ...	birr allə?	atakilt allə
<b>MB spk 4</b>	ijna zare indəw dərəs-ən...	birr allə?	atakilt all-ə
<b>Gloss spk 4</b>	we today likewise suddenly-3PLS...	money be.there.is/exists-3MSS?	vegetables be.there.is/exists-3MSS?
<b>FT spk 4</b>	if we say suddenly today we are the ones who decide...	is there money?	is there vegetable

Ref WGM 001-146

<b>Tx spk 4</b>	məret allə bibbalim	
<b>MB spk 4</b>	məret all-ə	bi-bba-al-im
<b>Gloss spk 4</b>	plouing land be.there.is/exists-3MSS?	COND-COMP-say-FOC
<b>FT spk 4</b>	if we say there is land	

Ref WGM 001-147

<b>Tx spk 4</b>	alənnəzzija məgbija... ijnam	
<b>MB spk 4</b>	all-ə-innə-izija	məgbija ijna-m
<b>Gloss spk 4</b>	be.there.is/exists-3MSS-PLU-there	enterance we-also
<b>FT spk 4</b>	with out the presence of those elders who shared the properties...we our selves	

Ref WGM 001-148

**Tx spk 1** alləmmɪn bɪjə nəw ɪngɪdɪjə

**MB spk 1** al-ləmən-in bɪjə n-ə-w ɪngɪdɪjə

**Gloss spk 1** NEG-beg-1SGS COMP-say-1SGS be.PRES-3MSG-3MSGO is that

**FT spk 1** is that I did not try to beg her not to leave

**Tx spk 4**

bəfɪs's'um mɪnɪm ɪnawkw'ɪmm

**MB spk 4**

bəfɪs's'um mɪnɪm ɪn-awək'-i-m

**Gloss spk 4**

never nothing NEG-know-1PLS-NEG

**FT spk 4**

never we do know nothing

Ref WGM 001-149

**Tx spk 4** ɡɪn ahun zare jɪhən səwɪjje bɪndəβədiβəw

jɪhenn jahil bɪrr ant'a

**MB spk 4** ɡɪn ahun zare jɪhe-n səw-ɪjje bi-ni-dəbədəb-əw

jɪh-ɪnn jahil bɪrr a-mit'-a

**Gloss spk 4** but now today this-ACC man-FOC COND-3MSO-assault-1PLS this-ACC about money 3MSS-bring-PERF

**FT spk 4** however if we challenge the man now

bring this much amount of money

Ref WGM 001-149

**Tx spk 4** bɪnnɪləwɪm ɪkko ...

sətɪjjojtɪwu .talasrəddatʃfɪn

**MB spk 4** bi-nn-il-əw-ɪm

ɪkko... set-ɪjjo-jit-u

kə...kə-al-asrədd-atʃfɪn

**Gloss spk 4** COND-1PLO-say-1PLS-FOC yet... women-FOC- 3FSO-DEF COND...COND-NEG-challenge-3FS-ACC.3FS

**FT spk 4** if we inform him even

if the woman does not challenge us

Ref WGM 001-150

**Tx spk 4** ɪnnəzɪjɪm ʃɪmagɪllojɪm əβəbawɪmm

jɪhenn jahil bɪrr

**MB spk 4** ɪnnə-izɪjɪm ʃɪmagɪlle-wɔʃfɪ-ɪm əβəbaw-ɪmm

jɪh-ɪnn jahil bɪr

**Gloss spk 4** PL-that-m elder-PL-even əβəbaw (name of a male person)-also this-ACC about money

**FT spk 4** even those elders and Ababaw

this much amount of money

Ref WGM 001-151

**Tx spk 4** sost fih birr jihun səlasa fih birr jihun

**MB spk 4** sost fih bir ji-hun səlasa fih bir ji-hun

**Gloss spk 4** three thousand ethiopian Dollar 3MSS-become thirty thousand ethiopian Dolla 3MSS-become

**FT spk 4** let it be 3,000 birr, 30,000 birr

Ref WGM 001-152

**Tx spk 4** iŋna minun awk'ənəw innigiβallaftfəw isti tinnif k'ədada sit'un

**MB spk 4** iŋna minu-n awək'-ən-əw in-gəb-a-l-afɬfəw iski tinnif k'ədada sit'-u-n

**Gloss spk 4** we which-ACC know-1PLS-3MSO IMPF-enter-1PLS-for-3PLO any way little way give-3PLS-1PLO

**FT spk 4** we don't know the case let us be with them give us little room

Ref WGM 001-153

**Tx spk 4** inna antəss fimagille aj...sitihon ərə! sint nəgər nəw

**MB spk 4** inna anntə-s fimagille aj...si-ti-hon ərə! sint nəgər nə-w

**Gloss spk 4** and you-even elder NEG...while-3MSS-become oh! (exclamation of surprise) lots issue be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO

**FT spk 4** so you elder oh!...be like as an elder oh! lots of issues have been raised

Ref WGM 001-154

**Tx spk 2** inekko.... jalkwaɬihu i...ingidih sətəjjojitun t'əjjik'e siləmət't'ahu

**MB spk 2** ine ikko.... jə-al-ku-aɬihu i...ingidih set-ijjo-jit-u-n t'əjjək'-e silə-mət't'-ahu

**Gloss spk 2** I ended.... REL-say-1SS-3PLS i...well then women-FOC- 3FSO-DEF-ACC ask-1SS as-came-1SS

**FT spk 2** what I ended said to you i...as I came here asking the woman

Ref WGM 001-155

**Tx spk 2** inkwan isun taβəβaw garim təsadibənal

**MB spk 2** inkwan isu-n tə-abəbaw gar-im tə-sədadiβ-ən-al

**Gloss spk 2** not even he-ACC with-Abəbaw (name of a person) together-FOC PASS-insult.RESP-1PLS-PERF

**FT spk 2** not only we insulted with him,we and Abəbaw are also insulted each other

Ref WGM 001-156

**Tx spk 2** laggoth nəw sətəhəw jəmət'ah indzi...

indih argəh

**MB spk 2** lə-aggot-h nə-w sət'itəh-əw jə-mət'-ah indzi

indih arəg-əh

**Gloss spk 2** for-uncle-2MSS be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO give-2MSS-3MSO REL-come-2MSS on the contrary like this done-2MSS

**FT spk 2** you are here after offering the land to your uncle...

doing like this

Ref WGM 001-157

**Tx spk 2** zare bəzimdina nəw t'iləhəw jəmət'ah

**MB spk 2** zare bə-zimidina nə-w t'il-əh-əw jə-mət'-ah

**Gloss spk 2** today by-kinship be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO leave-2MSS-3MSO REL-come-2MSS

**FT spk 2** you come here today offering the land to your relative

Ref WGM 001-158

**Tx spk 2** bije bizu nəgər tənəgagrənal

**MB spk 2** b-ij-e bizu nəgər tənəgagər-ən-al

**Gloss spk 2** COMP-say-1SS lot thing PASS-discuss-1PLS-PERF

**FT spk 2** we discussed lots of things

Ref WGM 001-159

<b>Tx spk 2</b>	ləsum sajnəgrəw alk'ərəm		sajigənaŋu ...
<b>MB spk 2</b>	lə-issu-m si-aj-nəgır-əw	al-k'ər-ə-m	si-aj-gənaŋ-u...
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	for-he-also while-NEG-3MSS-tell.IMPF-3MSO	NEG-assumed to tell.PERF-3MSS-NEG	when-NEG-meet-3PLS...
<b>FT spk 2</b>	it is assumed he told him		didn't they meet

Ref WGM 001-160 and 161

<b>Tx spk 2</b>	ləsum nəgrotal	indəwim lidəbədibuy	
<b>MB spk 2</b>	lə-issu-m nəgır-ot-al	indəwim li-dəbədəb-u-ŋ	
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	for-he-also tell-3MSS-PERF	even for-3PLS-attack-3PLS.DEF-1SO.ACC	
<b>FT spk 2</b>	he also told him	they even attacked me	
<b>Tx spk 4</b>			kəine gar altəgənaŋum
<b>MB spk 4</b>			kə-ine gar al-təgənaŋə-u-m
<b>Gloss spk 4</b>			with-me together NEG-PERF-meet-3PLS-NEG
<b>FT spk 4</b>			I did not meet them

Ref WGM 001-162

<b>Tx spk 2</b>	ləndawək'ə nəgrotal		ə...ə... inna
<b>MB spk 2</b>	lə-ındawək'ə	nəgər-ot-al	ə...ə... inna
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	to-ındawək'ə (name of a male person)	tell-3MSS-PERF	ə...ə... and
<b>FT spk 2</b>	he told about it to Endawoke		ə...ə... and

Ref WGM 001-163

<b>Tx spk 2</b>	ine... indijawim bəzimidina nəw		indih argəh jəsət'əhəŋ
<b>MB spk 2</b>	ine... indijawim bə-zimidina nə-w		indih arəg-əh jə-sət'-əh-əŋ
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	I... even by-relation	be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO	like this done-2MSS REL-give-done-2MSS-1SO
<b>FT spk 2</b>	I...even gave to you the land based on the relationship we have		you gave me like this

Ref WGM 001-164

**Tx spk 2** indet antə alə bilun dikulkana ʃimagle jələm inde!  
**MB spk 2** indet antə all-ə bi-il-u-n dikulkana ʃimagle jələm inde  
**Gloss spk 2** how you be.there.is/exists-3MSS if-say-3PLS-1SO dikulkana name of a place) elder there is not what a pity  
**FT spk 2** how dare you react like this isn't there the elder in Dikulkana,what a pity!

Ref WGM 001-165

**Tx spk 2** set alwələdəm mulaw? set jəwələdə jələm inde  
**MB spk 2** set al-wələd-əm mul-aw set jə-wələd-ə jə-əl-əm inde  
**Gloss spk 2** female NEG-give birth-3PLS-NEG all-DEF female REL-give birth-3MS REL-be.there.is/exists-3MSS-NEGS-m what a pity  
**FT spk 2** didn't all give birth female child? didn't any one birth female child,what a pity!

Ref WGM 001-166

**Tx spk 2** bije kifu tənagiraləhu  
**MB spk 2** b-ij-e kifu tə-nagir-e-al-əhu  
**Gloss spk 2** COMP-say.PERF-1SS bad PERF-tell-1SS-PERF-3PLO  
**FT spk 2** I said bad things

Ref WGM 001-167

**Tx spk 2** inna gin antə wəj wiʃt' ləwiʃt' gubo tək'əbiləhal  
**MB spk 2** ina gin antə wəj wiʃt'-lə-wiʃt' gubo tək'əbəl-əh-al  
**Gloss spk 2** and however you or secret-by-secret(secretly) bribe PERF-receive-2MSS-PERF  
**FT spk 2** and however you took the graft in secret

Ref WGM 001-168

**Tx spk 2** bijje zəlfewaləhu

**MB spk 2** b-ijj-e zəlif-e-w-all-ə-hu

**Gloss spk 2** COMP-say-1SS insult.PERF-1SS-DEF-be.there.is/exists-3MSS

**FT spk 2** I insulted him

Ref WGM 001-169

**Tx spk 2** inna ahunim ajja addis

**MB spk 2** inna ahun-im ajja addis

**Gloss spk 2** and now-FOC (even) father/ aja/ bab (title of a person) adis (name of a male person)

**FT spk 2** and even now father Addis

Ref WGM 001-170

**Tx spk 2** ine inna antə jabədzəzənəwin fɪmaglle ajabədzəzəwim

**MB spk 2** ine inna antə jə-abədzəz-ə-n-ə-w-in fɪmaglle aj-abədzəz-əw-im

**Gloss spk 2** I and you REL-arrange-be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO-ACC elder NEG-arrange-3MSS-NEG

**FT spk 2** elder can not make it possible the case that you and me can make it

Ref WGM 001-171

**Tx spk 2** ine t'iru mət't'ifjəlihaləhu

k'ojimah fɪmaglle jəmijabədzəw

**MB spk 2** ine t'iru mət't'-ifjə-li-h-all-ə-hu

k'oj-im-ah fɪmaglle jəm-i-ja-abədz-əw

**Gloss spk 2** I good way come-1SS-for-2MSS-be.there.is/exists-3MSS-1SS wait-please-2MSS elder REL-3MSO-REL-corrects-3MSS

**FT spk 2** I am facilitating the way to solve the problem together with you please wait what elder corrects

Ref WGM 001-172

**Tx spk 2** ʃimagle ifrət gəlatʃ  
**MB spk 2** ʃimagle ifrət gəlatʃ  
**Gloss spk 2** elder shame corrects  
**FT spk 2** elder corrects the disputants' problem

Ref WGM 001-173

**Tx spk 2** iŋna jəsət'tənəwin wɪl biʃʃa nəw imijiz indʒi  
**MB spk 2** iŋna jə-sət'-ə-n-ə-w-in wɪl biʃʃa nə-w jə-im-ijiz  
**Gloss spk 2** we REL-give-3MSO-be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO-ACC agreement only be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO REL-IMPF-3MSS-in to account  
**FT spk 2** the elder should only take in to account the agreement we poroposed

Ref WGM 001-174

**Tx spk 2** lela imi...i... antən bəlig<sup>w</sup>am ajgətam  
**MB spk 2** indʒi lela im-i...i... antə-n bə-ligwam aj-gət-a-m  
**Gloss spk 2** but other REL-3MSS...i... you-ACC by-bridle NEG-refrain-3MSS (polite)NEG  
**FT spk 2** the elder even consider other issue the elder can't refrain you by bridle (like a horse)

Ref WGM 001-175

**Tx spk 2** inen bəlg<sup>w</sup>...bəlig<sup>w</sup>am ajgətam inna...  
**MB spk 2** ine-n bə-ligw...bə-ligwam aj-gət-am inna...  
**Gloss spk 2** I-ACC by-bri...by-bridle NEG-refrain-3MSS (polite)NEG and...  
**FT spk 2** the elder can't refrain me by brid...by bridle (like a horse) and

Ref WGM 001-176

**Tx spk 2** k'ət'ire k'wat'ire jəsət't'əhuh ine istəhonə dirəs

**MB spk 2** k'ot'ir-e k'wat'ir-e jə-sət't'-əhu-h ine istə-hon-ə dirəs

**Gloss spk 2** count-1SS made a knot-1SS REL-give-1SS-2MSO me since-become-3MSS up to

**FT spk 2** as I gave you refined contract and make a knot on appointment

Ref WGM 001-177

**Tx spk 2** inenna antə wilaʔʔin ʃimaginewəjim istallu dirəs

**MB spk 2** ine inna antə wil-aʔʔin ʃimagle-woʔʔim istə-all-u dirəs

**Gloss spk 2** I and you agreement-1PLS elders-PL-FOC (too) till-be.there.is/exist or alive -3PLS up to

**FT spk 2** the agreement between you and me works till elders alive

Ref WGM 001-178

**Tx spk 2** and səwijje jinnət'əlubbin indzi

**MB spk 2** and səw-ijje ji-nnət'əl-u-bi-n indzi

**Gloss spk 2** and one of the elders-FOC.3MSS 3PLS-passed away-3PLS (polite)-APP-1PLU.ACC however

**FT spk 2** even if one of the elders passed away

Ref WGM 001-179

**Tx spk 2** inna ahun imminnaβədzəw jəsətijjəjitu madərija jihe

**MB spk 2** inna ahun jə-im-n-abədz-əw jə-sət-ijjo-jit-u madərija jih-e

**Gloss spk 2** and now REL-IMPF-1PLUS-arrange-3MSO of-women-FOC- 3FSO-DEF asset (means of subsistence) this-DEF

**FT spk 2** and what you and me are supposed to arrange this asset is for the woman

Ref WGM 001-180

**Tx spk 2** jəne jəlifate madərijajə istalləhu dīrəs  
**MB spk 2** jə-ine jə-lif-at-e madərija jih-e ist-all-əhu dīrəs  
**Gloss spk 2** of-me REL-toil-INF-1SS means of subsistence this-3MSS till-be.there.is/exists-1SS up to  
**FT spk 2** this one is for me till I alive

Ref WGM 001-181

**Tx spk 2** inemm lik'dəmat iss<sup>w</sup>am tik'dəməŋŋ jej...bəzzih bəzzih tidər  
**MB spk 2** ine-mm l-i-k'dəm-at iss-wa-m t-i-k'dəm-əŋ ji...bə-izzih bə-izzih t-i-dər  
**Gloss spk 2** I-also for-1SS-dies or pass.IMPF-3FSO she-also for-3FSS-pass.IMPF-1SO ji...by-here by-here COMP-3FMS-live.IMPF  
**FT spk 2** whether I or she dies first ji...she lives with the asset that is given

Ref WGM 001-182

**Tx spk 2** antəm jihen təwəŋŋ inemm jihenn list'at  
**MB spk 2** antə-m jih-e-n təw-ə-ŋŋ ine-mm jih-e-nn li-sit'-at  
**Gloss spk 2** you-FOC this-DEF-ACC leave-3MSO-1SS I-FOC this-DEF-ACC for-1SS-give.IMPF-3FSO  
**FT spk 2** let you leave this for me let I give this to her

Ref WGM 001-183

**Tx spk 2** bələn imminnaβədʒdʒəw ɪndʒi ə... binnim... ine bimməlalləs  
**MB spk 2** b-il-ən jə-im-inn-abədʒdʒ-əw ɪndʒi ə... binnim... ine bi-mməlalləs  
**Gloss spk 2** COMP-say-1PLS REL-1PLUS-arrange-3MSO however ə... IF... I if-went to and fro (follow up)  
**FT spk 2** this is what we arrange ə...foll...if I follow up the case

Ref WGM 001-184

**Tx spk 2** ə...ʃimagle bik'ət'irən annittarrək'imm  
**MB spk 2** ə...ʃimagle bi-k'ət'ər-ən ann-ttarrək'-im  
**Gloss spk 2** ə..elders if-3MSS-appoint-1PLO NEG-reconcile-1PLS-NEG  
**FT spk 2** ə...if the elders let us know the appointment day we do not reconcile each other

Ref WGM 001-185

**Tx spk 2** antəmm mi.. immitgəβabbətɪn  
**MB spk 2** antə-mm mi jə-im-t-gəb-a-bbət-in  
**Gloss spk 2** you-also REL-IMPF-2MS-enter(final destiny)-2MS-3MSO-ACC  
**FT spk 2** let you assume your final destiny

Ref WGM 001-186

**Tx spk 2** t'ilahun təw immibbalibbətɪn  
**MB spk 2** t'ilahun təw jə im-bbal-i-bb-ət-in  
**Gloss spk 2** t'ilahun (name of a male person) compromise REL-IMPF-1SS-say-1SS-APP-1SS-ACC  
**FT spk 2** Tilahun, what elders advice me to compromise

Ref WGM 001-187

**Tx spk 2** addis ajjələ təw immitibbalibbətɪn nigərəjɲ  
**MB spk 2** addis ajjələ təw jə-imm-ti-bbal-i-bət-in nigər-əjɲ  
**Gloss spk 2** adis (name of a male person) ajələ (name of a male person) compromise REL-2SS-COMP-say-APP-2SS-ACC tell-2SS  
**FT spk 2** Addis Ayele, what elders advise you to compromise tell me

Ref WGM 001-188

<b>Tx spk 2</b>	sətijjɔjɪtun	zare dʒəmɪrre	iresa... ə... nanna	ijət
<b>MB spk 2</b>	set-ijjo-jit-u-n	zare dʒimrr-e	iresa-je... ə... na-inna	i-aj-at
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	women-FOC- 3FSO-DEF-ACC	today start-1SS	dead body -1SS... ə... you.come-and	1SS-see. IMPF-2MSS
<b>FT spk 2</b>	the woman	I starting today	she is about to die ə...come and visit her	

Ref WGM 001-189

<b>Tx spk 2</b>	ajn majət mamən nəw		band norəhal
<b>MB spk 2</b>	ajn mə-aj-ət	mə-amən nə-w	b-and nor-əh-al
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	eye INF (to)-see-3MS(it)	INF (to)-belief be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO	by-one (together) live-2SS-be.PRES
<b>FT spk 2</b>	seeing is believing		you lived together

Ref WGM 001-190

<b>Tx spk 2</b>	kaja ammist amətimm honə səlasa amət norafɬfɪh <sup>w</sup> all		ɪŋk <sup>w</sup> an... i...
<b>MB spk 2</b>	haja ammist amət-imm honə səlasa amət nor-afɬfɪhu-al		inikwan... i...
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	twenty five year-FOC become thirty year live.PERF-3PLS-be.PRES		even if... i...
<b>FT spk 2</b>	you lived for about 25 to 30 year together		even if...i...

