

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL
OF GRADUATE STUDIES

THE MORPHOLOGY OF KAFI NOONOO

BY

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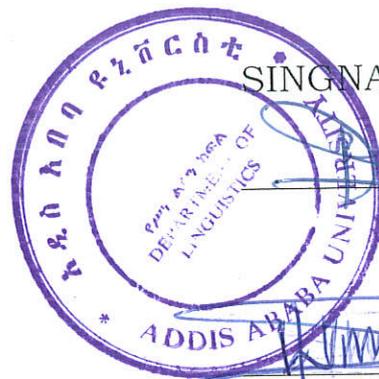
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KEY TO SIGNS. SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

→	becomes
{ }	encloses morphemic items (morpheme)
/ /	encloses phonemic items
' '	enclose glosses
/	high tone
\	low tone
—	morpheme boundary
[]	surface form (phonetic form)
∅	deleted
*	ungrammatical structure
abl	ablative
acc	accusative
adj	adjective
adv	adverb
CSA	Central Statistical Authority
com	Commutative
copul	Copular
det	determiner
fem	feminine
fsg	feminine singular
fut	future
gen	genitive
inst	instrumental
imp	imperfective
impe	impetrative
loc	locative

masc masculine
msg masculine singular
nom nominative
neg negation
perf perfective
pers person
pol polite
plu plural
pres present
prog progressive
pron pronoun
1sg first person singular
2sg second person singular
3sg third person singular

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ABSTRACT

This study attempts to describe and analyze the various morphological structure of Kafi Noonoo. Kafi Noonoo is an omotic language in the Afro-asiatic phylum. To address this research, the data were obtained from native informants, and the methods used to collect the data were elicitation method.

The thesis is organized in to six chapters. The first chapter presents general information about the people and the language. And the inflectional and derivational analysis of the language is given from chapter two to chapter five. Finally, summary is given in chapter six.

With regard to the findings, it is found out that nouns are inflected for number, gender, definiteness, and case. Besides, it is indicated that nouns in Kafi Noonoo can be derived from nouns, adjectives and verb stems. In addition to this, four types of pronouns are identified these are: personal, possessive, demonstrative, and interrogative pronouns.

With regard to verbs, it is found out that verbs are inflected for agreement, tense, mood and negative. Besides, three of derived verbs are found.

In chapter five, adjectives and adverbs are examined, and it is indicated that adjectives can be derived from verbal and nouns stems, adverbs are very few in number. Finally, summary is given in chapter six.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. The People

Kefa is the name of the old kingdom located in the southwestern part of Ethiopia. It is situated in the south of the Gojeb river between roughly 37°E and 35° 30' E in the border of the Omo river valley and in the south on its east-west run along roughly the 7°N line (Fleming, 1976:356).

The speakers of Kafi Noonoo have a self-name. The male speakers are called 'kefičo' and the females are called 'kefi'če. Farming and cattle rearing are the main means of revenue for most Kafi Noonoo speakers who settled in the region. Coffee is first discovered in the land of Kefa. Their important food crop is enset (false banana) which is used as a staple food. In addition to this, corn, barely, teff are also important food crops. Kefa is also well known in honey production.

According to the population and housing census of Ethiopia (2007), the language is spoken by 870,213 people.

1.2. The Language

Kafi Noonoo is one of the Omotic languages spoken in the southwestern part of Ethiopia. It is spoken in the Kefa zone in and around the town of Bonga. According to Hayward (2000), genetically Kafi Noonoo belongs to the subgroup called Kefa-language which in turn belongs to the Kefa-Gimajan group of the western branch of Omotic.

The speakers of Kefa call their language Kafi Noonoo. It implies that kafi is the kingdom of kefa and Noonoo stands for mouth. Regarding the dialects of kefa, Fleming (1976) states that linguistically there are a number of slightly varying dialects. The dialects are not well mapped and described yet. They

are largely geographical dialects. This being the case, this research limits its investigation to the Gongga dialect which is one of the regional dialects of Kafi Noonoo.

The Kefa sub-group is alternatively called Gongga and Kafi Noonoo belongs to south Gongga. Until recently Kafi Noonoo was limited to spoken language but now it serves as a medium of instruction for education from elementary up to the level of grade nine. And it serves as an official language in the town of Bonga.

1.3. Literature Review

Previous works are available on the phonology, morphology and the syntax of the language. Some of these works are reviewed as follows.

Leslau (1958) work is an article that deals with the general features on the phonology and morphology of Moča. The main concern was to describe the phonemes and the phonological system of the language. He identifies the distribution of phonemes and the three tones in the language. i.e. high, low and falling, of which a high and a falling tone can occur on short and long vowels, and a low level tone only on long vowels.

Kassa (1970) is another study based on the phonemic system of the language. He identifies 5 vowel and 22 consonant phonemes. Moreover he discusses that gemination is phonemic in all positions including word initially. However he does not say any things as which consonants geminate and which do not.

Fleming's (1976) work has a great contribution for the description of the phonology of Kafi Noonoo. The first work was to examine on Gongga languages which is one of the dialects of Kefa. The other finding was that Manjo should be considered as a dialect of Kefa. He also investigated on Gongga phonology and morphology for the purpose of classification and reconstruction.

Nega (1984) work is the verb morphology of the language and the relation of Kafi Noonoo with other Omotic languages. He described the conjunction of verbs, the inflectional suffixes and their function. He also attempted compound verb formation in two ways. The other important work is that he describes consonant and vowel deletion, vowel harmony, epenthesis, vowel contraction, assimilation and allomorphic alternation in the morphophonemic process of the language. But in the inflectional suffixes he couldn't distinguish the tense and aspect marker.

Abrash (1985) work is an attempt to identify the structural constituents of the verb phrase, its patterns and the different kinds of verbs in the language.

Cecchi (1987) shows that the grammatical sketch of Kafi Noonoo with the lists of several hundred words and the first and the only important cultural observation on the Kefa. But the problem is that his use of the Italian alphabet which lacks many important distinctions made in kefa.

Similarly, Kassie (1987) discusses that the syntactic analysis in the declarative sentences of the language and the possible pattern of the language. He also describes the structure in using transformational processes and the phrase structure rules.

Taddese (2001) discusses the prosodic feature of the language, which is the analysis of the tonal system in Kafi Noonoo. In addition to this, he also describes different phonological processes like consonant germination and syllable structure.

Samson (2003) presents that the description of relative clause structure in Kafi Noonoo and describes their constituent structure. Furthermore, he also identifies which strategies are employed in Kafi Noonoo relative clause formation.

Theil (2007) is an article that describes the phonological analysis of Kafi Noonoo, with sections on vowels and consonants. Single consonants,

geminate, clusters, tones and morphological alternations in the language have been discussed in detail. The study also discusses the theoretical problems caused by sounds occurring only in loanwords.

1.4. Objective of the study

The main objective of the study is to describe and analyze the various aspects of the morphological component of Kafi Noonoo. The study has the following specific objectives.

- Identify inflectional and derivational morphemes on nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs.
- Identify the function of the morphemes which are used marking in nominal and verbal inflections.
- Show the word formation process involved in the derivation of nominals and verbs.

1.5. Significance of the study

It is hoped that the result of this study will have the following contribution.

1. It can serve as source material for other researcher to do extensive and further study on Kafi Noonoo.
2. It may also serve for those who prepare teaching materials
3. It will contribute to the development of Omotic studies by providing new facts on Kafi Noonoo, one of the least studied members of the family.

1.6. Research Methodology.

To carry out this study different methods are adopted. First available written materials concerning Kafi Noonoo are reviewed. Then, the Kafi Noonoo data is collected and recorded from native speakers by using the prepared elicitation list. Finally analysis of the data is done based on describing the structure of the language.

1.7. Phonology

Although the main aim of the present study is to describe and analyze the morphology, I found it necessary to give some basic information on the sound system of Kafi Noonoo. Thus, this section presents the phonology of the language, which includes the phonological representation, phonotactics and major morphophonemic processes. These are presented in the following sections.

1.7.1. Phonemic inventory

Carr (1993) states that phonemic inventory is the sequence of phonemes as opposed to speech sounds, that for any given word represented in terms of phonemes of which it is composed. This is discussed as follows.

1.7.1.1. Consonant Phonemes

Kafi Noonoo is one of the Omotic languages that are spoken in the Kefa Zone. According to Fleming (1976b) Kafi Noonoo has 22 consonant phonemes. These are presented in Fleming's own transcription and roughly in his arrangement in (2a), and in IPA transcription in (2b), which will be used in the language. On the other hand, Theil (2007:14) discusses that the consonant phoneme inventory can be reduced to the 18 phonemes. These are listed in the following way.

/p/	/t/	/c/	/k/	/h/
/b/	/d/	/j/	/g/	
/p'/	/t'/	/c'/	/k'/	/□/
/m/	/n/			
/w/	/l/			

The consonant phonemes according to Theil (2007) word initially there are only single consonants, but not all single consonants occur in this position.

Word finally there are single as well as geminate consonants, however; gemination are rare in this position.

1.7.1.2. Vowel Phonemes

There are five vowel phonemes in this language. Each vowel phoneme occurs both as short and long vowel. As a result the language has ten phonemic vowels (Theil, 2007).

Short			Long	
Front Unrounded	Back Rounded		Front Unrounded	Back rounded
/i/[i]	/u/[u]	Narrow	/ii/[ii]	/uu/[uu]
/e/[?]	/o/[?]	Mid	/ee/[ee]	/oo/[??]
/ə/[ə]		open	/əə/[əə]	

Table: 1. Vowel Phonemes

According to Theil (2007:9) that the mid vowels /e,ee,o,oo/ are slightly narrower than open-mid, and that there are no significant quality difference between a short vowel and the corresponding long vowel.

