

Language Use in the Amharic Media in Sport, Science and technology, and Medical science

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This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Elias Hussien entitled; Language use in the Amharic media submitted in fulfillment of the requirements for the degree Doctor of Philosophy (in Linguistics) complies with the regulations of the university and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

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Abstract

The main objective of this research is to investigate the language use in the Amharic media. Thus, to examine the language use in the Amharic media, the study first look at the patterns of English – Amharic code switching. It then describes the possible types of borrowing from English in the Amharic media. Finally, the study treats the stylistic aspects of the usage of English in the Amharic media language use.

To study the patterns of Amharic – English code switching in the Amharic media, the study utilized one of the most influential frameworks in the field of code switching, that is Myers-Scotton's Matrix Language Frame (MLF) model. The patterns of Amharic – English code switching was studied in mixed constituents.

In order to investigate the types of borrowing from English in the Amharic media, the study used Haugen's typology of borrowing (19 50), which is one of the prominent theoretical frameworks in the study of borrowing. Thus, based on this framework, the study distinguishes the different types of borrowing appearing in the Amharic media language use.

To examine the stylistic aspects of borrowed words from English in the Amharic media language use, this research uses Galinsky's (1963) work. This work is used examine the stylistic motivations for the usage of English words in the Amharic media.

Therefore, the analysis of this study came up with the findings which indicate that the mixed constituents found in the Amharic media confirm the framework of the MLF model can satisfactorily explain the patterns of Amharic – English code switching. The findings of this study also confirm that the language use in the Amharic meida show there is a considerable usage of borrowed English words. These include loanwords, loan blend, loan shift, and creation. In addition to this, the findings of this study have shown that English terms are borrowed in to the language use of Amharic media for different stylistic reasons. The stylistc reasons consist of brevity, precision, and variation of expressions.

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List of Abbreviations and Symbols

ART	Article	DEF/3FS	Definite 3 rd person Feminine
ACC	Accusative	DEF/3MAS	Definite 3 rd person Masculine
AUX	Auxiliary	2FS	2 nd person Feminine
1S	1 st person singular	PDEM	Demonstrative Pronoun
3MS	3 rd person masculine	POSS	Possessive
3FS	3 rd person Feminine singular	PROG	Progressive
PL	Plural	QUANT	Quantifier
1PL	1 st person plural	DEF	Definite
2PL	2 nd person plural		
3PL	3 rd person plural		
2MS	2 nd person masculine		
OBJ	Object		
NOM	Nominalizer		
NEG	Negative		
PASS	Passive		

1. Chapter One: Introduction

1.1 Background

Ethiopia is a multicultural country that is home to many different nations, nationalities, and peoples, each of which has its own unique language and culture. As part of this dynamic world, these languages and cultures are influenced by globalization in some way. Globalization effects languages because it brings people, cultures, and nations closer together to develop global understanding and the process of globalization in any sector. Language, according to Bliss (2011: 18), has no borders, only contact zones and changes in the languages that exist inside those zones. As a result, whenever speakers interact in these zones, their languages impact and are influenced by other languages. These influences are present wherever and whenever other forms of globalization are taking place. Stark (2009: 54) further mentions that in this age of globalization, there are real concerns regarding the survival of many of the world's languages. The issue stems from the direct or indirect harm that globalization poses to diversity.

Scholars are concerned, but there is also growing worry among speakers of various languages about the consequences of globalization on the world's languages. This is mostly due to the fact that globalization does not exhibit itself in a way that permits languages and/or cultures to equally influence one another, but rather creates more space for already dominant and influencing languages and cultures to further impact the less dominant ones. In terms of linguistic status, for example, the already dominant ones are becoming even more dominant, while the less dominant ones are becoming increasingly endangered. This is especially true of the status of English in comparison to other languages, which it has long influenced. Because of its widespread use, English has become a danger to many indigenous languages around the world. According to Manchin and Van Leeuwen (2007: 125), English is the official language of more than 60 countries and the language of 85 percent of international organizations. It is unquestionably the dominating language in entertainment and information sharing, commerce, administration, science, and technology. Currently, approximately 80% of electronically stored information is in English. Languages are under greater threat today than ever before, according to Skutnabb-

Kangas (2002: 4). The most direct agents in language murder are the media and the educational system. The global economic, military, and political systems are to blame. Languages become 'killer languages' when they are learned at the expense of mother tongues (replace them) rather than in addition to them. Killer languages pose a serious threat to global linguistic diversity. Despite the fact that all official languages pose a threat to non-official languages, English continues to be the world's most important killer language.

Concerns regarding the effects of globalization on variety, according to Stark (2009: 53), are especially obvious in the fields of language rights and language education, owing to the close relationship between globalization and English as an international language. The prospects for preserving linguistic diversity do not appear promising as the world becomes more interconnected, as we witness the seemingly unstoppable spread of English around the world, as well as pressures on people to learn and speak English, often at the expense of the languages they already know. The well-known predictions by linguists such as Michael Krauss that up to 90% of the world's spoken languages are endangered and that over 50% will 'die' - that is, cease to be spoken - by the end of this century would appear to reinforce this negative view of globalization's influence on the world's languages. Manchin and Van Leeuwen (2007: 125) also mention the influence of English on other languages. They claim that many people have linked the rise of English to the decline and demise of other languages. On average, two languages die each month, along with their "folk songs, sagas, proverbs, rituals, and many other practices that offer us a unique view of the world." Although some question or even deny the existence of such a direct link between the rise of English and the decline of other languages, there is no doubt that language dominance is and has always been directly related to other forms of dominance, such as military power, economic power, and technological power.

Jan (2009: 7) also supports the powerful influences of English and the crucial roles the language is playing in the process of globalization, noting that, while there is worldwide cultural variety, it is organized by the underlying hegemonic dynamic. Scholars debate whether globalization destroys diversity, resulting in homogeneity, or whether it just connects the world without affecting diversity. Stark (2009:53) addresses this quandary:

One of the major worries raised by academics about globalization is whether these processes would ultimately end in increased uniformity, or whether variety (on ethnic, cultural, linguistic, and national levels) can still be maintained in an increasingly interconnected world. Many opponents of globalization have become despondent, believing that it is an unavoidable threat to variety, resulting in an increasing 'McDonaldization' of the world (to adapt a phrase from Jorge Ritzer). The dominant force in global popular culture always speaks English and is focused in the "west." While adapting to cultural differences, it is necessary to recognize and integrate those changes within the larger, overarching framework of what is fundamentally an American vision of the world.

As previously noted, the impacts of globalization and the prevalence of English at the expense of other languages have been present for a long time. According to Hjarvard (2003: 77), "globalization and the dominance of English at the expense of other languages is nothing new." It is more of a radicalization and acceleration of a centuries-long tendency in which local variations of language die out while more universal versions remain." Lee (2006) emphasizes the harm that the English language poses to other languages, noting that a potentially bigger threat contained within the economic interdependence that is globalization incorporates industrialized nations' cultural and social marginalization of local cultures. Because English is the language of international trade, and because 80 percent of data in the world's computers is kept in English, there is a possibility that non-English-speaking civilizations would face linguistic imperialism. Imperialism is the process of controlling and dominating colonies. Linguistic imperialism refers to the "colonizing" tendencies of languages such as English, the dominant language of worldwide business and popular culture in the United States. Linguistic imperialism has also been explained further by (Phillipson and Skutnabb-Kangas 1996: 440). He emphasizes that the United States, the United Nations, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development all use English as their primary language. Furthermore, it is the language of the majority of the world's big enterprises and elites in many countries; it is the language in which the fate of the majority of the world's inhabitants is decided, directly or indirectly, in many countries. As a result, this may demonstrate the threat and linguistic imperialism that English poses to other languages.

Furthermore, as mentioned by Roksvold (2010), Edwards (1985: 163) indicates that economic success and communicative efficiency work against the survivability of "small" languages in contact with powerful ones. These are significant variables that accompany societal processes such as urbanization, modernization, and social access, all of which are difficult to counteract.

Furthermore, English's dominance over other languages is so vast that it is pulling other world languages behind. English is one of the languages that has spread throughout the world, and many people now use it as their first language. This is an unprecedented achievement in the history of any language in the world. Furthermore, "the language is increasingly growing in strengths, pushing other world languages backward in the global space, opening new frontiers" (Egya, 2008, as stated in Owolabi and Nnaji, 2013).

In today's world, English has taken the top rank in both political and economic contexts. It also serves as a bridge between diverse cultures, making it the dominant global language. According to (Hjarvard, 2003: 76), English has risen to prominence among other languages in the last two or three decades. Previously, it was one of the prominent European languages, on par with French or Spanish; now, it is a global language that individuals use if they want to engage with someone outside their own linguistic community. TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol) ensures technical communication between computers over the internet, and English has become the worldwide network's lingua franca.

The "protocol" for cross-national oral and written communication is English. The rise of mass media has tremendously aided English's ascension to international linguistic supremacy. According to Crystal (2003: 10), English was the most widely spoken language in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. With economic changes began to operate on a worldwide scale, and assisted by new communication tools such as the mass media, English took advantage of this chance to acquire its current global domination. According to Leung (2009: 22), English is a worldwide language, which is enabled by the historical heritage of the British Empire and the United States' current global supremacy. As a result, English became the default worldwide language.

A country's economic development might result in the evolution of its language. This leads to further dominance of other people's economies and languages. According to Amlaku (2010), the growth of all peoples is inextricably linked to the development of their languages. In this way, economic and linguistic imperialism appear to be two sides of the same coin. Economically powerful nations have an innate urge to broaden their languages as natural and normal transmitters of their ideas, cultural values, and ideologies, which they may seek or even push other peoples to embrace.

Ethiopia is in a similar situation in this regard. Ethiopia's economy, as well as its languages, are under severe assault from wealthier countries. English's status has become a visible danger to Ethiopian languages. Ethiopian languages, like the languages of other emerging countries, are not immune to the effect of English. English has a wide range of functions in Ethiopia, including education, business, media, and communication, among others, allowing it to substantially affect Ethiopian languages.

Unlike many African countries, Ethiopia has preserved its indigenous languages, one of which is Amharic, the national working language. In addition to acting as the nation's federal working language, Amharic is the country's lingua franca, linking Ethiopians regardless of native tongue. It is the country's most widely spoken language. According to Hudson (1999: 104), Amharic is the most widely spoken language in the country (by both mother tongue and second-language speakers), with 41% of people speaking it at the time of the 1994 census.

According to Anbessa (2008: 171), after Ethiopian nationalists beat the Italians and drove them out of Ethiopia with the support of British soldiers, the Ethiopian government designated English to be the language of instruction in Ethiopian junior and senior secondary schools.

This was most likely a symbol of gratitude for Britain's assistance in the independence of Ethiopia. English is taught as a subject in grades one through nine, and as a medium of instruction in colleges and higher institutions across the country. All universities in the country are supposed to use English as their working language; they ought to produce documents, hold meetings, write minutes and reports, etc. in English. English

language is used as a medium of instruction for secondary and higher education (Amlaku, 2010: 8). This has further been stated by (Gebremedhin, 2006: 6), as English, as a foreign language, is used as a medium of instruction in higher institutions of learning and used to some extent in primary schools in many parts of the country. It as well is a language of international relations, both political and commercial contexts.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Ethiopia, as previously stated, is ethnically and linguistically diverse, with over eighty languages spoken on its land. Furthermore, from secondary through university education, English has been used as a medium of teaching. It has also gained more authority and responsibilities in the country. According to Amlaku (2010: 8), most Ethiopian government, public, and commercial institutions, as well as international organizations, use English alongside the federal working language, Amharic, or as the sole working language in trans-boundary contacts. In addition to the tasks listed above, English is used in business and commerce exchanges and transactions, as well as media and communication. This could be used to demonstrate the rising prominence and importance of English in the country.

This elevated position of English has been aided further by its employment in the media as well as modern technology. This has been the case for the majority of emerging countries. According to Parvez, Roshan, and Qasim (2012), modern technology has altered the very face of society. The tension and pressure of today's culture and civilization have resulted in many innovative innovations. The existence of a society, nation, or country is dependent on the effective application of media force and motivation for change in information, attitudes, and behavior. The current global information explosion and the variety of communication tools used by advanced countries have a widespread impact on underdeveloped societies, who are immune to the pervasive influence of western communication outputs. According to Parvez, Roshan, and Qasim (2012), the established westernized tendencies of national or indigenous media in to the social structure of developing nations have substantially raised the prominence of the cultural component of the communication impacts process. Skutnabb-Kangas (1999), referenced in Jeffrey (2002), contends that... The media and educational systems are today's most major direct agents of language murder; indirectly,

the global economic and political systems are to blame. Furthermore, Bliss (2011: 18) discusses the effects of media on politics, economies, social circumstances, and, most significantly, national languages. She claims that more recent influences have come through various media, including spoken messages, personally written messages, hardcopy publications in one form or another, and, more recently, electronic media such as telephone, telegraph, television, computer, and the new portable communication system and its thousands of apps (applications): mobile cellular phones. Through its vast control, the media can also manipulate people's thoughts and perceptions. People's opinions and perception of the world are greatly influenced by the (mass) media (Ekström, 2009: 45).

English is widely spoken in Ethiopia, and most people regard it favorably. According to Anbessa (2008: 184), the usage of English has spread and its influence is great since the government of Ethiopia declared English to be the medium of instruction in junior and senior secondary schools after 1941. Today, English is the most widely spoken language in Ethiopia. Although just a small number of Ethiopians speak English, it is highly regarded or respected due to its use as the government's principal foreign language for business and communication, as well as the medium of instruction at government secondary schools, colleges, and institutes. According to Anbessa (2008: 172), because English is the medium of instruction at higher educational levels and because it is a worldwide language, many educated individuals have little regard for Amharic and borrow liberally from it. Anbessa provides another proof of how educated people utilize English in conjunction with Amharic. Despite the availability of Amharic equivalents, he observes that well-educated persons freely intersperse English lexical words in their speech (code switching).

According to Amlaku (2010: 9), the majority of civilizations view speaking English, or at least mixing English with a native language, as a sign of being educated and/or modernized. This perspective would also influence the use of local language and may demonstrate the pressure that English exerts on Ethiopian native languages. Furthermore, the effect of English can be seen in a variety of ways. It has gained prominence in the country and plays many roles in the education, economy, business, and media sectors.

As a result, the media may play a role in increasing the influence of Western traditions on the languages and traditions of developing countries. Due to the great pressure it exerts on people's thought and understanding, it may also have a significant impact on people's native language usage in developing nations such as Ethiopia.

When one examines language use in various Amharic-based media in Ethiopia, one may see a lot of code mixing, code switching, and words that do not appear to be of Amharic origin, among other things. These phenomena may have grown due to the influence of English on the Amharic language. According to Anbessa (2008: 172), the subtitles used in Amharic dramas demonstrate the enormous influence of English on Amharic. Subtitles (if present) on some videocassette or DVD recordings of Amharic stage drama released in Ethiopia and the United States after 2000 are entirely in English.

Aside from Amharic media, there were a few more elements that led to English's effect on Amharic. Aside from its usage in the educational system, the proliferation of Information Technology (IT) services like as e-mail, Internet, short message service (SMS), and so on has increased the widespread use of English. Furthermore, the extensive usage of dish antennas exposes a huge segment of the population to numerous TV channels, which encourages the spread of English even further (Anbessa, 2008: 175).

As a result, the primary goal of this study is to analyze the linguistic influences of the English language on Amharic media discourse on science, technology, and entertainment. Attempts will be made to provide answers to the following research questions:

1. What are the types of code switching used in the Amharic media?
2. In what patterns of code switching are English elements being incorporated in to Amharic expressions?
3. How far is this framework acceptable in this particular context?
4. What are the different patterns of borrowing in the Amharic media?
5. What are the stylistic motivations that triggered the borrowing of English words in the Amharic media?

1.3 Objectives of the study

1.3.1 General objective

The principal objective of this research is to describe the language use in the Amharic-based media discourse on science, technology and sport.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

The specific objectives are:

1. To find out the different types of code switching found in the Amharic media.
2. To study the patterns of code switching that English elements are incorporated in to the Amharic media.
3. To find out whether the framework used works for Amharic / English code switching.
4. To discuss the different patterns of borrowing in the Amharic media.
5. To study the stylistic motivations that triggered the borrowing of English words in the Amharic media.

1.4 Significance of the study

The successful completion of this study could bring benefits to multiple groups associated with Amharic media activities, either directly or indirectly. Firstly, it could assist journalists in assessing their language usage across various programs they are involved in, whether in written or spoken form. Secondly, it could empower the audience by encouraging them to critically analyze the language they encounter in the media. Additionally, it could encourage individuals to be more mindful of their own language use. Furthermore, it could serve as a foundation for language policy makers to examine the language usage in the media and implement appropriate measures. Lastly, it could provide a valuable resource for researchers interested in conducting broader investigations in this field.

1.5 Scope of the study

The study specifically focuses on Ethiopian Amharic media and has certain limitations. It concentrates on evaluating the language usage in a limited number of electronic (two

television and two radio) Amharic media programs, as well as two Amharic print media programs, within the timeframe of January 2015 to January 2016. It is important to acknowledge that the study does not analyze the entirety of these media programs and articles. Moreover, it does not encompass an examination of new media platforms. Additionally, the study solely centers its analysis on the linguistic aspects related to concepts of science, technology, and sport within these media sources.

1.6 Limitations of the study

Focusing on specific fields, which is limited to the study of language use in science, sport, medical science and technology might affect the generalizability of the results to the overall contexts of language use in Amharic media.

Lacking a comprehensive theoretical framework that would enable to fully capture the complexities of the different factors of language use in the specific context of Amharic media was one of the limitations of this study.

2. Chapter Two: Review of Related Literature

2.1 code switching

2.1.1 What is Code – switching?

In bilingual communities, code swapping is a common occurrence. It is the coexistence of two languages or dialects. It is defined as "the juxtaposition within the same speech exchange of passages of speech belonging to two different grammatical systems or subsystems" by Gumperz (1982:59).

Milroy and Muysken define code flipping as "the alternative use of two or more languages by bilinguals in the same conversation" (1995: 7). Similarly, Auer (1998:3) defines code switching as the use of two or more languages in the course of a single discussion.

Clyne defined code switching as "the alternative use of two languages either within or between sentences" (1987: 740). Code switching is also defined as "the use of two languages in the same clause" by Myers and Scotton (2002: 3).

According to Myers-Scotton and Jake (2009), "code-switching (CS) is most generally defined as the use of two language varieties in the same conversation, not counting established borrowed words or phrases from one variety into the other" (p. 473).

According to Torbio and Bullock (2012: 2), code switching is difficult to characterize since it encompasses a wide variety of communication events. This is due to the fact that its linguistic manifestation might range from the introduction of a single word to the alternation of languages. Furthermore, code switching patterns are not ordered since they are produced by bilinguals with varying levels of ability and who live in varied sorts of language contact circumstances.

2.1.2 Types of code switching

In bilingual communities, code swapping is a common occurrence. It is the coexistence of two languages or dialects. It is defined as "the juxtaposition within the same speech exchange of passages of speech belonging to two different grammatical systems or subsystems" by Gumperz (1982:59).

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2.1.2.1 Tag switches

This is an insertion of a tag from one language in to the utterances of another. Tag can be inserted in an utterance effortlessly with no violation of syntactic rules because they have negligible syntactic reactions. As a result, they can be used by monolingual speakers.

2.1.2.2 Inter – sentential code switching

This is a sort of code switching in which one language is switched to another at a sentence boundary when one clause or phrase is in one language and the next clause or sentence is in the other language. As seen in the instances below, the two languages (Amharic and English) code swap in an intersentential way, indicating a clear boundary between them.

2.1.2.3 Intra –sentential code switching

Speakers switch from one language to another within the same sentence in this type of switching. As a result, a sentence will contain two or more languages. Muysken (1995) says

that an inter-sentential CS the switch occurs at the clause or sentence boundary where a clause or a sentence is in one language and the latter is in a different language. Intimate switching “involves a high proportion of intra-sentential (within clause or sentence) switching” where “a code-switched segment, and those around it, must conform to the underlying syntactic rules of two languages which bridge constituents and link them together grammatically” (Poplack, 1980, p. 589). The following examples, which are taken from the data show the intra sentential code switching.

2.1.3 Amharic-English Code switching studies in Ethiopia

One of the prominent works of Amharic- English code switching is Zelalem Leyew’s Code-Switching: Amharic-English (1998). The study presents a foundational exploration of Amharic-English code-switching, providing a framework for future research in the Ethiopian context. The author establishes code-switching as a systematic and predictable linguistic phenomenon, influenced by syntactic similarities between the languages. However, he acknowledges the need for further research to differentiate between code-mixing and code-switching more clearly.

From a sociolinguistic perspective, Zelalem underscores the prevalence of code-switching among bilingual Ethiopians, highlighting its role as a common communicative strategy. The author emphasizes the complex attitudes towards code-switching, with monolingual speakers often expressing negative views. Additionally, Zelalem correlates code-switching patterns with speakers’ English proficiency and educational background. While he identifies potential motivations for code-switching, he calls for deeper investigation into their impact on language acquisition and overall language use.

Another study on Amharic English code switching is done by Setegn Mayew (2016) entitled Amharic -English Code - Switching in Radio Talk Show: attitude and practice. Setegn Mayew explored the code-switching in the context of Amharic media. This study aims to fill the gap of study by examining the attitudes towards and practices of Amharic-English code-switching in radio talk shows.

By employing a mixed-methods approach, including quantitative surveys and qualitative analysis of radio programs and interviews, the study offers a comprehensive

understanding of the complex interplay between language, identity, and media. The findings reveal that the quantitative findings showed that different social groups typically have differing opinions about the practice of Amharic-English code-switching. It was either positive, neutral, or negative. It was discovered that there were no meaningful relationships found between the attitudinal scores and gender. On the other hand, there was a negative correlation between the respondents' age and attitude score. The respondents' educational level and attitude score showed a significant negative correlation. The research found that there was a statistically significant correlation between the two variables that predicted the attitudinal score: language proficiency and educational attainment. Additionally, it was discovered that bilingual talk show hosts did not formulate their messages with their monolingual listeners' viewpoint in mind.

Consequently, this study concluded that radio talk show programs were a means of reaching out to the minority population, especially to listeners who were bilingual in English and Amharic. The linguistic data analyses' findings of the research demonstrated that there were a variety of syntactic boundaries that allowed interactions to transition from Amharic sentences to English. Additionally, it was found that bilingual speakers frequently joined Amharic bound morphemes to English nouns and adjectives in Amharic utterances.

The research produced empirical data that contradicted the applicability and legitimacy of three linguistic restrictions on code-switching put forth by Pollack (1980). Thus, Setegn concluded that Pollack's (1980) model cannot be regarded as a syntactic restriction on code-switching that applies to all cases.

Furthermore, Setegn observed the underlying discursive functions of Amharic-English code-switching through the study's radio talk show programs. These, he says, served a variety of purposes as a means of quoting, restating, highlighting, and elaborating on viewpoint. In addition, it served as an identity marker, a lexical bridge that prevented misunderstandings. Therefore, he concluded that code-switching behavior is sometimes a strategic tool for effective communication rather than a sign of linguistic deficiency.

These results contribute to a more nuanced understanding of code-switching as a dynamic and strategic linguistic practice.

The 1994 Education and Training Policy presents different overall and specific objectives for education and training in Ethiopia. The proposed language policy designates Amharic as the language of national communication, a pivotal role in unifying the country. To facilitate access to advanced education and global scholarship, English is established as the medium of instruction for secondary and higher education. Recognizing the multifaceted nature of language, the policy promotes cultural diversity and international relations by allowing students to select and learn at least one nationality language and one foreign language. To foster English proficiency from an early age, the policy mandates its introduction as a core subject starting from grade one. The paper concludes by emphasizing the crucial need for comprehensive measures to enhance language teaching and learning at all educational levels. This includes the development of effective curricula, teacher training, and resource allocation to ensure the successful implementation of the proposed language policy.

Another paper by Abiodun Salawu & Asemahagn Aseres (2015) investigates Amharic prominent position in Ethiopian media. The authors state Ethiopia presents a unique linguistic landscape with a dominant Amharic press amidst a multitude of languages. This study investigates the factors underpinning Amharic's preeminent position in the media and its implications for language politics. Employing a combined literature review and document analysis, the research examines the historical and contemporary factors shaping language dynamics in Ethiopia. While Amharic holds a privileged official status as the working language of the federal government and several regional states, its dominance extends beyond its native speaker base. In contrast, Afan Oromo, the most widely spoken indigenous language, remains underrepresented in the media. The study attributes Amharic's dominance to the enduring impact of successive regimes' language policies, which prioritized Amharic over other indigenous tongues. This research contributes to understanding the complex interplay between language, power, and media in Ethiopia.

Another paper by Berhane Gerencheal (2019) offers a comprehensive exploration of the intertwined histories of modern education and foreign language introduction in Ethiopia.

By meticulously examining secondary sources, the author traces the evolution of foreign language education from its inception to the present day, contextualizing it within the broader landscape of educational development. The study fills a significant gap in the literature, as previous research has often overlooked the intricacies of foreign language integration in favor of broader educational trends. By prioritizing foreign languages as a central focus, this work provides a valuable resource for future scholars interested in understanding the role of language in Ethiopia's educational trajectory. The paper's particular emphasis on English, as the most dominant foreign language in the country, offers crucial insights into its historical and contemporary significance.

2.1.4 Different Approaches to Code switching

Code switching has been studied from diverse perspectives. A brief account of different approaches to code switching is discussed below.

2.1.4.1 Socio – linguistic approach to code switching

Blom & Gumperz (1972: 126) came up with two types of code switching. Situational code switching and metaphorical code switching are the two types of code switching. Situational code switching is a situation in which the speaker switches codes in accordance with situational changes, whereas in metaphorical code switching the speaker code switches to attain a particular communicative effect. Auer (1988) studied code switching using a conversation analysis (CA) approach. Myers – Scotton (1993b) approaches codeswitching in terms of what she calls it “social motivations”. She classifies code switches in terms of their relative “markedness” i.e. the degree to which they are treated as if the speaker is doing something of special significance that would not have been transferred by monolingual discourse.

Fishman's domain theory is an early theory that describes the use of bilingual language through a model that classifies, arranges, and operationalizes human interactional behavior (Fishman 1965). The idea that bilingualism is a permanent state rather than a passing phase of transition from monolingualism in the native language to bilingualism in the target language is one contribution made by the domain theory (Fishman 1965). Fishman discusses the five fundamental domains of work, education, religion, friendship, and family

in his theoretical model. According to him, these domains are "commonly associated with a particular variety or language." He describes them in terms of the participants' roles, the place, and the subject. Domains are frequently described as formal (such as work and religion) or informal (such as friendship and family).

When there are multiple languages spoken in a group, the majority language is frequently perceived as having a relationship with who speaks what language to whom and when, while the minority language is used in more casual contexts.

A socio linguistic theory by Fishman (1965) describes the use of bilingual language use through a model. As Fishman noted, "Domains are particularly useful constructs for the macro-level (i.e., community-wide) functional description of societally patterned variation in 'talk' within large and complex diglossic speech communities." Domain theory applies a macro-perspective on language use.

Rather than permitting a bottom-up perspective that looks at how multilingual people actually use their languages, the macro-level perspective implies a top-down function that describes norms of language behavior. When viewed from the macro-perspective, the domains seem to be fairly static, with a single language clearly dominating each and distinct, hard boundaries separating them.

2.1.4.2 Psycholinguistic Approach to Code switching

Bullock and Toribio discuss about how the psycholinguistic technique is used to analyze code switching. According to them, "the psycholinguistic approach investigates code switching to better understand the cognitive mechanisms underlying bilingual production, perception, and acquisition" (2009: 14).

Weinreich (1953) classified bilinguals into three types depending on how they store languages in their brains. The first is Coordinate bilingualism, which occurs when a person learns two languages in two different situations and stores the words separately. The second type is compound: in this case, the person has learned two languages at the same time. A word in this situation has a single concept but two separate labels from each language. The third type is Subordinate: This sort of bilingual learned one language first

and then interprets another language using the stronger language. Green (1986) contends that if a bilingual want to speak a language, that language must be chosen and the other language should be obstructive. According to Grosjean (1995), bilinguals' languages can be activated or deactivated independently or simultaneously to some extent.

2.1.4.3 Structural Approach to Code switching

As this study falls under this category, the three main approaches to structural description of code switching will be discussed under this topic. The first approach is Poplack and her associates, the second one is concerned with Chomsky's generative grammar approach on code switching, and the third approach is Myers-Scotton's structural model called the Matrix Language Frame Model.

2.1.4.3.1 Poplack's Linear Order Constraints

Poplack (1980) analyzed Spanish-English bilinguals' utterances, and put forward the Free Morpheme Constraint and the Equivalence Constraints, which are elaborated below. This was among the earliest attempts to suggest illustrative principles for grammatical constraints on code switching.

a) The Free Morpheme Constraint

Codes may be switched after any constituent in discourse provided that constituent is not bound morpheme. (Poplack 1980: 585)

b) The Equivalence Constraint

At instances in conversation when the juxtaposition of L1 and L2 elements does not break a syntactic rule of either language, i.e. at points where the surface structure of the two languages map onto each other, code-switches will occur. (Poplack, 1980: 586)

Poplack (1980) claimed Universal Validity for these principles, but several researchers provided counter evidence from different languages particularly, Bentahila and Davies (1983), from their Moroccan Arabic/French corpus, Berk-Seligson(1986), in Spanish/Hebrew, Myers-Scotton (1993a), from Swahili/English, and Nishimura (1997),

from English/Japanese. Both of these constraints were refuted by counter examples by scholars.

2.1.4.3.2 Chomsky's Generative Model

A number of non-linear approaches based on Chomsky's generative grammar have been introduced. Disciullo et al (1986) proposed that code switching is constrained by the principle of government which operates in monolingual grammars. They assert that switching is only possible between elements that are not related by government. This is to mean that if two elements are lexically dependent on one another, there cannot be a switch between them. The aspects of a government relationship that must remain in the same language are referred to as government constraints.

2.1.4.3.3 Myers-Scotton's Matrix Language Frame (MLF)

This chapter of the study is built on this model. The theory has been evolving over time. Myers-Scotton devised an asymmetry rule in a mixed component in which the Matrix language provides the surface morpheme order and critical morphemes while the embedded language mostly provides content morphemes. Closed class items cannot be exchanged (determiners, quantifiers, prepositions, possessives, auxiliaries, tense, and assisting verbs).

Unlike other theories, Myers-Scotton's (1993) MLF model explains code switching in sentence formation at an abstract, pre-syntactic level. This approach makes theoretical claims regarding two asymmetries in morpheme contributions to code switched utterances in the participating languages. The Matrix Language Hypothesis is the MLF Model's most essential premise, and the two asymmetries are defined as two crucial principles driving code swapped utterances. 6-7 (Myers-Scotton, 1993).

This framework is designed to examine the grammatical features of language interaction. This model helps describe the morpho-syntactic structure of code switching patterns. Because the study aims to analyze possible patterns of Amharic - English code switching in Amharic media language use, this model is used as the theoretical framework for this chapter of the study. This framework will be explained in greater depth later.

a) The MLF model

The purpose of this chapter is to uncover probable Amharic-English code switching tendencies in Amharic media discourse. Myers-Scotton's MLF model serves as the theoretical foundation for this. As a result, the next section is devoted to a review of past studies with comparable objectives.

Yu Liu's (2008) research, which focuses on evaluating the Matrix Language Hypothesis using data from Chinese-English Code switching Phenomena in Blogs, sheds light on the morpho-syntactic features of bilingual discourse in blog articles written by Chinese students studying in English-speaking countries. The Matrix Language Hypothesis is developed and tested utilizing known grammatical patterns of adjectival, nominal, and verbal elements in Chinese and English. According to the author's examination, English adjectives and nouns are well absorbed into the Chinese Matrix Language's grammatical design. In contrast, English verbs exhibit great resistance to Chinese morpho-syntax and have a large impact on the grammatical formulation of bilingual dialogue.

Agnes Bolonyai investigates the incorporation of English verbs in Hungarian language interaction as well as the methodology she employs in her research, English verbs in Hungarian-English Code switching (2005). According to the findings, Hungarian generates bilingual complex predicates from English nominal and verbal base forms via a derivational verbalizer morpheme. English verbs in Hungarian should be familiar with a derivational denominal verbalizer suffix. Such a verbalizer is essential when switching between speech codes. Myers-Scotton defines a verb as a 'do' verb. In such cases, the 'do' verb structure is utilized to combine EL verbs.

In his work on Igbo-English Intra-sentential Code Switching, Ihemere (2016) assesses the Matrix Language Frame (MLF) model utilizing data from Igbo-English intra-sentential code switching nominal expressions. Data from informal discussions with adult Igbo-English bilinguals were used to test the Matrix Language principle, the Asymmetry principle, and the Uniform Structure concept. The overall outcome of the investigation suggests universal acceptance of the three principles, as well as Igbo-English as a traditional code exchanging.

In the study of Korean-English code switching under the Matrix Language Framework (1997), Lee, Mi-Ae investigated the morpho-syntactic mechanism of a common code switching pattern in the speech of Korean-English bilinguals, English adjective (content morpheme) plus Korean "-ita" (a system morpheme meaning "be"). To acquire data, the researcher used code switching utterances and audio-taped interviews with three respondents' family members or bilingual associates. The Matrix Language Frame Model was proven to be capable of explaining Korean and English morpho-syntax.

Another study in favor of the Matrix Language Frame Model is Hamzeh Moradi's (2018) investigation of Persian-English code switching to evaluate the Matrix Language Frame Model. The author tested the Matrix Language Frame (MLF) idea in terms of Persian-English code switching using data acquired from the spontaneous formal and informal interaction of Iranian bilingual students studying abroad. The paper investigated the three key principles of the Matrix Language Frame (MLF) model, namely a) the morpheme order principle, b) the system morpheme principle, and c) the uniform structure notion. The investigation resulted in code flipping between Persian and English, which supports the MLF paradigm.

Academics have not unanimously applauded and endorsed the Matrix Language Frame (MLF) paradigm. Some researchers have also questioned it, revealing how the MLF paradigm failed or became confused in a variety of multilingual situations. As a result of their observations, they presented some corresponding theories.

Myers-Scotton's model was chosen as a starting point by Peter Auer and Raihan Muhamedova because it is the most explicit, complete, and recognized model in the field. They argued against the concepts of 'Matrix Language' and 'embedded Language' in their paper titled 'embedded Language and Matrix Language in Insertional Language Mixing: Some Problematic Cases' (2005). Based on bilingual data from Latin/Early New High German and Kazakh/Russian, they proposed that there is no obvious barrier between ML and EL. Simple insertions, according to Myers-Scotton (1993, 2002), follow the morphology of the Matrix Language, whereas sophisticated insertions follow the grammar of the embedded Language. 1) According to the empirical findings reported in this paper, simple

insertions may not necessarily take on the morphology of the Matrix Language, but they may be processed according to the rules of the embedded language. 2) Complex insertions may not always correspond to the grammar of the embedded language if the language's monolingual form is presumed to be equal. The scientists concluded their study by arguing that because Matrix language is an abstract concept, it cannot be equated with monolingual code. The concept of 'Congruence' between Matrix and embedded language is not defined. Congruence is a prerequisite for code mixing, and Sebb (1998) presented an alternative, arguing that while congruence is a criterion for code mixing, it is not defined by linguists studying monolingual codes. Zabrodska's work on Russian-Estonian Code switching Corpus to test the Matrix Language Frame Model in (2009) is another paper that criticizes this model. The essay focuses on how the distinctions between Matrix Language and Embedded Language, as well as Content Morpheme and System Morpheme, interact with the typological aspects of the languages involved. It is described how Estonian objects are integrated into Russian-Estonian code swapped sentences. The inflectional morphology of the two languages is complex. Gender and case assignments are required for full integration of an Estonian item into Russian, however this does not occur in all code swapped instances. Data from Russia and Estonia demonstrate a broader range of options than just fully integrated and entirely unintegrated items. Although phonological and morphological integration are not mutually incompatible, Estonian words can be phonologically integrated into Russian. The bilingual data from the study reveal that the Matrix Language cannot be defined solely on the basis of morpho-syntactic analysis; the degree of phonological integration of code switched words must also be considered. The author of the article questioned the morpho-syntactic bias of the Matrix Language Frame paradigm, which implies that phonological adaptation has no effect on matrix language assignment.

As a result of the offered literature, it is clear that many scholars in various bilingual contexts have investigated this framework. In these various situations, some of them were able to sufficiently explain the code switching pattern by supporting the MLF model, but others were confronted with a large number of examples that were not explained by the model. Some of the academics devised novel theories to explain these unexplained cases.

The MLF model is used in this portion of the study to see if Amharic-English code switching patterns can be explained.

b) The Matrix Language Framework

The Matrix Language Frame (MLF) model, which was proposed by Myers-Scotton (1993a), as a production-based approach, was drawn on psycholinguistic research and observation of speech errors as well as aphasic production by monolinguals. This model differs from previous linguistic models that are solely dependent on existing syntactic models. The MLF model is credited with its explanatory power for 'how language is accessed and retrieved before it takes the final form.' (Myers-Scotton, 1993a:45). This chapter of the study makes its bases on this framework to analyze and explain various patterns of code switching instances that are found in Amharic-English mixed constituents. The following sections will go through this framework in further depth.

c) Background of the MLF Framework

Myers-Scotton (1993) developed the Matrix Language Frame model based on a Swahili/English corpus of recorded Nairobi conversations. It is a non-linear model inspired by psycholinguistic theories. Since its first appearance (Myers-Scotton, 1993a), this model has been in a progressive development to become one of the most influential models and further develop established explanations.

The MLF model, which makes its basis on bilingual speech, is characterized by the asymmetry regarding the participating languages concerned. The two languages partaking in the process of code switching do not participate equally. MLF model is motivated by Joshi's model (1985) which establishes a formal model for characterizing intra-sentential code switching. Joshi uses his Marathi/English code switching data to apply Garrett's (1975) speech error study and suggests the asymmetry rule, in which the Matrix Language is established first and then switched to the Embedded Language. He asserts closed class items such as quantifier, determiner, case marker, preposition, verbal inflections, auxiliary verb, and possessives cannot be switched. Myers-Scotton redefined and further developed the concept of asymmetry and distinction between closed and open class items in the MLF model.

The MLF model that is used in the analysis of the code switching data for this study is discussed in the section below in detail.

d) The MLF Model

Structurally there are two types of code switching: Inter-sentential and Intra-sentential code switching. When two sentences from two languages each of which are single clauses, within each sentence, there is no switching of languages but there is switching between the sentences. We call such switching Inter-sentential code switching. (Myers-Scotton, 2006: 239). In case of Intra-sentential code switching (Intra-Clausal) code switching, it shows switching within the clause because it includes elements from two languages. (Myers-Scotton, 2006: 239). In such type of code switching, grammatical constraints are given principal focus since they directly involve in changing the behavior

of the participating languages. The MLF model is designed to explain intra-sentential code switching.

Myers-Scotton, (2002: 8) makes a distinction of two types of intra-sentential code switching. These are Classic code switching and Composite code switching. In classic code switching, only one of the participating languages provides the abstract morpho-syntactic frame of the utterance while in composite code switching, both languages contribute to the surface morpheme order. The MLF model is developed to explain instances of classic code switching.

“The unit of analysis is bilingual CP (projection of complementizer)” (2002: 54). It specifies that it is independent or dependent clauses rather than sentences that should be the unit of analysis.

There are three types of elements that can make up a bilingual CP. These are mixed constituent, ML Island, and EL Island. Mixed constituent is composed of morphemes from both ML and EL, ML Island is composed of ML morphemes only, under the control of the ML language, having no EL influence, and EL Island is composed of EL morphemes only but inserted in the ML frame, they are overall under the control of the ML grammar (2002: 58).

i. ML – EL Distinction

Concerning the mixed constituent, two hierarchies have been proposed. The two participating languages do not have the same status in relation to their contribution in forming the bilingual CP. The language that contributes the abstract morpho-syntactic frame is called the Matrix Language (ML), and the other participating language is called Embedded Language (EL).

ii. Content – System Morpheme Distinction

Distinguishing between content morpheme and system morpheme is very important in identifying the ML. content morphemes are the main elements conveying semantic and pragmatic aspects of messages such as nouns, adjectives, verbs and some prepositions. These are essential in conveying the message in communication and either receive or assign thematic roles. On the other hand, system morphemes include function words and inflections. They mostly denote relationships between content morphemes. These are essential in building the grammatical frame. All the participating languages may contribute content morphemes in mixed constituents, but it is only Matrix Languages that employ system morphemes. Myers-Scotton proposes two main principles for identifying the ML in bilingual CPs using a content-system morpheme difference.

1) The morpheme Order Principle (MOP)

In ML+ EL constituents consisting of singly occurring EL lexemes and any number of ML morphemes, surface morpheme order (reflecting surface relations) will be that of the ML.

2) The system Morpheme Principle

In ML+EL constituents, all system morphemes, which have grammatical relations external to their head constituent (i.e. which participate in the sentence's role grid) will come from the ML.

iii. Congruence

According to the abstract level model, whenever the speaker intends to use an EL element and selects a lemma from his mental lexicon, a process of congruence checking begins.

Blocking hypothesis: A blocking filter blocks any EL content morpheme that is not congruent with the ML with respect to three levels of abstraction regarding sub categorization (1993:120).

However, this does not mean that EL content morpheme is totally congruent with its ML counterpart just sufficiently congruent so that the features they encode satisfy the requirements of the ML frame. Speakers can still use the EL element by accessing compromise strategies (Myers-Scotton and Jake 2001) such as bare forms, do-verb construction and EL islands.

1) Bare Forms

These are "EL content morphemes", which are missing the necessary ML system morphemes to frame them properly in an ML frame. They are often nouns." (2002: 21)

2) Do-Verb Construction

'Do' construction is another type of bare form. In some language pairs it has been found that EL verbs do not directly attach with ML inflections, instead of that, 'do' verb from the ML comes which carries all the required inflections (2002: 21).

3) EL islands

These are constituents consisting only of EL morphemes, well-formed in the EL and occurring in the ML frame. The notion of structural dependency (2002: 139) decides which sequences qualify as EL islands. Though the constituent parts of islands show structural dependency among them and no ML element can be inserted anywhere between them, they are overall under the control of the ML.

2.2 Borrowing

2.2.1 Introduction

The evolution of lexical elements has always been the interest of linguists. Borrowing being one of the elements in contact phenomena is the concern of this study in this chapter. This chapter critically focuses on English borrowed elements in the Amharic media discourse.

English is now the most widely spoken language in the world. Cowner and Rosen house, (2008:4), affirm this statement by saying English has emerge as the world's first choice as a second language. Moreover, it is the prominent means for international communication. This wide usage of it made English a prominent source for intensive lexical borrowing for many languages proving its status and importance as a leading language.

Attaining technological level and the national and cultural integration of the industrialized western countries quickly is a common problem of countries in Africa and Asia. Being one of these nations Ethiopia shares this problem. In such cases language presents itself by playing the most important role to solve the problem (Abraham, 1963:15).

The world has witnessed a remarkable advancement in the last decades in the field of communication, science, technology and the like (Anbesa, 2009:164). This rapid change resulted in the entry of a lot of new terminologies in the languages of the world. This same situation has taken place in Ethiopia as well. Amharic has borrowed broadly from different languages in Europe, English in particular, in various fields but science technology and sport by and large.

Abraham also emphasizes the prominent role English plays in Ethiopia by stating that English fulfils the role of second official language in Ethiopia (1963:15). Thus, this prominent role it has in different field may have promoted the situation in which a lot of words to be borrowed from English in to Amharic.

2.2.2 What is borrowing?

This is a situation when words are taken from one language and are used in another language. This process does not dispossess the donor language. It rather supplements the target language with new lexical elements. Some may see borrowing words from other language as a threat to the target language since it may result in extinction of native words. On the other hand, borrowing can be considered as a natural product of language contact.

In this section definition of borrowing by different scholars is presented. Haugen, (1950: 112) refers to borrowing as “the attempted reproduction in one language of patterns previously found in another.” This definition is concerned with the reproduction of words

from a language to a recipient language, but this reproduction process is not a simple mechanical imitation.

Thomason and Kaufman define borrowing as “the incorporation of foreign elements in to the speakers’ native language” (1988:21). Borrowing is defined as a one-way adaptation in this definition. In situations where there is native language influence on the second one, it is defined as substratum interference. In the adaptation process the act of borrowing involves some kind of modification. Rosenhouse and Kowner, (2008: 281), state borrowing usually involves phonetic and morphological modification to the receiving language system. An example of such a process is adding prosthetic, epenthetic or paragogue vowels to ‘open’ closed foreign syllables, as in *isport* for *sport* in Amharic.

2.2.3 Typology of Borrowing

From the view point of borrowing direction, Bloomfield (1933: 444), classifies three types of borrowing. The first one is Cultural borrowing where borrowing takes place between different languages. The second one is intimate borrowing which occurs when two languages are spoken in communities sharing the same geographically and politically setting. It may result from conquest or immigration. The third one is Dialect borrowing which takes place within varieties of the same language.

Myers-Scotton, in her generalization about borrowing, categorizes two types of borrowing: cultural and core borrowings. She states cultural borrowings are those words that fill gaps in the recipient language’s store of words because they stand for objects or concepts new to the languages culture. The most common cultural borrowings around the world are versions of the English word *automobile* or *car*, and the term *computer* and the vocabulary items related to it (2006: 212). Core borrowings on the other hand, are the act of borrowing of words that the recipient language already has in its word store. Because the recipient language possesses acceptable equivalents, Myers-Scotton refers to them as gratuitous—by definition, another layer on the cake. (Ibid).

One of the most comprehensive typology of borrowing was developed by Haugen, (1950) based on analysis of the speech of Norwegian immigrants in to the United States. The main principle of Haugen’s theoretical framework is that borrowing results from the joint action

of two mechanisms, “Importation” and “Substitution”. Importation occurs when a foreign model is brought in to the native language. Substitution on the other hand, results from the replacement of some foreign features with native ones so that it will be integrated in the target language.

Thus, based on the above two main principles, Hagen, (1950) distinguishes different types of borrowing.

2.2.3.1 Loanwords

The first type of borrowing in Haugen’s classification is loanwords. These types “show morphemic importation without substitution”. However, this type of borrowings may undergo some degree of phonological substitution. This is to mean that when a language borrows, it borrows both the form and the meaning of a foreign word. Thus, it may go through the process of phonetic integration in to the structure of the recipient language. According to their level of adaptation, loan words can be classified as unassimilated, partly assimilated and wholly assimilated.

Wholly assimilated- These borrowings are those adjusted to the Amharic language through phonological and morphological assimilation. The phonetic assimilation is expressed in terms of the phonemes of English (foreign) word are replaced with the corresponding Amharic phonemes. This is to mean that a consonant or a vowel is dropped or inserted to avoid a cluster. Anbessa (2008: 176), puts this as borrowed words usually comply (should comply) with the syllable structure and phonological rules of the recipient language. Amharic for example allows only velar + liquid clusters as in /kl-/, /kr-/, /gr-/ and /gl-/. Thus in cases other than these the epenthetic /i/ is inserted to correct it.

Example

- | | | |
|----|---------|------------|
| a. | Plastic | /pilastik/ |
| | Sport | /isport/ |

The other change may be the adjustment in the sound structure of a borrowed word to that of the Amharic forms. For instance, the phonemes /p/ and /v/ are new to Amharic. Amharic has borrowed many words, which contain these phonemes. As a result, in the

speech of non-educated people we may notice /p/ replaced by either /f/ or /b/ whereas, /v/ is almost exclusively replaced by /b/. These phonemes are maintained as they are only in the speeches of formal educated people. To illustrate this Anbesssa (2008: 176) gives the following instances.

Table 1: sound structure changes in borrowed English words

Educated form	Non- educated form	
a. /polis/	/folis/ ~ /polis/	‘policeman’
b. /polətika/	/bolətika/	‘politics’
c. /viza/	/biza/	‘visa’

Marmien (2015: 121-122) classifies loanwords based on their rate of assimilation as completely assimilated, partly assimilated and unassimilated.

Completely assimilated- These loanwords according to this classification are referred to as old words. They display complete semantic and structural assimilation with the recipient language as they are completely adopted and naturalized. These words are not considered as foreign words in the recipient language because they are completely assimilated as a result they look like the native words.

Partly assimilated- These loanwords are called international words since they appear in a number of languages with the same or at least similar meaning. These loanwords have passed through the process of complete phonological and morphological adoption. Though these loanwords have made complete adoption, it is not difficult to identify them as foreign words.

Non – assimilated – These loanwords are regarded by Marmien as unusable and they are referred to as non-standard words or expressions for they are inadequate. Therefore, they become unacceptable since they do not conform to the normative aspects of general language.

2.2.3.2 Loan blends

The second type of borrowing in Haugen's classification is loan blends or hybrid loanwords. This type of borrowing results from both morphemic substitution and importation. Hence, some part of the form of the foreign word is borrowed whereas; some part of the word is substituted with the native material. Loan blends are divided in to blended derivatives and blended compounds.

Blended derivatives occur when native derivational suffixes are substituted for the foreign one. An example could be '-ig' in Germany for the English '-y' fonnig- funny, tricksig – tricky.

Blended compounds/ Hybrid compounds are those words consisting of both source and recipient language stems. The Amharic – English blended compound example in Anbessa, (2008: 181), is /bəza form/ to 'polymorph' - bəzu means in Amharic many.

2.2.3.3 Loan shift

These types are words that show morphemic substitution without importation. In other words, in this type of borrowing, only the meaning is borrowed or "imported" while the form remains native. Loan shifts include "loan translations" (or calques) – which are formed from the importation of morpheme arrangement from the source language, and semantic loans or semantic extensions, which can result from the extension of meaning in the recipient language in order to correspond to that of the source language word. The example in here is the German magazine- means storeroom thus resulted in the English magazine.

2.2.3.4 Creations

These are terms which ultimately exist as a result of the contact with a second culture and its language. However, they are not exactly loans at all, as they are not the outcome of direct limitations of a foreign model, but secondarily created within the recipient language. Examples for native creations could be as in 'dry grapes' (raisins) and 'lightning box' (battery).

2.2.4 Factors that account for lexical borrowing

There are different factors that account for word to be borrowed. In this section different factors that should be considered when talking about lexical borrowing will be discussed. Field, (2002: 4-5), points out two factors that play important roles in lexical borrowing, namely, social and linguistic factors.

Social factors – The first among the social factors is cultural dominance of the donor language. In this case, as English is the lingua franca of the world, thus, it would have significant influence on Amharic. In various fields, such as sports, film and music the cultural dominance of English has brought new language use. The second factor mentioned by Field is the role of convenience. Concerning the incorporation of new vocabulary, convenience plays a key role. In situations where it is easier for speakers of a language to borrow a foreign word than to coin a new one in the target language, convenience of the word is questioned. The third important social factor is prestige. It is noticeable in some contexts where using English words can give persons a higher status. The fourth and the final social factor is the lack of proper vocabulary in the target language. As his lack of word creates a lexical gap in the recipient language, it would be inevitable for speakers to use the loan word. As a result, the new inventions which came up with new vocabulary, and to be able to catch up with the modern inventions, adopting a new / foreign word becomes a must. Thus, social factors involve in playing significant roles in borrowing situations since they have effects in the choice of words speakers make in their language use.

The second factors Field mentions are linguistic factors. These can play promoting or inhibiting roles in language borrowing. Under this category, two factors, namely: frequency and equivalence are mentioned. Frequency refers to how often a specific lexical item occurs in the donor language. Frequently occurring items may have a pushing effect on a borrowing language. On the other hand, due of the competition for high frequency terms in the target language, frequency can also be a barrier to borrowing. When frequency is considered as a factor, one should take the frequency of both the target and the recipient languages for a given loan word in to account.

The second linguistic factor Field mentions is equivalence. This factor is concerned with the equivalence between the donor and target languages. As the morphological character of each language will vary, a scale for each language needs to be proposed to identify more precisely where the two languages indeed have potential correspondences and mismatches among their diverse form – meaning sets. In studies so far, nouns are reported as the most frequently borrowed items followed by verbs and adjectives.

The concept of equivalence can be defined with respect to two different features. The first feature is semantic equivalence. This is to mean that the loan word should fit the target language semantically. This can be explained if a loan word refers to the same object or phenomena in the donor language. The second feature of equivalence is language typology and similarity of structure. In this respect, the two languages have similar type of grammar. In such a case, speakers will get it easy to adopt the loan word in their respective language.

2.2.5 [Contacts between Amharic and English](#)

Before we move on to talk about the Amharic-English contact, let us first see the expansion of other foreign languages in Ethiopia prior to English. During the pre-Italian occupation period, especially 1908 to 1935, French language was the dominant foreign language in the country. This was because of the good political and economic diplomacy relationship Ethiopia had with the French government. When looking at the foreign language contact situation at the time of the Italian occupation, there was a complete change from French language domination to the Italian language supremacy. During their five years occupation of Ethiopia, fascist Italians forced the teaching of Italian language and culture even in Catholic Missionary Schools (Bishaw and Lasser, 2012: 57). After the Italians were defeated and driven out of Ethiopia in 1941 with the support of the British troops, the Ethiopian government declared English to be the language of instruction in junior and senior secondary schools. This perhaps might be done to acknowledge Britain for their support in the liberation of Ethiopia (Anbessa, 2008: 171).

From that time onwards, the use of English has spread in Ethiopia, and it has a huge influence in the country. Nowadays, English in Ethiopia is the chief language of broader communication. Although there are handful minority English speakers in Ethiopia, the

language has great prestige. This status of English in Ethiopia is the outcome of the government's actions. The government's use of English as a principal foreign language for business and communication, and medium of instruction in government secondary schools, colleges and universities resulted in the prestigious status of English in Ethiopia (Anbessa, 2008: 171).

2.2.6 Factors involved in Borrowing and lexical adaptation in Amharic

Regarding the factors related to borrowing and lexical adaptation in the context of Amharic and English, Anbessa (2008: 171-174) identifies six significant factors. These factors are necessity, differentiation, the level of educational use of the borrower's language, the level of esteem for one's own language, political change, and the role of the language academy. In this section, each of these factors is presented along with their respective explanations.

According to Anbessa (2008: 171), the first and most crucial factor is "necessity," which refers to the need for new terms. This phenomenon arises due to the unavailability of alternative vocabulary in the native language. Mataras (2009: 150) refers to these as "gap fillers," which are cultural loans accompanying new social activities and acquisitions. In general, these loans can be seen as enriching the lexicon of a language. Anbessa explains that due to rapid modernization, Amharic was compelled to borrow words across various fields. This borrowing can be divided into two periods: pre-revolution (before 1974) and post-revolutionary (after 1974). In the pre-revolutionary period, most loans had scientific and technological characteristics, as well as Western social, economic, political, and legal concepts and institutions. After the 1974 revolution, with increased ideological innovation, ideological and political loan terms were introduced by various social parties, university students, and the communist government itself. However, these were general trends. Consequently, the post-revolutionary scientific community developed technological and scientific terms for disciplines such as chemistry, botany, physics, geography, and others. This process reached its peak with the publication of the English-Amharic Science and Technology dictionary in 1996.

The second factor is distinctiveness or differentiation. This borrowing of English words is particularly noticeable among specific groups of people, such as young people or elite

groups, who aim to portray themselves as cosmopolitan or as followers of the latest trends. Therefore, individuals who have completed secondary or tertiary education tend to use most of these loan words. Those with higher educational levels have a stronger desire to express their rank and status, leading them to use more loan words, including those with a sophisticated variety.

The third factor relates to the educational role of the borrowing language within the educational system, which can either increase or decrease the level of borrowing. When the official language is used throughout the educational process, there is less borrowing from other languages. In the Ethiopian educational system, Amharic is the language of instruction in primary schools, where it is spoken as a mother tongue. However, in secondary and tertiary education, English serves as the language of instruction, leaving limited room for the growth and expansion of Amharic. As a result, Amharic is forced to adopt loan words from English.

Moving on to the fourth factor, Anbessa states that the level of esteem for one's own language plays a role in borrowing. English, being the medium of instruction at higher educational levels and an international language, has led many educated individuals to hold Amharic in low esteem, resulting in frequent borrowing from English. In addition, native authors, scientists, or philosophers who abandon native languages and cultures are criticized by representatives of the Ethiopian national and patriotic environments. For these individuals, mixing Amharic and English in their speech is not regrettable, even when an Amharic equivalent is available. It is noteworthy that Amharic dramas include English subtitles, primarily viewed by Amharic speakers, which can be attributed to the prestige of English. Furthermore, students in other departments perceive students of Ethiopian languages and literature with low prestige. This low esteem towards students of Ethiopian languages and literature stems from the fact that English is the language of instruction in those departments, while the former group will teach in Amharic after graduation. This demonstrates how their colleagues regard Ethiopian languages and cultures in a negative light (Anbessa 2008: 172-173).