Ref WGM 001-191

<b>Tx spk 2</b>	and k'ən jəb... jəβəllan k'iddus johannis ajfɪrəwimm		
<b>MB spk 2</b>	and k'ən jəb... jə-bəl-an	k'iddus johannis	aj-far-əw-imm
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	one day REL-b... REL- eat (live).IMPF-3MSS-ACC	saint johannis	NEG-dissmis-3MSS-NEG
<b>FT spk 2</b>	if people live together... they develop trust		

Ref WGM 001-192

**Tx spk 2** iŋk<sup>w</sup>an jihenn jahil zəmən norəh nanna ine alləf̣illih iŋna zənda  
**MB spk 2** inikwan jih-in jahil zəmən nor-əh n-a-inna ine al-əf̣-ill-ih iŋna zənda  
**Gloss spk 2** not even this- ACC about year live.PERF-2MSS come-2MSS-and I be.PRES-3FSS-for-2MSO we beside/ near  
**FT spk 2** even if you have lived with her for so many year please come and visit her,she is with us

Ref WGM 001-193

**Tx spk 2** izzija lajimm athed jihən k'ən bəl̩inna məttəh ijat  
**MB spk 2** izzija laj-im at-hed jih-in k'ən bəl̩-inna mət'-tə-h ij-at  
**Gloss spk 2** there upon-FOC NEG-go.IMPF this-ACC day decide-and come.IMPF-2MSS 2MSS-visit or see.IMPF-3FSO  
**FT spk 2** do not go there decide the date and vist her

Ref WGM 001-194

**Tx spk 2** bəggo təhonəṭf̣ antə izəhat t̩mət'alləh miʃt̩h nat  
**MB spk 2** bəggo kə-hon-əf̣f̣ antə jiz-əh-at ti-mət'-all-əh miʃt̩-ih na-t  
**Gloss spk 2** in a good way if-become-3FSS you come with-2MSS-3FSO IMPF-come-be.there.is/exists-2MSS wife-2MSS be.PRES-3FSS  
**FT spk 2** if she is felling better,you will come with her she is your better half (wife)

Ref WGM 001-195

**Tx spk 2** i...i...amm<sup>w</sup>at təhonə  
**MB spk 2** i...i...amm-wat tə-hon-ə  
**Gloss spk 2** i...i... sick-3FSS if-become-3MSS  
**FT spk 2** i...i...if she is sick

Ref WGM 001-196

**Tx spk 2** indəwim əɾə jɪʃtʃ sətɪjjo mut adəlləj  
**MB spk 2** indəwim əɾə! jɪʃtʃ set-ijjo mut aj-dəl-əʃ  
**Gloss spk 2** even əɾə! (exclamation of surprise) ok women-FOC about to die NEG-be.there.is/exists-3FSS  
**FT spk 2** oh,the woman is even about to die

Ref WGM 001-197

**Tx spk 2** ɪŋkʷan ant'at lɪl bɪləh tɪmət'alləh  
**MB spk 2** ɪnikwan a-mət'-at lɪ-ɪl b-ɪl-əh tɪ-mət'-all-əh  
**Gloss spk 2** not even 2MSS-bring-3FSO for-1SS-say.IMPR IMPF-say-2MSS IMPF-come-be.there.is/exists-2MSS  
**FT spk 2** you can convince your self that she can't come

Ref WGM 001-198

**Tx spk 2** jɪhə ʃ'əŋk'oŋŋ nəw ɪndʒi mant'atu kəβdoŋŋ ajdəlləmm  
**MB spk 2** jɪh-e ʃ'ənək'-o-ŋŋ nə-w ɪndʒi ma-mit'-at-u kəbəd-o-ŋŋ  
**Gloss spk 2** this-DEF worry (embarrass)-GER-1SS be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO however if(to)-come-2SS-DEF hard (difficult)-GER-1SS  
**FT spk 2** it is not hard for me to pick her, but what makes me worry is her health status

Ref WGM 001-199

**Tx spk 2** tənorətʃɪbbət agər  
**MB spk 2** aj-dəl-əm kə-nor-əʃɪf-bət agər  
**Gloss spk 2** NEG-be.there.is/exists-3FSS from-exist-3FSS-3MSO living place  
**FT spk 2** from her living place

Ref WGM 001-200

**Tx spk 2** and k'ən jizo mətto məhedu təwəddədətʃɪf mənor<sup>wa</sup>  
**MB spk 2** and k'ən jiz-o mət'it-o mə-hed-u kə-wəddəd-ətʃɪf mə-nor-wa  
**Gloss spk 2** one day let her (cach) .IMPF-GER come.GER.3MSS INF (to)-went-3MSS COND-willing-3FSS INF (to)-live-DEF.3FSS  
**FT spk 2** one day it is very simple to let her come and let her go back if she is willing, she can live with you

Ref WGM 001-201

**Tx spk 2** tət'əllatʃɪf jizze məhedu k'əllal nəw  
**MB spk 2** tət'əl-ətʃɪf jiz-e mə-hed-u k'əllal nə-w  
**Gloss spk 2** COND-not willing-3FSS catch-1SS INF-went-3MSS simple be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO  
**FT spk 2** if she is not willing, it is very simple to let her go back home

Ref WGM 001-202

**Tx spk 2** set lidz wətrom mətta nəw təmalda immitted iŋk<sup>w</sup>an  
**MB spk 2** set lidz wətro-m mət'-ta nə-w tə-maləd-a jə-im-ti-hed inikwan  
**Gloss spk 2** female daughter long ago-FOc went-3FSS be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO 3FS-intercede-3FSS REL-3FSS-went not even  
**FT spk 2** it is common that the woman comes and discusses with elders, and then goes back home

Ref WGM 001-203

**Tx spk 2** inna... ine jihə biʃ'əŋk'əŋŋ jihə lidz nəw  
**MB spk 2** inna... ine jih-e bi-ʃ'ənək'-əŋŋ jih-e lidz nə-w  
**Gloss spk 2** and... I this-DEF COND-worry (embarrass)-1SS this-DEF daughter be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO  
**FT spk 2** and... this is what makes me worry this is the boy

Ref WGM 001-204

**Tx spk 2** g...min bit'əlaw i... bəwəndime dəm alajibbət

**MB spk 2** g...min bi-t'əl-a-w i... bə-wəndim-e dəm al-ij-bb-ət

**Gloss spk 2** g...what COND-dislike-1SS-3MSO i... my-brother- 1SS evil or problem NEG-see-APPL.3MSO-1SS

**FT spk 2** bu...what so ever you said to him, i...I don'twant to see my brother encounter problem

Ref WGM 001-205

**Tx spk 2** immittajəw nəw madərijaw

**MB spk 2** jəm-it-aj-əw nə-w madərija-w

**Gloss spk 2** REL-3MSO-see-2MSS be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO living condition-DEF.2MSS

**FT spk 2** this is what you see his living condition

Ref WGM 001-206

**Tx spk 2** dəmmo gimmaf setljjojitu bad nat iss<sup>wa</sup> ihit nat

**MB spk 2** dəmmo gimmaf set-ijjo-jit-u bad n-ø-at iss-wa ihit n-ø-at

**Gloss spk 2** also half women-FOC- 3FSO-DEF not relative be.PRES-3FSS she sister be.PRES-3FSS

**FT spk 2** the woman is also half relative she is her sister

Ref WGM 001-207

**Tx spk 2** mi... jalləftj damot amanel nəw

**MB spk 2** mi... jə-all-əftj damot amanuel nə-w

**Gloss spk 2** mi... REL-be.there.is/exists-3FSS damot (name of a place) amanuel (name of a place) be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO

**FT spk 2** mi...she live in Damot Amanuel

Ref WGM 001-208

**Tx spk 2** gimmafu bad nəw jalləw səwijje  
**MB spk 2** gimmaf-u bad nə-w jə-all-əw səw-ijje  
**Gloss spk 2** half-3PLS not relative be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO REL-be.there.is/exists-3MSS man-FOC  
**FT spk 2** the husband has half relationship

Ref WGM 001-209

**Tx spk 2** inemm jə.... jə....akist<sup>wa</sup> lidz bihon gimmafu setijjojitu bad nat  
**MB spk 2** ine-mm.... jə.... jə....akist-wa lidz bi-hon gimmaf-u set-ijjo-jit-u bad n-ø-at  
**Gloss spk 2** I-FOC.... jə.... of...aunt-3FSS daughter COND- become half-3PLS women-FOC- 3FSO-DEF not relative be.PRES-3FSS  
**FT spk 2** I myself ...if I be her aunts child the woman is half relative

Ref WGM 001-210

**Tx spk 2** indet argən innanurat ajja addis  
**MB spk 2** indet arəg-ən inn-a-nur-at ajja addis  
**Gloss spk 2** how done-1PLS IMPF-1PLO-live-3FSS aja/father (title of a person) adis (name of male person)  
**FT spk 2** father Addis, how can we let her live better

Ref WGM 001-211

**Tx spk 2** isti igzihar jasajjih indet huna in... inninur zare ijna laj jizən  
**MB spk 2** isti igzihar jə-as-aj-h indet hon-a in... in-in-nur zare ijna laj jiz-ən  
**Gloss spk 2** well God REL-CAUS-see-2MSS how become-3FSS in... 1PLO-live today we with provide.IMPF-1PLO  
**FT spk 2** well, how can you see God works haw can we li...live together today we provide her necessity

Ref WGM 001-212

**Tx spk 2** haβt<sup>w</sup>an izzija məret<sup>w</sup>an izzija titən mətənall  
**MB spk 2** habt-wa-n izzija məret-wa-n izzija tit-ən mət'-tən-all  
**Gloss spk 2** wealth-3FSS-ACC there asset-3FSS-ACC there left-1PLO come-1PLO-IMPF  
**FT spk 2** we left her asset there

Ref WGM 001-213

**Tx spk 2** nəj iŋna k'əlliβ<sup>w</sup>at bibbal asfəgari honobbın  
**MB spk 2** nəj iŋna k'əllib-u-at bi-bb-al as-ʃəgar-i hon-o-bbin-all  
**Gloss spk 2** come-2FSS we provide-3PLS-3FSO COND-say CAUS-difficult-3MSS become-GER-1PLU-be.PRES  
**FT spk 2** if we are told to provide her means of subsistence difficult for us

Ref WGM 001-214

**Tx spk 2** ləβəjih səŋnom asfəggari iss<sup>w</sup>amm bij sinnilat idzdzwan ijjesaβəj  
**MB spk 2** lə-bə-ji-səno-m as-ʃəgər-i iss-wa-m bil-i si-n-ill-at idzdz-wa-n ijə-sab-əʃf  
**Gloss spk 2** for-by-this week-FOC CAUS-difficult-3MSS she-also eat-2FSS when-1PL-say-3FSS hand-3FSS-ACC while-pull-3FSS  
**FT spk 2** difficult even for this week when she is told to eat, she gets frustrated

Ref WGM 001-215

**Tx spk 2** jənnantənn siga nəw immittawk<sup>w</sup>at sətijjo nat  
**MB spk 2** jə-innə-antə-n siga nə-w jə-m--t-awək'-u-at set-ijjo n-ø-at  
**Gloss spk 2** of-PL-you-ACC oath be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO REL-IMPF-3FSS-know-3PLUO-ACC.3FS women-FOC be.PRES-3FSS  
**FT spk 2** it is real you know her very well

Ref WGM 001-216

**Tx spk 2** iŋk<sup>w</sup>ann lela jeβak'ela iʃət minamin allə

**MB spk 2** ink<sup>w</sup>an lela bak'ela iʃət minamin all-ə

**Gloss spk 2** not even another horse bean just ripe enough to eat something be.there.is/exists-3MSS

**FT spk 2** she even frustrated to eat simple cereals like horse beans and the like

Ref WGM 001-217

**Tx spk 2** jan bak'ela ʃət biji sinnilat

**MB spk 2** ja-n bak'ela bil-i si-n-il-at

**Gloss spk 2** that-3MS horse bean eat-2FSS when-1PLO-say-3FMS

**FT spk 2** if we told her to eat that horse bean...

Ref WGM 001-218

**Tx spk 2** bak'elaw iʃətimm innantə talbəllaʃtʃihu albəlam m imil nəgər allat

**MB spk 2** bak'ela-w iʃət-im inə-antə kə-al-bəl-aʃhu al-bəl-a-m jəm-i-il

**Gloss spk 2** horse bean-3MSS just ripe enough to eat-FOC (too) PL- you from-NEG-eat-3PLS NEG-eat.IMPF-3MSS-NEG REL-3MS-say

**FT spk 2** she said I will not eat if you do not eat the fresh horse bean

**MB spk 2** nəgər all-ə-at

**Gloss spk 2** thing be.there.is/exists-3MSS-3FSO

Ref WGM 001-219

**Tx spk 2** jann ijjək'ək'ak'əlɲ bak'elaw jərəddat məslon binset'at inna...

**MB spk 2** ja-n ijə-k'ək'ak'əl-in bak'el-aw jə-rəd-at məsəl-o-n nəbər ina...

**Gloss spk 2** that-ACC while-boil.PERF(reduplicate)-1PLS horse bean-3MSS REL-help-3FSS seem-GER-1PLO be.PERF and...

**FT spk 2** we thought it is good to provide her the boiled horse bean and...

Ref WGM 001-220

**Tx spk 2** jihe silallə

**MB spk 2** jih-e sil-al-ə

**Gloss spk 2** this-DEF about-be.there.is/exists-3MSS

**FT spk 2** as it is available

Ref WGM 001-221

**Tx spk 2** atsəgam təmotəjim motəj nəw

**MB spk 2** a-t-səg-am tə-mot-əjɣ-im mot-əjɣ nə-w

**Gloss spk 2** NEG-3FSS-frustrated-NEG IMPF-dead-3FSS-FOC dead-3MSS be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO

**FT spk 2** she would not get frustrated if she dies, it will end up

Ref WGM 001-222

**Tx spk 2** jaw məretih nəw jənnat jabbat məretih nəw

**MB spk 2** jaw məret-ih nə-w jə-innat jə-abbat məret-ih nə-w

**Gloss spk 2** well plowing land-2MSS be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO of-mother of-father plowing land-2MSS be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO

**FT spk 2** well, the ploughing land belongs to you it belongs to your father and mother

Ref WGM 001-223

**Tx spk 2** jələfahbət

**MB spk 2** jə-ləf-ah-b-ət nə-w

**Gloss spk 2** REL-weariness-2MSS-APPL-3MSO be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO

**FT spk 2** it is what you deserve

Ref WGM 001-224

**Tx spk 2** mət'itʃf ine izzih tə... kəβəse annarsibihimm

**MB spk 2** mət'itʃfə izzih tə... kəβəse an-arəs-bb-ih-im

**Gloss spk 2** mət'itʃən (name of a place) here tə... kəβəse (name of a place) 1PLS-plough-APPL-2MSO-NEG

**FT spk 2** we don't come from Metichen here tə...Kebese to plough your land,so don't worry

Ref WGM 001-225

**Tx spk 2** istalləj dīrəs tafər sit'atinna

**MB spk 2** iskə-al-əj dīrəs kə-afər sit'-at-inna

**Gloss spk 2** until-be.there.is/exists-3FSS up to from-soil/land give.IMPF-3FSS-and

**FT spk 2** until we alive give her a piece of land (let her share a piece of land)

Ref WGM 001-226

**Tx spk 2** jihenn bəzzih biləh sit'illijinna

**MB spk 2** jih-e-n bə-izzih b-il-əh sit'-ill-ŋ-inna

**Gloss spk 2** this-DEF-ACC by-here COMP-say-2MSS give-2MSS-1SSO-and

**FT spk 2** considering this in to account, please give her a piece of land on behalf of me

Ref WGM 001-227

**Tx spk 2** bəzzih dar jihennin ariʃʃe nəbbər t'əffabbijŋ bəl

**MB spk 2** bə-izzih dar jih-in-n arəs-e nəbər t'əff-a-bb-ijŋ bəl

**Gloss spk 2** by-here ride this-ACC plough-GER.1SS be.PAST dlost-3MS-APPL-3MSO-1SS COMP-3MSS-say

**FT spk 2** I ploughed this ride then say I lost

Ref WGM 001-228

**Tx spk 2** jihinnin tət'ime... ast'əmmidunŋ

**MB spk 2** jih-inn-in tət'ime... as-t'əmməd-u-ŋŋ

**Gloss spk 2** this-ACC-ACC (reduplicate) sare (yoke)... CAUS-yoked-3PLUS-1SO

**FT spk 2** let othe...let others plough my piece of land for share

Ref WGM 001-229

**Tx spk 2** jihinnin biləh sit'əŋŋinna

**MB spk 2** jih-inn-in bil-əh sət'-ə-ŋŋ-inna

**Gloss spk 2** this-ACC-ACC (reduplicate) say.GER-2MSS give-3MSS-1SO-and

**FT spk 2** give me by saying this

Ref WGM 001-230

**Tx spk 2** təmotətʃfimm jaw məretih nəw

**MB spk 2** tə-mot-əʃf-imm jaw məret-ih nə-w

**Gloss spk 2** COND-dead-2FSS-FOC there he is plowing land-2MSS be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO

**FT spk 2** if she dies, the ploughing land will belongs to you

Ref WGM 001-231

**Tx spk 2** talləʃfimm iwil bet hedʒdʒə las'dik'k'illih

**MB spk 2** tə-all-əʃf-imm i-wil bet hed-e la-s'ədək'k'-ill-ih

**Gloss spk 2** COND-be.PRES-3FSS-FOC LOC-agreement house want-GER.1SS for-1SS-declare-to-2MSS

**FT spk 2** if she is alive, let me go to contract and evidence office to ratify the agreement

Ref WGM 001-232

**Tx spk 2** tɛŋkəβkibbe hedʒdʒə bəmmawk'ibbət bihon idərsalləhu  
**MB spk 2** tɛnkəbkibb-e hed-e bə-ma-awək'-ibb-ət bi-hon i-dərəs-all-əhu  
**Gloss spk 2** quickly-1SS want-GER.1SS by-inf (to)-know-1SS-APP-3MSO COND-become I-reached-be.there.is/exists-1SS  
**FT spk 2** going on foot quickly as usual I will be there if it is possible

Ref WGM 001-233

**Tx spk 2** bajhon dəmmo bəməkina liwrədinna  
**MB spk 2** ba-ji-hon dəmmo bə-məkina li-wərəd-ina  
**Gloss spk 2** COND-3MSS-become moreover by-car for-1SS-went-ina  
**FT spk 2** if it is not possible I will go there by car and

Ref WGM 001-234

**Tx spk 2** as'dik'k'ellih lint'a nəw ine  
**MB spk 2** a-s'ədək'k'-e-llih li-mit'-a nə-w ine  
**Gloss spk 2** 1SS-ratify-1SS-to-2MSO for-1SS-come-1SS be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO I  
**FT spk 2** what I said is let me ratify the agreement for you

Ref WGM 001-235

**Tx spk 2** ine kəzzih bəlj imminəgrih nəgər jəlləŋnim  
**MB spk 2** ine kə-izzih bəlj jəm-mi-nəgər-h nəgər jə-il-əŋŋ-im  
**Gloss spk 2** I from-here on-top REL-PERF-1SS-say-2MS thing REL- be.there.is/exists-1SS-NEG  
**FT spk 2** I don't have any thing to say other than this

Ref WGM 001-235

**Tx spk 1** ahun ajja t'ilahun

**MB spk 1** ahun ajja t'ilahun

**Gloss spk 1** now aja/baba(title of a male person t'ilahun (name of a male person)

**FT spk 1** now father Tilahun

Ref WGM 001-236

**Tx spk 2** iss<sup>w</sup>a talmət't'aj ajhonimm talkəŋŋ

**MB spk 2** iss-wa kə-al-mət't'-atʃʃ' aj-hon-im tə-al-k-əŋŋ

**Gloss spk 2** she COND-NEG-come-3FSS NEG-become-3MSS-NEG COND-say-2MSS-1SSO

**FT spk 2** if you say it is difficult with out her presence

Ref WGM 001-237 and 238

**Tx spk 1** ikko...ʃʃ'ə...ahun nəgərkin təʃʃ'ərrəskəw ine...

**Tx spk 2** nanna ijat alkuh

**MB spk 1** ikko...ʃʃ'ə...ahun nəgər-k-in kə-ʃʃ'ərrəs-k-əw ine...

**MB spk 2** n-a-inna ij-at alk-uh

**Gloss spk 1** yet...fin...now case-2MSS-ACC COND-finish-2MSS-3MSO I...

**Gloss spk 2** come.IMPf-2MSS-and see.IMPf-3FSS say-1SS-2MSS

**FT spk 1** if you yet finished your case now? I

**FT spk 2** I said to you come and visit her

Ref WGM 001-239

**Tx spk 1** indih hunəʃ təjizəfall bihon... jizzeʃ lihid indəlimate

**MB spk 1** indih hun-əʃ tə-jiz-əʃ-all bi-hon... jizz-ə-ʃ l-i-hed ində-ləməd-e

**Gloss spk 1** like this become-2FSS PERF-sick-2FSS-be.there.is/existsl COND-happen... take-1SS- 2FSO for-1SS-went like-before-1SS

**FT spk 1** you are very sick now like this ifit is possible...let me take you to the hospital as usual

Ref WGM 001-240

**Tx spk 1** bajhon dæmmo təjɪw ɪβakkɪf izzihu tək'əβəri ɪβakɪf  
**MB spk 1** bə-aj-hon dæmmo təj-i-w ɪβakkɪf izzih-u tə-k'əbər-i ɪβakɪf  
**Gloss spk 1** COND-possible it is leave-2FSS-ACC (it) please here-DEF IMPF-lay to rest (burried)-2FSS please  
**FT spk 1** if it is possible please, let you be burried here please

Ref WGM 001-241

**Tx spk 1** ɪndəw ɪruk' agər adəlləm aləʃfɪjɪŋ  
**MB spk 1** ɪndəw ɪruk' agər aj-dəll-ə-m al-əʃfɪj-ɪŋ  
**Gloss spk 1** likewise far place NEG-become-3MSS-NEG al-be.PRES-3FSS-1SO  
**FT spk 1** she told me that she will not go to the area which is very far from here

Ref WGM 001-242

**Tx spk 1** aβəβaw allə agombɪʃfe ləmmɪŋɲalləhu  
**MB spk 1** abəbaw all-ə agonbæss-e ləmən-ne-all-əhu  
**Gloss spk 1** abəbaw (name of a male person) be.there.is/exists-3MSS bowed-GER.1SS beg-GER.1SS-be.there.is/exists-1SS  
**FT spk 1** there is Ababaw I bowed and begged her

Ref WGM 001-243 and 244

**Tx spk 1** ɪmmajhon kəhonə  
**Tx spk 2** antə-ɪmma ləmən-əh-al sitlefa ante lifatihin...  
**MB spk 1** jə-ɪm-aj-hon kə-hon-ə  
**MB spk 2** antə-ɪma ləmən-əh-al antə ləf-at-ih-in...  
**Gloss spk 1** REL-IMPF-NEG-become IMPF-becom-3MSS  
**Gloss spk 2** you-FOC(too) beg-2MSS-PERF you effort-3MSS-2MS-ACC...  
**FT spk 1** if it is not possible  
**FT spk 2** you begged her and we know the effort you exerted

Ref WGM 001-245

**Tx spk 1** immajhon kəhonə  
**MB spk 1** jə-im-aj-hon kə-hon-ə  
**Gloss spk 1** REL-IMPF-NEG-become COND-becom-3MSS  
**FT spk 1** if it is not possible

Ref WGM 001-246

**Tx spk 1** təjw inen intin talʃiɲɲ ija alga bet hunni  
**MB spk 1** təj-w ine-n intin kə-al-ʃiɲɲ kə-jalga bet hunn-i  
**Gloss spk 1** leave-2FSS-ACC (it I-ACC something IMPF-say-2FSS-1SO from-jalga (name of a female person) house become-2FSS  
**FT spk 1** if you are not happy to stay with me, you can stay at Yalga's home

Ref WGM 001-247

**Tx spk 1** sərʃəllatalləhu lidʒitun ləmmənətʃʃat ajhoni:m bila  
**MB spk 1** sər-ʃə-ll-at-alə-hu lidʒ-it-u-n ləmən-əʃʃʃ-at aj-hon-im bi-al-a  
**Gloss spk 1** made-2FS-to-1SSS-be.there.is/exists-1SS girl-3FSS-DEF-ACC beg-3FSS-3FSO NEG-happen-NEG IMPRF-say-3FSS  
**FT spk 1** I made house for her she begged the girl she having said no

Ref WGM 001-248

**Tx spk 1** bəgəza idʒwa imbi bila nəw jəhedəj  
**MB spk 1** bə-gəza idʒ-wa imbi bi-il-a nə-w jə-hed-əʃʃʃ  
**Gloss spk 1** by-herself hand-DEF.3FSS never IMPRF-say-3FSS be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO REL-went-3FSS  
**FT spk 1** she said no and left home by herself

Ref WGM 001-249

**Tx spk 1** zarem dæmmo ajja t'ilahun

**MB spk 1** zare-m dæmmo ajja t'ilahun

**Gloss spk 1** today-FOC furthermore aja/baba (title of a person) t'ilahun (name of a male perso)n

**FT spk 1** even today father Tilahun

Ref WGM 001-250

**Tx spk 1** imminnittarræk' inenna antə nən immittiləw tikkikkil nəw gin

**MB spk 1** jə im-inn-tarræk' ine-ina antə nə-n jəm-ti-al-əw tikkikkil nə-w gin

**Gloss spk 1** REL-IMPF-1PLS-reconcile I-and you be.PRES-3MSS-1PLO REL-3MSO-say-2MSS right be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO but

**FT spk 1** what you said the reconciliation based between you and me is right but

Ref WGM 001-251

**Tx spk 1** səw jəsəw lig<sup>w</sup>amu səw nəw ahunim immittiləw

**MB spk 1** səw jə-səw ligwam-u səw nə-w ahun-im jəm-tt-il-əw

**Gloss spk 1** man of-man bridle-DEF.3MSS man be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO NOW-FOC (even) REL-3MSO-say-2MSS

**FT spk 1** man the man's value is the man even now what I say

Ref WGM 001-252

**Tx spk 1** tadərrəsəŋŋ and k'ən mə.. irgit' mət'ifʃfə it'əjjək'k'alləhu

**MB spk 1** kə-adərrəs-ə-ŋŋŋŋ and k'ən mə.. irgit' mət'-ifʃfə i-t'əjjək'k' -all-əhu

**Gloss spk 1** COND-allows-3MSS-1SO one day indeed come.IMPF-1SS I-visit-be.there.is/exists-1SS

**FT spk 1** if God allows me I will ended come and visit one day

Ref WGM 001-253

**Tx spk 1** jɪʃtʃɪn k'ət'əro and k'ən jɪst'un ʃɪmagɪlloj inna...  
**MB spk 1** jɪʃtʃɪ-i-n k'ət'əro and k'ən jɪ-sət'-u-n ʃɪmagɪle-wotʃtʃ inna...  
**Gloss spk 1** this-2FSS-ACCn appointment one day 3PLUS-give.IMPF-3PLS-ACC.1PLO elder-PL and...  
**FT spk 1** elders should give me this appointment one day and

Ref WGM 001-254

**Tx spk 2** ahun tək'at'irre hedʒdʒe ikko  
**MB spk 2** ahun tək'ət'ərr-e hed-e ikko  
**Gloss spk 2** now IMPF-appoint-GER.1SS went.IMPF-1SS yet  
**FT spk 2** if I go there accepting the appointment day now