1.7.1.3. Syllable structure

The syllable is an important part in phonological theory. There is abundant evidence that by restricting our selves to segments (their internal structure and boundaries) we miss a number of rules that can be rejected from an account in terms of syllable structure.

Taddress (2001) discusses that a morphologically simple word in Kafi Noonoo involves syllable structures of the v,vv,vc, vcc, cv, cvv, cvc, cvvc or cvvcc.

The syllable of Kafi Noonoo word from which illustrate the structure types in the syllable. Consider the following examples from Taddress (2001).

1.7.1.4. Phonotactics

Crystal (1997) states that phonotactics is the co-occurrence restriction among the consonant phonemes of the language. In Kafi Noonoo, we have the following phonotactic constraints. It does not have consonant sequences than C,C and most of them are actually geminate. Kafi Noonoo has also the sequence of vowels vv. Thus two different vowels they never occur in the pattern (Theil, 2007:33).

1.7.2. Morphophonemic Process.

Lass (1984) states that the phonological factors which affect the appearance of morphemes, or correspondingly, grammatical factors which affect the appearance of phonemes.

Nega (1984) describes that some morphophonemic processes are occurred in Kafi Noonoo, such as deletion, epenthesis, vowel contraction and assimilation. Each of them can be presented in the following sub-sections.

1.7.2.1. Deletion

Lass (1984) states about deletion it is a basic operation which eliminates a segment of an input in a word. In Kafi Noonoo, the consonant /h/ which is the present tense marker deleted before a stressed vowel /o/. After this process took place, there will be a successive vowel occurrence of /i/ or /e/ and /o/. Since the language does not allow a sequence of two non-identical vowels, the first vowel will be deleted. Consider the following data from Nega (1984).

- (1) a. $/*\check{s}u:ne-h-o/$
 $h \longrightarrow \emptyset/o$ $/*\check{s}u:ne-'o/$
 $e \longrightarrow \emptyset/-o$ $[\check{s}u:n'o]$ 'I work'

*Uaako
maako
Uaak
Maak*

- b. $/*wut'i-h-'o/$
 $h \longrightarrow \emptyset / -'o \quad /*wut'i-o'/$
 $i \longrightarrow \emptyset / -\grave{o} \quad [wut'\grave{o}] \quad \text{'I kill'}$

Vowel deletion is also found when a root final /i/ is followed by a suffix which begins with /a/ or /e/.

This can be represented as

$$/i/ \longrightarrow \emptyset / - \left. \begin{array}{l} \{a\} \\ \{e\} \end{array} \right\}$$

- (2) c. $/*wut'ia\check{c}-t-an(e)/$
 $/*wut'a\check{c}-t-an(e)/$
 $i \longrightarrow \emptyset / -a \quad /*wut'-a\check{c}-t-an(e)/$
 $t \longrightarrow \check{c} / \check{c}- \quad [wut'-a\check{c}\check{c}ane] \quad \text{'she did not kill'}$
- d. $/*hammi-emm-o-t-one/$
 $i \longrightarrow \emptyset / -e \quad [hammemmotone] \quad \text{'I shall go' (masc.)}$

1.7.2.2. Epenthesis

Lass (1984) states that epenthesis is the general term for insertion that a new segment has been added in a word. In Kafi Noonoo, an epenthetic [y] is used to break the sequence of /e/ and /a/, which can be resulted from conjugation of negative marker suffix. This can be illustrated in Nega's (1984) in the following way.

$$\emptyset \longrightarrow y / e-a$$

(10) (a) $/*\check{s}u:ne-a\check{c}=t-\acute{e}/$

$$\emptyset \longrightarrow y / e-a \quad /*\check{s}u:ne-y-a\check{c}-t-\acute{e}/$$

t → č/č- [šu:neyaččé] 'He did not work'

An epenthetic vowel /i/ is used to break the sequence of /n/ and /b/ in morpheme boundary. This can be represented as:

∅ → i/n-b

(b) /*šuune-an-bet-e/

∅ → i/n-b [*šu:ne-i-bet-e/

∅ → y/e-a [šu:neyibete] 'I am not working'

1.7.2.3. Vowel Contraction

When two identical vowels come one after the other, they contract to one long vowel. Let's consider the following examples from Nega (1984) works.

The roots used as:

/kemé-/ 'buy /woge-/ 'swear'

(3) a. /* kemé-emm-o-ta-ne/

/ee/ → [e:] [keme:mmotane] 'I shall 'buy' (masc.)

b. /*woge-emm-o-t-ane/

/ee/ → [e:] [woge:mmotane] 'I shall swear' (masc.)

a. /*šuuneò/

/uu/ → [u:] [šu:neò} 'I work'

1.7.2.4. Assimilation

Crystal (1997) "defines assimilation that is a general term in phonetics which refers to influence exercised by one sound segment upon the articulation of another." A consonant is assimilated to another consonant or a vowel

which precedes it. The following are some rules of assimilation found in Nega's (1984) works.

(4) /h/ → $\begin{array}{|c|} \hline y \\ \hline \hline \check{c} \\ \hline \end{array} / \begin{array}{|c|} \hline i \\ \hline \hline \check{c} \\ \hline \end{array} _$

a. $/*wut'i-h-ete/$

h → y/i- [wut'iyete] 'They kill'

b. $/*wut'i-a\check{c}-h-ete/$

h → \check{c}/\check{c} [wut'i-a \check{c} - \check{c} -ete/

i → \emptyset /-a/[wut'a $\check{c}\check{c}$ ete/ 'They do not kill'

(5) /t/ → $\begin{array}{|c|} \hline n \\ \hline \hline \check{c} \\ \hline \end{array} / \begin{array}{|c|} \hline n \\ \hline \hline \check{c} \\ \hline \end{array} _$

a. $/*wut'i-an-t-o-t-ane/$

t → n/n- $/*wut'i-an-n-o-t-ane/$

i → \emptyset /-a/ [wut'annotane] 'I have not killed'(masc.)

b. $/*wut'i-a\check{c}-t-ete/$

t → \check{c}/\check{c} - $/*wut':-a\check{c}-\check{c}-ete/$

i → \emptyset /-a/ [wut'a $\check{c}\check{c}$ ete] 'They did not kill.'

(6) /b/ → /y/ /y/-

a. $/*wut'i-ay-b-u/$

b → y/y- $/*wut'i-ay-b-u/$

i → \emptyset /-a $/*wut'-ay-y-u/$

y → \emptyset /-y [wut'ayu] 'Let her not kill.'

CHAPTER TWO

NOUN

A noun is a name of a place, person, thing and an idea. So, in this chapter, inflectional and derivational categories of nouns will be examined.

2.1. Noun Inflections

Katamba (1993) states that inflection is the addition of affixes to the base of a word, to obtain linguistic forms, which enter in to grammatical relations and carry out functions. In this section, the inflection of nouns for number, person, gender, definiteness and case will be discussed and inflectional affixes of Kafi Noonoo will be identified.

2.1.1. Number

According to Lyons (1968:281) “number refers to the distinctions between singular and plural and such distinction nearly rests upon the recognition of person, animals and objects which can be enumerated as one or more than one and referred to individually or collectively by means to nouns”.

In Kafi Noonoo, there is a clear distinction of singular and plural forms. The plural nouns are marked morphologically by suffixing the morpheme {-éná?ò} to the base noun. Consider the following example.

(1) Singular	Gloss	Plural	Gloss
a. indé	‘mother’	ind-éná?ò	‘mothers’
b. níhó	‘father’	níh-éná?ò	‘fathers’
c. kàfó	‘bird’	kàf-éná?ò	‘birds’
d. kúnánó	‘dog’	kúnán-éná?ò	‘dogs’
e. dáhèró	‘lion’	dáhèr-éná?ò	‘lions’
f. kùró	‘donkey’	kùr-éná?ò	‘donkeys’

As can be shown in the above examples, all the terminal vowel in the citation form get deleted when the plural suffix {-éná?ò} is attached to them. Since

the examples in (1) are animate nouns, it is also possible to use the plural marker {-énáʔò} for non-animate nouns. Consider the following examples.

(2) Singular	Gloss	plural	Gloss
a. mít'ó	'tree'	mít'-énáʔò	'trees'
b. gàbbéró	'stool'	gàbbér-énáʔò	'stools'

In Kafi Noonoo, there are a few nouns that use the plural suffix {-íšò} which is attached to the noun. Consider the following examples.

(3) Singular	Gloss	Plural	Gloss
a. bùšó	'boy'	bùš-íšò	'boys'
b. bùšé	'girl'	bùš-íšò	'girls'

As can be shown in the examples above, when we add the plural marker /-íšò/ to the noun the last vowel gets deleted from the singular noun form.

In some exception cases the suffix /-ó/ is used as a plural marker in nouns like /ìndó/, 'mother' vs /ìndó-ó/ 'mothers'. This means vowel length in /-ó/ shows plurality in the noun referring mother above.

2.1.2. Gender

Lyons (1968) states that gender is one of the categorization of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives in to masculine, feminine and in some languages neuter based on whether a noun is considered as male, female or with out sex respectively. Likewise, Crystal (1997) classifies gender in to natural and grammatical. The former refers to the natural sex of animate things. In other words, natural gender refers to items are defined in terms of the sex of real world entities. The consideration of animate and non-animate things in to masculine or feminine is that of grammatical gender. In Kafi Noonoo, natural gender is marked.

Gender distinction in Kafi Noonoo can be expressed using the morphemes /-ó/ and /-é/. Consider the following example.

(4) Masculine	Gloss	Feminine	Gloss
a. bùšó	'boy'	bùšé	'girl'
b. màńó	'brother'	màńé	'sister'
c. àšó	'man'	àšé	'woman'
d. àró	'he'	àré	'she'
e. dáhèró	'male lion'	dáhèré	'female lion'
f. qàčémó	'male hyena'	qàčémé	'female hyena'
g. kùnánò	'male dog'	kùnáné	'female dog'
h. kùláró	'male cat'	kùláré	'female cat'
i. bàgó	'male sheep'	bààgé	'female sheep'
j. kùró	'male donkey'	kùré	'female donkey'

In Kafi Noonoo, gender is distinguished by the gender markers /-ó/ and /-é/ as the examples in (4). Thus, the morpheme /-ó/ is used to show masculine, whereas /-é/ serves to mark feminine.