The fifth factor influencing lexical borrowing in Amharic is the political climate after the government change in 1991. The transitional government of Ethiopia (TGE) declared that each ethnic group can speak and write its own language, which particularly affected Amharic, previously the sole language of instruction in primary schools across Ethiopia. Currently, Amharic serves as the language of instruction in primary schools mainly in the Amhara region where native speakers reside, and in some areas of the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region (SNNPR) where there is no viable language or due to sociopolitical considerations. As a result, local languages such as Oromo, Tigrigna, Somali, Sidama, and others have gained prominence, displacing Amharic from its previous position. This shift has further solidified the inter-communal role of English since it is the only language used in secondary schools and higher education. Due to potential opposition from other major language speakers like Oromo and Tigrigna, attempting to teach in Amharic instead of English, even at the secondary school level, would be more challenging.

The sixth and final factor for lexical borrowing in Amharic is the ineffectiveness of the Amharic language academy. Established in 1972 to develop and expand Amharic, the academy had limited success as it only operated for two years. With the rise of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC) in Ethiopia, the academy was replaced by the Academy of Ethiopian Languages, a response to Ethiopia's recognition as a multilingual country. Concerning Amharic, the language academy achieved some modifications to the Ethiopic script and the publication of the English-Amharic Science and Technology dictionary before its closure in 1991 during the government change. The academy was later reestablished in 1997 as the Ethiopian Language Research Center. According to Anbessa, due to constant changes and the center's focus on all languages of Ethiopia rather than solely Amharic, the academy's ability to preserve the purity of Amharic weakened, resulting in the widespread acceptance of English borrowings (Anbessa, 2008: 174).

2.2.7 Adaptation processes

This is a process or a method through which a language employs in order for a loanword to adapt to the phonological system of the borrowing language. English loanwords entering the Amharic language undergo a number of adaptation processes. Amongst these

adaptation processes, Amharic uses three main strategies when loanwords appear to its native phonology. The three methods are described as substitution, deletion and epenthesis insertion. In Amharic, these three main adaptation strategies are employed to make a foreign word adapted to the Amharic phonology. Each of them is explained one by one.

2.2.7.1 Substitution

This is a method through which a language makes alteration of foreign phonemes that are not found in the native language. When producing loanwords speakers attempt the closest proximation to the model. This can be understood as substitution of English phonemes which are absent in Amharic phonological system by their closest model that are available in Amharic. For instance, consonants that are found in English but not in Amharic as in dental fricatives /θ/ and /ð/ are substituted with /t/ and /d/ respectively. This can be noticed when the English words ‘think’ and ‘father’ are pronounced by Amharic speakers, they become ‘tink’ and ‘fazər’.

2.2.7.2 Deletion

In this adaptation process, languages adopt a foreign word by completely removing a sound that makes a pronunciation difficult. For instance, the English long vowel /u:/ is deleted when it occurs after the semi-vowel consonant /j/ in English loanwords entering Amharic. For instance, in the loanwords ‘new’ /nju:/ and ‘computer’ /kəmputə:/ became /menu/ and /kompitər/ as a result of the deletion of the long vowel /u:/. Thus, it can be noticed that deletion is one of the loanword adaptation mechanisms in Amharic.

2.2.7.3 Epenthesis

Epenthesis is also one of the major adaptation processes through which languages undergo a repair of violations of impermissible consonant clusters. In Amharic for instance, the word initial consonant cluster is not permissible. Therefore, when loanwords with initial consonant clusters are borrowed in the language, epenthesis vowel /i/ is used as a coping strategy. For example, the word ‘sport’ is borrowed from English, hence; the Amharic speakers would add the epenthetic vowel /i/ to the borrowed word /isport/ to make it

adjusted in the Amharic language. The epenthetic vowel /i/ is also inserted in between the initial consonant clusters of the loanwords to make them adapted to the Amharic phonological rules as in 'planet', which becomes /pīlanet/.

2.2.8 Previous Researches on Loanwords

Various researchers have conducted multiple studies on loanwords in Amharic. One such study, conducted by M. L. Bender in 1972, focused on "Loanwords in Amharic Daily Newspapers." Bender collected 6000 lexical items with glosses in an attempt to gather frequency data on vocabulary usage in the newspapers. By analyzing the complete contents of six daily newspapers, including three issues each of Addis Zemen and Yeityoppiya Dimts, Bender obtained frequency counts. The data was examined to identify loanwords and verb distribution based on Amharic's key morphological and derivational classes. A comparison was made between this study and a similar one conducted by Abraham in 1963. The results showed similarities in terms of distribution by language source and semantic categories.

Another paper, authored by Olga Kapeliuk in 1979, explores English loanwords in Amharic. Titled "Marxist-Leninist Terminology in Amharic and Tigrinya," Kapeliuk presents a comparative analysis of the Amharic "Progressive Dictionary" and the Tigrinya "Tigrinya Vocabulary" dictionaries. The analysis focuses on linguistic aspects related to the adoption of modern terminology. The process involves borrowing words from foreign languages, either unchanged or adapted to fit Amharic and Tigrinya phonology and morphology. Another approach is to assign new meanings to existing words or create new words through derivation from existing roots. The paper concludes that while both dictionaries share the same objectives, they differ in their approaches. The "Amharic Progressive Dictionary" demonstrates greater sophistication in borrowing from Ge'ez but faces challenges in making the terminology accessible to the masses. In contrast, the Tigrinya Vocabulary shows more creativity in redefining words but appears to have less intellectual aspirations. Overall, both dictionaries utilize the morphological structures to tap into extraordinary linguistic resources for the future.

Joseph Tubiana's study in 1980, titled "Brave New Words: Linguistic Innovation in the Political, Social, and Economic Vocabulary of Amharic since 1960," examines conceptual

words in the "Progressive Dictionary." Tubiana raises questions about the traceability of word origins after their reshaping, given the changes in their phonemic structure and evolving meanings based on general understanding. The feasibility of examining these developments through surveys among uneducated individuals is questioned but deemed interesting. The author also expresses concerns about the potential widening of the cultural and social gap between the educated elite and the uneducated due to the misunderstanding of concepts conveyed by new words. Caution is advised in coining and disseminating new words to prevent unpredictable distortions of popularized concepts.

Furthermore, a paper by Kozicki M. in 2017, titled "Neologism Construction in Amharic by Compounding Various Parts of Speech," focuses on illustrating language planning in Amharic through the analysis of neologisms and modern words from different scientific fields. The study examines Amharic lexemes using online dictionaries, glossaries of professional terms, and linguistic terms. The structure and classification of these notions are analyzed based on various criteria, and their usage in the Ethiopian newspaper Addis Zemen is observed. The study classifies the linguistic material into different categories, including morphological changes in roots, loan translation, Ge'ez affixation, hybridization, clipping, and creolization. It also explores the linguistic worldview reflected in these changes. The study concludes that while Ethiopian language reformers have taken measures to modernize Amharic, the dominance of English poses a threat to the language's existence, as English has become a social status symbol for many Ethiopians. However, the study highlights the use of Ge'ez lexicon in neologism formation and professional terms, emphasizing that Ethiopians are not entirely reliant on English loanwords. The study also notes that the acceptance of Ge'ez coinages by the Amharic community is variable, and excessive reliance on Ge'ez may lead to continued use of English loanwords by Amharic speakers. Additionally, the use of Ge'ez contributes to reducing English dominance, preserving linguistic and cultural value, and ensuring Amharic's development as a proficient professional communication language in various scientific disciplines. However, the study suggests that this development depends on political decisions regarding the status of Amharic vis-à-vis English.

Lastly, Anbessa Teferra's 2008 paper, titled "Amharic: Political and Social Effects on English Loanwords," examines how Amharic has incorporated local items, phrases, and idiomatic expressions from English. Anbessa provides an overview of Amharic as a lingua franca for Ethiopia, highlighting its distinct features compared to other Semitic languages. The paper also addresses the influence of English, which became widely used and influential in Ethiopia after the government declared it the language of instruction. Anbessa analyzes various loanwords and linguistic strategies employed by Amharic to assimilate these lexical items. The study concludes that English has a significant impact on Amharic vocabulary, with a considerable number of English words being used in various fields such as medicine, telecommunications, internet, and technology. The use of English terms, even when Amharic equivalents exist, is attributed to signaling educational level and the lack of suitable Amharic alternatives. Sociolinguistic factors and the positive image of English among educated Amharic speakers contribute to the prevalence of English loanwords. The study also highlights the slow adoption of coined words by the community and the negative impact of the changing political climate on Amharic development. It suggests that these factors have led to an expanded scope of semantic and phonological borrowing from English.

2.3 Stylistics

2.3.1 Introduction

This chapter is aimed at investigating the stylistics motivations for the borrowing of English words in the Amharic media. In here, the various stylistic effects of English words in the Amharic media language use have been analyzed. In order to describe stylistic effects of borrowed English words in different programs of Amharic media, the theory put forward by the German linguist known as Galinsky in 1967 is employed.

2.3.2 What is style?

Before moving on discussing the definition of stylistics, let us first look at what the term style means. Scholars forwarded different but related definitions of stylistics. These definitions were presented as follows. The descriptions given below are according to K. Wales in Missikova (2003:17-18).

a. As there are manners of doing other things, style could simply refer to the manner of expression in writing and speaking.

b. Style as situation - As it is obvious there are different styles in different situations; the same activity can be done in different style. Thus, style here can be viewed as variation in language use, be it literary or non-literary. It is the common term used for systemic linguistic variation in register especially, in non-literary situations as in advertising, sports commentary, and legal language.

c. Style as choice - Situation may not be the only factor that makes style differences. It could vary depending on the medium and the degree of the formality, the type of genre (in literary language) or from the period it has been used. Therefore, in all the above cases style is distinctive. This is to mean that it is the set or sum of linguistic features of a register, genre or period and others. This definition of style especially works at the level of text. Here one work that could serve as a good instance is Jane Austen's Emma.

d. Style as individual - Another point that makes style distinctive is the choice of items and their pattern and distribution. It is obvious that each author uses the words available in the language in any particular period.

e. Style as deviation - The other way style can be defined is by comparing one set of features with another as in comparing deviation from a norm. This is done by matching any text or piece of language against the linguistic norms of its genre, or period and the common core of the language as a whole. As a result, different texts will disclose various patterns of foregrounded or dominant features.

2.3.3 What is stylistics?

There is no agreement among scholars on what stylistics is. As a result, there is no explicit definition. However, it is important to see in to these various views of scholars.

According to Ahmed (2016:2), stylistics simply refers to the study of style and pattern of use by a speaker or a writer. It is the way of recognizing patterns of usage in writing and speech.

Crystal and Davy defined stylistics as follows:

Stylistics is a discipline, which studies literary or non-literary texts in a new way. It plays a significant role in the teaching of literature in India. It has been defined as a “sub discipline” of linguistics that is concerned with the systematic analysis of style in language and how this can vary according to such factors as, for example, genre, context, historical period and author (1969:9).

In this definition, stylistics is a study of style that is used in literary and non-literary language and the effect of this language use on the reader or hearer. It explains the language use of individuals or groups by its principles.

Simpson (2004:2-3) defines stylistics as a study of literary language based on different tools linguistic analysis.

Stylistics is a method of textual analysis in which language assumes top priority. The reason why language is so important to stylistic scholars is because the various forms, patterns and levels that constitute linguistic significance as discourse acts in turn as a gate way to its interpretation. While linguistic elements do not in and of themselves form a text's "meaning," an account of them can aid to underpin a stylistic interpretation and explain why certain sorts of meaning are viable for the analyst. The preferred object of study in stylistics is ‘literature’ as high art or more popular non-canonical forms of writing.

2.3.4 Branches of stylistics

Depending on the type of stylistic research they study, different scholars distinguish several branches of stylistics.

Tayeva and Orazbekova (2014: 6-7) discuss these various branches of stylistics. One of the most significant branches is the one that distinguishes between literary stylistics and lingua stylistics.

2.3.4.1 Literary and lingua stylistics

The literary stylistics studies various literary genres and the authors' views and outlook by focusing on composition of the work of art. Whereas, lingua stylistics deals with functional styles (in their development and current state) and the linguistic nature of the expressive means of the language, their systematic character and their functions.

2.3.4.2 Comparative stylistics

This branch studies stylistic characteristics of more than one language by focusing on their existing contrastive and/or comparative stylistics elements. It is related with the theory of translation to give a better and comprehensive knowledge and understanding of specific stylistic characteristics of language.

2.3.4.3 Decoding stylistics

Decoding stylistics is a branch of stylistics that makes use of the knowledge of information theory, psychology, linguistics, literary studies, history of arts, and the others. It particularly considers the aesthetic value of the text based on the interaction of specific textual elements, stylistic devices and compositional structure to state the author's message. It helps readers to come across the concepts of a literary work by explaining (decoding) some hidden information from immediate view by the writer.

What makes a stylistician more interested in dealing with stylistics is the continuous and consistent appearance of certain structures in a written text or in a speech. Thus, a stylistician becomes more attracted to the text if it is abundant with some recurring predominant words or expressions.

2.3.4.4 Functional stylistics

It deals with special varieties of the national languages. The major functional styles in the English literary standard are belles – letters style, publicist style, newspaper style, scientific style and official style. Leading or subordinate, permanent or altering, obligatory or optional, each functional style may have a number of distinguishing characteristics.

2.3.4.5 Stylistic Lexicology

This branch investigates the semantic structure of the word and the interrelation of the connotative and denotative meanings of the word: in addition to the relationship of the stylistic connotations of the word and contexts.

2.3.4.6 Stylistic Phonetics (phono stylistics)

It deals with the style – forming phonetic features of the text. It explains the prosodic features of prose and poetry, as well as the many forms of pronunciation used in different sorts of speech (colloquial or oratory).

2.3.4.7 Stylistic Grammar

This branch of stylistics consists of stylistic morphology and stylistic Syntax. Stylistics Morphology is the study of the stylistic possibilities of specific grammatical forms and categories. These could be the number of the noun, or the special use of tense forms of the verb etc. Stylistics Syntax is one of the oldest branches of stylistic studies developed from classical rhetoric.

2.3.4.8 Syntax

This branch is concerned with word expressive order, syntactic link types (asyndeton, polysyndeton), and figures of speech (antithesis, chiasmus, etc.). From paragraphs onward, it also deals with larger units.

Amongst the different branches of stylistics, the main concern of this section of this research is lexical stylistics. As it is focused on words, which are borrowed from English language in the Amharic media, it is engaged with lexical stylistics. This type of stylistics deals with the principles of stylistic description of lexical and phraseological units by extracting them from the context in which they function. It investigates the possibilities of words belonging to various functional and emotional categories of words (archaisms, neologisms, jargons).

2.3.5 Stylistics and related disciplines

It is obvious, as it has already been clearly said that stylistics is related to linguistics and other sub disciplines of it. It is worthwhile to see the relationship between stylistics and other disciplines, (phonology, semantics, grammar, pragmatics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics). What makes it important to look at the relationship between stylistics and other disciplines is that stylistics study is governed by the use of linguistic features.

2.3.5.1 Stylistics and Sociolinguistics

The field of sociolinguistics and the study of stylistics are closely connected. Sociolinguistics examines language variation within a community, whether it is in standard or colloquial form, while style refers to the variations in language usage. Since stylistics explores the use of language in specific contexts, including society, it shares a relationship with sociolinguistics. According to Turner (1973:7), stylistics is a subset of linguistics that focuses on the variations in language use. This highlights the common element of variation present in both disciplines. Stylistics analyzes how language variation is represented in literary works, specifically addressing whether a work uses standard or non-standard language. On the other hand, sociolinguistics examines variation in language use in everyday societal activities.

The incorporation of regional dialects in literature brings attention to it and adds a distinct local flavor, resulting in the emergence of a new style. Thus, stylistics investigates language use within its specific context, as it is defined as the study of language use within its context. Fowler (1977: 77) suggests that sociolinguistic structures have a twofold impact on the writing of novelists. The writer's style is influenced by their position in the historical development of prose fiction. Regardless of the type of writer or their affiliation with a particular style movement, they may be influenced by certain genres of non-fiction writing from their era. Therefore, novelists not only respond to the general stylistic trends of their time but also reveal the characteristics and peculiarities of their specific time and place through their own stylistic choices. Stylistics extracts information about social powers, social classes, and educational levels from a text by analyzing sociolinguistic elements. In

essence, stylistics and sociolinguistics are connected through the shared concept of style and dialect, which strengthens their relationship.

2.3.5.2 Stylistic and Psycholinguistics

There is also a close relation between stylistics and sociology since style shows the psychological and emotional aspects of its authors. The pioneer of psychological stylistics, Leo Spitzer, identified a primary relationship between a literary work's style and its author's mentality. As writing from the author who encodes is a psychological act, reading too is a psychological act from a reader who decodes the conveyed message. Thus, stylistics analyses the psychological effect of language use by the writer on the reader.

Leech and Short (2007: 97-98) state "If we can scarcely begin to explain the operations of the creative minds which result in a sequence of words on a written page". Style for them is the way in which the code is used; it is not the code conveyed by writer to reader. People can disclose some clues about their personalities when they speak or write. This can also be reflected in literary works. Murry (1976: 65) defines style as "the quality of language that conveys precisely the author's emotions or thoughts, or a system of emotions or ideas." Authors employ language to transfer their thoughts and emotions; readers react to the stylistic effects.

2.3.5.3 Stylistics and Semantics

Semantics, being one of the branches of linguistics, studies meaning of words in language whereas, stylistics studies meaning in linguistic items and in texts. The main purpose of stylistics is to determine the meaning of a given item, phrase, sentence, paragraph, or entire text. That is why Galperin (1977: 57) states: stylistics as a domain where meaning assumes utmost importance. This is due to the fact that the term 'meaning' is applied not only to words, word – combinations, and sentences but also to the manner of expression in to which the matter is thrown. For this reason, stylistics deals with both what is expressed and what is implied as well. Since stylistics worries about linguistic choices, it is mandatory in stylistic analysis to focus on the potential of a word to comprise a number of lexical meanings.

2.3.5.4 Literary Stylistics

In this type of stylistics, which is sometimes referred to as literary criticism it deals with interpreting the message of a work of art. Hence, in literary stylistics rather than focusing on the linguistic forms, it is concerned with the aesthetics and the beauties of language use and their effects on the reader. Literary stylistics seems to be subjective in that it relies on personal interpretation and intuition as the final goal of literary stylistics is to interpret the message conveyed by the writer. What separates literary stylistics from linguistic stylistics is the meaning of the text rather than its form. In general, the two work hand in hand for the paramount 'goal' of stylistics. (A Dictionary of Stylistics 2001)

2.3.5.5 Linguistic Stylistics

This branch of stylistics examines style by analyzing the formal linguistic elements that define them at different levels of linguistic portrayal, such as phonology (alliteration, onomatopoeia, rhythm, and rhyme), syntax (repetition and interrogative sentences in narratives), grammar (dialect), and semantics (metaphor, irony, and simile). Its objective is to uncover the choices made by writers and their impact on readers. It also focuses on quantifying these features and their recurring presence in a literary work. Consequently, linguistic stylistics adopts scientific methods, making it appear more objective compared to literary stylistics.

The linguistic approach to stylistics conducts a linguistic examination of literature. Halliday explores this linguistic approach to stylistics in his work "The Linguistic Description of Literary Texts" (1962:2), highlighting the scientific study of language by linguistics. It also scrutinizes style in an unbiased and impartial manner. Similarly, Aitchison (2003, p. 148) asserts that the linguistic analysis of literary language is referred to as stylistics, where the terms "style" and "stylistics" have acquired a specialized, narrow application in the field of linguistics applied to literature.

The linguistic approach to stylistics encompasses non-literary texts as well, stemming from the significant advancements in interdisciplinary potential within stylistics. Ufot (2013:620) mentions other fields affiliated with stylistics, such as pragmatics, discourse analysis, eco-criticism, and error analysis. This broadened scope to include both literary

and non-literary materials characterizes the linguistic approach to stylistics, making it particularly accommodating of interdisciplinary approaches.

An indication that classifies an investigative essay, dissertation, or thesis as a linguistic stylistic endeavor is the manifestation of certain categories in language description. These categories are classified into four levels. They include the phonological level (analyzing phonological features), graphological level (exploring graphological features), lexico-semantic level (examining lexical and semantic features), and the significant element of employing linguistic theory. The utilization of linguistic theory serves as a foundation, validating the stylistician's explanation. Various theories are present in modern linguistic stylistics research, but two have gained prominence: Noam Chomsky's Transformational Generative Grammar and M.A.K. Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics.

Halliday and Mathiason (2004:29) delve into the fundamental functions of language, identifying three functional components of meaning: ideational function, interpersonal function, and textual function (2004:39). Banks also discusses Halliday's semantic functions as ideational, interpersonal, and textual metafunctions. The ideational metafunction deals with expressing external reality in the text. The interpersonal metafunction focuses on the connection between the speaker and their addressee(s), as well as the relationship between the speaker and their message. The textual metafunction transforms a text into a coherent entity, surpassing a mere string of words or phrases (2002:2-3). Similarly, Leech and Short (2007:109) interpret Halliday's metafunction as ways to simultaneously address the communicative needs of language users. The ideational function conveys "reality" and the speaker's experience to the hearer. The interpersonal function adapts appropriately to the speech situation, achieving specific social intentions set by the speaker. The textual function constructs an utterance or text that fulfills the decoding needs of the hearer. Gonzalez (1996) conducted a study on the functions of Anglicisms in contemporary Spanish, focusing on Halliday's interpersonal and textual functions. Therefore, the functions of language are employed to examine the stylistic motivations behind English borrowings. According to Rodriguez Gonzalez, the ideational function is achieved by using English terms (Anglicisms) that refer to concepts or objects lacking proper equivalents in the recipient language. These words fill gaps in the language,

particularly when there are no alternative expressions during their initial appearance. This includes new inventions designed in English-speaking countries and their accompanying names, as well as concepts typical of English culture, such as "lord" and "lady," which are considered culture-specific terms.

Regarding Halliday's interpersonal function, the foreign nature of loanwords allows them to easily serve as expressive means. These loanwords express the speaker's feelings or attitudes, such as irony, contempt, snobbery, or affection (prestige), among others. Native equivalents may exist, but English terms are chosen due to their special connotations, usually positive.

Concerning textual functions, they serve disintegrative purposes: simplification, accuracy (precision), clarity of expression, and variation of expressions. The preference for simplicity and economy of language leads to the selection of English short terms instead of lengthy and complex native paraphrases. Anglicisms are employed to eliminate confusion when no unambiguous Spanish equivalent exists. For clarity, a combination of synonyms or translation couplets (using the native word alongside the foreign equivalent) is used when introducing an unfamiliar term to the audience. This method enhances clarity and emphasizes meaning. Anglicisms are also used in alternation with their Spanish equivalents to avoid repetition, providing elegance and cohesiveness to the text. Additionally, variation of expressions is achieved by using Anglicisms in headlines and Spanish alternatives in the body of newspaper articles, creating novelty, expressive connotations, and a foreign atmosphere. This adds vividness and authenticity to the text, particularly when the foreign term reflects a foreign reality.

To identify a study that adopts a linguistic stylistic approach, specific indicators must be considered. Firstly, the study should examine text or language use, either in all, some, or none of the categories of language description. Secondly, the analysis should be based on a linguistic theory.

Linguistic studies within the field of stylistics are thriving. Scholars who investigate linguistic stylistics primarily focus on the analysis of language use in literary and non-literary texts, relying on linguistic theories or models. The ultimate goal is to depict how

language is utilized to achieve specific purposes, thereby contributing to the existing linguistic theory.

2.3.6 Stylistic Aspects

It has repeatedly been mentioned in this study that English has established itself in various fields in Ethiopia and it has influenced the Amharic media language use in particular. However, the borrowed words from English are not always appropriate to a specific field. These words sometimes are borrowed for their stylistic purpose. Therefore, it is necessary to study the stylistic aspect of borrowed words from English in the Amharic media language use.

In doing so, in this section of the study Galinsky's work, which is a pioneer in the study of stylistic aspects for the usage of Anglicism in German and Pfitzner's (1978) work that particularly looks at the stylistic aspect of Anglicism in German are examined.

Following Gentsch's (2004) work also examines four out of the seven of Galinsky's stylistic motivations for the usage of English words in the Amharic media language use are employed. In addition to this, the study uses Gonzalez's (1996) work to give more details for the stylistic motivations of using English borrowing in the Amharic media.

Before we move on to the description of the stylistic aspects of the English words, let us first briefly go through the list of stylistic effects of borrowings put forward by Galinsky as it is a ground breaking work in the research of stylistic aspect of Anglicism in German. Thus, it serves as the main reference in investigating the stylistic effect of English borrowing in Amharic media language use in this study. In this section, seven of Galinsky's lists of stylistic motivation for the usage of Anglicism in German are explained.

The stylistic functions for using English in German by Galinsky (1963)

1. Local color – this is to make the narration as close as to life as possible. Conveying an English / American atmosphere or setting (reference to locations and idiomatic expression for which German equivalents either do not exist or would not suffice in conveying an authentic American setting. For example Green which village, Pub, First lady, Queen, High – school, Campus, College, Cowboy, Skin head, Playboy, New wave).

2. Establishing or improving precision (in German, der Job refers to a temporary position or part-time work to supplement one's income, while der Swimming – pool only refers to a pool inside or outside a building on one's own property, thus the terms have very particular, limited meanings).

3. Creating or facilitating intentional disguise/ euphemism, especially sex and drug – related expressions eg. Bordell ~ Apartment house, Eros ~ Center, Prostitute ~ Hostess, Callgirl, Drogenabhängig ~ Fixer.

4. Effecting brevity - when it comes to shortness (the adaption of single or two-syllable American words) where multi-morphemic or compound German equivalents already exist, Anglicisms are more economical, handier, and convenient. (E.g. Boom ~ Wirtschaftsanfscwung, Budget ~ Haushaltsplan, Campus ~ Universitätsgebäude).

5. Producing vividness, often by way of metaphor – the metaphorical nature of many American English words furnishes yet another appeal in American English – German language contact. Literal transfers are rare, while translations abound. The examples are (Brainwashing ~ Gehirnwäsche, Summit conference ~ Gipfelkonferenz).

6. Conveying comic or playful touch – The playful note is sustained by the place of these neologisms in a kind of linguistic no man's land between (American) English morphemes, free or bound, but their combination is un-English. It is effected by German, but neither language community is making use of these “nonce – words”. As a result, part of the commercial tone stems from the linguistic standing of such coinages, as well as the reversal of the traditional word-coining process.

It is the foreigner, not the native speaker, who imaginatively ‘enriches’ the native tongue with a word that is genuinely intelligible by the native. In other words, these neologisms are innovations not only in the recipient, but also in the source language. The instances mentioned are ‘dis learnt’, ‘super mobile’ – an automobile an automobile a size adequately reflected that of Texas.

7. Creating or increasing variation of expressions – this is achieved through the “collocation” of the two words, the foreign and the native. This may be achieved by using

the conjunction “or” and with the aid of a parenthesis. The purpose of such collocations is to make one’s meaning clearer and definite. For instance, (Hi ~ Hello, Baby ~ Säugling, Fan ~ Anhänger, Boss ~ Chef, Team ~ Mannschaft, Ticket ~ Fahrschein, although they sometimes may have different connotation).

3. Chapter Three: Methodology

3.1 Research Design

This is a linguistic analysis of media language use in the Amharic media. The study adapted a qualitative descriptive approach, which helped break down the recordings, transcript in to intelligible units that helped explain the various language use forms created by code switching, borrowing, and stylistic motivations in the Amharic media.

3.2 Population

In accordance with the focus of the study examining the language use in Amharic media, it is imperative to clearly define the population. Media language in this context specifically refers to the language used in different Amharic media outlets in Ethiopia. There are different Amharic media outlets in Ethiopia. Thus, it is essential to select those media that are pertinent for the objectives of the current study.

3.2.1 Sample

The sampling technique, which was used to select the sample of the research under discussion was purposive sampling. This method belongs to non-probability sampling techniques. In this sampling technique, the sample members are selected for their relationship, knowledge, and expertise concerning the research subject (Freedman et al. 2007). In the current study, the samples, which were selected had direct relationship with topic under investigation. In this regard, the selected media fields: sport, science and technology, and medical science do have tendency of using numerous amount of English elements in their language use. Therefore, the

following Amharic media outlets were purposively selected to study the language use in the Amharic media. These are EBC Sport, EBS Sport, Tribune Sport, Tech Talk on EBS, and Medical magazine. Hence, after a thorough look at the data, 1090 extracts, which have both Amharic and English elements, were selected.

3.3 Data Collection Instrument

This study examined the Amharic media language use. Thus, the data source was media programs and publication. As a result, document analysis was the data collecting method employed. To meet the objectives of the study, various visual and audio mass media records were collected by using the new digital archive: You tube. Gray, (2004: 263), states, “Archives exist in a wide variety of formats and can consist of files, maps, drawings, films, sound recordings, and photographs”.

Such types of data collection instruments avoid various inherent problems interactive or face-to-face data collection instruments bring with them. Gray, (2004: 263) mentions the different drawbacks interactive data collecting instruments carry with them. Such downsides as the problems of research tools regarding validity and reliability, the problems of interviewer bias, or reactivity created between the interviewee and interviewer are the disadvantages Gray indicates. Therefore, using unobtrusive data collection method would enable to avoid those inherent problems. As Gray puts it, “unobtrusive measures, because they are dealing with ‘dead’ data, in principle, are unlikely to face the risk of reactive measurement effects” (2004: 263). Thus, the data-collecting instrument used in this study was document analysis.

3.4 Data Collection

Numerous sociolinguistic studies stems from an initial exploration of language usage in everyday conversations. Indeed, it can complement standard sociolinguistic interviews (Labov, 1972: 43). When analyzing code switching and borrowing, the language employed by ordinary individuals assumes a central role in establishing the study's fundamental framework. Language alteration typically occurs involuntarily. Thus, the analysis of code switching, borrowing, and stylistic motivations commences by gathering recordings of

language usage in Amharic media programs related to sports, science and technology, and medical science, which serve as the participants in this study.

The collected data are not typically obtained under artificially controlled conditions, although certain controls can be implemented, such as recruiting participants based on specific gender, age group, educational background, profession, and so on. To overcome such limitations, this study prioritized collecting as many diverse instances of code switching, borrowing, and stylistic motivations as possible, without imposing any metalinguistic restrictions (e.g., age, gender, profession, education of informants) during data collection. Thus, the study opted to work with speech data derived from various television and radio programs spanning different genres, broadcasted and transmitted across various Amharic channels. Additionally, a weekly Amharic magazine focusing on medical and scientific issues was included.

Videos of year-long programs aired on the selected channels were collected, alongside audio recordings of programs transmitted for a similar duration. Similarly, in the case of the magazine, a year's worth of publications was gathered.

After reviewing the programs and magazine, attention was solely directed towards the mixed and inserted utterances that comprised elements of both Amharic and English. Subsequently, the borrowed English elements were identified to examine different types of borrowing. Furthermore, emphasis was placed on the borrowed English elements to investigate the stylistic motivations underlying their usage. Thus, this methodology appears suitable for achieving the research objectives.

3.5 Data Analysis Technique

The objective of this study was to analyze the utilization of language in Amharic media outlets focused on sports, science and technology, and medical science. To achieve this, the researcher followed the data analysis steps outlined by Creswell (2003). According to Creswell (2003: 190), this process involves deriving meaning from textual and visual data. In order to obtain an accurate interpretation, the researcher needed to adequately prepare for the data analysis process by delving deeper into understanding the data, representing it, and interpreting its larger significance (Creswell, 2003: 190).

The initial step involved organizing and preparing the data for analysis. This included optically scanning the material and categorizing it based on the source of information (Creswell, 2003: 191).

The second step entailed thoroughly reading through all the data to gain a general understanding of the information and its overall meaning (Creswell, 2003: 191). During this stage, the researcher analyzed and classified different instances of code switching and insertions.

The third step involved a detailed analysis using a coding process. Coding refers to organizing the material into meaningful sections before assigning significance to these sections. This step included classifying different patterns of code switching, various types of borrowing, and different stylistic motivations for borrowing.

The fourth step consisted of describing and categorizing the data through qualitative descriptions. After categorizing the data, the researcher described it based on relevant theories. Descriptive passages and data excerpts were used to present the findings, along with tables to clarify the types of borrowing and adaptation mechanisms in the borrowing process.

Finally, the researcher interpreted the data to identify the lessons learned from examining the patterns of code switching, types of borrowing, adaptation processes, and stylistic motivations. In this final step, the researcher provided a personal interpretation informed by their own cultural background, history, and experiences (Creswell, 2003: 195). The interpretation also involved comparing the findings with existing literature and theories on code switching and borrowing.

This study focused on analyzing the use of the Amharic language in media, investigating various linguistic phenomena. To achieve this, three models were employed to analyze code switching, borrowing, and stylistic motivations in the Amharic media.

The first model used was the "Matrix Language Frame Model" (MLF), which explains the structure of code switching utterances in the Amharic media. The MLF model is based on psycholinguistic theories and examines the process of speech production. The research primarily focused on analyzing patterns of grammatical structures in code switching,

specifically intra-sentential code switches. Therefore, naturally occurring code switching in ordinary conversations was examined. The study adopted Myers-Scotton's MLF model to analyze the patterns of code switching, particularly instances where Amharic served as the Matrix Language and English as the Embedded Language. According to Myers-Scotton (2002: 66), mixed constituents were formed by combining morphemes from both languages.

The second model employed in this study was Haugen's (1950) borrowing typology to examine English borrowings in the Amharic media. Borrowing is a common linguistic phenomenon in language contact situations, and Amharic also incorporates numerous English borrowings. The analysis focused on identifying different types of borrowings and how they were integrated into the structure of Amharic. Additionally, the study explored the phonological and morphological adaptation processes that occurred due to these linguistic accommodations.

The third model used to analyze the Amharic media language use was Galinsky's (1963) model, which examines the stylistic functions of using Anglicisms in German. To investigate the stylistic motivations behind borrowing English words in Amharic media, this study employed Galinsky's model. The model encompasses seven stylistic functions, such as creating local color, precision, intentional disguise or euphemism, brevity, vividness, conveying a comic or playful touch, and creating variation of expressions. The analysis focused on three of these stylistic motivations: brevity, precision, and variation of expressions, as the remaining stylistic functions were not present in the research data.

4. Chapter Four: Analysis and Discussion

4.1 Types of code switching

This section presents the analysis of code switching pertaining to the types of code switching in the Amharic media language use in sport, science and technology, and medical science outlets. Below are the three types of code switching, which are identified in the data. These are tag switching, inter-sentential code switching, and intra sentential code switching.

4.1.1 Tag switching

- (1) I THINK jəʔastəmarɪ: tɪllɪkʊ ɪrkata səwɔʃ si:jawku inna jannin nəgər majətu jɪməsləññal
THE NEXT QUESTION IS ləmin PROFESSOR məhon mərrətʃ
I think of teacher biggest satisfaction people when they know and that thing seeing
I presume the next Question is why professor to be you chose
I think the biggest satisfaction of a teacher I presume is to see people know
something; the next question is why did you choose to be a professor? (149/1090)
- (2) YOU KNOW tɪlant jənəbbərəw ćəwata
You know yesterday thatwas Game
You know the game that was yesterday (211/1090)
- (3) WHY NOT wədə ʔaccɪr rɪkət məwrəd?
Why not to short distance to go down
Why not go down to short distance? (226/1090)
- (4) BY THE WAY jəzarewɪn ćəwata bətəmələkkətə ɪngɪda ɪnnigabbizallən

By the way the today's game concerning a guest we will invite

By the way, concerning the today's game we will invite a guest. (273/1090)

(5) I THINK ləndən jɪməsləŋnəl

I think London it seems for me

I think it seems London for me. (327/1090)

(6) WHY NOT ɪdame inna ihud

Why not Saturday and Sunday

Why not on Saturday and Sunday (481/1090)

In the extracts 1 and 5 the phrase 'I think' is used in the sentence to show regular habit of the users. This type of code switching is classified as tag switching. These switches could repeatedly be used that audiences may not even notice speakers have codeswitched. Similarly, in extract 2 the phrase 'you know', in extracts 3 and 6 'why not', and 'by the way' in extract 4 are tag switches that are used like discourse markers or conversation fillers. These kinds of tags are inserted in discourses without breaking the syntactic structure of the language used in the conversation.

(7) abate bəʔam nəw mi:səraw HE IS VERY DRIVEN

My father very hard it is he works he is very driven

My father works very hard; he is very driven..(171/1090)

(8) ahun sɪlə hulle nəw mi:jassibəw HE JUST WORKS EXTREMELY
i:tjoPpɪja HARD

Now about always it is that he thinks he just works extremely hard

Ethiopia

Now he always thinks about Ethiopia, he just works extremely hard.(172/1090)

(9) THE BEST ABOUT BEING PROFESSOR INTERACTING WITH THE
THING IS

STUDENTS təmari: məʔto jihen mɒkkiərən təsakkalɪn si:lu IT'S JUST PURE JOY

ʔahun

the best About being professor is interacting with the students now

thing

student by coming this having tried we succeeded when they it is just pure joy
say

The best thing about being professor is interacting with the students; when students
come and say having tried this we succeeded this, it is a pure joy. (146/1090)

- (10) ahun jalɣiw wədə mi:kət'tiləw t'ijjake WHAT IN THE WORLD IS
jaməranal MATERIALSCIENCE?

Now what you have to the next question it leads us what in the world is material science?
said

What you have said now leads us to the next question; what in the world is material
science?(131/1090)

- (11) setofffu siləmmi:feru indəzzi:h jiməslaññal wəjim inninnəgaggəralən nəw jəmmi:lut
IT IS A FUEL THAT REQUIRES I AM STRONG, I KNOW WHAT I AM DOING AND
CONFIDENCE

the women since they get afraid like this it seems for me or we will talk it is that they say
it is a fuel that requires I am strong, I know what I am doing and
confidence

Since the women get afraid, they will say “it seems like this or we will tal” it
is a fuel that requires I am strong; I know what I am doing and confidence. (161/1090)

As it has clearly been seen in the analysis of the Amharic media language use comprises
this type of code switching. In the analysis above, the journalists in the Amharic media are
found to using this type of code switching called tag switching for different purposes.

4.1.2 Inter – sentential code switching

This is the type of code switching from one one language to another at a sentence
boundary, in which one sentence or clause is in one language and the next one is in another
language.

In the above examples the switching occurs at the end of each language. In inter-sentential
switching a speaker switches from one language to another between different
sentences. Similarly, in the above extracts the same phenomena took place. In extracts 7, 8,
10 and 11 the utterances begin with complete Amharic sentences followed by a code
switched English sentences, and in extract 9 the bilingual clause begins with English and

switches to an Amharic clause then it switches back to an English sentence. As it can be seen all the switches in the above extracts took place at sentence boundary.

This form of code change is uncommon in the Amharic media. A speaker switches from one language to another between sentences while using inter-sentential code switching. When this form of code switching occurs, the speaker's utterance is separated into two different languages. As we can see from the data analysis, one of the languages in this example is Amharic, while the other is English. As a result, the speech may begin with an Amharic sentence, followed by an English sentence. This appears to support Kebeya's (2013:228) claim that when intrasentential code switching happens, an individual's speech is divided into two sentences, one of which is in one language and the other in a completely different language.

4.1.3 Intra sentential code switching

This is a type of code switching where in two languages occur in a single sentence.

- (12) silə- DRONE-əf l- as- áaññ- atfñhu
about- drone- PL 1s-AUX-show-2PL
Let me show you about drones. (27/1090)
- (13) jā-PRODUCTION CREW-əfñf- e- n ma-məsgən fəllig-all- əhu
of production crew-PL- 1S(POSS)- ACC to thank want-AUX-1S
I want to thank my production crew. (34/1090)
- (14) EDITOR- e issu nə- w
Editor- 1S(POSS) 3MS is- 3MS
He is my editor. (35/1090)
- (15) STUDIO SET UP -u- n ind-i:h ja-dərrəg-əw issu nə- w
Studio set up- ART- ACC like-this that- do-3MS 3MS is-3MS
It is him who made the studio set up like this. (36/1090)
- (16) bizu- ROUMOR- əfñf- ijja- tə- wərr -u na- w
many- rumor- PL PROG- PASS talk- 3PL is- 3MS
Many rumors are being talked. (41/1090)
- (17) AUDIENCE- ih- n mə- ləjjət mə- fjal ?alləbb- ih

- Audience- 3MS (POSS)- ACC to- identify to-able must- 2MS
 You must be able to identify your audience. (49/1090)
- (18) izza- w bə- ASSISTANT- innət mə- srat dʒəmmər- ku
 there- OBJ by- assistant- NOM to- work start- 1S
 I have started to work as an assistant there. (51/1090)
- (19) jə- LOCAL MARKET- in biɣɣa ʔaj- dəllə- m m- ajət ja- alləbb- in
 of- local market- ACC only NEG be NEG to see that- must- 2P
 It is not only the local market that we must see. (55/1090)

The extracts from (12) to (19) are all examples of intra sentential code switching where all the switched elements are within sentence boundaries. So in the utterances it is seen that the speakers code switch between the two languages (Amharic and English) within the same sentence. So, in the extracts (12), (14), (16), (17) and (18) the speakers mixed noun (N), and in (13), (15) and (19) noun phrase (NP) is mixed. The intra sentential code switches from Amharic to English will be seen in various syntactical categories in further discussions.

Within the same clause or sentence border, this form of coding switching occurs. The code switching section must confirm to the structural system of the destination language in this case Amharic. This form of code swapping might occur at the beginning, middle, or end of a sentence. As a result, the data analysis revealed the presence of intra sentential code switching in Amharic media language use. As a result, the bilingual clause was the focus of the extracts' examination in this regard. This means that it focuses on a clause that contains one or more morphemes from more than one language.

4.2 Patterns of English elements in mixed constituents

4.2.1 Patterns of the occurrence of English adjectives

English adjectives are found with the Amharic modifiers- demonstrative pronouns and quantifiers.

4.2.1.1 Amharic demonstrative pronoun + English adjectives

In the data of this study it is realized that when English adjectives are embedded in Amharic they are modified by Amharic demonstrative pronouns. Some instances are presented below.

- (20) jihe bəʾam CRITICAL tʃijjaʔe nə- w
 PDem very critical question is 3MS
 This is a very critical question. (54/1090)
- (21) jihe UNDAMENTALQUESTION nə- w
 PDem Fundamental question is 3MS
 This is a fundamental question. (96/1090)
- (22) ja- POWERFUL MESSAGE nə- w
 PDem powerfull message is 3MS
 That is a powerful message. (687/1090)

As it can be seen from the examples (20-22), the Amharic demonstrative pronouns /jihe/, which means ‘this’ and /ja/, which means ‘that’ are used to express order (distance) of the issue in the context of the discussion. So, the English adjectives critical, fundamental and powerful are modified by the Amharic demonstrative pronouns to show the order in which they are used within the context of the discussion.

4.2.1.2 Amharic quantifiers + English adjectives

- (23) Andandd AMAZING jə- hon- u jə- WEATHER FACT- oʃʃ- in in- məlkə- t
 Quant Amazing that be 3PL of weather facts PL ACC 1PL look OBJ
 Let us look at some amazing weather facts. (92/1090)
- (24) ʔand INTERESTING FACT ʔasaj- aʃʃihu- all- əhu
 Quant interesting fact show PL AUX 1S
 I wil show you an interesting fact (596/1090)
- (25) sost məto PROFESSIONAL DANCE- əññ- oʃʃ təsətfəw- all
 Quant professional dance NOM PL participated AUX
 Three hundred professional dancers have participated. (301/1090)
- (26) ʔasra ʔanddəññaw BIONIC EYE wəjim ARTIFICIAL EYE nə- w
 Quant bionic eye or artificial eye is 3MS
 The eleventh one is bionic eye or artificial eye. (730/1090)

English adjectives when embedded in Amharic can also be modified by Amharic quantifiers as it can be seen in (23-26). In these examples, the English adjectives amazing, interesting, professional and bionic occur with the Amharic quantifiers /ʔandand / meaning ‘some’, /ʔand/ meaning ‘one’, / sost mato / meaning ‘three hundred’ and /ʔasra ʔanddǝññaw / meaning ‘the eleventh’.

4.2.1.3 English adjectives + Amharic nouns

- (27) SENIOR təcawaf- oʃf- in bə- t'ir jə-təcawaf- oʃf ziwiwwir məskot masffərrəm ji-ʔal- all
Senior player PL ACC on January of player PL transfer window 3MS possible AUX
It is possible to sign senior players on the January players' transfer window. (211/1090)
- (28) innəzzi:h- in bə- NORMAL wididdir- oʃf ʔat- agəññ- aʃfəw- m
these ACC with normal competition PL NEG find 3PL OBJ
You don't find these types with normal competitions. (221/1090)
- (29) LEGEND təcawaf- oʃf indi-:ccawwət- u tə- dərg- o- all
Legend player PL so as play PL PAS it do 3MS AUX
Legend players are made to play. (301/1090)
- (30) ARTIFICIAL igr- oʃf- u- n ʔawliḱ- o DIVE ʔadrg- o ji- waññ- all
Artificial leg PL ART ACC take off 3MS dive do 3MS 3MS swims AUX
Taking off his artificial legs, he dives to swims. (341/1090)
- (31) ADMINISTRATIVE məls- u- n innəssu ji- aj- all- u
Administrative answer ART ACC They 3MS see AUX 3PL
They will look at the administrative answer. (575/1090)
- (32) POPULAR ʔaj- dəll- əm gin PROBLEM SOLVE ʔadərrəg- ə
Popular NEG be NEG but problem solve do 3MS
It is not popular, but it has solved a problem. (759/1090)

In the data it is also found that English adjectives occur alone without the Amharic modifiers within the Amharic grammatical frame. As it can be seen in the above examples (27-32), the English adjectives senior, normal, legend, artificial administrative and popular, are used to modify the Amharic lexical elements that are found right next to them.

The data study also looked into the various patterns of code switching in Amharic media. The study discovered two specific principles utilizing the Matrix language frame model: (1)

the morpheme order principle and (2) the system morpheme principle. The study revealed various patterns of English adjectives existing in Amharic. The morpho-syntactic patterns of the adjectives in the bilingual clauses in the preceding instances support the MLF model and show that Amharic provides the morpho-syntactic frame for the ML + EL elements. All of the English adjectives buried in Amharic, as demonstrated in the examples, follow the surface morpheme order of Amharic. As a result, it provides support for the morpheme order principle (MOP). Modifiers, such as demonstrative pronouns and quantifiers, are both Amharic system morphemes used to alter the English content morpheme adjective. Thus, the presence of Amharic system morphemes demonstrates that Amharic is the ML.

4.2.2 Patterns of occurrence of English nouns

4.2.2.1 English noun + Amharic plural marker

English nouns in ML + EL constituents express the notion of plural marking through their mixture with the following Amharic plural suffixes.

- (33) bīzu RUMOR- oŋŋ ijjətəwərr- u Naw
many rumor PL are being said PL is 3MS
Many rumors are being said. (41/1090)
- (34) bərkatta i:tijoŋi:jawijan ATHLETE- oŋŋ wərk amt'it- əw- all
a lot of Ethiopians athlete PL gold brought 2PL AUX
A lot of Ethiopians have brought gold. (183/1090)
- (35) silt'əna laj jətələjajju MATERIAL- oŋŋ jəllum
coaching on different material PL there are no
There are no different materials on coaching. (297/1090)
- (36) bəwist'-u dəgmo jallut SPECIALITY- wotŋŋ mindin natfəw?
within ART besides that are found specialty PL What they are
Besides, what are the specialties found within it? (132/1090)
- (37) bə-ʔat'ki:-wotŋ dərədza bīzu jə- m- tat'a- atfəw QUALITY-wotŋŋ ʔall- u
on attacker PL level many that 2MS lack 3PL quality PL there 3PL
There are many qualities that you lack on attackers level. (213/1090)
- (38) izza si- ni- gəba LIBRARY- wotŋŋ ʔall- u

- there when 1PL move in library PL there 3PL
When we move in there, there are libraries. (288/1090)
- (39) WIRELESS DEVICE- oṭṭṭ bə- mulu jə- mi- kərb- u- bət nə- w
Wireless device PL by all that 3MS present 3PL OBJ it is
It is where the wireless devices will be presented. (24/1090)
- (40) inəzi:h AIR MASS- oṭṭṭ giccit ji- fəṭr- all- u
These air mass PL collision 3MS create AUX 2PL
These air masses will create collision. (87/1090)
- (41) jətələjajj-u jə- BACTERIA SPECIES- oṭṭṭ ʔall- u
different PL of bacteria species PL there 3PL
There are different species of bacteria. (103/1090)
- (42) hulət tilalliḱ BLACK HOLE- oṭṭṭ abrəw at'əgəb lat'əgəb jə-mi:zor- u nəbbər-u
two bigger Black hole PL together side by side that revolve 3PL there 3PL
There two bigger black holes that were revolving side by side. (116/1090)
- (43) iskə ʔahun kə-ajjən- aṭṭṭəw PRESS CONFERENCE- oṭṭṭ jə-amarə nəbbər
so far PP seen 3PL press conference PL that much better was
The press conference was much better than what we have seen so far. (561/1090)
- (44) t'iru FINAL PASS-oṭṭṭ ʔall- u- t
Good final pass PL has ART OBJ
He has good final passes. (572/1090)

In the examples (33-44), the English nouns and noun phrases rumor, athlete, material, specialty, quality, library, wireless device, air mass, bacteria species, black hole, press conference, and final pass are realized in the ML of Amharic rather than in English which is the EL. In Amharic, singular is not morphologically marked, but nouns as we have seen in the above examples, are morphologically marked for plural. The common plural number marking in Amharic is suffixation. The plural marker -oṭṭṭ is used to express plurality of nouns. Alternation may occur in the process of suffixation based on the type of final consonant or vowel sounds of the nouns. In the code switched instances (33, 34, 35 and 39-44), we can see nouns ending in consonant, use /-oṭṭṭ / as a plural marker. On the other hand, in the examples (36-38), where the nouns end in vowels, the plural marker suffixes take the form /-woṭṭṭ/.

4.2.2.2 English noun + Amharic Definite article

Here, in the following code switched instances, the English noun phrases take the Amharic definite marker suffixes to show definite nouns.

- (45) wədə tikikkiləñña-w FORM- u mə- mʼat alləbb- ə- t
to perfect ART form DEF/3MS to come must 3MS OBJ
It has to come to its perfect form. (188/1090)
- (46) CURRENT SITUATION- u min ji- məsl- all
Current situation DEF/3MS What 3MS looks like AUX
What does the current situation look like? (74/1090)
- (47) TELEVISION SCREEN- u Laj inddə- m- ti- mmələkkət- u- t
Television screen DEF/3MS on as 2PL PROG watching 2PL OBJ
As you are watching it on the television screen (181/1090)
- (48) SUPERVISION TEAM- u jə-aməttʼ aʽfʽəw guddaj-woʽfʽ lə- ñña tʼəkami: n- aʽfʽəw
supervision team DEF/MS that brought 3PL case PL to us important be 3PL
The cases that the supervision team brought to us are important. (298/1090)
- (49) PRESIDENT-wa lə- təwəssənu kənat tə- aggid- əw- all
president DEF/3FS for some days PASS suspend Polite AUX
The president is suspended for some days. (296/1090)
- (50) (WADA) ANTI-DOPING AGENCY- w jihin j- il- all
(WADA) anti-doping agency DEF/3MS This 3MS say AUX
The world anti doping agency says this. (294/1090)
- (51) OLYMPIC COMMITTEE- w zigiɖʒit- u- n ɖʒəmir- o- all
Olympic committee- ART preparation- ART- ACC start- 3MS- AUX
The Olympic committee has started its preparation. (217/1090)
- (52) jih POLICY dəgmo POLITICAL ECONOMY-w gar ji- tʼatʼam- all
this policy again political economy - ART with 3MS coincide AUX
This policy again coincides with the political economy. (309/1090)

Unlike English, Amharic singular indefinite nouns do not need to be specified by a determiner. They remain bare singular nouns, and they can receive indefinite interpretation. Amharic definite article takes gender category. So, it uses the suffixes /-u/, or /-w/, to show definiteness for masculine and /-wa/, is used to form definite marker in

feminine. The suffix /-u/, is used after noun phrases ending in consonant, whereas, /-w/ is used after those ending in vowel. In English the definite article 'the', occurs before the noun phrase to show definiteness. Here, in the above examples (45-48), the noun phrases form, current situation, television screen, supervision team end in consonant sounds. As a result, their Amharic definite article marker is the suffix /-u/. Whereas, in the instances (50-52), the noun phrases anti doping agency, Olympic committee, and political economy ending sounds are vowels, which resulted in /-w/, becoming the definite article marker. In the example (49), the suffix /-wa/, is used to show feminine definite marker after the noun president. In all the examples the definite article marker is a suffix which is contrary to English where the definite marker is a prefix. This clearly shows us that Amharic is the ML which contributes the morpho-syntactic frame for the code switched utterances.

4.2.2.3 English noun + Amharic possessive marker

In Amharic there are two ways of constructing possessive. The first one is formed by attaching a possessive suffix to the noun stem. The second way of constructing possessive marker in Amharic is by using the genitive prefix /jə-/. It is attached to an independent pronoun or a noun to express ownership. In the instances below Amharic/English code switched utterances are presented to show the English nouns integrated in the Amharic language morpho-syntax by using different Amharic affixes.

- (53) EDITOR- e issu nə- w
 Editor 1S (POSS) 3MS is- 3MS
 He is my editor. (35/1090)
- (54) TRAINING- e- n bədənb nəbbər jə-m- sərə- w
 Training 1S(POSS) ACC seriously was that 1S work OBJ
 I was doing my training seriously. (260/1090)
- (55) AUDIENCE- h- n mə-ləjjət mə- ʃal ʔalləbb- ih
 Audience 2MS(POSS) ACC to identify to be able should 2MS
 You should be able to identify your audience. (49/1090)
- (56) man nə- w ROLE MODEL- h?
 who is-3MS Role model 2MS(POSS)
 Who is your role model? (83/1090)

- (57) wədə ACADEMIC LIFE- ʃ inni- mələs
to academic life 3FS(POSS) 1P get back
Let us get back to your academic life. (140/1090)
- (58) PERFORMANCE - u bəʔam tʔiru nə-w
Performance- 3Masc(Poss) very good is-3MS
His performance is very good. (212/1090)
- (59) SQUAD- u dəgmo bəʔam tʔilk ma-hon ʔalləbb- ət
squad- 3MS(POSS) as well very deep to- be must- 3MS
Its squad as well should be very deep. (202/1090)
- (60) MOBILITY- w bəʔam jə-təsakka nəbbər
Mobility 3MS(POSS) very that was successful Was
His mobility was very successful.(214/1090)
- (61) BUREAU- w wistʔ jə- allə DRAWER ʔall- ə
Bureau 3MS(POSS) inside that found drawer there 3MS
There is a drawer that is found inside his bureau. (233/1090)
- (62) bə- zare- w PROGRAM- aʔfin kə- innantə gar inn- kəjj- all- ən
by-today-ART program-1PL(POSS) together- 2PL with 1PL-stay- AUX-1PL
On our today's program we will stay together with you. (178/1090)
- (63) SPONSOR- aʔʃfin- n kə- libb in- aməsəggin- all- ən
sponsor 1PL(POSS) ACC from heart 1PL- thank- AUX- 1PL
We dearly are thankful for our sponsor. (444/1090)
- (64) AUDIENCE-aʔʃihu- n lə- mabzat NEWS-oʔʃ-u UNIQUE mə-hon ʔalləbb- aʔʃəw
Audience 2PL(POSS) ACC to multiply news PL ART unique to be should 3PL
To multiply your audience, the news should be unique. (245/1090)
- (65) COMMENT- aʔʃihu- n ʔasgəbb- u tə- bəl- ən nəbbər
comment 2PL(POSS) bring in 2PL PASS tell ACC 1PL were
We were told to bring in our comments. (461/1090)
- (66) MANAGEMENT- aʔʃəw indi- stəkakkəl tʔinat ʔadɪrg- ən- all
Management 3PL(POSS) 3MS improve research do 1PL AUX
We have made a research to improve their management. (363/1090)
- (67) jəhim dəgmo jə-FOOTBALL- aʔʃəw bəʔam m- adəg nə- w

this as well again of football 3PL(POSS) very to develop is 3MS
 This again is the development of their football. (538/1090)

In the examples above the English nouns tend to be modified by Amharic possessive markers in the bilingual utterances. In (53 and 54), the English nouns editor and training use the suffix /-e/, which means ‘my’ to form first person singular possession. In (55 and 56), the English nouns audience and role model are modified by the Amharic language possessive marker suffix /-h/, to show second person masculine possession. In (57), the Amharic possessive marker suffix /-ɣ/, is used on the English noun phrase academic life, to show possession in second person feminine singular noun. In (58 – 59, and 60-61), the English nouns performance, squad, and mobility, bureau are integrated in to the ML morpho-syntax as they are suffixed by the Amharic third person masculine singular markers /-u/, and /-w/ respectively. In (62-63), the English nouns, program and sponsor take the Amharic suffix /- atʃʃin /, to show the first person plural possession in the bilingual clause. The English nouns audience and comment in the examples (64-65), are modified by the Amharic second person plural possessive marker /-atʃʃihu /. The examples in (66-67), show integration with the ML Amharic as the English nouns management and football are modified by the Amharic third person plural possessive marker /-atʃʃəw/. In the above examples, it is seen that the English nouns are integrated in the ML Amharic morpho-syntactic frame.