Ref WGM 001-255

**Tx spk 2** sətɪjjojitun ant'a nəw jalɪŋŋ  
**MB spk 2** set-ijjo-jit-u-n a-mit'-a nə-w jə-al-u-ŋŋ  
**Gloss spk 2** women-FOC- 3FSO-DEF-ACC 2MS-bring-2MSS be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO REL-say-3PLS-1SO  
**FT spk 2** they said to me bring her

Ref WGM 001-256

**Tx spk 1** k'oj ɪndʒdʒɪ lɪjət lɪmɪt't'a  
**Tx spk 2** ahun jaltəʃələt ɪndəhon  
**MB spk 1** k'oj ɪndʒdʒɪ l-ɪj-at l-i-mɪt'-a  
**MB spk 2** ahun jə-al-təʃal-at ɪndə-hon  
**Gloss spk 1** wait please for-1SS-see.IMPF-2FSO for-1SS-come-1SS-a  
**Gloss spk 2** now REL-NEG-feeling better-3FSS COMP-become  
**FT spk 1** please wait let me see her  
**FT spk 2** if she is not feeling better now



<b>MB spk 1</b>			ine li-ij-at		l-ine
<b>MB spk 5</b>	ji-aj-at			k'oj-imma...	k'oj
<b>MB spk 6</b>		ji-aj-at			
<b>MB spk 7</b>			ji-aj-at		
<b>Gloss spk 1</b>			I 1SS-see.IMPF-3FSO		for me
<b>Gloss spk 5</b>	3MSS-see.IMPF-3FSO			wait-FOC...	wait
<b>Gloss spk 6</b>		MSS-see.IMPF-3FSO			
<b>Gloss spk 7</b>			MSS-see.IMPF-3FSO		
<b>FT spk 1</b>			let me see her		I
<b>FT spk 5</b>	let him see her			please you wait	wait
<b>FT spk 6</b>		let he see her			
<b>FT spk 7</b>			let he see her		

Ref WGM 001-262

<b>Tx spk 5</b>	innantə jətəwəssənə jək'ət't'əroj fɪmagilloj jɪjat
<b>MB spk 5</b>	innə-antə jə-tə-wəssən-ə k'ət'əro fɪmagille-wotʃf ji-ij-at
<b>Gloss spk 5</b>	PL-you REL-IMPF-limit-3MSS appointment arbiter-PL 3MSS-see.IMPF-3FSO
<b>FT spk 5</b>	you elders should judge her case on the specified appointment

Ref WGM 001-263

<b>Tx spk 1</b>	innantə fɪmagilloj k'it'ərun	ji... k'ə...k'ət'əro	
<b>Tx spk 5</b>			k'ət'ə'ro
<b>MB spk 1</b>	innə-antə fɪmagille-wotʃf k'ət'ər-u-n	ji... k'ə...k'ət'əro	
<b>MB spk 5</b>			k'ət'ə'ro
<b>Gloss spk 1</b>	PLU-you elder-PLU appointment-3PLS-ACC.1PLO	ji... app...appointment	
<b>Gloss spk 5</b>			appointment
<b>FT spk 1</b>	you elders let us know the appointment	ji...app...appointment	
<b>FT spk 5</b>			the appointment

Ref WGM 001-264

<b>Tx spk 1</b>		təzzija wədih hidʒdʒe...himam <sup>w</sup> an lij	
<b>Tx spk 5</b>	antə kəzzija wədih hidəh		dəkməwin....
<b>MB spk 1</b>		tə-izzija wədih hed-e...	
<b>MB spk 5</b>	antə kə-izzija wədih hed-əh		dəkəm-əw-in....
<b>Gloss spk 1</b>		from-there before went-GER.1SS...	
<b>Gloss spk 5</b>	you from-after wards went.IMPF-2MSS		very sick. IMPF-3MSS-in....
<b>FT spk 1</b>		going there before the appointment,...	
<b>FT spk 5</b>	you go after wards		being very sick

Ref WGM 001-265 and 266

<b>Tx spk 1</b>			awə	
<b>Tx spk 5</b>	dəkməw taktəw indəhone			ajtəh timət'alləh
<b>MB spk 1</b>			awə	
<b>MB spk 5</b>	dəkəm-əw takt-əw ində-hon-ə		aj-t-əh	ti-mət'-all-əh
<b>Gloss spk 1</b>			yes	
<b>Gloss spk 5</b>	tired. IMPF-3MSS overwork.IMPF-3MSS COMP-become-3MSS		see-3MSO-2MSS IMPF-come-be.there.is/exists-2MSS	
<b>FT spk 1</b>			yes	
<b>FT spk 5</b>	if they are tired and very sik			you will see and come

Ref WGM 001-267

<b>Tx spk 5</b>	aj dəkməwall ine minun məttarək. allə
<b>MB spk 5</b>	aj dəkəm-əw-al ine minun mə-tarək'...
<b>Gloss spk 5</b>	NEG tired-3PLS-Aux.pres I nothing-ACC INF-reconcil...
<b>FT spk 5</b>	no they are tired I nothing to reconcile...

Ref WGM 001-268

**Tx spk 1** indawimm k'aluwanis t'əjkʷat bimət'a

**Tx spk 5**

indəwimm tajja gara hidəh

**MB spk 1** indəw k'aluwan t'əjk'e-at bi-mət'a

**MB spk 5**

indəw-m tə-ajja gara hed-əh

**Gloss spk 1** what if word-DEF.3FSS-ACC ask-1SS-3FSO COND-INF- come-1SS

**Gloss spk 5**

even from-Mr. together went-2MSS

**FT spk 1** what if she comes after I asked her words

**FT spk 5**

even going with your brother

Ref WGM 001-269

**Tx spk 5** ə...huləttəʃfəwin i...imma bitəwiʃin inna ajjan

**MB spk 5** ə...hulət-əʃfəw-n i...ima bitəwiʃ-n

inna ajja-n

**Gloss spk 5** ə...both-3PLS-ACC i...mother bitəwiʃ (name of a female person)-FOC and aja (brother) -FOC

**FT spk 5** ə...both of them i...mother Bitewish and your brother

Ref WGM 001-270

**Tx spk 5** i...and laj adirgəh malət nəw

**MB spk 5** i...andlaj adərag-əh malət nə-w

**Gloss spk 5** i...together make.IMPF-2MSS denote be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO

**FT spk 5** i... make together (mother Bitewish and your brother)

Ref WGM 001-271

**Tx spk 2** aβəβawin ʃ'əmmire asmət't'allihalləhu

**MB spk 2** abəbaw-in

ʃ'əmmər-e as-mət'-alih-aləhu

**Gloss spk 2** abəbaw (name of a male person)-ADD add-GER.1SS CAUS-bring--be.there.is/exists-1SS-be.there.is/exists-2MSO

**FT spk 2** I will let her come along with Abebaw

Ref WGM 001-272

**Tx spk 5** ibakh iβakkif indih argəf attigdəjɪŋ  
**MB spk 5** ibak-h ibakk-f indih adərəg-əf at-gədəl-jɪŋ  
**Gloss spk 5** please-2MSS please-2FSS like this do.IMPF-2FSS 2FSS-kill.IMPF-2FSS-1SO  
**FT spk 5** please please don't kill me like this

Ref WGM 001-273

**Tx spk 5** indet nəw ak'it'atʃʃʔaf minamin biləh  
**MB spk 5** indet n-ə-w ak'it'atʃʃa-af minamin bi-il-əh  
**Gloss spk 5** how be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO direction-2FSS something IMPF-say-2MSS  
**FT spk 5** how is your direction what...what you say

Ref WGM 001-274

**Tx spk 1** bək'k'a  
**Tx spk 5** indawim bəhuləttatʃʃihu təmamnatʃʃihu timət'allatʃʃihu təzzija wədih  
**MB spk 1** bək'k'a  
**MB spk 5** indəw-im bə-hulət-atʃʃihu tə-mamən-atʃʃihu ti-mət'-al-atʃʃihu tə-izzija wədih  
**Gloss spk 1** enough  
**Gloss spk 5** by the way-FOC by-two-3PLS IMPF-convince-3PLS IMPF-come-be.there.is/exists-3PLS from-there here  
**FT spk 1** enough  
**FT spk 5** by the way you will come after convinced each other then after

Ref WGM 001-275

**Tx spk 1** innantə k'it'ərun  
**Tx spk 5** immajləfu kəhonə səwɪjəw

**MB spk 1** innə-antə k'ət'ər-u-n  
**MB spk 5** jə-im-aj-ləf-u kə-hon-ə səw-ijə-w  
**Gloss spk 1** PLU-you appoint-3MSS-1PLO  
**Gloss spk 5** REL-IMPF-NEG-tired-3MSS COND-become-3PLS man-FOC-DEF.3MSS  
**FT spk 1** let you inform us the appointment day  
**FT spk 5** if the man will not try

Ref WGM 001-276

**Tx spk 1** inem dəmmo isti ...  
**Tx spk 5** ijnan tinəgrənalləh  
**MB spk 1** ine-m dəmmo isti ...  
**MB spk 5** ijna-n t-i-nəgər-ən-all-əh  
**Gloss spk 1** I-also let well now...  
**Gloss spk 5** we-ACC IMPF-tell-1PLUS-be.there.is/exists-2MSS  
**FT spk 1** well, let me also  
**FT spk 5** you will tell us

Ref WGM 001-277

**Tx spk 1** isti zare indəw bi... bagəmt'im  
**Tx spk 5** bək'ət'ərow innigənaɲɲallən  
**MB spk 1** isti zare indəw bi... bə-agəmət'-i-m  
**MB spk 5** bə-k'ət'əro-w in-gənaɲɲ-all-ən  
**Gloss spk 1** well today even if CMPL... COMP-sulk/umbrage-1SS-FOC  
**Gloss spk 5** on-appointment-GER-DEF 1PLS-met-be.there.is/exists-1PLS  
**FT spk 1** even if I um...umbraged to day...  
**FT spk 5** we will meet on the appointment day

Ref WGM 001-278

**Tx spk 1** gimɬʰaje bijalfillijɲ limkəɾəw isti  
**Tx spk 5** tinəgrənalləh  
**MB spk 1** gimɬʰ-a-je bi-ja-aləf-ill-iɲɲ l-i-mkəɾ-əw isti  
**MB spk 5** ti-nəgəɾ-ən-all-əh  
**Gloss spk 1** umbrage-of-1SS IF-REL-over-to-1SS for-1SS-advice-3MSO well  
**Gloss spk 5** IMPF-tell-1PLUS-be.there.is/exists-2MSS  
**FT spk 1** let me think till my umbrage over  
**FT spk 5** you will tell us

Ref WGM 001-279

**Tx spk 1** gimɬʰajən gin agmiɬʰalləhu  
**MB spk 1** gimɬʰ-a-jə-n gin agmət'-e-all-əhu  
**Gloss spk 1** sulk-of-1SS-ACC however sulk-GER.1SS-be.there.is/exists-1SS  
**FT spk 1** I have still umbraged

Ref WGM 001-280

**Tx spk 2** əɾə! məmmakərimma mikəɾ iɲdʒi tə...lənnəssuss mikəɾut  
**MB spk 2** əɾə! mə-mkəɾ-ima mikəɾ iɲdʒi tə...lə-innə-isu-s mikəɾ-u-t  
**Gloss spk 2** oh! (exclamation of astonishment) INF(to )-discuss-FOC (too) discuss together too IMPF...for-PL-FOC advice-3MSS-2MSO  
**FT spk 2** oh! discuss with yourself and others too advice him for them

Ref WGM 001-281

**Tx spk 1** agmiɬʰʰalləhu!  
**Tx spk 2** ine jihə nəw jamət't'əɲɲ bijje  
**MB spk 1** agəmət'-e-all-əhu!

**MB spk 2** ine jih-e nə-w jə-a-mət'-aŋŋ b-ijj-e  
**Gloss spk 1** sulk-GER.1SS-be.there.is/exists-1SS  
**Gloss spk 2** I this-DEF be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO REL-3MSS-come-3MSS-1SO COMP-say-GER.1SS  
**FT spk 1** I umbraged  
**FT spk 2** I this is what urges me to come  
 Ref WGM 001-282  
**Tx spk 2** nəgırjaʃʃi hu adəll jəhedku inde  
**Tx spk 3** əɾə indəw aji:.....  
**MB spk 2** nəgər-e-aʃʃi hu adəl jə-hed-ku inde  
**MB spk 3** əɾə indəw aji....  
**Gloss spk 2** tell-GER.1SS-3PLO it is REL-went-1SS oh!  
**Gloss spk 3** oh! (exclamation of surprise) well then aji....(exclamation of surprise)  
**FT spk 2** oh! I told you when I went there  
**FT spk 3** oh,well then aji....

Ref WGM 001-283

**Tx spk 2** lənd...indawwək'ən nəbbər indəwimm mulatem nəbbər jəfəlləkku  
**MB spk 2** lə-ind...ind-awwək'ə-n nəbbər indəw-im mulate-m nəbbər... jə-fəllək-ku  
**Gloss spk 2** for-ind...-awək'ə (aperson name)-ACC be.PST even mulate (a person name)-also be.PST... REL-need-1SS  
**FT spk 2** I told this to End...Endawoke even Mulate was also there

Ref WGM 001-284

**Tx spk 1** indəw ləngirgir indzi  
**Tx spk 3** wədə k'ət'ərow inigiba  
**MB spk 1** indəw l-a-anigəragər indzi



Ref WGM 001-287

**Tx spk 1** təfəŋk'ila imbi bila heda  
**MB spk 1** tə-fənək'il-a imbi bi-al-a hed-a  
**Gloss spk 1** PASS-force-3FSS disagree NEG-say-3FSS went.IMPF-3FSS  
**FT spk 1** she disagree and left home by her own decision

Ref WGM 001-288

**Tx spk 6** aj...mərriðimm fəkkul<sup>w</sup>all  
**Tx spk 7** k'ət'ərow....  
**MB spk 6** aj...mərrið-im fəkkul-o-al  
**MB spk 7** k'ətə'ro-w....  
**Gloss spk 6** NEG...mərrið (a person name)-also haste-GER.3MSS-IMPF-Auxpres  
**Gloss spk 7** appointment-DEF....  
**FT spk 6** no Merid himself is in a hurry  
**FT spk 7** the appointment day...

Ref WGM 001-289

**Tx spk 1** təŋnita bitk'ojjimm məskot inditfif arga... fəŋk'ila hida  
**MB spk 1** təŋn-ita bi-ti-k'ojj-im.... kulif inditfif adirig-a... fənək'il-a hed-a  
**Gloss spk 1** sleep-3FSS.GER if-3FSS-stay-FOC.... complicating like this do.IMPF-3FSS... away-3FSS went.IMPF-3FSS  
**FT spk 1** even if she was on bed she went away by complicating the case

Ref WGM 001-290

**Tx spk 1** dəmmo səwɪn indih arga maggəd...  
**Tx spk 4** wədə k'ətə'row gibu  
**MB spk 1** dəmmo səw-in indih adirig-a... mə-agəd...

**MB spk 4** wədə k'ətə'ro-w gəb-u  
**Gloss spk 1** also man-ACC like this do.IMPF-3FSS... INF-barricading...  
**Gloss spk 4** to appointment-DEF come.IMPF-3PLS  
**FT spk 1** she is also barricading the man from the daily activities like this  
**FT spk 4** come to the appointment day

Ref WGM 001-291

**Tx spk 3** k'ət'əro iski abba addis  
**Tx spk 4** k'ət'əro...  
**MB spk 3** k'ətə'ro iski abba addis  
**MB spk 4** k'ətə'ro...  
**Gloss spk 3** appointment well father addis (name of a male person)  
**Gloss spk 4** appointment...  
**FT spk 3** please father Addis adjust the appointment day  
**FT spk 4** appointment...

Ref WGM 001-292

**Tx spk 1** əɾə innantə k'it'ərut ɪŋdʒi... abba t'ilahun  
**MB spk 1** əɾə innə-antə k'ət'ər-u-t ɪŋdʒi... abba t'ilahun  
**Gloss spk 1** oh! (exclamation of surprise) PL-you appoint-2MSS-3MSO let... father t'ilahun (title of a male person)  
**FT spk 1** oh! let you arrange the appointment day, please father Tilahun

Ref WGM 001-293

**Tx spk 2** k'oj ahun ɪŋgidih innə...sɪk'ət'ru hu...hulət k'ən dagim alimmələlələsimm  
**MB spk 2** k'oj ahun ɪŋgidih innə...si-ti-k'ət'ər-u hu...hulət k'ən dagim al-im-mələlələs-im  
**Gloss spk 2** wait! now therefore PL...while-3PL-appoint-3PLS tw...two day another time NEG-FOC-went to and fro-1SS-NEG  
**FT spk 2** wait! when you set you..the appointment day now I will not go here and there for tw...two days

Ref WGM 001-294

<b>Tx spk 2</b>	jəzzijan ləta	wəj malək'un	wəj məffarəsətʃfinin	
<b>Tx spk 6</b>				i...
<b>MB spk 2</b>	jə-izzija-n	ilət wəj mə-alək'-u-n	wəj mə-ffarəs-afʃfin-in	
<b>MB spk 6</b>				i...
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	on-that-ACC	day or	INF(to)-finsh-3MSS-ACC or	INF(to)-collapse-1PLU-1PLO
<b>Gloss spk 6</b>				i...
<b>FT spk 2</b>	on that day	whether it is finished...	whether we haven't reached to agreement	
<b>FT spk 6</b>				i...

Ref WGM 001-295

<b>Tx spk 2</b>	awidzə nəw immihedəw			
<b>Tx spk 4</b>			awə	nəw
<b>Tx spk 5</b>			nəw	
<b>MB spk 2</b>	awədʒ-e	nə-w	jə-im-hed-əw	
<b>MB spk 4</b>			awə	nə-w
<b>MB spk 5</b>			nə-w	
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	declare-GER.1SS	be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO	REL-IMPF-went-2MSS	
<b>Gloss spk 4</b>			yes	be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO
<b>Gloss spk 5</b>			be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO	
<b>FT spk 2</b>	I will go there after I declare this			
<b>FT spk 4</b>			yes	it is
<b>FT spk 5</b>			it is	





Ref WGM 001-301

**Tx spk 4** ifim imbi taləm məhed nəw

**MB spk 4** ifi-m imbi tə-al-ə-m mə-hed nə-w

**Gloss spk 4** ok-FOC no IMPF-say-3MSS-FOC INF(to)-went be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO

**FT spk 4** this will be the end whether he says yes or no

Ref WGM 001-302

**Tx spk 2** ine gɪlt' bəmməβete assət tənagırre alawk'imm

**Tx spk 3**

ikko

**MB spk 2** ine gɪlt' bə-imməbet-e asət tə-nəgr-r-e al-awək'-imm

**MB spk 3**

ikko

**Gloss spk 2** I clear by-St. mary-1SS falsehood IMPF-tell-GER.1SS NEG-know-NEG

**Gloss spk 3**

of course

**FT spk 2** I truly say in the name of the vergin Marry that I haven't said false statement

**FT spk 3**

of course

Ref WGM 001-303

**Tx spk 2** wərək'ətun ast'iffə jɪʒʒəwalləhu

inna

**Tx spk 3**

abba t'ilahun ...

**MB spk 2** wərək'ət-u-n as-s'iff-e jɪʒʒə-wa-ll-əhu

inna

**MB spk 3**

abba t'ilahun...

**Gloss spk 2** paper-DEF.3MSS-ACC CAUS-write-e cach-DEF-be.there.is/exists-1SS

and

**Gloss spk 3**

father t'ilahun (name of a male person...)

**FT spk 2** I have the written paper with me

and

**FT spk 3**

father Tilahun

Ref WGM 001-304

<b>Tx spk 2</b>	ahun alimməlalləsimm	zare ʃ'ərriʃʃe lihəd nəbbər			
<b>Tx spk 5</b>					koj t'iru nəw
<b>MB spk 2</b>	ahun al-mməlaləs-i-mmmm	zare ʃ'ərəss-e	l-i-həd	nəbbər	
<b>MB spk 5</b>					koj t'iru nə-w
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	now NEG-went to and fro-1SS-NEG	today finish-GER.1SS	for-1SS(I)-went	be.PST	
<b>Gloss spk 5</b>					wait good be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO
<b>FT spk 2</b>	now I don't come now and then	today it was my planto finish and goes away			
<b>FT spk 5</b>					wait, it is good

Ref WGM 001-305

<b>Tx spk 2</b>	inna wərək'ət ast'iffə siləjazkuɲɲ			baʃ'tʃʃir k'ən	
<b>MB spk 2</b>	inna wərək'ət as-t'aff-e	silə-jaz-ku-ɲɲ	bə-afʃʃ'ir	k'ən	
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	and paper CAUS-write-GER.1SS	about-catch-3MSO-1SS	in-short	day	
<b>FT spk 2</b>	and as I have the written paper with me			in short period of time	

Ref WGM 001-306

<b>Tx spk 2</b>	tə...bə təbəj səɲno k'it'əruɲɲinna	ə...			
<b>Tx spk 6</b>			bəj səmonimma ajhonimm		məʃ'e?
<b>MB spk 2</b>	tə...bə tə-bə-j-səɲno	k'it'ər-u-ɲɲ-innana	ə...		
<b>MB spk 6</b>			bə-j-səmon	imma aj-hon-imm	məʃ'e?
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	tə...bə IMPR-by-this-week	appoint-3PLUS-1SO-and	ə...		
<b>Gloss spk 6</b>			IMPR-by-this-week	but NEG-become-NEG	when?
<b>FT spk 2</b>	in...by...in this week	ə...			
<b>FT spk 6</b>			oh! it is not possible to make this week		when

Ref WGM 001-307

<b>Tx spk 2</b>		oha...	
<b>Tx spk 3</b>	abba t'ilahun		
<b>Tx spk 7</b>			təwəw iʃi bəlma
<b>MB spk 2</b>		oha...	
<b>MB spk 3</b>	abba t'ilahun		
<b>MB spk 7</b>			təw-əw iʃi bəl-im-a
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>		oha (exclamation of astonishment)...	
<b>Gloss spk 3</b>	father t'ilahun (name of a male person)		
<b>Gloss spk 7</b>			leave-2MSS ok COMP-3MSS-say-please
<b>FT spk 2</b>		oha!	
<b>FT spk 3</b>	father Tilahun		
<b>FT spk 7</b>			please leave it and say ok

Ref WGM 001-308

<b>Tx spk 3</b>		koj imma	
<b>Tx spk 5</b>	jəbaləgzihar		
<b>MB spk 3</b>		koj-imma	
<b>MB spk 5</b>	jə-bə-alə-igziabiher		
<b>Gloss spk 3</b>		please wait. FOC	
<b>Gloss spk 5</b>	REL-by-be.PRES(holiday of)-god		
<b>FT spk 3</b>		please wait	
<b>FT spk 5</b>	on God's day		

Ref WGM 001-309

<b>Tx spk 3</b>	se.. setijjɔjɪtun ajto immimət'abət k'ən insətə'wallən				
<b>MB spk 3</b>	se..	set-ijjo-jit-u-n	aj-to	jə-mi-mət'-a-bb-ət	k'ən
<b>MB spk 3</b>	in-sət'-əw-all-ən				
<b>Gloss spk 3</b>	wo..	women-FOC- 3FSO- DEF-ACC	see- GER.3MSS	REL-IMPF-come- 3MSS-APPL-3MSO	appointment day
<b>Gloss spk 3</b>	1PLS-give.IMPF-3MSO- be.there.is/exists-1PLS				
<b>FT spk 3</b>	we will give him an appointment day in order to see the women				

Ref WGM 001-310

<b>Tx spk 2</b>				sit'ullɪŋŋ iʃfi	
<b>Tx spk 7</b>					ikko
<b>Tx spk 8</b>	bəjsəŋo min laj nəw imiwiləw...				
<b>MB spk 2</b>				sət'-u-ll-ɪŋŋ	iʃi
<b>MB spk 7</b>					ikko
<b>MB spk 8</b>	bə-j-səŋo	min laj nəw	jə-mi-wil-əw...		
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>				give-3MS-to-1SS	ok
<b>Gloss spk 7</b>					so
<b>Gloss spk 8</b>	IMPR-by-this-week what on be.PRES-3MSGs-3MSGO REL-IPMFpassed-3MSS...				
<b>FT spk 2</b>				ok,let him know the appointment day	
<b>FT spk 7</b>					so
<b>FT spk 8</b>	which day this week will fall on				

Ref WGM 001-311

**Tx spk 4** insit'əw ɪndʒi

**Tx spk 5** jəmədhanəjaləm ajtəhəftʃəw na

**MB spk 4** in-sit'-əw indʒi

**MB spk 5** jə-mədhanəjaləm aj-təh-afʃəw n-a

**Gloss spk 4** 1PLS-give-3MSO however

**Gloss spk 5** of God holiday see-2MSS-3FSO come-2MSS

**FT spk 4** let us give him

**FT spk 5** please visit them on the God's day

Ref WGM 001-311

**Tx spk 1** ɪʃʃi

**Tx spk 3** a...lidət adəll

**Tx spk 4** jəgənnə

**Tx spk 5** jəbaləgzihar innik't'ərih ɪɲna

**MB spk 1** ɪʃʃi

**MB spk 3** a...lidət aj-dəll

**MB spk 4** jə-gənnə

**MB spk 5** jə-bal-ə-igzihar inn-k'it'ər-ih ɪɲna

**Gloss spk 1** ok!

**Gloss spk 3** a...x-mas NEG-is it ?

**Gloss spk 4** of-x-mas

**Gloss spk 5** of-holiday-3MSS-God 1PLS-appoint-2MSO we

**FT spk 1** ok!

**FT spk 3** is that not a...x-mas

**FT spk 4** the christmas

**FT spk 5** let we set the appointment day for you on God's day

Ref WGM 001-312

<b>Tx spk 2</b>		tək'idame wədəzih
<b>Tx spk 5</b>	dəm̩mo lidət nəw	
<b>Tx spk 7</b>	...amət amətbal nəw	
<b>MB spk 2</b>		kə-k'idame wədə-izih
<b>MB spk 5</b>	dəm̩mo lidət nə-w	
<b>MB spk 7</b>	...amət amətbal nə-w	
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>		from-saturday hither
<b>Gloss spk 5</b>	even x-mas be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO	
<b>Gloss spk 7</b>	...holi... holiday be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO	
<b>FT spk 2</b>		from saturday hither
<b>FT spk 5</b>	it is the christmas day	
<b>FT spk 7</b>	holiday...it is the holiday	

Ref WGM 001-313

<b>Tx spk 2</b>	ɪndʒi jamma lidət nəw	
<b>Tx spk 4</b>	əra::	
<b>MB spk 2</b>	indʒi jamma lidət nə-w	
<b>MB spk 4</b>	əruwa...	
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	well jama x-mas be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO	
<b>Gloss spk 4</b>	wow! (exclamation of surprise) ...	
<b>FT spk 2</b>	well, that is the christmas holiday	
<b>FT spk 4</b>	wow!	