In Kafi Noonoo gender is also marked lexically in some nouns consider the following examples.

(5) Masculine	Gloss
a. kènò	'husband'
b. níhó	'father'
Feminine	Gloss
a. mèčé	'wife'
b. ìndé	'mother'



As can be observed in the above examples, almost all animals are distinguished by adding the morpheme /-ó/ for masculine and /-é/ for feminine as in /dáhèró/ 'male lion' and /dáhèré/ 'female lion'. The two morphemes that mentioned above are also used for non-animate things in the language. Consider the following examples.

(6) Masculine	Gloss	Feminine	Gloss
a. mìťó	'wood'	mìťé	'wood'

2.1.4. Case

According to Blacke (1994) case is a grammatical category of nouns that indicates the nature of their relationship to the verb in sentences. The number of case varies from language to language.

In Kafi Noonoo, nouns are inflected for accusative, genitive, dative, ablative, locative, commutative and instrumental cases. Thus, nouns in Kafi Noonoo are morphologically case marked. We shall consider the different case categories that are presented below. .

2.1.4.1. Accusative case.

Crystal (1997:5) states that “accusative case is the form taken by a noun phrase (often a single noun or pronouns) that is the direct object of a predicate.”

In Kafi Noonoo, an accusative case can be expressed morphologicalally using the suffix {-n}, attached to the noun. Consider the following examples.

- (9) a. bì mòčó-n kút'i- t -é
he grass-acc. cut- past-3ms.
'He cut the grass.'
- b. dáhèró máhò-n máá-t - é
lion - tiger-acc. eat- past-3ms.
'A lion ate the tiger'
- c. bùšó fèn-éná?ò-n kémè- t -é
boy pen-plu.-acc. buy- past-3ms.
'The boy bought the pens.'
- d. bùšé qòréd-éná?ò-n kémè-t -an
girl clothe-plu.acc. buy-past-3fs.
'The girl bought clothes.'

2.1.4.2. Genitive Case

A genitive case is a common grammatical case, which is used to show possession of something by somebody. In the genitive structure of Kafi Noonoo, the genitive case marker {-č} is affixed to the possessor noun as the examples given in (12) illustrate.

- (10) a. bùšé-č qèllò
 girl-gen hair
 'girl's hair'
- b. àlmáz-č núúčò
 Almaz-gen. friend
 'Almaz's friend'
- c. ùré-č kùnánò
 woman- gen. dog
 'Woman's dog'
- d. dínjéré-č gàbét'ó
 snake-gen. egg
 'A snake's egg.'
- e. kùré-č čéérò
 donkey-gen. tail
 'A donkey's tail.'
- f. àyél-č kòrčó
 ayele-gen. book
 'Ayele's book.'

In Kafi Noonoo, a genitive case is also expressed by possessive pronouns. We will look at possessive pronouns under the discussion on pronouns in the next chapter, but for the time being consider the following examples.

- (11) a. tà báátò
 1sg.gen. leg
 ‘My leg.’
- b. nò kéréò
 1plu.gen. house
 ‘Our house’
- c. nè kórčò
 2sg.gen- book
 ‘Your book.’
- d. ittó šáwò
 2 plu.gen. country
 ‘your country’
- e. bì géllò
 3ms.gen. head
 ‘His head.’
- f. bónò índé
 3plu.gen. mother
 ‘Their mother.’

As can be seen in the example above, the genitive case marker is indicated by tone.

2.1.4.4. Dative Case

Dative is the grammatical case that marks a noun phrase to express an indirect object relation of a verb, an object of some prepositions or a possessor. The morpheme {-čì} is affixed to a noun and functions as a dative case marker in Kafi Noonoo, as illustrated in the following examples.

- (12) a. bì ùró-čì kórčó-n ímmí- t - é
 he- man-dat. book-acc. give- past-3ms.
 ‘He gave a book to the man.’

- b. ùré bùšó-čì màyó-n qání- t - án
 woman child-dat. food-acc. prepare-past-3fs.
 'The Woman prepared food to a child.'
- c. bùšó àstér-čì gìjjó-n ímmí- t - é
 boyi aster-dat. money-acc. give-past-3ms.
 'A boy gave money to Aster.'
- d. tà dòjéčó-čì kéélò- n ímmí-t
 I- teacher-dat. flower-acc. give-past
 'I gave a flower to a teacher.'

As can be seen in the examples above, the dative case marker {-čì} is used to show to whom something is done. Thus, the suffix {-čì} is usually attached to the noun which has the equivalent meaning with the preposition 'to' to express an indirect object relation of a verb.

2.1.4.5. Ablative Case

Ablative is a case denotes the source or direction of an act or occurrence. In kafi Noonoo, the ablative case is formed by suffixing the morpheme {-čè} to the nouns. The following examples illustrate how nouns are inflected for ablative case.

- (13) a. bušé g ábáyó-čè wáá- t - án
 girl- market-abl. come-past-3fs.
 'The girl came from the market.'
- b. bì addisábè wáá- t - é
 he addis ababa come-past-3ms.
 'He came from Addis Ababa.'

As can be shown in the examples above (a) and (b) the ablative case marker is {-čè} which is marked morphologically affixed to the noun. For example in (b) the ablative case marker is unmarked. Thus, the ablative case marker, 'from' is understood with in the noun that is 'from Addis Ababa.'

2.1.4.6. Locative Case

The locative case shows the location of a person or a thing by suffixing the case marker {-č} having the same denotation as the English preposition 'in' considers the following examples.

(14) a. èjjò t'armúšó-č béét - è

milk- bottle-loc. exist-pers.

'There is milk in a bottle.'

b. àcò qóndò-č béét - è

water- pot-loc. exist. pers.

'There is water in a pot.'

c. bỳò dàmó-č béét - è

disease blood-loc. exist-pers.

'There is disease in a blood.'

d. bùšó k èt'ó-č béét - é

boy- house-loc. exist -pers.

'There is a boy in a house.'

2.1.4.7. Comitative Case

The comitative case expresses the notion of 'together with' or accompanied by. In Kafi Noonoo, this case is marked by the morpheme {-nà}. To illustrate this consider the following examples in (17).

(15) a. àšé kènóón-nà hámé- t - àn

she husband-com. go- past-3fs.

'She went with her husband.'

b. dōjéčó dōyč-éná-ò-nà qòréđ kémè- t - é

the teacher- student-plu-com.- clothe buy- past-3ms.

'The teacher with the students bought the clothes'

As can be indicated in the examples above, the morpheme {-nà} is used as a comitative case marker in Kafi Noonoo, usually it appears affixed to the noun and has the denotation as the English preposition 'with'.

2.1.4.8. Instrumental case

According to Katamba (1993) instrumental case marks a noun phrase denoting some entity which is used to perform the action indicated by the verb. The morpheme {-nà}, which expresses the comitative case, can also be used to mark the instrumental case as illustrated below.

- (16) a. ùró dáhèró-n káwò-nà wù'í- t - é
man- lion-acc. gun-inst. kill- past-3ms.
'The man killed the lion with a gun.'
- b. bùśó m áyò-n mánkò-nà máá- t - é
boy- food-acc. spoon-inst. eat-past-3ms.
'The boy ate the food with a spoon.'

As can be observed in the examples above, the use of comitative marker is extended to express an instrumental as clearly shown in the examples above. Thus, they are portmanteaus' morpheme in the language.

2.2. Noun Derivation

According to Bauer (2003) derivation is defined as adding of affixes to create new lexemes or may change the syntactic category of the base to which they are added.

In Kafi Noonoo, affixation is the strategy of forming nominal. This means nouns are formed from the bases using suffixes. Such nominal are derived from other nominal, adjectival, verbal stems. Therefore, this section deals with different kinds of derived nominal found in Kafi Noonoo. These are: abstract, agentive and gerundive nominal.

2.2.1. Nominals derived from other nouns.

Abstract nominals are derived from other nouns by adding the suffix {-ítínò} to the noun stems. Thus, when the morpheme is added to nouns, the final vowels of these words are deleted as the following set of examples illustrate.

(17)	Noun stem	Gloss	derived nouns	Gloss
a.	gèné	'woman'	gèn-ítínò	'womanhood'
b.	gìyó	'neighbour'	gìy-ítínò	'neighborhood'
c.	gúúnó	'slave'	gúún-ítínò	'slavery'
d.	ìndé	'mother'	ìnd-ítínò	'motherhood'
e.	gáyó	'thief'	gáy-ítínò	'theft'
f.	àšó	'man'	àš-ítínò	'manhood'
g.	núúćó	'friend'	núúć-ítínò	'friendship'
h.	mànó	'brother'	màn-ítínò	'brotherhood'
i.	kùnánó	'dog'	kùnán-ítínò	'doghood'
j.	tátò	'king'	tát-ítínò	'kingdom'

As can be shown in the examples above, when the morpheme {-ítínò} is suffixed to the nouns, all the terminal vowels on the citation form get deleted.

It is also possible to derive nouns that denote a name of a particular language by suffixing the morpheme {-Nóónò} to the noun that denotes the linguistics group. Consider the following examples.

(18)	Linguistic Group	Noun(language)	Gloss
a.	wàlááyíté	wàlááyíté-Nóónò	'The language of Wolayita'
b.	àmáárì	àmáárì - Nóónò	'The language of Amhara'
c.	kàfì	kàfì - Nóónò	'The language of Kefa.'
d.	òróómé	òróómé - Nóónò	'The language of Oromo'

2.2.2. Nominals derived from adjectives

In Kafi Noonoo abstract nominal can also be derived from adjectival bases through the affixation of the same morpheme {-ítínò}. The following examples illustrate this.