In the following instances (68-75), the second way of constructing Amharic possessive is presented.

- (68) ində- ʔahun- u jə- INTERNET ACCESS bə- al- nəbbər- ə gize
 like now ART POS internet access By NEG was 3MS time
 By the time when the internet access was not available like now (247/1090)
- (69) jə- CLUB- oʃʃ ʔaddərəɖʒadʒət mə- ffətəʃ ʔalləbb- ə- t
 of club PL Organization to investigate should 3MS OBJ
 The clubs’ organization should be investigated.(268/1090)
- (70) jə- BASKETBAL BOARD ʃiggir ʔall- ə

- of basketball board problem there 3MS
 There is a problem of basketball board. (274/1090)
- (71) jə- CONTRACTOR- oʃʃ- in- im ʔakim jə- asaj- ə nə- w
 of contractor PL ACC Conj capacity that show 3MS Is 3MS
 It also showed the capacity of the contractors. (306/1090)
- (72) jih jə- POLICY- oʃʃ inna STRATEGY- oʃʃ witt'et nə- w
 this of policy PL and strategy PL Result is 3MS
 This is the result of policies and strategies. (320/1090)
- (73) jə- CHOLESTEROL ʃiggir- oʃʃ ji- tt'akkəs- all- u
 of cholesterol problem PL 3MS mention AUX 3PL
 The cholesterol problems are mentioned. (375/1090)
- (74) jə- HUMIDITY ʃiggir k- al- hon- ə bəstəkər
 of humidity problem if NEG be 3MS otherwise
 If it is not a problem of humidity (380/1090)
- (75) ʔahun jə- PLAY MAKERROLE ində kift- ət nə- w jə- mi- taj- əw
 Now of play maker role like gap OBJ is 3MS that 3MS see OBJ
 Now the role of the playmaker is seen as a gap. (487/1090)

Here again the English nouns and noun phrases are modified by the Amharic possessive marker prefix/jə-/. So, the English noun phrases in the instances (68) internet access, (70) basket ball board and (75) playmaker role are prefixed by the Amharic inflection /jə-/ to express possession. Moreover, the English nouns in (69, 71-74), namely club, contractor, policy, cholesterol and humidity are modified by the Amharic possessive marker prefix /jə-/. In all the above instances, English nouns are well integrated in the Amharic morpho-syntactic frame.

In the data analysis, we also saw many examples of grammatical patterns of nominal elements. The morpho-syntactic patterns of the samples presented accord to the MLF hypothesis's concepts. The mixed elements analyzed in the data instances follow the Amharic syntactic order. As a result, it follows that it is consistent with the MOP. There are obvious examples that can lead to this. To begin, all of the examples employ the Amharic word order. The Amharic word order is SOV, which differs from the English word order of

SVO. Second, the Amharic definite marker (N + ART), which is a bound morpheme, is a suffix on the noun. In English, however, the pattern is ART + N, where the article represents a content morpheme. Furthermore, the Amharic definite marker takes a gender category, something we do not find in English but which is typical of Amharic. In addition, all of the system morphemes are Amharic. Nowhere in the instances do we see English system morphemes used. As a result, it can be used to demonstrate that the instances correspond to the SMP.

In the examples above, Amharic is the language that provides the system morphemes: plural markers, definite articles, and possessive markers. These three are system morphemes that are utilized in conjunction with the embedded language content morphemes (in this case, English nouns). This pattern can be used to demonstrate that Amharic is the ML, and that it is the one that provides the morpo-syntactic frame for the ML + EL elements.

4.2.3 Patterns of bilingual compound verb formation

The data in this research display that in this kind of verbs English verbal stems appear as the first constituent. Speakers use the English content morphemes in a definite way when English verb forms avail themselves as a better form to meet their purpose. In such instances, the Amharic verbal inflections do not attach themselves to the stem, but the Amharic lexical element which is the root for “to do” verb emerges. And all the necessary verbal inflections from Amharic language are added to it. This is how the bilingual verbs are formed. Below different patterns of Amharic-English verbal expressions are discussed.

4.2.3.1 English verb stem + ‘do’ verb + Amharic inflections

- (76) K^was tolo CENTER jə- mi- adərg-u mə- hon ʔalləbb- aʃfəw
 Ball at ones center that- 3MS- do- 3PL to- be must- 1PL
 They should be the ones that make the ball center at ones. (193/1090)
- (77) OVERLAP ijja- dərrəg- ə wist’ dirəs ji- gəba nəbbər
 Overlap PROG- do-3MS Inside up to 3MS-gets in was
 He used to get up to inside by making overlap. (204/1090)
- (78) bə- izzih gize man nəw BLAME jə- mi- dərrəg- əw ?
 at- this time who is- 3MS blame that- 3MS- do- OBJ

Who is going to be blamed at this time? (223/1090)

- (79) kə- ʔaləm gar UPGRADE m- adrəg ʔalləbb- in
with- world together upgrade to- do must- 1PL

We should upgrade together with the world. (244/1090)

- (80) jə- mi- mət'- u- bb- ət mængəd zig nə- w siləzzi:h FAIL ʔadərrəg- ə
that- 3PL- come- 3PL- 3MS- OBJ way close is- 3MS therefore fail do-3MS
The way they come through is closed; therefore, it failed. (281/1090)

- (81) ARTIFICIAL igr- oʃʃ- u- n ʔawliḱ- o DIVE ʔadrg- o ji- waññ- all
Artificial leg- PL- ART-ACC take off- dive do- 3MS 3MS- swims- AUX
Taking off his artificial legs, he dives to swims. (341/1090)

- (82) bə- allə- w mərredʒa məsərət bijans MINIMIZE lə- m- adrəg mōkkir- ən- all
by- exist- OBJ information based on at least minimize to-do try- 1PL- AUX
Based on the information available, we at least tried to minimize. (343/1090)

- (83) jə- idme- aʃʃəw- in huneta CONSIDER ʔadīrg- əh nə- w
of- age- 3PL- ACC issues consider do- 2MS is- 3MS
It is after you have considered their age issues. (346/1090)

- (84) witt'et- oʃʃ- in LOSE jə- m- adrəg huneta ʔallə
result- PL- ACC lose of- to- do situation there is
There is a situation of losing results. (347/1090)

- (85) ʔand- u- n bi- nəḱ- a DISQUALIFIED nə- w mi- hon- əw
One- ART- ACC if- touch- 3MS disqualified is- 3MS 3MS- be- OBJ
If he touches one among them, he will be disqualified. (348/1090)

- (86) kə- izza dəgmo GENERATE jə- mi- adərg-u- t gəbi ʔall- aʃʃəw
from- that again Generate that- 3PL- do- 3PL- OBJ income have- 3PL
From that again, they do have an income that they generate. (366/1090)

In the instances presented above, the English (embedded language) verb stems appear in mixed constituents as bare forms. This is to mean no English verbal inflections are attached to them. They function as content lexical items. Amharic supplies the 'do verb', occurring after the stems to attach the inflections to them. This do verb is a transitive auxiliary verb, which is marked for tense and aspects.

These simple verbs are not the only verbs that are found in the bilingual utterances, but English phrasal verbs are also introduced through the process of ‘do construction’ in the same way. In the Amharic - English bilingual verb formation, English phrasal verbs occur as a unit. Then, the Amharic ‘do’ verb emerges and all the necessary inflections are added to it. A few examples of English phrasal verbs in the bilingual utterances from the data are presented below in (87 and 88).

4.2.3.2 English phrasal verbs + ‘do’ verb + Amharic inflections

- (87) PRODUCTION RUN *ijjə-adəragə* cut OFF *sa-n adərg* REPLACE *m-adrəg ji-tʃal-all*
 Production run Prog do 3MS cut off Neg 1PL do replace to do 3MS can AUX
 It is possible to replace without cut off while production is running. (14/1090)
- (88) STUDIO SET UP- *u- n indih jə- adərrəg- ə- w iss- u nə- w*
 Studio the set up ART ACC like this who do 3MS ACC He 3MS is 3MS
 It is him who made the studio set up like this. (/1090)

So far, we have seen English verb stems occurring as bare forms, but in the data of this research there are also some instances of non-finite English verb forms. These are English verb stems appearing together with the past participle marker attached with them. Here as well, the bilingual verbs appear in a bare form with helping verbs from Amharic.

4.2.3.3 Past participle form of English verb+‘do’ verb+ Amharic inflections

- (89) ATHLETE- *otf- u* DISCIPLINED *hon- əw təzəgəɟ- tə- əw kə- hed- u*
 Athlete- PL- ART Disciplined be- OBJ prepared- 3PL- OBJ if go- 3PL
 If the athletes went having been prepared and by being disciplined (228/1090)
- (90) *?anddəñña* DEFLECTED *hon- o* GOAL *li- gəba ji- tʃil- all*
 Firstly deflected be- 3MS goal to- gets in 3MS- can- AUX
 If the athletes went having been prepared and by being disciplined (264/1090)
- (91) *siləzzi:h* *jə-ɟimma ?abbabunna* *bət’am SECURED nə-w*
 Therefore of Jimma Ababuna very secured is 3MS

Therefore, Jimma Ababunna's is very much secured. (353/1090)

- (92) bə- jə- ríkət- u ijlandand- u REGISTERED nə-w
by of distance ART each of ART registered is 3MS

With respect to its distance each of it is registered. (364/1090)

- (93) ORGANIZED jə- hon- ə nəgər ʔal- ajjə- n- m
Organized that make 3MS thing Neg see 1PL Neg

We haven't seen an organized thing. (473/1090)

- (94) daññi-nnət COMPUTERIZED kə- hon-ə PLAY STATION GAME li- hon ji- ʔil- all
referee Nom computerized if become 3MS play station game to become 3MS can AUX
If refereeing becomes computerized, it may become a play station game. (552/1090)

- (95) bəʔam FIXED jə- hon- ə TIME FRAME jə- lləw - m
very fixed that be is 3MS time frame Neg have Neg

It doesn't have a very fixed time frame. (594/1090)

- (96) INTERNET- n lijju jə- mi- adərg- əw DECENTRALIZED mə- honu nə- w
Internet ACC different that 3MS do OBJ decentralized that be is 3MS

What makes the internet special is that it is decentralized. (673/1090)

- (97) PREDEFINED jə- hon-ə kál- at-in inna ʔarəftə nəgər- ofʔ in ʔakato- all
Predefined that be 3MS word PL ACC and sentence PL ACC comprised AUX

It has comprised predefined words and sentences. (/1090)

The above instances show the non-finite English verb stems appearing in Amharic bilingual clauses. In (89-97), the past participle verb forms of English occur as a bare form in the Amharic bilingual clause. Here, again the Amharic helping verb ('do' verb) carries all the required inflections.

4.2.4 Patterns of English adverbs in mixed constituents

In the data of this research English adverbs occur in the code switched instances. The English adverbs in the bilingual clauses below from (100 - 112), appear in a bare form, but they are well integrated in the Amharic morpho-syntactic frame.

100. MESSAGE- u- n CONTINUOUSLY j- astəlləlf- all.

message ART ACC continuously 3MS transmit AUX

It continuously transmits the message. (32/1090)

101. ?ahun jə- allə- w nəgər COMPLETELY ?aj- gənaññ- im

Currently that found OBJ thing completely NEG fit NEG

The thing that is found currently doesn't fit completely. (242/1090)

102. ACTUALLY izza maikəl si- n- gəb- a ji- kkerəf- all

Actually there center 1PL ACC enter 3MS 3MS avoided AUX

Actually, when we get in to that center, it will be avoided. (287/1090)

103. zare wədə ACADEMY OFFICIALLY ?adg- o- all

today to academy officially transform 3MS AUX

Today it officially is transformed to academy. (290/1090)

104. jìh ALREADY m- alək STAGE laj jə- allə nə- w

PDem already to finish stage on that found is 3MS

This already is found on the finishing stage. (317/1090)

105. bə- t'iru QUALITY jə- tə- sərra sira nə- w

with good quality that PASS make work is 3MS

It is a piece of work made with a good quality. (355/1090)

106. MOST PROBABLY meda- w bahir dar li- hon ji- t'fil- all

Most probably pitch ART Bahir dar to be 3MS can AUX

Most probably the pitch could be at Bahir dar. (400/1090)

107. ine si- wədk innəssu EMOTIONAL ji- hon- u nəbbər

I 3MS fail down they emotional 3MS be 3PL was

When I fall down, they used to become emotional. (406/1090)

108. gɪn OVERALL tʰiru nə- w

but overall good is 3MS

But, overall it is good. (442/1090)

109. ESPECIALLY jə- ʔawroppa təcawatʃ- oʃʃ nə- aʃʃəw

Especially of Europa player PL be 3PL

Especially, they are European players. (504/)

110. EXCEPTIONAL jə- hon- u ʔagər- oʃʃ ʔall- u

Exceptional that be 3PL country PL be 3PL

There are countries, which are exceptional. (537/1090)

111. witt'et-u-n jə- att'a- n-əw bə- təcawatʃ- oʃʃ PERSONAL QUALITY nə- w

Result ART ACC that lose 1PL OBJ by player PL personal quality is 3MS

We lost the result by the players' personal quality. (580/1090)

112. sɪlə- ma- nbəb bə-FEED-e laj ja-mət'- all-u MOST LIKELY i- wədd- əw- all- əhu

about to read on feed 1S on 3PL bring AUX ART most likely 1S like OBJ AUX 1S

They will bring about reading o my feed; most likely I will like it. (666/1090)

In the above instances the embedded language (English) adverbs appear as a bare form. Thus, the embedded language content morphemes (English adverbs) are occurring freely in the Matrix language (Amharic) morpho-syntactic frame.

The analysis of adverb code switching patterns reveals that English adverbs are code switched in Amharic bilingual clauses. The MLF model clearly states that content morphemes emerge from the EL because these morphemes either assign or receive theme functions. All of the adverbs in the bilingual components originate from English, which is the EL. The surface morpheme order of the above cases confirms that the ML comes from

Amharic. The English content morphemes (adverbs) are nicely incorporated in the Amharic morpho-syntactic frame in the grammatical patterns of the cases. As a result, the preceding examples support MOP. Furthermore, all of the system morphemes in the bilingual sentences come from Amharic, preserving the SMP. When comparing the functions of the two languages, Amharic offers the morpho-syntactic frame as well as all of the system morphemes, whereas English solely contributes content morphemes. As a result, Amharic is the source of the ML, whereas English is the source of the EL.

4.2.5 Embedded Language (EL) Islands

In the previous sections we have been dealing with singly occurring EL (English) elements integrated in the morpho-syntactic frame of the ML (Amharic). In these instances English nouns, adjectives, and adverbs showed full integration in the Amharic morpho-syntax. When we look at the English verbs however, having made no changes in their forms, the code switching in the verbs shows a different process of morphological integration. Here, the Amharic verbalizer ('do' verb) plays a significant role by taking all the necessary ML inflections and making it possible for the EL verb to be well integrated. Now, in this section a different kind of EL incorporation, which is a sequence of more than one EL elements occurring together as a unit in Amharic morpho-syntactic frame, will be focused.

In a situation where the problem of congruence between the grammars of the languages involved in the code switching appears, this might be the reason behind a speaker's using an EL island. The differences between the languages at an abstract level often, may block accessing an embedded language element in any other way than as a full phrase (Myers-Scotton 2006: 266). There might be different intentions for the speaker to use EL content morphemes. Having those different intentions when speakers encounter with insufficient congruence between the two languages grammars, there are different compromise strategies in which speakers can access EL elements. One of these compromise strategies are EL islands.

Though they are framed by the matrix language frame, embedded language islands must show structural dependency to the embedded language. This means that words in an EL

island show a hierarchical structure. Just two EL words occurring next to each other in the ML are not necessarily islands. (Ibid)

4.2.5.1 Classification of the types of EL Island

This section explains how instances of EL islands found in the data, are classified. First, they are classified in to two major sections named as non-formulaic and formulaic expressions. Among the most formulaic expressions may be idioms and proverbs. An idiom is a phrase or clause whose meaning is not the meaning of the sum of its parts.

4.2.5.1.1 Formulaic and Non formulaic expressions

In the data, those elements, which are described under this classification include adjuncts. They are “add ons” to the main structural / semantic elements of the clause. These may be adverbial phrases or prepositional phrases.

In contrast, formulaic expressions can be classified in to speech formulae, idioms and proverbs. Those expressions, which are used in conversations such as, sayings, clichés, slangs and some collocations and the like are speech formulae. Below, different types of phrase instances in the data are presented to show non- formulaic structures.

I. Non - formulaic structures (EL Adjuncts)

A. Prepositional Phrases

113. PAY PER VIEW bə- mi- bal- əw ʔajnət SERVICE ijə- tə- kəfəl- ə m ji- tə- aj- all

Pay per view that 3MS called OBJ type service PROG PAS pay 3MS 3MS PAS view AUX It is viewed by paying for the type of service called pay per view. (125/1090)

114. izi: h lə-all-u wət'tat-otf mit-məkrɪ-w BEYOND YOUR ACADEMIC WORK jətələjajju nəgər-otf CONTRIBUTE m-adræg-u timhirt bet lə-məmməzgəb tillik dirfa ʔalləw

here that found 3PLyouth 3PL 3FS advise 3FS ACC beyond your academic work different thing PL contribute to do 3MS school to register huge role has 3MS

Your advice to youths who are found here is to contribute different things beyond your academic work has a huge role to school registration. (143/1090)

115. dǐbdəba bi- mət'- a i- kǎbbəl- əw- all- əhu bi- əh TO THAT EXTENT DEDICATED
mə-hon ʔalləbb-h

Hitting if come 3MS 1S accept OBJ ALL 1S say 3MS to that extent dedicated
to be should 3MS You should be dedicated to the extent
if hitting comes I will accept it. (546/1090)

116. DEPENDING ON THE RESULT səw jə- jaz- əw dəgmo ji- llak- all

Depenging on the result human that hold OBJ then 3MS send AUX
Depending on the result, the one that holds human will then be sent. (618/1090)

117. bə- ʔand FREQUENCY wist' ʔand USER PER CHANNEL nəbbər jə- mi- astəlallif-əw
with one frequency inside one user per channel was that 3MS transfer OBJ
It used to transfer one user per channel in one frequency. (632/1090)

118. bə- ʔameri: kan ʔagər UNFORTUNATELY AVERAGE MOBILE CONNECTION SPEED
ʔasra ʔamist MEGABYTE PER SECOND nə- w

in America country unfortunately average mobile connection speed
fifteen megabyte per second is 3MS

In America unfortunately the average mobile connection speed is fifteen megabytes
per second. (645/1090)

B. Adverbial Phrases

119. fird bet kə- hed- k jihe rasu AS EVIDENCE j- agələggil- all

Court room if go 3MS this by itself as evidence 3MS serves AUX
If you go to the court, it serves as evidence. (1/1090)

120. I THINK jə-ʔastəmarǐ tǐllik'-u irkata səw-otʃʃ si-awk'-u inna jann- in nəgər m-ajət- u
ji-məsl-əññ-all THE NEXT QUESTION IS ləmin PROFESSOR mə-hon mǎrrət'- ʃ

I think of teacher big ART satisfaction people when know ART and that ACC
 thing to see 3MS 3MS presume NOM ACC the next question is why professor to be
 chose 3FS

I think the biggest satisfaction of a teacher I presume is to see people known
 something; the next question is why did you choose to be a professor? (148/1090)

121. ONCE YOU DECIDE bæ- izzi: h mængəd nəw mə-hed m- fəllig- əw bə́kka

Once you decide with this way is 3MS to go 1S want OBJ that is it

Once you decide with this is the way that I want to go, that is it. (166/1090)

122. jə- SPORT məsərətə lımatotf ʔaj- ta- awək- u- m FOR THAT MATTER

Of sport infrastructures NEG PASS know ART NEG for that matter

The sport infrastructures were not known for that matter. (307/1090)

123. asra and PERCENT-u NEWLY DIAGNOSED HYPERTENSION jə-mi-nıl-atfəw nə-w

eleven percent ART newly diagnosed hypertension that 2PL say 3PL(poss) is 3MS

Those eleven percent are that we call the newly diagnosed hypertension. (373/1090)

124. BEFORE THE RACE wəjım dəgmo PRE RACE ja- m- ıl- u- t nəgər ʔallə

Before the race or else pre race that 2 P say 2PL OBJ thing there is

There is what they say before the race or pre race. (564/)

125. JUST TO MAKE A FUN mars ja-alla-t jə- mi-ttənəffəs saj-hon ALREADY EXHAUSTED
 ajər nə-w

Just to make a fun Mars that has 3FS that 3MS breath NEG be already exhausted
 air is 3MS

The air Mars has cannot be breathed in; just to make a fun; it's an already
 exhausted one. (608/)

126. AT THE SAME TIME inglı: z ʔagər si- dʒdʒəmmər

At the same time England country 3MS start

At the same time when it was started in England (746/)

127. IN THE NINETEEN NINETIES INVEST ʔadərræg- əʔʔ

In the nineteen nineties invest make 3FS

She has invested in the nineteen nineties. (748/)

In the instances above (prepositional phrases in 'A' and adverbial phrases in 'B'), we have observed adjuncts, which are prepositional phrases and adverbial phrases, are located outside the predicate-argument structure formed by the main verb of the clause. Thus, they only give additional meaning to the structural element of the clause. However, these are not the only islands found in the data under this category. Noun phrases are also spotted as EL islands.

C. NP Islands

128. innəssu bə-THAT FRACTION OF SECONDS bə-hon-əʔ ijʒita-əʔʔəw nə-w mi-wassin-u- t
they with that fraction of seconds that be 3FS look 3PL(poss) is 3MS that decide 3PL OBJ They
decide with that fraction of second look of theirs. (536/)

129. bə- ʔandand daññ- oʔʔ laj LACK OF DETERMINATION ji- t- aj- all

with some coach PL on lack of determination 3MS PAS see AUX

Lack of determination is seen with some coaches. (543/)

130. MAN OF THE MATCH tə- bil- əh si- ti- mərrət' dəs jil- all

Man of the match PAS say 2MS when 2MS selected please say AUX

It feels good when you are named man of the match. (573/)

131. GUARD OF HONOUR jə- mi- bal- əw ʔakkəbabəl nə- w

Guard of honor that 3MS call OBJ reception is 3MS

It is a reception that is called guard of honor. (595/)

132. silə SPEED OF LIGHT t'iki: t ini- nəgagər

about speed of light a bit 1PL talk

Let us talk a bit about speed of light. (605/)

133. jihin- in hi: dət NO SINGLE POINT OF FAILURE bil- ən in- t'ər- aw- all- ən

this ACC process no single point of failure say 1PL 1PL call 3MS AUX 1PL

We call this process as no single point of failure. (674/)

134. THE US PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM tə- kəbbil- o- all

The US presidential medal of freedom PASS receive 3MS AUX

He has received the US presidential Medal of Freedom. (702/)

In the above instances (128-134), the EL islands (English noun phrases), that fraction of seconds, lack of determination, man of the match, guard of honor, speed of light, no single point of failure and the US presidential Medal of Freedom are well formed in English. Though these EL islands are well formed in the EL (English) structure as a unit, all of them are well integrated in the structure of the ML (Amharic) in all the instances they appear.

II. EL Formulaic Expressions

Having looked at the non - formulaic expressions, let us turn to formulaic structures. In this category, EL islands appear in the form of noun phrases, which are collocations. These are combination of words, which often occur side by side as a single phrase. In this category, in all the instances only EL morpheme is used, not even a single word from the ML appears in the islands. Since one word activates the other to occur, these cases seem to be more formulaic than the instances in the previous category. In addition to this, different kinds of speech formulae are also found. These are various expressions used in conversation to make our speech organized. They can also facilitate free and easy flow of ideas in conversation.

A. NPs (Collocations)

135. jə- biherawi budin GOAL KEEPER nəbbər- u

- of national team goal keeper was Polite
He was the national team's goal keeper. (230/)
136. jìhe POTENTIAL AREA jə- mi- bal- əw nə- w
this potential area that 3MS call OBJ is 3MS
This is what is called potential area. (279/)
137. NATIONAL TEAM laj ʔallə- hu
National team on present 1S
I am in the national team. (284/)
138. jìhe bə-ʔand tìlìk t'ila sɪr sɪ- t'ə́kəlləl HEALTHY LIFE STYLE nə-w jə-mi-bal- əw this
with one big umbrella under when generalize healthy life style is 3MS that 3MS call obj
When this is generalized under a big umbrella, it is called healthy life style. (374/)
139. CROSS COUNTRY nə- w jə- rət'- ku- t
Cross country is 3MS that run 1S OBJ
It is cross country that I have run. (409/)
140. bə- təwəssən- ə kán ʔassəbasb- əw TEAM SPIRIT fət'r- əw li- mət'-u ji-tʃil- all- u
with certain 3MS day collect 3P team spirit by creat 3P to come 3P 3MS can AUX
They may come within certain days by collecting the team and by creating team spirit. (416/)
141. GROUP WORK laj kulf mi: na ʔallə- atʃfəw
group work on key role have 3PL(Poss)
They have a key role on group work. (465/)
142. ʔaddi: s səw si-mət'a BENCH MARK li- nɔr-ə-w ji-gəbb-all
New person when come 3MS bench mark to have 3MS OBJ 3MS should AUX

When a new person comes, he/she should have a bench mark.

143. RELEGATION ZONE laj nə- w jə- mi- gəññ- əw

Relegation zone on is 3MS that 3MS foud OBJ

It is found at the relegation zone. (585/)

144. bə'tam FIXED jə- hon- ə TIME FRAME jə- all- əw- im

very fixed that is time frame NEG have 3MS NEG

It doesn't have a very fixed time frame. (594/)

145. SIGN LANGUAGE məgbabija zəde nə- w

Sign language communication system is 3MS

Sign language is a communication sytem. (729/)

146. INTERIOR DESIGN bet- in m- asget' nə- w

Interior design house ACC to décor is 3MS

Interior design is to décor a house. (736/)

The instances given above (135-146), are collocations, displaying situations in which common grouping of words used. The elements of EL islands regularly appear together as a unit to transmit some meaning. The meaning of such combinations is realized by the meaning of its components. Besides, the expressions above show structural dependency allowing no inclusion of ML element in between them. As a result, they appear as a single unit.

B. Speech Formulae

The following EL islands in (147-165), are instances of speech formulae, which are found in the data of this research.

147. jɪhi- tʃ tɪnnɪʃ ti- məsl- all- ətʃtʃ nəgər ɡɪn ABSOLUTE IMPORTANT nə- w

This 3FS small 3FS seem AUX 3FS but absolute important is 3MS

- It seems minor, but it is absolute important. (77/)
148. jə- mə́ərrə́ʃa- w tʰijjákə OPEN ENDED QUESTION nə- w
 Of last ART question open ended question is 3MS
 The last question is an open ended question. (84/)
149. YOU KNOW tɪlant jə- nəbbər- əw ćəwata
 You know yesterday that was 3MS game
 You know the game that was yesterday (209/)
150. WHY NOT wədə ʔacćir rí́kət mə- wrəd?
 Why not to short distance to go down
 Why not go down to short distance? (224/)
151. OFCOURSE gəna bizu jal- tə- sər- u sira- wotʃʃ ʔall- u
 Ofcourse yet many NEG PAS do 3PL work PL found 3PL
 Ofcourse there are many undone works yet. (243/)
152. BY THE WAY jə- zare-w-in ćəwata bə- təmələkkətə ɪngida ini- gabbiz- all- ən
 By the way of today ART ACC game on concerning guest 1PL invite AUX 1PL
 By the way, concerning the today's game we will invite a guest. (271/)
153. ACTUALLY izza maikəl sin- gəb- a ji- kćərrəf- all
 Actually there center 1PL enter 3MS 3MS avoid AUX
 Actually, when we get in to that center, it will be avoided. (287/)
154. I THINK ləndən ji- məsl- əññ- all
 I think London 3MS seem 1S AUX
 I think, it seems London for me. (325/)

155. məɖgəmmərija si-wət'-a I CAN DO IT jə- mi-jil- nəgər nəbbər- əw
first 3MS come out 3MS I can do it that 3MS say thing it had OBJ
When he comes out first, he used to have a feeling I can do it. (381/)
156. MOST PROBABLY meda- w bahir dar li- hon ji- tʃil- all
Most probably pitch ART Bahir dar to be 3MS can AUX
Most probably the pitch could be at Bahir dar. (400/)
157. gin OVERALL tʃiru nə- w
but overall good is 3MS
But, overall lit is good. (442/)
158. WHY NOT kɪdame inna ihud
Why not Saturday and Sunday
Why not on Saturday and Sunday (479/)
159. cəwata- w ʔaj- məssit'- im nəbbər I DON'T KNOW min ində- tə- fətt'ər- ə
game ART NEG attract NEG was I don't know what as PASS happen 3MS
The game was not interesting; I don't know what happened. (507/)
160. bə- izza- ñña- w bəkkul si- gottət laj- aj ji- tʃil- all THAT IS NATURAL
on that NOM ART side 3MS pull NEG see 3MS can AUX that is natural
When he is pulled on that side, he may not see. That is natural. (540/)
161. THINK OF IT LIKE THIS jə- məki: na məwədadəri: ja TRACK laj ində- all- ə- w
Think of it like this of car racing track on as found 3MS OBJ
Think of it like the track found in car racing. (604/)
162. YOU CAN IMAGINE bə'tam HUGE jə- hon- ə GALAXY nə- w

You can imagine very huge that be 3MS galaxy is 3MS

You can imagine that it is a very huge galaxy. (625/)

163. sılə-manbəb bə- FEED-e laj j- amət'-all- u MOST LIKELY i- wədd- əw- all- əhu
about reading on feed 1S(Poss) on 3PL bring AUX 3PL most likely 1S like 3MS AUX 1S

They will bring about reading o my feed; most likely I will like it. (666/)

164. CAN YOU IMAGINE jihe TECHNOLOGY baj-nor jihe səw minim m-adræg ?aj-tʃil-im
nəbbər

Can you imagine this technology NEG available this man nothing to do NEG can NEG
was

Can you imagine if this technology was not available, this person cannot do anything
703/)

165. AT THE SAME TIME inglī: z ?agər si- dʒəmmər

At the same time England country 3MS start

At the same time when it was started in England (746/)

The EL islands shown in the instances above are referred to as speech formulae. These are expressions used in organizing discourse, conveying speaker's attitude to other participants and also to facilitate the flow of interaction (Cowie 2001: 1). As it has been shown in the instances, speech formulae is used to depict such functions. The expressions in the instances are used as a single unit there by displaying structural dependency. Idioms and proverbs were not seen in the data of this research. Thus, they were not described in the analysis.

So far, we have seen been dealing with EL islands that are displayed in the Amharic/English code switched utterances. All the instances support the theories made by the MLF model.

The presence of embedded language islands containing prepositional phrases, adverbial phrases, and noun phrases is discovered in the data analysis above. The phrase structures are correctly formed in the embedded language (English) grammar in all cases, but they do

not fit in the morpheme order of the Matrix language (Amharic) grammar. This finding appears to be supported by Myers-Scotton (2006: 261), who notes that they are components consisting only of EL morphemes that occur in a bilingual clause as phrases rather than entire clauses framed by the ML. As a result, this discovery may represent evidence of embedded language islands in the Amharic/English code switching data. This finding is consistent with Myers-Scotton's (2002: 141) observation that adverbial phrases represent a primary sort of embedded language island. Furthermore, the examination of this study revealed the presence of collocation and speech formulas. These are word combinations that frequently appear together as a single phrase. They are used to order one's speech and to allow for the free flow of thoughts. These statements, which appear as a single unit, exhibit structural dependency and preclude the addition of Matrix language parts between them. As a result, the research appears to validate evidences of embedded language islands in Amharic/English code switching.

4.3 Analysis of borrowing in Amharic media

4.3.1 Sport loanwords

The influence of English is in different lexical fields like sport. As Kozick (2018: 82) puts it there is a tendency of making English an exclusive source for borrowings related to sport registers. As it has already been explained, based on their phonemic substitution, loanwords are distinguished in to three. They are classified as wholly assimilated, partially assimilated and unassimilated. However, in this section of the study only wholly assimilated and partially assimilated are analyzed. This is due to the fact that unassimilated type of loanwords is not attested in the corpus of this study. Therefore, the available instances of loanwords, which are taken from the data of this study, are related to the concept of sport.

4.3.1.1 Wholly assimilated

These types of English loanwords are identified as words, which are borrowed by speakers of recipient language as it is used by its original donors form. Therefore, they are borrowed without making any phonological adaptation.

Table 2: Wholly assimilated loanwords from sport

	Wholly assimilated	Gloss
a.	kləb	club
b.	tenis	tennis
c.	boks	boxing
d.	komentatər	commentator
e.	prodʒekt	project
f.	fedərefɪn	federation
g.	forfe	forfeit
h.	asist	assist
i.	primijər lig	premier league
j.	dərbi	derby

All the loanwords above are related the field of sport, which are used to name concepts or actions in sport activities. These types of borrowed words are adapted in Amharic without changes in meaning. That is to say, only their pronunciation is adapted to Amharic. The loanwords above are wholly assimilated from English to Amharic as English is the most important source of borrowing. This is due to the fact that English has become the language of this globalized world. This phenomenon is also noticed in the language of sport in the world. Moreover, English has become an important source of loanwords in the area of sports. As a result, the language use in the Amharic media sport programs manifests the utilization of wholly assimilated loanwords from English.

Among the different media outlets analyzed in this study, the Amharic sport media was included. The analysis revealed the presence of wholly assimilated English loanwords in the sport media, which are adapted into Amharic without any changes in meaning, except for their pronunciation. Examples of such loanwords include "forfeit - forfe," "club - kləb," and "derby - dərbi." Numerous English borrowings have been observed in the language use of sport media, and according to Kozick (2018), English has become a significant source of

loanwords in the field of sports. Therefore, the occurrence of these types of borrowings in Amharic sport media should not be surprising.

4.3.1.2 Partially assimilated

The loanwords in this category have undergone different phonological adaptation processes so as to fit in to the Amharic phonological system.

Therefore, the instances in this section of the study listed below are those loanwords which have undergone partial assimilation process so as to adapt into the Amharic phonological system.

Table 3: Partially assimilated loanwords from sport

	Partially assimilated	Gloss
a.	isport	sport
b.	istadijəm	stadium
c.	iskwad	squad
d.	isponsər	sponsor
e.	atletiks	athletics
f.	maraton	marathon
g.	ʃampijon	champion
h.	hajlajit	highlight
i.	olompik	Olympic

These types of loanwords are adapted partially with partial phonetic substitution. The sport terminologies from English have been partially adapted to Amharic in both spelling and pronunciation.

The loanwords in a, b, c and d, start with consonant clusters that Amharic does not allow. Thus, in such cases the epenthetic /i/ is inserted to make that loanword adapted in Amharic language. Therefore, on the loanwords in a, b, c and d which say sport, stadium,

squad and sponsor are not easily pronounced by the Amharic monolinguals. That is why in all the four cases above the epenthetic /i/ is used to make the borrowed words adapted phonetically in the Amharic language. As can be seen, the borrowed words above have undergone phonetic adaptation by inserting the epenthetic vowel /i/ at the initial position of loanwords with consonant clusters at onset to correct the word initial consonant clusters created by the loanwords as in *isport*, *istadijəm*, *iskwad* and *isponsər*. That is why they belong to partially assimilated loanwords.

Additionally, the study found partially assimilated loanwords in the Amharic media outlets of sports, science and technology, and medical science. Phonological adaptation is made to some English words when borrowed into Amharic, resulting in partial assimilation. For instance, in the sport media, words like "sport," "squad," "stadium," and "sponsor" undergo phonetic adaptation through the insertion of the epenthetic vowel /i/. This adaptation is necessary because these consonant clusters are not easily pronounced by Amharic speakers. This finding aligns with Marjie-Okyere (2013), which suggests that

most assimilated English items conform to the syllabic structure of the native language. Similarly, the loanwords in *f*, and *g*, which say *athletics* and *marathon*, are pronounced as *atletiks* and *maraton* by Amharic speakers. Hence, the borrowing language (Amharic) undergoes phonetic adjustment by making consonant substitution. This is due to the unavailability of the English dental fricative /θ/ in Amharic. In such cases, the dental fricative /θ/, which is not present in Amharic is replaced by the alveolar plosive /t/. Thus, consonant substitution, which is one of the phonological adaptation processes is employed to the loanwords in order to adapt them in Amharic. As a result, the phonetic adaptation the two loanwords namely, 'athletics' to *atletiks* and 'marathon' to *maraton* have made are considered as partially assimilated loanword.

Similarly, loanwords like *atletiks* and *marathon* in sport, make some phonological change. This is due to phonetic adjustment in the recipient language (Amharic) when these words are introduced. Since Amharic lacks the dental fricative /θ/, a process known as consonant substitution occurs, and the dental fricative /θ/ is replaced by the alveolar plosive /t/ to enable Amharic speakers to pronounce these borrowed English words. This finding is in

line with Mahadin (1996), which states that the degree of assimilation and compatibility of borrowed words depend on their conformity to the recipient language.

4.3.2 Sport loan blend

As it has already been said, these types of loanwords are formed from both morphemic substitution and importation. Hence, in these types of loanwords some part of the words is borrowed while some part of them is substituted with the native one. In other words these types of borrowing involve a mixture between Amharic and English morphological elements or vice versa of derivatives and compounds. In this study, these types of loanwords are divided in to two types. Both of them are analyzed below.

4.3.2.1 Blended derivative

As loan blend is a type of borrowing which makes morphemic importation and substitution, this section deals with the type of loan blend which is known for substituting native suffixes for the foreign ones. Hiltz (2003: 75), explains this as blended derivatives are created when a loan root is “inserted” in to a frame, or a native affix is appended to a loan root. Therefore, this type of borrowing features morpheme substitution in which native affixes, in this case the Amharic affixes replace the foreign (English) ones. Thus, in the blended derivative instances below, the affix /-nnət/ derives abstract nouns with the general meaning of “a state of being x” where ‘x’ is referring to the meaning of the base. Thus, in the instances below (a-e), the borrowed English words, which are taken from the Amharic media sport programs, show blended derivative type of borrowing where the Amharic affixes are blended on the English root words.

Table 4: Blended derivative loan blends from sport

	Base	Gloss	Derived	English
a.	asistant	assistant	asistantinnət	being assistant
b.	diplomat	diplomat	diplomainnətt	being diplomat
c.	gol	goal	golinnət	being goal
d.	pirezidat	president	pirezidantinnət	being president

- e. *iskimər* *skimmer* *iskimərinnət* being skimmer

The words (assistant, diplomat, president, goal and skimmer) are all nouns. When the affix /-nnət/ is added to them their meaning becomes ‘being + X’ as in *asistantinnət* ‘being assistant’, *diplomainnətt* ‘being diplomat’, *golinnət* ‘being goal’, *pīrezidantinnət* ‘being president’ and *iskimərinnət* ‘being skimmer’.

Similarly, in the blended derivative instances below, the affix /-əñña/ derives nominal, which have the characteristics of both nouns and adjectives. The derived blended words take the general meaning of “associated with X”.

Table 5: Blended derivative loan blends from sport

	Base	Gloss	Derived	Gloss
f.	<i>biskilet</i>	bicycle	<i>biskiletəñña</i>	bicyclist
g.	<i>boks</i>	box	<i>boksəñña</i>	boxer
h.	<i>dans</i>	dance	<i>dansəñña</i>	dancer
i.	<i>gazeṭ’a</i>	gazette	<i>gazeṭ’əñña</i>	Journalist
j.	<i>isport</i>	sport	<i>isportəñña</i>	sportsperson

The borrowed words (bicycle, box, dance, gazette and sport) in the same way, when the Amharic derivational affix /-əñña/ is suffixed to them they will acquire the meaning “associated with X” where ‘X’ represents the borrowed words. For example, the terms *biskiletəñña* to mean ‘bicyclist’, *boksəñña* to mean ‘boxer’, *dansəñña* which means ‘dancer’, *gazeṭ’əñña* which means ‘journalist’ and *isportəñña* which means ‘sportsperson’ are the blended derivative examples found in the Amharic sport media. Thus, the Amharic derivational affixes /-nnət/ and /-əñña/ blended with the English borrowed nouns, they form a loan blend type called blended derivation. These borrowed word instances from the data of this research show morphemic substitution and importation thereby confirming that they belong to the borrowing type called blended derivative.

Another finding in the analysis of the research data is the occurrence of loan blends in the language use of Amharic media. There are two different types of loan blends identified: blended derivatives and compound loan blends.

Blended derivatives occur when native derivational suffixes are substituted for foreign ones. In the Amharic sport media, for example, the Amharic derivational suffix *"/-innət/"* is attached to loanwords to express the meaning of "X + being X." Some examples include "asistantinnət" (meaning being assistant), "iskimərinnət" (meaning being skimmer), and "golinnət" (meaning being goal). Additionally, the Amharic derivational affix *"/-əñña/"* is used as a suffix for borrowed English words, such as "box - *boxəñña*" (meaning boxer), "dance - *danceəñña*" (meaning dancer), and "sport - *sportəñña*" (meaning sportsperson). Thus, the analysis confirms that in the language use of sports and science and technology media in Amharic, there is evidence of various instances of blended derivatives borrowing. This finding aligns with the research of Haugen (1950) and Greavu (2013).

4.3.2.2 Compound loan blend

These types of loan blends involve the way words in English and Amharic are hybridized by using one of the structural patterns listed below. These types of loan blends are common in Amharic. The examples found in the data of this research are constructed in the following four patterns: 'Amh. N + Eng. N' (Amharic noun + English noun as a head), 'Eng. N + Amh. N' as a head (English noun + Amharic noun as a head), 'Eng. adj. + Amh. N' (English adjective + Amharic noun), 'Amh. Adj. + Eng. N' (Amharic adjective + English noun) and 'Amh. Adj. + Amh. N + Eng. N' (Amharic adjective + Amharic noun + English noun). Particular instances from the data are presented below to illustrate each of these patterns.

Table 6: Compound loan blends from sport

	Compound loan blend	Gloss
a.	idɔɔ kwas fedərəfɪn	hand ball federation
b.	igir kwas fedərəfɪn	foot ball federation
c.	igir kwas kləb	foot ball club

d.	t'ərəṔeza tenis	table tennis
e.	jəaləm ʃampijona	world championship
f.	jəwəṭ'atofʃ prodʒekt	youths' project
g.	jəisport limat	sport development
h.	jətrak rucća	truck race
i.	jəolompik ćəwatawoʃ	Olympic games
j.	artefiʃjal sar	artificial turf
k.	jifawi isponsər	official sponsor
l.	wanna dajrektər	general director
m.	ʃiriʃrafi sekond	fraction of seconds
n.	kəbad mizan ʃampijon	heavy weight champion

As it has been noticed the above compound loan blend examples which are taken from the data are related sport. Among these instances from 'a' to 'f' are formed with the pattern of Amharic noun + English noun as a head. In the loan blend *idzɔz kwas fedərəʃin*, the English noun 'federation' is modified by the Amharic compound noun *idzɔz kwas* which means hand ball. The English version of the word is 'hand ball federation'. In the same manner, *igir kwas fedərəʃin* and *igir kwas kləb* are compounds between Amharic and English words. The Amharic compound noun *idzɔz kwas* which means foot ball modifies the English nouns 'federation' and 'club' in both the compound loan blends. The other word to this pattern of compound loan blend is *t'ərəṔeza* which means table, modifies the English head noun 'tennis'. The English version of the compound loan blend word is 'table tennis'. Likewise, the hybrid word *jəaləm ʃampijona* is a loan blend formed with the English noun 'ʃampijona' is modified with the Amharic noun *jəaləm* which means 'the world'. The English version of the term is 'world championship'. Similarly, the blended compound word *jəwəṭ'atofʃ prodʒekt* is a compound between the Amharic and English word *jəwəṭ'atofʃ* which means 'of the youths', modifies the English noun

‘project’. The compound loan blend word can mean ‘youths’ project’.

The other compound loan blend instances found are observed in the pattern of English noun + Amharic noun as a head. The borrowed words in this pattern are *jəisport līmat*, *jətrak rucća* and ‘*jəolompik ćəwatawotf*’. In the examples the Amharic head noun ‘*līmat*’ is modified by the English noun ‘sport’; the English noun ‘truck’ modifies the Amharic head noun *ćəwatawotf* is modified by the English noun ‘Olympic’.

The other pattern used to form the compound loan blend instances is English adjective + Amharic noun. In the borrowed item *artefijjal sar* which means ‘artificial turf’, the English adjective ‘artificial’ modifies the Amharic head noun ‘*sar*’ which means ‘grass’. Several compound loan blend instances are formed with the pattern Amharic adjective + English noun as in the hybrid items *jifawi isponsər*, *wanna dajrektər* and *jirifrafi sekənd*. In these instances the English nouns ‘sponsor, director and squad’ are modified by the Amharic adjectives *jifawi* which means ‘official’, *wanna* that means ‘general’ and *jirifrafi* which means ‘fraction’ in English.

The other pattern the compound loan blend borrowings formed in the concepts of sport is Amharic noun phrase + English noun. In the hybrid *kəbad mizan fəmpijon* whose English version is ‘heavy weight champion’, the English head noun ‘champion’ is modified by the Amharic noun phrase *kəbad mizan*.

The analysis also identified occurrences of blended compound borrowings in the Amharic media. These are words that combine elements from both the source and recipient language systems. Examples include *igī kʷas fedərəfjīn* – *football federation*, *t’ərəpəza tennis* – *table tennis* and *jəolompik ćəwatawotf* - Olympic games and the like can be mentioned from sport media language use.

4.3.3 Sport Loan shift

This type of borrowings are divided in to two types namely, loan translation (calques) and semantic loans (semantic extensions). As it has been put already, loan translation (claque) is individual part of the word from the donor language translated literally by its corresponding word in the receiving language whereas, semantic loan or semantic extension is a translation of both halves of the compound to the receiving language. In this

case the meanings of words can be extended in the recipient language's word. However in this section only one of the type of loan shifts is discussed this is due to the in availability of the semantic loan types in the data of this research.

4.3.3.1 Loan translations (Calques)

This type of borrowings is formed when foreign words are literally translated in to a native language. Therefore, calques are formed in Amharic when the English words are literally translated in to Amharic. In this section the loan translation instances are the concepts related to sport which are taken from the Amharic media sport channels.

Table 7: Loan translation (Calques) from sport

	Calques	Gloss
a.	rəddat dañña	Assistant referee
b.	wəradɟ kəʔana	Relegation zone
c.	jəbudin mənfas	Team spirit
d.	hulətəñña aggamaɟ	Second half
e.	akal bikaɬ	Physical fitness
f.	məkəs mit	Scissor kick
g.	agər akwaraɕ	Cross country
h.	kulf mina	Key role
i.	kɪnf	Wing
j.	jəwədadzinnət cəwata	Friendly game
k.	təkəlakaj amakaj	Defensive midfielder
l.	gɪb t'əbbaɕi	goal keeper
m.	igir kwas	foot ball
n.	kɪrɕat kwas	basket ball

o.	idɔɔɔ kwas	hand ball
p.	at'iki	striker
q.	təkəlakaj	defense
r.	nət'ib mət'al	drop point
s.	irzimət zillaj	long jump
t.	jəbet wist' cəwatawoɬ	indoors games
u.	gimmaɣ fissame	semi final

These words are widely used in sport media in English speaking world consequently; they appear as borrowed elements in the Amharic sport media. This appearance of these words in Amharic sport media is an indicator of loan translation occurrences in Amharic. The reason for the inclusion of the above borrowings in loan translation category is because they exhibit a word for word Amharic translation with no semantic change of the sport words from English.

Another finding in this study is the presence of English borrowings in the loan shift category. The meaning of foreign terms is imported without their form in this typology. Some loan translation (calques) examples include *rəddat dañña* – *assistant referee*, *akal bikat* – *physical fitness*, *nət'ib mət'al* – *drop point* from language use in Amharic sport media. The research reveals that a number of calques employed in Amharic media are formed from semantic similarities, as Haugen (1950: 220) puts it.

4.3.4 Sport Creations

As it was mentioned already in the previous section, creations are new combinations made of the lexemes (both native and previously borrowed) already existing in the recipient language, to assimilate new borrowed semantics. Thus, this section deals with these types of words that are referred to as creations. Therefore, creations in this section are concerned with a process in which sport related words from English are created or coined in to a context of Amharic language. These words are taken from the sport channels of the Amharic media.

Table 8: Creation from sport

	English	Creations
a.	Offside	kə́cəwata wící
b.	Pre season	́kídímə wídiddir
c.	Pre qualifier	́kídímə mat'arija
d.	Anti doping	śərə abərətətf mədhanit
e.	Pace maker	arrwarwać
f.	Winning mentality	jəmaʃənnəf sɪnə libbona
g.	Man of the match	jə́cəwataw kokəb
h.	Press release	gazeṭ'awi məglə́ca
i.	Knock out	t'ilo maləf
j.	Hat-trick	sosta
k.	Record	kibrə wəsən
l.	Penalty	fissum kít'at mitt
m.	Fair play	isportawi ćəwannət

It is a obvious that English is the lingua franca of the world. Thus, it has an immense influence on various fields in the world. It is therefore expected for English to be in influential communicative tool in the world of sport as well. This massive influence of English has also been felt in the language use of sport channels of the Amharic media. There are also some attempts of creations of new sport words in an attempt to give native names to these foreign concepts so as to maintain purity. Kozicky (2017: 56-57) says, in order to create these neologisms in the form of nouns, Ethiopian linguists and other experts use two models namely the Amharic and Gee'z models, and these models become popular in the process of coining terminology in Amharic which can be seen in the articles of ethiopian newspaper. Similarly, the above words are created by using these models. For instance, the

words *íidimə widdid̥ir* and *íidimə maʔarija* are compounds formed from Gee'z prefix *íidimə* 'pre' and the Amharic noun *widdid̥ir* 'competition' and *maʔarija* 'qualifier'. These compound words are used to denote the terms 'preseason' and 'pre qualifier' respectively. Another compound formed from Gee'z prefix and Amharic compound noun is *śərə abərətəʃ mədhanit* 'anti-doping' is formed from the Gee'z prefix *śərə* 'anti' and *abərətəʃ* 'abettor' *mədhanit* 'drug'. The example which says *kibrə wəsən* is also a compound creation from Gee'z and Amharic. *kibrə* from 'dignity' and *wəsən* 'level' is referring to the word 'record'. In addition to the above two compound creations, the other instance of Amharic and Gee'z compound creation is *jəmaʃənnəf sinə libbona* by using the Amharic genitive 'jə' with the Amharic noun *jəmaʃənnəf* 'of winning' and the Gee'z compound *sinə libbona* 'psychology' to mean 'winning mentality'.

Similarly, using Amharic noun compounds to create new compound words is also used in Amharic media sport channels. In this section an example is found as in *jəcəwataw kokəb*. It is formed from *jəcəwataw* 'of the game' and *kokəb* 'star' to mean 'man of the match'.

The other word creation is formed from the purely Amharic noun + derived noun compound is *kəcəwata wicci* 'offside'. It is a combination of the Amharic *kəcəwata* 'from play' and *wicci* 'out'. The noun *wicci* comes from the verb *wət'ta* 'he went out'.

The Amharic adjective and noun compounds are another combinations that are used to form sport concepts such as *gazeʔawi məgləca* 'press release' and *isportawi cəwannət*. They are formed from *gazeʔawi* 'of press' and *məgləca* 'communique', and *isportawi* 'sporting' and *cəwannət* 'being cultured'.

Another combination in word creation in Amharic is verb/ gerundive and noun compounds as in the instance *t'ilo maləf* 'knock out'. The meaning of the compound is *t'ilo* 'to bump' and *maləf* 'to pass'. It is derived from the Amharic verb (*t'alə* 'he dropped') or its exact gerundive form *t'ilo* and the Amharic noun *maləf* 'to pass'. It is used to refer to the term that denotes the knock out stage in sports.

Other than the compound word coining, in this section there are also a single word creations of the English words that are used in sport such as *arrwarwać* 'pace maker' which is created from 'running mate' and *sosta* 'hat-trick' which is created from the Amharic

numeral 'sost' meaning 'three' to express the sport term of three successes of the same kind in football especially scoring of three goals in a game by one player. Thus, from these analyzed expressions, it was found that there are both compound and single word neologisms. The compounds especially in some cases have been created with the combination of Amharic and Gee'z parts of speech. These creations can be seen as methods of coping up with the huge number of new words from English. Moreover, they can be a source of new vocabulary for Amharic.

The analysis of the data additionally demonstrated that Amharic media language use often utilize invented words. By fusing native and previously borrowed lexemes to create new words with new borrowed semantics, the process is referred to as invention. Due to worldwide developments in science, technology, computers, and the internet, these sorts of words can be discovered in Amharic media.

4.3.5 Science and Technology Loanword

In this section, English words which are borrowed in Amharic media science and technology programs are dealt with. However, in this section of the loanwords analysis, only two types of science and technology loanwords namely 'wholly assimilated' and 'partially assimilated'. The third type of loan word 'unassimilated' is not attested in the corpus of this research.

4.3.5.1 wholly assimilated

Table 9: Wholly assimilated loanwords from science and technology

Wholly assimilated	Gloss
a. data	data
b. radar	radar
c. solar	solar
d. robot	robot
e. digital	digital
f. film	film

g.	analog	analog
h.	magnet	magnet
i.	mobajil	mobile
j.	lift	lift
k.	industri	industry
l.	vidijo konfərəns	video conference
m.	sim kard	sim card
n.	televiziin	television
o.	rimot kontrol	remote control
p.	kebil	cable
q.	diron	drone

The borrowed words in science and technology above suggest that they are mostly unchanged in terms of meaning and pronunciation. That is why they are referred to as wholly assimilated loan words. Some of the listed loanwords have Amharic equivalents but they are rarely used. These are ‘solar’ which is translated as *śəhajawi*, ‘digital’ which is translated as *ahazawi*, ‘analog’ whose Amharic meaning is *amsal*, ‘magnet’ whose Amharic version is *məgnəʿis* and what is more interesting among the list is the word ‘mobile’ whose Amharic equivalent is ‘movable’. However, the word is used by Amharic speakers to refer to ‘mobile phone’ by avoiding the term ‘phone’.

Similarly, loanwords like as *atletiks* and *marathon* in sport, *Bluetooth* - *bilutuz* in science and technology, and *pathology* - *patolodji* and *theory* – *tijori* in medical science. This is due to phonetic adjustment in the recipient language (Amharic) when these words are introduced. Since Amharic lacks the dental fricative /θ/, a process known as consonant substitution occurs, and the dental fricative /θ/ is replaced by the alveolar plosive /t/ to enable Amharic speakers to pronounce these borrowed English words. This finding is in

line with Mahadin (1996), which states that the degree of assimilation and compatibility of borrowed words depend on their conformity to the recipient language.

The findings of this study also support the presence of totally assimilated loanwords in the language use of Amharic media science and technology sources. Borrowed English terminology such as radar, data, and robot have been borrowed into Amharic without any alterations. This discovery is consistent with Hafez's (1996) observation that loanwords may keep their parent language sound and morphology if they are introduced to the language for the first time. As a result, they are unwilling to integrate. As a result, this occurs when they confirm with patterns in the receiving language.

Some totally absorbed loanwords from science and technology have Amharic

counterparts. However, for two reasons, most Amharic translations of the phrases are not actively employed in Amharic media science and technology channels. The first could be related to the English language's prominence in Ethiopia. According to Anbessa (2008: 172), in Ethiopia, groups of individuals, such as youngsters or "elite groups," tend to adopt terms or expressions from English to demonstrate that they are cosmopolitan or modern. This can be attributed to the reputation of English in the country, which has led Amharic speakers to choose English loanwords over Amharic equivalents. The second reason is that most Amharic counterparts of imported words are made up. Takkele notes in Kozicki (2018: 82) that one of the challenges with new word creation is that newly formed expressions are as unclear as imported ones. As a result, the non-communicative nature of the coined terms would negate the sense of national pride and ease of pronunciation provided by these words. As a result, it becomes evident that the inclination to employ borrowed words instead of Amharic counterparts stems from the two reasons stated above.

4.3.5.2 Partially assimilated

These types of loanwords from English show a partial phonemic integration so as to fit in to the phonological system of Amharic

Table 10: Partially assimilated loanwords from science and technology

	Partially assimilated	Gloss
a.	ispes	space
b.	iskan	scan
c.	iskrin	screen
d.	bīrod band	broad band
e.	pīlastik	plastic
f.	pīlanet	planet
g.	bīlutuz	Bluetooth
h.	imel	e-mail
i.	kompitər	computer
j.	menu	menu
k.	mimori	memory

The loanwords above underwent phonetic assimilation so as to fit in the Amharic language phonological system. The loanword instances from ‘a’ to ‘g’ have consonant clusters at the initial position which is not permissible in Amharic. As a result, the borrowing language (Amharic) undertakes an assimilation process called vowel addition. Therefore, the epenthetic /i/ is used at the word initial position to assimilate the loanword to the Amharic language as in ‘space’ ispes, ‘scan’ - iskan and ‘screen’ – iskrin.