Ref WGM 001-314

<b>Tx spk 1</b>				səɲo mədahnejaləm nəw	
<b>Tx spk 6</b>	ərə indəw bəjsəmon	ine lərase...			
<b>MB spk 1</b>				səɲo mədhanealəm	nə-w
<b>MB spk 6</b>	ərə indəw	bə-j-səmon	ine lə-rase		
<b>Gloss spk 1</b>				monday	God or Amanuel (holiday) be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO
<b>Gloss spk 6</b>	because!	like wise	IMPR-by-this-week	I	for-me
<b>FT spk 1</b>				monday is the commomoration	day of God
<b>FT spk 6</b>	oh!	even I myself	this week...		

Ref WGM 001-315

<b>Tx spk 1</b>	maskəɲno amanujel	nəw		təsəɲnonna təmaskəɲno	ine lihid izzija
<b>MB spk 1</b>	maskəɲno amanuel	nə-w		kə-səɲno inna tə-maskəɲno	ine l-i-hid izzija
<b>Gloss spk 1</b>	tuesday	God (holiday)	be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO	from-monday and from-tuesday	I for-1SS-went.IMPf there
<b>FT spk 1</b>	Amanuel is on	tuesday		let me go there either	monday or tuesday

Ref WGM 001-316

<b>Tx spk 3</b>	ajtəh na			awo	i...
<b>Tx spk 4</b>			awo		i...
<b>Tx spk 5</b>			bəzzijaw igir məɲgədkin	betəskijan	sissim
<b>Tx spk 6</b>					i...
<b>MB spk 3</b>	aj-təh	n-a		awo	i...
<b>MB spk 4</b>			awo		i...
<b>MB spk 5</b>			bə-zzija-w igir-məɲgəd-ki-n	betəskijan	si-t-ssim
<b>MB spk 6</b>					i...

<b>Gloss spk 3</b>	see-2MSS	come-you		yes		i...
<b>Gloss spk 4</b>			yes			i...
<b>Gloss spk 5</b>	on-that-DEF	on-way-2MSS-ACC		church	when-2MSS-addresse	pray
<b>Gloss spk 6</b>						i...
<b>FT spk 3</b>	see and come			yes		i...
<b>FT spk 4</b>			yes			i...
<b>FT spk 5</b>	on your way				when you addresses your pray at the church	
<b>FT spk 6</b>						i...

Ref WGM 001-317

<b>Tx spk 1</b>	bəzɪjɑw	hədʒdʒə	təfɑgɪrre		ajɪftʃat	lint'a
<b>Tx spk 3</b>				ji-hid		
<b>MB spk 1</b>	bə-izzija-w	hed-e	təfɑgərr-e		aj-ɪftʃə-at	l-i-mɪt'-a
<b>MB spk 3</b>				3MSGs-went		
<b>Gloss spk 1</b>	by-there-DEF	went.IMPF-GER.1SS	cross-GER.1SS		see-1SS-3FSO	for-1SS-come.IMPF-1SS
<b>Gloss spk 3</b>				3MSS-went.IMPF		
<b>FT spk 1</b>	I went to by there and having cross...				let me see her	
<b>FT spk 3</b>				let he go		

Ref WGM 001-318

<b>Tx spk 1</b>					bəggo	təhonəj	i...
<b>Tx spk 2</b>	tətəfələŋ...	ɪnkʷan...					
<b>Tx spk 4</b>			k'ət'ərown	məfə			
<b>MB spk 1</b>					bəggo	tə-hon-əfʃ	i...
<b>MB spk 2</b>	tə-təfal-əŋ...	ɪnikwan...					
<b>MB spk 4</b>			k'ət'əro-w-n	məfə			

**Gloss spk 1** felling better if-become-3FSS i...  
**Gloss spk 2** if-fell beter-3MS-1SS... even  
**Gloss spk 4** appointment-DEF.3MSS-ACC when  
**FT spk 1** if she is felling better i...  
**FT spk 2** if I feel better...even...  
**FT spk 4** when we will see the appointment

Ref WGM 001-319

**Tx spk 1** izəhat tımət'alləh  
**Tx spk 2** izzat imət'alləhu  
**MB spk 1** jaz-əh-at ti-mət'-al-əh  
**MB spk 2** jazz-e-at i-mət'-all-əhu  
**Gloss spk 1** bring-3MSS-3FSO 2MSS-come-IMPF-2MSS  
**Gloss spk 2** bring-1SS-3FSO 1SS-come IMPF-Aux pres-1SS  
**FT spk 1** you will bring her  
**FT spk 2** I will bring her

Ref WGM 001-320

**Tx spk 1** izəhat na ilihalləhu immajhon təhonə  
**MB spk 1** jiz-ə-hat n-a ilh-all-əhu jə- im-aj-hon tə-hon-ə  
**Gloss spk 1** bring-3MSS-3FSO come-you tell-2MSS-be.there.is/exists-1SS REL-NEG-IMPF-become COND-become-3MSS  
**FT spk 1** I will tell you when to bring her if it is not possible

Ref WGM 001-321

**Tx spk 1** k'al<sup>w</sup>an t'əjjik'e izih innəsu bək'ət't'ərurɿn k'ən  
**MB spk 1** k'al-wan t'əjjək'-e izih innə-issu bə-k'ət't'ər-u-ɿn k'ən  
**Gloss spk 1** word-DEF.3FSS-ACC ask-GER.1SS here PL-he by-appoint-3PLO-1SS day  
**FT spk 1** after I gathered information from her here on the appointment day they ordered us

Ref WGM 001-322

**Tx spk 6** indəw k'al<sup>w</sup>an biʃtʃa new mət'əjjək' iɲdʒi setijjojitu atmət'am dəkmaləj  
**MB spk 6** indəw k'al-wa-n biʃtʃa mə-t'əjək' nə-w indʒi set-ijjo-jit-u  
**Gloss spk 6** likewise word-DEF.3FSS-ACC(her) only INF-ask be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO however women-FOC- 3FSO-DEF  
**FT spk 6** the woman will not come, she is very sick, just what we can do is to to know her reaction

Ref WGM 001-323

**Tx spk 1** aj...  
**Tx spk 2** antə ʃ'immir nallijɲ wəndimmaləmm  
**MB spk 1** aj...  
**MB spk 2** antə ʃimir n-a-ll-ijɲ wəndimmaləmm  
**MB spk 6** at-mət'-am dəkim-aləʃʃ  
**Gloss spk 1** NEG...  
**Gloss spk 2** you also come-2MS-IMPF-1SS my brother  
**Gloss spk 6** NEG-come-NEG very sick-3FSS  
**FT spk 1** no  
**FT spk 2** my brother I also want you to come

Ref WGM 001-324

**Tx spk 2** təhuləttəʃʃihu andillaʃʃihu lifulijɲ  
**Tx spk 3** ijɲa məʃ innargəw  
**Tx spk 6** aj ine ajiməʃəɲim  
**MB spk 2** kə-hulət-əʃʃihu and-əʃʃihu ləf-u-lip  
**MB spk 3** ijɲa məʃ inn-arəg-əw  
**MB spk 6** aj ine aj-məʃ-ə-ɲ-im  
**Gloss spk 2** from-two-3PLS one of-3PLS tire-3MSS-for-1SSO  
**Gloss spk 3** we when 1PLS-make-3MSO

Gloss spk 6 NEG I NEG-available-3MS-1SS-NEG

FT spk 2

please come on there either of you two

FT spk 3

when we make it

FT spk 6 no! I can't be available

Ref WGM 001-325

Tx spk 3 iŋna məʃ inargəw izzih

Tx spk 5

mɪŋ ʃəgərəw.. bəssu k'al in...innittədaddəralən

MB spk 3 iŋna məʃ in-arəg-əw izzih

MB spk 5

mɪn-ʃəgərəw bə-issu k'al in...inn...tədadər-al-ən

Gloss spk 3 we when 1PLS-make-3MSO here

Gloss spk 5

what-bother-3MSS by-him word 1PL...1PL...adminster-be.there.is/exists-1PLS

FT spk 3 when we make it here

FT spk 5

why don't he bother we have made our livelihood through his word

Ref WGM 001-326

Tx spk 1 ine tə...abrəw jihu

Tx spk 2

k'oj ʃimagiɬotʃ

Tx spk 3

gizewɪn məʃ inargəw

MB spk 1 ine kə...abir-əw

ji-hun-u

MB spk 2

k'oj ʃimagle-wotʃ

MB spk 3

gize-wɪn

məʃ in-arəg-əw

Gloss spk 1 I [false start] together-3PLS IMPF-become-3PLS

Gloss spk 2

wait elder-PL

Gloss spk 3

appointment day-DEF-ACC when 1PLS-make-3MS

FT spk 1 let them be together.

FT spk 2

wait the elders



Ref WGM 001-330

<b>Tx spk 2</b>	andum	intəne	nəw		
<b>Tx spk 3</b>				zəwde	
<b>Tx spk 4</b>					man
<b>Tx spk 6</b>	jihonal				
<b>MB spk 2</b>	and-u-m	intəne	nə-w		
<b>MB spk 3</b>				zəwde	
<b>MB spk 4</b>					man
<b>MB spk 6</b>	ji-hon-al				
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	one of-3MSS-FOC	somebody	be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO		
<b>Gloss spk 3</b>				zəwde (a person name)	
<b>Gloss spk 4</b>					who
<b>Gloss spk 6</b>	3MSS-become-IMPF				
<b>FT spk 2</b>	one of them is some body (filer)				
<b>FT spk 3</b>				zewde	
<b>FT spk 4</b>					who
<b>FT spk 6</b>	it can be				

Ref WGM 001-331

<b>Tx spk 2</b>	dəbbəβ	nəw	alu		
<b>MB spk 2</b>	dəbbəb	nə-w	al-u		
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	dəbəb (a person name)	be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO	be.there.is/exists-3PLS		
<b>FT spk 2</b>	they said he is Debeb				

Ref WGM 001-332

<b>Tx spk 2</b>	mula ʃimagille jəddare ʃimagille jəlləmm				innəzzijəhu natʃfəw
<b>MB spk 2</b>	mula ʃimagille jə-iddare ʃimagile jə-all-əm				inə-izzih-əw n-ø-atʃfəw
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	all of them elders our-community eldder	REL-be.there.is/exists-3MSS-NEG	PLU-here-3PLS	be.PRES-3MSS-3PLO	
<b>FT spk 2</b>	all the elders belongs to our community				they are the same elders

Ref WGM 001-333

<b>Tx spk 1</b>					andu abba zəwde nəw
<b>Tx spk 2</b>					awə
<b>Tx spk 6</b>	izjəhəw wist' natʃfəw				
<b>MB spk 1</b>					and-u abba zəwde nə-w
<b>MB spk 2</b>					awə
<b>MB spk 6</b>	izzih-əw wist' n-atʃfəw				
<b>Gloss spk 1</b>		one of-3MSS	father	zəwde (name of a male person)	be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>			yes		
<b>Gloss spk 6</b>	here-3MSS	inside	be.PRES-3MSS-3PLS		
<b>FT spk 1</b>					one of them is father Zewde
<b>FT spk 2</b>					yes
<b>FT spk 6</b>	do the belong to our community				

Ref WGM 001-334

<b>Tx spk 3</b>	nəw?				
<b>Tx spk 6</b>					k'oj abba zəwden innask'ərriβəwallən
<b>MB spk 3</b>	nə-w?				
<b>MB spk 6</b>					k'oj abba zəwde-n inn-as-k'ərəb-əw-alən
<b>Gloss spk 3</b>	be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO				

**Gloss spk 6** wait! father zəwde (name of a male person)-FOC 1PLS-CAUS-present-3MSO-be.there.is/exists-1PLS  
**FT spk 3** is he?  
**FT spk 6** wait! we will facilitate father Zewdie to come

Ref WGM 001-335

**Tx spk 2** innə...issu... jak'riβatʃfəw  
**Tx spk 5** innəinnantə... irasatʃhu tak'ərb<sup>w</sup>ʃfəw  
**Tx spk 7** iŋna jak'irbullin  
**MB spk 2** inə...isu... ja-k'irb-atʃfəw  
**MB spk 5** ində inə-antə... iras-atʃhu tak'ərbuatʃfəw  
**MB spk 7** iŋna ja-k'irib-u-lin  
**Gloss spk 2** PL...he... REL-invite-3MSS  
**Gloss spk 5** like PL-you you-3PLS invite-3PLU  
**Gloss spk 7** we REL-facilitate-3PLS-1PLO  
**FT spk 2** let him...invite th...em  
**FT spk 5** like you...you yourself  
**FT spk 7** let they facilitate to come others for us

Ref WGM 001-336

**Tx spk 7** innəzzih jak'irbullin ərə! innəzzih jak'irbullin  
**MB spk 7** innəzzih ja-k'irb-u-ll-in ərə! inəzih ja-k'irb-u-lin  
**Gloss spk 7** these REL-facilitate-3PLS-1PLO ərə! (exclamation of negation) these REL-facilitate-3PLS-1PLO  
**FT spk 7** let these elders facilitate to come other elders oh! let these elders them selves facilitate to come others

Ref WGM 001-337

**Tx spk 1** i...innəzzija ahun iʃʃi ajilunɲim inen  
**Tx spk 6** innəzzih jak'irbullin  
**MB spk 1** i...innə-izzija ahun iʃʃi aj-al-u-ɲɲim ine-n  
**MB spk 6** innəzzih ja-k'irb-u-lin  
**Gloss spk 1** i...those now ok NEG-say-3PL-1SS-NEG me-ACC  
**Gloss spk 6** these REL-facilitate-3PLS-1PLO  
**FT spk 1** now those elders will no say ok to me  
**FT spk 6** let these elders facilitate to come other elders

Ref WGM 001-338

**Tx spk 5** mulate nəw...  
**Tx spk 7** innəzzija jak'irb<sup>w</sup>atʃfəw  
**MB spk 5** mulate nə-w...  
**MB spk 7** inəzija ja-k'irib-u-atʃfəw  
**Gloss spk 5** Mulate (name of a person)-ACC be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO  
**Gloss spk 7** those REL-facilitate-3PLS-3PLO  
**FT spk 5** it is Mulate  
**FT spk 7** let those elders facilitate to come

Ref WGM 001-339

**Tx spk 1** ahun abba zəwde  
**Tx spk 7** innəzzi jak'irb<sup>w</sup>atʃfəw  
**MB spk 1** ahun abba zəwde  
**MB spk 7** innəizzija ja-k'irib-u-atʃfəw  
**Gloss spk 1** now father zəwde (name of a male person)

**Gloss spk 7** those REL-facilitate-3PLS-3PLO  
**FT spk 1** now father Zewde  
**FT spk 7** let those elders facilitate to come

Ref WGM 001-340

**Tx spk 5** antə ak'ərbəw min  
**Tx spk 7** awk'o likidənim  
**MB spk 5** antə a-k'ərb-əw mulate-n  
**MB spk 7** awək'-o bi-kad-ə-nim  
**Gloss spk 5** you 3MSO-bring-2MSS  
**Gloss spk 7** know-GER.3MSS IMPF-deny-3MSO-1PLS-FOC  
**FT spk 5** please you bring Mulate  
**FT spk 7** even if one of the elders disclaimed us

Ref WGM 001-341

**Tx spk 1** mulateniss ak'ərbəwalləhu  
**Tx spk 7** wa ə...inna  
**MB spk 1** mulate-n-s a-k'ərb-əw-all-əhu  
**MB spk 7** wa ə...ina  
**Gloss spk 1** mulate (a person name)-ACC-FOC 2MSS-invite-3MSS-3MSO  
**Gloss spk 7** oh! (exclamation of surprise) ə...so  
**FT spk 1** I can invite Mulate on the appointment day  
**FT spk 7** oh! ə...so

Ref WGM 001-342

**Tx spk 1** idʒdʒu igr̥u ajijjaz antə  
**Tx spk 7** təwwit innəssu jak'riβ<sup>w</sup>afʃəw  
**MB spk 1** idʒdʒ-u igr̥-u aj-ji-jaz antə  
**MB spk 7** təw-i-t innə-issu ja-k'irib-u-afʃəw  
**Gloss spk 1** hand-3MSS leg-3MSS NEG-3MSS-catch you  
**Gloss spk 7** leave-3PLS-3MSO PL-he REL-facilitate-3PLS-3PLO  
**FT spk 1** it is very difficult to get him  
**FT spk 7** leave it let they facilitate others to come

Ref WGM 001-343

**Tx spk 1** igr̥u ajijjazimm  
**Tx spk 2** ine zənd tallə  
**MB spk 1** igr̥-u aj-ji-jjaz-im  
**MB spk 2** ine zənd kə-al-ə  
**Gloss spk 1** leg-3MSS NEG-3MSS-catch-FOC  
**Gloss spk 2** I with COND-available-3MSS  
**FT spk 1** difficult to get him  
**FT spk 2** if it is available with me

Ref WGM 001-344

**Tx spk 2** and nəgər jəmmikad nəgər jəlləm təwwij̥n̥  
**MB spk 2** and nəgər jəm-i-kad nəgər jə-al-əm təw-ij̥n̥  
**Gloss spk 2** one thing REL-3MSS-deny(un true) thing REL-be.there.is/exists-3MSS-NEG leave-3PLO-1SS  
**FT spk 2** there is nothing untrue,beliveme

Ref WGM 001-345

**Tx spk 6**

**Tx spk 7** gidd jəlləm innəsu jak'irbullin

**MB spk 6**

**MB spk 7** gid jə-al-əm inə-isu jə-a-k'irib-u-lin

**Gloss spk 6**

**Gloss spk 7** don't worry REL-be.there.is/exists-3MSS-NEG PL-he REL-facilitate-3PLS-1PLO

**FT spk 6**

**FT spk 7** don't worry, let them facilitate others to come

ahun ləməʃe arəgaʃtʃihut

ahun lə-məʃe arəg-aʃtʃi-hu-t

now for-when make.IMPF-3PLS-ACC.3MS

when do you make the appointment day

Ref WGM 001-346

**Tx spk 3** ləməʃe jihun jəzzih ʃimɣilinna?

**Tx spk 6**

ləməʃe jihun?

**MB spk 3** lə-məʃe ji-hun jə-izzih ʃimɣilinna?

**MB spk 6**

lə-məʃe ji-hun?

**Gloss spk 3** for-when IMPF-become off-here mediation?

**Gloss spk 6**

for-when IMPF-become?

**FT spk 3** when will we make the mediation?

**FT spk 6**

when will be the appointment day

Ref WGM 001-347

**Tx spk 7** indija indzi innəssu innantə ak'irbullin

**MB spk 7** indija indzi innə-issu innə-antə a-k'ərəb-u-lin

**Gloss spk 7** like that nevertheless PL-he PL-you 3PLS-facilitate-3PLS-1PLO

**FT spk 7** but it is better if you facilitates others to come

Ref WGM 001-348

<b>Tx spk 2</b>	bəsirawimm bihon imət't'alləhu ine	bək'ət't'ərafʃiɦuɲ
<b>MB spk 2</b>	bə-sir-aw-im                      bi-hon                      i-mət'-all-əhu	ine bə-k'ət'tər-aʃɦu-ɲ
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	on-work-DEF.3MSS-FOC even-become 1SS-come.IMPF-be.there.is/exists-1SS I	on-appoint-3PLS-1SO
<b>FT spk 2</b>	I will even come on working day	on the appointment day

Ref WGM 001-349

<b>Tx spk 2</b>	indəw bəbal kəmmittarəgut
<b>MB spk 2</b>	indəw      bə-bal      kə-mi-t-arəg-u-t
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	likewise by holiday PASS-REL-3MSO-do (arrange).IMPF-3PLS-3MSO
<b>FT spk 2</b>	it is good for you to make it on working day than the holiday

Ref WGM 001-350

<b>Tx spk 2</b>	izzija dəmmo jəməng... jəməngist sira sılalləbbiɲ	
<b>Tx spk 6</b>		mət'an
<b>MB spk 2</b>	ihud      izija      dəmo      jə-məng...      jə-məngist      sira      si-lə-al-ə-biɲ	
<b>MB spk 6</b>		mət'-an
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	sundy there moreover off-govern... off-government work while-for-be.there.is/exists-3MSS-COMP-1SS	
<b>Gloss spk 6</b>		come.IMPF-1PLO
<b>FT spk 2</b>	as I have the gover...government task on sunday there	
<b>FT spk 6</b>		we will come

Ref WGM 001-351

<b>Tx spk 3</b>	ijfi    ijfi	
<b>Tx spk 4</b>		mət'an
<b>Tx spk 6</b>	mət'an	



Ref WGM 001-354

**Tx spk 2** jihinnize təsənaβitʃfə ihedalləhu

**MB spk 2** jihin-gize kə-sənəb-ɪfə i-hed-al-əhu

**Gloss spk 2** this-ACC-time COND-depart-1SS 1SS-went-be.there.is/exists-1SS

**FT spk 2** at this time I will depart you

Ref WGM 001-355

**Tx spk 3**

bəsirawima..ajihonimm.

**Tx spk 6** aj...atʃəda min ijədərsəsə nəw

**MB spk 3**

bə-sira-w-im-a...