(19)	Adjective	Gloss	Derived nominals	Gloss
a.	àcò	'wise'	àc- ítínò	'wisdom'
b.	dúúrò	'foolish'	dúúr- ítínò	'foolishness'
c.	kùpó	'strong'	kùp'- ítínò	'strength'
d.	cééló	'red'	céél- ítínò	'rediness'
e.	óógó	'big'	óóg- ítínò	'bigness'
f.	gìrò	'poor'	gìr- ítínò	'poverty'

As can be shown in the examples above, when the morpheme {- ítínò } is suffixed to the adjectival base, all the terminal vowels on the citation form get deleted.

2.2.3. Nominals derived from verbs

In Kafi Noonoo, various kinds of nominals are derived from verb stems by affixing derivational morphemes. Consider the following examples which illustrate how nominals are derived from verb stem.

2.2.3.1. Agentive Nominals

Comrie (1985) states that agentive nominals are derived from verbs of action and have a meaning like one who does the action.

In Kafi Noonoo agentive nominals are derived by suffixing the morpheme {èčo} to a verb root. Thus, when the nominalizer morpheme is added to the verbs, the final vowels of these words are deleted. The following examples show the derivation of such nouns.

(20)	Verb stem	Gloss	Nominalizer	agentive
				nominals
a.	kóórò	'write'	- èčo	kóor- èčo 'writer'

b. wúút'ò	'kill'	- èćó	wúút'- èćó	'killer'
c. šúúnò	'work'	- èćó	šúún- èćó	'worker'
d. qóllò	'beg'	- èćó	qóll- èćó	'begger'
e. qúyyò	'keep'	- èćó	qúyy- èćó	'keeper'
f. hídò	'clean'	- èćó	híd- èćó	'cleaner'
g. góyò	'dig'	- èćó	góy- èćó	'digger'
h. náágò	'insult'	- èćó	náág- èćó	'insulter'
i. wááyò	'hear'	- èćó	wááy- èćó	'hearer'

As can be indicated in the examples above, the agentive nominal marker {-èćó} is added to the verb the doer of the action or agentive nominals are formulated.

2.2.3.2. Gerundive nominals

In Kafi Noonoo, the morpheme /o/ can be used for both in the infinitive and the gerundive forms. However; they are distinguished in the tonal system of the language. Thus, gerundive nominals have low tone and infinitive verbs have high tone. To check this point, consider the following examples.

(21) Verb-stem	Gloss	Gerundive nominal	Gloss
a. náág-ó	'to insult'	náág-ò	'insulting'
b. ìmó- ó	'to give'	ìmó -ò	'giving'
c. gééć-ó	'to pull'	gééć-ò	'pulling'
d. yíbbát-ó	'to speak'	yíbbát-ò	'speaking'
e. dihó- ó	'to fall'	dihó -ò	'falling'
f. mám- ó	'to eat'	mám-ò	'eating'
g. hám- ó	'to go'	mám-ò	'going'
h. kùt'- ó	'to cut'	kùt'-ò	'cutting'

As can be observed the examples above in (24) the infinitive and the gerundive form of the verbs are the same. Thus, they are distinguished only by tone in Kafi Noonoo.

2.2.3.3. Manner Nominals

The manner nominals are derived from verbs by suffixing /-éhállò/.

(22) Verbs	Gloss	Noun	Gloss
a. yíbbátó	'speak'	yíbbát- éhállò	'manner of speaking'
b. tìšó	'break'	tìš- éhállò	'manner of braking'
c. kóòró	'write'	kóòr- éhállò	'manner of writing'
d. wùťó	'kill'	wùť- éhállò	'manner of killing'

As can be shown in the examples above, manner nominals are derived from verbs using the suffix /- éhállò/. In this case before suffixing the marker /- éhállò/ to the verbs, the last letter gets deleted.

CHAPTER THREE

PRONOUNS

In this chapter, we will discuss the inflections of personal pronouns for grammatical categories such as number, gender and case. We will also consider the different categories of pronouns such as personal, possessive, demonstrative and interrogative.

3.1. The Personal pronouns

There are two groups of personal pronouns. These are independent personal pronouns and dependent personal pronouns. The pronouns make their distinction of first, second and third person, along with singular and plural numbers. These two groups of pronouns will be discussed in the following section.

3.1.1. The Independent Personal Pronouns

The independent personal pronouns are words that occur independently without being attached to other words. The independent personal pronouns are morphologically complex, consisting invariably of bound number, person and gender markers. The positions of these pronouns are restricted, as they only appear at subject position. They inflect for number, gender and case as indicated in the following table.

Person	Sg. Nominative	Gloss	Pl. Nominative	Gloss
1 st per/sg	tà	'I'	nò	'we'
2 nd per/sg	né	'you'	íttó	'you'
3 rd psg/masc.	bì	'he'	bóónò	'they'
3 rd psg/fem.	bí	'she'		

Table 2: The independent personal pronouns.

As can be observed in the above table, there is no gender distinction between masculine and feminine in the second person singular, while in the third person singular feminine and masculine pronouns are distinguished by tone /bi/ high (fem.) ‘she’ /bi/ low (masc.) ‘he’ or the use of the morphemes /-ó/ as masculine and /-é/ as feminine markers. Moreover, Kafi Noonoo distinguishes third person singular masculine and feminine by introducing words like man is /àšó/ where as woman is /àšé/. To conclude that independent personal pronoun forms of Kafi Noonoo for nominative case is not overtly marked.

The independent personal pronouns have another variant that is used as independent object pronouns. These pronouns are shown in the following table.

Person	Singular	Gloss	Plural	Gloss
1 st sg	tààn	‘me’	nòòn	‘us’
2 nd M/F	nèèn	‘you’	íttòòn	‘you’
3 rd masc.	áròòn	‘him’	bóónòón	‘them’
3 rd fem.	árèèn	‘her’		

Table 3: Independent Object Pronouns

As can be shown above, independent object pronouns occur only at object position as in the following structures.

- (1) a. tà áròòn náág-ò
 I him insult-past
 ‘I insulted him.’
- b. bí nòòn t’óóbì-t
 she us hit - past
 ‘She hit us’
- c. tà bóónòón bèègì - t
 I them see - past
 ‘I saw them.’

- d. bì nèn šúúm – t
 he you kiss past
 'He kissed you'

As can be shown in the above examples, the pronouns can be distinguished as follows /tà/ 'I' /né/, 'you'sg. /bì/ 'he' /bí/she' /nò/ 'we' / íttó / 'you-plu' /bóónò/ 'they' in Kafi Noonoo are used respectively.

3.1.2. The Dependent Personal Pronouns

The dependent personal pronouns are words that can't be occurred independently unless they attached to other words used in a structure. These personal pronouns are not restricted in position, they may occur a subject position or they may occur after object in a sentence. To illustrate the point consider the following examples below.

- (2) 1a. àćó ^{Utseton} úćé – t[?] - nò
 water drink- past-we
 'We drank water'

- b. nó àćó – úćé – t }
 we water- drink-past
 'We drank water.'

- 2a. èjjò úćé – t – tà
 milk drink- past- I
 'I drank milk'

- b. tà èjjò úćé - t
 I milk- drink-past
 'I drank milk.'

Utseton Not Common.

As can be shown in the examples above, in the use of dependent and independent pronouns that in both cases the pronouns are the same but they are distinguished by the distribution of the pronouns and in the use of tone. Thus, the dependent pronouns are suffixed to the verb and the independent pronouns precede to the noun in Kafi Noonoo. From the given pairs of

sentences in (2) that the pronouns in example (a) are dependent pronouns and in example (b) are independent pronouns.

3.2. The possessive pronouns

Possessive pronouns in Kafi Noonoo are formed by depending on nouns. Such pronouns are used as a modifier element and usually occur preceding a head noun. The following examples show the possessive pronouns of Kafi Noonoo along with their attributive functions.

3.2.1. Possessive Pronouns that indicate the possessor.

The possessive pronouns do not indicate the possessed noun. Such pronouns always occur preceding the possessed nouns as shown below.

Person	Possessive pronouns	Gloss	Possessed noun	Gloss
1 st sg.	tà	'my'	tà kòrčó	'my book'
2 nd sg.	né	'your'	né kòrčó	'your book'
3 rd masc.	bì	'his'	bì kòrčó	'his book'
3 rd fem.	bí	'her'	bí kòrčó	'her book'
1 st plu.	nò	'our'	nò kòrčó	'our book'
2 nd plu.	íttó	'your'	íttó kòrčó	'your book'
3 rd plu.	bòònò	'their'	bòònò kòrčó	'their book'

Table: 4 Possessive pronouns that indicate the possessor.

3.2.2. Possessive Pronouns that indicate both the possessor and the possessed

The possessive pronouns in this part indicate the possessor plus the things that can be possessed. They are also inflected for number and case as shown in the following table.

Vowel
Lenf A
9 femina
+ dar

Possessor	Singular Nominative	Gloss	Plural Nominative	Gloss
1 st	tààćó	'mine'	nòòćó	'ours'
2 nd M/F	nèèćó	'yours'	íttòòćó	'yours'
3M	bićó	'his'	bòònóóćó	'theirs'
3F	biićó	'hers'		

Table: 5. Possessive pronouns that indicate both the possessor and the possessed (NPs).

As can be shown in the above table the possessed nouns are marked by the morpheme {-ćó} which is suffixed to the possessive pronouns in Kafi Noonoo.

3.3. The Demonstrative Pronouns.

In Kafi Noonoo demonstrative pronouns are used to indicate grammatical categories such as number, gender and distance. Consider the following examples.