The epenthetic vowel /i/ can also be involved in the assimilation process called vowel addition. Thus, in addition to being added at the initial position of consonant clusters, Epenthetic vowel /i/ is also inserted in between two consonant clusters at the word initial position to make the loanwords adapted to the Amharic phonological system as in the instances ‘d to g’ which say ‘broad band’- bīrod band, ‘plastic’ pīlastik, ‘planet’ pīlanet and ‘Bluetooth’ bīlutuz.

In addition to these adaptation processes, English diphthongs, which are not found in Amharic are substituted by a single phoneme. In the loanword instances ‘e-mail’ I: mejl, the diphthong /ei/ is substituted with a single phoneme /e/. As a result the word is finally pronounced as i mel by Amharic speakers. Similarly, the English glide /j/ together with the long vowel /u:/ are substituted with /i/ and /u/ as in the following loanwords ‘computer’ kəmpju: tər pronounced by Amharic speakers as kompitər and ‘menu’ menju: is pronounced by Amharic speakers as /menu/.

The other vowel substitution in this section is noticed in the loanword ‘memory’ meməri. In this example the vowel /e/ is substituted with /i/. The loanword finally is pronounced by Amharic speakers as *mimori*.

Thus, the above loanwords underwent different adaptation processes so as to be assimilated in the borrowed language (Amharic). Hence, the assimilation processes we have noticed in the loanwords can tell us that the above loanwords (partially assimilated loanwords) are elements of the language use in the Amharic media sport programs.

4.3.6 Science and Technology Loan blend

This type of borrowing is a typology in which part of the word is borrowed whereas the other part of it is native. In this section again the two types of loanwords namely blended derivatives and compound loan blend are presented with instances of the English – Amharic hybrids words that resulted in this typology of borrowing. These borrowed terms are taken from the corpus of this study which is collected from the Amharic media science and technology programs.

4.3.6.1 Blended derivatives

Table 11: Blended derivative loan blends from science and technology

	Blended derivatives	Gloss
a.	kost ifektivinnət	cost-effectiveness
b.	ajis kristalinnət	being ice crystal
c.	asidinnət	acidity

In the above instances the Amharic affix /-innət/ is affixed on the loanwords ‘cost effective’, ‘ice crystal’ and ‘acid’ results in the meaning ‘X + being’ ‘X’ representing the loanwords. Thus the combination of the loanwords and the Amharic affix /- innət /derives abstract nouns as in *kost ifektivinnət*, *ajis kristalinnət* and *asidinnət* which denote ‘cost-effectiveness’, ‘being ice crystal’ and ‘acidity’ in English. As a result, the borrowing instances above are representing examples of the borrowing typology which is referred to as blended derivatives. Though they are found in a lower frequency in this section, it can be seen from the language use in the Amharic media science and technology programs the blended derivative borrowing type appears to express concepts of science and technology.

4.3.6.2 Compound loan blend

As it has already been discussed, this type of borrowing is formed through the mixture of words from the donor language and the recipient language. Thus, the compound loan blends are types of borrowing in which one part of it comes from English and the other part of the word is from Amharic.

The compound loan blend types of borrowed words which are used in the Amharic media science and technology programs language use, which are taken from the data of this research, are presented below. The hybrid words (compound loan blends) in this section are organized in the following two structural patterns. ‘Eng. N + Amh. N’ (English noun + Amharic noun as a head), ‘Eng. Adj. + Amh. N’ (English adjective + Amharic noun). Particular instances for each pattern are given below.

Table 12: Compound loan blends from science and technology

	Compound loan blend	Gloss
a.	jæelektrik hajil	electric power
b.	ismart silk	smart phone
c.	sivil məhandis	civil engineer

In ‘a’ the compound loan blend is formed from the English noun ‘electric’ and the Amharic noun /hajil/ resulting in compound loan blend form *jæelektrik hajil* which means ‘electric

power'. When looking at the other instances 'b' and 'c' the English adjectives 'smart' and 'civil' blended with the Amharic nouns *silk* and *məhandis*. Hence, this hybrid form resulted in the compound loan blends *ismart silk* which means 'smart phone' and *sivil məhandis* which means 'civil engineer'.

In the Amharic media, instances of blended compound borrowings were also found by the analysis of Amharic media language use in the science and technology. These are words that incorporate parts of the language systems of the source and the recipient. As an illustration, consider the instances *jæelektrik hajil* – *electric power*, *ismart silk* – *smart phone* and *sivil məhandis* – *civil engineer*. In these borrowed instances of Amharic media science and technology, the hybrid words combine the language elements from both the recipient and donor languages.

4.3.7 Science and Technology Loan shift

Loan shift has been discussed through the framework. As Haugen (1950: 215) puts it, loan shifts are borrowing types which display morphemic substitution without importation. In this section as well English morphemes are not imported but rather only their concept is substituted by their Amharic forms. Thus, in this type of borrowing native (Amharic) forms stand for foreign (English) concepts. Therefore, concepts of science and technology which are borrowed from English are represented by native (Amharic) forms. The two types of loan shifts namely: loan translation (calques) and semantic loans (semantic extensions) are also found in the borrowed concepts of science and technology data of this research. Particular examples are given below for each type with their explanations.

4.3.7.1 Loan translation (Calques)

This section is devoted to deal with the loan translation (calquing) process in Amharic. It is one of the productive methods of lexical innovation, which has been employed by the Amharic language in order to cope up with the continuously created English terminologies in various fields in general and in science and technology, in particular. As it has already been said, this type of borrowing involves particular English lexical items literally translated with the same sequence of their Amharic item. Below are presented instances of calques in the language of science and technology channels of the Amharic media.

Table 13: Loan translation (Calques) from science and technology

	Loan translation	Gloss
a.	bīzuhan mägənañña	mass media
b.	aḳīm gīnbata	capacity building
c.	jəjiləf ḳal	pass word
d.	tənkəsakaf silk	mobile phone
e.	jəsīhuf məlikit	text message
f.	dirə gəs	web page
g.	jəbirhan fit'inət	speed of light

In all the examples from 'a to f' in table 13, the English concepts are represented with the Amharic form in a direct word for word translation. For instance, in *bīzuhan mägənañña* from (*bīzuhan* 'mass' + *mägənañña* 'communication'), *aḳīm gīnbata* from (*aḳīm* 'capacity' + *gīnbata* 'building'), *jəjiləf ḳal* from (*jəjiləf* 'of pass' + *ḳal* 'word'), *tənkəsakaf silk* from (*tənkəsakaf* 'mobile' + *silk* 'phone'), *jəsīhuf məlikit* from (*jəsīhuf* 'text' + *məlikit* 'message') and *dirə gəs* from (*dirə* 'web' + *gəs* 'page'). The only exception could be in the example 'g' which says *jəbirhan fit'inət* which means 'speed of light' where the Amharic word *jəbirhan* is translated in English as 'of light' and *fit'inət* which means 'speed'. In this example the word order of the Amharic version is changed, but conceptually it represents its English counterpart. Therefore, as it can be seen in the above instances, loan translation is literal, word for word substitution of the lexical components of compounds. However, it should also be noted that in accordance with the recipient language's rules syntactic reordering of compounds may sometimes be required.

The study's additional discovery is that English borrowings are included in the loan shift category. As it can be seen in the science and technology instances in this typology, terms from other languages are imported without their form as in the instances, *jəjiləf ḳal* – *pass word*, *jəsīhuf məlikit* – *text message* and *dirə gəs* – *web page* from science and technology.

As noted by Haugen (1950: 220), the study shows that many of the calques used in Amharic media are created from semantic similarities.

Semantic loans (semantic extensions)

The other type of loan shift is semantic loan (semantic extension). Here the meaning of a borrowed word can be extended without any importation of the foreign element. This is to mean that the arrangement of morphemes in the source language is imported. Hence, in semantic loan the meaning of the word in the source language is transferred to a native word. Thus, this type of borrowing is a loan shift typology concerned with the words that previously existed in Amharic and assume a new meaning as a result of the influence of the English language.

Table 14: Semantic loans from science and technology

	Semantic loan	Gloss
a.	mə́can	to load
b.	mərəb	net
c.	gəś	page
d.	post	post
e.	pīrogram	program
f.	sistəm	system
g.	dīr	web

The semantic loan instances above show semantic extensions since the available Amharic lexical items and the already borrowed words are given extended meaning. For instance the word which says ‘mə́can’, according to Abyssinica dictionary is used in the following sense in Amharic. It refers to loaded, charge, freight harness, impose, lade, load, heap, saddle as in put the saddle on.

Nowadays, however, the word ‘mācan’ ‘to load’ is sometimes used as to load some data on to a computer. It is quite possible that this extension of meaning has been caused by the way the word ‘load’ is used in English.

The word ‘web’ whose Amharic version is ‘dir’ usually was used in the sense of a traditional weaver’s (Webster’s) work, and related to spider web. These days the word is sometimes used as a home page and its associated pages, graphics, documents, multimedia and other files started on the web server or on a computer hard drive. The word is used in collocation ‘dirə gəs’ which seems to be a direct translation of the English compound construction ‘web page’. Thus, this extended meaning appears in Amharic under the influence of the English form ‘web’.

The Amharic word ‘gəs’ traditionally was used in two main senses (1) the complete face of a person or a face of any creature, and (2) a page of a book on which topics are written on and with page numbers. Nowadays, the word is sometimes used in the sense of a single document in a website written in a HTML. This extension of the meaning of the word ‘gəs’ most probably came under the influence of the English form page. The word is also used in collocations ‘dirə gəs’ to denote ‘web page’.

According to Abyssinica dictionary the loan word ‘post’ is used in the sense of to send a post through post office, and to refer to a position assigned to and a pole or a pillar. However, the extended meaning of the word is to post a file on the server and post an article to the public folder. This semantic extension of the word most probably resulted from the influence of the English way of using the word ‘post’.

One of the words listed above is one of the assimilated words ‘pīrogram’. Traditionally, the word referred to ‘a list of events, performances etc. at public function’. Nowadays, however, the meaning of the word ‘program’ has been extended. It is used to refer to ‘a complete, self-contained set of computer instructions that is used to perform a specific task such as a word processing, accounting or data management’. This extension of the word is probably due to the influence of the English language since it is used to refer to concepts related to computer in English language.

According to Abyssinica dictionary, the word ‘system’ is used in the sense of ‘principle or procedure or manner of doing things’. Nowadays, however, the word is sometimes used to refer to ‘a setting for controls and other options that derives its values from the Microsoft windows operating system’. Therefore, this word is an instance of semantic extension most probably under the influence of English language as the word is used in such a manner.

According to Abyssinica dictionary the word ‘mərəb’ is used in the sense of ‘a material used to catch fish’. However, nowadays this word is sometimes used in an extended meaning referred to the concept of computer. It also is used in the collocation ‘hībərə mərəb’, which could be a direct translation of the English word ‘Internet’. Therefore, this seems the new meaning probably has extended from the powerful influence of English as the word is also used to refer to the concept of connection of computer or group of computers.

In general, semantic extensions are types of borrowing in which meanings of words can be extended in the recipient language. Thus, in the instances above the borrowed words are used in the science and technology programs of Amharic media. But, when these words are used, it is not their literal translation that is focused here rather it is their

extended meaning which is created under the influence of the source language form.

This investigation discovered evidence of various sorts of borrowing known as semantic loans in the science and technology media. The instances *məćan – to load*, and *mərəb – net* can be mentioned. Instances of semantic loan are semantic extensions in which the meaning of borrowed words can be expanded in the recipient language. Thus, rather than the literal meaning of the words, extended meanings produced as a result of the parent language form are given full consideration in such borrowings. This finding is comparable to that of Corr (2003: 68), who examines loan meaning in computer science research.

4.3.8 Science and Technology Creations

Table 15: Creation from science and technology

English	Creations
a. artificial intelligence	səw sərr'af kīhilot

b.	blog	dī-zəgəba (t'omar)
c.	hard ware	giu'z qusaqus
d.	software	kitib qusaqus
e.	atmosphere	kəbabi ajj'ər
f.	black hole	šilmətə aləm
g.	gravity	jəməret sibət

The instances above are creations of terms related to science and technology, which are new to Amharic. It can be seen that all of the word creation instances are formed in a compound form from Amharic and Gee'z words. For example, the term səw sərr'af kīhilot 'artificial intelligence' is formed from the combination of səw sərr'af, which literally means 'man made' the Amharic term for 'artificial' and kīhilot 'skill' to mean 'artificial intelligence'.

The other combination which is used to form the compound words instances is a combination of Amharic and Gee'z words as in dī-zəgəba 'blog' The instance in 'b', which says dī-zəgəba, has a special character. This word is a result of word 'clipping' process.

Clipping according to Kozicki (2017: 222) is a reduction of a word to one of its parts. What it means is that in the word formation process clipping happens whenever part or parts of a word are cut out in order to make the word short, memorable and easy for pronunciation. Clipping, as to Kozicki, is a linguistic procedure, which is not frequently used in African languages, has two types namely: fore and back clipping. Fore - clipping happens when one or two of the first syllables are left out and the rest are retained as in plane from 'airplane'. Whereas, back - clipping is a process that occurs when the syllables in the last part are omitted retaining those at the beginning as in lab in 'laboratory'. (ibid)

Thus, getting back to the word in question dī-zəgəba is translated from the original English form 'blog', which itself is a result of fore - clipping process. It was formed from 'web' and 'blog'. What is interesting in here is that the Amharic creation is also formed with the same process. The word was formed from dī[rə] zəgəba to mean dīr 'web' and zəgəba 'report'. After undergoing the fore – clipping process the word finally becomes dī-zəgəba.

The other instance of word creation from Amharic and Gee'z combination is *śilmətə aləm* 'black hole'. It is formed from the combination of the Gee'z word *śilmətə* 'of dark' and the Amharic word *aləm* 'world' to refer to the word 'black hole'.

Another interesting creation of technological words made its source the Gee'z language. The instances in 'c and d' which say *giu'z qusaqus* 'hardware' is formed from *giu'z* 'inert/lifeless' and *qusaqus* 'tool' and *kitib qusaqus* is as well combined from *kitib* 'soft' and *qusaqus* 'tool' 'software' are purely formed from Gee'z.

The instances in 'e and g' are formed the combination of Amharic forms. For instance the word *kəbabi ajj'ər* is formed from the Amharic adjective *kəbabi* 'encircling' and the Amharic noun *ajj'ər* 'air' to refer to 'atmosphere'. In similar manner, the word *jəmāret sibət* is created from the two Amharic nouns which are *jəmāret* 'of earth' and *sibət* 'pulling' to refer to the term 'gravity'.

Another finding of the study's analysis is the occurrence of invention in the language use of Amharic media. Invention refers to the creation of new words by combining native and previously borrowed lexemes, resulting in new borrowed semantics. Examples of such Amharic media coinages include *betə mukəra* – *laboratory*, and *nīklə təkəla* – *transplant* from medical science can be mentioned. The analysis of the study also revealed that Amharic media language use often utilize invented words. The term "invention" describes the process of creating new words with new borrowed semantics by fusing native and previously borrowed lexemes. Because of global advances in science, technology, computers, and the internet, these kinds of words can be found in Amharic media.

4.3.9 Medical Loanwords

The loanwords in this category are related to the field of medical science. In a similar manner, the borrowed terms in this section are classified in to three main groups based on Haugen's typology (1950). However, only wholly assimilated and partially assimilated borrowings are analyzed in this study. The unassimilated types of borrowings are not attested in the data. As a result, only the two types of borrowings are explained with pertinent instances given below.

4.3.9.1 Wholly assimilated

In this type of loanwords, we are dealing with foreign words entering in the recipient language in which importation takes place without any substitution. Therefore, the borrowed medical words in this section are those words which show no phonemic substitution.

Table 16: Wholly assimilated loanwords from medical science

	Wholly assimilated	Gloss
a.	ambulans	ambulance
b.	kansær	cancer
c.	sel	cell
d.	kålinik	clinic
e.	koma	coma
f.	gangrin	gangrene
g.	hormon	hormone
h.	hospital	hospital
i.	infekşın	infection
j.	insulin	insulin
k.	lens	lens
l.	nərv	nerve
m.	nərs	nurse
n.	oksidğın	oxygen
o.	farmasi	pharmacy
p.	rifər	refer
q.	tonsil	tonsil

r. wil tʃər wheel chair

As it has been seen in the borrowed instances above, they can be recognized as wholly assimilated since they are used by the speakers of recipient language (Amharic) as they are pronounced in their original donor (English) form. This is to mean that these borrowed words are brought to Amharic without changes in meaning and pronunciation. Some of the borrowed words do have their Amharic equivalents. For instance, the words ‘cancer’ ‘jənəkərsa bəʃita’ from (jənəkərsa ‘of wen’ + bəʃita ‘disease’), cell ‘hiwas’, gangrene is ‘miwt abal’ from (miwt ‘dead’ + abal ‘member’), ‘hormone’ is ‘idiɡəniʔir’, ‘hospital’ is ‘hakim bet’ from (hakim ‘doctor’ + bet ‘house’), ‘infection’ is ‘mamərəkəz’, ‘nerve’ is ‘jədəm sɪr’ from (jədəm ‘of blood’ + sɪr ‘vessel’), ‘pharmacy’ is ‘məhanit bet’ from (mədhanit ‘medicine’ + bet ‘house’), and ‘wheel chair’ is ‘təʃkərkari wənbər’ from (təʃkərkari ‘wheel’ + wənbər ‘chair’).

4.3.9.2 Partially assimilated

This section discusses partially assimilated loanwords which are found in the data. When these loanwords are assimilated in to Amharic, they undergo different adaptation processes. The most significant of these processes in this section is substitution of sounds that are non-existent in the phonemic inventory of Amharic with the ones that are closer in articulation from Amharic. In addition to this, other adaptation processes as insertion and deletion of sounds to and from loanwords, which are subject to such assimilation processes in order to make them adapted to the phonological system of Amharic, are discussed. Hence, the following loanwords from English language are taken from the data of this research that are related to the concept of medical science belong to the loanword typology known as partially assimilated loanwords. They are assimilated to the phonological system of the recipient language (Amharic).

Table 17: Partially assimilated loanwords from medical science

	Partially assimilated	English	Gloss
a.	patologi	pəθɒlədʒi	pathology
b.	tijori	θiəri	theory

c.	fent	femt	faint
d.	muteḥḥin	mju: teḥḥin	mutation
e.	opireḥḥin	opireḥḥin	operation
f.	bajolodḥi	baṛṛlödḥi	biology
g.	Kalori	kæləri	calorie
h.	istratedḥi	strætödḥi	strategy
i.	ispeḥḥalist	speḥḥalist	specialist
j.	alkol	ælkəḥḥl	alcohol

The loanwords listed above have gone through different phonetic assimilation processes. Among these assimilation processes is consonant substitution. Those English consonants, which are not present in Amharic are substituted with the closest approximations found in Amharic. For instance the loanwords in ‘a and b’ the English dental fricative /θ/ transforms in to /t/ as in ‘pathology’ pronounced by Amharic speakers as patology and ‘theory’ pronounced by Amharic speakers as tijori.

As the consonants from the loanwords substituted to suit to the consonants available in Amharic, the vowels from the loanwords have also made some substitution. In the instances ‘c, d and e’ which say ‘faint’ - femt, ‘mutation’ - mju: teḥḥin and ‘operation’ - opəreḥḥin the English diphthong /eɪ/ is substituted with /e/ as in femt to fent, mju: teḥḥin to muteḥḥin and opəreḥḥin to opireḥḥin. Therefore, it is evident from the above instances that the English diphthong /eɪ/ is substituted with /e/ where the second element of the English diphthong is deleted. This is one of the adaptation processes, in which the recipient language assimilates the borrowed term. In this case, the vowel substitution the loanwords made can be evidence that the medical loanwords have gone through some process to turn in to a loanword type called partial assimilation when they are borrowed in Amharic.

In similar manner, the vowel substitution in loanword assimilation can be seen in the instances ‘f and g’ that are ‘biology’ - baṛṛlödḥi and ‘calorie’ - kæləri. The vowel /ə/ is substituted with /o/. As a result, the loanwords are pronounced as bajolodḥi and kalori.

The other assimilation pattern of loanwords in Amharic is insertion of the epenthetic vowel /i/. As it is not permissible in Amharic phonological system to use consonant clusters in word initial position, the epenthetic vowel /i/ is inserted to make such a loanword assimilated as in the words ‘strategy’ – istratedʒi and ‘specialist’ – ispeʃalist.

However, Samuel (2017: 223) argues that Amharic violates this impermissible word initial consonant cluster rule. As to him, when loanwords of such type in most cases are found without the epenthetic vowel in written Amharic, however, in spoken Amharic, the epenthetic vowel /i/ is used. Thus, according to Samuel, the use of the epenthetic vowel is optional in Amharic.

The loanword ‘alcohol’ has made a different phonological assimilation. The English word alcohol - ælkəhol is pronounced as *alkol* by Amharic speakers. Here, in addition to the vowel alteration at the beginning of the word ælkəhol (æ- a), a consonant deletion is also noticed. As it can be seen in the Amharic pronunciation, the English consonant /h/ is deleted. As a result of this deletion of the consonant /h/, the word is pronounced by the Amharic speakers as *alkol*.

In general, the partially assimilated loanwords, which are related to the concepts of medical science can be deduced as being one of the components of language use in the medical science programs of Amharic media.

4.3.10 Medical Loan blend

In this section of this study hybrid words of medical science concepts are presented. As it has been explained in the previous sections, the borrowing typology called loan blend is a type of borrowing which is created with the combination of words from Amharic and English languages. This typology of borrowing has two types, named blended derivative and compound loan blend. However, the study only deals with one of the loan blend types called compound loan blend. This is due to the derivative loan blend types, in which native affixes replace the foreign ones, are not attested in the data of this research. As a result, the section below deals only with instances of compound loan blend taken from the data.

4.3.10.1 Compound loan blend

Below are compound loan blend instances taken from the data are hybrids of English and Amharic terms. When these types of borrowings are used in the Amharic media focused on medical science, they are found to appear in the following four structural patterns. ‘Amh. N + Eng. N’ (Amharic noun + English noun as a head), ‘Eng. N + Amh. N’ (English noun + Amharic noun as a head), ‘Eng. Adj. + Amh. N’ (English adjective + Amharic noun) and ‘Eng. N + Amh. V’ (English noun + Amharic verb). Each pattern is explained with examples from the data of this research.

Table 18: Compound loan blends from medical science

Compound loan blend	Gloss
a. hikiminna sajins	medical science
b. jəʔena ekistenʃin	health extension
c. jəʔena infuərans	health insurance
d. ispeʃjalist hakim	specialist doctor
e. jəlabratori mirməra	laboratory test
f. tiropikal bæʃitawotʃ	tropical diseases
g. jəsivik mahibərat	civic societies
h. disk mənʃəratət	intervertebral disc disorder

The instances in ‘a, b and c’ are formed with the pattern Amharic noun + English noun as a head. This can be clearly shown in the compound loan blend *hikiminna sajins*, the English noun ‘science’ is modified by the Amharic noun *hikiminna* which is translated as ‘medical treatment’. Thus, the English version of the compound loan blend becomes ‘medical science’. In a similar manner, the loan blends in ‘b and c’ *jəʔena ekistenʃin* and *jəʔena infuərans*, the Amharic noun *jəʔena* which means ‘of health’ modifies both the English head nouns ‘extension’ and ‘insurance’. As a result, compound loan blend words are formed. The

English versions of the two words are 'health extension' and 'health insurance' respectively.

The other pattern used to form the compound loan blend terms is English noun + Amharic noun as a head. It can be clearly seen that the compound loan blends in 'd' and 'e' are instances of this pattern. In 'd' the term *ispejjalist hakim*, the English noun 'specialist' modifies the Amharic head noun 'hakim' which translates in English as 'doctor'. Thus, the compound loan blend, *ispejjalist hakim* resulted from the English and Amharic compound words and its English version is 'specialist doctor'. Similarly, the instance in 'e' which says *jəlabratori mirməra*, the Amharic head noun *mirməra* which means 'diagnosis' is modified by the English noun 'of laboratory'. This combination of the two words from the two languages resulted in the compound loan blend term *jəlabratori mirməra* which is translated as 'laboratory test'.

In addition to the above patterns, compound loan blend instances are found in the structural pattern English adjective + Amharic noun. The loan blend instance in 'f' *tiropikal bəfitawotf*, the English adjective 'tropical' is blended on the Amharic noun *bəfitawotf* which means 'diseases' to modify it. Therefore, the blended compound *tiropikal bəfitawotf* translates in English as 'tropical diseases'. The other compound loan blend example formed with the same pattern is *jəsivik mahibərat*. In this loan blend the Amharic noun *mahibərat* which means 'societies' is modified by the English adjective *jəsivik* 'of civic'. Hence, the hybrid word *jəsivik mahibərat*, which is translated in English as 'civic societies' resulted.

The last structural pattern used in the compound loan blends in medical science in the data is English noun + Amharic verb. The instance in 'h', which says *disk mənʃəratət* is a hybrid word formed from the combination of English noun and Amharic verb. In this combination, the English noun 'disc' modifies the Amharic verb *mənʃəratət* which means 'to slide'. Thus, the compound loan blend word formed from the combination of the two languages denotes the medical term 'intervertebral disc disorder'.

In general all the above four structural patterns that form compound loan blends in the Amharic medical science media programs can show that this type of borrowing is used as one of the language use mechanisms that is employed to express concepts related to

medical science. The availability of such types of borrowings can also tell us that the contact between the two languages has increased.

The study also discovered instances of blended compound borrowings in the Amharic media language use in medical science. These are words that encompass parts of the language structures that represent the source and the recipient languages. As instances, *jə'tena ekstenʃin* – *health extension*, and *ispeʃjalist hakim* – *specialist doctor* can be considered.

In the analysis of hybrid compounds, each group was separated into a list of specifiers and heads, and the Amharic and English elements were analyzed accordingly.

4.3.11 Medical Loan shift

This section is aimed at dealing with one of the borrowing types called loan shift which show morphemic substitution without importation. Under the loan shift typology, it has already been discussed that we have two types of loan shift (1) loan translations or Calques, which are created, by the combination of native morphemes by using foreign meanings and patterns. In this section the focus will only be on loan translation of medical terms. This is because semantic loan instances of medical terms are not attested in the corpus.

4.3.11.1 Loan translation (Calques)

This section deals with one of the loan shift types of borrowing known as loan translations (calques). The borrowing instances below belong to the language use in the medical science channels of the Amharic media. This typology refers to the reproduction of foreign elements by using native forms. This is to mean that the form of the word is Amharic while its meaning is imported from English.

Table 19: Loan translation (Calques) from medical science

	Loan translation	Gloss
a.	mihirət gidijja	mercy killing
b.	janbæssawin dirfa	the lion's share

c.	jəgonniɨjɔf gudat	side effect
d.	libb səbari	heart breaking
e.	jəzihone bəʃita	elephantiasis disease
f.	alutawi hajil	negative energy
g.	nəcc jədəm hiwas	white blood cell
h.	kəjj jədəm hiwas	red blood cell

As can be seen the instances in 'a, c and e' given above are formed from noun compounds. For instance, the terms *mihirət gidiɨja* 'mercy killing' which is formed from the nouns *mihirət* to mean 'mercy' and *gidiɨja* 'killing' (this is referring to Euthanasia), *jəzihone bəʃita* consists the Amharic nouns *jəzihone* 'of elephant' and *bəʃita* 'disease' to denote the compound word 'elephantiasis disease' and *jəgonniɨjɔf gudat* is formed from the Amharic nouns *jəgonniɨjɔf* 'of the side' and *gudat* which means 'effect' to refer to 'side effect'.

In addition to these, the expressions in 'g and h' *nəcc jədəm hiwas* 'white blood cell' and *kəjj jədəm hiwas* 'red blood cell' are compounds formed from Amharic and Gee'z nouns. These two nouns are formed from the Amharic nouns *nəcc* which means 'white' and *kəjj* to mean 'red' and *jədəm* 'of blood' and the Gee'z noun *hiwas* 'cell'. Thus, these words are literal translation of English words, which are directly related to the field of medical science.

On the other hand, the words *janbæssawin dirfa* 'the lion's share', *libb səbari* 'heart breaking' and *alutawi hajil* 'negative energy' however, are not directly related to the field of medicine but they are found being used in data together with the medical terms. In general, the terms above belong to the loan translation typology, which are literal translations of their English counterparts. So far, in this section, the borrowing typology loan translations (calques) which have been noticed in the medical science channels of the Amharic media language use have been discussed. These loan translation expressions listed above which are taken from the medical science field of the Amharic media should be considered as one of the productive ways of lexical innovation in Amharic language.

Another finding of this study is that English borrowings are included in the loan shift category. In this typology, terms from other languages are imported with their meaning untouched but devoid of their forms. The language use instances in medical science like *ḵəj jədəm hīwas* – *red blood cell*, and *alutawi hajil* – *negative energy* can be some evidences. In line with Haugen (1950: 220), the study shows that many of the calques used in Amharic media are created from semantic similarities.

4.3.12 Medical Creations

These are new formation of words independent from the source language influence. Gentsch (2004:3) adds that creations are new formations created free from the influence of English that are formed to replicate the meaning of English words. In this section the creations below are words that are related to medical science. They are used in the Amharic media science and technology channels.

Table 20: Creation from medical science

	Creations	English
a.	betə mukkəra	laboratory
b.	niḵilə təkəla	transplant
c.	sinə libona	psychology
d.	ḵədo t'igəna	operation
e.	mərahe	gene
f.	sərəsər	spinal cord

The creations in this section are formed with the combination of Amharic and Gee'z forms. For instance, the compound terms betə mukkəra 'laboratory', niḵilə təkəla 'transplant', sinə libona 'psychology' are formed from Gee'z and amharic forms. betə mukkəra is formed from the Gee'z term betə which means 'of house' and the Amharic word mukkəra which means 'trial' which literally means 'house of trial'. Therefore, the two words are combined to denote 'laboratory'. Similarly, the term niḵilə təkəla is a combination of the Gee'z word niḵilə which means 'uproot' and the Amharic word təkəla which means 'planting' to refer

to ‘transplant’. *sinə libona*, is another word formed with the combination of Amharic and Gee'z elements. It is formed from the Gee'z noun *sinə* which means ‘beauty’ and *libona* which means ‘heart’ to denote the word ‘psychology’.

Another creation in this section is formed with the combination of verbs with nouns as in the example *kádo t'igəna* the Amharic expression to refer to surgical operation. It is formed from the gerundive form of the Amharic verb *káddədə* meaning ‘he tore’ and from the Amharic noun *t'igəna* ‘repairing’ derived from the verb *t'əgənə* which means ‘he repaired’

4.4 Data analysis of stylistic motivations for borrowing of English words

This section examines only three of Galinsky’s stylistic motivations (brevity, precision, and variation of expression) for the usage of English words in the Amharic media language use. The reason behind selecting only the three of stylistic motivations is due to the inavailability of sufficient amount of data for the rest of the stylistic motivations.

Thus, in this analysis section of this study, the borrowed English words that were found in the data were examined as to how they support the assertions made by Galinsky. Therefore, this segment of the study examines whether the data provides any backing for brevity (simplification/ economy). Moreover, it aimed at exploring if the data offers some examples for such stylistic motivation. Furthermore, it provides some instances from the data that explain the functions of realizing precision and clarity, and it finally examines variation of expression. The stylistic aspects of instances of the borrowed words from the data are presented in different categories: namely, sport, science and technology, and medical science.

4.4.1 Brevity

The first stylistic aspect of borrowing is a tendency towards ‘brevity’ or simplification. The borrowed word in this aspect is used by the speaker and writer when they are urged by the tendency of words economy of expression and the law of least effort. With this respect, the English borrowings of monosyllabic, disyllabic and sometimes trisyllabic words may be used for the purpose of brevity. In examining the data collected in this study, several borrowed English words were found which have longer Amharic equivalents. Thus, the

under listed borrowed words from the Amharic media sport programs were borrowed for brevity reasons. The instances were presented together with their Amharic equivalents.

Table 21: Brevity (simplification / economy) in sport

English borrowings	Amharic equivalents
- Offside	- kəcəwata wicci:
- Training	- masəltən,
- Squad	- jəbudin sibiṣib
- Champion	- jəwididdiru affənnafi:, təwədadari: jəlelləw
- Senior	- bəidme jəbəllətə, jəbələjinnət jalləw
- Project	- basab jallə sira, jətakḳədə sira
- Budget	- ləsira jəmi: mməddəb jəgənzəb mətən, wəci:na gəbi:
- Coach	- asəlt'aññ
- Record	- kəmin gizem jəbəllətə, kibərə wəsən
- Header	- bəcinkillat kwas mətfi:
- Fair play	- t'iru cəwata
- Report	- zəgəba, məzərzir

As can be seen in the list of words presented in table 21, the English term 'offside' for instance, which is a trisyllabic word has a multi morphemic compound equivalent word 'kəcəwata wicci:'. Similarly, the borrowed English word 'squad' has a multi morphemic Amharic counterpart 'jəbudin sibiṣib'. Another borrowed English term with similar manner is 'champion'. Its Amharic equivalents are multi morphemic compound words as in 'jəwididdiru affənnafi:', or 'təwədadari: jəlelləw'. Another example in the sport data listed in table 21, with similar case is the disyllabic English term 'senior'. Its Amharic counterparts are multi morphemic terms 'bəidme jəbəllətə', or 'jəbələjinnət jalləw'.

‘Project’, is another disyllabic English term in the sport data. It has Amharic counterparts ‘bassab jallə sirā’, and ‘jətakḳədə sirā’, which are multi morphemic compound terms. Similarly, we can also see the disyllabic English term ‘budget’ in the above list from the sport section of the data. This English term has a multi morphemic Amharic equivalents as in ‘ləsirā jəmmi:mməddəb jəgənzəb mət’ən’, and ‘wəci:nna gəbi:’. Another disyllabic English term borrowed in Amharic sport media is ‘record’ whose Amharic counter parts are ‘kəmin gizem jəbəllət’ə’ and ‘kibrə wəsən’. As can be seen, these are also multi morphemic like the previous instances mentioned above. The other instance mentioned in table 21 is ‘fair play’, which is another disyllabic English term borrowed in the Amharic sport media. This English word has a multi syllabic Amharic equivalent that says ‘t’iru éwata’. The Amharic compound word ‘bəci:nkəllat mət’i:’ is a multi-syllabic Amharic compound, and it has an English equivalent disyllabic word ‘header’. In table 21, we have also the other borrowed disyllabic English term ‘training’ taken from the Amharic sport media. Its Amharic equivalent term ‘masəlt’ən’ has more syllables. In a similar manner, the disyllabic English term ‘report’ borrowed in the Amharic sport media, has tri-syllabic Amharic equivalents ‘zəgəba’ and ‘məzərzir’. Lastly, there is a mono syllabic borrowed English word ‘coach’ in the Amharic sport media. Its Amharic counterpart is a tri syllabic word ‘asəlt’aññ’.

The instances above in table 21 show the differences in length between English borrowings and the Amharic equivalents. As we can see in the instances, the English borrowings are shorter than their Amharic equivalents. In other words, most of the Amharic equivalents are longer and multi morphemic compounds whereas the English borrowings are of mono and disyllabic words. All of the English borrowed instances are disyllabic except for the words ‘coach’ and ‘offside’ which are mono syllabic and tri syllabic respectively. Therefore, it is possible to deduce from the instances presented above that it is for the purpose of the stylistic motivation known as brevity that the word choices in the Amharic sport media turned out to be the English borrowings for their economic nature.

In addition to the evidences discussed in the above paragraph, we also find English borrowings in the Amharic media language use in the science and technology programs for

the purpose of stylistic aspects. Accordingly, the list of science and technology related English borrowed words were presented as follows with their Amharic equivalents.

Table 22: Brevity (simplification / economy) in science and technology

English borrowings	Amharic equivalents
- Galaxy	- kokəbotf jəmi:śənubbət
- Wheel chair	- təfkərkari: wənbər
- Drone	- səw alba bərari:
- Post	- lətt'əfə
- Key board	- jəkulf səleda, jətajip, jəkompi:tər mətəjjəbi:ja
- Pass word	- jəmələja kal, jəmaləfija kal, jəjiləf kal
- Big bang	- abi:j fīndata
- Black hole	- śəli:m gudgwad
- Lift	- asansər, adərrəsə
- Scan	- məkaññət, bətfikkola məlkətt adərrəgə, mərəmmərə
- Network	- awtarə mərəb
- Digit	- kəzero iskə zət'əñ jallə kūt'ir

Most of the borrowed English terms in the above instances, which were taken from the Amharic science and technology media programs, are mono syllabic and di syllabic with the exception of the term 'galaxy' which is a tri syllabic word. The Amharic equivalent for 'galaxy' is a multi-morphemic Amharic compound word 'kokəbotf jəmmi:śənubbət'. When we look at the di syllabic terms borrowed from English in table 22, we find 'wheel chair' in the first place. Its Amharic counterpart is a multi-morphemic compound 'təfkərkari: wənbər'. The other borrowed di syllabic English word from the Amharic media science and technology instances in table 22 is 'key board'. It also has multi morphemic Amharic

compound equivalents 'jətajip, jəkompi:tər mətəjjəbi:ja' and 'jəkulf səleda'. Similarly, another disyllabic borrowed English term in the Amharic science and technology media programs is 'pass word' whose Amharic counterparts are multi-morphemic compounds like the previous instances 'jəməlləja kal', 'jəmaləfi:ja kal', and 'jəjiləf kal'. The other disyllabic borrowed English word from the science and technology instances is 'big bang'. 'abi:j findata' is its Amharic equivalent, which is a multi-morphemic compound similar to the previous Amharic equivalents mentioned above. Another disyllabic instance borrowed from English is 'black hole', which has a multi-morphemic compound Amharic counterpart as in 'səli:m gudgwad'. In the above instances from Amharic science and technology media, we do also find another borrowed disyllabic English term 'network'. The multi-morphemic Amharic compound term 'awtarə mərəb' is its equivalent. The last disyllabic science and technology instance in the list is the English term 'digit'. Its Amharic counterpart is a multi-morphemic compound 'kəzero iskə zə'təñ jallə kuf'ir'.

As we can see in the above examples in table 22, the English borrowings are shorter than their Amharic equivalents. On the other hand, the Amharic counterparts are longer and are formed from multi morphemic compounds. Therefore, from such syllabic comparisons and the differences in the length between the Amharic and English terms, we may deduce that the shorter English borrowings may be preferred for their shortness that offers economy in expressing one's idea. Hence, this kind of choice of words in the Amharic media science and technology programs can be considered brevity, which is the stylistic purpose of choosing borrowed English words as they are economical, handier and more convenient.

Another list of instances taken from the data of this study provides examples of stylistic aspects of English borrowings found in the Amharic media language use in the field of medical science for the purpose of brevity (economy/ simplification).

Table 23: Brevity (simplification / economy) in medical science

English borrowings	Amharic equivalents
-Stroke	- jədəm mərgat bəfiṭa
-Pharmacy	- mədhani:t bet

-Operation	- kädido tiggəna
-Alcohol	- jəmi:jasəkir mət'ət'
-Fitness	- məlkaminnət
-Cancer	- jənəkərsa bəfita
-Nerve	- jədəm sir, dɣimat
-Gangrene	- miwit abal, sɣa jəmi:motibbət kusil
-Refer	- akərrəbə, indi:mələkət mərɾa
-Nurse	- mogzi:t, astamami:
-Cell	- hiwas

As can be seen in the instances in table 23, all the English borrowings with the exception of the terms 'Pharmacy', and 'operation' which are trisyllabic words, are monosyllabic and disyllabic words. However, when we look at their Amharic counterparts, apart from the term 'hiwas' meaning 'cell' which is a disyllabic word, all the other Amharic counterparts are longer and formed from multi morphemic compounds.

Thus, in the above instances of borrowings in the Amharic media outlets in medical science field, substitution of shorter English terms are witnessed in place of their Amharic counterparts for the reason that most of them appeared to be longer and multi morphemic compounds. Hence, this substitution or the preference of using shorter English borrowings may be employed to resolve the question of stylistic aspect known as brevity.

According to the findings of this study, a significant number of borrowed English words are used in the vocabulary of science and technology, medical science, and sports outlets of the Amharic media. Borrowings appear in the Amharic media for a variety of reasons. Some of the purposes of English borrowings in Amharic media data are for the sake of brevity. As we have seen, most English borrowings are shorter than their Amharic counterparts, which are multimorphemic compounds. As a result, Amharic media journalists preferred to adopt English borrowings. This choice could have been made to attain the stylistic motivation

known as brevity. For example, the disyllabic English phrase 'cell' has a trisyllabic Amharic counterpart 'hwas'. This study's data contains a substantial number of English borrowings with Amharic counterparts that are longer.

The analysis of this study clearly shows that Amharic media journalists use English borrowings since most of their Amharic equivalents are longer and multi-morphemic compounds. This use of Anglicism in Amharic media could be attributed to the fact that most professional sectors, such as sport, science and technology, and medical, have had various advances in those English-speaking countries. As a result, we have seen countless examples of English borrowings in the Amharic media since they are shorter and less expensive than their Amharic counterparts. As a result, this can be attributed to the stylistic drive known as brevity. This conclusion is consistent with the findings of Gonzalez (1996: 116), indicating a tendency toward 'simplification,' which signifies brevity. Because of their economy of expression, the speaker and writer are motivated to use borrowed terminology.

4.4.2 Precision

The second element of the stylistic aspects of borrowing examples in this study is precision and clarity. This stylistic motivation occurs when there is no unequivocal Amharic equivalent for the English term. In this stylistic aspect as well different examples from the three fields are presented to shed some light on it. Below is a list of English borrowing instances with their Amharic equivalents and with the explanation of the difference in their connotation. The instances are taken from science and technology program in the Amharic media language use from the data.

Table 24: Precision and clarity in science and technology

English borrowings	Amharic equivalents	Difference in connotation
-Smart phone	- baləkard sīlk	- 'baləkard sīlk' refers to a phone which operates with a sim card whereas, smart phone is a mobile phone which incorporates a palmtop computer or PDA.

-Crew	- sərratəññotʃ	- ‘sərratəññotʃ’ denotes a group of people who perform any task, crew however refers to a group of people who work on and operate a ship, boat, aircraft, or train. Such a group other than the officers.
-Editor	- azzəgaɖʒ	-editor refers to a person who is in charge of a newspaper, magazine, or multi author book, whereas, ‘azəgaɖʒ’ refers to a person who prepares, arranges, or makes ready.
-download	- mawrəd	- ‘mawrəd’ refers to put some load or to bring something down, or to unload whereas, download refers to copying data from a computer system or to a disc.
-Upload	- məʃan	- upload refers to transfer (data) to a larger computer whereas, ‘məʃan’ refers to load, put a load on a pack animal or a person.
-Browse	- məmməlkət	- browse implies to read or survey (data files) via a network whereas, ‘məmməlkət’ refers to observe or to be spectator.
-Broadcast	- mastələləf	- ‘mastələləf’ refers to transmit, transfer, or to let or allow to pass whereas, broadcast refers to transmit by radio or television.
-Platform	- mədrək	- ‘mədrək’ refers to a stage where performance

presented whereas, platform refers to the
declared policy of a political party or group.
opportunity to voice one's view.

-Data - mærrədḡa - 'mærrədḡa' refers to information whereas, data
refers to facts and statistics used for reference
or analysis.

A simple reason for borrowing of English terms is when foreign words have no Amharic equivalents and can only be described with the help of paraphrase. Journalists use this to achieve effectiveness in transmitting messages to their audiences. Thus, by making the right choice of words journalists ensure precision to their expressions which result in appropriateness of their ideas; and they will also answer the questions of interest and emotion of their readers as well as listeners.

The above instances in table 24 are English borrowings, which are taken from the data of this study in the science and technology programs in the Amharic media. As these terms are technical terms, most of them are probably introduced to Amharic with the introduction of each technology. Therefore, it will be difficult to find an Amharic equivalent for such terms. This is why in most of the instances above we are seeing Amharic paraphrases and near synonyms in the Amharic equivalents. As a result borrowing of English terms, especially in the science and technology programs, would be inevitable. Thus, the borrowings above are preferred to their Amharic counter parts in the Amharic science and technology media, so as to put ideas in a clearer and precised manner. Hence, the borrowings above can be considered as stylistically motivated for the purpose of precision.

Let us see the instances one by one. The Amharic term 'baləkard sīlk' refers to a phone which works with sim card in it. However, 'smart phone' is a mobile phone which includes a palm top computer. Thus, the journalists' word choice came to be the English borrowing 'smart phone' for the purpose of precision that avoids confusion. In a similar manner, the Amharic word which says 'sərratəññotḡ' denotes a group of people that work any task

whereas, ‘crew’ refers to a group of people who perform and operate on a ship, boat air craft, or train. Therefore, because of the stylistic motivation known as precision, the English borrowing ‘crew’ is used to precisely put the idea in the text.

When we look at the next English borrowing, we find the term ‘editor’. It refers to a person who is in charge of a magazine or a newspaper. The Amharic term ‘azzəgaḍḍ’ however, refers to a person who prepares or arranges. In this case, ‘editor’ has a specific denotation. As a result, it precisely transfer the meaning in the text. Thus, it is for the stylistic motivation called precision the borrowed term ‘editor’ is used. Similarly, the Amharic term ‘mawrəd’ refers to bring something down or to unload. The English term ‘download’ however, specifically denotes copying data from a computer system or to a disc. By the same token, the English term ‘upload’ refers to the transfer of data to a computer. The term ‘məćan’ in Amharic however, refers to put a load on a pack animal or a person. Hence, for the sake of definiteness, the journalists in the Amharic media preferred the English terms ‘download’ and ‘upload’ respectively to precisely put their ideas. Therefore, it is possible to deduce that the above choice of words are stylistically motivated to achieve precision.

In addition to the above two terms from the digital technology, the English word ‘browse’ implies to reading or surveying data files using a network. The Amharic term ‘məmməlkət’ however, refers to observe or to be a spectator. Therefore, the borrowed term ‘browse’ turns out to be specific. Similarly, the other borrowed example, which says ‘data’ refers to facts and statistics used for reference or analysis whereas, the Amharic term ‘mərərḍa’, denotes any information. Thus, in this instance as well the English term ‘browse’ is definite enough to give a clear meaning in the contexts it is used. A similar case in the instances above is the Amharic term ‘mədrək’ that implies a stage on which performances are presented. The English term ‘platform’ implies a context in which peoples’ views are entertained whereas; the Amharic term denotes a place. One can realize that it could be as a result of being specific and definite the above three English terms (browse, data and platform) are chosen by the journalists in the Amharic media. This in turn tells us that the stylistic motivator precision is achieved in the instances above. Due to the lack of exact Amharic equivalents for the above terms, the word choices of the journalists turns out to be the English borrowings so as to put their ideas clearly and precisely.

Table 25: Precision and clarity in sport

English borrowings	Amharic equivalents	Difference in connotation
-Performance	- kiwwane	- 'kiwwane' refers to producing something which did not exist before whereas, performance refers to the action or process of performing a task or function.
-Quality	- t'irat	- 't'irat' refers to purity, or refinement of something whereas, quality refers to the standard of something as measured against other things of similar kind.
-Sponsor	- dæggañi:	- 'dæggañi:' refers to supporter, partisan, adherent, benefactor; one who supports, holds up a person who walks beside a mounted person holding on to the saddle and helps the rider mount and dismount whereas, sponsor refers to a person or organization that pays for or contributes to the costs of an event or broadcast in return for advertising.
-Professional	- baləmuja	- 'baləmuja' refers to skillful, handy, expert, handyman, craftsman whereas, professional refers to a person who is engaged in an activity as a paid occupation rather than as an amateur.
-Pressing	- məcćan	- 'm əcćan' refers to oppressive act or intimidation whereas, pressing refers to requiring quick or immediate action or attention.

- | | | |
|------------|----------|--|
| -Condition | - huneta | - ‘huneta’ refers to circumstance, or state
whereas, condition refers to the state of
something or someone with regard to
appearance, fitness, working order. |
| -Highlight | - mirt’ | - ‘mirt’ refers to someone or something chosen
whereas, highlight refers to an outstanding
part of an event or period of time. |

In the above instances, which are taken from the data of this research, we can notice the English borrowings along with their Amharic equivalents. For instance, the Amharic word ‘kiwwane’ refers to producing something, which did not exist before while the English term ‘performance’ denotes the action or process of performing a task. Thus, since the Amharic equivalent doesn’t definitely denote what is intended to be said, it seems that the English borrowing is chosen for the stylistic purpose of precision.

In similar manner, we have the English term ‘quality’ and its Amharic counterpart ‘t’irat’. ‘t’irat’ refers to purity, or refinement of something whereas, ‘quality’ refers to the standard of something measured in contrast with other things of similar kind. Therefore, as the two terms do not have an equivalent denotation, the journalists’ word choice became the English borrowing ‘quality’. This phenomenon seems to happen because of the stylistic motivation element called precision as one of its functions is to fill the gaps created by lack of equivalent native words for foreign terms.

Another example of a word from sport programs given above is the English term ‘sponsor’ which in Amharic translated as ‘dəgafī’. It denotes supporter, partisan or adherent whereas, the English term ‘sponsor’ refers to a person or an organization that contributes or pays to the costs of an event or broadcast in return for advertising. A borrowed word in a similar case is ‘professional’ which is translated in Amharic as ‘baləmuja’. This Amharic term implies a skillful, handy, expert, craftsman whereas, ‘professional’ refers to a person who is involved in an activity as a paid occupation. As it can be seen in the above instances the two English borrowings have specific denotations. Therefore, they are preferred to be

used to their Amharic counterparts. Hence, in the above two words, we may deduce the word choices are triggered by the stylistic motivation known as precision.

Another English borrowing from the sport programs is ‘pressing’ which is translated in Amharic as ‘māccān’ refers to oppressive act, or intimidation whereas, pressing in sport is referring to requiring a quick or immediate action or attention. Likewise, another borrowed English term ‘condition’ is translated to Amharic as ‘huneta’. This Amharic term refers to a circumstance or state of something or someone with regard to appearance, fitness, or working order. So, in the above two instances, the choice of words by the journalists turned out to be the English borrowings ‘pressing’ and ‘condition’. This is due to the definiteness and preciseness in the meanings of the two English terms.

By the same token, another term from sport instances is the English word ‘highlight’ which is translated to Amharic as ‘mīrt’. This Amharic word refers to something or someone chosen whereas, ‘highlight’ refers to an outstanding part of an event or particularly in sport, it refers to exceptional parts of a recorded competition. Therefore, the journalists in the Amharic media might have chosen the English term as it precisely denote the meaning intended. Thus, we may deduce that precision: the stylistic motivation, which prompted the choice of the borrowed English word ‘highlight’ than its Amharic counterpart.

Table 26: Precision and clarity in medical science

English borrowings	Amharic equivalents	Difference in connotation
-Stroke	- jədām mǝrgat bǝḥṭa	- stroke refers to a sudden loss of consciousness whereas, jədām mǝrgat bǝḥṭa refers to the problem of coagulation or blood clotting.
-Sister	- ihit	- Sister in British English refers to a senior female nurse whereas, ihit refers to a woman or a girl in relation to other daughters and sons of her parents.

-Artificial	- səw sərraʃ	- artificial is made as a copy of something natural whereas, səw sərraʃ refers to something made by human.
-Ultrasound	- jəwɪst' akal məmərmərija məsarija	- ultrasound refers to sound or other vibration having an ultrasonic frequency, particularly as used in medical imaging whereas, jəwɪst' akal məmərmərija məsarija refers to any medical instrument that is used to diagnose the internal part of human body.
-Diabetes	- jəsikkwar bəʃita	- diabetes is a disorder of metabolism causing excessive thirst and the production of large amount of urine whereas, jəsikkwar bəʃita refers to a disease that is created by sugar.
-Dialysis	- jəkulali:t it'bət	- dialysis is the chemical purification of blood by dialysis as a substitute for the normal function of the kidney. jəkulali:t it'bət refers to washing the kidney.

The medical science borrowed English instances above in table 26 are presented together with their Amharic equivalents as well as the difference in their connotations. The first instance is the borrowed English term, which says 'stroke'. It has an Amharic multi morphemic compound equivalent 'jədəm mǝrgat bəʃita'. The English term 'stroke' refers to a sudden loss of consciousness whereas, the Amharic counterpart 'jədəm mǝrgat bəʃita' refers to the problem of coagulation or blood clotting. Thus, in this case the English borrowing refers to a specific denotation. As a result, it is preferred to be used in the Amharic media to its Amharic counterpart. Hence, in this instance we may deduce that the word choice in the Amharic medical science media may be triggered by the stylistic motivation known as precision.

Another English borrowing from the Amharic medical science media is 'sister'. It has an Amharic equivalent 'ihit'. The word 'sister' in British English implies to a senior female nurse whereas, the Amharic counterpart 'ihit' refers to a woman or a girl in relation to other daughters and sons of her parents. As it can be seen clearly, the difference in connotation between the two terms is visible. Thus, the journalists in the Amharic medical science media preferred to use the borrowed term from English as it specifically denote the intended idea. Hence, from the choice of word in this instance we may infer that it could be for its definiteness and preciseness that the English term is preferred. This again is resulted from the stylistic motivation known as precision.

The other English borrowing instance from the Amharic medical science media is 'artificial'. It is translated in Amharic as 'səw sərraʃ' refers to something made by human being whereas, the borrowed English term 'artificial' refers to something made as a copy of something natural. Therefore, in this instance, as the two terms do not have equivalent denotation, the journalists' word choice turned out to be the borrowed English term 'artificial'. This occurrence seem to happen as a result of the stylistic motivation called precision. As it has already been mentioned, one of the function of the precision as a stylistic motivation is to bridge the gap created by the absence of equivalent native words for foreign words.

Another borrowed English term from the medical science instance above is 'ultrasound' which is translated in Amharic by a multi morphemic compound 'jəwist' akal məmərmərija məsarija'. The English term 'ultrasound' refers to sound or other vibration having an ultrasonic frequency, particularly as used in medical imaging. The Amharic counterpart 'jəwist' akal məmərmərija məsarija' denotes any medical instrument that is used to diagnose the internal parts of human body. Thus, as the Amharic counterpart doesn't specifically denote what is planned to be expressed, it seems rational for the Amharic journalists in the medical science media to go for the borrowed English term in their word choice. This phenomenon again could show us the motivation behind this choice of the word is the stylistic motivation precision for its purpose of specific denotation.

In a similar manner, we have another borrowed English term in the medical science

instances 'diabetes'. Its Amharic equivalent is a multi-morphemic compound 'jəsikkwar bəfita'. The English term 'diabetes' refers to a disorder of metabolism causing excessive thirst and the production of large amount of urine. However, the Amharic equivalent 'jəsikkwar bəfita' refers to a disease that is created by sugar. Therefore, in this instance, the journalists' choice of word became the English word 'diabetes'. This is due to its definiteness in connotation. Hence, in this case again, we may realize this choice of word may be prompted by the stylistic motivation called precision.

Similarly, another borrowed English term from the medical science instances is 'dialysis'. Its counterpart is known as 'jəkulali:t it'bət'. This Amharic term refers simply to the washing of the kidney. The borrowed English term 'dialysis' refers to the chemical purification of blood by dialysis as a substitute for the normal function of the kidney. As it is clearly denoted in this instance, the English borrowing has a clear and specific denotation. Therefore, the journalists preferred the English word to be used in the Amharic medical science media to its Amharic counterpart. Thus, from this kind of word choice, we may deduce it is initiated by the stylistic motivation known as precision.

Precision is another finding in this study, which reveals that language use in Amharic media employs English loanwords to precisely represent some words that do not have exact Amharic equivalents. Data from Amharic media language use in sport, science and technology, and medical science programs have revealed that where there are no obvious Amharic counterparts, Amharic loanwords are used for clarity. This conclusion is consistent with Rodriguez Charles' (1996: 116) assumption that where there is no unambiguous Spanish counterpart, new and shorter English phrases are used. The discovery is similarly related to Pfitzner (1978), who refers to obtaining linguistic accuracy as a borrowing, which occurs when terms do not have exact German equivalents and "help re-pattern a German semantic field" in Rudakova (2012: 101). The term 'download' in English, for example, refers to the act of copying data from a computer system or a disc. In contrast, the Amharic equivalent term 'mawrd' means to load, bring something down, or unload. Thus, the usage of Anglicism suits the objective of precision in this circumstance. A variety of examples from the data are offered to demonstrate comparable occurrences.

Rudakova emphasizes the emergence of technical languages derived from English in a variety of sectors. Technology, engineering, electronics, physics, chemistry, biology, medicine, and computer technology all have a large number of English technical languages (2012: 101).

4.4.3 Variation of expression

The third stylistic motivator for borrowing of English words was the attainment of expression. One of the mechanisms of reaching variation of expressions is by using an English word for something previously stated by the Amharic equivalent. This variation is used as a co – referential device intended to provide the text with elegance (stylishness) and cohesiveness. The instances listed below illustrate that the different media programs examined in this study might have borrowed English words to turn away from tedious repetition of words. In each of the instances, the same phenomenon was repeatedly referred to by both the English as well as the Amharic term.