**MB spk 6** aj...atʃəda min ijə-dərəs-ə nə-w

**Gloss spk 3**

by-work-DEF.3MSS-FOC-NEG...

**Gloss spk 6** NEG...mowing what while-reached-3MSS be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO

**FT spk 3**

even by working day

**FT spk 6** no...the mowing season something is approaching

Ref WGM 001-356

**Tx spk 3** a...izzihis məʃʃijjazillinall

**Tx spk 7**

siramma ijəw

siramma...ijəw

**MB spk 3** a...izzih-is məʃʃij-jaz-ill-in-al

**MB spk 7**

sira-ma...ij-əw

sira-ma...ij-əw

**Gloss spk 3** a...here-FOC when REL-3MSS-catch-1PLS-IMPF

**Gloss spk 7**

work-FOC...like-2MSS

work-FOC...like.IMPF-2MSS

**FT spk 3** a..we have even a meeting here

**FT spk 7**

we have forgotten our own duties we have forgotten our own duties

Ref WGM 001-357

**Tx spk 2** izzija dæmmo jəməŋgɪst sira sɪlalləbbɪjɪ

**MB spk 2** izzija dæmmo jə-məŋgɪst sira si-la-al-ə-bɪj

**Gloss spk 2** there moreover of-government work while-for-be.there.is/exists-COMP-1SS

**FT spk 2** as I have the government task over there

Ref WGM 001-358

**Tx spk 7** ijəw... sirawɪmma sammɪnt zəggan

ahun ɪjɪna... tɪlant sɪnnɪl ak'atən

**MB spk 7** i-aj-əw... sira-w-ɪma samɪnt zəgg-an

ahun ɪjɪna... tɪnant si-nn-ɪl ak'at-ən

**Gloss spk 7** 2MSS-look-2MSO... duty-DEF-FOC one week not done-1PLS now we... yesterday when-1PLS-say difficult-1PLS

**FT spk 7** look, we have not done our own duties for a week

it was difficult for us to set the meeting day

Ref WGM 001-359

**Tx spk 2** dæmmo ɪrkənɪm ijəw... ɪzzi... ɪzzija...

**Tx spk 7**

ɪrkən tənəst<sup>w</sup>all

**MB spk 2** dæmmo ɪrikən-ɪm i-aj-əw... ɪzzi... ɪzzija...

ɪzzi... ɪzzija...

**MB spk 7**

ɪrikən tənəs-to-al

**Gloss spk 2** moreover terrace-FOC (too) 2MSS-imagine.IMPF-2MSO... ther... there...

**Gloss spk 7**

terrace stood up-GER.3MSS-IMPF

**FT spk 2** imagine also the tracing task there

**FT spk 7**

we will have the tracing work

Ref WGM 001-360

<b>Tx spk 1</b>	irkənim məttobbinall iyna		
<b>Tx spk 6</b>		irkən mətt <sup>w</sup> al	
<b>MB spk 1</b>	irikən-im mət'-to-bin-al	iyna	
<b>MB spk 6</b>		irkən mət'-to-al	
<b>Gloss spk 1</b>	terrace-FOC come-GER-APPL-1PLU-IMPF we		
<b>Gloss spk 6</b>		terrace come-GER.3MSS-IMPF	
<b>FT spk 1</b>	we are about to make trace		
<b>FT spk 6</b>		the tracing work will also come up on	

Ref WGM 001-361

<b>Tx spk 3</b>				indijawimm iness i...
<b>Tx spk 4</b>	iyna zəndimm tənəst <sup>w</sup> all	aj bəβal nəw		
<b>MB spk 3</b>				indijawim ines i...
<b>MB spk 4</b>	iyna zənd-im tənəs-to-al	aj bə-bal n-ə-w		
<b>Gloss spk 3</b>				even I-FOC i...
<b>Gloss spk 4</b>	our besides-FOC stood up-GER.3MSS-IMPF NEG by-holiday be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO			
<b>FT spk 3</b>				well, I my self i...
<b>FT spk 4</b>	there is also tracing work in our locality	no, it is on the holiday		

Ref WGM 001-362

<b>Tx spk 3</b>		i...ihudin bəmminəka binnarəgəw	
<b>Tx spk 4</b>	bəβal jihun		
<b>MB spk 3</b>		i...ihud-in bə-mminəka bin--arəg-əw	
<b>MB spk 4</b>	bə-bal ji-hun		
<b>Gloss spk 3</b>		i...sunday-ACC by- car COND-1PL-do-3MSO	

**Gloss spk 4** by-holiday 3MSS-become  
**FT spk 3** i...if you go by car on sunday  
**FT spk 4** it should be on the holiday

Ref WGM 001-363

**Tx spk 1** ihud titənəwall bilən?  
**MB spk 1** ihud ti-təw-həw n-əw?  
**Gloss spk 1** sunday 2MSS-leave-2MSS-3MSO be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO?  
**FT spk 1** did not you go there on sunday

Ref WGM 001-364

**Tx spk 1** athedimm?  
**Tx spk 2** sənbat k'idamemm alhəd ihudimm alhəd ?i  
**MB spk 1** at-hed-m?  
**MB spk 2** sənbat k'idame-m al-həd ihud-im al-həd ?i  
**Gloss spk 1** NEG-went-NEG?  
**Gloss spk 2** holy saterday and sundy saterday-also NEG-went.IMPF sunday-also NEG-went.IMPF ?i...  
**FT spk 1** did not you go there  
**FT spk 2** I will not go there on both saturday and sunday (the old and new sabbath) ?i...

Ref WGM 001-365

**Tx spk 4** ja məhonu iɲdʒi indija nəbbər  
**MB spk 4** ja mə-hon-u n-əw indʒi indija nəbər  
**Gloss spk 4** that INF-become-3MSS be.PRES-3MSGs-3MSGO how ever like that be.PST  
**FT spk 4** it was like that if it was not the holiday

Ref WGM 001-366

**Tx spk 2** jihə nəw ɪndʒi ɪmət'a nəbbər

**MB spk 2** jih-e n-ə-w ɪndʒi i-mət'-a nəbər

**Gloss spk 2** this-3MSS be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO but I-come.IMPF-GER be.PST

**FT spk 2** I could come but this is the reason

Ref WGM 001-367

**Tx spk 1** iʃfi

**Tx spk 5** zoro zoro abba addis jəmanujəl lət hidəh ajtəhaʃtʃəw na

**Tx spk 6** antə hid

**MB spk 1** iʃfi

**MB spk 5** zoro zoro aba addis jə-manujəl lət hid-əh aj-təh-əʃəw na

**MB spk 6** antə hid

**Gloss spk 1** ok

**Gloss spk 5** any way any way father addis (a person name) of-God holiday day went-2MSS see-2MSS-3PLO

**Gloss spk 6** you go!

**FT spk 1** ok

**FT spk 5** any ways father Addis on the Amanuel'sday go and see them

**FT spk 6** you go

Ref WGM 001-368

**Tx spk 5** i... k'... k'ənun wəj jabbo wəj... jə...jə...

**Tx spk 7** jabbo jihun

**MB spk 5** i... k'... k'ənun wəj jabo wəj... jə.. jə...

**MB spk 7** jə-abo jihun

**Gloss spk 5** i... day... day-DEF.3MSS-ACC or of-saint or... of of

<b>Gloss spk 7</b>			of-Abune Gebre Menfes Kdus (name of a saint)	it is better...
<b>FT spk 5</b>	i... on that d...day (of saint day)	or...of...of		
<b>FT spk 7</b>			it is better to make it on Abune Gebre Menfes Kdus memorial day	

Ref WGM 001-369

<b>Tx spk 3</b>	jəsillase			
<b>Tx spk 4</b>			minalbat dəmmo	
<b>Tx spk 5</b>	jəsillase			sillase dəmmo
<b>Tx spk 6</b>		sillase min k'ən nəw ?		
<b>MB spk 3</b>	jə-silase			
<b>MB spk 4</b>			minalbat dəmmo	
<b>MB spk 5</b>	jə-silase			silase dəmmo
<b>MB spk 6</b>		silase min k'ən n-ə-w		
<b>Gloss spk 3</b>	of-trinity			
<b>Gloss spk 4</b>			ma ybe if	
<b>Gloss spk 5</b>	of trinity			trinity even
<b>Gloss spk 6</b>		trinity what day be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO		
<b>FT spk 3</b>	of trinity day			
<b>FT spk 4</b>			if may be	
<b>FT spk 5</b>	of Trinity			even Trinity
<b>FT spk 6</b>		when will the trinity day fall?		

Ref WGM 001-370

<b>Tx spk 5</b>	jəkomite nəw ine in <sup>h</sup> k <sup>w</sup> an alig <sup>g</sup> ə <sup>h</sup> ɲim			
<b>Tx spk 7</b>			sillase min k'ən jihonallu	
<b>MB spk 5</b>	jə-komite ine inikwan al-gə <sup>h</sup> ɲ-i-m			

**MB spk 7** silase min k'on ji-hon-be.there.is/exists-1PLS  
**Gloss spk 5** of-committee I even NEG-present-1SS-NEG  
**Gloss spk 7** trinity when day 3MSS-become-all-u  
**FT spk 5** the committee by the way I will not be available  
**FT spk 7** when will the Trinity day fall?

Ref WGM 001-371

**Tx spk 1** jəsillase bal nəw  
**Tx spk 4** j...hə...jihə budadu ajdərsimm af'əda antə  
**MB spk 1** jə-silase bal n-ə-w  
**MB spk 4** j...hə...jihe budad-u aj-dərəs-im af'əd-a antə  
**Gloss spk 1** of-trinity holiday be.PRES-3MSGs-3MSGO  
**Gloss spk 4** th...is...this mowing-DEF NEG-reach.IMPF-NEG mowing-NOM you  
**FT spk 1** it is Trinity  
**FT spk 4** you colleague, will not it be the mowing season?

Ref WGM 001-372

**Tx spk 1** amət...jamət nəw  
**Tx spk 4** tinnatj' d af'əda minis ajdərsim waj?  
**MB spk 1** amət...jə-amət n-ə-w  
**MB spk 4** ina af'əd-a min-is aj-dərəs-im waj?  
**Gloss spk 1** anual...of-anual holiday be.PRES-3MSGs-3MSGO  
**Gloss spk 4** and mowing-NOM what-FOC NEG-reach.IMPF-NEG or?  
**FT spk 1** anual...it is annual holiday  
**FT spk 4** and, will not it be the mowing season reaching like that

Ref WGM 001-373

<b>Tx spk 1</b>		jamət nəw
<b>Tx spk 2</b>	sillase jamət nəw	
<b>MB spk 1</b>		jə-amət                      nə-w
<b>MB spk 2</b>	silase    jə-amət                      n-ə-w	
<b>Gloss spk 1</b>		of- annual holiday    be.PRES-3MSGs-3MSGO
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	trinity    of-annual holiday    be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO	
<b>FT spk 1</b>		it is the annual holiday
<b>FT spk 2</b>	it is Trinity annual holiday	

Ref WGM 001-374

<b>Tx spk 1</b>		jəsillase lət aɲdʒəmmirimm
<b>Tx spk 4</b>	inna ...sillase lət innariggəw	
<b>Tx spk 5</b>		silase
<b>MB spk 1</b>		jə-sillase ilət a-n-dʒəmər-im
<b>MB spk 4</b>	inna ...sillase ilət in-arəgg-əw	
<b>MB spk 5</b>		sillase
<b>Gloss spk 1</b>		of-trinity    day    NEG-1PL-start-NEG
<b>Gloss spk 4</b>	and    ...trinity    day    1PLS-do-3MSO	
<b>Gloss spk 5</b>		trinity
<b>FT spk 1</b>		We will not begin on the Trinity day
<b>FT spk 4</b>	so...let us make it on the Trinity day	
<b>FT spk 5</b>		Trinity

Ref WGM 001-375

<b>Tx spk 3</b>	innantə ajizafʃihum siβisəβa				
<b>Tx spk 5</b>		aj...aj...	allən	sillase	izzih
<b>Tx spk 6</b>					sillase
<b>MB spk 3</b>	innə-antə a-j-jiz-afʃih-u-m	siβisəβa			
<b>MB spk 5</b>		aj...aj...	all-ən	silase	izih
<b>MB spk 6</b>					sillase
<b>Gloss spk 3</b>	PL-you	NEG-3PLS-catch-3PL-NEG	meeting		
<b>Gloss spk 5</b>		NEG...NEG...	be.there.is/exists-1PLS	trinity	here
<b>Gloss spk 6</b>					the trinity
<b>FT spk 3</b>	don't you have a meeting there				
<b>FT spk 5</b>		no...no...we will be available on the trinity day			
<b>FT spk 6</b>					the trinity

Ref WGM 001-376

<b>Tx spk 2</b>	malda inaddərsəwallən				
<b>Tx spk 5</b>				inna	bihonimm i...
<b>MB spk 2</b>	malda in-a-ddərs-əw-alən				
<b>MB spk 5</b>				inna	bihonim i...
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	morning	1PL-3MS-accomplish-3MSO-be.there.is/exists-1PLS			
<b>Gloss spk 5</b>				and	even if... i...
<b>FT spk 2</b>	we will accomplish our work in the early morning				
<b>FT spk 5</b>				and even if it is like that	i...

Ref WGM 001-377

**Tx spk 3** ahun istahun ikko jiddərsall  
**Tx spk 5** fʃiggru k'əlal nəw  
**MB spk 3** ahun istə-ahun ikko ji-ddə-rəs-al  
**MB spk 5** fʃiggr-u k'əlal nə-w  
**Gloss spk 3** now until-now of course 3MSS-reach-IMPF  
**Gloss spk 5** problem-DEF.3MSS simple be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO  
**FT spk 3** even, until now the mediation has been completed  
**FT spk 5** the problem is simple

Ref WGM 001-378

**Tx spk 2** ə-rə indəw indəw təzzijas i...  
**Tx spk 4** jəsillase lət inargəw  
**MB spk 2** ə-rə (exclamation of negation) indəw indəw kə-izzija-s i...  
**MB spk 4** jə-silase ilət in-arəg-əw  
**Gloss spk 2** oh! (exclamation of negation) well well after-that-FOC i...  
**Gloss spk 4** of- Trinity day 1PLS-make-3MSO  
**FT spk 2** oh! well, well, what comes next?  
**FT spk 4** let us make it on Trinity day

Ref WGM 001-379

**Tx spk 2** min k'ən nəw imihon sillase səbat k'ən sint nəw...  
**MB spk 2** min k'ən n-ə-w imi-hon sillase səbat k'ən sint nə-w...  
**Gloss spk 2** which day be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO REL-become Trinity seven day 'how much' (which) be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO...  
**FT spk 2** which day the Trinity annual holiday will fall on? which day 7 ((Trinity annual holiday) will fall on

Ref WGM 001-380

**Tx spk 3** hamus nəw

**Tx spk 4** jasilu inna... asilu ina jəzijan lət jihun

**MB spk 3** hamus nə-w

**MB spk 4** jə-asəl-u ina asəl-u ina jə-izija-n ilət ji-hun

**Gloss spk 3** thursday be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO

**Gloss spk 4** REL-check-3PLS and check-3PLS and of-there-ACC date 3MSS-become

**FT spk 3** it is on Thursday

**FT spk 4** please check the actual date and... check the date and let it be on that date

Ref WGM 001-381

**Tx spk 3** hamus nəw rəbu a... hamus nəw rəbu

**MB spk 3** hamus n-ə-w rəbu a... hamus n-əw rəbu

**Gloss spk 3** thursday be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO wednesday a... thursday be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO wednesday

**FT spk 3** is it on Thursday or Wednesday a... is it on Thursday or Wednesday

Ref WGM 001-382

**Tx spk 5** amus səlasa

**Tx spk 7** ihud k'idame ajhun indzi lelawin təwəw

**MB spk 5** amus səlasa

**MB spk 7** ihud k'idame aj-hun indzi lela-w-in təw-əw

**Gloss spk 5** thursday thirty

**Gloss spk 7** sunday saterday NEG-become nevertheless another-DE.3MSSF-ACC leave-3MSS-SMSO

**FT spk 5** thirty will fall on Thursday

**FT spk 7** we can meet any day except sunday and saturday

Ref WGM 001-383

**Tx spk 3** hamus nəw

**Tx spk 5** arb and k'idame hulət ihud sost səŋno arat

**MB spk 3** amus n-ə-w

**MB spk 5** arb and k'idame hulət ihud sost səŋno arat

**Gloss spk 3** thursday be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO

**Gloss spk 5** friday one saturday two sunday three monday four

**FT spk 3** it is on thursday

**FT spk 5** one will fall on friday two will fall on Saturday three will fall on Sunday four will fall on Monday

Ref WGM 001-384

**Tx spk 5** maskəŋno amidst rob sidist amus səbat

**Tx spk 8** amus nəw

**MB spk 5** maskəŋno amidst rob sidist amus səbat

**MB spk 8** hamus n-əw

**Gloss spk 5** tuesday five wednesday six thursday seven

**Gloss spk 8** thursday be.PRES-3MSGs-3MSGO

**FT spk 5** five will fall on Tuesday six will fall on Wednesday seven will fall on Thursday

**FT spk 8** it is on thursday

Ref WGM 001-385

**Tx spk 1** amus nəw i...ə...

**Tx spk 6** indəwim fəgga k'ən wılwal

**Tx spk 7** indəwm fəga k'ən nəw

**MB spk 1** hamus n-əw i...ə...

**MB spk 6** indəwim fəgga k'ən wıl-o-al

**MB spk 7** indəwim fəga k'ən n-əw  
**Gloss spk 1** thursday be.PRES-3MSGs-3MSGO i...ə...  
**Gloss spk 6** even good day fall-GER-IMPf  
**Gloss spk 7** oh! good day be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO  
**FT spk 6** it falls on good day  
**FT spk 7** oh! it is a good day

Ref WGM 001-386

**Tx spk 2** bək'ka indəwim amarə indəwim i...i...  
**Tx spk 6** inna jəzijan lət jihun  
**MB spk 2** bəkk'a indəwim amar-ə indəwim i...i...  
**MB spk 6** ina jə-izija-n ilət ji-hun  
**Gloss spk 2** wow! even nice-3MSGs even i...i...  
**Gloss spk 6** and REL-there-ACC day REL-should  
**FT spk 2** wow! it sounds nice it is better i...i...  
**FT spk 6** so, it should be on that day

Ref WGM 001-387

**Tx spk 6** k'ədəm bilən ijna...  
**MB spk 6** k'ədəm bi-all-ən ijna...  
**Gloss spk 6** early COND-be.there.is/exists-3MSS-1PLO we...  
**FT spk 6** let us meet early we...

Ref WGM 001-388

**Tx spk 2** setjjojitu imitmət'a təhonə

**Tx spk 6**

zare indətək'əmət'inbət tək'əmit'ən

**MB spk 2** set-ijjo-jit-u jəm-it-mət'-a kə-hon-ə

**MB spk 6**

zare ində-tək'əmət'-in-bət tək'əmət'-ən

**Gloss spk 2** women-FOC- 3FSO-DEF REL-3FSS-come.IMPER COND-become-3MSS

**Gloss spk 6**

today like-seat-1PL-APPL-3MSO seat-1PLS

**FT spk 2** if the women comes

**FT spk 6**

like what we did today

Ref WGM 001-389

**Tx spk 2** indijawim... imtagəḥḥulɪn təhonə

**Tx spk 6**

istahun inʃ'ərisalən

**MB spk 2** indijawim... jəm-it-agəḥḥ-u-lɪn kə-hon-ə

**MB spk 6**

iskə-ahun in-ʃ'əris-al-ən

**Gloss spk 2** even... REL-3PLS-find-3PLS-for-1SSO COND-become-3MSG

**Gloss spk 6**

until-now 1PL-finsh-IMPF-1PL

**FT spk 2** if you...even find her for us

**FT spk 6**

we can finish on time

Ref WGM 001-390

**Tx spk 2** istəzzija t'ənkər tə...t'ənkər taləj

**Tx spk 4**

ahun and nəgər

**MB spk 2** iskə-izija t'ənkər tə...t'ənkər kə-al-əʃʃ

**MB spk 4**

ahun and nəgər

**Gloss spk 2** until-there become strong st...become strong COND-be.there.is/exists-3FSS

**Gloss spk 4**

now one thing

FT spk 2 if she feels strong tə...strong till then

FT spk 4

now one thing

Ref WGM 001-391

Tx spk 2 setjojitun jizə mət'ifə adiraləhu

Tx spk 4

ahun and nəgər

MB spk 2 set-ijo-jitu-n jiz-e mət'-ifə adır-all-əhu

MB spk 4

ahun and nəgər

Gloss spk 2 women-FOC- 3FSO-DEF-ACC bring-GER.1SS come.IMPF- 1SS passe the night-be.there.is/exists-1SS

Gloss spk 4

now one thing

FT spk 2 I will bring her and laid over around (passe the night)

FT spk 4

now one thing

Ref WGM 001-392

Tx spk 4 ija duhinətəf̃in in d̃zi...

Tx spk 6

im̃titarək'ut inantə naʃhu

antəm...

MB spk 4 ija dihinət-aʃin-in in d̃zi

MB spk 6

jəm-ti-tarək'-u-t inə-antə n-ə-aʃhu

antə-m...

Gloss spk 4 we poverty-1PL-ACC however

Gloss spk 6

REL-3PLS-reconcil-3PLS-DEF PL-you be.PRES-3MSS-3PLS you-your self...

FT spk 4 if you are not poor...

FT spk 6

it is you who will recocile each other

you your self

Ref WGM 001-393

Tx spk 2

antəm...

Tx spk 6 antəm i... im̃tigəbabət̃in...

inantəm im̃tigəbu...

MB spk 2

antə-m...

**MB spk 6** antə-m i... jəm-ti-gəb-a-b-ət-in... inə-antə-m jəm-ti-gəb-u...  
**Gloss spk 2** you-also...  
**Gloss spk 6** you-your self i... REL-2MSS-enter-2MSS-APLL-3MSO-ACC... PL-you-also REL-3PLS-enter-3PLS...  
**FT spk 2** you yourself  
**FT spk 6** you your self i... let you assume your final destiny let you assume your final destiny

Ref WGM 001-394

**Tx spk 2** k'oj ima aja adis.. məkrəhəw bitisənəbit  
**MB spk 2** k'oj ima aja adis.. məkər-əh-əw bi-ti-sənəbit  
**Gloss spk 2** wait please father adis (name of a male person).. discuss-2MSS-3MSO COND-3MSS-passed the week  
**FT spk 2** please wait father Addis if you think over the case

Ref WGM 001-395

**Tx spk 6** imtitarək'u inantə naʃhu  
**MB spk 6** jəm-ti-tarək'-u inə-antə n-ə-aʃhu  
**Gloss spk 6** REL-3PLUS-reconcil-3PLUS PL-you be.PRES-3MSGs-3PLS  
**FT spk 6** it is you who will recocile each other

Ref WGM 001-396

**Tx spk 2** təmanim gar... təmanim mikərəw  
**Tx spk 6** iwinəten nəw iʃna... iʃna  
**MB spk 2** kə-manim gar... kə-manim tə-məkər-əw  
**MB spk 6** iwinət-en n-ə-w iʃna... iʃna  
**Gloss spk 2** from-every one together... from-every one PASS-discuss-3PLS  
**Gloss spk 6** truth-1SS-ACC be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO we... we  
**FT spk 2** discuss with any one...any one  
**FT spk 6** I tell you the truth or I sware to God we... we

Ref WGM 001-397

**Tx spk 2** əɾə jɪhə ɪndəw səwɪje ɪndɪh bɪlo mət'abɪŋ

**MB spk 2** əɾə jɪh-e ɪndəw səw-ɪje ɪndɪh bi-al-o mət'-a-b-ɪŋ

**Gloss spk 2** oh! (exclamation of surprise) this-3MSS like wise man-DEF like this COMP-say-GER.3MSS come-3MSS-COMP-1SO

**FT spk 2** oh! if you think, you can say 'this man is coming by changing his idea'

Ref WGM 001-398

**Tx spk 6** ɪndə lɪdʒdʒ hɒnən nəw ɪmɪnk'əmət'

**MB spk 6** ɪndə lɪdʒdʒ hɒn-ən n-ə-w jəm-ɪn-k'əmət'

**Gloss spk 6** COMP child become-we be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO REL-1PLS-seat

**FT spk 6** we will sit like the child

Ref WGM 001-399

**Tx spk 2** jətəɾəkutɪn gələbət'əbɪŋ

**MB spk 2** jə-təɾək'-ut-ɪn gələbət'-ə-b-ɪŋ

**Gloss spk 2** REL-agreement-1SGS- 1SO turned up side down-3MSS-APPL-1SO

**FT spk 2** if you say, he changed (turned up side down) my agreement

Ref WGM 001-400

**Tx spk 2** jɪhə jɪhə bəɾəg jɪmət'ɪnəpəl

**MB spk 2** jɪh-e jɪh-e bi-a-əɾəg jɪ-mət'ən-ə-pəl

**Gloss spk 2** this-DEF this-DEF COND-1SS-do 3MSO-suitable-1SS-IMP

**FT spk 2** suitable if I do this and that

Ref WGM 001-401

**Tx spk 2** əɾə bɪm<sup>w</sup>agət jɪfaləɲal talkɪm...  
**MB spk 2** əɾə b-i-mwagət jɪ-fal-əɲɲ-al kə-al-k-im...  
**Gloss spk 2** oh! ( exclamation of negation) COND-1SS-argue IMPF-become better-1SS-IMPF COND-say-2MSS-FOC...  
**FT spk 2** oh! it is better for me to argue if you say this...