(3)	Masculine	feminine	Gloss
	híní	hín- árè	'this'
	òkkèbí	òkkèb- árè	'that'
	hínnò-ší	hínnò-ší	'these'
	òkkèbò-ší	òkkèbò-ší	'those'

Not by attaching
are but by tone.
gender can not be
marked in pl forms

As can be observed, gender distinction of kafi Noonoo in demonstrative pronoun is marked by suffixing {-árè} whereas number is marked by suffixing {-ší}.

Thus, /-árè/ is suffixed to the demonstrative pronouns that indicates masculine will be changed in to feminine. In addition, the marker /-ší/ is suffixed to the singular demonstrative pronoun that pronoun will be changed in to plural. But there are no gender distractions in plural demonstrative pronouns.

3.3.1. Demonstrative Pronouns that indicate Proximity.

The demonstrative pronouns can be classified depending on the proximity or the distance of the referred objects from the speaker. Consider the following examples as presented in (4).

(4)	Masculine	Feminine	Gloss
	híní	hín- árè	'this'
	hínnò-ší	hínnò-ší	'these'

3.3.2. Demonstrative Pronouns that indicate Distance.

Demonstrative pronouns that are used to point out far objects or persons that have different forms from the demonstrative pronouns that indicate nearness as shown in (5)

(5)	Masculine	feminine	Gloss
	òkkèbí	òkkèb- árè	'that'
	òkkèbò-ší	òkkèbò-ší	'those'

As can be indicated in examples (4) and (5) above, the demonstrative pronouns that indicate proximity and distance respectively are presented. When we attach the suffix /-árè/ in singular feminine, the last vowel gets deleted.

3.4. The Interrogative Pronouns

There are different kinds of interrogative pronouns in Kafi Noonoo, which are used for asking questions about persons, or things. They are found inflected for number, gender and case. Consider the following interrogative pronouns presented in example (6).

(6)	a.	kóóná	'who'	<i>koná</i>
	b.	kóónáší	'who(plu.)'	<i>konáší</i>
	c.	kóóníč	'to whom'	<i>koníč</i>
	d.	Kóónáátíč	'for, to whom(plu.)'	<i>konáátíč</i>

- e. kóóccó 'whose'
- f. kóócc 'whose(plu.)'
- g. ámmò 'what(sg.masc.)'
- h. ámmé 'what(sg.fem.)'
- i. ámmèná?ó 'what(plu.masc.)'
- j. áábíč 'where'
- k. áábíčíí 'how'
- l. áátòóbá 'when'

As can be observed in the above lists all the interrogative pronouns are derived from the bound forms such as /kóó-/ , /ámm-/ and /áá-/ by suffixing different bound morphemes such as /-ná/ , /-cc/ /-bí/ etc. are used to show interrogative sentences. Consider the following examples to see some of them in sentences.

- (7) a. áábíč hámì -t - é
 where go- past-3ms.
 'Where did he go?'
- b. kóóná nèn t`òòbi -t- ò
 who you hit - past- pron.
 'Who hit you?'
- c. áátòóbá ùrò hámí -t -é
 when man go- past- 3ms.
 'When did the man go?'
- d. bì ámmò béégì -t- é
 he what see- past- 3ms.
 'What did he see?'

CHAPTER FOUR

VERB MORPHOLOGY

In the preceding chapters, we have seen the various types of pronouns in Kafi Noonoo. In the present chapter we will look at the verb morphology of the language along with their inflections and derivations. First of all, let us see the verb inflection.

With regard to tense Nega's (1984) works and the present study are similar except in the present and past progressive tenses.

Mood is one of the verbal functional categories that have not been examined in the previous works. But in the present study both the imperative and jussive mood are examined.

Nega (1984:8) discusses that both the tense and the aspect are marked within the same morpheme. But the present study distinguishes that tense is marked by its own morpheme and aspect has no marker in the language.

Negation is also the other important functional categories of verbs that have not been included in Nega's (1984) works. However, in this study it is indicated that the negation of declarative and interrogative sentences in different tenses.

On the other hand, the present study tries to examine the derivation of verbs in Kafi Noonoo but in the previous work nothing has done about the derivation.

4.1. Verb Inflection

Verbs in Kafi Noonoo are inflected for person, gender, tense and mood. In this section, I shall discuss the way these inflectional categories are expressed.

In Kafi Noonoo, pronominal suffixes are attached to the verb stem to show agreement with the subject of a sentence as in the following examples.

- (1) a. Šúúnè -t -φ
work -past-1sg.
'I worked'
- b. Šúúnè -t - ín(é)
work-past-2sg.
'You worked'
- c. Šúúnè -t - é
work- past-3ms.
'He worked'
- d. Šúúnè -t - án(é)
Work -past -3fs.
'She worked'
- e. Šúúnè - t - ón(é)
work- past -1plu.
'we worked'
- f. Šúúnè -t - òté
work -past -2plu.
'you worked'
- g. Šúúnè -t - èté
work - past-3plu.
'They worked'
- h. Šúúnè -t - ité

work- past - 2pol.

'You (2pol.) worked'

As can be shown in (1) above, the morphemes /- ϕ / and / ón(é)/ are used for first person singular and plural. In addition, third person pronouns masculine and feminine singular are marked by /-é/ and /- án(é)/ respectively. The morphemes /- ón(é)/ for first person plural, / èté / for third person plural, /- ín(é)/, for second person singular, and /- òté / for second person plural are used. In other cases first person singular and third person masculine singular are distinguished only by tone in the language.

There are also pronominal suffixes which are used for agreement marker in Kafi Noonoo. Consider the following examples.

(2) a. dáhèró cǐín – h – ón

lion see - pres. 1sg.

'I see a lion'

b. dáhèró cǐín – h – á

lion see - pres. – 3ms.

'He sees a lion'

c. dáhèró cǐín – h – ú

lion see - pres.- 3fs.

'She sees a lion.'

d. dáhèró cǐín – h – ónà

lion see - pres. – 3mfs pol.

'He /she(pol.) sees a lion'

As can be indicated in the examples above, the morphemes are used /-ón/ for first person singular, /- á / for third person masculine singular, /- ú / for third person feminine singular and /- ónà / for third person singular masculine and feminine polite marker in the language. In Kafi Noonoo the personal pronoun markers are usually suffixed to the verb. Thus, the following table will help us to summarize person, number and gender markers in the inflection of pronominal suffixes.

Person	Number	
	Singular	Plural
First	/ϕ/ / ón /	/ ón(é)/
Second	/- ín(é)/ /∅/	/- òté /
pol.	/- ité /-it/	
Third	masc. /-é/ /-á/	/- èté /
Fem.	/-án(é) /-ú/	/ èté /
Pol.	/-ónè/ /-ónà/	

Table-6: The inflection of Pronominal suffixes.

4.1.1. Tense

Katamba (1993:220) states that, “tense indicates the time of the predication in relation to some particular moment”. Likewise, Lyons (1968:305) describes “tense is, therefore, a deictic category, which is like all syntactic features partly or wholly dependent upon deixis. Deictic category refers to the “orientation” features of a language which are relative to the time and place of utterances. It is simultaneously a property of the sentence and the utterance”.

In relation to this, the three types of tenses in Kafi Noonoo are presented by Nega (1984) in the similar way of the present study. These are the present, the past and the future tense. In Kafi Noonoo the tenses are marked morphologically in the verbs of their respective construction. In the following section, each of them is presented one at a time.

4.1.1.1. The Present Tense

The present tense denotes an action at the present moment so; the present tense morpheme can be identified from the following examples.

- (3) a. dáhèró wùt'í -h - ò
lion kill -pres.-1sg.
'I kill a lion'
- b. dáhèró wùt'í -h- ín(é)
lion kill-pres.-2sg.
'You kill a lion'
- c. dáhèró wùt'í -h - é
lion - kill -pres.-3ms.
'He kills a lion'
- d. dáhèró wùt'í - h - án(é)
lion kill - pres. -3fs.
'she kills a lion.'
- e. dáhèró wùt'í - h - ón(é)
lion kill - pres. -1plu.
'we kill a lion'
- f. dáhèró wùt'í -h- òté
lion kill -pres. 2plu.
'You kill a lion'
- g. dáhèró wùt'í -h - èté
lion kill- pres- 3plu.
'They kill a lion.'
- h. dáhèró wùt'í - h - ìté
lion kill - pres. 2pol.
'you kill a lion.'

As can be shown in the examples above, the present tense marker /-h-/is used to show present tense in all persons and numbers in the language.

4.1.1.2. The Past Tense

The past tense indicates an action which takes place before the time of utterance. We can identify the past tense morpheme from the following examples

- (4) a. kúró wùt'í - t - φ
donkey kill- past-1sg.
'I killed a donkey.'
- b. kúró wùt'í - t - ín(é)
donkey kill- past-2sg.
'You killed a donkey.'
- c. kúró wùt'í - t - án(e)
donkey kill - past- 3ms.
'He killed a donkey.'
- d. kúró wùt'í - t - án(é)
donkey kill - past- 3fs.
'She killed a donkey.'
- e. kúró wùt'í - t - ón(é)
donkey kill- past-1plu.
'We killed a lion'
- f. kúró wùt'í - t - òté
donkey kill- past-2plu.
'You killed a donkey.'
- g. kúró wùt'í - t - èté
donkey kill - past-3plu.
'They killed a donkey'
- h. kúró wùt'í - t - ìté
donkey kill- past - 2pl.
'you killed a lion.'

As can be observed, the past marker /-t-/ is suffixed to the verb stem. Thus, in Kafi Noonoo whether the subject is singular or plural along with feminine and masculine the past maker /-t-/ is used for all persons.

4.1.1.3. The Future tense

The future tense denotes an action which takes place in the future time that might be planned or not planned to happen. Consider the following examples to identify the future tense morpheme.