The extracts below are taken from the data of this research in the Amharic science and technology programs. In the instances we find the combination of the borrowed English words with their Amharic equivalents in the same sentence. In some of the instances this happens when the concept in the foreign language is mentioned for the first time, or if the writer feels that the concept is not well known. The two equivalent terms are separated in the texts with the help of a parenthesis, or with the Amharic conjunction which says ‘wəjim’ which refers to ‘or’.

4.4.3.1 Variation of expression in science and technology

166. sılə ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE wəjim sılə səw sərəf kihilot inniwəjjalən
about artificial intelligence or about man made skill we will discuss

We will discuss about artificial intelligence. (650/1090)

167. i:lamətfəwın t’əbbikəw jət’əlatin TARGET məmtat jəmi:tfilu GUIDED WEAPON
SYSTEMS allu
their target by maintaining enemy’s target to hit which are able guided weapon
systems there are

There are guided weapon systems which are able to hit enemy's target.
(1076/1090)

168. səw alba meki:nawotf wəjim DRIVERLESS CARS ʔallu
man less cars Driverless cars there are

There are driverless cars (656/1090)

169. bəmi:jadaliʔ mængəd laj BALANCEatfəwin wəjim mi:zanatfəwin jəmi:təbiku
ROBOTotf allu

by slippery road on their balance those keeping robots there are

There are robots which keep their balance on slippery road.(1076/1090)

170. wədəfi:t ROBOTotf SELF AWARE wəjim jənəku MACHINEotf li:honu jiftɬilallu
in the future robots self aware or conscious machines to be they could be

In the future robots could become conscious machines. (1077/1090)

171. ROBOT jəmi:ləw kal SERVITUDE wəjim agəlgaj wəjim magəlgəl malət nəw
Robot which say word servitude or servant or serfdom it means

The word robot means servitude or serfdom. (1078/1090)

172. WATSON COMPUTER ində CHEF wəjim ində miɡib absaj baləmoja honə
Watson computer like chef or like food cook professional it became

Watson computer becomes like chef.(1079/1090)

173. WATSON jəsəwin sibinna (PERSONALITY) indi:jaʔəna ijjətədərəgə nəw
Watson of human personality so as to study it is being made

Watson is being made to study human personality.(1080/1090)

174. AI jəsəw lidʒ jalləwin tiliik nəgər SENTIENT wəjim simet MISS jadərgall
AI human being that has huge thing sentient or feeling miss it makes

AI lacks a huge thing human being has sentient.(1081/1090)

175. majæt jætəsanatfəw wəgənotfætʃɪnɪn ləmərdat SMART KANE wəjɪm bɪlɪh bətɪr
təfət'ɪrwall
to see who are impaired our society to help smart kane it is created
To help our visually impaired society, smart kane is created.(1083/1090)
176. lelaw dərədʒa məwt'at ɪnna məwrəd jəmi:tʃɪl WHEEL CHAIR wəjɪm təʃkərkarɪ:
wənbər nəw
the other stairs to climb up and go gown that can wheel chair it is
The other is a wheel chair that can climb up and go down stairs.(1084/1090)
177. jəINDUSTRIAL DESIGN PROCESS wəjɪm hɪ:dətun nɪgərən
of industrial design process tell us
Tell us the process of industrial design.(1086/1090)
178. sɪlə DRONEotʃ wəjɪm səw alba PLANEotʃ laskɑːnɑːtʃɪhu
about drones or man less planes let me show you
Let me show you about drones. (27/1090)
179. jɪh hullu PERFECTION (fɪsʊmɪnnət) jəməla mɪt əjməslɪm
this all perfection of theory it doesn't seem
These all perfection doesn't seem theoretical. (1029/1090)
180. jəWEATHER (jəajjər huneta) jəmi:tənəbɪj BALLOON jəmi:nkəsakəsibbət rɪkət nəw
of weather that predicts balloon that it moves distance it is
It is the distance at which the balloon that predicts weather moves. (1030/1090)
181. Śəhajɪn wədə MICROSCOPIC LEVEL WHITE BLOOD CELL SCALE DOWN
badərgat (basannɪsat)
The sun to microscopic level white blood cell scale down if I make her
If I scale down the sun to microscopic level white blood cell(1031/1090)

182. for RADIO kəftatʃihu tʻabi:ja sitfəlligu wəjim TUNE sitadərgu bətəwəssənə mogəd
wist' nəw

Radio having opened station when you search or tune when you do by certain
signal inside it is

When you search or tune stations it is under certain signal. (1032/1090)

183. 4G bəaləm akəf dərədʒa jəMOBILE BROADBAND STANDARD wəjim mələki:ja
ijəhonə nəw

4G by international level of mobile broadband standard or measurement it is
becoming

4G is becoming the international standard measurement of mobile broadband
network. (1035/1090)

184. Kallut 110 bəlaɹ maɹdinoʃ wəjim ELEMENTS wist' jəmaɹigəññut tʻiki:toʃ biʃʃa
naʃʃəw

From the available 110 more than elements inside those which are not present a few
only they are

From those more than 110 available elements only a few of them are not present.
(1036/1090)

185. jəangolɹ hi:sabawɹ: siɹet wəjim ALGORITHM bəməkorədʒ jəmi:səra nəw
of the brain mathematical formula or algorithm by imitating it is working

It works by imitating the brain's mathematical algorithm. (1040/1090)

The above instances in 4.4.3.1 are found in the science and technology data of this study. The first of the extracts is the English phrase 'artificial intelligence' is followed by its Amharic equivalent term 'səw sərraʃ kihilot' in the same sentence. This practice of using both the foreign and native (Amharic) terms together in the same sentence might be for the purpose of making the meaning clearer and emphatic. Hence, this usage of both the English and Amharic equivalents together is for the purpose of the stylistic motivation called variation of expression.

The second extract above we can see that the Amharic word ‘i:lamatʃfəwɪn’ in the same sentence together with its English equivalent ‘target’. These synonyms are not used next to each other like they appear in the instances in the other extracts. Thus, we cannot see any conjunction or a parenthesis to separate them. However, their appearance in the same sentence might be either so as to make the meaning clearer or to avoid a monotonous redundancy. Thus, we may deduce this usage of both synonyms in the same sentence may be to achieve stylistic motivation known as variation of expressions or stylistic synonymy.

In the extracts there are also instances which show the separation of the two terms with aid of parenthesis. The extracts in (173, 179, 180, and 181) are good examples of such cases. In extract 173, for example, the Amharic word ‘sibinna’ is used in the same sentence with its English counterpart ‘personality’. In a similar manner, in extract 179, we can see the English term ‘perfection’ and the Amharic equivalent ‘fissuminnət’ in the same sentence; and they are separated with parenthesis. Similarly, in 180, we can notice the English term ‘weather’ and the Amharic equivalent phrase ‘jəajjər huneta’ being used side by side and separated by a parenthesis. In extract 181, in the same way, the English phrase ‘scale down’ is followed by its Amharic equivalent ‘basannisat’ in the same sentence and with the help of a parenthesis to separate them. In these instances, we have noticed that both the English and Amharic synonyms are used next to each other so as to make the meanings clearer and emphatic. From these instances we can infer this usage of both English and Amharic synonyms may be for the stylistic purpose called variation of expressions.

In the remaining extracts from the science and technology programs, the Amharic and English equivalents are used next to each other, and they are separated with the aid of the Amharic conjunction word ‘wəjim’ which means ‘or’. In these instances as well, the appearance of both the Amharic and English synonyms is in order to make the meaning clear in the contexts used. Therefore, in these instances too the reason behind such usage might be to achieve the stylistic purpose known as variation of expressions.

4.4.3.2 Variation of Expression in Sport

186. jədʒi:buti: atʃfawɪn bəat’əkəlaɪ wəjim bəAGGREGATE arət ləbado affənniɪfwall

the Djibouti counter part in total or on aggregate four to nil it has bitten

On aggregate it has bitten Djibouti four goals to nil. (1060/1090)

187. bəkət'ita jəmɪnnalfəw jəi:tjo`pi:ja UNDER TWENTY wəjim kəhaja amət bətaf
wɪdiddir nəw

directly that we pass of Ethiopia under twenty competition it is

We directly pass on to the Ethiopian under twenty competition. (1061/1090)

188. jəbiskilet wɪdiddir bəmin ajnət məlku UPGRADE wəjim madəg alləbbət
of bicycle competition by what way upgrade or to develop it should be

In what way should the bicycle competition be upgraded? (1062/1090)

189. jɪhe tillik TORNAment wəjim wɪdiddir nəw
this huge tornament or competition it is

This is a huge tornament. (1064/1090)

190. STADIUMu kəPITCHu wəjim kəmedaw gar bətəjajazə jan jahil amətfi: ajdəlləm
The stadium from the pitch or the field together in relation that much comfortable
it is not

In relation to the pitch, the stadium is not that much comfortable. (1065/1090)

191. ləMATCH FIXING wəjim ɛəwatan kəkɪm bətaf ləməɛawət bər jikəftallto match
fixing or games from performance below to play door it opens

It opens the door to play below performance or match fixing. (1066/1090)

192. lɪdʒu bəmat'ari:ja wəjim QUALIFIER aləfə
the boy by qualifier he passed

The kid has passed with qualifier. (1067/1090)

193. jəmədʒəməri:jawan LANE wəjim jəmərɔci:ja məsmər hullum təwədadari:
jifəlligatall

the first lane or running line all the competent needs it

All the competent need the first lane. (1068/1090)

194. wɪdiddirun ləmadræg jəREHABILITATION wəjim jəmagəgəmi:ja gɪ:ze
jasfəlligəwall

the competition to do of rehabilitation time it seeks

The competition seeks rehabilitation time. (1069/1090)

195. asir nəʔib jəjazəw awontawi: ɪgɪr kwas ɛwata wəjim POSITIVE FOOT BALL nəw
ten points that holds positive football game it is

Ten point is given for positive football. (1071/1090)

196. kəmeda wi:ci: jalləwɪn jəMIND GAME wəjim jəajmiro ɛwata bilca məwsəd
jasfəlligall

from pitch outside that is found of mind game dominance to take it is important

It is important to take the mind game that takes place outside of the pitch. (1074/1090)

The instances above in 4.4.3.2 are taken from the sport section of the data of this research. In all the instances the Amharic words are used together with their English counterparts within the same sentence. As in the extracts '186 to 196' both the Amharic and English synonyms are used in the same sentence with the Amharic conjunction 'wəjim' which means 'or' in between them. These are (bəat'əkalaj wəjim bəaggregate, under twenty wəjim kəhaja amət bətaɸ, upgrade wəjim madəg, tournament wəjim wɪdiddir, kəpitchu wəjim kəmedaw, match fixing wəjim ɛwatan kəakim bətaɸ məccawət, lane wəjim jəməroca məsmər, rehabilitation wəjim jəmagəggəmi:ja gɪze, awontawi: ɪgɪr kwas ɛwata wəjim positive football, and mind game wəjim jəajmiro ɛwata). As we can see all of the Amharic and English pairs of words and phrases are separated with the Amharic conjunction 'wəjim' which is translated in English as 'or'.

Thus, in all the above instances from the sport data of this research, the same phenomenon was repeatedly denoted by both the English as well as the Amharic terms. Therefore, it is possible to infer that the above instances represent the stylistic motivation known as variation of expressions.

4.4.3.3 Variation of expression in Medical science

197. THYROID it'i: jəsəwinnətin at'əkalaj asərar wəjim METABOLISM bəbəlajinnət
jīkot'at'əral

Thyroid gland of the body general function or metabolism chiefly it controls

Thyroid gland chiefly controls the body's metabolism. (1037/)

198. hibrətəsəbu CLINICAL TRIAL wəjim məmokerija məhon jəlləbbətim
the public clinical trial it should not be

The public should not be a clinical trial. (1038/)

199. aimirwawi: hiwasatətfətin wəjim NEURONS nīku jīhonallu
mental our cells or neurons conscious they become

Our neurons become conscious. (1041/)

200. simetətfəw jətəragaga wəjim EMOTIONALLY STABLE səwoť bəlelotť səwoť simet
jīwəwəralu
their feeling stable or emotionally stable people by other people emotion they are
overwhelmed

Emotionally stable peoples are overwhelmed by other people emotion. (1042/)

201. kəzi:h gar jəaimiro tfigiroť wəjim PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS jījazall
with this together of mental problems or psychiatric disorders it is connected

Together with this mental problems or psychiatric disorders are related.(1043/)

202. kəfitəñña jəmədəbət bəfta wəjim MAJOR DEPRESSION ırasın kəmat'fat gar
jījazall

higher of depression disease or major depression with suicide it is related

Major depression is related with suicide. (1044/)

203. jəmidir wiçi:jawi: kīfīl wəjim OUTER CORE jībalall
of earth outer part or outer core it is called

It is called the earth's outer part or outer core. (1045/1090)

204. jəsinə aimiro mihuran wəjim PSYCHIATRISTS ɪrasin bəmat'fat jəmədʒəmərijawin
dərədʒa jɪjɪzallu
scholars who study the mental problems Psychiatrists by suicide the first rank they
take
Scholars who study the mind or psychiatrists stood first in suicidal rate.
(1048/1090)
205. bærgi'tim jəwəndinnət HORMONE wəjim TESTOSTRONE asfəllagi:nnət
si:tammənibbət nəw
ofcourse of maleness hormone or testestrone necessity when it is believed
Ofcourse, it is when the necessity of maleness hormone or testestrone is believed
(1049/1090)
206. jɪh bətəfə'tro wəjim bəwɪrs (HEREDITY) li:kkəssət jɪtʃɪlall
this by nature or by inheritance (heredity) to happen it could be
This could happen naturally or by heredity. (1051/1090)
207. ləmin ɪndi:h adərəghu bɪlo ɪrasin məw'kəs (SELF BLAMING) jɪnorall
why like this I did by saying self to blame there will be
There will be self blaming by saying why did I do like that (1052/1090)
208. jəbətəfɪnnət simet (INFERIORITY COMPLEX) kələlotʃ ansalləhu bɪlo massəb nəw
Inferiority complex from others I am less than by saying to believe it is
Inferiority complex is to believe that one is not as adequate as others. (1054/)
209. jəkɪrɪnfud mi:smar mɪtməsləw nəgər TOXIC wəjim mərzamma nətʃ
of clove nail that resembles thing toxic it is
The clove's that resembles nail is toxic. (1055/)
210. and sostəñña jəmi:honut jə'ɪnkətɪnna ɪrasin jəməsət tʃɪggɪr (PANIC ATTACK)
jəggat'imatʃəwall
one third that are of stress and self loss problem (panic attack) they face with

One third of them are faced with panic attack. (1057/)

211. kəsəbat setotf andwa irasın jəmægudat tfiggír (SELF INJURY) jítajibatall
from seven females the one self injury is seen on her

One in seven females shows self injury. (1058/)

212. setəñña adari:wotf jəabbərətətf mədhaní:totf (SEDATIVES) jəmət'əkəm huneta
ćəmmirwall

prostitutes of enhancing medicines or sedatives of using situation has increased

Using enhancing medicines or sedatives has increased among prostitutes. (1059/)

213. wədə 12 PERCENT jəmi:honut OBESE natftəw wəjim idzdzig jəbəzza wifrət allatfəw
around 12 percent that are obese they are or exceptionally extra fatness they have

Around 12 percent of them are obese or exceptionally very fat. (1070/)

In the extracts found in section 4.4.3.3 of this study's medical science data, various instances of stylistic motivation for expressing variation have been presented. For instance, in extracts '206 to 212', except for extract '209', Amharic and English words are used together in the same sentence, with parentheses used to separate them. In extract '206', the Amharic word 'bəwirs' and the English term 'heredity' are employed in the same sentence to provide a clearer understanding of the discussed idea. Similarly, in extract '207', the Amharic phrase 'irasín məw'kəs' is presented alongside its English equivalent 'self-blaming,' with parentheses used to separate them. Extract '208' showcases the English phrase 'inferiority complex,' which is separated by parentheses from its Amharic counterpart 'jəbətətfinnət simmet.' Additionally, in extracts '210 to 212,' we can also observe the use of English and Amharic synonyms within the same sentence. In '210', the Amharic phrase 'irasín jəməsət tfiggír' and its English equivalent 'panic attack' are employed together, with parentheses used to separate them. Likewise, in '211', the Amharic phrase 'irasín jəmægudat tfiggír' is combined with the English compound 'self-injury,' with the help of parentheses to separate them. A similar case can be seen in '212,' where the Amharic phrase 'jəabbərətətf mədhaní:totf' and the English equivalent 'sedatives' are used side by side, separated by parentheses. This use of both synonyms aims

to enhance the clarity of the terms within the sentences they are used. Therefore, in all these cases, the presence of both Amharic and English terms together suggests a stylistic motivation referred to as the variation of expressions.

Another discovery in this study's stylistic features is obtaining variation of expression. The extracts from the data of this research in the Amharic media in the disciplines of sport, science and technology, and medical science reveal that the same phenomenon was referred to by both the English and Amharic words. In this example, journalists in the Amharic media may have borrowed English terminology to avoid monotonous word repetition. Furthermore, employing two words with similar meanings from two languages yields a better meaning than using a single word (Rukova, 2012: 103). For example, combining the English phrase 'artificial intelligence' alongside its Amharic equivalent 'sw srra khlot' in the same sentence clarifies the idea. This finding is consistent with Gentsch's (2005: 26), who claims that English words have been borrowed in German media to prevent tedious repetition. Both English and German words were used to describe the same phenomenon. This is known as stylistic motivation variation of expression.

5. Chapter Five: Summary and Conclusion

The research aimed to describe the language used in the Amharic media, focusing on sports, science and technology, and medical science fields. The linguistic phenomena analyzed in the study included code-switching, borrowing, and the stylistic motivations behind using English borrowings.

One key finding was the presence of three types of code-switching in the Amharic media: tag switching, inter-sentential code-switching, and intra-sentential code-switching. The analysis revealed different patterns of code-switching from English to Amharic.

The analysis of Amharic-English code-switching focused on English elements of different parts of speech. The data confirmed the Matrix Language hypothesis, which states that mixed constituents follow the morpho-syntactic patterns of the Matrix Language (Amharic). The study validated the two principles of the Matrix Language hypothesis: the morpheme order principle and the restriction-free occurrence of Amharic system morphemes.

When embedded in diverse constituents, English verbs appeared as single lexical items without English inflexions. Amharic provided the "do verb" after the stems to attach the inflexions. Embedded language islands were identified as constituents of embedded language morphemes in the Matrix Language frame. Both formulaic and non-formulaic expressions were found to come from English.

Although English has influenced Amharic, there is no evidence of contact-induced changes in the syntactic domain of Amharic. The study showed that Amharic is resistant to changes in its basic word order, and the influence of English has been primarily observed at the lexical level. Overall, the Matrix Language model successfully described the Amharic-English code-switching patterns studied.

The research aimed to understand the language contact situation by analyzing English-Amharic code-switching with a structural approach. The data focused on the language use of the Amharic media in sports, science and technology, and medical science. Including

more semantic fields in the study could have provided a broader understanding of the subject, but the data presented in this research is reliable.

The analysis of borrowing from the English language in the Amharic media revealed that contact between the two languages led to the borrowing process. Borrowing is an essential means of lexical development, especially in the era of globalization.

The study identified four types of borrowing in the Amharic media: loanwords, loan blends, loan shifts, and creations. Loanwords are wholly assimilated English words borrowed without changes in form and meaning. The analysis also revealed phonetically and morphologically assimilated loanwords, which follow the internal word structure of Amharic rather than the structure of the source language (English). These loanwords undergo adaptation processes such as substitution, deletion, and epenthesis insertion.

Consonant substitution is employed when adapting English loanwords into Amharic, as some consonants in English are not present in Amharic. In these cases, the closest approximations in Amharic are used. For example, the English dental fricative /θ/ in words like 'pathology' and 'theory' is substituted with /t/ to integrate these loanwords into Amharic. This substitution occurs because the dental fricative is not found in Amharic.

Additionally, vowel substitution takes place when assimilating English loanwords into Amharic. When an English word contains the diphthong /eɪ/, it is substituted with the single phoneme /e/ in Amharic. The second element of the diphthong is omitted. For example, the word 'e-mail' /ɪːmeɪl/ is pronounced as /imel/ in Amharic, with the diphthong /eɪ/ replaced by /e/.

Another assimilation process observed in adapting English loanwords into Amharic is the insertion of the epenthetic vowel /i/. This occurs because the Amharic phonological system does not allow consonant clusters at the beginning of words. Hence, the epenthetic vowel /i/ is inserted to assimilate these English loanwords. Examples of this assimilation include the words 'strategy' - /ɪstratɪdʒi/ and 'specialist' - /ɪspeʃalist/.

Deletion is another assimilation process seen in adapting English loanwords into Amharic. Some English loanwords are assimilated by removing certain consonants. For instance, the

consonant /h/ in the word 'alcohol' is deleted, and Amharic speakers pronounce it as 'alkol'.

Morphological adaptation through affixation is also observed in the borrowing of English loanwords. This involves combining the English stem with Amharic morphemes. For example, the English loanwords 'cost-effective,' 'ice crystal,' and 'acid' are combined with the Amharic affix /-innət/ (meaning 'being') to derive the abstract nouns 'kost ifektivinnət' (being cost-effective), 'ajis kristal innət' (being ice crystal), and 'asidinnət' (being acidic). This type of borrowing reflects a blended derivative approach in Amharic media language usage.

Compound loan blending is another word formation process observed in the Amharic media language. It involves combining words from both English and Amharic. The analyzed data revealed different patterns of hybrid words, such as 'Amharic noun + English noun,' 'English noun + Amharic noun,' 'English adjective + Amharic noun,' and 'Amharic adjective + English noun.' Examples include 'jəaləm fanmpijona' (world championship), 'tropikal baḳṭawotj' (tropical diseases), 'ismart silk' (smartphone), and 'atrefiḳjal sar' (artificial turf).

Calques or semantic loans are also observed in the Amharic media language. These are instances where English concepts are translated directly into Amharic. Examples include 'mākəs mit' (scissor kick), 'dirə gəs' (web page), and 'kəj jədəm hiwas' (red blood cell). Such concepts are introduced into Amharic through contact with the English language.

Lastly, the analysis identified creations as another aspect of language contact between English and Amharic in the Amharic media language. These are word formation processes independent of the source language influence. Examples from the data include 'betə mukəra' (laboratory), 'niklə təkəla' (transplant), 'səw sərraf kīhilot' (artificial intelligence), and 'kəcawəta wicci' (offside). Such borrowings also occur in the language usage of Amharic media.

In conclusion, this study confirms the occurrence of four different types of borrowing in accordance with Haugen's typology (loanwords, loan blend, loan shift, and creation). These borrowings undergo various linguistic processes to be integrated into the recipient

language. Phonological and morphological adaptations, compounding, derivation, loan translation, and creation are used to assimilate English words into the Amharic media language.

This study aimed to examine the stylistic motivations behind using English borrowings in the Amharic media. The analysis revealed a significant presence of English words in sports, science and technology, and medical science within the Amharic media language. This can be attributed to many scientific, technological, and medical advancements originating from English-speaking countries, and there may not always be direct Amharic equivalents for these terms.

English borrowings in the Amharic media serve various stylistic purposes. Although Amharic equivalents may exist, journalists in the Amharic media often prefer using English terms. The different stylistic reasons for this preference were examined, even when Amharic equivalents were available.

The analysis revealed that brevity is one stylistic motivation for using English borrowings in the Amharic media. Shorter and simpler English terms are preferred over complex, multi-morphemic Amharic counterparts for simplicity and economy. For example, the English sports term 'coach' is shorter and more economical than its Amharic counterpart 'asəlt'añ.'

Another stylistic motivation for incorporating borrowed English terms is precision. Amharic journalists prefer English terms when there is no exact equivalent in Amharic. For instance, while the Amharic term 'mawrəd' generally refers to bringing something down or unloading, the English term 'download' specifically denotes copying data from a computer system. In such cases, the English term 'download' is preferred for its precise meaning.

Variation of expressions is also a stylistic motivation for using English terms in the Amharic media language. This mechanism adds style and cohesiveness to the text. Rather than repeating the same phenomenon with tedious word repetition, Amharic journalists opt for English equivalents.

In summary, the presence of English borrowings in the Amharic media is driven by stylistic motivations such as brevity, precision, and variation of expressions. These borrowings enhance the stylistic qualities and effectiveness of the Amharic media language.

6. Suggestion for further research

Conducting a corpus linguistics will be one of the suggestions for future study. This is conducting a more in-depth corpus analysis to identify patterns, trends, and changes in language use over time. This could involve analyzing larger datasets or using more sophisticated corpus analysis tools.

Another focus for future study could be discourse Analysis. This could be exploring the discursive practices employed in Amharic media for these domains. This could involve examining how language is used to construct identities, power relations, and knowledge.

Translation Studies could be another focus area for future study. In this regard, Investigating the challenges and strategies employed in translating scientific, medical, sport and technological terms into Amharic could be focused. This could involve comparing Amharic translations with English originals.

Audience Reception can be a rich area of focus for the future study. Conducting audience studies to understand how Amharic-speaking audiences perceive and interpret the language used in different programs in Amharic media. This could involve surveys, interviews, or focus groups.

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Appendix

1. fird bet kəhedik jihe rasu AS EVIDENCE jagələggilal

Court room if you go this by itself as evidence it serves

If you go to the court, it serves as evidence.

2. CONFIDENT DESIGNER kəhonk EVIDENCE ʔalləh PROTECT ləmadrəg

Confident designer if you are evidence you have protect to make

If you are a confident designer, you have evidence to protect.

3. jihe ləne UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY sɪlətəkəffətə dəss biłoññal

This to me unique opportunity because it is opened I am happy

I am happy because this opportunity is opened.

4. jəssun CONTACT INFORMATION ʔasfəkkɪdən ɪnagənaññalən

His contact information having asked permission we will make a contact

Having asked permission, we will give his contact information.

5. ɪziː h jətəmarə ACTOR nəw

Here who has learned actor he is

He is an actor who has learned here.

6. jəINTERNATIONAL RELATIONS PROGRAM ʔlləw

Of international relations program it has

It has an international relations program.

7. səffiː TOPIC nəw ɡɪn bəʔaccɪru COVER ləmadrəg ɪnɪmökkirallən

Wide topic it is but shortly cover to make we will try

It is a wide topic but we will to cover it.

8. jìhinnin DATA CENTER lèmasgobñæt hulæt səwotʃ ʔallu

This data center to guide two persons there are

There are two persons to guide us through this data center.

9. MORE INFORMATION OR MORE DATA bəkəllalu bəfit'næt masalləf jɪtʃɪl

More information or more data simply quickly to pass it can

It can simply pass more information or more data quickly.

10. COPPER LIMITATION ʔalləw

Copper limitation it has

Copper has limitation.

11. bəFIBER LONG DISTANCE CONNECT madræg jɪtʃɪl

With fiber long distance connect to make it is possible

With fiber, it is possible to connect long distance.

12. HIGHER QUALITY jalləw nəgər nəw

Higher quality that has thing it is

It is a thing that has a higher quality.

13. tɪlɪlɪk CAPACITY jalləfəw MEMORYotʃ natʃfəw

Bigger capacity that have memories they are

They are memories that have bigger capacities.

14. PRODUCTION RUN ɪjjadərrægə CUT OFF sanadərg REPLACE madræg jɪtʃɪl

Production run while doing cut off without doing replace to make it is possible

It is possible to replace without cut off while production is running.

15. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL jəmmɪnnɪləw tɪkɪkɪləñña jəhonə ROOM TEMPERATURE ʔallə

Environmental control that we call exact that is room temperature there is
There is an exact room temperature which we call environmental control.

16. INFORMATION DATAw SECURE mǝhon ʔalləbbət

The information data secure to be it has to

The information data has to be secured.

17. DATA CENTER CRITICAL jǝhonǝ INFORMATIONotʃ mǝ: kǝmmət'ibbət nǝw

Data center critical that is information PL a place where is kept it is

Data center is a place where critical information is kept.

18. HARDWAREotʃ bət'am POWERFUL honu

Hardware PL very powerful they became

Hardware became very powerful.

19. janin jǝtǝgǝzzawin RESOURCE CAPITALIZE lǝmadrǝg VIRTUALIZATION tǝfǝtt'ǝrǝ

That the purchased resource capitalize to make virtualization has been created

To capitalize that purchased resource virtualization has been created.

20. VIRTUALIZATION ʔanǝstǝñña jǝhonǝ SOFTWARE bǝmǝt'ǝkǝm sost inna ʔarat
OPERATING SYSTEMotʃ bǝza laj jǝkǝmmət'allu

Virtualization smaller that is software by using three and four operating Systems
with that on will be put on

In virtualization by using smaller software, three and four operating systems will be put on
that.

21. AS IF bǝzu HARDWAREotʃ idalu SIMULATE jadǝrgal

As if many hardware s as they are found simulate it makes

It simulates as if many hardware are found.

22. mət'ənu jibza indʒi: THE SAME CONCEPT nəw
Its size though it is a lot the same concept it is
Though its size is a lot, it is the same concept.
23. CONSUMER ELECTRONICS EXHIBITION ʔadaddi: s sirawotʃ jəmmi: ttajjibbət nəw
Consumer electronics exhibition new works where will be seen it is
Consumer electronics exhibition is where new works will be seen.
24. WIRELESS DEVICEotʃ bəmulu jəmi: kərbubbət nəw
Wireless device all the where they will be presented it is
It is where the wireless devices will be presented.
25. EVERYTHING SMART ijəhonə nəw
Everything smart is becoming it is
Everything is becoming smart.
26. lidʒotʃʃ DESCISION MAKE jəmadræg bɪkətətʃʃəwɪn wəjim LOGICAL
THINKINGatʃʃəwɪn jəmi: jadabbirubbət nəw
Kids discision make of making their capacity or logical their thinking
way of developing it is
It is a way in which kids develop their logical thinking.
27. sɪlə DRONEotʃ wəjim səw alba PLANEotʃ laskáñatʃʃihu
about drones or man less planes let me show you
Let me show you about drones.
28. VIDEO TRANSMISSION SYSTEM ʔalləw
Video transmission system it has
It has video transmission system.

29. VIDEOwin wədə STORAGE SYSTEMu bəWIFI ʔmakajinət DOWNLINK nəw
mi: jadərgəw

The video to storage the system by wifi through downlink it is that it does
It is through WIFI that it downlinks the video to the storage system.

30. CONTENTotʃin wədəzza SCREEN PUSH madræg tɪtʃilallatʃʃihu

Contents to that screen push to make you can
You can push contents to that screen.

31. ʔaratəññaw FUTURISTIC BABY MONITOR si: hon hiʃanatin mət'əbbəʔ
jəmminʃʃilɪbbət MONITORING SYSTEM nəw

The fourth one futuristic baby monitor as it is the babies to keep that we will be
able to monitoring system it is

While the fourth one is futuristic baby monitor, it is a monitoring system that we
will be able to keep babies.

32. MESSAGEun CONTINUOUSLY jastəlallɪfəl.

The message continuously it transmits
It continuously transmits the message.

33. jəSTUDIO MIXING SOFTWAREotʃ gar ʔabro jɪsəral
of studio mixing software s with together it works
it works together with the studio mixing software.

34. jəprodakʃin CREWotʃʃen maməsgən fəllɪgalləhu

The production crew of mine to thank I want
I want to thank my production crew.

35. EDITORe ɪssu nəw

My editor he it is

He is my editor.

36. STUDIO SET UPun indi: h jadərrəgəw issu nəw

Studio the set up like this who made it he it is

It is him who made the studio set up like this.

37. sɪlku wɪst' jalləw DATA ɪrasun mulu bəmulu SELF DESTRICT jadərgal

The phone within that is found data itself completely self destruct it will make

The data that is found within the phone destructs itself completely.

38. bəsəwotʃʃ PRIVACY jəməngɪst t'alka gəbbɪnnət jamət'al

by people privacy the government's transgression it brings

It brings the government's transgression in the people's privacy.

39. jəʔagəri: tu SUPREME COURT dɪrəs jɪhedal

the country's supreme court up to it goes

It goes up to the country's Supreme Court.

40. EXTERNAL STORAGE DEVICE ʔakatito mət'itwal

External storage device by including it came

It came by including external storage device.

41. bɪzu ROUMORotʃ ɪjjətəwərru naw

many rumors are being said it is

Many rumors are being said.

42. BEST jəhonəwɪn jətɪrgum GUESS ANALYZE ʔadɪrgo jaʔərbal

The best that is of translation guess analyze by making it presents

It presents by analyzing the best of translation.

43. jəsɪlkɑtʃtʃɪhu CHARGE bi: ʃɑkɪbbɑtʃtʃɪhu jəCHARGING STATION ʔalləw

of your phone charge if it finishes of charging station it has

If your phone finishes charge, it has a charging station.

44. VIOCE OVER wannaw tʰikimu COST EFFECTIVEnnətu nəw

Voice over main its use cost effective its being it is

The main use of voice over is its cost effectiveness.

45. ALREADY ESTABLISHED jəhonu baləmujaʊwɔtʃtʃ tʰikim ʔalagəññum

Already established that became professionals benefit they have not gotten

The already established professionals have not gotten benefit.

46. ʃɪh tɪllɪk jəhonə jəCOPY RIGHT ISSUE nəw

This huge that is of copy right issue it is

This is a huge copy right issue.

47. bəkəddəm ɪlət ʔand STAND UP COMMEDY PERFORM ʔadrɪge nəbbər

ago day standup comedy perform I have done

Some days ago I have performed a standup comedy.

48. CURRENT SITUATION jəmi: l ʃəkərrəbkwaʃtʃəw nəgərotʃ ʔallu

Current situation that says that I have presented things there are

There are things that I have presented saying current situation.

49. AUDIENCEhɪn mələjjət məʃal ʔalləbbɪh

Your audience to identify to be able you should

You should be able to identify your audience.

50. iwnəten nəw TRUE STORY nəw minəgrih
 for real it is true story it is that I am telling you
 It is for real that I am telling you a true story.
51. izzaw bæASSISTANTinnət məsrat dǵəmmərku
 There as an assistant to work I have started
 I have started to work as an assistant there.
52. ʔarat mətə ʔand FIELD laj lətəsəmarra INSTITUTE WHICH IS BIG
 Four hundred one field on involving institute which is big
 Four hundred is big for an institute involving on one field.
53. təmarɪː wotʃʔatʃʔinɪn ɡɪn MAY BE THE BEST IN THE WORLD litɪlatʃʔəw tɪʃɪlalləh
 Our students but may be the best in the world to call them you can
 But, our students may be you can call them the best in the world.
54. jihe bət'am CRITICAL tɪjjaʔe nəw
 This very critical question it is
 This is a very critical question.
55. jəLOCAL MARKETɪn bɪʃʔʔa ʔajdəlləm majət jalləbbɪn
 Of local the market only it is not to see that we have to
 It is not only the local market that we have to see.
56. jəmiː jasfəlligəwɪn jəPOLICY bələw jəINFRASTRUCTURE ʔɪggɪr SOLVE kadərrəgnəw
 OUTSOURCING TARGET ɪnnadərgallən
 The necessary of policy you call it of infrastructure problem solve if we made it
 outsourcing target we will make

If we solve the necessary you call it the policy or infrastructural problems, we can make outsourcing market.

57. kəʔammist MILLION bəlaɪ səwɒtʃɪn lət'ɪkət jədarrægə PERSONAL IDENTITY THEFT
sələba honəwal

From five million above people to attack that made personal identity theft victim they became

Above five million people have become victims to personal identity theft.

58. bəbɪzu ʃɪː hoʊtʃ jəmmiː k'kott'əru səwɒtʃ jə CYBER ATTACK sələbawɒtʃ natʃtʃəw

With many thousands that are counted people of cyber attack victims they are

Thousands of people are victims to cyber attack.

59. SOUND SECURITY INFORMATION natʃtʃəw

Sound security their information

Their sound security information

60. CREDIT CARD INFORMATION natʃtʃəw

Credit card their information

Their credit card information

61. PASS PORT NUMBER natʃtʃəw ɪjətəsərrəkə nəw

Pass port their number is being stolen

Their pass port number is being stolen.

62. bəBLACK MARKET OR BLACK SITE bəmmɪnnɪlatʃəw ILLEGAL WEBSITE oʊtʃ laɪ
bəcéərəta ɪjffət'al

on black market or black site that we call illegal websites on auction it is sold

It is sold on illegal websites with auction on what we call black market or black site.

63. INTERNAL ATTACKu indəwim MORE DANGEROUS nəw
Internal the attack rather more dangerous it is
The internal attack is rather more dangerous.
64. bəjjəkənu nəw WEAKNESS DISCOVER jəmi: ddərrəgəw
Daily it is weakness discover that it is made
Weakness is discovered daily.
65. jəINCIDENCE RESPONSE ɪrasun jətfalə tili:k AREA nəw
Of incidence response itself capable huge area it is
The incidence response in itself is a huge area.
66. DIGITAL FORENSIC tili:k AREA nəw
Digital forensic huge area it is
Digital forensic is a huge area.
67. ʔand dɪɪdʒɪt jəINFORMATION SECURITY POLICY jasfəlligəwal
One company of information security policy needs to have
A company needs to have an information security policy.
68. CAPACITY BUILD madrəg ʔalləbbatʃfəw
Capacity build to make they have to
They have to build capacity.
69. COMPLIANCE REGULATION bəmaʊt'at nəw
Compliance regulation by devising it is
It is by devising compliance regulation.
70. jəCOMPUTER EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM bɪzu ʔagər COMMON nəw

The computer emergency response team many country common it is

The computer emergency response team is common in many countries.

71. ONLINE BANKING SYSTEMotf təɖzəmmirəwal

Online banking systems have been started

Online banking systems have been started.

72. LOCATION BASED SURFACEotf ʔallu

Location based surfaces there are

There are location based surfaces.

73. FOOD DELIVER jəmi: jadərgu APPotf ijətəkəffətu nəw

Food deliver that make apps are being opened

Food delivery apps are being opened.

74. CURRENT SITUATIONu mɪn jɪməslal

Current the situation what looks like

What does the current situation look like?

75. jəi: tjopɸi: ja ICT DEVELOPMENT AGENCY jəmmi: bbal ʔallə

The Ethiopia ICT development agency that is called there is

There is what is called the Ethiopian ICT development agency.

76. INTERNATIONALun EXPERIENCE ijajjən sinnimət'a jəmmɪnnaʃʃɪləw jɪhonal

The international experience by looking at when we come that we improve it will be

When we come to see the international experience, we will improve it.

77. jɪhɪʃ tɪnnɪʃ tɪməslallətʃ nəgər gɪn ABSOLUTE IMPORTANT nəw

This small it seems but absolute important it is

It seems small, but it is absolute important.

78. jannin madræg APPLE inna ORANGE ində mawwədadər nəw

That to make apple and orange like comparing it is

To make that is like comparing apple and orange.

79. ləmissale jəINTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDEX binniwasd

for example the international telecommunications index if we take

If we take for example the international telecommunications index

80. minalbat OPEN SOURCE TECHNOLOGYw bətwəssənə məlku li: jakəllillin jittilal

Perhaps the open source technology in some manner to minimize for us it can

Perhaps, the open source technology can minimize it for us.

81. bəjətiññaw PENAL CODE tikət'awalləh?

With which penal code you will punish him

With which penal code will you punish him?

82. jihe jəCYBER SECURITY ISSUE nəw ləne kəCOPY RIGHT INFRINGEMENTim
baffaggər

this of cyber security issue it is to me from copy right infringement as well
beyond

To me, beyond copy right infringement, this is a cyber security issue.

83. man nəw ROLE MODELih?

who it is your role model

Who is your role model?

84. jəməcərrəfaw t'ijjake OPEN ENDED QUESTION nəw

the last question open ended question it is

The last question is an open ended question.

85. wədə ICE CRYSTALinnət jilləwwət'al

to ice crystalline it changes

It changes to ice crystalline.

86. ABOVE FREEZING inna BELOW FREEZING POINT jəmmi: honibbət huneta ʔallə

Above freezing and below freezing point which they become situation there is

There is a situation in which they become above and below freezing point.

87. inəzi: h AIR MASSotf gic'it jifət'rallu

These air masses collision they will create

These air masses will create collision.

88. Elnino jəCLIMATE PATTERN UNUSUAL jəhonə WARMING bəwi'ki: janos wələl laj

mukət si: cəmmir jiffətt'əral

Elnino of climate pattern unusual that is warming on ocean floor on
warming when it increases it is created

Elnino is an unusual climate pattern that is created when the oceanic floor warming
increases.

89. jəssum OPPOSITE ʔallə

Its as well opposite there is

There is its opposite as well.

90. jəWEATHER SCIENTISTotf jihinnin PREDICT ləmadræg jif'ilallu

of weather scientists this predict to make they can

The weather scientists can predict this.

91. RADAR TECHNOLOGY malət MOTION DETECT madræg jəmmi: tʃɪl bɪkæt ʃalləw TECHNOLOGY nəw
Radar technology means motion detect to make that can capacity that has technology it is
Radar technology is a technology that has motion detecting capacity.
92. ʔandand AMAZING jəhonu jəWEATHER FACTotʃɪn innɪmməlkæt
Some amazing that are of weather facts let us look at
Let us look at some amazing weather facts.
93. kəne RESEARCH INTEREST gar jəmmi: gənəʔn̩u botawotʃ laj ləməsrat ʔassɪballəhu
with mine research interest together that are related places on to work I am thinking
I am thinking to work on places that are related to my research interest.
94. GENETIC ENGINEERING mɪn malət nəw?
Genetic engineering what means it is
What does genetic engineering mean?
95. ETHICAL ISSUEwotʃʊs mɪndɪn natʃəw?
Ethical its issues what they are
What are the ethical issues?
96. ʃɪhe FUNDAMENTAL QUESTION nəw
this fundamental question it is
This is a fundamental question.
97. hɪjwət bəSCIENCEu ɪndəmi: nnəggərəw COMPLICATED jəhonə BIO CHEMICAL REACTION nəw

life with the science as it is referred complicated that is bio chemical reaction
it is

Life, as it is referred in the science, is a complicated bio chemical reaction.

98. ìnnəzza JUNK bìlən mìnassìbatǵǵəw jənəbbəru nəgərotǵ SOME SORT OF BIO
CHEMICAL UTILITIES FUNCTION ìndallaǵǵəw tawǵwal

those junk by saying we thought of that were things some sort of bio chemical
utilities function as they have it has been discovered

It has been discovered that those things which we thought of as junks have some
sort of bio chemical utilities function.

99. jìhìnin REGULATE jəmmi: jadərgəwìn INFORMATION CONTENT mawwədadər
ìnnitǵilallən

This regulate that makes it information content to compare we can

We can compare that information which regulates it.

100. jəne ìnna jantə jìhe hullu lījunnət EMERGE jadərrəgəw ENVIRONMENTAL
FACTORotǵfun tītən zero nət'ib ?and PERCENT nəw

Mine and yours these all difference emerge that has made environmental the factors
leaving zero point one percent it is

These all yours and mine difference emerged leaving alone environmental factors is
zero point one percent.

101. jətələjajju MODEL ORGANISM mìnnilatǵǵəw ?allu

Different model organism that we call there are

There are organisms which we call model organisms.

102. LABORATORY wist' bəTEST TUBE wist' jadgallu

Laboratory in with test tube inside they will grow

They will grow in the laboratory inside test tube.

103. jətələjajju jəBACTERIA SPECIESotʃʔallu

different of bacteria species there are

There are different species of bacteria.

104. jətələjajju PSYCHOLOGICAL DISORDERotʃʔin CAUSE ɪskə madræg jəmmi: dərsu
natʃʔəw

different psychological the disorders cause up to to make that reach they are

They are capable of causing different psychological disorders.

105. TYPE 2 DIABETES jalləbbatʃʔəw səwoʃʔallu

Type 2 diabetes those who contract people there are

There are people who contract diabetes type 2.

106. bæSCIENCEu jəEVOLUTION THEORY mi: bbalʔallə

in the science the evolution theory that is called there is

In the science there is what is called the theory of evolution.

107. EARLY STAGE laj ləmissale CANCERin biʔagəññəw məkkotʔatʔər jɪʃʔʔalal

Early stage on for example the cancer if you get to control it is possible

For example, if you get cancer at early stage, it is possible to control it.

108. TARGETED THERAPY jəmmi: bbalʔallə

Targeted therapy that is called there is

There is what is called targeted therapy.

109. STREESFUL ENVIRONMENT wɪstʔ lɪtwəld tɪʃʔɪlalləʃʔ

Stressful environment in to give birth she can

She can give birth in a stressful environment.

110. AGING PROCESSin mazəgjət jɪtʃʃalal wəj?
The aging process to delay possible is it
Is it possible to delay the aging process?
111. səwotʃ jətələjaju ORGAN DONORotʃɪn bəmət'əbbək hi: wotatʃʃəw li: jalf jɪtʃɪl
people different organ the donors by waiting for their lives to lose it is possible
It is possible for people to lose their lives waiting for different organ donors.
112. SIENCEu LOGICAL nəw bɪje ʔamnaləhu
The science logical it is by saying I believe
I believe the science is logical.
113. jəSOLAR SYSTEM EXPLORATION DIVISION ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR nəw
the solar system exploration division associate director he is
He is director of the solar system exploration division.
114. məretatʃʃɪn MAGNETIC FIELD sɪlallat jannɪn SOLAR WIND wədə gon jazorəwal
our earth magnetic field since it has that solar wind to aside it turns it
Since our earth has a magnetic field, it turns that solar wind aside
115. Pluto ʔahun PLANET ʔajdəllətʃʃɪm DOWNGRADE tədərgallətʃ
Pluto now planet she is not downgrade she has been made
Pluto is not a planet now; it has been downgraded.
116. jannɪn GRAVITATIONAL WAVE jədʒəmmərəw nəgər mɪn ɪndə honə jɪnəgratʃʃəwal
that gravitational wave that started thing what as it is it tells them
It tells them what thing has started that gravitational wave.
117. hulət tɪlallɪk BLACK HOLEotʃ ʔabrəw ʔat'əgəb lat'əgəb jəmmi: zoru nəbbəru

two bigger black holes together side by side that were revolving there were

There two bigger black holes that were revolving side by side.

118. jəSPACE mɪrɪmmɪr ləCLIMATE MONITORING lətɪmhɪrt ɪnna COMMUNICATION
jagələggɪləl

the space research to climate monitoring to education and communication it serves

The space research serves to climate monitoring, to education and to
communication.

119. t'əklalla ECONOMYwɪn bəmiː mələkkət SYSTEMS ENGINEERING jasfəllɪgal

total the economy concerning systems engineering is needed

Concerning the total economy, systems engineering is needed.

120. HIGH SPEED LIGHT FIDELITY (LIFI) INTERNET bədubaj mængədotʃ laj liː ttəgəbbər
nəw

High speed light fidelity (LIFI) internet on Dubai roads on to be
implemented it is

High speed light fidelity (LIFI) internet is to be implemented on Dubai roads.

121. wədə COMPUTER CODE dəgmo jəmiː kəjjɪrəw RECEIVER ʔallə

to computer code also that changes it receiver there is

There is a receiver that changes it to the computer code.

122. ʔangətu siː ssəbbər SPINAL CORD SYSTEMu təgodtwəl

His neck when it was broken spinal cord the system it has been damaged

When his neck was broken, the spinal cord system has been damaged.

123. CREDIT CARD MACHINE SWIPE siː jadərg tajutalatʃɪhu

Credit card machine swipe when he makes you will see him

You will see him, when he swipes a credit card machine.

124. ROBOTIC MILKING jıbbalal

Robotic milking it is called

It is called robotic milking.

125. AUTOMATIC MILKING SYSTEM jıbbalal

Automatic milking system it is called

It is called automatic milking system.

126. PAY PER VIEW bəmi: baləw ʔajnət SERVICE ɨjətəkəfələ jıttajjal

Pay per view that is called type service by paying it is viewed

It viewed by paying for the type of service called pay per view.

127. səhaju ındajaKKat'tıl kəffıtəñña jəhonə jəULTRA VIOLATE PROTECTION LAYER
təgət'molətal

the sun so that it won't burn maximum that is of ultra violate protection layer it is
installed with

So as the sun won't burn it, it is installed with a maximum ultra violate protection
layer.

128. REGULATIONu gəna təgbarawi: ʔalhonəm

The regulation yet practical it has not been

The regulation has not been practical.

129. DRONEu AUTOMATICALLY MEDICAL SUPPLYotfın təfəkimo wadə gət'əramma
botawotf jiwəsdal The drone automatically medical supplies by carrying to
areas it takes

The drone automatically carrying the medical supplies takes it to the rural areas.

130. jıhe hullu nəgər ıjjallə YOU KNOW IT IS HARD TO DECIDE

thse all thing having there you know it is hard to decide

Having these all things there, you know it is hard to decide.

131. bəhwala gin MATERIAL SCIENCE jəmərrət'kut kəhullum nəgər gar CONNECT
sɪləmi: jadərg nəw

latter but material science that I have chosen with all thing with connect since it
makes it is

But latter I have chosen material science because it connects with all things.

132. ʔa hun jalʃiw wədə mi: kət'tɪləw t'ijjaʔe jaməranal WHAT IN THE WORLD IS
MATERIAL SCIENCE?

Now what you have said to the next question it leads us what in the world is
material science?

What you have said now leads us to the next question; what in the world is material
science?

133. bəwɪst'u dəgmo jallut SPECIALITYwotʃ mɪndɪn natʃəw?

within it besides that are found specialties what they are

Besides, what are the specialties found within it?

134. MATERIAL SCIENCE jəmminɪləw IT IS THE CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS OF SOLID
STATE

Material science that we call it is the chemistry and physics of solid state

What we call material science is the chemistry and physics of solid state.

135. ɪndi: h REAL LIFE APPLICATIONun nəgrəʃɪnal

like this real life the application you told us

Like this, you told us the real life application.

136. bəMATERIAL SCIENCEu zurija jətəfət'tərə WHAT IS THE MOST AMAZING INNOVATION?

By the material science around that is created what is the most amazing innovation?

What is the most amazing innovation created surrounding the material science?

137. bəʔahunu səʔat dægmo IT IS A BIG DEAL

at this time again it is a big deal

At this time it is a big deal.

138. ʔahun IN A LAY MAN'S TERM NANO TECHNOLOGY mɪn ɪndəhonə ʔasrədʒiː n

Now in a lay man's term nano technology what as it is explain to us

Now in a lay man's term explain to us what nano technology means.

139. bɪzu gize kəNANO TECHNOLOGY gar dægmo jəMATERIALu tʰɪnikkare ʔabro
jɪt'təkʰəsəl WHAT MAKES IT VERY STRONG?

Most of the time with nano technology together as well the material's strength together it is mentioned what makes it very strong?

Most of the time together with nano technology the material's strength is mentioned; what makes it very strong?

140. ʔandand CARBON MATERIALotʃ bəNANO TECHNOLOGY ɪjjətəsəru kəbɪrət bəbɪzu
tʰɪf tʰɛnkarrə ɪndəhonu jɪtawwəʰəl WHAT IS THE MYSTERY BEHIND THAT?

Some carbon materials with nano technology having been made from iron by many fold strong as they became it is known what is the mystery behind that

It is known that some carbon materials having been made with nano technology became much stronger than iron; what is the mystery behind that?

141. wədə ACADEMIC LIFEɪf ɪnnɪmələs

to academic your life let us get back

Let us get back to your academic life.

142. bəHIGH SCHOOL bɪzu nəgər nəbər mɪsəraw HOW CAN I SAY? bɪzu
EXTRACURRICULAR nəgərotʃ nəbbəru

at high school many thing it was I used to do how can I say? Many extracurricular
things there were

At high school I used to do many things; how can I say? There were many
extracurricular things.

143. ɪzzam sɪdərs IT IS JUST DRIVEN kəjət ɪndə mət'ta ʔalawɰim

there as well when I reach it is just driven from where as it came I don't know

When I reach there as well I don't know where it came from; it is just driven.

144. ɪziː h lallu wət'tatotʃ mɪtməkriː w BEYOND YOUR ACADEMIC WORK jətələjaju
nəgərotʃ

CONTRIBUTE madrəgu tɪmhɪrt bet ləməmməzgəb tɪllɪk dɪrʃa ʔalləw

here to those found youths that you advise beyond your academic work different
things contribute making that school to register huge role it has

Your advice to youths who are found here is to contribute different things beyond
your academic work has a huge role to school registration.

145. mədʒəmmərija PUBLICATIONu TWO THOUSAND AND ONE nəbbər

primarily the publication two thousand and one it was

Primarily, the publication was on two thousand and one.

146. IF YOU SELL ENABLED jəhonu məkiː nawotʃɪm APPLICATIONotʃɪm ləmindɪnnəw
tadija bəʔahunu səʔat MARKET laj PENETRATE jaladərrəgutʃ

If you sell enabled that are cars as well application as well why is it then

at this time market on penetrate that they haven't made

If you sell enabled cars as well as applications then, why haven't they penetrated the market at this time?

147. THE BEST THING ABOUT BEING PROFESSOR IS INTERACTING WITH THE STUDENTS ?ahun tɔmari: mət'to jihen mokkɪərən təsakkalɪn sɪ: lu IT IS JUST PURE JOY

the best thing about being professor is interacting with the students now student by coming this having tried we succeeded when they say it is just pure joy

The best thing about being professor is interacting with the students; when students come and say having tried this we succeeded this, it is a pure joy.

148. LECTURE laj tɔmari: wotʃ t'ijja kɛm ?ajt'əjjɪ kum zɪm bɪlɔw məsaf nəw IT HAS A LITTLE LESS INTERACTION

lecture during students question they do not ask quietly to write it is it has a little less Interaction

During lecture students do not ask questions; they write quietly. It has a little less interaction.

149. I THINK jəʔastɔmari: tɪllɪ kʊ ɪrkata səwotʃ sɪ: jaw kʊ inna jannɪn nəgər majətu jɪməsəlɛñɲal THE NEXT QUESTION IS ləmɪn PROFESSOR məhon mɛrrətʃ

I think of teacher biggest satisfaction people when they know and that thing seeing I presume the next Question is why professor to be you chose

I think the biggest satisfaction of a teacher I presume is to see people know something; the next question is why did you choose to be a professor?

150. INDUSTRY jəmi: hedu səwotʃ INVENT ləmadræg I THINK IT IS HARDER THAN IT WAS A GENERATION AGO

Industry that go people invent to make I think it is harder than it was a generation ago

To those people who go to industry to invent, I think it is harder than it was a generation ago.

151. IT IS VERY HARD TO INVENT FOR THE LONG TERM IF YOU ARE WORRIED ABOUT HOW MUCH YOU GONNA MAKE IN THE COMPANY NEXT YEAR SO *mircawim jəlləm* RESEARCH *ləmadræg* IN THE BIG COMPANIES

it is very hard to invent for the long term if you are worried about how much you gonna make in the company next year so the choice there is no research to make in the big companies

It is very hard to invent for the long term if you are worried about how much you gonna make in the company next year. So, there is not even the choice to make research in the big companies.

152. *bəmin* DIRECTION *indəmihed* I JUST HAVE TO CONVINCE SOMEBODY TO GIVE ME SOME MONEY FOR IT *ʔaləbələzzija* I CAN'T DO IT

with what direction that I will go I just have to convince somebody to give me some money for it otherwise I can't do it

Which direction that I will go, I just have to convince somebody to give me some money for it, otherwise I can't do it.

153. *iziː hu* PROFESSIONAL *sɪrəʃ laj ʔand tʰijjaʔe liʔəjjɪkiʃ* WHAT IS THE BEST MOMENT OF YOUR PROFESSIONAL LIFE?

On this professional on your work one question let me ask you; what is the best moment of your professional life?

Let me ask you a question on your professional life; what is the best moment of your professional life?

154. *bəhwala* Obama *bəʔamət ʔande bəmiː* *jadərgəw nɪgɪgɪru laj* SCIENTISTS IN CALTECH ARE MAKING FUEL FROM SUNLIGHT AND AIR *ʔalə*

lately Obama annually that he makes his speech on scientists in Caltech
are making fuel from sunlight and air he said

Lately on a speech that he makes annually Obama said, scientists in Caltech are
making fuel from sunlight and air.

155. setofj wədə SCIENCE inna TECHNOLOGY ʔajissabum SOCIAL CONDITIONING nəw?
OR IS IT WITHIN THE GENE? mətʃem indi: h ʔajibbalim

females to science and technology they are not attracted social conditioning it is
or is it within the gene any way like this it should not be said

Females are not attracted to science and technology; is it social conditioning? Or is it
within the gene? Anyway it should not be said like this.

156. set SCIENCE inna TECHNOLOGY ləməmmar sɪtfəllig səw jɪdənəggɪt'al IT IS NOT
EXPECTED

female science and technology to learn when she wants people get shocked it is not
expected

when a female wants to learn science and technology, people get shocked; it is not
expected.