**Tx spk 1** muɣtun təwəɲɲ  
**MB spk 1** muɣit-u-n təw-əɲɲ  
**Gloss spk 1** argument-3MSS-ACC leave-3MSO-1SS  
**FT spk 1** please leave the argument

Ref WGM 001-402

**Tx spk 1** ɪndəw zɪm bje bəmugt lɪwsədəw ɪndʒi  
**Tx spk 2** i...ə  
**MB spk 1** ɪndəw zɪm bi-aj-e bə-mugit l-i-wəsəd-əw ɪndʒi  
**MB spk 2** i...ə  
**Gloss spk 1** like wise kept quiet COND-say.IMPF-1SS of-argument for-1SS-take-3MSO however  
**Gloss spk 2** i...ə  
**FT spk 2** i...ə

Ref WGM 001-403

**Tx spk 1** tə...ɪjawək'hut ɪndet ɪfəməgɪll jəl ɪndet ɪstə wərəddaw hədʒə  
**MB spk 1** kə...ɪjə-awək'-u-t ɪndet ɪ-fəməgəl jə-al-ə ɪndet iskə wərədd-aw hed-e  
**Gloss spk 1** from...while-know-PLS-ACC.3MS how 1SS-arbiter REL-be.there.is/exists-1SS how until district-DEF.3MSS went- 1SS

Ref WGM 001-404

**Tx spk 1** inəzzih j̄itazəbu isti f̄əmgijjə al imw̄il

**MB spk 1** inə-izzih j̄i-tazəb-u iski f̄əməgill-jə ajdələ jə-im-wil

**Gloss spk 1** PL-here IMPF-took critical note of-3PLS well acted as a mediator-1SGS it is REL-spent the day

Ref WGM 001-405

**Tx spk 3** f̄'ərəsin

**Tx spk 7** bəl bək'k'a abbawa ziga

**MB spk 3** f̄'ərəs-in

**MB spk 7** bəl bək'k'a abbawa (name of a male person) shut up-2MSS

**Gloss spk 3** finsh-1PLS

**Gloss spk 7** well stop abawa (nick name) zəg-a

**FT spk 3** we have finished

**FT spk 7** it is over you Abawa stop talking

Ref WGM 001-406

**Tx spk 8** izzija tənəsubət dəmmo k'ese ibakh

**MB spk 8** izzija tənəs-u-b-ət dəmmo k'es-e ibakh

**Gloss spk 8** over there 3MS-leave-3MSS-APPL-3MSO moreover priest-1SGS (my) please

**FT spk 8** our priest please! close the chapter on tis issue because group of people over there are about to leave

Ref WGM 001-407

**Tx spk 3** bəlu iʃfi jimharrənnə jissahallənnə igziabiher jittimahs's'ənnə igzihar

**MB spk 3** bəlu iʃfi j̄i-mharrənn-ə j̄i-ssahallənn-ə igziabiher j̄i-ttmahs'sən-ə igzihar

**Gloss spk 3** well ok 3MSS-mercy-1PLO 3MSS-forgive-1PLO God 3MSS-adjured.PERF-1PLO God

**FT spk 3** let God mercy us let God forgive from our sin let God be adjured by us

Ref WGM 001-408

<b>Tx spk 1</b>							amen	
<b>Tx spk 2</b>								amen
<b>Tx spk 3</b>	bəsəlam	jasaddirən	getatfjin		bəsəlam	jawilən		
<b>MB spk 1</b>							amen	
<b>MB spk 2</b>								amen
<b>MB spk 3</b>	bə-səlam	jə-as-addər-ən		geta-atfjin	bə-səlam	jə-awal-ən		
<b>Gloss spk 1</b>							amen	
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>								amen
<b>Gloss spk 3</b>	by-peace	REL-CAUS	pass the night-3MSS-ACC.1PL	lord-1PLS	by-peace	REL-spent the day-3MSS-ACC.1PL		
<b>FT spk 1</b>							amen	
<b>FT spk 2</b>								amen
<b>FT spk 3</b>	let God	pass the night	for us in peace		let God	bless the day	for us	

Ref WGM 001-409

<b>Tx spk 3</b>				indəzzihu	dəmmo	kəbalu	
<b>Tx spk 4</b>	amen						
<b>Tx spk 5</b>	amen						
<b>Tx spk 6</b>		amen					
<b>Tx spk 7</b>			amen				
<b>Tx spk 8</b>				amen			
<b>MB spk 3</b>				ində-izzh-u	dəmmo	kə-baʔal-u	
<b>MB spk 4</b>	amen						
<b>MB spk 5</b>	amen						
<b>MB spk 6</b>		amen					
<b>MB spk 7</b>			amen				

**MB spk 8** amen  
**Gloss spk 3** COMP-here-DEF let from-holiday-DEF  
**Gloss spk 4** amen  
**Gloss spk 5** amen  
**Gloss spk 6** amen  
**Gloss spk 7** amen  
**Gloss spk 8** amen  
**FT spk 3** let God allows us to get blessed on the holiday  
**FT spk 4** amen  
**FT spk 5** amen  
**FT spk 6** amen  
**FT spk 7** amen  
**FT spk 8** amen

Ref WGM 001-410

**Tx spk 1** amen  
**Tx spk 2** amen  
**Tx spk 3** kəmməbetəʃʃin rədetin bərəkətin jasatifən  
**Tx spk 4** amen  
**Tx spk 5** amen  
**MB spk 1** amen  
**MB spk 2** amen  
**MB spk 3** kə-iməbet-aʃʃin rədet-in bərəkət-in jə-asatəf-ən  
**MB spk 4** amen  
**MB spk 5** amen  
**Gloss spk 1** amen





**MB spk 6** amen  
**MB spk 7** amen  
**MB spk 8** amen  
**Gloss spk 3** əə... how much went up-3PLS went down-3PLS try.IMPF-3PLS tire.IMPF-3PLS  
**Gloss spk 4** amen  
**Gloss spk 5** amen  
**Gloss spk 6** amen  
**Gloss spk 7** amen  
**Gloss spk 8** amen  
**FT spk 3** əə... how much they go up and down being they tried being they tired  
**FT spk 4** amen  
**FT spk 5** amen  
**FT spk 6** amen  
**FT spk 7** amen  
**FT spk 8** amen

Ref WGM 001-414

**Tx spk 3** jəmit'ənəss<sup>w</sup>at i... i... i... zi...zikrafəw i... nəbbərəfj  
**MB spk 3** jəm-i-t'ənəsəs-u-at i... i... i...  
**Gloss spk 3** REL-3PLS (respect)-start-3PLS (respect)-3FSO i... i... i...  
**FT spk 3** our mother remember St. Mary's day by feeding the people

Ref WGM 001-415

**MB spk 3** zi...zikir-afəw i... nəbər-əfj  
**Gloss spk 3** com...commemoration with abanquet (in a religious occation)-3PLS (respect) i... be.past-3FSS

Ref WGM 001-416

**Tx spk 3** bələtə k'ən<sup>w</sup>a dəmmo bəgonət<sup>w</sup>an astagisa  
**MB spk 3** bə-ilət-ə k'ən-wa dəmmo bəgo-nət-wa-n as-tagəs-a  
**Gloss spk 3** of -day-3MS day-DEF.3FS moreover well-NOM-3FS-ACC CAUS-patient-3FSS  
**FT spk 3** even on the St.Marry's holiday remembering her good deeds

Ref WGM 001-417

**Tx spk 3** ləmək'ənətəfəw dəmmo dəmmo lək'əmisətəfəw tabk'alin  
**MB spk 3** lə-mək'ənət-əfəw dəmmo dəmmo lə-k'əmis-əfəw  
**Gloss spk 3** for-cloth waist band-2FSS (respect) moreover moreover for-dress-2FSS (respect) 3FSS-bring to an end-3FSS-for-1PLO  
**FT spk 3** let our St. Mary allows our mother recover

Ref WGM 001-418

**Tx spk 1** amen  
**Tx spk 2** amen  
**Tx spk 3** dəmmo innantənnim ə... təsımamtafəhu  
**Tx spk 4** amen  
**Tx spk 5** amen  
**Tx spk 6** amen  
**Tx spk 7** amen  
**Tx spk 8** amen  
**MB spk 1** amen  
**MB spk 2** amen  
**MB spk 3** tə-abək'-alin dəmmo innə-antə-nn-im ə... təsımam-tafəhu  
**MB spk 4** amen  
**MB spk 5** amen

MB spk 6			amen	
MB spk 7			amen	
MB spk 8				amen
Gloss spk 1	amen			
Gloss spk 2		amen		
Gloss spk 3				moreover PL-you-ACC.3PLO-FOC ə... agree-3MSS
Gloss spk 4		amen		
Gloss spk 5			amen	
Gloss spk 6			amen	
Gloss spk 7				amen
Gloss spk 8				amen
FT spk 1	amen			
FT spk 2		amen		
FT spk 3				even you yuorself ə...you all agreed
FT spk 4		amen		
FT spk 5			amen	
FT spk 6			amen	
FT spk 7				amen
FT spk 8				amen

Ref WGM 001-419

Tx spk 3	indih nəbbərə	sətjjojitu bəsəlam		tinʃ jək'ərafəw sətijjo
MB spk 3	indih nəbbər-ə	set-ijjo-jit-u	bə-səlam	tinʃ jə-k'ər-afəw set-ijjo
Gloss spk 3	like this be.past-3MSS	women-FOC- 3FSO-DEF	in-peace	few REL-remain-3FSS(respect) women-DEF
FT spk 3	it was like this	the woman in peace		the woman is about to die

Ref WGM 001-420

<b>Tx spk 3</b>	bəsəlam təfəjnitəw	indih nəbbərə	indəzzih nəw
<b>MB spk 3</b>	bə-səlam tə-fəjñ-təw	indih nəbbər-ə	ində izzih nə-w
<b>Gloss spk 3</b>	in-peace 3FSS (respect)-on the way3FSS (respect)	like this be.past-3MSS	like here be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO
<b>FT spk 3</b>	going to heaven in peace	it was like this	it is like this

Ref WGM 001-421

<b>Tx spk 1</b>						amen	
<b>Tx spk 2</b>							amen
<b>Tx spk 3</b>	h <sup>w</sup> alam təsmamtafɸhu	izzih dərəsin ləmalət jabk'k'afɸhu					
<b>Tx spk 4</b>							amen
<b>Tx spk 5</b>							amen
<b>Tx spk 6</b>							amen
<b>MB spk 1</b>						amen	
<b>MB spk 2</b>							amen
<b>MB spk 3</b>	huala-m	təsmam-tafɸhu	izih dərəs-in	lə-mə-al-ə-t	jə-abək'k'-afɸhu		
<b>MB spk 4</b>							amen
<b>MB spk 5</b>							amen
<b>MB spk 6</b>							amen
<b>Gloss spk 1</b>						amen	
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>							amen
<b>Gloss spk 3</b>	after-FOC	agree-3MSS	here	reach-ACC.1PL	for-INF-say-1PLS	REL-allow-3PLS	
<b>Gloss spk 4</b>							amen
<b>Gloss spk 5</b>							amen
<b>Gloss spk 6</b>							amen
<b>FT spk 1</b>						amen	



Ref WGM 001-424

**Tx spk 3** indəzzihu dəmmo alək'əllin bilən

**MB spk 3** ində-izzih-u dəmmo alək'-əlli-n bi-al-ən

**Gloss spk 3** like-this-DEFu moreover complete.IMPF-3MSS-for-1PLO COND-say.IMPF-1PLS

**FT spk 3** saying that we have completed the issue

Ref WGM 001-425

**Tx spk 1**

amen

**Tx spk 2**

amen

**Tx spk 3** ə...lə...ləmalət jabk'an

**Tx spk 4**

amen

**Tx spk 5**

amen

**Tx spk 6**

amen

**Tx spk 7**

amen

**Tx spk 8**

amen

**MB spk 1**

amen

**MB spk 2**

amen

**MB spk 3** ə...lə...lə-mə-al-ət jə-abək'-an

**MB spk 4**

amen

**MB spk 5**

amen

**MB spk 6**

amen

**MB spk 7**

amen

**MB spk 8**

amen

**Gloss spk 1**

amen

**Gloss spk 2**

amen

**Gloss spk 3** ə...for...for-INF-say-1PLS REL-bring to an end-3MSO-1PLS

<b>Gloss spk 4</b>		amen		
<b>Gloss spk 5</b>			amen	
<b>Gloss spk 6</b>				amen
<b>Gloss spk 7</b>				amen
<b>Gloss spk 8</b>				amen
<b>FT spk 2</b>		amen		
<b>FT spk 3</b>	ə...let God allow us to say this			
<b>FT spk 4</b>		amen		
<b>FT spk 5</b>			amen	
<b>FT spk 6</b>				amen
<b>FT spk 7</b>				amen
<b>FT spk 8</b>				amen

Ref WGM 001-426

<b>Tx spk 3</b>	bəsəlam jawlən		abunə zəbəsəmajat
<b>MB spk 3</b>	bə-səlam jə-awal-ən		abunə zəbəsəmajat
<b>Gloss spk 3</b>	by-peace REL-keep the whole day-3MSS-1PLO	oh our father	you who dwelleth in the heavens
<b>FT spk 3</b>	let god bless the day for us		

Ref WGM 001-427

<b>Tx spk 3</b>	abunə zəbəsəmajat....	silent prayiing session ...
<b>MB spk 3</b>	abunə zəbəsəmajat....	jəzimita s'əlot kifil ...
<b>Gloss spk 3</b>	oh our father you who dwelleth in the heavens....	silent prayiing session ...
<b>FT spk 3</b>	oh our father you who dwelleth in the heavens....	silent prayiing session

Ref WGM 001-428

<b>Tx spk 1</b>				jftup...	
<b>Tx spk 2</b>					jftup....
<b>Tx spk 3</b>	jəmaj səra	hat'jat	igziabiher	jiftah...	
<b>MB spk 1</b>				j-fit-u-n...	
<b>MB spk 2</b>					j-fit-u-n...
<b>MB spk 3</b>	jəm-aj-səra	hat'jat	igziabiher	ji-fət-ah...	
<b>Gloss spk 1</b>				j-fit-u-n...	
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>					3MSS-free-3MSS-1SO...
<b>Gloss spk 3</b>	REL-NEG-work	sin	God	3MSS-give absolution-2MSO...	
<b>FT spk 1</b>				let me be free from sin..	
<b>FT spk 2</b>					let me be free from sin.

Ref WGM 001-429

<b>Tx spk 4</b>	jftup...				
<b>Tx spk 5</b>		jftup...			
<b>Tx spk 6</b>			jftup...		
<b>Tx spk 7</b>				jftup...	
<b>Tx spk 8</b>					jftup...
<b>MB spk 4</b>	j-fit-u-n...				
<b>MB spk 5</b>		j-fit-u-n...			
<b>MB spk 6</b>			j-fit-u-n...		
<b>MB spk 7</b>				j-fit-u-n...	
<b>MB spk 8</b>					j-fit-u-n...
<b>Gloss spk 4</b>	3MSS-free-3MSS-1SO...				
<b>Gloss spk 5</b>		3MSS-free-3MSS-1SO..			
<b>Gloss spk 6</b>			3MSS-free-3MSS-1SO...		

**Gloss spk 7** 3MSS-free-3MSS-1SO...  
**Gloss spk 8** 3MSS-free-3MSS-1SO...  
**FT spk 4** let me be free from sin.  
**FT spk 5** let me be free from sin  
**FT spk 6** let me be free from sin..  
**FT spk 7** let me be free from sin..  
**FT spk 8** let me be free from sin..

Ref WGM 001-430

**Tx spk 1** bəlu aba adis...  
**MB spk 1** bəlu aba adis...  
**Gloss spk 1** just-begin-3MSS (polite form) aba (title of an old person) adis (name of a male person)...  
**FT spk 1** just begin father Addis

Ref WGM 001-431

**Tx spk 8** k'oj k'oj aja adis ine limərik'afəw allə  
**MB spk 8** k'oj k'oj aja adis ine l-i-mərik'-afəw al-ə  
**Gloss spk 8** stop stop Mr adis (name of a male person) me for-1SS-bless-3PLO say.PER-3MSS

Ref WGM 001-432

**Tx spk 1** aba t'ilahun bəhwalla timərik'afəwalləh  
**Tx spk 2** k'oj k'oj antə huwala...  
**MB spk 1** aba t'ilahun bəhuwalla timərik'afəwalləh  
**MB spk 2** k'oj k'oj antə huwala...  
**Gloss spk 1** father t'ilahun (name of a male person) later 2MSS-bless-3PLO-be.there.is/exists-2MSS

**Gloss spk 2**

stop stop you laterrrr...

**FT spk 1** father tilahun you will bless them later

**FT spk 2**

you wait wait and later

Ref WGM 001-433

**Tx spk 2** bəlu abatoʃə təbarəku

biruk hunu

jihəm indəw ine

**MB spk 2** bəl-u abat-oʃ-ə təbarək-u

biruk hun-u

jih-e-m indəw ine

**Gloss spk 2** well-1PLO father-PL-2PLS 3PLS-bless-3PLS blessed become-3PLS this-DEF-FOC well I

**FT spk 2** well, let you elders be belssed

get blessed

well, this is what I

Ref WGM 001-434

**Tx spk 2** jihininim məsmataʃhu ine bət'am

bət'am ine indəw...

jihin təsəmalij səw

ine bət'am

**MB spk 2** jihin-in-im mə-səm-at-aʃhu ine bət'am

bət'am ine indəw...

jihin tə-səm-alij

səw ine bət'am

**Gloss spk 2** this-ACC-FOC INF-listen-NOM-3PLS I very very I likewise... this tə-listen-3MSO-for-1SS people I very

**FT spk 2** I am very...that you listen

well... I am very...

if people know my case

I am very

Ref WGM 001-435

**Tx spk 1**

amen

**Tx spk 2** ine ahun zare indet dəs biləjal

ina abatoʃə təbarəku

**Tx spk 3**

amen

**Tx spk 4**

amen

**MB spk 1**

amen

**MB spk 2** ine ahun zare indet dəs bi-al-o-jal

ina abat-oʃ-ə tə-barək-u

**MB spk 3**

amen

**MB spk 4**

amen

**Gloss spk 1**

amen

**Gloss spk 2** I now today how happy IMPF-say-GER.3MSS-Aux.pres and elder-PL-1SS FOC-bless-3PLS

**Gloss spk 3**

amen

**Gloss spk 4**

amen

**FT spk 1**

amen

**FT spk 2** today I am very happy

and you elders get blessed

**FT spk 3**

amen

**FT spk 4**

amen

Ref WGM 001-436

**Tx spk 1**

amen

**Tx spk 2**

jəhawarijat fimagile jargatʃhu

**Tx spk 4**

amen

**Tx spk 5** amen

amen

**Tx spk 6** amen

amen

**Tx spk 7** amen

amen

**Tx spk 8** amen

amen

**MB spk 1**

amen

**MB spk 2** jə-hawarija-t fimagile jə-arəg-aʃhu

**MB spk 4**

amen

**MB spk 5** amen

amen

**MB spk 6** amen

amen

**MB spk 7** amen

amen

**MB spk 8** amen

amen

**Gloss spk 1**

amen

**Gloss spk 2** of-apostle-PL reconciler REL-do-3PLS

**Gloss spk 4**

amen

**Gloss spk 5** amen

amen



<b>Tx spk 6</b>									amen
<b>Tx spk 7</b>									amen
<b>Tx spk 8</b>									amen
<b>MB spk 1</b>									amen
<b>MB spk 2</b>	kibr-u-n		s'əga-w-in						jə-adəl-afhu
<b>MB spk 3</b>									amen
<b>MB spk 4</b>									amen
<b>MB spk 5</b>									amen
<b>MB spk 6</b>									amen
<b>MB spk 7</b>									amen
<b>MB spk 8</b>									amen
<b>Gloss spk 1</b>									amen
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	bless-DEF.3MS-ACC.3MSO	grace-DEF.3MSS-ACC.3MSO	REL-give-3PLS						
<b>Gloss spk 3</b>									amen
<b>Gloss spk 4</b>									amen
<b>Gloss spk 5</b>									amen
<b>Gloss spk 6</b>									amen
<b>Gloss spk 7</b>									amen
<b>Gloss spk 8</b>									amen
<b>FT spk 1</b>									amen
<b>FT spk 2</b>	let him gives you his grace and honor								
<b>FT spk 3</b>									amen
<b>FT spk 4</b>									amen
<b>FT spk 5</b>									amen
<b>FT spk 6</b>									amen
<b>FT spk 7</b>									amen
<b>FT spk 8</b>									amen

Ref WGM 001-439

**Tx spk 2** indəw ine... wo...ifrət gələtʃ nəw imifəlig

**MB spk 2** indəw ine... wo...i-afər-ət gələt'-atʃ n-ə-w jəm-i-fələg

**Gloss spk 2** even me... wow! (exclamation of surprise)...i-afər-ət who solve problem-NOM' be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO REL-1SS-want

**FT spk 2** I even wow!...I want those who solve problems

Ref WGM 001-440

**Tx spk 2** ine afre mət'itʃə nəbər lingərəʃhu ina ifrət gələtʃ nəw

**MB spk 2** ine afər-e mət'-itʃə nəbər li-nəgər-atʃhu ina afərət gələt'-atʃ n-ə-w

**Gloss spk 2** me shame-GER.1SS come-GER.1SS be.past for-1SS-tell-3PLO so shame open.IMPF-NOM be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO

**FT spk 2** let me tell you I was ashamed of so, the mediator solves the problem

Ref WGM 001-441

**Tx spk 2** səw... tɪŋʃ ine ahun bət'am indəw jətəsəman ibəjsəŋno indəw bətt'am jətəsəman

**MB spk 2** səw... tɪŋʃ ine ahun bət'am indəw jə-tə-səm-aŋ i-bə-ji-səŋno indəw bət'am jə-tə-səm-aŋ

**Gloss spk 2** human being... at least me now very well REL-3MS-fell-1SS LOC-by-this-week well very REL-3MS-fell-1SS

**FT spk 2** human being...at least well, what I feel very much now well, what I feel very much this week

Ref WGM 001-442

**Tx spk 2** biru nəw indijawim andijawin i...

**MB spk 2** biru nə-w indijawim and-əŋna-w-in i...

**Gloss spk 2** money-DEF.3MSS be.PRES-3MSG-3MSGO even one-NOM-DEF.3MSS-ACC i...

**FT spk 2** it is the money even once for all

Ref WGM 001-443

**Tx spk 2** mæretus ba...badmaw nəw

**MB spk 2** mæret-u-s ba...badma-w nə-w

**Gloss spk 2** ploughing land-DEF.3MSGs-FOC ba...his own land-DEF.3MSS be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO

