

#### 4.1. Phrase Structure Rules

PS 1.  $S \rightarrow NP \# (S\#) (NP\#) (Postp\ Phr\#) (Adv\#) (Neg+) Verb+Aux$

Ex: /aw'ka ba'ho i'na-h kaD'Dam 'ma-bah-'t-a/

'girl wood mother-for greatly not-bring-she imperfect'

'The girl does not bring wood very much for (her) mother.'

/yal'li 'gah-i si'laytu 'he:/

'God blow-infinitive wind did' (Sentence complement)

'God permitted the wind to blow.'

PS 2.  $Postp\ Phr \rightarrow NP + Postposition$

Ex: /a'nu 'fari-l ra'feyyo/ 'I house-at will-wait'

PS 3. NP  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (Demonstrative\#)Noun \\ S (\# NP) \end{array} \right\}$

## AFAR

Ex: /'woo ra'kub fa'do/ 'that camel is-white'  
 /'af bar'ta-m me'ʕe/ 'language he-learning-that is-good'  
 'That he is learning a language is good.' (Sentence subject)  
 /tinniki'se aw'ka weʕ'tah tan/  
 'she-fell girl crying she-is'  
 'The girl who fell is crying.' (Relative with S NP)

PS 4. Aux → Tense  $\left( + \begin{cases} \text{Mood} \\ \text{Question} \end{cases} \right)$

Ex: /'t-amb-ay/ 'let her grow' (jussive), /t-embe-e/  
 'did she grow?'  
 /o-ogore/ 'I(perf)-hit', /door-i'm-a/ 'chosen-passive-impf, I'

#### 4.4 Lexicon

##### (a) Major Categories (samples)

N →	<u>'baDa</u> 'son'	<u>ba'ʃala</u> 'husband'
	<u>'bara</u> 'night'	<u>a'mo</u> 'head'
	<u>man'saf</u> 'medicine'	<u>bu'Da</u> 'village'
	<u>a'lil</u> 'heart'	<u>la'fa</u> 'bone'
Vb →	<u>ab</u> 'do' (trans)	<u>e:deg</u> 'know' (trans), 'know how'
	<u>geD</u> 'go' (intrans)	(with sentence comp.)
		<u>o:bb</u> 'hear' (trans)
Mod →	<u>ʃa'sa</u> 'red'	Numerals 1 <u>in'ki</u> 6 <u>li'ha</u>
	<u>ʃa'do</u> 'white'	2 <u>nam'ma</u> 7 <u>mal'he'na</u>
	<u>'der</u> 'tall'	3 <u>sidi'ha</u> 8 <u>baha'ra</u>
	<u>kaD'Da</u> 'large'	4 <u>affa'ra</u> 9 <u>saga'la</u>
	<u>ʃun'da</u> 'small'	5 <u>ko:'na</u> 10 <u>taba'na</u>
Adv →	<u>ba'ʃakku</u> 'up'	<u>bu'ka:k</u> 'down'

Postposition (cf. Luc 1970:35-36; Parker 1975:x-xvi)

- h 'for', t 'by', l 'to', a'mol 'on', 'fan 'towards',  
k 'from' (also used for comparison, Luc 1967:37-38,  
 50). A non-mid vowel in harmony with the pre-  
 ceding vowel will break a C+C sequence, P 10.

Conjunction (with two sentences from T 8)

- k 'sa(rra) 'after, for, except'  
k 'duma 'before'

# AFAR

Pronoun (cf. Luc 1967:39-44)

	Personal	Accusative	Possessive	Reflexive
1	<u>a'nu</u>	<u>'yo:</u>	<u>'yi</u>	<u>'inni</u>
2	<u>a'tu</u>	<u>'ko:</u>	<u>'ku</u>	<u>'isi</u>
3 m.	<u>'usuk</u>	<u>'ka:</u>	<u>'kay</u>	<u>'isi</u>
3 f.	<u>is</u>	<u>'tet(e:)</u>	<u>'tet</u>	<u>'isi</u>
1 pl.	<u>na'nu</u>	<u>'ne:</u>	<u>'ni</u>	<u>'ninni</u>
2 pl.	<u>'isin</u>	<u>'sin (si:ni)</u>	<u>'sin</u>	<u>'sinni</u>
3 pl.	<u>'oson</u>	<u>'ken (ke:ni)</u>	<u>'ken</u>	<u>'sinni</u>

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