157. təmarɪ: wotʃtʃe JOURNAL ARTICLE sɪ: janəbbu SO AND SO DID THIS jɪlallu
jəmmi: jassɪbut wənd nəw SO THEY SAY HE DID THIS OR HE DID THAT indet
tawɳalləh wənd məhonun ɪlatʃfəwalləhu

my students journal article when they read so and so did this they say what they
assume male it is so they say he did this or he did that how do you
know male that it is I say to them

When my students read journal article, they say so and so did this; what they
assume is male. So, they say he did this or he did that. I say to them, how do you
know that it is a male?

158. setofj gəna bəlɪdʒɪnnətəʃfəw THEY ARE NOT OUTSPOKEN

females even early in their childhood they are not outspoken

Females even in their early childhood they are not outspoken.

159. REWARD minnadərgəw ESPECIALLY izzɪː h ʔagər bət'am OPINIONATED OR LOUD
SPOKEN ʒəhonən səw nəw jɪh dəgmo ləsetotʃ bət'am tʃɪggɪr nəw

Reward that we make especially in this country very opinionated or loud
spoken that is person it is this again to the female very problem it is

What we reward especially in this country, is a person who is very opinionated or
loud spoken; this again is a problem for the female.

160. kɪfɪl sitigəba jatʃtʃɪː SCIENTIST wənddotʃtʃu liː jasaffɪrwat jɪmokɪru nəbbər ɪnna
bəkkɑ YOU JUST HAVE TO DO IT AND SAY jəne guddaj ʔajdəlləm

class when she enters that scientist the males to intimidate they used to try and that
is it you just have to do it and say my concern it is not

When that female scientist enters to class, the males used to try to intimidate her,
and you just have to do it and say that is not my concern. That is it.

161. ɪssum bəGENES nəw IT IS A MIND SET THAT GETS REINFORCED BUT CERTAINLY I
THINK IT IS A FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCE THAT WOMEN DO NOT TEND
TO OVERESTIMATE THEMSELVES WHEREAS MEN TEND TO OVERESTIMATE
THEMSELVES ɪnna lɪjʒunnətu lənəm jɪttajjəñɲal

It as well with genes it is it is a mindset that gets reinforced but certainly I
think it is a fundamental difference that women do not tend to
overestimate themselves whereas men tend to overestimate themselves
and the difference to me as well visible to me

It as well is with genes; it is it is a mindset that gets reinforced but certainly I think it
is a fundamental difference that women do not tend to overestimate themselves
whereas men tend to overestimate themselves, and the difference is visible to me as
well.

162. setotf̥fu s̥ləmmi: feru indəzzi: h j̥məslaññal wəj̥im inninnəgaggərallən nəw
j̥əmmi: lut IT IS A FUEL THAT REQUIRES I AM STRONG, I KNOW WHAT I AM
DOING AND CONFIDENCE

the women since they get afraid like this it seems for me or we will talk it is that
they say it is a fuel that requires I am strong, I know what I am doing and
confidence

Since the women get afraid, they will say 'it seems like this or we will talk' it is a fuel
that requires I am strong, I know what I am doing and confidence.

163. Wannaw mik̥ir mitt̥f̥lut̥in jah̥il DO NOT UNDER ESTIMATE

The main advice your level best much do not under estimate

The main advice is 'do not under estimate to your level best'.

164. setotf̥ hullunim ij̥jətf̥alut̥ THEY DON'T FEEL THAT CONFIDENCE SO HAVE THAT
CONFIDENCE issun nəw m̥ləw

women all of it them being able they don't feel that confidence so have that
confidence that it is that I say

Women being able to do all of it they don't feel that confidence so have that
confidence. That is what I say.

165. MATERIAL SCIENCE kəhullum gar s̥ləmmi: ggənañ ləMANUFACTURING izzaw
ʔagər wist' indi: hon INSTEAD OF JUST TAKING THE BROAD PRODUCTS,
SHIPPING THEM AND HAVING THEM PROCESSED. IT IS MORE THE
MANUFACTURING izzaw ʔagər wist' indi: ddəræg

Material science with all together as it relates to manufacturing there country
inside so that it will be instead of just taking the broad products, shipping them
and having them processed. It is more the manufacturing there country
inside so that it will be made

As material science relates with all, to manufacturing so that it will be in the country, instead of just taking the broad products, shipping them and having them processed. It is so as to make more of the manufacturing inside the country.

166. I THINK setotffim THEY GET DRAWN BY THE NOTION OF indet nāw hijwæt minnaffajiləw?

I think the women they get drawn by the notion of how it is life that we get to improve

I think the women get drawn by the notion of how is it that we get to improve life.

167. ONCE YOU DESIDE bəzzi: h mængəd nāw mæhed mifəlligəw bəkka IT IS TRUE WE HAVE TO WORK HARD bizu t'inat jasfəlligəwal gin ʔattifru THERE IS PAY OFF IN THE END YOU CAN SUCCEED nāw mīləw

Once you decide with this way it is to go that I want that is it. It is true we have to work hard a lot research it needs but don't be afraid there is pay off in the end you can succeed it is that I say

Once you decide with this is the way that I want to go, that is it. It is true we have to work hard, it needs a lot of research, but don't be afraid there is pay off in the end you can succeed. That is what I say.

168. I THINK bətimhirt laj jallu təmarī: wotf irasatffəw THEY WILL CREATE THE NEW ECONOMY. YOU WILL HAVE THE TOOLS TO CREATE THE NEW ECONOMY TO CREATE THE JOBS.

I think on study on that are found students themselves they will create the new economy. You will have the tools to create the new economy to create the jobs.

I think the students that are on study themselves will create the new economy. You will have the tools to create the new economy to create the jobs.

169. WITHOUT THOSE TOOLS YOU HAVE NO ECONOMY AND SO bəzzi: h mængəd YOU
WILL HAVE THE CHANCE TO SHAPE ETHIOPIA

Without those tools you have no economy and so with this way you
will have the chance to shape Ethiopia

Without those tools you have no economy, so with this way you will have the chance
to shape Ethiopia.

170. Jane hiɣwət HAS BEEN DEFINED BY THE REVOLUTION IN ETHIOPIA

My life has been defined by the revolution in Ethiopia

My life has been defined by the revolution in Ethiopia.

171. jihin t'ijjaʔe hulle it'təjjəʔalləhu ɣin məls jəlləññim WHY I WAS DRIVEN I DON'T
KNOW. I JUST DON'T KNOW

this question always I am asked but answer I don't have why I was driven i don't
know. I justdon't know

I am always asked this question, but I don't have the answer. Why I was driven I
don't know. I justdon't know.

172. ʔabbate bə'tam nəw mi: səraw HE IS VERY DRIVEN

My father very hard it is he works he is very driven

My father works very hard; he is very driven.

173. ʔahun sɪlə i: tijoP'ija hulle nəw mi: jassibəw HE JUST WORKS EXTREMELY HARD

now about Ethiopia always it is that he thinks he just works extremely hard

Now he always thinks about Ethiopia, he just works extremely hard.

174. ɣin ində issu ləməhon biɣje I NEVER THOUGHT ABOUT THAT ONE

but like him to be saying I never thought about that one

But, to be like him I never thought about that one.

175. AMERICAN ʔagər sɪnnimət'a WE WERE BELOW THE POVERTY LINE
American country when we came we were below the poverty line
When we came to America, we were below the poverty line.
176. bæzziː h MODERN ERA BRAIN DRAIN ʔajdəlləm BRAIN CIRCULATION nəw jalləw
at this modern era brain drain it is not brain circulation it is that is found
At this modern era what we have is not brain drain, but it is brain circulation.
177. jəBLUETOOTH WIRELESS SPEAKER təfəllamiː jɪhonal
of Bluetooth wireless speaker awarded he will be
He will be awarded the Bluetooth wireless speaker.
178. SOCIETY OF ETHIOPIANS ESTABLISHED IN DIASPORA (SEED) ləbæggo
iː tɪjoʔɪjɔwɪjan siː fəllɪm kɔjɪtwal
society of Ethiopians established in diaspora (SEED) to strong Ethiopians
awarding it has stayed
Society of Ethiopians established in Diaspora (SEED) has been awarding strong
Ethiopians.
179. bæzarew PROGRAMatʃɪn kənnantə gar ɪnni kɔjɪjallən
on today's our program with you together we will stay
On our today's program we will stay together with you
180. ATHLETICSɪn ɪnnaskədɪm
The athletics let us put first
Let us put the athletics first.
181. wərk jamətt'atʃ ATHLET man tɪbbalallətʃ?
gold that brought athlete who she is called

Who is the athlete that won the gold medal?

182. TELEVISION SCREENu laj inddæmmittimmælækkætut

Television the screen on as you are watching it

As you are watching it on the television screen

183. iskə siddist sæat bæSMS mælikttatfihun adirsun

till six O'clock with SMS your message send us

Send us your message with SMS.

184. bærkatta i: tijoPi: jawijan ATHLETEotf wærk amt'itəwal

a lot of Ethiopians athletes gold they have brought

A lot of Ethiopians have brought gold.

185. bæi: tijoPi: ja PREMIER LEAGUE hulət éwatawotf təkəawnəwal

on Ethiopian premier league two games have taken place

Two games have taken place on Ethiopian premier league.

186. bæaddi: s abəba STADIUM hulət labado affənnifwal

at Addis Ababa stadium two to nil it has won

It has won two to nil at Addis Ababa stadium.

187. jəamnaw CHAMPION éwatawin adirgwal

the last year's champion its game it has made

The last year's champion has made its game.

188. balləfəw bæfəggər DERBYm t'iru alnnəbbərəm

previously on Sheger derby as well good it was not

It was not good on the previous Sheger derby as well.

189. wədə tikikkiləññaw FORMu məmt'at alləbbət
to the perfect its form to come it has to
It has to come to its perfect form.
190. bərkatta GOALotfñ si: situ nəbbər
too many goals that they have been missing
They have been missing too many goals.
191. jəkiddus gi: jorgi: s SQUADun sitaj
of saint George the squad when you look at
When you look at Saint George's squad
192. jəPREMIER LEAGUEnim RHYTHM jəmmajawku lidzotf natfñəw
the premier league as well rhythm that do not know kids they are
They are kids that do not know the premier league's rhythm.
193. ijətəcawwətubbət jənəbbərəWformation
that they were playing at that has been formation
The formation that they have been playing at
194. budinu zəndiro iskə wanća físame dirəs siggwaz jambəssawin dirfa jətəwət'a
təcawatf nəw
the team this year up to trophy final till when it travled the lion's share who
contributed player he is
This year, when the team compted up to the final, he is a player who contributed the
lion's share
195. Kwas tolo CENTER jəmi: jadərgu məhon ?alləbbatfñəw
Ball at ones center the ones that make to be they should

- They should be the ones that make the ball center at ones.
196. bəzarew PROGRAMatʃʃin kənnantə gar inniʃojjallən
on today's our program with you together we will stay
On our today's program we will stay with you.
197. ATHLETICSin innaskəddim
The athletics let us make it a priority
Let us make the athletics a priority.
198. TELEVISION SCREENu laj indəmmittimmələkkətut
Television the screen on as you are looking at it
As you are looking at it on the television screen
199. i: tʃjoʃʃjawijən ATHLETEotʃ wərɔ́ ʔamtʔitawal
Ethiopian athletes gold they have brought
Ethiopian athletes have brought gold.
200. bəʔaddis ʔabəba STADIUM hulət labado ʔafanifwal
at Addis Ababa stadium two to nil it has beaten
It has beaten two to nil at Addis Ababa stadium.
201. jəmmi: wəsdut RISK bəʔam kəbbad nəw
that they take risk very big it is
The risk they take is very big.
202. ində PENALTY BOX jallu
like penalty box that seem
That seems the penalty box

203. izza bota laj BACK PASS si: ja'əbɪlu jittajjal
there place on back pass when they make it is seen
It is seen when they make back pass on that place.
204. SQUADu dægmo bə'tam t'ɪlɪk mahon ʔalləbbət
The squad as well very deep to be it should be
The squad as well should be very deep.
205. DEFFENSIVE MIDFIELDER hono nəbbər jətə'awwətəw
Defensive midfielder by being it has been that he played
He has played by being a defensive midfielder.
206. OVERLAP ijjadərrəgə wɪst' dɪrəs jɪgəba nəbbər
Overlap by making inside up to he used to get in it has been
He used to get up to inside by making overlap.
207. CONSISTENCE bajnorəwɪm billɪc dɪrggɪm jammi: l nəgər nəbbər
Consistence though it didn't have on off that says thing it has been
Though it didn't have consistence, it has been something that was on and off.
208. bəhawasa CENTRAL CUP wɪdɪddɪr laj bəjjə'awataw kəkəb nəbbər
during Hawasa central cup competition on on every game star he has been
He was a star on every game during the Hawasa central cup competition.
209. bə'tam FITNESS jəmmi: t'əjjɪk jə'əwata ɪnkɪsɪkɪkase nəw
highly fitness that demands of playing movement it is
It is a playing movement that highly demands fitness.
210. kətəgat'ami: wotɪtɪh ʔanɪsar lela TACTIC məndəf jɪnorɪbbɪhal

from your contenders against another tactic to develop you should have to

You should have to develop another tactic against your contenders.

211. YOU KNOW tɪlant jənəbbərəw ćəwata

You know yesterday that was game

You know the game that was yesterday

212. ʔanddande HAMSTRING jazəññ bɪlo təcəawatʃ jɪwədʒal

Sometimes hamstring holds me by saying player falls down

Sometimes players fall down by saying I have hamstring problem.

213. SENIOR təcəawatʃoʈʃɪn bət'ɪr jətəcəawatʃoʈʃ zɪwɪwwɪr məskot masfərrəm jɪʈʃʃalal

Senior players on January players' transfer window to make them sign it is possible

It is possible to sign senior players on the January players' transfer window.

214. PERFORMANCEu bət'am t'ɪru nəw

His performance very good it is

His performance is very good.

215. bəʔat'ki: wotʃ dərədʒa bɪzu jəmmittat'atʃəw QUALITYwotʃʔallu

on attackers level many that you lack qualities there are

There are many qualities that you lack on attackers level.

216. MOBILITYw bət'am jətəsakka nəbbər

His mobility very successful it has been

His mobility has been very successful.

217. bət'am jətəmwalla TEAM nəw

very complete team it is

It is a very complete team.

218. ENERGETIC jəhonu lɪdʒotʃfɪn nəw jəjazəw

Energetic that are players it is that he has held

He has held players that are energetic.

219. OLYMPIC COMMITTEEW zɪɡɪdʒɪtun dʒəmiːrwəl

The olympic committee its preparation it has started

The Olympic committee has started its preparation.

220. MINIMA ləmamwəlathlɪtɪks fɛdərɪʃən sɪː tʃfəɡgər ɪnəjələn

Minima to fulfill the athletics federation when it gets troubled we have witnessed

We have witnessed when the athletics federation gets troubled to fulfill minima.

221. jəiː tʃopʃja ˈæltɪtjuːd təkəbbajɪnət jəlləwɪm

the Ethiopian altitude acceptance it doesn't have

The Ethiopian altitude doesn't have acceptance.

222. bəˈspɒnsərʃɪp jəmɪː dɪˈrɛɡu wɪdɪdɪrɒtʃ bəmʊlu jəɡodana nɑːtʃfəw

with sponsorship that are done competitions all of them of road they are

All competitions that are done with sponsorship are road type.

223. ɪnəzɪː hɪn bəˈnɔːrml wɪdɪdɪrɒtʃ ʔattagəɲnɑːtʃfəwɪm

these types with normal competitions you don't find them

You don't find these types with normal competitions.

224. wətt'atɒtʃfɪn ɪnna sɪniɔːrɒtʃfɪn ʔakkənədʒɪto jəmɪː kkeɪbbət ɪddɪl ʔallə

the youth and the seniors by organizing of moving forward chance there is

There is a chance of moving forward by organizing the youth and the seniors.

225. bæzzi: h gize man nēw BLAME jəmmi: ddərrəgəw ?
 at this time who is blame is going to be done
 Who is going to be blamed at this time?
226. WHY NOT wədə ʔaccir ríkət məwrəd?
 Why not to short distance to go down
 Why not go down to short distance?
227. GRASS ROOT laj məsrat jasffəlligal
 Grass root on to work it is important
 It is important to work on grass root.
228. bəkillilotʃ jallu PROJECTotʃ li: tʔənakkəru jiggəbbal
 at the regions that are found projects to be strengthen it should be
 Projects that are found at regions should be strengthened.
229. CLUBotʃʃ ALMOST ijjetədakamu nēw jallut
 Clubs almost weakening it is are found to be
 Clubs are almost found to be weakening.
230. ATHLETEotʃʃu DISCIPLINED honəw təzəgaɖʒitəw kəhedu
 The athletes disciplined by being having been prepared if they went
 If the athletes went having been prepared and by being disciplined
231. sɪləssu LIFE HISTORY jaccəwwitəññ dʒəmmər
 about his life history to tell me he started
 He started to tell me about his life history.
232. jəbiherawi: budin GOAL KEEPER nəbbəru

of the national team goal keeper he was

He was the national team's goal keeper.

233. RESULTu tǽsífo sinnaj

The result having been written when we see

When we see the result written

234. læINTERVIEW tǽt'erran

for interview we are called

We are called for interview.

235. BUREAUw wist' jallə DRAWER ʔallə

His bureau inside that is found drawer there is

There is a drawer that is found inside his bureau.

236. SPORT PROGRAMu VARIETY ɪndiː hon nəw

The sport program variety so that it would be it is

It is so that the sport program would be a variety.

237. ɪndəʔahunu FOOTBALL laj biːtʃə mə'coh ʔajdəlləm

as it is now about football only to cry it is not

It is not to cry only about football as it is now.

238. haja ʔand FEDERATIONotʃ ɪnna ASSOCIATIONotʃ nəbbəru

twenty one federations and associations there were

There were twenty one federations and associations.

239. jəʔagərətʃɪn IDENTITY ATHLETICS nəw

our country's identity athletics it is

Athletics is our country's identity.

240. BLACK AND WHITE TELEVISION hono nāw jajjəhut

Black and white television having been it is that I have seen it

I have seen it when it has been black and white television.

241. bəməɖgəmmərijaw səʔat bətillik MEDIA jəʔantə sim si: tʔərra

at the beginning time on mainstream media your name when it is being called

At the beginning when your name is being called on the mainstream media

242. sira sərtəw SUCCESSFUL honəw bəTELEVISION məttaɣət

a job having done successful by being on television to be seen

Having done a successful job and to be seen on television

243. bizu jəELECTRONICS məssarijawotʃ təfətʔəwal

many of electronics materials have been created

Many electronics materials have been created.

244. ʔahun jalləw nəgər COMPLETELY ʔajiggənaññim

Currently that is found thing completely it doesn't fit

The thing that is found currently doesn't fit completely.

245. OFCOURSE gəna bizu jaltəsərru sirawotʃʔallu

Ofcourse yet many undone works there are

Ofcourse there are many undone works yet.

246. kəʔaləm gar UPGRADE madrəg ʔalləbbin

with the world together upgrade to make we should

We should upgrade together with the world.

247. AUDIENCEatʃʃihun ləməbzət NEWSotʃʃu UNIQUE məhon ʔalləbbatʃʃəw
Your audience to multiply the news unique to be they should be
To multiply your audience, the news should be unique.
248. bæɪrgitʃ ʃəINFORMATION nəgər nəw
Of course of information matter it is
Of course it is a matter of information.
249. ɪndəʔahunu ʃəINTERNET ACCESS bəlnnəbbərə gɪze
like now of internet access when it was not available by the time
By the time when the internet access was not available like now
250. ʃəɪŋglɪz təcəwatʃʃotʃʃɪn kəGIRL FRIENDotʃʃatʃʃəw gər
the English players with their girl friends together
The English players together with their girl friends
251. COMMUNITYw jannɪn TELEVISION jasaj nəbbər
The community that television it used to show
The community used to show that television.
252. kəzza bəhwala PROFESSIONAL təcəwatʃ məhonu mətt'a
then after professional player of being it came up
Then after, being professional player came up.
253. CAMERA MANun ʔalastawwɪsəwɪm
The camera man I don't remember him
I don't remember the camera man.
254. ʔahun tɪlallɪk CONDOMINIUMotʃʃallu

Now gigantic condominiums there are

Now there are gigantic condominiums.

255. issun ləmajət bɪləw AIRPORT mətt'u

him to see by saying airport they came

They came to the airport to see him.

256. Gazet'aw jənen PHOTOGRAPH jizo wətt'a

The news paper mine photograph posting it was published

The news paper published posting my photograph.

257. ECONOMICALLY POOR kəhonut ʔandu məhonim nəw

Economically poor from that are one of to be as well it is

It is as well to be one of those economically poor.

258. THE BEST təcawatʃotʃ hedəw jɪt'əfallu

The best players they having get gone they get lost

The best players get gone and get lost.

259. nurow ɪzziː h DARK nəw

the life here dark it is

The life is dark here.

260. ja ɪrasu tɪllɪk VACUUM fətt'ərə

that itself huge vacuum it created

That itself created a huge vacuum.

261. ʔafənnɪfəh bəmmittagəññəw CREDIT nəw t'iru ʔasəlt'aññ jəmmɪthonəw

After winning that you get credit it is good coach that you become

It is with the credit you get after winning that you become a good coach.

262. TRAININGen bədənb nəbbər jəmisəraw

My training seriously it was that I was doing

I was doing my training seriously.

263. məcərrəfa laj CONCENTRATION mat'at

at last concentration lacking

At last lacking concentration

264. huləttəññaw GOAL si: gəba jənəbbərəw DOUBLE PASS

the second goal when it was scored that was double pass

The double pass when the second goal was scored

265. FIGHTING SPIRIT wajim dəgmo kwasin taglo mənt'ək

Fighting spirit or else the ball with fight to snatch

Fighting spirit or else snatching the ball with fight

266. ʔanddəñña DEFLECTED hono GOAL li: gəba jitʔilal

Firstly deflected by being goal to be scored it is possible

Firstly, it is possible for goals to be scored by being deflected

267. ʔasəlt'aññu PRESSING FOTBALL indəmərrət'u jastawwi'kal

The coach pressing football as he opted for it indicates

It indicates that the coach opted for pressing football.

268. məccawəʔfa medawotʔfun bəmulu bəTACTIC ʔat'robbatʔfəw nəbbər

the playing fields all of with tactic he has locked it from them it was

He has locked all the playing fields from them.

269. CREATIVE MIDFIELDER jəmiː bbalut lɪdʒotʃfʌnd nəgər jɪfətʻrallu
Creative midfielder that are called players something they will create
Those players called creative midfielders will create something.
270. jəCLUBotʃʌddərədʒadʒət məffətəʃʌlləbbət
of clubs organization to be investigated it should be
The clubs' organization should be investigated.
271. UNDER SEVENTEEN ɪnna UNDER TWENTY məffətəʃʌlləbbət
Under seventeen and under twenty to be investigated it should be
Under seventeen and under twenty should be investigated.
272. wannaw nəgər PRESSURE fətʻro məccawət nəw
the main thing pressure by creating to play it is
The main thing is to play by creating pressure.
273. BY THE WAY jəzarewɪn ɛwata bətəmələkkətə ɪŋɪda ɪnnɪgabbɪzallən
By the way the today's game concerning a guest we will invite
By the way concerning the today's game we will invite a guest.
274. jəkətəma ʌstədədəru SPORT COMMISSION jɪgəlʃal
the city administration sport commission explains
The city administration sport commission explains
275. ɪndəmmiː ttajjəw jɪh INDOORS GAME nəw
as it is being seen this indoors game it is
As it is being seen this is an indoors game.
276. jəBASKET BALL BOARD tʃɪggɪr ʌllə

of basket ball board problem there is

There is a problem of basket ball board.

277. gizzî: ALREADY cêrêta wê'twal

the purchase already auction put out

the purchase has already put out for auction.

278. lelôtfu BASKET BALL inna HAND BALL natfêw

the others basket ball and hand ball they are

The others are basket ball and hand ball.

279. jê'amist ?amê jê'idgê inna TRANSFORMATION îkkîd

the five year development and transformation plan

The five years development and transformation plan

280. bêFIRST GROWTH AND TRANSFORMATION PLAN laj iskê mêtô ?assîr PERCENT sêrtênal

on the first growth and transformation plan on up to a hundred ten percent we have accomplished On the first growth and transformation plan, we have accomplished up to hundred ten percent.

281. jîhe POTENTIAL AREA jêmmî: bbalêw nêw

this potential area that is called it is

This is what is called potential area.

282. POTENTIALatfêwîn îjjêmêrrê'tîn mêsrat ?allêbbîn

Their potential by selecting to work we have to

We have to work by selecting their potential.

283. jêmmî: mêt'ubbê mêngêd zig nêw silêzzi: h FAIL ?adêrrêgê

they come through the way closed it is therefore fail it did

The way they come through is closed; therefore, it failed.

284. jəiː tɨjopɨiː ja bunna ALMOST balləku SECONDoʈʈ PENALTY ʔagəññə

Ethiopian coffee almost on the final seconds penalty it has gotten

The Ethiopian coffee has gotten penalty almost on the final seconds.

285. jihe REHABILITATION TIME jəmmiː bbaləwɨn bətiːkikɨl ʔagiñtəwal

this rehabilitation time that is called exactly they have gotten

They have gotten what is exactly called rehabilitation time.

286. NATIONAL TEAM laj ʔalləhu

National team on I am present

I am in the national team.

287. jətəmwalla FACILITY liː nor jiggəbbal

a complete facility to be available there should be

There should be a complete facility.

288. betu STANDARDun jət'əbbəkə sɨləhonə izza jɨʃʃalal

the house its standard that has kept since it is there it is better

Since the house is standardized, it is better there.

289. ACTUALLY izza maɨkəl singəba jɨk'ərrəfal

Actually there center when we get in it will be avoided

Actually, when we get in to that center, it will be avoided.

290. izza sinnigəba LIBRARYwoʈʈ ʔallu

there when we move in libraries there are

When we move in there, there are libraries.

291. jəti't'k BUDGET iñña gar jəlləm

of outfit budget us with it is not found

The outfit budget is not found with us.

292. zare wədə ACADEMY OFFICIALLY ʔadgwal

today to academy officially it is transformed

Today it officially is transformed to academy.

293. jihin PROCESS t'abbiko məhed nəw

this process by maintaining to proceed it is

It is to proceed by maintaining this process.

294. issatʔfəw nabbər STAGEun jəsərrut

Him it was the stage that has built

It was him that has built the stage.

295. jəDOPPING ʔiggiɾ bərkkatta ʔagəratin kəwɪdiddɪr wɪccɪ: ijjadərrəgə nəw

the dopping problem a lot of countries from competition out of it is making it is

The dopping problem is making a lot of countries out of competition.

296. (WADA) ANTI DOPPING AGENCYw jihin jilall

The world anti dopping agency says this

The world anti dopping agency says this.

297. bətələjj AGENT lələllatʔfəw taddagi: wotʔf

especially agent those do not have teenagers

Especially those teenagers who do not have an agent

298. PRESIDENTwa lətəwəssənu kənat taggídəwall
The president for some days is suspended
The president is suspended for some days.
299. siltəna laj jətələjajju MATERIALotf jəllum
coaching on different materials there are no
There are no different materials on coaching.
300. SUPERVISION TEAMu jamətt'atfəw guddajotf ləñña t'əkami: natfəw
The supervision team that it brought cases to us important they are
The cases that the supervision team brought to us are important.
301. wədə STUDIO təməllisənal
to studio we have returned
We have returned to studio.
302. bəʔaləm wancə laj jəʔafri: ka QUOTA məccəmər ʔalləbbət
on the world cup Africa's quota to be increased it should be
On the world cup Africa's quota should be increased.
303. LEGEND təcawətfotf indi: cəawwətu tədərgwal
Legend players so that they play it is done
Legend players are made to play.
304. bəʔagəri: tu bət'am GIANT jəhonu STADIUMotf ijjetəgənəbbu nə
in the country very giant that are stadiums are being built it is
Very big stadiums are being built in the country.
305. ʔahun bəʔambo GOAL PROJECT ʔallə

Now in Ambo goal project there is

In Ambo there is a goal project now.

306. GYMNASIUMotf min dərədʒa laj jiggəññallu

Gymnasiums what stage they are found

What stage are gymnasiums found at?

307. ləmədʒəmmərɨja giː ze iː tɨjopPɨː ja jəSPORT POLICY ʔawtʰitalləʔf

for the first time Ethiopia of sport policy has put forward

For the first time Ethiopia has put forward a sport policy.

308. jəCONTRACTORotfɨnim ʔakim jasajjə nəw

of the contractors capacity that showed it is

It also showed the capacity of the contractors.

309. jəSPORT məsərətə limatoʔf ʔajittawwəkum FOR THAT MATTER

of sport infrastructures were not known for that matter

The sport infrastructures were not known for that matter.

310. ɨndəmanniññawim SECTOR SPORTim ɨkkul tɨkurət ʔagəññə

like any other sector sport as well equal concern it has gotten

Like any other sector sport as well has gotten equal concern.

311. jɨh POLICY dəgmo POLITICAL ECONOMYw gar jɨtʰatʰamal

this policy again the political economy with it coincides

This policy again coincides with the political economy.

312. PROJECTotfɨ bəʔand bəkkul bəFEDERAL mənɡɡist jəmmiː ssərru natfɨw

The projects on the one hand by the federal government that are done they are

The projects on the one hand were done by the federal government.

313. bə PHASE jəmmi: ssərra sira nəw

by phase that is done work it is

It is a work that is done by phase.

314. MEGA PROJECT bəməhonu nəw jihin jahil gi: ze jəwəssədəw

Mega project since it is it is this much time that it took

It took this much time since it is a mega project.

315. SECURITYm binnaj CAMERAwotʃʃ ʔallu

Security as well if we see cameras they are available

If we see the security, cameras are available.

316. bətəfətt'ərəw jəINVESTMENT iddıl mikni: jat

with the created of investment chance because of

Because of the investment chance that is created

317. bəʔakim dərəɖga hulət ʔajnət ADVANTAGE ʔalləw

with capacity standard two type advantage it has

With capacity standards it has two types of advantages.

318. bəməɖgəmmərija ində COMPANY tiliik ʔakim jifət'ral

Firstly as company huge capacity it creates

Firstly as a company it creates a huge capacity.

319. jih ALREADY malək STAGE laj jallə nəw

this already finishing stage on which is found it is

This already is found on the finishing stage.

320. lələlotǵǵum ındə MODEL honwal
to the others like model it became
It became like a model to the others.
321. siləzzi: h t'iru EXPERIENCE sət'twal
therefore good experience it has given
Therefore, it has given a good experience.
322. jɪh jəPOLICYotǵǵ ɪnna STRATEGYotǵǵ witt'et nəw
this of policies and strategies result it is
This is the result of policies and strategies.
323. bəʔand wəjɪm bəhulət MAJOR MARATHON jətəʃalə dərədʒa jalləw
on one or two major marathon a better result that has
One who has a better result on one or two major marathon
324. ʔandɪm MANAGER bəEMAIL COMMENT ʔaladərrəgəm
Even one manager on electronic mail comment hasn't made
Not even one manager has commented on e-mail.
325. jəTECHNIQUE COMMITTEEW mɪn jahɪl nəʃənnət ʔalləw?
the technique committee how much freedom it has
How much freedom does the technique committee has?
326. wəktawɪ: CONDITION fəsʃɪmo ʔalajjum
timely condition never they haven't seen
They have never seen timely condition.
327. I THINK ləndən jɪməsləññal

I think London it seems for me

I think it seems London for me.

328. TARGETun siləmmi: jawk jihinñin madræg ʔalləbbiññ jilall

His target since he knows this to do I should do this he says

Since he knows his target, he says I should do this.

329. t'ənkarra DIPLOMATinnət mələja bahri: jatʃfəw nəbbər

strong being diplomat peculiar character of his it was

Being strong diplomat was his peculiar character.

330. jətəcawatʃtʃtʃin PERFORMANCE bəməmməlkət

of the players performance by looking at

By looking at the players' performance

331. kəCOACHotʃtʃtʃin gar jətələjajju jəCOORDINATION TRAININGotʃtʃin ʔadɪrgənal

with our coaches together different of coordination trainings we have made

We have made different coordination trainings together with our coaches.

332. TEMPERATUREun ləmməmt'at'en təbilo ʔadama hedəwall

The temperature to adjust having been said Adama they went

To adjust the temperature, they went to Adama.

333. jallatʃfəw STYLE kəmisrak ʔafri: ka jilləjjal

that they have style from east Africa it differs

The style they have differs from east Africa.

334. t'ənkarra butt'i: wun jajju ʔand jəPOLICE OFFICER mikir læggəsut

strong his boxing who has seen one police officer advice offered him

A police officer who has seen his strong boxing offered him an advice.

335. ləɾəʒzɪm ʔamətət jəNERVE bæʃʃɪta tamamiː nəbbər

for many years of nerve disease patient he was

For many years he was a nerve disease patient.

336. ʔasəltt'añnu budnun bæTHEORYm bæPRACTICEm ʔazzəgaɖʒtəwal

The coach the team with theory as well with practice he has prepared

The coach has prepared the team with theory as well as with practice.

337. MATCH FIXING balləfəw ʔamət bətədəgagamiː siː nnəggər nəbbər

Match fixing last year repeatedly was being talked about it was

Last year match fixing was repeatedly being talked about.

338. COMMISSIONERotʃ inna ASSESSORotʃʃ ləzziː h nəgər halafiː wotʃʃ məhon

ʔalləbbatʃʃəw

Commissioners and assessors for this thing responsible to be they should be

Commissioners and assessors should be responsible for this thing.

339. wussanew bæʔam FAIR ʒalhonə nəw bɪləwal

the decision very fair that is not it is they said

They said the decision is very unfair.

340. bətələʒ FIELD EVENT laj jərusiː ja ATHLETEotʃ ʒittawwəʔallu

especially field event on the Russian athletes they are known

The Russian athletes are known especially for field events.

341. bæmeda mətt'əriː ʒaw THE BLIND RUNNER ʒɪbbalal

on the truck his name the blind runner he is called

On the truck he is called with the name the blind runner.

342. kəFIBER GLASS bəʔəsərrulləʔ səw sərraf ʔgroʔʔʔ ʔammakaññinnəʔ mərraməd ʔʔalə
from fiber glass that are made for him artificial legs by the means of to walk he was
able

He was able to walk by the means of the artificial legs made from fiber glass.

343. ARTIFICIAL ʔgroʔʔʔʔun ʔawliko DIVE ʔadrgo ʔiwaññal
Artificial his legs taking off dive by making he swims
Taking off his artificial legs, he dives to swims.

344. huləʔʔəñña DIVISION laj ʔiroʔʔallu
the second division on they run
They run on the second division.

345. balləw mərrəʔʔa məsəʔəʔ bɪː jans MINIMIZE ləmadrəg məkkiʔənəl
that is available information based on at least minimize to make we tried
Based on the information available, we at least tried to minimize.

346. ʔrəʔʔ dɪʔəs ZERO ləZERO nəbbəʔu
break until nil to nil they were
Up until the break they were nil to nil.

347. PRESSING FOOTBALL laj məsəʔəʔ ʔadərrəgə nəw
Pressing football on based that has made it is
It is based on pressing football.

348. ʔəɪdmeaʔʔʔəwɪn huneta CONSIDER ʔadɪrgəh nəw
of their ages issues consider after you have done it is
It is after you have considered their age issues.

349. witt'etotftfin LOSE jəmadræg huneta ʔallə
 results lose of making situation there is
 There is a situation of losing results.
350. ʔandun bi: nəka DISQUALIFIED nəw mi: honəw
 One among them if he touches disqualified he will be
 If he touches one among them, he will be disqualified.
351. bətələj jəmədʒəmməri: jawan LANE hullum jifəlligwatal
 especially the first lane all of them need it
 Especially the first lane, all of them need it.
352. ɪndəssu ʔajnət TREND ʔahun ɪjʔətəkajjərə nəw
 like it type trend now is being changed it is
 A trend like it is now being changed.
353. tɪllɪk COMMITMENT nəbbər jənəbbərəw
 huge commitment it was that it was
 It was a huge commitment.
354. jəcəwatawɪn ATMOSPHERE mawək jasfəlligal
 of the game atmosphere to know it is important
 It is important to know the atmosphere of the game.
355. sɪləzzi: h jədʒɪmma ʔabbabunna bət'am SECURED nəw
 therefore Jimma Ababuna's very secured it is
 Therefore, Jimma Ababunna's is very secured.
356. kəCLUBotft gar POWER BALANCE jəmmi: jadərg məhon ʔalləbbət

with clubs together power balance that makes to be it should be

It should be the one that makes power balance with clubs.

357. bə't'iru QUALITY jətəsərra sira nəw

with good quality that is made work it is

It is a piece of work made with a good quality.

358. ENTERPRISEu bəkurt'əññinnət gəbtobbətal

The enterprise with commitment has entered in it

The enterprise has entered in it with commitment.

359. bəRESERVOIRu bəkkul ʔafəru indajiffə'rəffər jəmmi: ssəru sirawotfʔ ʔallu

on the reservoir side the soil so that it won't erode that will be done works there
are

On the reservoir side there will be some works to be done to avoid soil erosion.

360. kəCONTRACTORotfʔ inna kəCONSULTANTotfʔ gar bəməwwədadər nəw

with contractors and with consultants together by competing it is

It is by competing with contractors and consultants.

361. medaw ARTIFICIAL TURF kəməhon jilik sar mant'əf təmər'twal

the pitch artificial turf from being rather grass to cover is preferred

Rather than covering the pitch with artificial turf, grass is preferred.

362. tinnif DELLIANCE tajtwal

little dalliance is noticed

A little dalliance is noticed.

363. CAFETERIAotfʔ təsərtəwal

Cafeterias are built

Cafeterias are built.

364. bəTECHNIQUE bəPSYCHOLOGY inna bəMANAGEMENT dīgaf madræg jasfəlligal

with technique with psychology and with management support to make it is important

It is important to support with technique, psychology and management.

365. MANAGEMENTatʃfəw indi: stəkakkəl tʃinat ʔadɪrgənal

Their management so that it improves research we have made

We have made a research to improve their management.

366. bəjjərikətu ijɟandandu REGISTERED nəw

with respect to its distance each of it registered it is

With respect to its distance each of it is registered.

367. izza wɪdɪddɪr laj ɟalləwɪn CHALLENGE wəjɪm wɪtʔawɪrəd ʔajtwal

there competition on that is found challenge he has seen

He has seen the challenge on that competition.

368. kəzza dəgmo GENERATE ɟəmmi: ɟadərgut gəbi: ʔallatʃfəw

rom that again generate that they make income they have

From that again, they do have an income that they generate.

369. ʔandand REPORTotʃ ɪndəmmi: ɟasajɟut ɟətʔena tʃɪgɟirotʃ ɟimətʔallu

Some reports as they show of health problems will appear

As some reports show, health problems will appear.

370. ɟəhɪbrətəsəb tʔena SPECIALIST ɟəhonu ɟɪgəlʔallu

of public health specialist those who are they explain

Those who are public health specialists explain.

371. wədə hamsa sost PERCENT jəmmi: honut OVERWEIGHT natʃfəw
around fifty three percent those who are overweight they are
Those who are around fifty three percent are overweight.
372. jəLIFE STYLE MODIFICATION jəmminniləwɪn məkəjjər nəw
of life style modification that we call to change it is
It is to change what we call life style modification.
373. EXERCISE inna ʔamməgagəb aʃfəwɪn kastəkkakkəlu
Exercise and the way they eat if they adjust
If they adjust exercise and the way they eat
374. təkʷamat ləsərratəññotʃaʃfəw mɪʃfəw ENVIRONMENT kəməft'ər ʔansər
institutes for their staff comfortable environment from creating in relation to
In relation to institutes creating comfortable environment for their staff
375. ʔasra ʔand PERCENTu NEWLY DIAGNOSED HYPERTENSION jəmminnilatʃfəw nəw
Those eleven percent newly diagnosed hypertension that we call it is
Those eleven percent are that we call the newly diagnosed hypertension.
376. jɪhe bəʔand tɪlɪk t'ɪla sɪr sɪ: t'təkəlləl HEALTHY LIFE STYLE nəw jəmmi: bbaləw
this with one big umbrella under when it is generalized healthy life style it is that it
is called When this is generalized under a big umbrella, it is called
healthy life style.
377. jəCHOLESTEROL ʃɪggirotʃɪ jɪt'əkkəsallu
of cholesterol problems are mentioned
The cholesterol problems are mentioned.
378. INSULIN RESISTANCE ɪndajamət'a binnikkəlakəkəl

Insulin resistance so that it won't bring if we protect

If we protect insulin that it won't bring resistance.

379. ʔakal bɪkát jəmmiː ssərrabbət FACILITY liː mmətʃtʃatʃʃ jiggəbbal

Physical fitness that is done with facility to be facilitated it should be

A facility where in physical fitness is done should be facilitated.

380. jɪhɪn CASCADE ʔadɪrgəw wəsdəwal

this cascade by making they have taken

They have taken this by making a cascade.

381. bɪzət ballatʃtʃəw DISCIPLINEotʃtʃ jəmmiː kkənawwən nəw

too many that have disciplines that is carried out it is

It is carried out with too many disciplines.

382. jəHUMIDITY tʃɪggɪr kalhonə bəstəkər

of humidity problem if not otherwise

If it is not a problem of humidity

383. mədʒəmmərija siː wət'a I CAN DO IT jəmmiː l nəgər nəbbərəw

first when he comes out I can do it that says thing it used to have

When he comes out first, he used to have a feeling I can do it.

384. jəməngɪst SUPPORT jasfəllɪgal

the government's support is needed

The government's support is needed.

385. ɪnem SHARE madrəg jalləbbɪññɪn ʔadərgalləhu

I as well share to do that I have to do I will do

I will share what I have to share as well.

386. EVERYDAY TRAININGen bəʔagbabu ijəsərrahu nəw

Every day my training appropriately I am doing it is

Every day I am doing my training appropriately.

387. ʔaddi: su GENERATION witt'et indəmmi: jamə'ta ɪrgt'əñña nəññ WE HAVE TO KEEP WORKING

The new generation result that they will bring I am sure we have to keep working

I am sure that the new generation will bring result; we have to keep working.

388. bəEVENTu laj jətəməddəbɪn ʔasəlt'aññotʃʃ ijəsərran nəw

on the event on who are assigned coaches we are working it is

Coaches who are assigned on the event are working.

389. jəmədʒəmmərija GOALun SCISSOR KICK wəjim məkəs mɪt bəmmi: bbal ʔajnət ʔaskott'irwal

the first his goal scissor kick that is called type he has scored

He has scored his first goal with what is called scissor kick.

390. bətələj bəPRE SEASONu məkam ɪnkɪsɪkkase nəw

especially on the pre season nice movement it is

Especially on the pre season it is a nice movement.

391. bəHIGHLIGHT PROGRAMotʃʃɪm ijjasajjənəw nəbbər

on highlight programs as well we were showing it it was

We were showing it on highlight programs.

392. bənəbbərəw GRAPHICSɪm bəkatta nəgərotʃʃ ʔasassabi: nnətunʔasajjitəwal

that was there graphics as well lots of things its seriousness they have shown

With the graphics that were there, lots of things have shown its seriousness.

393. sost mæto PROFESSIONAL DANCE ẽññotf t̥asatfəwal

three hundred professional dancers have participated

Three hundred professional dancers have participated.

394. OPENINGu wəjim jəmækfəʈfa sinəsɪratu min jiməsɪl nəbbər

The opening or the opening ceremony what does it look like it was

What does the opening ceremony look like?

395. jəwagaw COST ESCALATION kətəgəmmətəw bəlaɪ bət'am tɪllɪk nəbbər

the price cost escalation that it was estimated above very huge it was

The price cost escalation was very huge and above it was estimated.

396. jihe bəTAXim bətələjajjə ʔammaraćim wədə iñña jimət'al

this with tax as well with different options to us it comes

This comes to us in the form of tax as well as with different options.

397. bət'am bɪzu TOURISTotf jəmmi: hedubbat ʔagər nat

too many tourists that they go to country it is

It is a country where too many tourists go to.

398. iñña kəHOSPITAL jəwətt'an nəw mi: məsləw

we from hospital that we got out that it looks like

It looks like that we got out of hospital.

399. jəʔawstrali: ja hɪzb PLEASE SMILE si: lun ʔakurffən nəbbər jəgəbbanəw

the Australian people please smile when they say to us we were dejected that we arrived

When the Australian people say to us please smile, we arrived being dejected.

400. kəharər CITY jətəgəññə təcawatf nəw
from Harar city who is found player he is
He is a player who is found from Harar city.
401. bəSUPER LEAGUE jəllu təcawatfotf natfəw
at super league who are found players they are
They are players who are found at the super league.
402. MOST PROBABLY medaw bahir dar li: hon jiftilal
Most probably the pitch Bahir dar to be it could be
Most probably the pitch could be at Bahir dar.
403. bəINTERNATIONAL CHAMPION SHIP CUP t'iru witt'et ?amt'itwal
on international champion ship cup good result it has brought
It has brought good result on the international champion ship cup.
404. jəhonə jakkil jəGENERATION GAP jətəfətt'ərə jimasləññal
to how extent of generation gap that is created I presume
I presume that a generation gap is created somehow.
405. wədə hwala wat'to jərucča PACEun jəmmi: kə'tatt'ərubbət nəbbər
to the back by going out of running his pace that he controls with it was
By going out to the back, it was that he controls his running pace with
406. janne jənəbbərəw CONFIDENCE irasu bəzzi: h widdidir laj indəmmi: jaffənnif nəw
by then that he had confidence itself on this competition on that he wins it is
The confidence he had on this competition by then itself was that he will win.
407. balləkə sə?at laj SPRINT ?adrgo bəməwt'at

- at the final time at sprint by making by going out
- By going out with a sprint at the final moment
408. ine siwæðk innæssu EMOTIONAL jìhonu nàbbær
- I when I fall down they emotional they became it was
- When I fall down, they used to become emotional.
409. wiðiddir laj jèhonè HEADLINE jèmmi: hon nægær jìfèt'rallu
- during competitions some headline that will become thing they will create
- During competitions, they will create something that will become a headline.
410. bæMICRO SECONDoṭṭṭ nêw RECORDoṭṭṭ jèmmi: ṣṣaṣṣalut
- with micro seconds it is records that they are improved
- Records are improved with micro seconds.
411. CROSS COUNTRY nêw jèroṭ'kut
- Cross country it is that I have run
- I have run cross country.
412. ATHLETICS SPORT læi: tìjop'Pì: ja tìlli'ku BRAND nêw
- Athletics sport to Ethiopia the biggest brand it is
- Athletics sport is the biggest brand to Ethiopia.
413. setoṭṭṭ'akkababi: bæPACE MAKER jèməsrat nægær ʔallə
- females surrounding with pace maker of working thing there is
- There is working with pace maker across females.
414. iñña bæssu SYSTEM linnigwaz indəmmantṣil təgbabtənal
- we with his system to step forward that we cannot we agreed up on

We agreed up on that we cannot step forward with his system.

415. jəzza ATHLETE PROFILE inna hullu nəgər ʔand laj jissərral
of that athlete profile and everything together will be produced
The athletes profile and everything will be produced together.

416. ɪndə wanna NATIONAL TEAM ASSIGN jiddərrəgal
like major national team assign it will be made
It will be assigned like a major national team.

417. silt'ana bəPOTENTIAL AREA inna bəTALENT IDENTITIES tələjjito li: ssət'
jiggəbbawal
training with potential area and with talent identities by identifying to be given it
should be
Training should be given by identifying potential area and talent identities.

418. bətəwəssənə kən ʔassəbasbəw TEAM SPIRIT fətrəw li: mətu jɪtʃilallu
within certain days by collecting team spirit by creating to come they may
They may come within certain days by collecting the team and by creating team
spirit.

419. ləmissale bəFACT innanssaw
for example with fact let us raise it
For example, let us raise it with facts.

420. hɪzbɪn BIAS ʔannadɪrg
the people bias let us not make
Let us not bias the people.

421. bəjjərasatʃəw DEPARTMENT jɪsəru nəbbər

within their own department they used to work

They used to work within their own department.

422. innəzza səwotfɥ ɡɪn PARALYSED natfɥəw

those people but paralysed they are

But, those people are paralysed.

423. ʔahun wədə NATIONALITY FEELING indet innamt'aw

Now towards nationality feeling how let us bring it

Now, how could we bring it towards nationality feeling?

424. ɪskə ʔahun ɪjətədaddərnɪbbət jallə GREEN BOOK ʔallə

up to now we have been administered with green book there is

There is a green book that we have been administered with.

425. səwotfɥ INPUTatfɥəw ləATHLETICS jɪt'əkmal

the people their input to athletics is useful

The people input are useful to athletics.

426. TECHNICALLY DAY TO DAY ɪjətəwəjjajəh nəw jəmmittastəkakkiləw

Technically day to day by discussing it is that you will correct it

It is by discussing technically day to day that you will correct it.

427. baləmuja jəñña tɪlɪku CONCERN nəw

professional our biggest concern it is

Professional is our biggest concern.

428. bət'am HOLISTIC AND MULTIDISCIPLINARY jəhonu səwotfɥ məmt'at ʔalləbbatfɥəw

very holistic and multidisciplinary that are people to come they should

People who are very holistic and multidisciplinary should come.

429. ʔahunim bi: hon killilotʔʔ AUTONOMOUS natʔʔəw

Even now be it regions autonomous they are

Even now regions are autonomous.

430. sira ʔasfəssami: ʔajdəlləm INTERFERE ʔadigo mazəz jəmmi: ʔiləw

director it is not interfere by doing to order that is capable of

It is not the director who can order by interfering.

431. gin jəmmi: sərut MORE OF ADMINISTRATIVE jəhonəwɪn sira inna dɪgafun nəw

but what they do more of administrative that is work and the support it is

But, what they do is more of administrative and support work.

432. EVEN jə-TECHNIQUE DIRECTORim bi: hon dɪgaf jəməst'ət sira nəw

ven of technique director as well if he is support of giving work it is

Even if he is a technical director, it is a support giving work.

433. jəsira ʔasfəssami: ROLE mɪndɪn nəw

the director's role what is it

What is the director's role?

434. biherawi: budnu kati't'k ʔamratʔ COMPANY gar təsmmamma

the national team with kit producing company it has agreed

The national team has agreed with a kit producing company.

435. bəhuləttum bəkkul jənəbbərəwɪn STRATEGY linnimməlləsibbət inɪʔilallən

with both sides that was STRATEGY that we can return we can

We can return to the strategy that was on both sides.

436. tækəlakajjotʃʃ LINE sɔrtəw si: cɔawwətu nəbbər
the defenders line they having made they were playing
The defenders were playing by making line.
437. bəhuləttu FLANKotʃʃ laj jənəbbərut ɪnkɪskkase bərasu jətəgəbbərut TACTIC nəw
with the two flanks on that were there moves by itself that they put in to practice
tactic it is
The moves that were on the two flanks by itself was the tactic that they put in to practice.
438. jɪlɪkatʃʃəw jənəbbərut kwasotʃʃ EFFECTIVE ʔalnəbbərut
that he sends that were balls effective they were not
The balls that he was sending were not effective.
439. kwasotʃʃɪn bətəgəbi: w huneta PASS si: jadərg ʔalajjənɪm
balls appropriately situation pass when he makes we haven't seen
We haven't seen him passing the balls appropriately.
440. təcawatʃotʃʃu bətələjajjə REASON RETIRE jadərgallu
the players with different reason retire they will make
The players will retire with different reasons.
441. jətəcawatʃotʃʃ PERFORMANCE ɪrasu ʔand mɪknɪjat nəw
the players' performance itself one reason it is
The players' performance itself is one reason.
442. SETTLE ɪndəmmi: jadərgu si: jawku nəw jəmmi: rrəgaggut
Settle that they will make when they know it is that they will calm
They will calm down when they know that they will settle.

443. HEADING jagəbbaw irasu bə'am rəɖɖɔɖim nəw
 Heading that has scored himself very tall he is
 The one who scored the heading himself is very tall.
444. ɡin OVERALL t'iru nəw
 but overall good it is
 But, overall it is good.
445. jəbiherawi: budnum jifawi: SPONSOR nəw
 the national team as well official sponsor it is
 It is the official sponsor of the national team.
446. SPONSORatɕɕin kəlɪbb innaməsəɡɡinallən
 sponsor dearly we are thankful
 We dearly are thankful for our sponsor.
447. beni: n PLUS FIVE ʔalləw
 Benin plus five it has
 Benin has plus five.
448. ʔandand ɡize SUPERVISION si: ddərrəɡ kəjətɪm jɪmət'allu
 Sometimes supervision when it was done from anywhere they will come
 Sometimes, when supervision is done, they will come from anywhere.
449. jəCLUBu BOARD bə'am tɪllɪk məswaitinnət nəw jəkəffələw
 the club's board very huge sacrifice it is that it paid
 The club's board has paid a huge sacrifice.
450. i: tɪjopɕi: ja bəPRESIDENTinnət təmər'tallətɕɕ

Ethiopia as a president has been elected

Ethiopia has been elected as a president.

451. ?andand killiloŋ gar CHEAT jəmadrəg nəgər ?allə

Some regions with cheat of doing thing there is

There is cheating with some regions.

452. jəzare ?amət ALL AFRICAN GAMES DIPLOMA ?amt'itʃfealləhu

Last year all African games diploma I have brought

Last year I have brought diploma on all African games.

453. jəFEDERATIONu jəFINANCE ?akim ləməgənbət

the federation's of finance capacity to build

To build the finance capacity of the federation

454. wiɖiddirɪn SCHEDULE ?adɪrgo bəki: BUDGET məddibo makahed

a competition schedule by making enough budget by allocating to conduct

To conduct a competition by making schedule and allocating enough budget

455. bətigraj killil FOUR STAR jagəññə HOTEL nəw

in Tigray region four star that earned hotel it is

It is a hotel that earned four stars in Tigray region.

456. biherawi: budnu jəsomali: ja ?atʃʃawɪn bəAGGREGATE ?arat lə?and ?affənnifwal

the national team its Somalia equivalent in aggregate four to one it has won

The national team has won its Somali equivalent four goals to one on aggregate.

457. bəzi: h laj TARGETatʃʃəw mindɪn nəw

in addition their target what is it

In addition, what is their target?

458. bəwɪdɪddɪru laɪ bəCATEGORY bəset həja ɪnna bəwənd həja nəbbəru
on the competition with category with females twenty and with males twenty they
were

They were twenty females and twenty males with category on the competition.

459. ɪndə POSITIVE jəmminnanəsətʃəw nəgərotʃʃ nəbbəru
as positive that we raise things there were

There were things that we raise as positive.

460. kəTECHNICAL DISCIPLINE ɡar jəwəssədut ACTION nəbbər
with technical discipline together that they took action it was

It was the action they took with technical discipline.

461. daɡɪm ɪnnəziː hn fiː tɒtʃʃ lɪnnaj jəmmɪntʃɪlɪbbət PROBABILITY səffiː nəw
once again these faces that we may see we may be able probability huge it is

There is a huge probability that we may be able to see these faces again.

462. mɪnɪm ɪnkwan bəINJURY bɪzu ɡɪze biː jasallɪfɪm
even though with injury a lot of time though I have spent

Even though I have spent a lot of time with injury

463. kɒmmentatʃɪhun ʔasɡəbbu təbɪlən nəbbər

Your comment you bring in we were told

We were told to bring in our comments.

464. wədə OLYMPIC DIRECT ʃɪɡəbal malət ʔajdɛlləm

to Olympic direct that it enters means it is not

It doesn't mean that it enters to Olympic directly.

465. liðgotu indögana CANCEL tæðerrægu
the kids again cancel they were made
The kids were cancelled again.
466. witt'etunim AFFECT jadærgal
the result as well affect it will make
It will affect the result as well.
467. GROUP WORK laj kulf mi: na ?allatufæw
On group work a key role they have
They have a key role on group work.
468. SYSTEM laj tfiggir indænæbbær tæædtænal
System on problem that there was we have understood
We have understood that there was a problem on system.
469. ?addi: s sæw si: mæt'a BENCH MARK li: noræw jiggæbbal
New person when he comes bench mark it should have
When a new person comes, he/she should have a bench mark.
470. kænña gar EXCLUSIVE kójjita ?adærgæw næbbær
with us exclusive interview they have made
They have made an exclusive interview with us.
471. kæ?and MARATHON bæhwala ræððim jæRECOVERY TIME ?allæ
from one marathon after a long of recovery time there is
After a marathon, there is a long recovery time.
472. ASSIST jætæðerrægællætín wæðæ GOALinnæt kójjirwal

Assist that has been done for him to goal he has changed

He has changed in to goals what has been assisted for him.

473. ?anddand jəmi: tʔəbbəku RUMOURotʔ nəbbəru

Some expected rumours there were

There were some expected rumours.

474. bərrəññaw bəTIMING wədə wicci: wət'to nəbbər

the goal keeper with timing to outside he went out

The goal keeper went out with timing.

475. ORGANIZED jəhonə nəgər ?alajjənnim

Organized that is thing we haven't seen

We haven't seen an organized thing.

476. bəPHYSICAL FITNESS dərədʒa tinnif dəkəkk biləwall

with physical fitness level a bit diminutive they became

With physical fitness level they became a bit diminutive.