**FT spk 2** the ploughing land is his inheritance

Ref WGM 001-444

**Tx spk 2** nəgə səlst im... tɪfəw imhəd nəw

**MB spk 2** nəgə səlst jəm... tɪfə-w jəm-hed n-ə-w

**Gloss spk 2** tomorrow third day REL... leave-1SO-3MSS REL-went be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO

**FT spk 2** I will leave the asset one day when the advent comes

Ref WGM 001-445

**Tx spk 2** indet fɪraf ikul jisədatal aja adis fɪmagile ajdəl ingdih fɪmagle hono

**MB spk 2** indet fɪraf ikul ji-səd-at-al aja adis fɪmagile aj-dəl ingdih fɪmagle hon-o

**Gloss spk 2** how fall through share 3FS-send-3FS-IMPF father Addis elder NEG-is it therefor elder become-GER

**FT spk 2** how on earth! he sent her with out her share is father Addis not an elder as he is an elder

Ref WGM 001-446

**Tx spk 2** idədʒu wilo ajawk'

**MB spk 2** i-dədʒ-u wil-o aj-awək'

**Gloss spk 2** LOC-out side or entrance-u passed the whole day-GER.3MSS NEG.3MSS-know

**FT spk 2** he always mediate the disputants



Ref WGM 001-451

<b>Tx spk 2</b>	wədə is <sup>w</sup> a ast'əgito jiwəsdəwal		jəmil bət'am təsəmtənal	ina
<b>MB spk 2</b>	wədə is <sup>w</sup> a as-t'əg-ito	ji-wəsəd-əw-al	jəm-il bət'am tə-səm-to-nal	ina
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	to her CAUS-favors-GER.3MSS	3MSS-take-DEF.3MSS-IMPFI	REL-say very 1SS-fell-GER-1SS-IMPFI	so
<b>FT spk 2</b>	he favors his aunt		I am very sorryfo to happen	so

Ref WGM 001-452

<b>Tx spk 2</b>	ahunm jəhawarjat fɪmagle jargatʃhu	antəm məkrəh wəsən hid	abat aləm
<b>MB spk 2</b>	ahun-m jə-hawarja-t fɪmagle jə-adərəg-atʃhu	antə-m məkər-əh wəsən-əh hid	abat aləm
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	now-FOC of-apoastle-PL mediator REL-do.IMPF-3PLS	you-also discuss-3MSS decide-3MSS	go brother my
<b>FT spk 2</b>	let God permits you to mediate like the appostles too	before you leave, discuss	my dear brother

Ref WGM 001-453

<b>Tx spk 2</b>	inem alʃ'anihim	bzum alitʃ'anihim
<b>MB spk 2</b>	ine-m al-ʃ'an-ih-im	bzu-m al-ʃ'an-ih-im
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	I-also NEG-1SS-force-2MSO-NEG	much-FOC NEG-1SS-bforce-2MSO-NEG
<b>FT spk 2</b>	I will not force you very much	

Ref WGM 001-454

<b>Tx spk 2</b>	sətjojituisi...təsənəbətəj	nəgəm miftih nat	timət'aləj
<b>MB spk 2</b>	sət-ijo-jit-u-si...	kə-sənəbət-əʃʃ	nəgə-m mist-ih n-ø-at ti-mət'-al-əʃʃ
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	women-FOC- 3FSO-DEF-FOC...	3FSS-stays well-3FSS tomorrow-FOC wife-2MSS	be.PRES-3FSS IMPF-come-IMPF-3FSS
<b>FT spk 2</b>	the woman i...if she stays well	she will be your better half	she will come

Ref WGM 001-455

<b>Tx spk 2</b>	indəwim ifi atilənim		bahriwan tawk'əwaləh		ə....
<b>MB spk 2</b>	indəwim ifi at-il-ə-n-im		bahri-wa-n	tə-awək'-əw-aləh	ə....
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	even ok NEG-say-3MSO-1SS-NEG		behaviour-DEF.3FSS-ACC	3MSS-know-DEF.3MSS-be.there.is/exists-2MSS	ə....
<b>FT spk 2</b>	she will not even say ok		you know her behaviour		ə....

Ref WGM 001-456

<b>Tx spk 2</b>	t'ilahun atil		itagəŋ atil		
<b>MB spk 2</b>	t'ilahun	a-t-il	itagəŋ	at-i-al	
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	t'ilahun (name of a male person)	NEG-3FSS-say	itagəŋ (name of a female person)	NEG-3FSS-say	
<b>FT spk 2</b>	she doesn't consider Tilahun		she doesn't consider Etagenge		

Ref WGM 001-457

<b>Tx spk 2</b>	indale atil		indzalaŋhu bila nəw imtimət'a		
<b>MB spk 2</b>	indale	at-i-al	indza-al-aŋhu bi-al-a	n-ə-w	jəm-ti-mət'-a
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	indale (name of a male person)	NEG-3FSS-say	no-3PLS IMPF-say-3FSS	be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO	REL-3FSS-come-3FSS
<b>FT spk 2</b>	she doesn't consider Endale		she will come saying I don't care about you		

Ref WGM 001-458

<b>Tx spk 2</b>	zare iraswa bitimət'a nəw indzi		ina antəm t'ig jist'ih		
<b>MB spk 2</b>	zare iras-wa	bi-ti-mət'-a	n-ə-w	indzi ina antə-m t'ig	ji-sət'-ih
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	today iself-DEF.3FSS	if-3FSS-come-3FSS	be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO	well so you-also partner	2MSO-give.IMPF-3MSS
<b>FT spk 2</b>	well, today if she will come by herself			so let God give your own partner	

Ref WGM 001-459

<b>Tx spk 1</b>	amen			
<b>Tx spk 2</b>				antəm t'ig jist'ih
<b>Tx spk 3</b>	amen			
<b>Tx spk 4</b>		amen		
<b>Tx spk 5</b>			amen	
<b>Tx spk 6</b>				amen
<b>Tx spk 7</b>				amen
<b>Tx spk 8</b>				amen
<b>MB spk 1</b>	amen			
<b>MB spk 2</b>				antə-m t'ig ji-sət'-ih
<b>MB spk 3</b>	amen			
<b>MB spk 4</b>		amen		
<b>MB spk 5</b>			amen	
<b>MB spk 6</b>				amen
<b>MB spk 7</b>				amen
<b>MB spk 8</b>				amen
<b>Gloss spk 1</b>	amen			
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>				you-also partner 2MSO-give.IMPF-3MSS
<b>Gloss spk 3</b>	amen			
<b>Gloss spk 4</b>		amen		
<b>Gloss spk 5</b>			amen	
<b>Gloss spk 6</b>				amen
<b>Gloss spk 7</b>				amen
<b>Gloss spk 8</b>				amen
<b>FT spk 2</b>				let God give your own partner
<b>FT spk 3</b>	amen			

**FT spk 4**                    amen  
**FT spk 5**                    amen  
**FT spk 6**                    amen  
**FT spk 7**                    amen  
**FT spk 8**                    amen

Ref WGM 001-460

**Tx spk 2**    dəmo inəzih lidzotʃim                    dəmo abataʃin biləw...                    fət'arijaʃəwin  
**MB spk 2**    dəmo inəzih lidz-otʃ-im                    dəmo abat-aʃin    b-il-əw...                    fət'ari-aʃəw-in  
**Gloss spk 2** even these child-PL-FOC(too) even father-3PLS IMPF-say.PERF 3PLS... God-3MSS-ACC.3PLO  
**FT spk 2**    even these children                    even they said our father                    our creator (God)

Ref WGM 001-461

**Tx spk 2**    dəmo tazizəw lə...                    intin ləmalət                    jiʃtʃ... set lidz  
**MB spk 2**    dəmo tazəz-əw                    lə...    intin                    lə-mə-al-ət                    jih-ɪʃ...    set                    lidz  
**Gloss spk 2** even take order-3PLS for... something for-INF-say-3MSS this-3FSS... woman girl  
**FT spk 2**    even they take order to...                    to mean something (filler)                    this... Girl

Ref WGM 001-462

**Tx spk 2**    amittəh iβetih attizatimm ahun  
**MB spk 2**    a-mət'-təh                    i-bet-ih                    at-jiz-at-im                    ahun  
**Gloss spk 2** BEN-bring-2MSS LOC-house-2MSS 2MSS-live with-2FSO-FOC now  
**FT spk 2**    why don't you now bring her live with

Ref WGM 001-463

**Tx spk 2** bajhon lələt wiha t'əgbəh atmotimm inde ine ikko  
**MB spk 2** bə-aj-hon lə-ilət wiha t'əgəb-əh a-t-mot-im inde ine ikko  
**Gloss spk 2** COMP-NEG-become for-provisional water satisfy.IMPF-2MSS NEG-2MSS-dead-NEG COMP I my self  
**FT spk 2** it is better for you to live with her I my self

Ref WGM 001-464

**Tx spk 2** sittalək'is ijjasitwalku iwhawin ajn ajn ijajjəhut  
**MB spk 2** si-tta-lək'əs ij-asiwal-ku si-tə-aj-wat iwha-w-in aj-n ajn-u-n ij-ajj-jjə-hut  
**Gloss spk 2** when-3FSS-cry.IMPF like that when-3FSS-see-3PLS water-DEF.3MSS.ACC eye eye-3MSS-ACC while-see-1SS-3MSO  
**FT spk 2** when you see her crying like that when I look at his physical appearance

Ref WGM 001-465

**Tx spk 2** iwhaw nəw  
**MB spk 2** iwha-w nə-w  
**Gloss spk 2** water-DEF.3MSS be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO  
**FT spk 2** it is his grace

Ref WGM 001-466

**Tx spk 2** iwhaw tat'əgəβ<sup>wa</sup> indəmajik... ajikkəllam  
**MB spk 2** iwha-w kə-at'əgəb-wa ində-mə-ajk... aj-kkəll-am  
**Gloss spk 2** water-DEF.3MSS from-near-DEF.3FSS COMP-INF-turn around... NEG-turn around-3MSS-NEG  
**FT spk 2** his grace doesn't disap...disappear for her mind

Ref WGM 001-467

<b>Tx spk 2</b>	jamət't'əŋ amirro			təssu alilləjajimm nəbbər		
<b>MB spk 2</b>	jə-amət'-əŋ	amərər-o		kə-issu	al-lləj-əj-imm	nəbbər
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	REL-bring-3MSS-1SO	become serious about-GER.3MSS		from-him	NEG-separet-1SS-NEG	be.PST
<b>FT spk 2</b>	urges me to leave			I would not leave him		

Ref WGM 001-468

<b>Tx spk 2</b>	wuhw nəw jamət't'əŋ aləftʃ				
<b>MB spk 2</b>	wiha-w	nə-w	ja-mət't'-a-ŋŋ	al-əftʃəftʃ	
<b>Gloss spk 2</b>	water-DEF.3MSS	be.PRES-3MSS-3MSO	REL-bring-3MSS-1SO	say.PERF-3FSS	
<b>FT spk 2</b>	she said it is his grace brought me here				

## APPENDIX D: Amharic dialects Metadata

**Table 13: Meta Data of Gojjam**

Code	Name Of participant	Gender	Age	Marital Status	Religion	Mother Tongue	Place of resident		File Name	Date of Record	Device of Rec
p1	Aweke Belay	M	70	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	EEGM (Debrework)	Gedeb and Soma	EGM 001. WAV	Dec 7,2014	M661
P2	Melkamu Degu	M	50	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	EEGM (Debrework)	Gedeb and Soma	EGM 002.WAV a and b	Dec 7,2014	M661
P3	Deguale Mekonene	M	50	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	EEGM (Debrework)	Gedeb and Soma	EGM 002.WAV a and b	Dec 7,2014	M661
P4	Ayechile Kassie	M	84	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	EEGM (Debrework)	Gedeb and Soma	EGM WAV. 003	Dec 8, 2014	M661
P5	Abatineh Gedamu	M	50	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	EEGM (Debrework)	Gedeb and Soma	EGM WAV. 004	Dec 8, 2014	M661
P6	Beze Gessesse	M	63	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	EEGM (Debrework)	Gedeb and Soma	EGM WAV. 004	Dec 8, 2014	M661
P7	Demeke Temesgen	M	60	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	EEGM (Debrework)	Gedeb and Soma	EGM WAV. 005	Dec 8, 2014	M661
P8	Alemu berehane	M	85	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	EEGM (Debrework)	Gedeb and Soma	EGM WAV. 006	Dec 9, 2014	M661
P9	Fentaye Tesema	F	70	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	EEGM (Debrework)	Gedeb and Soma	EGM WAV. 007	Dec 9, 2014	M661
p10	Welela Fenta	F	70+	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	EEGM (Debrework)	Gedeb and Soma	EGM WAV. 008	Dec 9, 2014	M661
P11	Biyazen Chere	M	65	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	EEGM (Debrework)	Gedeb and Soma	EGM WAV. 009	Dec 10, 2014	M661
P12	Habtamu Mele	M	68	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	EEGM (Debrework)	Gedeb and Soma	EGM WAV. 0010	Dec 10, 2014	M661
p13	Ayalew Legas	M	57	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	EEGM (Debrework)	Gedeb and Soma	Discussion	Dec 10, 2014	M661

p14	Ewinete Yihune	M	65	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	EEGM (Debrework)	Gedeb and Soma	Discussion	Dec 10, 2014	M661
p15	Mazi Alemu	F	55	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	EEGM (Debrework)	Gedeb and Soma	Discussion	Dec 10, 2014	M661
p16	Mamonga Kassie	F		Married	Orthodox	Amharic	EEGM (Debrework)	Gedeb and Soma	Discussion	Dec 10, 2014	M661
p17	Andarje Gobeze	M	64	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WEGM (Sinan)	Dangule and Abezez	EGM WAV. 022	Dec 14, 2014	M661
p18	Molla Gessese	M	75	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WEGM (Sinan)	Dangule and Abezez	EGM WAV. 023 A and B	Dec 14, 2014	M661
p19	Adimase Mengist	M	65	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WEGM (Sinan)	Dangule and Abezez	EGM WAV. 024	Dec 14, 2014	M661
p20	Teme Mitiku	M	60	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WEGM (Sinan)	Dangule and Abezez	EGM WAV. 025	Dec 14, 2014	M661
p21	Ademe Zeleke	M	89	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WEGM (Sinan)	Dangule and Abezez	EGM WAV. 026	Dec 15, 2014	M661
P22	Mitin Melese	F	70+	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WEGM (Sinan)	Dangule and Abezez	EGM WAV. 026	Dec 15, 2014	M661
p23	Ababe Gashaw	M	61	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WEGM (Sinan)	Dangule and Abezez	EGM WAV. 027A	Dec 15, 2014	M661
p24	Bitew Zeleke	M	72	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WEGM (Sinan)	Dangule and Abezez	EGM WAV. 027B	Dec 15, 2014	M661
P25	Dires Tilaye	M	57	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WEGM (Sinan)	Dangule and Abezez	EGM WAV. 028	Dec 15, 2014	M661
p26	Bitew Kebede	M	72	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WEGM (Sinan)	Dangule and Abezez	EGM WAV. 029	Dec 16, 2014	M661
p27	Zeleke Jete	M	50	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WEGM (Sinan)	Dangule and Abezez	EGM WAV. 0011	Dec 16, 2014	M661
p28	Asinake Yhuwala	M	50	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WEGM (Sinan)	Dangule and Abezez	EGM WAV. 0012	Dec 16, 2014	M661
P29	Binalefew Molla	M	58	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WEGM (Sinan)	Dangule and Abezez	EGM WAV. 0014	Dec 16, 2014	M661
p30	Bekele Siyuim	M	50	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WEGM (Sinan)	Dangule and Abezez	EGM WAV. 0013	Dec 16, 2014	M661

p31	Gedefaw Geteinet	M	60	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WEGM (Sinan)	Dangule and Abezez	EGM WAV. 0015	Dec 16, 2014	M661
p32	Eniyew Basha	M	50	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WEGM (Sinan)	Dangule and Abezez	EGM WAV. 0016	Dec 17, 2014	M661
p33	Belay Mengist	M	50	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WEGM (Sinan)	Dangule and Abezez	EGM WAV. 0017	Dec 17, 2014	M661
p34	Muluadam Yimarih	M	60	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WEGM (Sinan)	Dangule and Abezez	EGM WAV. 0018	Dec 17, 2014	M661
p35	Yasab Gebeyehu	M	58	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WEGM (Sinan)	Dangule and Abezez	EGM WAV. 0019	Dec 17, 2014	M661
p36	Molla Ayalew	M	63	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WEGM (Sinan)	Dangule and Abezez	EGM WAV. 0020	Dec 17, 2014	M661
P37	Emaway Yitayew	F	55	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WEGM (Sinan)	Dangule and Abezez	EGM WAV. 0021	Dec 17, 2014	M661
p38	Alemu Temechew	M	60	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WGM (Denbecha)	Tisas/ Ycherka Tsion	WGM WAV. 030	Nov 29, 2014	M661
P39	Abebe Alamenew	M	50	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WGM (Denbecha)	Ycherka Tsion	WGM WAV. 031 A and B	Nov 29, 2014	M661
P40	Abebaw Melaku	M	65	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WGM (Denbecha)	Ycherka Tsion	WGM WAV. 032	Nov 29, 2014	M661
P41	Gashu Kelemu	M	73	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WGM (Denbecha)	Ycherka Tsion	WGM WAV. 035	Nov 29, 2014	M661
P42	Fentie Mengiste	M	55	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WGM (Denbecha)	Ycherka Tsion/ Gantna	WGM WAV. 037	Nov 29, 2014	M661
P43	Anemew Mitiku	M	67	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WGM (Denbecha)	Ycherka Tsion	Discussion	Nov 29, 2014	M661
P44	Abebe Gelaw	F	55	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WGM (Denbecha)	Ycherka Tsion	WGM WAV. 033	Nov 30,	M661

										2014	
P45	Alemu Gebeyehu	M	75	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WGM (Denbecha)	Lejet	WGM WAV. 034 Aand B	Nov 30, 2014	M661
P46	Molla Zewde	F	50	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WGM (Denbecha)	Lejet	WGM WAV. 038	Nov 30, 2014	M661
P47	Damite Kebede	M	65	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WGM (Denbecha)	Lejet	WGM WAV. 036	Nov 30, 2014	M661
P48	Alebachew Motbaynor	F	79	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WGM (Denbecha)	Lejet	Discussion	Nov 30, 2014	M661
P49	Worku Temechew	F	63	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WGM (Denbecha)	Lejet	Discussion	Nov 30, 2014	M661
p50	Kende Temesgen	M	54	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WGM (Feres Bet)	Dekul kana	WGM WAV. 037	Dec 2, 2014	M661
P51	Ademe Mengist	M	75	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WGM (Feres Bet)	Dekul kana	WGM WAV. 040	Dec 2, 2014	M661
P52	Tilahun Engida	M	55	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WGM (Feres Bet)	Dekul kana	WGM WAV. 041	Dec 2, 2014	M661
P53	Ayanaw Limeneh	M	68	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WGM (Feres Bet)	Dekul kana	WGM WAV. 044	Dec 2, 2014	M661
P54	Wende Weebe	M	70	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WGM (Feres Bet)	Dekul kana	WGM WAV. 044	Dec 2, 2014	M661
P55	Shimet Kebede	M	50+	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WGM (Feres Bet)	Dekul kana	WGM WAV. 044	Dec 2, 2014	M661
P56	Worku Tariku	M	60	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WGM (Feres Bet)	Dekul kana	WGM WAV. 045	Dec 2, 2014	M661
P57	Alemgeta Kassa	M	65	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WGM (Feres Bet)	Dekul kana	WGM WAV. 045	Dec 2, 2014	M661
P58	Addis Ayele	M	65	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WGM (Feres Bet)	Dekul kana	WGM mpg. 047	Dec 2, 2014	SVC

P59	Girma Adamu	M	55	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WGM (Feres Bet)	Dekul kana	WGM mpg. 047	Dec 3, 2014	SVC
P60	Mesganaw Chane	M	55	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WGM (Feres Bet)	Dekul kana	WGM mpg. 047	Dec 3, 2014	SVC
P61	Worku Atalay	M	60	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WGM (Feres Bet)	Dekul kana	WGM mpg. 047	Dec 3, 2014	SVC
P62	Aweke Negate	M	65	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WGM (Feres Bet)	Dekul kana	WGM mpg. 047	Dec 3, 2014	SVC
P63	Mehiret Beyene	M	55	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WGM (Feres Bet)	Dekul kana	WGM mpg. 047	Dec 3, 2014	SVC
P64	Ayalew Negatu	M	55	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WGM (Feres Bet)	Dekul kana	WGM mpg. 047	Dec 3, 2014	SVC
P65	Alemenesh Kebede	F	53	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WGM (Feres Bet)	Dekul kana	WGM mpg. 047	Dec 3, 2014	SVC
P66	Alemu Lemeneh	M	80	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WGM (Feres Bet)	Felatit Akabit	WGM WAV. 042 A and B	Dec 4, 2014	M661
p67	Alemayeh Chere	M	50	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WGM (Feres Bet)	Felatit Akabit	WGM WAV. 043	Dec 4, 2014	M661
P68	Berhane Yetayeh	M	63	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WGM (Feres Bet)	Felatit Akabit	WGM WAV. 038	Dec 4, 2014	M661
P69	Yezengaw Ytayeh	M	56	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WGM (Feres Bet)	Felatit Akabit	WGM WAV. 039 A and B	Dec 4, 2014	M661
P70	Asfaw wodaje	M	65	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WGM (Feres Bet)	Felatit Akabit	Discussion	Dec 4, 2014	M661
P71	Asfaw Wedeneh	M	69	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WGM (Feres Bet)	Felatit Akabit	Discussion	Dec 4, 2014	M661