- (5) a. kàfó čín – èmm -ϕ
 bird see -fut. - 1sg.
 ‘I will see a bird.’
- b. kàfó čín – èmm - ín(é)
 bird see - fut. -2sg.
 ‘you will see a bird.’
- c. kàfó čín – èmm -é
 bird see - fut. - 3ms.
 ‘He will see a bird.’
- d. kàfó čín -èmm - án(é)
 bird- see- fut. - 3fs.
 ‘she will see a bird.’
- e. kàfó čín - èmm- ón(é)
 bird see- fut.- 1plu.
 ‘We will see a bird.’
- f. kàfó čín - èmm- òté
 bird see- fut.- 2plu.
 ‘You will see a bird.’
- g. kàfó čín - èmm- èté
 bird see- fut.- 3plu.
 ‘They will see a bird.’
- h. kàfó čín - èmm- ìté

bird see- fut.- 2pol.

'You will see a bird.'

As can be shown above, the future tense marker in Kafi Noonoo is /-èmm-/ it is usually attached to the verb stem. The morpheme /-èmm-/ is also used in the same form for all persons and numbers.

4.1.1.4. The Present Progressive Tense

The present progressive tense is used to express an action which begins some time in the present and still on going/continuous.

- (6)a. Šúúnè - béét – φ
work- prog.- 1sg.
'I am working'
- b. Šúúnè - béét – ín(é)
work- prog.- 2sg.
'you are working'
- c. Šúúnè - béét – é
work- prog.- 3ms.
'He is working'
- d. Šúúnè - béét – án (é)
work prog.- 3fs.
'She is working'
- e. Šúúnè - béét – ón(é)
work- prog.- 1plu.
'We are working.'
- f. Šúúnè - béét – òté
work- prog.- 2plu.
'You are working'
- g. Šúúnè - béét – èté
work- prog.- 3plu.
'They are working.'

As can be shown in the examples above, the present progressive tense is used to express by the morpheme /- béét /

4.1.1.5. The Past Progressive Tense

The past progressive tense is used to express an action which begins some time in the past and that was continuous some time in the past.

- (6) a. kúnánò wù'í - béét - φ
dog kill- prog.-1sg.
'I was killing a dog.'
- b. kúnánò wù'í - béét - ín (é)
dog kill- prog.-2sg.
'You were killing a dog.'
- c. kúnánò wù'í - béét - é
dog kill- prog.-3ms.
'He was killing a dog.'
- d. kúnánò wù'í - béét - án (é)
dog kill- prog.-3fs.
'She was killing a dog.'
- e. kúnánò wù'í - béét - ón(é)
dog kill- prog.-1plu.
'we were killing a dog'
- f. kúnánò wù'í - béét - òté
dog kill- prog.-2plu.
'You were killing a dog'
- g. kúnánò wù'í - béét - èté
dog kill- prog.-3plu.
'They were killing a dog.'

As can be shown in the paradigm above, both the present progressive and the past progressive tenses are marked by the morpheme /- béét -/, it is the same form for all persons and numbers in the language

4.1.2. Mood

Katamba (1993:222) states that “mood is also an inherent verbal category. Its function is to describe an event in terms of whether it is necessary, possible, permissible, desirable, and the like”.

From its semantic point of view in Kafi Noonoo, mood can be either imperative or jussive. But it is difficult to distinguish them because verbs of Kafi Noonoo do not make the above distinctions. This statement may be illustrated by the following examples.

4.1.2.1. Imperative Mood

The imperative mood is used to express a command or an order direct from a speaker to a hearer. Thus, in Kafi Noonoo the imperative mood is indicated by suffixing {-b-} in the stem verb. Consider the following examples in (8).

- (7) a. nè wùt'i - b
2sg. kill - impe.
'You (2sg) kill!'
- b. wùt'i - b - òté
kill -impe. 2plu.
'you (2plu.) kill !'
- h. nè wùt'i - áy -b
2sg. kill - not -impe.
'don't (2sg.) kill !'
- d. wùt'i - áy - b - ité
kill- not - impe.-2pol.
'don't (2pol.) kill !'

As can be indicated in the examples above, in Kafi Noonoo the imperative mood marker /-b-/ is usually suffixed to the verb stem. In addition to this, the marker /-b-/ is used in the same form for singular and plural. The other point is that the pronominal suffixes /- òté / and /- ité / are used second person plural and second person polite marker respectively in the language.

4.1.2.2. Jussive Mood.

The jussive mood expresses an indirect command, request, permission or polite question for first person singular, plural and third person singular and plural. In Kafi Noonoo, the suffix /-b-/ is used to express affirmative and negative jussive moods.

Affirmative jussive mood

- (8) a. wùt'i -b - óné
kill- jus.-1plu. 'Let us kill'
- b. wùt'i -b - á
kill- jus.-3ms. 'Let him kill'
- c. wùt'i -b - ú
kill- jus.-3fs.- 'Let her kill'
- d. wùt'i -b - èité
kill- jus.-3plu. 'Let them kill'
- e. wùt'i -b - ité
kill- jus.-2pol. 'Let you kill.'
- f. wùt'i - b- ón
kill- jus. 1sg. 'Let me kill'

Negative jussive mood

- (9) a. wùt'i -áy -b - óné
kill- not - jus. -1plu. 'Let us not kill'
- b. wùt'i -áy -b - á

- | | | |
|----|------------------------|---------------------|
| | kill - not - jus.-3ms. | 'Let him not kill' |
| c. | wùt'i - áy - b - ú | |
| | kill- not - jus.-3fs. | 'Let her not kill' |
| d. | wùt'i - áy - b - èté | |
| | kill-not-jus.-3plu. | 'Let them not kill' |

As can be indicated in examples (9) and (10) above, the jussive mood marker occurs following the verb in affirmative and it occurs following the negative marker in the negative jussive mood in the language. The other important point is that the marker /-áy-/ is used to express negation in imperative/ jussive mood in Kafi Noonoo.

Generally, verbs in the imperative or jussive mood are inflected for person, number and gender in the same form. In addition, both the imperative and jussive mood is marked by the morpheme /-b/ in Kafi Noonoo.

4.1.3. Negation

The following section deals with the morphemes that mark negation form of the verbs. Thus, negation in Kafi Noonoo is marked morphologically by three different forms, which are {-áč-},{-án-}and{-áy-}. Thus, {-áč} marks negation in the present, past and future tenses. And, {-án-} marks negation in the progressive construction. Finally {-áy-} shows negation in imperative/jussive mood. Each of these is shown one after the other as follows.

4.1.3.1. Negation in Declarative and Interrogative Sentences

Negation in declarative sentence is expressed by statement form using the negative marker before the verb and accompanied by period at the end.

4.1.3.1.1. Negation in the Present Tense

Attaching the morphemes {-áč-} to the verb stem, forms the negative declarative construction in present tense. Consider the following examples.

- (10) a. wùt'i áč - h- è
kill- neg.- pres.-1sg.
'I do not kill'

- b. wùt'i áč – h- ín(è)
kill- neg.- pres.-2sg.
'You do not kill'
- c. wùt'i áč – h- é
kill- neg.- pres.-3ms.
'He does not kill'
- d. wùt'i áč – h- án (è)
kill- neg.- pres.-3fs.
'She does not kill'
- e. wùt'i áč – h- òt è
kill- neg.- pres.-2plu.
'You do not kill'
- f. wùt'i áč – h- ón(è)
kill- neg.- pres.-1plu.
'We do not kill'
- g. wùt'i áč – h - ètè
kill- neg.- pres.-3plu.
'They do not kill'

4.1.3.1.2. Negation in the past tense.

The morpheme {-áč-} is also used to express negation in the past tense from of the verb in Kafi Noonoo. To illustrate this, consider the following examples.

- (11) a. Šúúnè - áč – t – φ
work – neg. – past- 1sg.
'I did not work'
- b. Šúúnè – áč – t – ín (é)
work- neg.- past – 2sg.
'You did not work.'
- c. Šúúnè – áč – t – é

- work- neg.- past – 3ms.
‘He did not work’
- d. Šúúnè – áč – t – àn (é)
work- neg.- past – 3fs.
‘She did not work.’
- e. Šúúnè – áč – t – òn (é)
work- neg.- past – 1plu.
‘We do not work’
- f. Šúúnè – áč – t – òt é
work- neg.- past – 2plu.
‘you do not work’
- g. Šúúnè – áč – t – èté
work- neg.- past – 3plu.
‘They do not work’

As can be seen from the above examples, the negative marker {-áč-} is suffixed before the past marker /-t-/.

4.1.3.1.3. Negation in the future tense

The morpheme {-áč} is also used to express negation in future tense. Consider the following examples.

- (12) a. kòčči- áč- émm-φ
advise- neg.- fut.- 1sg.
‘I will not advise’
- b. kòčči - áč- émm -ín(é)
advise- neg.- fut.- 2sg.
‘You will not advise’
- c. kòčči - áč- émm -é
advise- neg.- fut.- 3ms.
‘He will not advise’
- d. kòčči - áč- émm -án(é)

- advise- neg.- fut.- 3fs.
‘She will not advise’
- e. kòčči - áč- émm -òn(é)
advise- neg.- fut.- 1plu.
‘We will not advise’
- f. kòčči - áč- émm -òté
advise- neg.- fut.- 2plu
‘You will not advise’
- g. kòčči - áč- émm -èté
advise- neg.- fut.- 3plu.
‘They will not advise’

As can be seen from the data, the negative marker {-áč-} is suffixed before the future marker /-émm-/.

4.1.3.1.4. Negation in the Present Progressive tense

In the negation of present progressive tense, we use the marker {-an-} which is suffixed before the progressive verb /-béét-/. Consider the following examples.

- (13) a. Šúúnè - án - béét - φ
work- neg.- prog.- 1sg.
‘I am not working’
- b. Šúúnè - án - béét - ín (é)
work- neg.- prog.- 2sg.
‘You are not working.’
- c. Šúúnè - án - béét - é
work- neg.- prog.- 3ms.