477. SECOND HALF laj i: tijoPfi: ja bunna wədə təfalə hi: dət gəbtwal

On the second half Ethiopian coffee to a better move it has entered

On the second half Ethiopian coffee has entered to a better move.

478. jih jəbiskilet wididdir UPGRADE məhon ?alləbbət

this of bicycle competition upgrade it should be

This bicycle competition should be upgraded.

479. bæzzi: h SEASON jətəkott'əru mirt' gibotʔfin innasajjallən

within this season that are scored the best goals we will show

We will show the best goals that are scored in this season.

480. kəmmínnanəsafʃəw POINTotʃʃim ʔandu nəw

among that we raise points one of it is

It is one of the points that we raise.

481. WHY NOT kíðame inna ihud

Why not Saturday and Sunday

Why not on Saturday and Sunday

482. ləmissale jalləwín DIFFERENCE nəw mittaʃəw

for example that is there difference it is you are looking at

For example, you are looking at the difference that is there.

483. jəjazzatʃʃəw CLASS jallatʃʃəw təcawatʃʃotʃʃ natʃʃəw

that he has held class who have players they are

He has got players who have class.

484. bizu GAMEotʃʃ kiss RESERVE ʔasʃizəwall

many games charge reserve they have registered

They have made registry of charge reserves on many games.

485. innəzzi: hín nəgərotʃʃ CLEAR ləmadrəg mökkirən nəbbər

these things clear to make we have tried

We have tried to make these things clear.

486. ində MEDIA tkwam indəRESPONSIBILITYm ləmasawwə́k jahíl nəw

As media institute as well as as responsibility to make it public it is

It is to make public as a media institute as well as a responsibility.

487. ʔandande jəbudnu WINNING MENTALITY (jəmaʃənnf mənʃəs) tʰankarra bəhonəbbət
səʔat laj
Sometimes the team's winning mentality strong when it gets by the time
Sometimes when the team's winning mentality gets strong
488. SECOND ROUND laj bəməlkam ləwiʔ jəmmittanəsaw nəw
SECOND ROUND on with a better change that you raise it is
It is what you raise as a better change on the second round.
489. ʔahun jəPLAY MAKER ROLE ində kiftət nəw jəmmitajəw
Now the play maker role like a gap it is that you see
Now you see the play maker role as a gap.
490. meda laj HIGH BALLotʃʃin wəjɪm rəɖɖɪm kwasotʃʃin mətʰəkəm tajalləh
on the pitch high balls or long balls to use you will see
You will see when high balls are used on the pitch.
491. Kwasotʃʃin wədə WING jəmmiː jawətʰubbət ʔand mɪknɪjat ʔallatʃʃəw
The balls to the wing that they get to one reason they have
They have a reason why they get the balls to the wing.
492. kəɪrəft məls kəhulət bəlaɪ mukərəwotʃʃ bəOFFSIDE təʃɪrəwal
after the break more than a couple attempts with offside were disallowed
After the break, more than a couple of attempts were disallowed with offside.
493. bəmedaw jalləwɪn ADVANTAGE ləməwsəd nəw jəgəbbaw
with its home pitch that it has advantage to take it is that it went in
It went in to take the advantage at its home pitch.
494. jan nəgər GAPun bittasəfaw tʰɪru nəbbər

that thing the gap if you widen good it was

It was good if you widen the gap of that thing.

495. MAKE LIFE - SKATE LIFE jətəbalə NON PROFIT ORGANIZATION nəw

Make life - skate life that is called nonprofit organization it is

It is a nonprofit organization called make life – skate life.

496. bəgillatʃəw PRACTICE jəmmi: jadərgu ʔallu

personally practice that they do there are

There are some who practice personally.

497. bəINTERNATIONAL FRIENDLY jətəderregutin ćawatawotʃʃ innajallən

on international friendly that are done games we will see

We will see those games that are done on the international friendly.

498. bətələjaju jəSOCIAL dirə gəsotʃʃ laj tægəlswal

on different of social web sites on it is revealed

It is revealed on different social web sites.

499. bənəgəratʃʃin laj bəzi: h POINT laj ʔalɪsmammam

by the way with this point on I don't agree

By the way, I don't agree with this point.

500. jəʔagəratʃʃinin STANDARD massəb ʔalləbbin

of our country standard to think we have to

We have to think of our country's standard.

501. bətəwəssənə məlku ində FACTOR məjaz titʃilalləh

to some extent as a factor to take you can

To some extent you can take it as a factor.

502. WINNING MENTALITY *Yatʃtʃəwɪn kəf ʔadɪrgəw gəbbu*

Winning their mentality raise they have done they came in

They came in by raising their winning mentality.

503. *tʃɪggɪratʃtʃɪn GRASS ROOT nəw ɪjʃətəbalə bət'am ʔasəltʃɪ: nəgər mətt'a*

our problem grass root it is by saying very boring thing came up

By saying that our problem is grass root, very boring things came up.

504. *ləzza mətt'ənəkərija jəmmi: honəw kəPRESS CONFERENCEu bæfi: t jənəbbərəw*
huneta nəw

to that strengthening that could be from the press conference before that was
situation it is

What could be strengthening to that is, the situation which was before the press
conference.

505. DOCUMENT *litadərg titʃilalləh*

Document you to make you can

You can make a document.

506. ESPECIALLY *jəʔawroppa təcawəʃotʃtʃ natʃtʃəw*

Especially European players they are

They are European players.

507. HOMEWORK *ku məssərat jənəbbərəbbət mədʒəmmərija nəbbər*

The home work to be done that it was at the beginning it was

The home work should have been done at the beginning.

508. *ɪñña jaddəgnibbat FOOTBALL ʔacaccir kwasotʃtʃɪn məkkəbabəl nəw*

We that we are brought up football shorter balls to pass each other it is

The football that we were brought up in was to pass shorter balls.

509. ćawatam ʔajmæssitʔim nəbbər I DON'T KNOW min indətəfətt'ərə
game as well it doesn't seem it was I don't know what has happened
It didn't seem a game; I don't know what happened.

510. balləfəw sost ʔamətat DOMINATE ʔadirgo nəbbər
the past three years dominate it has done it was
It has dominated the past three years.

511. bəćəwataw zuriʔa jənəbbəru FACTotʔin ləmansat məkirənal
on the game around that were the facts to raise we have tried
We have tried to raise the facts that were around the game.

512. bəsetotʔ biherawi: budin jənəbbəru CHALLENGEotʔ nəbbəru
on the female national team that were challenges there were
There were challenges that were on the females national team.

513. izi: h ʔaddi: s ʔabəba laj LOSE jadərrəgnatʔfəw ćəwatawoʔt nəbbəru
here in Addis Ababa lose that we have done games there were
There were games that we have lost here in Addis Ababa.

514. ʔagəratʔfin laj t'irat jallatʔəw FOOTBALLERotʔ innagəññallən
In our country quality that have footballers we will find
We will find quality footballers in our country.

515. jəhe tiliik TOURNAMENT nəw
this huge tournament it is

This is a huge tournament.

516. ?adamam kaʃʃənnəfə FINAL laj tɪllɪk ɛwata jɪt'əbbɪkəwal

If Adama wins on the final big game awaits it

If Adama win a big game awaits it on the final.

517. bæi: tʃopɪ: ja KNOCK OUT ɛawatawotʃ laj ?a: ʃʃənnafi: li: hon jɪt'ɪlal

on Ethiopian knock out games on winner to be it can be

It can be a winner on Ethiopian knock out games.

518. ?asgərrami: jənəbbəru INCIDENTotʃ nəbbəru

Amazing that were incidents there were

There were amazing incidents.

519. huləttum TACTICAL DISCIPLINE ?allatʃfəw

both of them tactical discipline they have

Both of them have tactical discipline.

520. ɛawataw bətəwəssənə məlku FREE nəw

the game to some extent free it is

the game is free to some extent,

521. kələlotʃ gar COMPETE madrəg jəmmaɪtʃɪl kəhonə ?astʃəggari: nəw

with others compete to make that it cannot if it is difficult

If it cannot compete with others, it is difficult.

522. HAT-TRICK sərra bɪləh tɪllɪk botam ?atɪsət'əwɪm

Hat-trick he has made by saying a big place you don't give him

By saying he has scored a hat-trick, you don't give him a big place.

523. bəEXPLOSION mɪknɪjat MAN UNITED ɛwatawɪn ʔaladərrəgəm
by explosion because Man United its game it hasn't made
Because of explosion, Man United hasn't made its game.
524. bəiː tʃɒpʔiː ja BOX FEDERATION jəBOX CHAMPIONSHIP bəSPORT GYMNASIUM
təkənawnwal
in Ethiopian box federation the box championship at sport gymnasium it has
taken place
The Ethiopian box federation box championship has taken place at the sport
gymnasium.
525. bəʔasɪr kən INTERVAL wɪst' nəw jawwəknəw
within ten day interval inside it is that we have known
We have known it within ten days interval.
526. wədə lela CLUB jaməral təbɪlo EXPECT ɪjətədərrəga nəw
to another club he moves by saying expect it is being done it is
It is being expected that he moves to another club.
527. ʔasəlt'aññu CARE TAKER ʔasəlt'añ hono nəw jalləw
The coach care taker coach by being it is that he is there
He is there by being a care taker coach.
528. t'iru CONFIDENCE ʔalləw
good confidence he has
He has a good confidence.
529. bəzəndɪrow SEASON jasajjut PERFORMANCE ləziː h mɪː jabəkəʔtʃəw nəw
in this year's season that they have shown performance to this that puts them it's

The performance they have shown this season is the one that puts them to this.

530. bə́kəd̪mow ʔasəltʰaɳ giː ze ON AND OFF nəbbər

with the previous coach regime on and off it was

It was on and off with the previous coach's regime.

531. bəbɪherawi budɪn laj jalləw jəSKIMMERɪnnət ROLEɪm tʰiru ɪnʔisikkase jasajjal

at the national team on that he has the skimmer being role as well good move he shows

He shows a good performance with the skimmer's role he has at the national team as well.

532. bəCAF ɪnna bəFIFA jə REFEREE INSTRUCTOR natʃfəw

at the CAF and FIFA of referee instructor he is

He is a referee instructor at the CAF and FIFA.

533. bəiː tɪjopʰiː ja ɪgɪr kwas FEDERATION EDUCATIONAL OFFICER natʃfəw

at the Ethiopian foot ball federation educational officer he is

He is an educational officer at the Ethiopian foot ball federation.

534. MILLION OFFSIDE jɪgəbal

A million offside he commits

He commits a million offside.

535. ləñña FIFA jəmiː lɪkəw CIRCULAR siː llakɪllɪn nəw

to us FIFA that it sends circular when it is sent to us it is

It is when the circular FIFA sends is sent to us

536. bəʔahunu giː ze EDUCATION IS ON AIR jɪbbalal

at this time education is on air it is said

At this time it is said that education is on air.

537. iñña dañña bənəbbərin gi: ze jənəbbərəw PHYSICAL FITNES TEST TOTALLY
jətələjjə nəw

we referee when we were time that was the physical fitness test totally it is
different

The physical fitness test that we had when we were referees is totally different.

538. innəssu bə THAT FRICTION OF SECONDS bəhonətf ijjitətfəw nəw mi: wassinut

they with that friction of seconds that is their look it is that they decide

They decide with that friction of second look of theirs.

539. EXCEPTIONAL jəhonu ʔagərotʔ ʔallu

Exceptional that are countries there are

There are countries which are exceptional.

540. jihim dəgmo jəFOOTBALLatʔəw bəʔam madəg nəw

this as well again of their football very to develop it is

This again is the development of their football.

541. FIFAm bəʔam nəw DENOUNCE jəmmi: jadərgəw

FIFA as well very it is denounce that it makes

FIFA as well denounces it very much.

542. bəzzaññaw bəkkul si: ggottət lajaj jiftilal THAT IS NATURAL

on that side when he was pulled he may not see that is natural

When he is pulled on that side, he may not see. That is natural.

543. hiśanat BLANK SHEET natʔəw təbilo jittassəbal

kids blank sheet they are it is said it is thought

It is thought that kids are blank sheet.

544. jan tægbarawi: læmadræg DETERMINATION jasfəlligal

that practical to make determination is needed

To make that practical, determination is needed.

545. bæʔandand daññoʈʃ laj LACK OF DETERMINATION jittajjal

with some coaches on lack of determination it is seen

Lack of determination is seen with some coaches.

546. jihe PART OF jəmassəb ʈʃilota nəw

this part of the thinking ability it is

This is part of the thinking ability.

547. kədaññoʈʃ jəmmi: tʔəbbəkəw DEDICATION naw

from the coaches what is expected dedication it is

What is expected of the coaches is dedication.

548. dɪbdəba bi: məʔa ɪkəbbələwalləhu bɪləh TO THAT EXTENT DEDICATED məhon

ʔalləbbih

hitting if it comes I will accept it by saying to that extent dedicated to be you should be

You should be dedicated to the extent if hitting comes I will accept it.

549. ɪzi: h gar ɪne məʔɪʈʃʃe sinnaggər I HAVE TO BE DISCIPLINED

here on I coming here when I speak I have to be disciplined

When I come here and speak, I have to be disciplined.

550. PROFESSIONALLY AND ETHICALLY DISCIPLINED məhon jasfəlligal

Professionally and ethically disciplined to be it is necessary

It is necessary to be disciplined professionally and ethically.

551. ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE céwata jittajjal

Attitude towards the game it will be seen

Attitude towards the game will be seen.

552. jihin maffajal jəmmi: tʃʃaləw PSYCHOLOGICAL MAKE UP lədaññotʃ bəməst'ət nəw

this to be improved that it will be possible psychological make up to coaches by giving it is

It will be possible to improve this by giving psychological make up to the coaches.

553. bətəwəsənə məlku kədaññinnət gar GENERALIZED ʔadɪrgəw jənəggərun nəgər ʔallə

in some manner with refereeing together generalized by making that you told us thing there is

There is something that you told us by generalizing in some manner with refereeing.

554. daññinnət COMPUTERIZED kəhonə PLAY STATION GAME li: hon jittʃilal

refereeing computerized if it becomes play station game to become it is possible

If refereeing becomes computerized, it may become a play station game.

555. rəddat dañña jihinnin CONCENTRATION LACK jadərgal

assistant referee this concentration lack he makes

Assistant referee lacks this concentration.

556. leləw IT IS LACK OF CONFIDENCE

the other it is lack of confidence

The other is lack of confidence.

557. jaññawin budin BENEFICIARY ləmadrəg məmökkər ʔallə

that one team beneficiary to make to try there is

There is some trial to make that team beneficiary.

558. PRINCIPLEun nəw ine minəgrih

The principle it is that I tell you

It is the principle that I tell you.

559. EVERY SIX WEEK daññotʃatʃin PHYSICAL FITNES TEST jadərgallu

Every six week our referees physical fitness test they will make

Every six week our referees will make physical fitness test.

560. CAF jasələtt'ənatʃəwPHYSICAL FITNESS INSTRUCTORS ʔallu

CAF that it has trained physical fitness instructors there are

There are physical fitness instructors trained by CAF.

561. kəzza balləfəm jəMATH COMMISSIONER natʃəw

moreover of match commissioner he is

Moreover he is a match commissioner.

562. silt'ənaw siddist LEVELotʃ ʔallut

the training six levels it has

The training has six levels.

563. iskə ʔahun kajjənatʃəw PRESS CONFERENCEotʃ jamarə nəbbər

so far that we have seen press conferences much better it was

The press conference was much better than what we have seen so far.

564. jəi: tjopʔi: ja OLYMPIC COMMITTEE DIRECTOR natʃəw

the Ethiopian Olympic committee director he is

He is the director of the Ethiopian Olympic committee.

565. wədə ʔarat jəmmi: tt'əggʷ gazet'əññotʃ OFFICIALLY ACCREDITATIONun ʔagiñtəwal
around four journalists officially the accreditation they have earned
Around four journalists have officially earned the accreditation.
566. BEFORE THE RACE wəjim dəgmo PRE RACE jammi: lut nəgər ʔallə
Before the race or else pre race that they say t there is a thing
There is what they say before the race or pre race.
567. iññam ində PARTNER honən ijjəsərran nəw
we also as partner by being we are working it is
We are also working as a partner.
568. jihin wididdir bəmamʔat SPORT AND TOURISMin innagənaññalən
this competition by bringing sport and the tourism we will make a link
BY bringing this competition we will make a link between sport and tourism.
569. PARKotʃʔatʃʔin in dəmmitawkəw səw ləmənər ijat'əffatʃʔəw nəw
Our parks as you already know human to live damaging them it is
As you already know, the people are damaging our parks to live.
570. bəʔasir kənət INTERVAL wist' jətəkahedə wididdir nəw
within ten days interval inside that was carried out competition it is
It is a competition that was carried out within ten days.
571. indəzi: h ʔajnət CEREMONEYotʃ EXPECTED natʃʔəw
like this type ceremonies expected they are
These types of ceremonies are expected.
572. bəMATHEMATICAL CALCULATION kəwididdiru wicci: ʔalhonəm

on mathematical calculation out of the competition it hasn't become

On mathematical calculation, it hasn't become out of the competition.

573. jətɪrfʔandʒət OPERATION ʔadɪrgo nəbbər

the appendicitis operation he has made

He has made an appendicitis operation.

574. tʰɪru FINAL PASSotʃʔallut

good final passes he has

He has good final passes.

575. MAN OF THE MATCH təbɪləh sɪttɪmmərrət' dəs jɪlɪl

Man of the match having been named when you are selected it feels good

It feels good when you are named man of the match.

576. ɪne THE FIRST THREE nəw jəmmajəw

I the first three it is that I will look at

I will look at the first three.

577. ADMINSTRATIVE məlsun innəssu jajallu

Administrative the answer they will look at

They will look at the administrative answer.

578. ʔarate Test tədərgwal dəm ʃɪnt sə'twal EVERYTHING IS READY

Four times he has been tested blood, urine he has given everything is ready

He has been tested four times; he has given blood and urine everything is ready.

579. INFORMATIONu PACKED honollatʃʔəwall

The information packed it has been made for them

The information has been packed for them.

580. ziká biləh mægəñət COMPLAINotʃʃin jamət'abbihal
lesser being to be found complains it will bring on you
To be found at a lesser status will bring complains on you.

581. Kwasu təməsrɪto mi: cəawwətutin THROUGH BALLotʃʃin ʔajtənal
The ball being built up that they play the through balls we have seen
We have seen the through balls they play by building up.

582. witt'etun jatt'anəw bətəcawatʃotʃ PERSONAL QUALITY nəw
the result that we lost by players personal quality it is
We lost the result by the players' personal quality.

583. Taddələ HE WAS OUTSTANDING
Taddele he was outstanding
Taddele was outstanding.

584. wədə MAIN POINTatʃʃin innim'ta
to our main point let us come
Let us come to our main point.

585. MORE INTERNAL STRENGTH BUILD indi: jadərgu nəw mi: rədaw
More internal strength build so that they will make it helps
It helps them to build more internal strength.

586. səwinnəte hullu ENERGY nəw mi: honəw
my whole body energy it is that it becomes
My whole body becomes energy.

587. RELEGATION ZONE laj nəw jəmmi: ggəññəw
 Relegation zone at it is that it is found
 It is found at the relegation zone.
588. issun jəbudnu TECHNICAL DIRECTOR bəmadrəg sira dʒəmmirwal
 him the team's technical director by making work has started
 He has started work by making him the team's technical director.
589. fi: li: p dawz bəDIRECT RED CARD wət'taal
 Phillip Dawz with direc red card has been sent out
 Phillip Dawz has been sent out with direct red card.
590. bəBASKET BALL AREA bəmmɪtakɪl mɛda nəw mɪtɪcawwətəw
 of basket ball area a size of pitch it is that you play on
 You play on a pitch size of basket ball area.
591. FORFEIT ləhawasa təsət'taal
 Forfeit to Hawasa is given
 Forfeit is given to Hawasa.
592. ləFAIR PLAY tɪlɪk ɡɪmmɪt ɪndi: ssət' hasabatʃɪnɪn ɪnnɪgəlʃallən
 to fair play huge value to be given our thoughts we express
 We express our thoughts that huge value to be given to fair play.
593. PREPARATIONatʃʃəw mɪn ʃɪməslal
 Their preparation what it looks like
 What does their preparation look like?
594. kə TOUR DE FRANCE bəhwala jalləw IT IS ALL ABOUT RECOVERY

from Tour De France after that is found it is all about recovery

After Tour de France, it is all about recovery.

595. lawıdiddıru PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY READY məhon nəw

to the competition physically and mentally ready to be it is

It is to be physically and mentally ready for the competition.

596. bət'am FIXED jəhonə TIME FRAME jəlləwım

very fixed that is time frame it doesn't have

It doesn't have a very fixed time frame.

597. GUARD OF HONOUR jəmmi: bbaləw ʔakəkəbabəl nəw

Guard of honor that is called reception it is

It is a reception that is called guard of honor.

598. ʔand INTERESTING FACT ʔasajjaʔihwalləhu

One interesting fact I will show you

I wil show you an interesting fact.

599. jıhın SHORT CODE AVAILABLE sı: hon nəgratʔihwalləhu

this short code available when it becomes I will tell you

When this short code becomes available, I will tell you.

600. jəFUTURE SCIENCE FICTION FILM nəw

of future science fiction film it is

It is a future science fiction film.

601. INTERNATIONAL SPACE STATION wıst' OXYGEN jəlləm

International space station inside oxygen there is no

There is no oxygen in the international space station.

602. NASA bæʔahunu səʔat SPACE SUIT (jəɪspes lɪbs) DEVELOP ijjadərrəgə nəw

NASA at this time space suit develop it is making

At this time NASA is developing space suit.

603. ja malət EVERYTHING AND ANY WASTE RECYCLE ijjadərrəgu (wədəwɪha ɪjəkəjəru)
jɪtʔəkəkəmallu

that means everything and any waste recycle by making they use

That means they use by recycling everything and any waste.

604. Mars kəməret jallat rɪkət IT DEPENDS gɪn jəmmi: wəsɪnut FACTORɔʔʔallu

Mars from earth that it has distance it depends but the determinant factors there are

The distance from mars to earth depends up on the determinant factors.

605. Mars bæSLOWER PACE nəw jəmmittɪʃkərəkəkərəw

Mars with slower pace it is that it revolves

Mars revolves with a slower pace.

606. THINK OF IT LIKE THIS jəməki: na məwwədədəri: ja TRACK laj ɪndalləw

Think of it like this of cars racing track on that is found

Think of it like the track found in car racing.

607. sɪlə SPEED OF LIGHT tɪki: t ɪnnɪnnəgagər

about speed of light a bit let us talk

Let us talk a bit about speed of light.zz

608. Pluto THE DEAD PLANET jəmmɪnnɪlætɪn ləməmərmər jətəlakə jəSPACE CRAFT nəw

Pluto –the dead planet that we call to discover that is sent of space craft it is

It is a space craft that is sent to discover Pluto: the dead planet.

609. siləzzi: h THE FASTEST SPACE CRAFT SO FAR bəNASA tari: k jətəsərraw NEW HORIZON nəw

therefore the fastest space craft so far in NASA histry that is built new horizon it is

Therefore, the fastest space craft built in NASA histry so far is New Horizon.

610. JUST TO MAKE A FUN mars jallat jəmmi: ttənəffəs sajhon ALREADY EXHASTED ʔajər nəw

Just to make a fun Mars has that cannot be breathed already exhausted air it is

The air Mars has cannot be breathed in; just to make a fun; it's an already exhausted one.

611. jəmars ATMOSPHERE ALMOST zət'əna siddist PERCENTu Co2 nəw

The Mars' atmosphere almost ninty six percent Co2 it is

Almost ninty six percent of the Mars' atmosphere is Co2.

612. jəmars AVERAGE TEMPERATURE NEGATIVE silsa sost DEGREE CELSIUS nəw

The Mars' average temperature negative sixty three degree Celsius it is

The Mars' average temperature is negative sixty three degree Celsius.

613. ʔand WEIGHT jəmminniləw MASS TIMES GRAVITY nəw

One weight that we call mass times gravity it is

What we call weight is mass times gravity.

614. SEXTILLION – THIS IS A NEW NUMBER I MEAN bət'am tillik kút'ir nəw

Sextillion - this is a new number I mean very big number it is

Sextillion – this is a new number; I mean it is a very big number.

615. məret indəmmitawkut TILTED nətʃ (zəmbəl bɪla nəw jallətʃɪw)

earth as you know tilted it is

As you know the earth is tilted.

616. jəUNIVERSE məffət'ər ɪŋdɪː h BIG BANG THEORY (məla mɪt) kəmmiː baləw nəw
jɪlallu

the universe creation therefore big bang theory that is called it is they say

The creation of the universe therefore, they say is from what is called big bang theory.

617. MOTIONɪn FEEL jəmɪnnadərgəw kəCONSTANT SPEED sɪː kəkəjjər nəw

The motion feel that we make from the constant speed when it changes it is

We feel motion when it changes from the constant speed.

618. THIS IS AMAZING nəgər nəw

This is amazing thing it is

This is amazing thing.

619. MANLESS SHUTTLE wədə ɪzza ləmələk ɪjətassəbə nəw

Manless shuttle to there to send is being thought it is

It is being thought to send manless shuttle there.

620. DEPENDING ON THE RESULT səw jəjazəw dəgmə jɪllakal

Depenging on the result human that holds then will be sent

Depending on the result, the one that holds human will then be sent.

621. jəDUTCH NON PROFIT ORGANIZATION "ONE WAY TO MARS" jəmmiː I MISSION

ʔazzəgəɖtwal the Dutch non profit organization "one way to" that
says mission it has prepared The Dutch non profit organization has prepared
a mission that says "one way to mars".

622. LAST WEEK jəmmiː jassiɿ mərrədʒa gabɪʒeatʃɪhu nəbbər

Last week funny information I have invited

Last week I have invited you funny information.

623. jihin jəmmi: dʒəmir COMMERCIAL FLIGHT ʔallə

this that starts commercial flight there is

There is a commercial flight which starts this.

624. kəʔddi: s ʔabəba wədə wafi: ngʔən ROUND TRIP malət nəw

from Addis Ababa to Washington round trip it means

It means a round trip from Addis Ababa to Washington.

625. INNER EDGE OF ASTEROID BELT jəASTROID kimiʔʔʔit jalləbbət bota nəw

Inner edge of asteroid belt the asteroid collection that is found place it is

Inner edge of asteroid belt is a place where a collection of asteroid is found.

626. WHITE BLOOD CELL bəMICROSCOPE biʔʔfa jəmmi: taj bəʔam tinniʔ CELL nəw

White blood cell with microscope only that can be seen very minute cell it is

White blood cell is a very minute cell that can only be seen with microscope.

627. YOU CAN IMAGINE bəʔam HUGE jəhonə GALAXY nəw

You can imagine very huge that is galaxy it is

You can imagine that it is a very huge galaxy.

628. jihin UNIVERSE jəfətt'ərə INTELLIGENT BEING ʔallə

this universe that has created intelligent being there is

There is an intelligent being that has created this universe.

629. səbat BILLION jahil jəMOBILE CONNECTIONotʔ ʔallu

seven billion about of mobile connections there are

There are about seven billion mobile connections.

630. kəməto BILLION bəlaɪ jəAPPLICATION DOWNLOADotʃ tədərgwal
from hundred billion above the application downloads it has been made
Above a hundred billion application downloads have been made.
631. bəʔam jəmmiː gərmu MULTIMEDIA CAPACITY bəlaɪu laɪ mənoru nəw
very amazing multimedia capacity on it to be found it is
It is that it has got very amazing multimedia capacity on it.
632. ja malət ʔand təllɪk jəhonə TOWN HOUSE malət nəw
that means one huge that is town house it means
That means one huge town house.
633. kəzziː hɪm bətəcəmmariː jəSECURITY ISSUE nəbbərəw
in addition to this of security issue it had
In addition to this it has a security issue.
634. bəʔand FREQUENCY wɪstʔ ʔand USER PER CHANNEL nəbbər jəmmiː jastəlallɪfəw
with one frequency in one user per channel it was that it transfers
It used to transfer one user per channel in one frequency.
635. kəffɪtəñña jəhonə jəINTERNET BROWSING CAPACITY ɪndiː norən ʔadɪrgwal
maximum that is of internet browsing capacity so that we will have it has made
It has made us to have maximum internet browsing capacity.
636. BASIC jəhonu SMS TEXT MESSAGEotʃtʃɪn manbəb ʔastʃalə
Basic that are sms text messages to read it allowed
It allowed reading basic text messages.

637. jəTELECOMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATIONotʃ STANDARD ʔawəttʰullət
the telecommunications associations standard they designed for it
The telecommunications associations have designed standard for it.
638. 3G indəmətʰa fər kədadz jəhonə TECHNOLOGY RELEASE tədərrəgə
3G as it comes pioneer that is technology release it has been made
As soon as 3G came, a pioneer technology has been released.
639. LIVE BROADCASTING TV bəHIGH DEFINITION majət ʔastʃilwal
Live broadcasting TV with high definition to watch it has allowed
It has allowed to watch live broadcasting TV with high definition.
640. jəzəmənʉ jəCOMMUNICATION SYSTEMS PRETTY MUCH DIGITAL TECHNOLOGY
jittʰəkkəmallu
the timely communication systems pretty much digital technology they use
The timely communication systems pretty much use digital technology.
641. jəgɪl MOBILE TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICE PROVIDERS jəllum
private mobile telecommunications service providers there are no
There are no private telecommunications service providers.
642. rədzɔʒim səʔat indajhon TIME WINDOW jɪnoral
long time so that it won't be time window there will be
There will be time window so that it won't be long time.
643. SMART APPLIANCES bəbetotʃ laj hullu jiggəttʰəmallu
Smart appliances on houses as well are installed
Smart appliances are installed on houses as well.

644. ON AVERAGE MANY COUNTRIES INCLUDING AMERICA AND BRITAIN ?asra hulat
MEGABITE PER SECOND nəw
on average many countries including America and Britain twelve
megabite per second it is
On average many countries including America and Britain it is twelve megabites per
second.
645. jan jahil læjjandandu səw kəsətt'u THEY WILL BE RUNNING OUT OF BUSINESS
that much to everyone if they give they will be running out of business
If they give that much to everyone, they will be running out of business.
646. kəBUSINESS MODEL ?anśar ?ajawwatt'am
from business model point of view it is not fruitfull
It is not fruitfull from business model point of view.
647. bə?ameri: kan ?agər UNFORTUNATELY AVERAGE MOBILE CONNECTION SPEED
?asra ?amist MEGABITE PER SECOND nəw
in America country unfortunately average mobile connection speed
fifteen megabite per second it is
In America unfortunately the average mobile connection speed is fifteen megabites
per second.
648. DOWNLOAD inna UPLOAD jəmmi: bal nəgər ?allə
Download and upload that is called there is a thing
There are things that are called download and upload.
649. NEVER AUTO PLAY jəmmi: l OPTION ?allə
Never auto play that says option there is
There is an option that says never auto play.

650. LAST WEEK jasajjəhwaʔtʃi hu PRANK VIDEO nəbbər
 Last week that I have shown you prank video it was
 It was a prank video that I have shown you last week.
651. silə ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE wəjim silə səw səraf kihi lot inniwəjajjalən
 about artificial intelligence or about man made skill we will discuss
 We will discuss about artificial intelligence.
652. ʔakababi: jaʔtʃəwɪn SENSE wəjim DETECT mɑdræg jəmmi: ʃi lu ROBOTəʃ ʔallu
 Their environment sense or detect to make that can robots there are
 There are robots that can sense or detect their environment.
653. ACTIVE SHOOTER kallə mæɟəmməri: ja jəmmi: llakut ROBOTəʃ naʔtʃəw
 Active shooter if there is primarily that are sent robots they are
 If there is an active shooter, it is robots that are primarily sent.
654. bæsi lkoʔtʃaʔtʃi laj jə VOICE RECOGNITION wəjim VOICE ASSISTANT SYSTEMəʃ ʔallu
 on our phones of voice recognition or voice assistant systems there are
 There are voice recognition or voice assistant systems on our phones.
655. FACIAL RECOGNITION SYSTEMS ʔallu
 Facial recognition systems there are
 There are facial recognition systems.
656. səw alba meki:nawoʔtʃ wəjim DRIVERLESS CARS ʔallu
 man less cars Driverless cars there are
 There are driverless cars.
657. COGNITIVE SKILL malət bæ TRAINING məmmar malət nəw

Cognitive skill means with training to learn it means

Cognitive skill means to learn with training.

658. IBM kubbanni: jja bəsəw lıdʒ tari: k wıst' THE SMARTEST COMPUTERın fə'trwal

IBM company in human history the smartest computer it has created

IBM Company has created the smartest computer in human history.

659. ʔasra ʔamıst TERABITE RANDOM ACCES MEMORY ʔalləw

Fifteen terabite random access memory it has

It has fifteen terabite random access memory.

660. ʔand TERABITE ʔand ʃi: h GIGABITE nəw

One terabite one thousand gigabite it is

One terabite is one thousand gigabites.

661. ındə DOCTOR wəjim jəDOCTOR ASSISTANT hono jagələgilal

as a doctor or the doctor's assistant by being it serves

It serves as a doctor or the doctor's assistant.

662. THE AVERAGE MEDICAL RESEARCHER haja sost jahıl t'ınatəft'ın bəwər bi: janəbıb
nəw

The average medical researcher twenty three around researches in a month
may read

The average medical researcher may read twenty three researches in a month.

663. WATSONın mətt'əkəm DIAGNOSTIC PROCESSun bət'am kəllal jadərgəwal

WATSON using the diagnostic process so asy it makes it

Using WATSON makes the diagnostic process so easy.

664. wuffa bəʔameri: kan ʔagər wədə sost məto jahıl BREEDəft' wəjim zırıjjawəft' ʔallut

dog in America around three hundred breeds as it has

Dogs in America have around three hundred breeds.

665. jəsəwotʃɪn TWITER TWIT PATTERN ajito PERSONALITY PREDICT madræg jɪtʃɪl
of people twitter twit pattern having a look at Personality predict to make it
can

Having a look at people's twitter twit pattern, it can predict personality.

666. ɪjətətəkəkəmbət jallut ləTARGETED ADVERTISEMENT nəw
they are utilizing it they are found to targeted advertisement it is
They are utilizing it for targeted advertisement.

667. manbəb kəhənə miwəddəw sɪləmanbəb bəFEEDe laj jamətʰallu MOST LIKELY
ɪwəddəwalləhu
reading if it is I like about reading on my feed they will bring most likely I will like it
If reading is what I like, they will bring about reading on my feed; most likely I will
like it.

668. ARTIFICIAL GENERAL INTELLIGENCE ʔandand giː ze HUMAN LEVEL AI təbɪlo
jɪtʰərral

Artificial general intelligence sometimes human level AI it is called

Artificial general intelligence sometimes called human level artificial intelligence.

669. bəzziː h LEVEL INTELLIGENCE DEFINE sɪː ddərræg PROBLEMotʃɪn SOLVE madræg
jəmmiː tʃʃalɪbbət bɪkət nəw

at this level intelligence define when it is made problems solve to make that it's
possible capacity it is

When intelligence is defined at this level, it is the capacity at which it is possible to
solve problems.

670. DRONEotʃf ɪnna GUIDED MISCILOtʃf A.I bæMILITARY wɪstʹ ʃalləwɪn mɪː na
jasajjallu

Drones and guided misciels artificial intelligence in the military that it has role
they show

Drones and guided misciels show the role artificial intelligence has in the military.

671. CLEAN madræg jəmmiː tʃɪlu ROBOTotʃf bɪkʰɪ ijʃalɪ nəw

Clean to make that can robots appearing it is

Robots that can make cleaning are appearing.

672. LEGAL ASSISTANTotʃf wərəkət jəmmiː ʃaggələbbɪtʹubbət ɡɪː ze ʔabkɪtwal

Legal assistants paper that they dig for time is over

The time for legal assistants to dig for papers is gone.

673. jəCOMPUTER NETWORKɪn ɪndə ʔand jəSPORT GAME ɪnnɪwsədəw

the computer network like one sport game let us take it

Let us take the computer game like a sport game.

674. INTERNETɪn lɪʃʒu jəmmiː ʃadərgəw DECENTRALIZED məhɒnu nəw

The internet different that makes it decentralized that it is

What makes the internet special is that it is decentralized.

675. ʃɪhɪnnɪn hɪː dət NO SINGLE POINT OF FAILURE bɪlən ɪnɪtʹərawallən

this process no single point of failure by saying we call it

We call this process as no single point of failure.

676. ʔandand ɡɪː ze PRIVATE NETWORK CONNECTION bæməftʹər ʃɪɡənəññallu

Sometimes PRIVATE NETWORKS CONNECTION by creating they connect

Sometimes they connect by creating private network connection.

677. j̥hinnin PLATFORM bəmət'əkəm jətələjaju təkʷamat mərrədʒan jilləwawwət'allu
 this platform by using different inistitutes information they exchange
 By using this platform different inistitutes exchange information.
678. jəmədʒəmməri: jaw WEBSITE JUST TEXT nəw lela nəgər ʔalnəbbərəm
 the first website just text it is another thing it was not
 The first website was nothing but just a text.
679. j̥h SEARCH ENGINE TEXT BASED nəbbər
 this search engine text based it was
 This search engine was text based.
680. jəmədʒəmməri: jaw məsíhaf bəE-COMMERCEu ʔaləm jətəgəzzaw bəʔasra zət'əñ
 zət'əna ʔamist nəw
 the first book on the E-commerce world that was bought in nineteen ninety five
 The first book that was bought in the E-commerce world was in nineteen ninety-five.
681. j̥him məlikt HELLO CAN YOU HEAR ME jəmmi: l nəbbər
 this message hello can you hear me that says it was
 This message was saying hello can you hear me.
682. I AM NOT TALKING ABOUT ADEL sɪlawatt'atʃiʷ HELLO jəmi: ləw zəfən ʔajdəlləm
 I am not talking about Adel that she has released 'hello' that says music it is not
 I am not talking about the music Adel has released 'hello'.
683. zare laj jəTEXT biʃʃa sajhon jəPHONE CONVERSATION inna VIDEO CALLim ʔallə
 nowadays of text not only of phone conversation and video call as well there is

Nowadays there is not only text only but also phone conversation and video call as well.

684. jəməɖǝmməri: jaw jəYOU TUBE VIDEO riis ME AT THE ZOO jəmmi: l nəw
the first of you tube video title me at the zoo that says it is
The first you tube video title is 'me at the zoo'.

685. jəYOU TUBE CO-FOUNDER jəməɖǝmməri: jawin jəZOO VIDEO si: ləki:k nəw
the you tube co-founder the first of his of zoo video when he releases it is
It is when the you tube co-founder released his first zoo video.

686. jəTELEVISION INDUSTRYw bət'am rəɖɖim ʔamətat ʔallut
the television industry very long years it has
The television industry has very long years.

687. MIM jətələjjaju SOCIAL VALUEotɕfin bəmmi: jasi:k məlku mastələləf nəw
MIM different social values in a funny manner to transfer it is
MIM is to transfer different social values I a funny manner.

688. ja POWERFUL MESSAGE nəw
that powerfull message it is
That is a powerfull message.

689. bəKEYBOARDu laj jallutin sost CHARACTERotɕ tət'əkmo nəw
on the keyboard that are found three characters by using it is
He has used the three characters found on the keyboard.

690. wədə səwiñña kwankwa jəmmi: kəjjirəw SYSTEM dəgmo DOMAIN NAMES SERVER
jibbalal

to human language that changes it system again domain names server it is called

The system that changes it to human language is called domain names server.

691. LIFI – LIGHT FIDELITY malət nəw

LIFI – light fidelity it means

LIFI means light fidelity.

692. jəLED LIGHTin bəmətt'əkəm DATAn jəmmi: jastəlallif jəWIRELESS TECHNOLOGY nəw

the LED light by using data that transmits a wireless technology it is

It is a wireless technology that transmits data by using LED lights.

693. kətələmmədəw jəRADIO FREQUENCY SPECTRUM WAVE bətələjjə jihe jəmmi: səraw bəcərər nəw

from the usual of radio frequency spectrum wave that is different this works with ray

This works with ray which is different from the usual radio frequency spectrum wave.

694. jihe CODE jəTECH TALK WITH SOLOMON DEDICATED jəhonə jəne biŋŋa SHORT CODE nəw

this code of tech talk with Solomon dedicated that is mine only short code it is

This code is dedicated to the tech talk with Solomon; it is mine only short code.

695. bəgunçu inkisiḱase biŋŋa jəmmi: səra COMMUNICATION SYSTEM nəw

with his cheek movement only that works communication system it is

It is a communication system that works with only his cheek movement.

696. jəmmi: kənawwənəw EASY KEYS bəmmi: bbal jəSOFTWARE PROGRAM nəw
 it is performed easy keys that is called of software program it is
 It is performed with a software program called easy keys.
697. EASY KEY SYSTEM SOFTWAREn ləjjət jəmi: jadərgəw WORD PREDICTION
 ALGORITHM ?alləw
 The Easy key system software what makes it different word prediction algorithm
 it has
 What makes easy key system software different is it has word prediction algorithm.
698. kəzza SENTENCEun jicarrisillətal
 then the sentence it finishes for him
 Then it finishes the sentence for him.
699. SPEECH SYNTHESIZER bəmi: bal TEXTin wədə dīmś bəməkəjjər ja'ərbal
 Speech synthesizer that is called a text to sound by changing it presents
 It presents by what is called speech synthesizer that changes a text to sound.
700. tɪkɪkkɪlañña jəhonə HUMAN LANGUAGE ?adɪrgo mənneɣagər jɪtʃɪl
 exact that is human language by making to speak it can
 It can speak an exact human language.
701. jəINTEL CORE I SEVEN nəw
 of intel core I seven it is
 It is core I seven of Intel.
702. MOVIE təsərtollətal
 Movie has been made for him
 A movie has been made for him.

703. THE US PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM təkəbbilwal
The us presidential medal of freedom he has received
He has received the US presidential Medal of Freedom.
704. CAN YOU IMAGINE jihe TECHNOLOGY bajnor jihe səw minim madræg ʔajtʃilim
nəbbər
Can you imagine this technology if not available this man nothing to do he cannot
it was
Can you imagine, if this technology was not available? This person cannot do
anything.
705. hulətññəw jəEYE TRACKING COMMUNICATION SYSTEM nəw
the second one of eye tracking communication system it is
The second one is the eye tracking communication system.
706. PREDEFINED jəhonə kálatin inna ʔarəftə nəgərotʃʃin ʔakatwal
Predefined that is words and sentences it has comprised
It has comprised predefined words and sentences.
707. sostəññəw DIGITAL BRAILLE DISPLAY nəw
the third one digital Braille display it is
The third one is digital Braille display.
708. jihem THE SAME THING nəw gɪn DYGITAL nəw
this as well the same thing it is but digital it is
This as well is the same thing but it is digital.
709. bəʔahun səʔat LAWYER nəʃ
at this time lawyer she is

At this time she is a lawyer.

710. ʔarattəññaw SMART CANE nəw

The fourth one smart cane it is

The fourth one is smart cane.

711. REAL TIME INFORMATION majət lətəsanəw gilləsəb jaʔəbbilal

REAL TIME INFORMATION to the visual impaired person it passes

It passes real time information to the visual impaired person.

712. bəʔat'əgəbaʔʔəw mɪn ʔajnət SHOP ʔallə

nearer to them what type shop there is

What type of shop is nearer to them?

713. EXACTLY LOCATIONun mawəʔ ʔalləbbət

Exactly the location to know it has to

It has to know the exact location.

714. SALE ʔallə wəj

Sale is there

Is there a sale?

715. RESTAURANTotʔ mɪn ʔajnət mɪgɪb ɪjjastənagədu nəw

Restaurants what type food are they serving

What type of food are restaurants serving?

716. jəTRANSPORTATION mərrədʒa ʔinorəwal

of transportation information it may have

It may have transportation information.

717. bəVIBRATION ʔamakaññinnət mərrəɖɖaw lətət'əkami: w jidərsal
with vibration through the information to the user it reaches
Through vibration the information reaches the user.
718. bət'am COMPLICATED OPERATION nəw
very complicated operation it is
It is a very complicated operation.
719. ʔammistəññaw CAPTAIN PLUS PERSONAL NAVIGATION DEVICE jibbalal
The fifth one captain plus personal navigation device it is called
The fifth one is called captain plus personal navigation device.
720. jɪh jəfət'əra sira wagawim AFFORDABLE nəw
this creative work the price as well affordable it is
The price of this creative work as well is affordable.
721. səbattəññaw WHEEL CHAIR nəw
the seventh one wheel chair it is
The seventh one is wheel chair.
722. simmintəññaw dəgmo TOUCH LESS SMART PHONE nəw
the eighth one also touch less smart phone it is
The eighth one is touch less smart phone.
723. VOICE RECOGNITION SYSTEM ʔalləw
Voice recognition system it has
It has voice recognition system.
724. zət'ənəññaw dəgmo WALKING ASSISTANT DEVICE jibbalal

the ninth one also walking assistant device it is called

The ninth one is called walking assistant device.

725. simu REWALK jəmmi: l nəw

its name rrewalk that says it is

Its name is rewalk.

726. ROBOTIC EXO-SKELETON jibbalal

Robotic exo-skeleton it is called

It is called robotic exo-skeleton.

727. ʔassirəññaw COCHLEAR IMPLANT jibbalal

The tenth one cochlear implant it is called

The tenth one is called cochlear implant.

728. ARTIFICIAL COCHLEAR ACTIVITY SYSTEM nəw

Artificial cochlear activity system it is

It is artificial cochlear activity system.

729. jan DYGITAL SOUND wədə ELECTRICAL IMPULSE jikəjiral

that digital sound to electrical impulse it changes

It changes that digital sound to electrical impulse.

730. SIGN LANGUAGE məgbabi: ja zəde nəw

Sign language communication system it is

Sign language is a communication sytem.

731. ʔasra ʔanddəññaw BIONIC EYE wəjim ARTIFICIAL EYE nəw

The eleventh one bionoc eye or artificial eye it is

The eleventh one is bionic eye or artificial eye.

732. bīzu gi: ze ləCOSMETICS PURPOSE nəw mīnnitt'əkəməw

most of the time to cosmetics purposes it is that we use it

Most of the time, we use it to cosmetics purposes.

733. ʔasra huləttəññaw THOUGHT CONTROLLED BIONIC jībbalal

The twelveth one thought controlled bionic it is called

The twelveth one is called thought controlled bionic.

734. VEGETABLEotʃin hullu məlat' jītʃilal

Vegetables as well to peel it can

It can peel vegetables as well.

735. JET MAN FLYING jəmmi: bbal MECHANISM ʔallə

Jet man flying that is called mechanism there is

There is a mechanism called jet man flying.

736. jəsəw līdʒin ADVENTURE līk ʔaləmənərun jasajjal

the human being adventure limit that it has no it shows

It shows that the human adventure has no limit.

737. INTERIOR DESIGN betin masget' iwəddaləhu

Interior design a house to décor I like

I like interior design or to décor a house.

738. EVERYDAY THINGS jəmmīnnīlatʃəw ɪndet təsərru

Everyday things that we call how have they been made

How have what we call everyday things been made?

739. jəmmisəraw INDUSTRIAL DESIGN nəw
 what I do industrial design it is
 What I do is industrial design.
740. wannaw fíkre WHAT IS CALLED INDUSTRIAL DESIGN nəw
 the main passion of mine what is called industrial design it is
 My main passion is what is called industrial design.
741. ləMASS PRODUCTION minnazəgaɖɖəwɪn nəgər bəmulu jaʔənal
 to mass production that we prepare thing as a whole it studies
 It studies things that we prepare for mass production as well.
742. kəIDEA CONSUMPTION jɪɖzəmmɪral
 from idea consumption it starts
 It starts with idea consumption.
743. tɪmhɪrt bet GENERAL CONCEPTun nəw mɪː jastəmirut
 school the general concept it is that they teach
 At school what they teach is the general concept.
744. bɪzu COMPONENT ʔalləw
 many component it has
 It has many components.
745. SOLUTION məstʔət nəw
 Solution to give it is
 It is to give solution.
746. CONCRETE EVIDENCE jəllənɪm

Concrete evidence we don't have

We don't have concrete evidence.

747. AT THE SAME TIME inglɪː z ʔagər siː dʒdʒəmmər

At the same time in England when it was started

At the same time when it was started in England

748. SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE ɪndə ˌRESPONSIBILITY liː wəsdəw jɪtʃɪləl

School of architecture as a responsibility to take it it can

School of architecture can take it as a responsibility.

749. IN THE NINETEEN NINETIES INVEST ʔadərrəgəʃ

In the nineteen nineties invest she has made

She has invested in the nineteen nineties.

750. bətʰam jətawwəkə jəEXERCISE MACHINE INVENTOR nəbbər

very well known of exercise machine inventor he was

He was a very well known exercise machine inventor.

751. ENTERPRUNER jəmminɪləw gilləsəb nəw

Enterpruner that we call individual he is

He is an individual who we call enterpruner.

752. jəzziː h ɪkə ˌREVENUE CYCLE wədə sost ˌBILLION DOLLAR nəw

of this material revenue cycle around three billion dollar it is

The revenue cycle of this product is around three billion dollars.

753. jəsəw liːdʒ tʃɪlotan ˌEXPRESS ʔadərgal

of human being ability express it makes

It expresses the ability of human beings.

754. ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOURu ?allə

Organizational its behavior there is

There is its organizational behavior.

755. ?andand səwotf FORM FOLLOWS FUNCTION jɪlallu

Some people form follows function they say

Some people say form follows function.

756. ɪndet nəw MASS PRODUCE məddəræg mɪ: tʃɪləw

how is it mass produce to be made that it can be

How can it be mass produced?

757. ɪndet nəw ASSEMBLE jəmmi: ddərrægəw

how is it assemble that it is made

How is it assembled?

758. STAGE BY STAGE ɪjjassəbk FINAL PRODUCTu gar madrəs nəw

Stage by stage by thinking the final product to to make it arrive it is

By thinking stage by stage it is to make it reach to the final product.

759. sɪʔajəw bət'am SIMPLE nəw gɪn IT IS AMAZING

when you look at it very simple it is but it is amazing

When you look at it, it is very simple but it is amazing.

760. POPULAR ?ajdəlləm gɪn PROBLEM SOLVE ?adərrægə

Popular it is not but problem solve it has made

It is not popular, but it has solved a problem.

761. MODERN DAY KEYBOARDu kɔndʒo nəw
 Its modern day keyboard beautiful it is
 Its modern day keyboard is beautiful.
762. ʔabzaññoʔʔfu jəPLASTIC MATERIALoʔ natʔʔəw
 Most of them of plastic materials they are
 Most of them are plastic materials.
763. sɪlə THREE-D PRINTING bɪzu PROGRAM ʃəffiññaləhu
 about three-d printing many programs I have covered
 I have covered many programs about three -d printing.
764. SELF REGISTER ʔadɪrgah ɪrasɪh laj MAIL ʔadɪrgəw
 Self register you having made on yourself mail it
 Having made a self registration, you mail it to yourself.
765. DATE STAMP ʔadɪrgəh ʔattɪkfətəw
 Date stamp having made do not open it
 Having a date stamped, do not open it.
766. GENERATOR akkatito nəw jihe BUS DESIGN jətədərrəgəw
 Generator including it is this bus design it is made
 This bus is designed including generator.
767. THEATRE inna PRESENTATION jəmmitakərbibatʔʔəw PROJECTORoʔʔʔ allu
 Theatre and presentation that you present with projectors there are
 There are projectors which you present theatre and presentation.
768. mədhanit bɪssətʔəw ALLERGIC nəw wəj?

medicine if he is given allergic is he may

May he be allergic if he is given with medicine?

769. Gin bəzih hullu guzof SET BACKif GIVE UP inditadərgi adirgoj nəbbər?

But with this all your walk your set back give up to make you made you it was

Has your set back ever made you give up with these all your walk of life?

770. Janin hullu alfəj nəw SCIENTIST jəhonʃiw

That all you having passed t is scientist that you became

You became a scientist having passed that all.

771. saʃinwa laj tinnif PARACHUTE alləʃ

that box on small parachute there is

There is a small parachute on that box.

772. sostəññaw TECHNOLOGY jəAMBULANCE DRONE nəw

the third technology of ambulance drone it is

The third technology is the drone ambulance.

773. Jihinnin ləmadrəg LAPTOP inna tiru jəINTERNET CONNECTION jasfəlligal

This one to do laptop and good of internet connection is needed

To do this laptop and good internet connection is needed.

774. Silku bəPASS WORD jətəzəga nəw

The telephone with pass word that is closed it is

The phone is closed with pass word.

775. And səw awtito POST kadərəgəw janin sira gədələw malət nə

A person by taking out post if he has done that work killed means it is

If someone posts it, it means he/she has killed the work.

776. liḡoṭf ONLINE sihonu wəlaḡoṭf MONITOR madrəg alləbbatfəw
children online when they are parents monitor to do they have to
When children are online, parents should monitor.

777. kərəḡḡim ʔamətat bəfit bətəkəssətəw BIG BANG bəmiḡaləw findata nəw
jətəfəttərə
from long years before that took place big bang that's called blowing it's created
It is created from what is called the big bang blowing which took place long ago.

778. BIOLOGY ləməmmar indet assəbk?
Biology to learn how did you think
How did you think about learning biology?

779. GENETIC ENGINEERING min malət nəw?
Genetic engineering what to mean it is
What doesd genetic engineering mean?

780. Doly jəmitibbal CLONE jətədərrəḡətf bəg nəbbəṛətf
Doly that is named clone that is made sheep it was
There was a cloned sheep that was named Doly.

781. And CELL wədə lela sibbazza mulu bəmulu COPY tədərgo mədrəs alləbbət
A cell to another when it multiplies completely copy having been to arrive it should
When a cell multiplies to another, it must arrive completely copied.

782. Idme sićəmmir bəCANCER jəməjjaz RISC jićəmmirall
Age when increases by cancer to be caught risc it increases
When age gets older, cancer risc increases.

783. kəzɪh gar təjajizo BLACK HOLE jəmɪbal nəgər tət'əkswall
with this together in relation black hole that is called thing is mentioned
Together with this, some thing called black hole is mentioned.
784. Mulu bəmulu PARALIZED jəhonə gilləsəb allə
Completely paralyzed that is person there is
There is a person who is completely paralyzed.
785. SPINAL CHORDun ində CABLE bitwəsdut
The Spinal chord like cable if you take it
If you take the spinal chord like a cable
786. səwotʃ izza laj bəLIFT jiwət'allu
people there on by lift are raised
People are raised there by lift.
787. bəlibb dikam FAINT jadərgallu
by heart failure faint they will make
They faint with heart failure.
788. jəhassət zenaw wədə inem ATTENTION mətt'a
the fake news to mine attention it came
The fake news came to my attention as well.
789. GPS TECHNOLOGY silətəgət'tməllət jət akababi indallə gilləsəbu jawkall
GPS technology as it is installed with where location as he is the person knows
Since it is installed with GPS technology, the person knows where it is located.
790. bəKEYBOARDu laj ballu CURSORotʃ MENU ijəmərrət'u jigbabballu

by the keyboard on which are there cursors menu by selecting they understand eachother

By selecting from the menu with the cursors on the keyboard, they understand eachother.

791. Jihin SOFTWARE jalækifijja bənəša jəmissət' adirgəwtall

This software with no payment that is given they made it

They made this software to be given for free.

792. siləzih janin SCAN ijadərrəgə fīdəlotfun məmrət' jifilall

therefore that one scan by doing the letters to choose it can

Therefore, by scanning that one, it can choose the letters.

793. TWITER məto arba fīdəlotfin biṭṭa bəmət'əkəm jəmitsifubət SOCIAL NETWORKING APP nəw

Twiter hundred forty letters only by using that you write on social networking app it's

Twiter is a social networking app that you write on by using a hundred forty letters only.

794. jəSPECIALITY PROGRAM jəmijastəmiru SENIOR hakim natṭfəw

of speciality program who teach senior doctor they are(polite)

he is a senior doctor who teaches in speciality program.

795. alutawi hajil bəmamənəcət wutt'etun wədə ɪraswo amətt'ut

negative energy by emitting the result to yourself you brought

By emitting negative energy, you brought the result to yourself.

796. bəsost SECOND wist jəmiḃəra GENERATOR təgətt'aməllatṭfəw

by three second within that switches on generator they are installed with

They are installed with a generator that switches on within three seconds.

797. bətələjajju GERMoŋŋ bəməbbəkəlatŋŋəw

by different germs since they are poisoned

Since they are infected with different germs

798. jəmīgib məmmərəzin min jamət'awall?

Of food to be poisoned what brings it

What causes food poisoning?

799. iskə REFERRAL HOSPITALoŋŋ dirəs bəməsafat laj natŋŋəw

up referral hospitals to by intensifying on they are

They are intensifying up to referral hospitals.

800. POLICY awćiwotŋŋ kələloŋŋ gar bəgara jəmisərubbat huneta məffət'ər alləbbət

Policy those who bring out with others together of working on situation to be created should be

A situation in which policy makers and others could work together should be created.

801. jəCIVIC mahbərat təsətfəwall

of civic societies have participated

Civic societies have participated.