**Table 14: Meta Data of Gonder**

<b>Cod e</b>	<b>Name Of participant</b>	<b>Gen der</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Religion</b>	<b>Mother Tongue</b>	<b>Place of resident</b>		<b>File Name</b>	<b>Date of Record</b>	<b>Device of Rec</b>
p72	Demis Gedle	M	88	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	ENGR (Debark)	Kinomender	NGR WAV. 048 A, B and C	March,16, 2016	Olympus
p73	Atakilt Asmelash	M	78	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	ENGR (Debark)	Kinomender	NGR WAV. 049	March,16, 2016	Olympus
p74	Lule Ayalew	M	78	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	ENGR (Debark)	Kinomender	NGR WAV. 050	March,16, 2016	Olympus
p75	Melaku Abebe	M	74	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	ENGR (Debark)	Kinomender	NGR WAV. 051	March,17, 2016	Olympus
p76	Meseret Abuhay	M	70	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	ENGR (Debark)	Kinomender	NGR WAV. 052	March,17, 2016	Olympus
p77	Ayanaw Mesfin	M	74	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	ENGR (Debark)	AriginJona	NGR WAV. 053	March,19, 2016	Olympus
p78	Berhanu Tezera	M	50	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	ENGR (Debark)	AriginJona	NGR WAV. 054	March,19, 2016	Olympus
p79	Desalegne Bimerew	M	53	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	ENGR (Debark)	AriginJona	NGR WAV. 055	March,19, 2016	Olympus
p80	Birara Fentabil	M	55	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	ENGR (Debark)	AriginJona	NGR WAV. 056	March,19, 2016	Olympus
p81	Degu Webneh	M	72	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	ENGR (Debark)	AriginJona	NGR WAV. 057	March,20, 2016	Olympus
p82	Moges Meherete	M	71	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	ENGR (Debark)	AriginJona	NGR WAV. 058	March 20, 2016	Olympus
p83	Tigabu Belete	M	75	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	ENGR (Debark)	AriginJona	NGR WAV. 059	March 20, 2016	Olympus
p84	Kassie Ayalew	M	80	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	ENGR (Debark)	AriginJona	NGR WAV. 060	March 21, 2016	Olympus
p85	Deginet Asimamaw	M	50-	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	ENGR (Debark)	AriginJona	NGR WAV. 061	March,21, 2016	Olympus

p86	Worku Kasie	M	51	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	ENGR (Debark)	AriginJona	NGR WAV. 062	March,21, 2016	Olympus
p87	Chane Ayelinge	M	70	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WNGR (Dembia)	SifanKara	NGR WAV. 063	March,24, 2016	Olympus
p88	Abohay Belachew	M	95	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WNGR (Dembia)	SifanKara	NGR WAV. 064	March 24, 2016	Olympus
p89	Azanaw Mumualem	M	60	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WNGR (Dembia)	SifanKara	NGR WAV. 065	March 24, 2016	Olympus
p90	Andarge Menberu	M	68	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WNGR (Dembia)	SifanKara	NGR WAV. 065	March 24, 2016	Olympus
p91	Shumet Tsetarigaw	M	65	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WNGR (Dembia)	SifanKara	NGR WAV. 066	March 25, 2016	Olympus
P92	Biru Deribe	M	66	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WNGR (Dembia)	SifanKara	NGR WAV. 067	March 25, 2016	Olympus
P93	Zewdu Admas	M	52	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WNGR (Dembia)	Atakilit	NGR WAV. 068	March 26, 2016	Olympus
p94	Tegabu mekonen	M	70	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WNGR (Dembia)	Atakilit	NGR WAV. 068	March 26, 2016	Olympus
p95	Eyayu Alemu	M	60	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WNGR (Dembia)	Atakilit	NGR WAV. 069	March 26, 2016	Olympus
p96	Awke Alemu	M	50	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WNGR (Dembia)	Atakilit	NGR WAV. 069	March 26, 2016	Olympus
p97	Hunegaw Chekol	M	59	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WNGR (Dembia)	Atakilit	NGR WAV. 070	March 27, 2016	Olympus
p98	Tegengne Dagaw	M	64	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WNGR (Dembia)	Atakilit	NGR WAV. 071	March 27, 2016	Olympus
p99	Hune Deret	M	70	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	SGR (Fogera)	Anguko	SGR WAV. 072	March 30, 2016	Olympus
p100	Aleminew Eskezia	M	60	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	SGR (Fogera)	Anguko	SGR WAV. 073	March 30, 2016	Olympus
p101	Albel Ababe	M	55	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	SGR (Fogera)	Anguko	Discussion	March 30, 2016	Olympus
p102	Kende Mulusew	M	62	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	SGR (Fogera)	Anguko	Discussion	March 31, 2016	Olympus

p103	Alebel Getu	M	50	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	SGR (Fogera)	Anguko and rib Gebrel	SGR WAV. 075	March 31, 2016	Olympus
p104	Sisay Chekol	M	51	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	SGR (Fogera)	Anguko and rib Gebrel	SGR WAV. 075	March 31, 2016	Olympus
p105	Asichalew Kebede	M	68	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	SGR (Fogera)	Anguko and rib Gebrel	SGR WAV. 075	March 31, 2016	Olympus
p106	Gedfaw Bimerew	M	58	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	SGR (Fogera)	Anguko and rib Gebrel	Discussion	April 1, 2016	Olympus
P107	Asnake Getaw	M	55	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	SGR (Fogera)	Anguko and rib Gebrel	Discussion	April 1, 2016	Olympus
p108	Alemu Destaw	M	82	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	SGR (Fogera)	Nabega Giorgis	SGR WAV. 074	April 1, 2016	Olympus
p109	Abje Leul	M	50	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	SGR (Lay Gaint)	Debre Tabor (officer)	SGR WAV. 079	April 3, 2016	Olympus
p110	Bizelew Tesema	M	60	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	SGR (Lay Gaint)	Abireki (24 kebele)	SGR WAV. 077	April 3, 2016	Olympus
p111	Aweke Biadige	M	52	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	SGR (Lay Gaint)	Abireki (24 kebele)	SGR WAV. 076	April 3, 2016	Olympus
P112	Ewinetu Akiloye	M	50-	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	SGR (Lay Gaint)	Abireki (24 kebele)	SGR WAV. 080	April 3, 2016	Olympus
p113	Getinet Wale	M	50	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	SGR (Lay Gaint)	Abireki (24 kebele)	SGR WAV. 081	April 4, 2016	Olympus
P114	Kefyalew kebiret	M	56	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	SGR (Lay Gaint)	Abireki (24 kebele)	SGR WAV. 081	April 4, 2016	Olympus
p115	Melkamu Zegye	M	50-	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	SGR (Lay Gaint)	Abireki (24 kebele)	SGR WAV. 091	April 4, 2016	Olympus
p116	Derso Nigussie	M	50	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	SGR (Lay Gaint)	Abireki (24 kebele)	SGR WAV. 091	April 4, 2016	Olympus
P117	Matebe Endayen	M	-	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	SGR (Lay Gaint)	Sengo Geebeya	SGR WAV. 082	April 4, 2016	Olympus
p118	Birihanu Getu	M	-	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	SGR (Lay Gaint)	Sengo Geebeya	SGR WAV. 082	April 5, 2016	Olympus
p119	Ababe Kasaw	M	55	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	SGR (Lay Gaint)	Sengo Geebeya	SGR WAV. 082	April 5, 2016	Olympus

p120	Gidafa Belachew	M	72	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	SGR (Lay Gaint)	Sengo Geebeya	SGR WAV. 083	April 5, 2016	Olympus
p121	Jebmer Defesha	M	63	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	SGR (Lay Gaint)	Ketema (01)	SGR WAV. 078	April 6, 2016	Olympus
p122	Worku Defersha	M	66	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	SGR (Lay Gaint)	Ketema (01)	SGR WAV. 084	April 6, 2016	Olympus
p123	Yismaw Birhan	M	71	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	SGR (Lay Gaint)	Ketema (01)	SGR WAV. 085	April 6, 2016	Olympus
p124	Moges Alem	M	65	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	SGR (Lay Gaint)	Taria Giworgis (13)	SGR WAV. 086	April 7, 2016	Olympus
p125	Molla Hailu	M	68	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	SGR (Lay Gaint)	Taria Giworgis (13)	SGR WAV. 087	April 7, 2016	Olympus
p126	Mengiste bantiayehu	M	88	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	SGR (Lay Gaint)	Akumabo (16)	SGR WAV. 088	April 7, 2016	Olympus
p127	Molla Bimirwe	M	67	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	SGR (Lay Gaint)	Damot Mariam (04)	SGR WAV. 089	April 7, 2016	Olympus
p128	Mulat Andarge	M		Married	Orthodox	Amharic	SGR (Lay Gaint)	Wofasha Kidanemihir te (01)	SGR WAV. 090	April 7, 2016	Olympus

**Table 15: Meta Data of Wollo**

Code	Name Of participant	Gender	Age	Marital Status	Religion	Mother Tongue	Place of resident		File Name	Date of Record	Device of Rec
P129	Lakew Brihan	M	55	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WSWO (Amharasaint)	Ambasemb er (megeta)	SWO WAV. 092 A and B	Dec 10, 2015	Olympus
P130	Wedye Deribew	M	63	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WSWO (Amharasaint)	Ambasemb er (megeta)	SWO WAV. 092 A and B	Dec 10, 2015	Olympus
P131	Worku Jenbere	M	70	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WSWO (Amharasaint)	Ambasemb er (megeta)	SWO WAV. 093	Dec 10, 2015	Olympus
P132	Sisay Worku	M	50	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WSWO (Amharasaint)	Ambasemb er (megeta)	SWO WAV. 093	Dec 11, 2015	Olympus
P133	Memire Temechew	M	87	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WSWO (Amharasaint)	Ambasemb er (megeta)	SWO WAV. 094	Dec 11, 2015	Olympus
P134	Agerja Addis	F	70 +	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WSWO (Amharasaint)	Ambasemb er (megeta)	SWO WAV. 094	Dec 11, 2015	Olympus
P135	Destaw Tomas	M	50	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WSWO (Amharasaint)	Ambasemb er (megeta)	SWO WAV. 095	Dec 11, 2015	Olympus
p136	Kindu Temeechew	M	68	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WSWO (Amharasaint)	Ambasemb er (megeta)	SWO WAV. 095	Dec 12, 2015	Olympus
P137	Hasen Adem	M	90	Married	Muslim	Amharic	WSWO (Amharasaint)	Ambasemb er (megeta)	SWO WAV. 096	Dec 12, 2015	Olympus
p138	Gelaw Moges	M	55	Married	Muslim	Amharic	WSWO (Amharasaint)	Ambasemb er (megeta)	SWO WAV. 097	Dec 12, 2015	Olympus
P139	Gashaw Belay	M	50	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WSWO (Amharasaint)	Mes	SWO WAV. 098	Dec 13, 2015	Olympus
P140	Melese Zewdu	M	65	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WSWO (Amharasaint)	Mes	SWO WAV. 098	Dec 13, 2015	Olympus
P141	Discussion with Alebachew and his Friends	M	60	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WSWO (Amharasaint)	Mes	SWO WAV. 099	Dec 13, 2015	Olympus

P142	Afre Tawineh	M	50	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WSWO (Amharasaint)	Mes	SWO WAV. 100	Dec 13, 2015	Olympus
P143	Gobeze Chifra	M	50	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WSWO (Amharasaint)	Mes	SWO WAV. 101	Dec 14, 2015	Olympus
P144	Ababu ??	M	80	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WSWO (Amharasaint)	Mes	SWO WAV. 102	Dec 14, 2015	Olympus
P145	Tilahun Tadesse	M	60	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WSWO (Amharasaint)	Mes	SWO WAV. 103	Dec 14, 2015	Olympus
P146	Wendifraw Demisew	M	65	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WSWO (Amharasaint)	Mes	SWO WAV. 104	Dec 14, 2015	Olympus
p147	???	M	70	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WSWO (Amharasaint)	Mes	SWO WAV. 105	Dec 14, 2015	Olympus
P148	Yerom Nahusenay	F	50	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WSWO (Amharasaint)	Tedbabe Mariyam	SWO WAV. 109	Dec 16, 2015	Olympus
P149	Goraw Abate	M	67	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WSWO (Amharasaint)	Tedbabe Mariyam	SWO WAV. 110	Dec 16, 2015	Olympus
P150	Debebe Abreham	M	60	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WSWO (Amharasaint)	Tedbabe Mariyam	SWO WAV. 106 A and B	Dec 16, 2015	Olympus
P151	Komos Seye Legas	M	58	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WSWO (Amharasaint)	Tedbabe Mariyam	SWO WAV. 107	Dec 17, 2015	Olympus
P152	Getenet Bogale	M	73	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WSWO (Amharasaint)	Tedbabe Mariyam	SWO WAV. 108	Dec 17, 2015	Olympus
P153	Demis Asfaw with his friends	M	68	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	WSWO (Amharasaint)	Tedbabe Mariyam	SWO WAV. 111 A and B	Dec 17, 2015	Olympus
P154	Tsegaw Tesema	M	90	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	ESWO (Ambasel)	Aziga (09)	SWO WAV. 112 A and B	Dec 20, 2015	Olympus
P155	Mesfin Kebede	M	56	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	ESWO (Ambasel)	Aziga (09)	SWO WAV. 113	Dec 20, 2015	Olympus
p156	Getahun Wortku	M	71	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	ESWO (Ambasel)	Aziga (09)	SWO WAV. 114	Dec 20, 2015	Olympus
p157	Kasaye Shume	M	71	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	ESWO (Ambasel)	Aziga (09)	SWO WAV. 114	Dec 21, 2015	Olympus
p158	Mehamed Husen	M	70	Married	Muslim	Amharic	ESWO (Ambasel)	Aziga (09)	SWO WAV. 116	Dec 21, 2015	Olympus

P159	Mekonen Shume	M	58	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	ESWO (Ambasel)	Marye and Robit	Discussion	Dec 22, 2015	Olympus
P160	Amare Yemer	M	58	Married	Muslim	Amharic	ESWO (Ambasel)	Marye and Robit	SWO WAV. 115	Dec 22, 2015	Olympus
P161	Yemer Abay	M	50	Married	Muslim	Amharic	ESWO (Ambasel)	Marye and Robit	SWO WAV. 115	Dec 22, 2015	Olympus
P162	Abera Beyene	M	75	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	ESWO (Ambasel)	Marye and Robit	SWO WAV. 117	Dec 22, 2015	Olympus
P163	Asefa Yemer Adem	M	65	Married	Muslim	Amharic	ESWO (Ambasel)	Marye and Robit	SWO WAV. 118	Dec 23, 2015	Olympus
P164	Asfaw Legese	M	70	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	ESWO (Ambasel)	Marye and Robit	SWO WAV. 118	Dec 23, 2015	Olympus
165	Belay Mekonen	M	70	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	ESWO (Ambasel)	Marye and Robit	SWO WAV. 119	Dec 23, 2015	Olympus
P166	Abate Melaku	M	59	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	ESWO (Ambasel)	Marye and Robit	SWO WAV. 120	Dec 23, 2015	Olympus
P167	Adem Muhamed	M	70	Married	Muslim	Amharic	ESWO (Ambasel)	Marye and Robit	Discussion	Dec 24, 2015	Olympus
P168	Belay Getaneh	M	50	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	ESWO (Ambasel)	Marye and Robit	Discussion	Dec 24, 2015	Olympus
P169	Negussie Setgne	M	70	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NWO (Wadela)	Kon ( 026 and 018)	NWO WAV. 121	Dec 26, 2015	Olympus
P170	Semahenge Aragaw	M	78	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NWO (Wadela)	Kon ( 026 and 018)	NWO WAV. 122	Dec 26, 2015	Olympus
P171	Banchyerga Mekonen	F	65	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NWO (Wadela)	Kon ( 026 and 018)	NWO WAV. 122	Dec 26, 2015	Olympus
P172	Addis Tege	M	54	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NWO (Wadela)	Kon ( 026 and 018)	NWO WAV. 123	Dec 27, 2015	Olympus
P173	Demissie Gedefaw	M	68	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NWO (Wadela)	Kon ( 026 and 018)	NWO WAV. 124	Dec 27, 2015	Olympus
P174	Kase Gedefaw	M	63	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NWO (Wadela)	Kon ( 026 and 018)	NWO WAV. 124	Dec 27, 2015	Olympus
P175	Endalew Sitote	M	63	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NWO (Wadela)	Kon ( 026 and 018)	NWO WAV. 125	Dec 28, 2015	Olympus

176	Temesgen Moges	M	54	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NWO (Wadela)	Kon ( 026 and 018)	NWO WAV. 126	Dec 28, 2015	Olympus
P177	Mengist Tessema	M	51	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NWO (Wadela)	Kon ( 026 and 018)	NWO WAV. 127	Dec 28, 2015	Olympus
p178	Rarito Tesema	M	51	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NWO (Wadela)	Kon ( 026 and 018)	NWO WAV. 127	Dec 29, 2015	Olympus
P179	Tewderos Molla	M		Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NWO (Meket)	Kon ( 026 and 018)	community Co-researcher	Dec 29, 2015	Olympus
P180	Abebe Abera	M	60	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NWO (Meket)	Buya and 032	NWO WAV. 129	Dec 31, 2015	Olympus
P181	Wodaje Tefera	M	72	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NWO (Meket)	Buya and 032	NWO WAV. 130	Dec 31, 2015	Olympus
p182	Marew Tefera	M	58	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NWO (Meket)	Buya and 032	NWO WAV. 131	Dec 31, 2015	Olympus
P183	Awke Yalew	M	72	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NWO (Meket)	Buya and 032	NWO WAV. 132	Jan 1,2016	Olympus
P184	Alene Setgne	M	80	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NWO (Meket)	Buya and 032	NWO WAV. 133	Jan 1,2016	Olympus
P185	Astewil Ameba	M	52	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NWO (Meket)	Buya and 032	NWO WAV. 128	Jan 1,2016	Olympus

**Table 16: Meta Data of North Shewa**

Code	Name Of participant	Gender	Age	Marital Status	Religion	Mother Tongue	Place of resident		File Name	Date of Record	Device of Record
P186	SahileMariam Alemu	F	78	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Ankober)	Lik Marefia	NS WAV. 134	Jan 13, 2016	Olympus
P187	Tasew Wolde Hane	M	85	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Ankober)	Lik Marefia	NS WAV. 135	Jan 13, 2016	Olympus
P188	G/micheal W/Mariam	M	75	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Ankober)	Lik Marefia	NS WAV. 136	Jan 13, 2016	Olympus
P189	Getachew Manaye	M	67	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Ankober)	Lik Marefia	NS WAV. 137	Jan 13, 2016	Olympus
p190	Dibabe Tamire	M	77	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Ankober)	Lik Marefia	NS WAV. 138	Jan 14, 2016	Olympus
p191	??	M	85+	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Ankober)	Lik Marefia	NS WAV. 140	Jan 14, 2016	Olympus
p192	??	M	-	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Ankober)	Lik Marefia	NS WAV. 141 A and B	Jan 14, 2016	Olympus
P193	Amde Gebreyesus	M	62	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Ankober)	Lik Marefia	NS WAV. 139	Jan 14, 2016	Olympus
194	Reconciliation	M	-	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Ankober)	Lik Marefia	NS WAV. 142 A and B	Jan 14, 2016	Olympus
P195	Negese Worede	M	85	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Ankober)	Lik Marefia	NS WAV. 142 A and B	Jan 15, 2016	Olympus
P196	Agonafir Gebreyesus	M	75	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Ankober)	Lik Marefia	NS WAV. 142 A and B	Jan 15, 2016	Olympus
P197	Woldu H/Mariam	M	67	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Ankober)	Lik Marefia	NS WAV. 142 A and B	Jan 15, 2016	Olympus
P198	Alemayehu Eshete	M	68	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Ankober)	Densa	NS WAV. 142 A and B	Jan 16, 2016	Olympus
P199	Teshome G/Amlak	M	58	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Ankober)	Densa	NS WAV. 142 A and B	Jan 16, 2016	Olympus

P200	Ayelech Birehane	F	55	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Ankober)	Densa	NS WAV. 142 A and B	Jan 16, 2016	Olympus
p201	Workinesh Belete	F	52	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Ankober)	Densa	NS WAV. 142 A and B	Jan 16, 2016	Olympus
p202	Sahilwa G/wold	F	60	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Ankober)	Densa	NS WAV. 142 A and B	Jan 16, 2016	Olympus
p203	Ababayehu sahile	M	65	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Ankober)	Densa	NS WAV. 142 A and B	Jan 17, 2016	Olympus
p204	Amde Gebreyesus	M	72	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Ankober)	Densa	NS WAV. 142 A and B	Jan 17, 2016	Olympus
p205	Kebede Wondmu	M	68	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Ankober)	Densa	NS WAV. 142 A and B	Jan 17, 2016	Olympus
206	Discussion	M		Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Merabete)	Geren	NS WAV. 143	Jan 26, 2016	Olympus
p207	Mezemir Zeamanueal	M	60	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Merabete)	Geren	NS WAV. 144	Jan 26, 2016	Olympus
p208	Tsegaye Kasahun	M	72	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Merabete)	Geren	NS WAV. 145	Jan 26, 2016	Olympus
p209	Shenkut Goshu	M	63	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Merabete)	Geren	NS WAV. 146	Jan 26, 2016	Olympus
p210	Temeche Mekuria	M	68	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Merabete)	Geren	NS WAV. 147	Jan 27, 2016	Olympus
p211	Mamo Alene	M	60	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Merabete)	Geren	NS WAV. 147	Jan 27, 2016	Olympus
P212	Gelametye serte	M	74	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Merabete)	Geren	NS WAV. 148	Jan 27, 2016	Olympus
p213	Ababu Desta	M	70	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Merabete)	Geren	NS WAV. 149	Jan 27, 2016	Olympus
p214	Yelma Mengesha	M	74	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Merabete)	Geren	NS WAV. 149	Jan 27, 2016	Olympus
p215	Derbe Mengistu	M	70	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Merabete)	Afeziz	NS WAV. 150 A and B	Jan 28, 2016	Olympus
p216	Tale Abebe	M	68	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Merabete)	Afeziz	NS WAV. 150 A and B	Jan 28, 2016	Olympus
p217	Shewa chemaw	F		Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Merabete)	Afeziz	NS WAV. 151	Jan 28, 2016	Olympus

p218	Afewerk Moltot	M	80	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Merabete)	Afeziz	NS WAV. 152 A and B	Jan 28, 2016	Olympus
P219	Berke Tadesse	F	64	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Merabete)	Afeziz	NS WAV. 153	Jan 29, 2016	Olympus
P220	Menbere Beyene	F	80	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Merabete)	Afeziz	NS WAV. 154	Jan 29, 2016	Olympus
p221	??	M	-	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Merabete)	Afeziz	NS WAV. 155 A and B	Jan 29, 2016	Olympus
P222	Mamo Molla	M	68	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Merabete)	Afeziz	NS WAV. 156	Jan 29, 2016	Olympus
P223	Kebede Ameta	M	105	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Merabete)	Afeziz	NS WAV. 157	Jan 29, 2016	Olympus
P224	Fantahunegne workalmahu	M	50	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Merabete)	Afeziz	NS WAV. 158	Jan 29, 2016	Olympus
P225	Wonedosen Tsige	M	67	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Enewari)	Woyra Amba	NS WAV. 159	Apr 21, 2017	Olympus
P226	Abera Bantie	M	58	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Enewari)	Mangudo	NS WAV. 160	Apr 21, 2017	Olympus
P227	Bereket Fire	M	69	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Enewari)	Zena Markos	NS WAV. 161	Apr 21, 2017	Olympus
P228	Belete Ayele	M	56	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Enewari)	Woyra Amba	NS WAV. 162	Apr 21, 2017	Olympus
P229	Mamushet Negussie	M	65	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Enewari)	Serte Kirstos	NS WAV. 163	Apr 21, 2017	Olympus
P230	Belete Wolde	M	60	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Enewari)	Wabi Silassie	NS WAV. 164	Apr 21, 2017	Olympus
P231	Atilaw Negese	M	60	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Enewari)	Bezeti koro	NS WAV. 165	Apr 21, 2017	Olympus
P232	Mengesha G/medhin	M	67	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Enewari)	Lam Washa	NS WAV. 166	Apr 21, 2017	Olympus
P233	Shimelis Chere	M	83	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Enewari)	Tatesa/ burtilik	NS WAV. 167	Apr 21, 2017	Olympus
p234	Tilaye Biru	M	72	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Enewari)	Tatesa/ burtilik	NS WAV. 168	Apr 22, 2017	Olympus

p235	Tilahun W/hidan	M	55	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Enewari)	Wabi Silassie	NS WAV. 169	Apr 22, 2017	Olympus
p236	Beshiwork Tafesse	F	60	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Enewari)	Wabi Silassie	NS WAV. 170	Apr 22, 2017	Olympus
p237	Mulunesh Dubale	F	65	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Enewari)	Zena Markos	NS WAV. 171	Apr 22, 2017	Olympus
p238	Tirubir Teshome	F	68	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Enewari)	Amodasha	NS WAV. 172 A and B	Apr 22, 2017	Olympus
p239	EnikenYelesh Abreha	F	80	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Enewari)	Amidesh Gebriel	NS WAV. 173 A and B	Apr 22, 2017	Olympus
p240	Aschalew Wondaferahu	M	62	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Mehal meda)	Aftenet	NS WAV. 174 A and B	Oct 13, 2017	Olympus
p241	Atilaw Woldeyohanis	M	71	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Mehal meda)	Aftenet	NS WAV. 174 A and B	Oct 13, 2017	Olympus
p242	Ayalew Kasaye	M	65	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Mehal meda)	Aftenet	NS WAV. 174 A and B	Oct 13, 2017	Olympus
p243	Ayigefa Meferia	M	65	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Mehal meda)	Aftenet	NS WAV. 175	Oct 14, 2017	Olympus
p244	Enigdasew Kebede	M	68	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Mehal meda)	Aftenet	NS WAV. 176	Oct 14, 2017	Olympus
p245	Yeshi Dagna	M	60	Married	Orthodox	Amharic	NS (Mehal meda)	Aftenet	NS WAV. 177	Oct 14, 2017	Olympus