'He is not working'

- d. Šúúnè - án - béét - án (é)
work- neg.- prog.- 3fs.

'She is not working'

- e. Šúúnè - án - béét - òté
work- neg.- prog.- 2plu.

'You are not working'

- f. Šúúnè - án - béét - òn (é)
work- neg.- prog.- 1 plu.

'We are not Working'

- g. Šúúnè - án - béét - èté
work- neg.- prog.- 2plu.

'They are not working'

As can be shown in the examples above, the negative marker used in present progressive tense is /-án/ which is suffixed to the verb and precedes to the progressive marker /- béét / in Kafi Noonoo.

4.1.3.1.5. Negation in the past progressive tense

- (15) a. kòččì án – béét – φ

advise – neg.- prog. – 1sg.

'I was not advising'

- b. kòččì án – béét – ín(é)

advise – neg.- prog. -2sg.

'you were not advising.'

- c. kòččì án – béét – é

advise – neg.- prog. – 3ms.

‘He was not advising.’

d. kòččì án – béét – án (é)

advise – neg.- prog. –3fs.

‘she was not advising.’

e. kòččì án – béét – òté

advise – neg.- prog. – 2plu.

‘you were not advising’

f. kòččì án – béét – ón(é)

advise – neg.- prog. –1plu.

‘we were not working.’

g. kòččì án – béét – èté

advise – neg.- prog. – 3plu.

‘They were advising’

As can be shown in the examples above, the negative marker {-án} is used for both present and past progressive tenses. It is the same form for all persons and numbers in the language.

4.1.3.1.6. Negation in the Interrogative sentences

Negation in the interrogative sentence is expressed using the negative maker before the verb as the same as declarative sentence in Kafi Noonoo

(16) a. číín – áč – h – φ

see-neg. – pres.- 1sg.

‘Don’t I see?’

- b. číín – áč – h – ín(é)
 see-neg. – pres. – 2sg.
 ‘Don’t you see?’
- c. Šúúnè áč – t – φ
 work- neg. – past – 1sg.
 ‘didn’t I work?’
- d. Šúúnè áč – t – ín(é)
 work- neg. – past – 2sg.
 ‘Didn’t you work?’
- e. wùťi áč – émm – φ
 kill – neg. – fut. – 1sg.
 ‘Won’t I kill?’
- f. wùťi áč – émm – ín(é)
 kill – neg. – fut. – 2sg.
 ‘Won’t you kill?’
- g. kòčči án – béét – φ
 advise – neg. – prog. – 1sg.
 ‘Am I not advising?’
- h. kòčči án – béét – ín(é)
 advise – neg. – prog. – 2sg.
 ‘Aren’t you advising?’

As can be shown in the examples above, the negative interrogatives are expressed using the morpheme {-áč.} for present, past and future tenses and the morpheme {-án-} for present and past progressive tenses. Thus, the patterns are the same as the negative declarative sentences but the only difference is the negative interrogative sentences are used intonation to make it question.

The negative morphemes mentioned above are used in the same forms for all persons and numbers but they are distinct in tenses. These are summarized in the following table:

Tenses /mood	Negative markers
Present, past, and future	/-áč-/
Progressive	/-án-/
Imperative/Jussive mood	/-áy-/

Table 7: Negative markers in different tenses

4.2. Verb Derivation

In the preceding section, we have seen the inflectional system of the verbs. In this section, the process of verb derivation will be discussed. In Kafi Noonoo verb derivation differs from the derivation of nouns or adjectives. Nouns and adjectives may be derived from other word classes while verbs are commonly derived from verbs. Thus, different verbal stems by affixation. All these derivational morphemes occur immediately the verb stems. Each verb formation is presented in the following sections.

4.2.1. The passive verb stem

According to Crystal (1997), passive is the conjugational category expressing that the action denoted by the verb is performed upon the grammatical subject i.e. the grammatical subject is actually the direct object target or recipient of the action. Consider the following examples in (17)

(17) verb-stem	Gloss	Passive Marker	Derived form	Gloss
a. kúút'	'cut'	-étì	kúút'- étì	'be cut'
b. qááwíb	'find'	- étì	qááw- étì	'be found'
c. mám	'eat'	- étì	mám- étì	'be eaten'
d. kémb	'sell'	- étì	kémb- étì	'be sold'

As is observed from the table above, in Kafi Noonoo suffixing the morpheme {- étì -} to the verb stem of the transitive verbs forms the passive verbs.

4.2.2. The Causative verb stem

Causative is a grammatical feature of verbs which show the situation where in, some one causes some body else to do something. The causative verb stems can be derived from both transitive, intransitive verb stems and change the form of the verb into mono and di-transitive verbs respectively (Katamba, 1993). The syntactic effect of the causative morpheme is that it changes intransitive in to transitive and transitive in to causatives. Consider the following examples.

(18) verb stem	Gloss	Causative Marker	derived form	Gloss
a. qólléb	'beg'	-ìb	qóll- ìb	'cause to beg'
b. úyòò	'drink'	- ìb	úyò- ìb	'cause to drink'
c. máy	'wash'	- ìb	máč- ìb	'cause to wash'
d. hámb	'go'	- ìb	<u>hámb</u> - ìb	'cause to go'
e. dúúb	'sing'	- ìb	dúúb- ìb	'cause to sing'
f. wùt'i	'kill'	- ìb	wùt'- ìb	'cause to kill'
g. yèš	'touch'	- ìb	yèš- ìb	'cause to touch'

As can be seen from the table, the causative marker in Kafi Noonoo is /-ìb/. When the verb stem has /y/ either finally or middly, the /y/ changes to /-č/ before adding the causative marker /-ìb/ the example in (18c).

4.2.3. The Reciprocal Verb Stem.

Reciprocal is a verb stem that expresses an action performed by two or more participants or groups interacting to their mutual benefit or disadvantage (Baye, 1987). The reciprocals are characterized by the fact that the subjects are involved not only in performing the actions but also in undergoing them. That means they are both agents and patients simultaneously. Consider the following examples.

(19) Verb-stem	Gloss	Reciprocal marker	Derived form	Gloss
a. náág	'insult'	-èèb	náágèèb	'insult each other'
b. mááy	'wash'	- èèb	mááyèèb	'wash each other'
c. šúm	'kiss'	- èèb	šúmèèb	'kiss each other'
d. dítt	'talk'	- èèb	díttèèb	'talk each other'
e. wùt'i	'kill'	- èèb	wùt'èèb	'kill each other'
f. cíič	'complete'	- èèb	cíičèèb	'complete each other'
g. ééčè	'ask'	- èèb	ééčèèb	'ask each other'

As can be shown in the table above, the reciprocal marker in Kafi Noono is /-ééb/ which is suffixed to the verb stem. When we add the reciprocal marker /-ééb/ to the verb some times the last letter of the base gets deleted.

CHAPTER FIVE

ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

This chapter states the morphology of adjectives and adverbs of Kafi Noonoo. The description of adjectives and adverbs is presented in the same chapter with limited morphological properties they exhibit.

5.1. Adjectives

Adjective, as defined by Crystal (1997:8), “is a term used in the grammatical classification of words to refer to the main set of items which specify the attributes of nouns.”

5.1.1. Categorization of adjectives

Adjectives always precede the nouns they modify by expressing their size, age, value, quality, color, etc. According to Dixon (1982) as cited in Azeb (2001:132) adjectives can be categorized into different semantic fields such as value, age, color, speed, dimension, physical property and human propensity. Thus adjectives in Kafi Noonoo can be categorized into the following semantic fields.

(1) A. Value

góndòò	‘bad/ugly/wicked’
gááwòò	‘good/well/beautiful’
gìréčò	‘poor’
gáánnèčó	‘rich’
dèó	‘good/well/(for greeting).

b. Age

géénò	‘old’
ándírò	‘young’

ándírò 'new'

c. colour

céélò 'red'

áṛò 'black'

náčò 'white'

mócèró 'green'

kéélò 'yellow'

d. dimension

óógò 'big'

gènjó 'tall'

qáminó 'short'

gáminó 'wide'

t'èbòò 'narrow'

dág-tààtó 'medium'

čiccó 'thin'

céénó 'full'

wóóhó 'far'

šápó 'not full' Š

kátinó 'near'

gíšé 'little'

qáttó 'half'

e. Physical Property

t'álló	'clean'
gáámó	'hot'
áqqò	'wet/cold'
šúúò	'dry'
dúúbóó	'dirty'
áccó	'sharpen'
níró	'smooth/soft'
giiši	'small'
mággó	'heavy'

f. human propensity

bèlló	'clever'
yét'èró	'weak'
áccó	'wise/strong'
hááiyèčó	'patient/tolerant'
mùl-mánjó	'cruel'
šàt-ááló	'courageous'
gíttó	'stupid'
árríqèčó	'generous'

As can be seen from the list of adjectives in Kafi Noonoo in (1) above, adjectives have the same formal property as nouns in suffixing the terminal vowels {-ó}, {-î} and {-é}. As can be observed from the data the occurrence of {-

ó} is the most frequent one when compared with {-î} and {-é}. In addition to this, according to Dixon's (1982) as cited in Azeb (2001:133), adjectives of value, age and color are very small in number than those expressing dimension, physical property and human propensity.

5.1.2. Derivation of Adjectives

The grammatical device that Kafi Noonoo employs is marking the derived adjectives. Such adjectives in the language are derived from noun and verb roots. Thus, every derived adjective in Kafi Noonoo has either noun or verbal counter part.

5.1.2.1. Adjectives Derived from Verbal Bases

Usually adjectives are derived from verbal bases, by suffixing the bound morpheme but in Kafi Noonoo this is not functionally true. Consider the following examples.