802. jət'ena INSURANCE bəhagəraŋŋin təgbarawı məddərəg alləbbət

of health insurance by our country practical to be done it should be

Health insurance should be implemented in our country.

803. təlalafina təlalafı jalhonu jət'ena tŋggiroŋŋ laj məftihe ləmam'tat

communicable and non communicable health problems on solution to bring

To bring solutions to communicable and non communicable health problems

804. kət'aju sira jəmionəw təgbaratin bəgize səleda maskəmmət' nəw

the next work will be the activities by time board to put it is

The next work will be to put activities on time table.

805. baləmujawotf gibotfjin jəacɾ gize gibotfina jərəɖɖim gize gibotf biləw
jiməddibwatfəwall

professionals the goals of short time goals and of long time goals by saying they
classify them

Professionals classify goals in to short term goals and long term goals.

806. sinə libonatfin bəɖɖəb bəkəllalu jinbərəkəkall

our psychology by companion simply it falls

Our psychology simply falls to companionship.

807. Hunetaw ində MAGNET jihonall

The situation like magnet it becomes

The situation becomes like a magnet.

808. bəməngəd laj təgəntəw LIFT jət'əjjəku indəhonəm

by the road on if they are found lift if they ask if it is

If they are found on the road and asked for lift

809. bəkən wist' kəsost məto bətaf CALORIE jakəmatfu migibotfin siwəsdu

on day inside from three hundred less calorie that acquire foods when they take in

When they take in foods that have less than three hundred calories per day

810. bəsamint arat gize jəAEROBICS inkisikase sijadərgu

by week four time of aerobics activity when they do

When they do aerobics activities four times in a week

811. wəci aləmaʔat gənzəb jəməsirat jahl nəw

expense not to spend money of doing like it is

Not to spend money is just like making it.

812. bæaddis nidfə hasabotf məmmərat jinoribinall

by new theories to be led we should be

We should be led by new theories.

813. dəm cíníllat wist' indifəs bəmiʔadərgəw STROKE inditt'əkku jadərgall

blood brain inside so as to flow that makes stroke to be struk it makes

It makes them susceptible to stroke that creates bleeding in the brain.

814. hulət jətələjajju jəCHOLESTEROL ajnətoʔ allu

two different of cholesterol types there are

There are two different types of cholesterol.

815. jəCANCER himəm jəmot mənsi'e ijəhonə jigəññall

of cancer illness of death cause is becoming it is found

Cancer is becoming a cause of death.

816. jih HORMONE si: jans dikam jissəmall

this hormone when it gets low exhaust it feels

When this hormone gets low, exhausting occurs.

817. Hawki: ng jəBLACK HOLE abat jassəññəwin sira sərtwall

Hawking of Black Hole father that made him named work he has done

Hawking has done the work that made him to be named as the father of black hole.

818. silə SPACE bəʔəfalə məlku jəsəw lidz ginizabe indalləw jitamənall
about space in a better manner human being understanding as he has it's believed
It is believed that human being has a better understanding about space.
819. Zare dirəs UNIVERSE kəgize anśar ijətələt'ət'ə ijəmət'a nəw
Until today universe from time relative to is expanding is coming it is
Relative to time, universe is expanding until today.
820. bətələj bəzəmənə MOBILEna IPOD muzi: ʔa jizən jəminzor bəməhonaʔfin
especially in the era of mobile and ipod music we holding that we move around
since we are
since we are moving around with music especially in the era of mobile and ipod
821. bəSCREEN indəminimələkəʔatʔəw jəFILM ACTORoʔ
on screen as we watch them of film actors
As the film actors we watch on screen
822. bədəm mirməra HIV POSITIVE linihon initʔilallən
by blood test HIV positive we to be we could be
Through blood test we could be HIV positive.
823. jədəkəmu jəsəwinət kiflotʔin bəCLONNING məʔəjjər nəw
exhausted of body parts by cloning to change it is
It is changing exhausted body parts by cloning.
824. bəadi: su amət kəbetotʔ limat gar jijajazall
by the new year with houses development it connects
It is related to the houses development in the New Year.
825. kəhulət DIGIT bəʔatʔ mawrəd ajʔfilim

from two digit below to bring down it cannot

It cannot decrease below two digits.

826. jəNERVE tʃigir ʃiba jadərəgatʃəwin səotʃ ləmərdat nəw

of nerve problem paralaized that made them people to help it is

It is to help those people who are paralyzed with nerve problem.

827. jəmədʒəmərjaw jətəsaka jəćinkilat nɪklə təkəla bəzindʒəro laj təkahedə

the first successful of head transplant by monkey on it was performed

The first successful head transplant was performed on monkeys.

828. bəbəjinə mərəb wist'im bəsifat təsəraćitwall

by internet inside as well widely it is disseminated

It is widely spread in the internet.

829. innəziː h mədhanɪː toʃ jətələjajju PHARMACYwotʃ wist' jɪʃʃət'allu

these medicines in different pharmacies inside they are sold

These drugs are sold in different pharmacies.

830. jəwifrət kinnəsa kiniː notʃu jəgonijjof gudat allwatʃəw

of weight losing the tablets of side effect they have

The weight losing tablets have side effects.

831. jih bətələjajju jəNERVE siratotʃ kʊt'it'ir jəmmiː mmərɾa nəw

this by different of nerve systems control that is led it is

This is governed by the control of different nervous systems.

832. zinəññaw dimśawɪː bədirə gəsu asəffərəw

the famous singer on his web site puts it on

The famous singer puts it on his web site.

833. ində zigmətə ləwit' aramadʒ mihuran tinitane kəhonə
as evolutionary change advocate scholars explanation if it is
If it is according to the explanation of the advocate scholars of evolutionary change
834. jəmikikir sinə libona baləmujawotʃin manəgagər tægəbi: nəw
of counselling psychology professionals to speak to it is appropriate
It is appropriate to talk to counselling psychologists.
835. jətədərɾafinnət tʃiggirotʃin məftat tægəbi: jihoall
of accessibility the problems to resolve appropriate it will be
It will be appropriate to settle accessibility problems.
836. tʃiggirotʃin bədirmi: t mərha gibiroʃ ləməftat tasibwall
problems by action lead performances to solve it is thought
It is planned to solve problems with action plans.
837. jəkulali: t niʃlə təkəla hikiminna RECORDin jizwall
of kidney to pick plant treatment the record it holds
The kidney transplant holds the record.
838. INFECTIOnotʃin jəmi: kəlakəlu niʃirə nəgərotʃin jamərtall
Infections that defend nutrients it secretes
It secretes nutrients that defend against infections.
839. əkəj jədəm CELLotʃ mədəbəñña təgbaratʃəwin att'ənakəkəw si: motu jəmi: wəggədut
bəgubbət nəw
red blood cells formal their duties having finished when they die they are disposed
by liver

When red blood cells complete their formal duties and die, they are disposed by the liver.

840. kəffitəñña CALORY jallatfəwin migboŋ kəmət'əkəm gar təjajizo jikəssətall
higher calory that have foods from using together related to it appears
It appears in relation with eating high calory foods.

841. GLUCOSEun wədə wist'atfəw bəmasrəg indi: ja'kat'ilut nəw INSULIN
jəmi: mənəccəw
The glucose to their inside by pouring so as to burn it is insulin it is secreted
Insulin is secreted in order to enable them burn glucose by pouring it within them.

842. Innate SISTER bəkkələŋ bəja'fəmənne HOSPITAL opirasi: jon kifil wist' tisəra nəbbər
My mom sister Bekelech in Shashemenie hospital operation class inside used to
work it was
My mom, who is named as nurse Bekelech, used to work in operation ward at
Shashemenie hospital.

843. icuwotfinna jətəwədaderubbət zərf ləsira asfəssəmi: w kərbo jiləjutall
the nominees and of what they competed field to work executive presented they
differentiate it
The nominees and the field they competed with is presented to the executives to
differentiate it.

844. at'int akababi: dərso bəhwala lat'int INFECTION jidarigatfəwall
bone around having reached latter to bone infection it gets them to
Having reached the bones, it draws them to bone infection.

845. dərədza kəməwt'at jilik LIFT jəmi: t'əbi'ku hullu jətfigiru sələba natfəw
step from raising rather lift that wait for all of the problem affected they are

All those who wait for lift rather than takning the stairs are affected by the problem.

846. indəmi: tawəkəw jəGANGRENE biʔəña məftihe kórtə maswəgəd nəw
as it is known of the gangrene the only solution having cut to avoid it is
As it is ovious, the only solution for gangrene is to amputate.

847. wəndəʔ ində setəʔ jəHORMONE t'iggəñña ajdəllum
males like females of hormone dependent they are not
Males are not hormone dependent like females.

848. DISC mənʔəratət kəat'int gar təjajəzinət alləw?
Disc to slide with bone together relationship it has
Is there any relationship between intervertebral disc disorder and bone?

849. ində məki: na SHOCK ABSORBER jallə nəgər nəw
like car shock absorber that is found thing it is
It is just like that of cars' shock absorber.

850. jəHOSPITALu MEDICAL DIRECTOR nəbbəru
of the hospital medical director they were (polite/ she)
She was the medical director of the hospital.

851. jə IQ fətəna bəabizaññaw jətəʔaləna təmərrač nəw
of IQ exam more of better and preferred it is
The IQ exam is mostly the better and preferred one.

852. ində maniñawim səw mulu səbawɪ: məbtəʔəw tət'əbi kollaʔəwall
like any human being full human right their having been kept
Like anyone else their human right is respected.

853. bəULTRASOUND mirməra litawwək jitfilall
by ultrasound examination it could be known
It could be known with ultrasound examination.
854. jəHIV zirija jətələjajjə nəw
of HIV type of different it is
HIV has different types.
855. lidzu læaimiro zigmət himəm jigallət'all
the boy to mental retardation sickness becomes susceptible
The boy will become susceptible to mental retardation.
856. jəsinə hizb tfigir sijasibatfəw alajənim
of demography problem when worrying the we haven't seen
We haven't seen when demographic problem worrying them.
857. kəməlkam astədader it'ot gar jətəjajazu natfəw
with better governance lack togetherrelated they are
They are related with lack of good governance.
858. OPERATION ladərgat nəw alə
Operation (me) to make her it is he said
He said, I am going to operate her.
859. bəopirasijon mahsənwan lawt'aw alə
by operation her uterus let me take it out he said
He said, let me take her uterus out.
860. ARTIFICIAL mətənfəʃa askirenwa laj adərəgu

Artificial breathing on her corpse on they made

They put artificial breathing device on her corpse.

861. jəPATHOLOGY mirməra wiʔet bə́kədo ʔigəna gize bizu dəm fəsswat motəʔj jilall
of pathology examination result by cutting repair time a lot blood flown she died it
says

The pathology examination result says, she died after losing lots of blood during operation.

862. jəBIOLOGY SCIENCE təməramariwoʔj ləzəmənət inʔokilif honwall

of biology science researchers for centuries puzzle it became

It was a puzzle for centuries for biological science researchers.

863. jəzərəməl mihindisina SCIENCE jəirdʒinna mininnətin sifəttin norwall

of DNA engineering science of aging what it is when it test it lived

The DNA engineering science has been testing what aging is.

864. mahibəru bakahedəw mərha gibir jətələjajju təgbaratin akənawnwall

the association that it carried out program different activities it performed

In the program it carried out, the association has performed different activities.

865. ababəʃ miknijatoʔfu ALCOHOLin abzito mət'ət'atina jəakal inʔisikase aləmadrəg
natʃəw

aggravating the reasons alcohol too much to drink and of physical activity not doing
they are

The aggravating reasons are drinking too much alcohol and not doing physical exercise.

866. təlalafi: balhonə jəzihone bəʃita laj jəmisəru diridʒitoʔfin sira ləmastəbabər nəw

communicable that are not elephantiasis disease on that work organizations work to coordinate it is

It is to coordinate organizations which work on non communicable elephantiasis disease.

867. ídmə məkəlakəl lajim səffi: sira ijəsərran nəw

pre defense on as well wide work we are working it is

We are also working extensively on prevention.

868. silə bəfitaw jətəsasatu amələkakətoṭṭin bəginizabe masćəbəća hibrətəsəbun mastəmar nəw

about the disease those wrong attitudes by awareness holding the society to teach it is

It is teaching the society about wrong attitudes towards the disease with awareness raising.

869. bəhullum wərədawoṭṭ tədərraf indihon madrəg nəw

by all wərədas accessible so as to be to make it is

It is to make it accessible in all wərədas.

870. bəawroplan hulət sət bərrən surmawoṭṭ mändər dərəsin

by aeroplane two hours we having flown the Surmas village we arrive

After two hours of flight, we arrive at the Surmas' village.

871. bəaləm akkəf dərəḍga silə bəfitaw ginizabe indiffət'ər ijəsərra jigəññall

by international level about the disease awareness so as to be created it is working is found

It is working internationally so as to create awareness about the disease.

872. jəHIV bədəmatfəw indallə kawəku sərə HIV mədhanit kədzəməru tenama honəw
bəhijwət jikojjallu
of HIV in their blood as it is found if they know antiretroviral medicine if they start
healthy in life they stay
If they know they have HIV in their blood and if they start the antiretroviral
medicine, they will survive and live a healthy life.
873. si: di: foratfəw (CD4) wədə 200 ina 250 si: wərd ləkəffitəñña jəVIRUSu INFECTION
jigallətallu
their CD4 to 200 and 250 when it decreases to higher of the virus infection they are
susceptible
When their CD4 level decreases to 200 and 250, they will be susceptible to higher
virus infection.
874. jəsəw lidz filagototfin bəmat'inat rəgəd jətələjajju sɪnsə hasabotf kərbəwall
human being interests by studying respect different theories are presented
With respect to studying human interest, different theories are presented.
875. TROPICAL bəfitawotfin bəminləkət jəsira mərha gibir nədifo bəməsirat laj jigəñall
Tropical the diseases concerning of work lead activity by creating by working on it
isfound
Concerning tropical diseases, it is working on it by creating working programs.
876. kət'ena EXTENSION mərha gibiru gar agəlgilotun makənədzət jasfəlligall
with health extension program together the service to coordinate it is important
It is important to coordinate the service with the health extension program.
877. jəsəw lidzin jəaimiro nikatə hilina mist'ir ləməftat t'irət adirgwall
human being of mind awakening conscious secret to resolve endeavour he has made

He endeavoured to resolve the secret behind human consciousness.

878. at'əkalaj jəPHYSICS hig jəhonəwin jəgize jəbotana jəinkisiíkase zimdinna
jəmijət'ənaw THEORY baləbet nəw

all in all of physics law that is of time of place and of motion relation that studies
theory owner he is

He is the owner of the law of physics which is known as time, place and motion
relativity theory.

879. kəamət bəhwala bəELECTRO MECHANICS ina bətəjajaz higgotf laj LECTURE sətt'ə

from year after by electro mechanics and on related laws on lecture he gave

After a year, he gave a lecture on electro mechanics and related laws.

880. bəməcərəfa kət'inat kiflu siwət'a bənišiširijof THEORY laj jətəmərəmərəbbətin hulət
t'iraz wərəkət indəjazə nəbər

finally from study his room when he comes out by relativity theory on that he is
researched two pack of paper as he holds it was

When he finally comes out of his study room, he was holding two packs of research
paper he made on the theory of relativity.

881. and mədhanit and inna kəzija bəla jəBRAND sim jinorəwall

one medicine one and from that more of brand name it may have

A drug may have more than one brand name.

882. jəMECHANICAL ENGINEERING təmarɪ nəw

of mechanical engineering student he is

He is a mechanical engineering student.

883. bəINDUSTRYw wist' jəmitajjəw məsərətawɪ jəmədhanitotf jəwaga lijjunət kəzih
jəmənəcé nəw

by the industry inside that is seen basic of drugs of price difference from this that emanates it is

The basic difference noticed in the industry on the price of drugs emanates from this.

884. and mædhanit jæbetə mukəra zəmənun ćeriso iskiwət'a dirəs 15 amət jifədzibətall

One drug of house trial its time having finished up to it gets out 15 year it takes

To finish its laboratory time and be available for use, it takes 15 years for a drug.

885. MAPotfin jəmisət'en jəGPS SATTELITE jəmiğəñəw 20200KM ríkət laj nəw

Maps that gives us of GPS satellite is found 20200 km distance on it is

The GPS satellite, which gives us maps, is found at the distance of 20200km.

886. kəzih jibəlit' jəmiğərməw dəgmo jəCOMMUNICATION SATELLITEotf natfəw

from this more that impresses as well of communication satellites they are

More amazing than this are the communication satellites.

887. ANALOG PHONE malət ANALOG TECHNOLOGY jəmit'əkəm malət nəw

Analog phone means analog technology that uses means it is

Analog telephone means the one that uses analog technology.

888. and səw bæVIDEO CONFERENCE sijawəra jəmidərsəw təkərat'o nəw

one person by video conference when he speaks it is delivered disintegrated it is

When a person speaks over a video conference, it is delivered in a disintegrated manner.

889. səfa adrige silə BROADBAND tarikawi amət'at' mərədzawotfin lakafil

elaborate I having done about broadband historical background the information let me share

Let me elaborate the historical background information of broadband.

890. SIM CARDun sitikətut jə4Gn ACCESS kalsət'atʃihu tikikil ajdəlləm malət nəw

The sim card when you insert of the 4G access if it doesn't give you right it is not means it is

When you insert the sim card if it doesn't give you the 4G access, it means it is not right.

891. INTERNET jəmifəligu DEVICEotʃ ijəbəzu nəw

Internet that need devices they are getting numerous

Devices which seek internet are getting numerous.

892. jəROBOT PETotʃ ləməzinañña mət'əkəm təɟəmɪrwall

of robot pets for recreation to use it has been started

Using robot pets for recreation has been started.

893. Jihe E-MAIL jəmukəra E-MAIL nəw

This e-mail of trial e-mail it is

This is a trial e-mail.

894. wədə INTERNET UPLOAD jətədərəgəw jəməɟəmərɪjaw PICTURE bə1992 nəw

to the internet upload that is done the first picture by 1992 it is

The first picture was uploaded to the internet in 1992.

895. jəməɟəmərɪjaw BLOG jətəsəfəw bə1994 nəw

the first blog that was written by 1994 it is

The first blog was written in 1994.

896. LUXURY təbilo jəmiː ssərraw məkɪna bizu nəgər jɪcəmɪrall

Luxury that is said which is made car many things it adds

The luxury car is made with a lot of add ons.

897. jəTELEVISIONun REMOTE CONTROLL anəssu

of the television remote control they picked

They picked the remote control of the television.

898. WATSON bəbizu FIELDoŋ wist' gəbtwall

Watson by many fields inside it has entered

Watson went in to many fields.

899. WIFI jətəfət'ərəw bəasira zət'əñ zət'əna hulət nəw

Wifi which is created by nineteen ninty two it is

WIFI is created in nineteen ninty two.

900. HIV bəkət'ita nəc jədəm CELLotŋin bəmat'ikat nəw jəmitawəkəw

HIV directly white blood the cells by attacking it is known

HIV is known for directly attacking the white blood cells.

901. kətələjajju agərat jətəwəkəlu mujatəñotŋ bəasira asfəsaminət
təmərt'əwall

from different countries that are reapedresented professionals by work executive they
are elected

Different professionals represented from different nations are elected as executives.

902. səmanija zət'əñ MILLION POUND jəziwiwir kibrə wəsən honwall

eighty nine million pound of transfer record it became

Eighty nine million pounds became the transfer record.

903. Jihim mirt inna agəlgilot jaćotŋin tət'əkkami ijadərəgə nəw

This as well product and service the sellers beneficiary it is doing it is

This as well is benefitting product and service sellers.

904. jəakal in'isi'kase ləbi'kat lə'tenanna ləwibət

of physical movement to body to health and to beauty

Physical exercise to the body, health and beauty

905. bəwiha wana wididir addis kibrə wəsən təməzəggəbə

by water swimming competition new record has been recorded

A new record has been set in the swimming competition.

906. jəisportawi ćəwannət məgwadəl bədikmətinnət tənəstwall

of sport fairness to be lacked as a weakness it is raised

Lack of fair game has been raised as a weakness.

907. bəgimma'f fi'samew sost ləZERO tə'fənifwall

by half the final three to zero it is beaten

It is beaten three to nil in the semi final.

908. jəməd'zəmərijaw agama'f hulət ləand bəhonə wit'et təfə'simwall

of the first half two to one by being result it was completed

The first half was completed by two goals to one.

909. amrat'fun hibrətəsəb təlala'fi kalhonə bə'fita jit'əbbi'kall

the productive society transmitting that is no disease it keeps away

It keeps the productive society away from non transmitting diseases.

910. bəSPORT limat i'kid jəsetot'fin təsət'fona tət'ə'kaminnət marəgagət'

by sport development plan of the females participation and being beneficiary to assure

- To guarantee females' participation and benefits by the sport development plan
911. bəistedijəmu ginbata laj jəELECTRIC hajil tʃigir alləbatʃtʃəw
by the stadium building of electric power problem they have on them
They have an electric power problem on the construction of the stadium.
912. jəACADEMYw wanna DIRECTOR
of the academy main director
The general director of the academy
913. kəidʒ kwas FEDERATION gar bəmətəbabər silt'əna inidʒəmirallən
with hand ball federation together by collaborating training we will start
We will start training with the collaboration of the hand ball federation.
914. astənagaɟina təwədadari agərat jəSPORT DIPLOMACYatʃəwin yat'ənakirubətall
host and competent contries of sport their diplomacy they will strengthen with it
The host and participant countries will strengthen their sport diplomacy.
915. jəabəbə bɪkɪla STADIUM jəməcawətʃa meda ARTIFICIAL sar təsərtolətall
of Abebe Bikila stadium of playing field artificial grass it is made
The Abebe Bikila stadium pitch is made of artificial turf.
916. Medaw jəməroɕa TRACK gin altəsəralətim
the pitch of running track but it hasn't been made with
But the pitch hasn't been made with running track.
917. TECHNICAL bɪkatatʃəw jətərəgagət'ə amidst təcəratʃotʃ tələjitəwall
Technical their performances that is assured five bidders are screened out
Five bidders whose performances are assured are screened out.

918. jəkətəməw jət'ərə'Peza TENNIS jəCLUBotʃ wididir altəkahedəm
of the city of table tennis of clubs competition hasn't been done
The city's table tennis club's competition hasn't been done.
919. CLUBotʃ kəfitəñña BUDJET mədibəw jigəññallu
Clubs huge budget by allocating they are found
Clubs are found by allocating huge budget.
920. SPORTu bəbahriw jəbet wist' wididir nəw
The sport by its character of house inside competition it is
The sport is an indoors competition.
921. barselonana rijal madrid nət'ib t'alu
Barcelona and Real Madrid point they drop
Barcelona and Real Madrid drop point.
922. Siketama jəBUSINESS səw nəw
Successful of business man he is
He is a successful business man.
923. jətəcawatʃotʃ ziwɪwɪr ʃikutʃawotʃ nəbəru
of players transfer struggles there were
There were some struggles in players transfer.
924. jəCHAMPIONinnət fukikirotʃ nəbbəru
of championship rivalry there were
There were championship rivalry.
925. kokəb GOAL agbi hono təmərt'wall

star goal scorer by being he is selected

He is named top goal scorer.

926. CLUBu kulf təcawatfoṭṭin ijjabərəkətə tərāmdwall

The club key the players by supplying it has progressed

The club has progressed by supplying key players.

927. bəwididiru jəOLIMPIC RECORD təsəbərə

by the competition of olimpicrecord has been broken

In the competition the olimpic record has been broken.

928. COMMENTATORoṭṭ siləwididiru asgəraminnət mawratatṭəwin kət'iləwall

Commentators about the competition being amazing they talking they kept on

Commentators kept on talking about the amazingness of the competition.

929. addisu jəTRUCK rucća asdəmmamṭ səw honə

the new of truck running incredible man he became

He became an incredible runner in the truck running.

930. jəirzimət zilaj wididir allə

of long jump competition there is

There is a long jump competition.

931. iñña bətələj jəminitawwəkəw bəTRUCK laj rucćawoṭṭ nəw

we especially that we are known by truck on running it is

We, especially, are known for truck running competition.

932. šərə abərətəṭṭ nəgəroṭṭin bətəmələkkətə ləitjopPija ATHLETICS t'iru gize alnəbərəm

anti dopping things concerning to Ethiopia athletics good time it was not

Concerning anti dopping things, it was not a good time for Ethiopia.

933. kəhaja amət bətaf biherawi budinu bəfissum kí'tat mitt gib askótt'ərə

from twenty year below national the team by penalty goal it scored

The under twenty national team scored a goal with a penalty kick.

934. and kwas ASSIST adirgo andun bəPENALITY askótt'irwall

one ball assist he having done the one by penelity he has scored

Having assisted a ball for a goal and he scored an other one with a penalty.

935. məfenna jət jət'ərəǾeza TENNIS məccawət dǾəmmərʃ?

when and where of table tennis to play you started

When and where did you started to play table tennis?

936. budinu ləaləm wanća kídimə matt'arija ćəwatawin adirgwall

the team to world cup pre qualifier its game it has done

The team has played the world cup pre qualifier game.

937. jəmətt'arija wididir wist' ajǾəbam

of qualifier competition in it doesn't get in

It won't have a qualifier game.

938. jəCHAN it'a dilidil wət'itwall

of CHAN lot draw it has gone out

The CHAN draw has made.

939. PHYSICAL FITNESS məsrat alləbbatǾəw mibal nəǾər jinnəssall

Physical fitness to work they have to that is called thing is raised

It is mentioned that they have to have What is called physical fitness.

940. læarat amæt BUDGET līmədəbilət jiggəbball
for four year budget for it to be allocated it should be
It should be allocated with budget for four years.
941. izih agər wist' at'ikíwotf jəllunim jəmīl nəgər anəssu
here country in strikers we don't have that says thing they raised
They raised an issue which says "we don't have strikers in this country".
942. bəhwala laj təkəlakaj jələnīm līhon jītfilall jəmmīlut
latter on defense we don't have to be it could be what they say
Latter on what they could say would be "we don't have defense".
943. təcawətfu jərasu AGENT alləw
the player of his own agent he has
The player has his own agent.
944. jəgib t'əbbakíwotf asəlt'añ hono sisəra nəbər
of goal keepers coach him by being him by working he was
He was working as a goal keepers goal.
945. jədəm CANCER nəbbərəbbiñ
of blood cancer I had in me
I had blood cancer.
946. Hikiminna sadərg nəc jədəm CELLe kəff bilwall
Medical treatment when I made white of blood my cell up it hassaid
When I made medical check up, my white blood cells have increased.
947. jətələjajju jəCO-ORDINATION treling adirgənall

of different of co-ordination training we have done

We have done different co-ordination trainings.

948. jəminnadərgəw jəwədaɖzinnət GAME t'iru limd jɪhonənall

that we do of friendly game good experience it will be for us

The friendly game that we will have will be a good experience for us.

949. ləINTERNATIONAL ɕəwata t'iru limd inakabitallən

to international game good experience we will stock up

We will stock up good experience for international games.

950. bəzih samint RECORD litisəbir t'ikɪt nəbər jəkərrat

by this week record her to break minute it was that she is left with

In this week she missed the record for a fraction of seconds.

951. jəOLIMPIC ɕəwatawotɕ bədəbubawɪ nɪfka kibəb ləməɖzəmərɪja gize təkahedə

of olympic games by the southern hemisphere for the first time it was performed

The olympic games has been made in the southern hemisphere for the first time.

952. jəOLYMPICin wərka mat'at jawim bəfirifrafi SECOND bət'am jammall

of the olympic gold to lose at least by fraction second very it is sickening

To lose the Olympic gold medal for at least fraction of seconds is sickening.

953. bəhajaand amətu jəaləm kəbbad mɪzan CHAMPION honə

by twenty one his year of world heavy weight champion he became

On his twenty one years of age he became the world's heavy weight champion.

954. bəsəbatəññaw zur bəBOX səgənnət laj zərrərəw

by the seventh round by box ring on he knocked him out

On the seventh round, he knocked him out on the box ring.

955. bəhilfətə motu jəSPORT betəsəbotf jətəsəmmaɪfəwɪn hazən bəməgləs laj natfəw
by pass his deth of sport families what they have felt grief by expressing on they are
The sport fans are expressing their grief on his death.

956. kəhamsa and gitimijawotf səlasa səbattun diloɪf jatt'ənaʔəʔəw bəzirrəra nəw
from fifty one fights the thirty seven wins is completed by knock out it is
Thirty seven out of fifty one fights he won by knock out.

957. bət'm jəmmajirrəssa BOXəñña nəw
very unforgettable boxer he is
He is very unforgettable boxer.

958. bəaləm ʃampijona dʒərmən bəmiddib sost tədəldilalləɪf
by world championship German by group three it is drawn
In the word championship German is drawn in group three.

959. turk læawropa wanʔa jalləfəɪw kəmiddibwa mɪrt' sostəñña bəməhon nəw
Turkey to Europa cup that it passed from her group best third by being it is
Turkey has passed from its group by being best third.

960. bət'alijan biherawɪ budin mɪrʔa jətəʔawəɪɪf gudat indəmiɪfəlligut indijadərgu
alastʃalatfəwɪm
by Italian national team selection of players injury as they need it so as they do it
didn't made them
Players injury hasn't allowed the Italian national team selection.

961. ine jətəsətəfkut bəsost ʃɪh METRE məsənakl nəw
I that I took place by three thousand metre hurdle it is

I took place in the three thousand metres hurdle race.

962. wididdiroṭfu bəsostum jəidme CATEGORYwoṭf təməsritəwall

the competitions by the three of age categories they have been developed

The competitions have been developed in the three age categories.

963. lətadagi wəṭatoṭf PROJECT asəlt'aññoṭf jəginizzabe masćəbəća mərha gibir təkahedə

to rising youths project coaches of awareness holding program it has been carried out

Awareness raising program has been carried out to youths project coaches.

964. jəasəlt'aññoṭfin jəakalna TECHNICawi bićat ləmələkat jənamuna mizəna tədərgwall

of the coaches of physical and technical fitness to measure of sample measurement it has been made

To measure the physical and technical fitnesses of the coaches, sample assessment has been made.

965. bəkililatfin jəSPORT limatin ləmat'ənakər ijəsərran nəw

by our region of sport development to strengthen we are working

We are working to strengthen the sport development in our region.

966. sost jəitjoĠija igir kwas FEDERATION təwəkkajoṭf bəbotaw təgəñtəw nəbbər

three of Ethiopia foot ball federation representatives by the place they were found they were

Three of the Ethiopian foot ball federation representatives were found in the place.

967. tawaći asəlt'aññoṭf bəṭfajina igir kwas CLUBoṭf bəasəlt'aññinnət jigəññallu

famous coaches by China foot ball clubs by coaching they are found

Famous coaches are coaching in the China football clubs.

968. etf aj vi bækæt'ita nəc jədəm CELLotfín bəmat'íkat jítawə́kall
H I V directly white of blood the cells by attacking it is known
HIV is known for attacking white blood cells.
969. etf aj vi wədə nəc jədəm CELL wist' indajgəba jə́mikə́lakəl ANTIBODY mə́sirat
H I V to white blood cell inside so that it won't enter that protects antibody to
make
To make an antibody that blocks HIV from entering in to the white blood cells
970. jəsə́rə tə́hwasijan mə́dhanitoť bəGERMoť mə́laməd təkəsítwall
of anti septic medicines by germs to adapt it has happened
Adaptation of germs to antiseptic medicines has appeared.
971. bəbərədow zəmən jadərəgút MUTATION nəw jílall mə́síhetu
by the ice age that they made mutation it is it says the magazine
The magazine says that it is the mutation that they undergone in the ice age.
972. bəwə́ndzəl híggatfín sílə mihirət gidíjja írasun jə́ťfalə an'kəs jə́lləm
by criminal our law about mercy killing itself that is sufficient article there is no
There is no sufficient article about mercyfull killing in our criminal law.
973. jə́irəft mot gín líffe'kəd jiggə́ball
Mercyfull deth but to be permitted it should be
But mercyfull death should be permitted
974. éínkíllatu kífuñña sílətəmə́tta COMMA wist' nəw
his head critically as it is hit comma inside he is
As his head is critically hit, he is in comma.

975. jəmæret sibət hajil bəcərəká huneta kəfitəñña alutawinna awontawi təsiino məft'ər
kət'ilwall

of earth gravity power by moon situation huge positive and negative influence to
create it kept on

Because of the moon situation, the earth's gravity has kept on creating huge positive
and negative influence.

976. jih tfiggir jəmikəsətəw LENSu laj bəmikəsətu tfigirotf mikinijət nəw

this problem that is crested the lense on by those created problems reasons it is

This is created as a result of problems created on the lense.

977. TRACHOMA ajinin bətələjjim jəʔjin jifanin dəgagimo sijat'əká

Trachoma the eye especially of the eye cover repeatedly when it attacks

When trachoma attacks the eye especially the eye lead

978. ləbizu sətat ʔjinaťin kətinifotfu jəsilk SCREENotf laj tətəkilo jiwilall

for a time Our eye with the small ones of telephone screens on by installed it spends
the day

We spend a long time on the small screens of our mobile phones.

979. ALCOHOLin bəcimmaķi wəjim bəwihá kəjir

The alcohol by juice or by water you change

Replace alcohol with juice or water.

980. bəikidih wist' jəmikətəlutin iSTRATEGYwotf ləmakatət tıťilalləh

by you plan in the following strategies to include you can

You can include the following strategies in your plan.

981. bəmodəfic indəmajissəra kəťiggəna baləmujawotf tərədtənull

by modification as it is not going to be fixed from fixing professionals we have learned

We have learned from the technicians that it is not going to be fixed with modification.

982. bəELECTRICawi mələkt wədə ʔimɪrwatʃəw tɪzaz bəmələk

by electrical message to their brain command by sending

By sending an electrical impulse message to their brain

983. FOLIC ACID jətəbaləw mədhanit altəsət'atim

Folic acid that is called medicine she was not given

She was not given with a medicine called folic acid.

984. jɪhɪn tʃɪgɪr bəCLINICAL mɪrməra ləmarəgagət' ɪnɪtʃɪlallən

this problem by clinical diagnosis to check up we can

We can check this problem up with clinical diagnosis.

985. t'ɪkɪt ASTRONOMERotʃ lɪjajut tʃɪləwall

a few astronomers to see it they could

A few astronomers could see it.

986. kəʔsɪra ʔmɪst eskə həja hulet SECONDotʃ ballə fɪt'ɪnət jɪdəbəzɪzall jɪdəmɪkall

from fifteen to twenty two seconds that is found speed it dims down it gets bright

Within a speed between fifteen and twenty seconds it dims down and gets bright.

987. kəCLINICotʃu təcəbać huneta gar jəmajigənañ jɪzət jalləw nəw

from the clinics existing situation with that is not related content that has it is

It has contents that are not related with the existing situation of the clinics.

988. sɪlə gudaju jənəgərun jəʔnd CLINIC baləbet natʃəw

about the case that told us of one clinic owner they are (pol)

The owner of a clinic told us about the case.

989. ləmägənañña TECHNOLOGY jəmijagələgilu CABLEotf bədingət jəməbət'əs adəga
jigət'imatfəwall

to communication technology that serve cables suddenly of breaking danger they
are faced with

Cables that serve for communication technology are suddenly encountered with
breaking.

990. bəzih jəDIGITAL zəmən

by this of digital era

On this digital era

991. lat'ewotf kəfitəññawin jət'enanna jəʔimiro kəwis tət'əkinnət jəʔnbəssawin dırfa
jijizallu

singles the highest of health and of mental crisis being victim the lion's share they
hold

The single people will take the lion's share of being the victims of the health and
mental crisis.

992. kəʔkalawi giniñunnət jilik minabawi jəhonəw jəbəjinə mərəb giniñunnət tənəkkərə

from physical relation rather ideal that is of internet relationship is strengthened

The ideal internet relationship rather than the physical one has strengthened.

993. kələlotf gar bəməkərarəb jənimənəcu HORMONEotf it'irət jətajibbatfəwall

from others with by getting closer that are secreted hormones shortage is seen on
them

Hormones that are secreted with the relationship with others show shortage.

994. SMART silkoŋ VIDEO CONFERENCEoŋ ROBOToŋ wəzətə ʔkalawi məstəgabirotŋin
 kənnəsə
 Smart phones video conferences robots and the like physical the
 relationships decreased
 Smart phones, video conferences, robots and others decreased physical
 relationships.
995. kəbahir dar jəmətt'ahut bəREFER nəw
 from Bahir Dar that I came by refer it is
 I came from Bahr Dar with refer.
996. ləmisale OXYGEN jətəbaləwɪn ʔjjər jəminnasgəbbaw
 for example oxygen that is called air that we inhale
 For example that we inhale oxygen
997. jəOESTROGENE HORMONE wəjim ni'trə kɪməm setinnətɪn jiwəsɪnall
 of oestrogene hormone femininity it decides
 Oestrogene decides femininity.
998. ʔndəññaw kət'ikɪt ʔmətat bəfit jətəfəbərəkə nəw
 The first one from a few years before that is fabricated it is
 The first one is invented a few years back.
999. marrət' kəffitəñña jəHORMONEoŋ ləwit'inim jaskətɪlall
 to menopause higher of hormones changes as well it brings
 To get to the age of menopause brings huge hormonal changes.
1000. hakimotfu ɪnatitun bəULTRA SOUND mɪrməra ɪjjətəkətətəlwatfəw nəw
 the doctors the mother by ultra sound diagnosis they are following it is

The doctors are following the mother with ultra sound diagnosis.

1001. wədə opirasijon ləməgibat tægədədin

to operation to enter we are forced

We are forced to go to operation.

1002. jəmədhanitoṭṭin jəgonijof gudat innij

of medicines side effects let us see

Let us see medicines' side effects.

1003. bəhiblə sərəsər bəkul ANESTHESIOLOGISToṭṭ natfəw jəmisət'ut

by spinal chord by anesthesiologists they are they give

It is given by anesthesiologists through the spinal chord.

1004. bəhikimīna SCIENCE wist' jəmoñ t'ijja'ke jəmmibal nəgər jəlləm

by medical science inside of full question that is called thing there is no

In medical science there is no question called a full's question.

1005. bəʔnd kən jəmiǰal'k jəLABORATORY mirməra lihon jəṭṭilall

by one day that is finished of laboratory test it could be

It could be a laboratory test that could be completed within a day.

1006. jih gudaj HOSPITAL wəlləd INFECTION jibalall

this issue hospital borne infection it is called

This is called hospital borne infection.

1007. hiśanat laj dəgmo lib jəmisəbir tarik nəw jəmmiṭimələkətəw

children on as well heart that breaks story it is that you will see

You will see heart breaking stories on the children.

1008. ACIDinnət jallatfəw miɣibotfɪnna mət'ət'otf məkənəs jasfəlligall
 Acidity that have foods and drinks to decrease it is needed
 It is important to reduce in takes of foods and drinks that have acidity.
1009. jəNURSEotf kút'ir manəs asassabi nəw
 of nurses number to lessen thought – provoking it is
 The lessening of number of nurses is thought – provoking.
1010. bəTRACHOMA bəfɪta mɪknɪjat kəfɪtəñña kút'ir jallatfəw zegotf jəkəddo t'iggəna
 jasfəlligatfəwall
 by trachoma disease reason higher number that have citizens of cut fix it is needed
 for them
 Huge numbers of citizens need operation because of trachoma.
1011. sɪlə śɪlmətə ʔləm (ɪnt'oroʔos) ʔjjale nəgərotfɪn səmtən jɪhonall
 about black world lots of things we have heard may be
 We may have heard lots of things about black hole.
1012. BLACK HOLE mɪndɪn nəw?
 Black hole what it is
 What is black hole?
1013. jəhisab liku bənɪdɪfə hasab dərədʒa askəmmət'ut
 of mathematics genius by theoretical level he puts it (pol)
 The mathematics genius puts it theoretically.
1014. jɪh jəməgənañña bɪzuhanun tɪkurət ləməsab jətalləmə nəbbər
 this of media the masses attention to attract that is dreamed it was
 This was dreamed of to attract the attention of the mass media.

1015. jənidifə hasab PHYSICS likotf sigat indəlelləbbin jinnaggəralu
of theoretical physics geniuses alarm that we don't have they speak
Theoretical physics geniuses say that we don't have any alarm.
1016. ɪrdata ləmadiræg ləAMBULANCE jidəwilu
help to make to ambulance you call (pol)
Call the ambulance to help.
1017. jədəm ʔjinətətfəw O POSITIVE nəw
of blood their type O positive it is
Their blood type is O positive.
1018. mahibəru ləkulalit himuman jəDIALYSIS hikimɪna indijagəññu ʔdərgalləhu alə
the society to kidney patients of dialysis treatement so that they get will make it said
The society said, it will arrange for kidney patients to get dialysis treatement.
1019. ɪkidotfun ləmastəwawək gazet'awi məgləca səttə
it's plans to introduce press conference it gave
It gave press conference to introduce its plans.
1020. DOCTORu ləhullum jəkulalit himəm DIALYSISinna nɪkɪlə təkəla indəmajiməkər
tənagəru
The doctor to all of kidney pain dialysis and transplant that it is not advised he
spoke (pol)
The doctor told that dialysis and kidney transplant is not advised to all kidney pains.
1021. bəmujaw CIVIL məhandis nəw
by his profession civil engineer he is
He is a civil engineer in by profession.

1022. jəkulalitinna tēzamaḍ ʔkalat bəʃitawoʃ SPECIALIST hakim nəw
 of kidney and related bodies diseases specialist doctor he is
 He is a kidney and related bodies specialist doctor.
1023. jəsəwinnət kiʃlatʃin INSULIN niʔirə nəgərin bəkəfil wəjim mulu bəmulu maməncət
 sijaʔom
 our body part insulin the nutrient partially or completely to secrete when it
 stops
 When our body part partially or completely stops to secrete insulin
1024. INFECTIIONoʃ bəkulalit bərasu laj jəmifəʔəru lihonu jiʔʃilallu
 Infections by kidney itself on that are created to be they could be
 Infections could be created on kidney it self.
1025. bətələjajə miʔniʃat tədəgagimo jəmiʔəsət jəTONSIL bəʃta
 by different reason repeatedly that is created of tonsil disease
 A tonsil disease that is repeatedly created for different reasons
1026. zəʔəna hulət bəməto jəwətət namunawoʃ AFLATOXIN jətəbaləwɪn mərzamma
 CHEMICAL jizəw təgəntəwall
 ninty two percent of milk samples aflatoxin that is called poisonous chemical
 holding they are found
 Ninty two percent of the milk samples are found to have a poisonous chemical called
 aflatoxin.
1027. hiʔimiɪna malət SCIENCE siddəmmər ART nəw
 medical science means science plus art it is
 Medical science means science plus art.
1028. jəkulalit niʔilə təkəla hiʔimiɪnan bətəsaka huneta məḍzəmmər təʔʃilwall

of kidney transplant treatment by successful situation to start it was possible

It was possible to start kidney transplant treatment successfully.

1029. sinə libonawi kəws jəʔʔirall

Psychological disorder it creates

It creates psychological disorder.

1030. jɪh hullu PERFECTION (fɪsuminnət) jəməla mɪt ajməslɪm

this all perfection of theory it doesn't seem

These all perfection doesn't seem theoretical.

1031. jəWEATHER (jəajjər huneta) jəmi:tənəbij BALLOON jəmi:nkəsəkəsibbət rɪkət nəw

of weather that predicts balloon that it moves distance it is

It is the distance at which the balloon that predicts weather moves.

1032. Šəhajɪn wədə MICROSCOPIC LEVEL WHITE BLOOD CELL SCALE DOWN badərgat
(basannɪsat)

The sun to microscopic level white blood cell scale down if I make her

If I scale down the sun to microscopic level white blood cell

1033. for RADIO kəftatʃɪhu t'abi:ja sɪtʃəllɪgu wəjɪm TUNE sɪtadərgu bətəwəssənə mɔgəd
wɪst' nəw

Radio having opened station when you search or tune when you do by certain signal
inside it is

When you search or tune stations it is under certain signal.

1034. mængɪst SPECTRUMun wəjɪm jəajjər mɔgədun ləgɪl təkʷamat jɪʔəʔall

government the spectrum or the air signal to private institutes it sells

The government sells the spectrum to private institutes.

1035. bəzi:h aləm laj bəfət'an huneta jəmi:nkəsakəs jəmi:baləw nəgər LIGHT wəjim bərhən nəw

by this world on by fast situation that moves that is called thing light it is

The fastest moving thing in this world is called light.

1036. 4G bəaləm akəf dərəɖa jəMOBILE BROADBAND STANDARD wəjim mələki:ja ijəhonə nəw

4G by international level of mobile broadband standard or measurement it is becoming

4G is becoming the international standard measurement of mobile broadband network.

1037. Kallut 110 bəlaɖ maɪɪnotɕ wəjim ELEMENTS wist' jəmajigəññut t'iki:totɕ bitɕfa natɕɕəw

From the available 110 more than elements inside those which are not present a few only they are

From those more than 110 available elements only a few of them are not present.

1038. THYROID it'i: jəsəwinnətɪn at'əkəlaɖ asərar wəjim METABOLISM bəbəlaɖinnət jikot'at'əral

Thyroid gland of the body general function or metabolism chiefly it controls

Thyroid gland chiefly controls the body's metabolism.

1039. hibrətəsəbu CLINICAL TRAIAL wəjim məmøkərija məhon jəlləbbətɪm

the public clinical trial it should not be

The public should not be a clinical trial.

1040. Wanna sɪraw jəwəndotɕɪn jəzər fɪrə wəjim SPERM məwəñña fəsaf mazəgaɖɖət nəw

Major its task of males' of seed or sperm swimming liquid to prepare it is

Its major task is to prepare the swimming liquid for sperm.

1041. jəangolɪn hɪ:sabawɪ: sɪlet wəjɪm ALGORITHM bəməkɔrədʒ jəmi:səra nəw

of the brain mathematical formula or algorithm by imitating it is working

It works by imitating the brain's mathematical algorithm.

1042. aɪmɪrwawɪ: hɪwasatɔtʃatʃɪn wəjɪm NEURONS nɪku jɪhonallu

mental our cells or neurons conscious they become

Our neurons become conscious.

1043. sɪmetatʃəw jətərəgaga wəjɪm EMOTIONALLY STABLE səwɔtʃ bələlotʃ səwɔtʃ sɪmet
jɪwərərallu

their feeling stable or emotionally stable people by other people emotion they are
overwhelmed

Emotionally stable peoples are overwhelmed by other people emotion.

1044. kəzi:h gar jəaɪmɪro tʃɪgɪrɔtʃ wəjɪm PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS jɪjajazall

with this together of mental problems or psychiatric disorders it is connected

Together with this mental problems or psychiatric disorders are related.

1045. kəfɪtəñña jəmədəbət bəʃɪta wəjɪm MAJOR DEPRESSION ɪrasɪn kəmatʃfat gar jɪjajazall

higher of depression disease or major depression with suicide it is related

Major depression is related with suicide.

1046. jəmɪdɪr wɪci:jawɪ: kɪfɪl wəjɪm OUTER CORE jɪbalall

of earth outer part or outer core it is called

It is called the earth's outer part or outer core.

1047. jəmɪdɪr wɪstʰawɪ: kɪfɪl wəjɪm INNER CORE jɪbalall

of earth outer part or inner core it is called

It is called the earth's inner part or inner core.

1048. kəadəga bəhwala wəjim AFTER SHOCK jəmi:kəsətu nəgəroʃ allu

from accident after or after shock that happen things there are

There are things that happen after accident or after shock.

1049. jəsina aɪmiro miħuran wəjim PSYCHIATRISTS irasin bəmaʃfat jəməɖəmərijawin
dərəɖza jɪjizallu

scholars who study the mental problems Psychiatrists by suicide the first rank
they take

Scholars who study the mind or psychiatrists stood first in suicidal rate.

1050. bəirgɪʃim jəwəndinnət HORMONE wəjim TESTOSTRONE asfəllagi:nnət
si:tammənɪbbət nəw

ofcourse of maleness hormone or testosterone necessity when it is believed

Ofcourse, it is when the necessity of maleness hormone or testosterone is believed

1051. jɪh HORMONE nək wəjim HORMONAL MEDICINE nəw

this hormone touch or hormonal medicine it is

This is hormonal medicine.

1052. jɪh bətəfət'ro wəjim bəwɪrs (HEREDITY) li:kkəssət jɪʃilall

this by nature or by inheritance (heredity) to happen it could be

This could happen naturally or by heredity.

1053. ləmin ɪndi:h adərəghu biło irasin məw'kəs (SELF BLAMING) jinorall

why like this I did by saying self to blame there will be

There will be self blaming by saying why did I do like that

1054. ləbiʃa mawrat wəjim SELF TALK jɪkkəssətall

alone to talk or self talk it happens

To talk alone or self talk happens.

1055. jəbətətfɪnnət sɪmet (INFERIORITY COMPLEX) kələloʈf ansalləhu bɪlo massəb nəw

Inferiorty complex from others I am less than by saying to believe it is

Inferiorty complex is to believe that one is not as adequate as others.

1056. jəkirɪnfud mɪ:smar mɪtməsləw nəgər TOXIC wəjɪm mərzamma nəʈf

of clove nail that resembles thing toxic it is

The clove's that resembles nail is toxic.

1057. Hamsa bəməto jəmi:honut jədɪbbɪrt ʈɪggɪr (DEPRESSION) alləbbatʈəw

Fifty percent that are of depression problem they have

Fifty percent of them have depression problem.

1058. and sostəñña jəmi:honut jəcɪnkətɪnna ɪrasɪn jəməsət ʈɪggɪr (PANIC ATTACK)

jaggatɪmatʈəwall

one third that are of stress and self loss problem (panic attack) they face with

One third of them are faced with panic attack.

1059. kəsəbat setoʈf andwa ɪrasɪn jəməgudat ʈɪggɪr (SELF INJURY) jɪtajɪbatall

from seven females the one self injury is seen on her

One in seven females shows self injury.

1060. setəñña adarɪ:wotʈf jəabbərətəʈf mədhanɪ:toʈf (SEDATIVES) jəmət'əkəm huneta

ćəmmɪrwall

prostitutes of enhancing medicines or sedatives of using situation has increased

Using enhancing medicines or sedatives has increased among prostitutes.

1061. jəɖʒɪ:butɪ: atʈʈfawɪn bəat'əkalaj wəjɪm bəAGGREGATE arət ləbado affənnɪfwall

the Djibouti counter part in total or on aggregate four to nil it has bitten

On aggregate it has bitten Djibouti four goals to nil.

1062. bə́kət'íta jəmɪnnalfəw jəi:tjo`pɪ:ja UNDER TWENTY wəjim kəhaja amət bətatʃ
wididdir nəw

directly that we pass of Ethiopia under twenty competition it is

We directly pass on to the Ethiopian under twenty competition.

1063. jəbiskilet wididdir bəmin ajnət məlku UPGRADE wəjim madəg alləbbət
of bicycle competition by what way upgrade or to develop it should be

In what way should the bicycle competition be upgraded?

1064. jəHOLDING MIDFIELDER wəjim jətəkəlakaj amakaj təcawəfotʃin mət'əkəm allə
of holding midfielder or defensive midfielder the players to usage there is

There is usage of holding midfielders.

1065. jɪhe tɪllɪk TORNAment wəjim wididdir nəw

this huge tournament or competition it is

This is a huge tournament.

1066. STADIUMu kəPITCHu wəjim kəmedaw gar bətəjajazə jan jahil amətfi: ajdəlləm

The stadium from the pitch or the field together in relation that much comfortable it
is not

In relation to the pitch, the stadium is not that much comfortable.

1067. ləMATCH FIXING wəjim cəwatan kəakim bətatʃləməcawət bər jɪkəftall

to match fixing or games from performance below to play door it opens

It opens the door to play below performance or match fixing.

1068. lɪdʒu bəmat'ari:ja wəjim QUALIFIER aləfə

the boy by qualifier he passed

The kid has passed with qualifier.

1069. jəmədʒəmərɪ:jawan LANE wəjɪm jəmərɔʕi:ja məsmər hullum təwədadarɪ:
jɪfəlligatall

the first lane or running line all the competent needs it

All the competent need the first lane.

1070. wɪdɪddɪrun ləmadræg jəREHABILITATION wəjɪm jəmagəgəmi:ja gɪ:ze jasfəlligəwall
the competition to do of rehabilitation time it seeks

The competition seeks rehabilitation time.

1071. wədə 12 PERCENT jəmi:honut OBESE natʃtʃəw wəjɪm ɪdʒdʒɪg jəbəzza wɪfrət allatʃəw
around 12 percent that are obese they are or exceptionally extra fatness they have

Around 12 percent of them are obese or exceptionally very fat.

1072. asɪr nəʕɪb jəjazəw awontawɪ: ɪgɪr kwas ɕəwata wəjɪm POSITIVE FOOT BALL nəw
ten points that holds positive football game it is

Ten point is given for positive football.

1073. jətəɕawatʃotʃ dəmoz wɪl ləməngɪst kərətʃ wəjɪm TAX məgbat alləbbət
of players salary contract to government tax to enter it has to

The players' salary should be taxed by the government.

1074. təkəlakajotʃ bətʃam SLOW natʃtʃəw wəjɪm jɪzəgəjjallu
deffenders very slow they are

Deffesnders are very slow.

1075. kəmeda wɪɕi: jalləwɪn jəMIND GAME wəjɪm jəajmɪro ɕəwata bɪlɕa məwsəd
jasfəlligall

from pitch outside that is found of mind game dominance to take it is important

It is important to take the mind game that takes place outside of the pitch.

1076. bəmi:jadalit' mængəd laj BALANCEatfəwɪn wəjim mi:zanatfəwɪn jəmi:t'əbiku
ROBOTotf allu

by slippery road on their balance those keeping robots there are

There are robots which keep their balance on slippery road.

1077. i:lamatfəwɪn t'əbbikəw jət'əlatɪn TARGET məmtat jəmi:tʃɪlu GUIDED WEAPON
SYSTEMS allu

their target by maintaining enemy's target to hit which are able guided weapon
systems there are

There are guided weapon systems which are able to hit enemy's target.

1078. wədəfi:t ROBOTotf SELF AWARE wəjim jənəku MACHINEotf li:honu jitʃilallu

in the future robots self aware or conscious machines to be they could be

In the future robots could become conscious machines.

1079. ROBOT jəmi:ləw kal SERVITUDE wəjim agəlgaj wəjim magəlgəl malət nəw

Robot which say word servitude or servant or serfdom it means

The word robot means servitude or serfdom.

1080. WATSON COMPUTER ində CHEF wəjim ində miɡib absaj baləmoja honə

Watson computer like chef or like food cook professional it became

Watson computer becomes like chef.

1081. WATSON jəsəwɪn siɪnna (PERSONALITY) indi:ja'təna ijətədərəgə nəw

Watson of human personality so as to study it is being made

Watson is being made to study human personality.

1082. AI jəsəw lɪdʒ ʒalləwɪn tɪllɪk nəgər SENTIENT wəjɪm sɪmet MISS ʒadərgall
 AI human being that has huge thing sentient or feeling miss it makes
 AI lacks a huge thing human being has sentient.
1083. ʒallut ROBOTotʃ SENSORY ɪnna COGNITIVE (ʒəmənˈkəsakəs ɪnna ʒəməmar) bɪkat nəw
 ʒallatʃəw
 The available robots sensory and cognitive capacity it is they have
 The available robots have sensory and cognitive capacity.
1084. majət ʒətəsanaʃəw wəgənɒʃatʃɪnɪn ləmərdat SMART KANE wəjɪm bɪlɪh bətɪr
 təfətɪrwall
 to see who are impaired our society to help smart kane it is created
 To help our visually impaired society, smart kane is created.
1085. leləw dərədʒa məwtʻat ɪnna məwrəd ʒəmiːʃɪl WHEEL CHAIR wəjɪm təʃkərkariː
 wənbər nəw
 the other stairs to climb up and go gown that can wheel hair it is
 The other is a wheel chair that can climb up and go down stairs.
1086. DESIGN mɪnalbat kəɪNNOVATION ɡar sɪləmiːˌʒajaz ʒəfətʻərə manəs ʒɪhonal
 Design perhaps with innovation together as it relates of creation lack it may be
 As design is related to innovation, it perhaps may be lack of creation.
1087. ʒəINDUSTRIAL DESIGN PROCESS wəjɪm hɪːdətun nɪgərən
 of industrial design process tell us
 Tell us the process of industrial design.
1088. FIBER EXPENSIVE (wɪdd) ʒəhonə TECHNOLOGY nəw
 Fiber expensive that is technology it is

Fiber is an expensive technology.

1089. SOFTWARE bi:bəlaʃ REMOTELY (kəbet jɪhun kəbi:ro) ACCESS madrəg jɪʃalall

Software if it has failed remotely (from home be it from office) access to make it is possible

If software has a failure, it is possible to access it remotely be it from home or from office.

1090. sɪlə DRONotʃ wəjɪm səw alba PLANotʃ laskɑːnˌnɑːʃɪhu

about drones or man less planes let me show you

Let me talk to you about drones or man less planes.