(2) Verbal bases	Gloss	Adjectival	Gloss
a. qàmíníhé	'become short'	qàmín-ó	'short'
b. gàmíníhé	'become wide'	gàmín-ó	'wide'
c. kàtíníhé	'become near'	kàtín-ó	'near'
d. ùlléhé	'become deaf'	ùll-ó	'deaf'
e. čélléhé	'become red'	céll- ó	'red'
f. cíčéhé	'become thin'	cíč- ó	'thin'
g. t'ébbéhé	'become narrow'	t'ébb- ó	'narrow'
h. mággéhé	'become heavy'	mágg- ó	'heavy'
i. gááwèhé	'become good'	gááw- ó	'good'

As can be seen from the examples above, adjectives are derived from verbs in lexically. For instance in example (2a) the adjective / qàmín-ó / is derived from the verbal base / qàmíníhé /.

5.1.2.2. Adjectives Derived from Nouns

The derivational morpheme {-è} is suffixed to the noun which is used to form adjectives. Consider the following examples to illustrate this point.

(3)	Nouns	Gloss	Adjectives
	Gloss		
a.	déngò	'mud'	'dééng-è' 'muddy'
b.	t'áqqò	'stone'	't'ágg-è' 'stony'
c.	àcò	'water'	àc- è 'waterish'
d.	gíídò	'power'	gííd- è 'powerful'
e.	yóngò	'wind'	yóng- è 'windy'
f.	ámìyò	'rain'	ámìy- è 'rainy'

As can be observed from the examples above, the nouns ending by the vowel {-ò} get deleted before adding the vowel {-è} to form adjectives in the language.

5.2. Adverbs

According to Crystal (1997:11), "adverb is a term used in the grammatical classification of words to refer to a heterogeneous group of items whose most frequent function is to specify the mode of action of the verbs."

In Kafi Noonoo there are few adverbs. These adverbs may be derived or underived lexical words. Which refer to the actions specified by the verbs. Due to their function adverbs can be grouped into three different classes. These are shown in the following sections.

5.2.1. Time Adverbs

Time adverbs are used to express when the action is performed. The following words are commonly used as adverbs of time in the language.

(4) Time adverb

Adverbs	Gloss
ʔánd	'now'
hánáč	'today'
yíič	'yesterday'
yááč	'tomorrow'
mááddá	'morning'
t'úm	'evening'
šáritá	The day after tomorrow'

ʔánná	‘Last year’
ʔáábrindá	‘The year before last year’
náč	‘next year’

As can be observed from the data, adverb of time in Kafi Noonoo are used in different lexical items without formal patterns of affixation. Consider the following sentences which illustrate the use of time adverbs in the language.

- (5) a. nò àcò ʔánd účé -béét-ón
we water now drink prog.-1plu.
‘We are drinking water now’
- b. ùró hánáč wáá- t - é
man today come- past-.3ms.
‘The man came yesterday’
- c. kàsí yíič šáfíró máá-t- é
kassa yesterday lunch- eat-past-.3ms.
‘kassa ate lunch yesterday’
- d. bóónò ʔáánnà hàní-t- èté
3plu last year go- past-3plu.
‘They went last year’

As can be observed in the above sentences the time adverbs are placed after the subject in Kafi Noonoo.

5.2.2. Place Adverbs

Thompson (1985) calls place adverbs as directional adverbs. In this language there are place adverbs, which indicate the place where an action is performed. The following words are commonly used as place adverbs.

- (6) dámbá ‘up/upwards’
déč ‘down/dawn wards’
t’ép’ ‘under/below’
gúb ‘behind/after’
ááf ‘before/in front of’

díginná 'a cross'
 kátìnò 'near/close by'

In the following examples some of the place adverbs are illustrated in sentences as in (7).

- (7) a. àró dábéčà wáá -t - é
 he up wards come-past- 3ms.
 'He came up words'
- b. àré déč- hámí-t-án
 she down go- past- 3fs.
 'She went dawn wards'
- c. kòrčó qééč t'ép'p'óč bété
 book bed under.- exist.
 'The book is under the bed'
- d. dóyééč énáò dójjèçóyé ááf wáá- t- èté.
 Student plu. teacher(sg)- before come-past- 3plu.
 'The students came before a teacher'

5.2.3. Manner Adverbs

Adverbs of manner are used to express how or in what manner the action is done. There are few adverbs, which show the manner of action. These adverbs are derived from adjectives. Consider the following examples below.

(8)	Adjective	Gloss	Adverb	Gloss
	dáápò	quick	dáápè	quickly
	dáápò	haste	dáápè	hurry

As indicated in (8) above, adverbs of manner are derived from adjectives, only by changing the last morpheme from the citation. Consider the following examples.

- (9) a. kàsí dáápè šáfiro máá -t - é
kassa quickly lunch eat -past-3ms.
'Kassa ate lunch quickly'
- b. àró dáápè
he hurry
'He is in a hurry.'

CHAPTER SIX

Summary and conclusion

In this study, the nature and function of various affixes marking nominal, pronouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs in the inflectional and derivational processes involved have been treated. It has been shown that in Kafi Noonoo, nouns are inflected for number, gender and case. Definiteness is not overtly marked. Number is marked with the suffix /-énáṣò/. There are two types of gender: natural and grammatical. The former is shown lexically and the later is realized with the suffixes {-ó} and {-é} for third person singular masculine and feminine subjects respectively.

In addition, nouns are inflected for case: accusative, genitive, dative, ablative locative, commutative and instrumental. The accusative is marked with /-n/, the genitive and the locative are marked with /-č/, the dative is marked with /-čì/, the ablative is marked with /-čè/. Moreover, the commutative and instrumental cases are inflected with the same morpheme /-nà/.

In the derivation of nouns in Kafi Noonoo, nominals are derived from other nouns by adding the suffix /-ítínò/ and nouns are derived from adjectives by adding the same suffix. Nouns derived from verbs that are used as agentive nominals are marked by the suffix /-èčó/. In addition, there are nouns that can be derived from linguistic group by adding the suffix /-nóónòò/. These are: Wolaayite Noonoo, the language of Wolayita, amaari Noonoo, the language of Amhara, Kafi Noonoo, the language of Kefa and Oroomo Noonoo, the language of Oromo. On the other hand gerundive nominals are marked by the morpheme /-o/ which used as the same morpheme as the infinitive form of the verbs but they are distinguished in the tonal system of the language.

In this work the pronouns of Kafi Noonoo have been examined. This includes personal, possessive, demonstrative and interrogative. Personal pronouns can be grouped in to two. These are: dependent and independent personal pronouns.

The independent pronouns are occurred independently without being attached to other words. Such as:- /tà/ and /nò/ for first person singular and plural, /né/and /íttó/ for second person singular and plural, /bì/ and /bí/ for third person singular masculine and feminine respectively, and /bóónò/ for third person plural are used in the language. In addition to, there are independent object pronouns which are occurred independently in the language. These are: /tààn/ for me, /nèèn/ for you, sg. /áròòn/ for him/árèèn/ for 'her' /nòòn/ for 'us' /íttòòn/ for you 'plural and /bóónòòn/ for them are respectively used in Kafi Noonoo. On the other hand, the dependent personal pronouns may occur suffixed with the verbs in the structure.

In the case of possessive pronouns, they can be recognized by the pronouns which are used to modify the nouns. That may be the possessor or the possessor and the things that can be possessed. This is marked by {-čó}. Demonstrative pronouns are used to show things may be proximity or distance. Theses are indicated using different affixes. Gender distinction of Kafi Noonoo in demonstrative pronoun is marked by suffixing /-árè/ and number is marked by suffixing {-šî}. In addition to this, there are interrogative pronouns in the language which are used to ask questions about person or things in different lexical items.

In verb morphology inflectional and derivational affixes are also examined. In the first place, verbs are inflected for tense and mood in the language. In the inflection of tense we use /-h-/ for present tense marker, /-t-/ for past tense marker, /-émm-/ for future tense marker and /-béét/ for progressive tense marker are used to distinguish tenses in the language. In mood we use

either imperative or jussive mood. Thus, both are marked with the morpheme /-b-/.

Negation is one of the verbal functional categories which are suffixed to the verb. In Kafi Noonoo, there are three types of negative markers that are distinct to the tense used. Thus, for present, past and future tense use the marker /-áč-/, for progressive tense use the marker /-án/ and for negative imperative/ jussive mood use the marker /-áy-/. Moreover both negative interrogative sentences and negative declarative sentences are marked by the morpheme /-áč-/.

In the case of derivational affixes of verbs, it has been also examined the three common types of verb derivations. These are: the passive verb stem, the causative verb stem and the reciprocal verb stem. In the derivation of verbs, the language uses different forms of morphemes which are attached to the verb. In the passive use the marker /-étì/, in causative use the marker /-ìb/ and in the reciprocal use the marker /-èèb/.

Adjectives can be grouped semantically as value, age, color, deminution, physical property and human propensity. Adjectives are also used as a modifier of nouns. In Kafi Noonoo, adjectives are not overtly inflected.

In the derivation of adjectives we have seen that adjective are derived from verbal bases not by suffixing a morpheme but lexically. In the derivation of noun bases use the morpheme /-è/ which is suffixed to the noun by deleting the last morpheme from the noun.

Adverb is one of the grammatical categories which are used to denote the action of the verb. In Kafi Noonoo, adverbs can be grouped commonly as time, place and manner. Adverbs are very few in the language and most of them are inflected lexically.

To conclude that, the language commonly use the vowels in the terminal part of the words. Furthermore, the vowel /o/ is frequently used in the end

of words either in the noun, verb, adjective and adverbs. This is rue based on the data. It is the researcher view that this study does not include all that needs to be done in the morphology of Kafi Noonoo, but it lays a base for further research.

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DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, declare, that this thesis is my original work, has not been presented for a degree in any other university, and that all sources of material used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged.

Name Tilahun-wubet

Signature 

Place _____

Date of submission _____

This thesis has been submitted for examination with my approval as a university advisor.

Name: Binyam Sisay

Signature: 

Data: _____