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WORD FORMATION OF DAWRO, SOUTH WEST ETHIOPIA

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Abstract: This study attempted to describe and analyze the derivational morphology of Dawro, an Omotic language that belongs to the North Omoto cluster (Fleming, 1976) in Southern Nation Nationalities and People Regional State. The study examines the word formation processes involved in the derivation of nouns, verbs, adjectives, and compounding and reduplication. To that end the researcher used descriptive research type through qualitative approaches used to collect and analyses the data. Consequently, primary data on word formation processes was collected through unstructured linguistic data elicitation tool to the selected six key informants. The study, investigated the processes of nominalization, including the derivation of manner, abstract, action and result nominal derivations. Regarding derivation of verbs, the study presents the derivation of causative, passives and reciprocals. In the formation of adjectival, the study analyses adjectives formed from different derivational suffixes, such as -ttiya, -ma, -a, -o, -e, -iya and -anča. The study also discussed the processes of compounding, the formation of compound nouns and compound adjectives. Concerning the process of reduplication, the study examined that the formation of reduplication of the adverbs and nouns that refer to time. Besides, the phonological, morphological, syntactic and semantic features of the derivatives and compounds are considered in this study. For all kinds of word formation, rules have been provided.

Key words: word formation, Dawro

1. Introduction

1.1 The People

Dawro is the people who living in south west of Ethiopia in South Nations, Nationalities and peoples Regional state (SNNPRS). The name Dawro is employed for the people and the land. Among the Omotic states, Dawro had been a well-centralized powerful independent kingdom until the end of the 19th century (Admasu, 2014). According to Haberland (1977), Dawro was considered as one of the biggest ‘Omotic’ states.

Dawro is an independent administrative Zone. It is located between 6036’ to 7021’ North latitude and 36068’ to 37052’ East longitudes. Gojeb and Omo rivers circumscribe and demarcate Dawro from North West to South East in a clockwise direction.

Dawro is bounded with Konta Special Woreda in West, Jimma Zone (Oromiya region) in North, Hadiya and Kambata Tambaro Zones in Northeast, Wolaita Zone in East, and Gamo and Gofa Zone in South. Its total area is about 443km².

The zonal town of Dawro is Tarcha, which is located at 490 km away from Addis Ababa through Jimma road and 490 km through Hosana. It is 319 km from Hawassa (DZFD, 2015). The majority of Dawro people are farmers producing root crops, such as Ensete, cereals like wheat, barley, peas and beans, cash crops, such as coffee. They also rear animals, such as cows, horses, sheep, goats, etc. Bee keeping is also common in some districts of the zone and trade is basic activities for the people.

1.2 The Language and Its Classification

Ethiopia is a country with more than 84 living languages. The languages are categorized under Semitic, Cushitic, Omotic and Nilo-Saharan language families. Semitic, Cushitic and Omotic are subgroups of the super language family known as Afro-Asiatic. Nilo-Saharan is another super-

family found in most parts of Western Ethiopia Bender (1987) and Fleming (1976). Since the focus of the study is the language that belongs to Omotic subgroup, it is important to proceed to the linguistic information of the target language.

Dawro belongs to Northern Omoto cluster in the Omotic family (Fleming, 1976). It is spoken in Southern Nations Nationalities and Peoples Regional State, southwest of Ethiopia. The people call their language Dawrotsuwa (in Latin orthography).

Dawrotsuwa is an Omotic language of the Afro-asiatic phylum, which consists of more than twenty eight languages/ dialects, and most of which have not been documented (Hayward, 2003). This language family has a very vast variety within itself in Ethiopia. Most languages in this family are spoken in the surroundings of the Omo River. However, according to Wondimu and Mulgeta (2011), that the word Omotic and Omo were taken from the name of the Nation Omaato, which is called Dawro. According to Fleming 1976, the Omotic language family is into western and Eastern Omotic. Dawro belongs to western Omotic. The Eastern branches are subdivided into the North East, which consists of the Ari and Dime languages, and the south East, which contains Bana, Hamar and Karo. Omotic further branches into Kafa-Gimojan and Maji languages. The Nao, Shako and Maji, Gimojan branches into three groups: Omoto, Yem and Bench. Biniyam (2008) states that the Omoto cluster is the principal group and consists of closely related languages and varieties of languages.

Fleming (1976) classifying the Omoto cluster into South, West and North. The south consists of Male and the western ones Basketo and Doko-Dollo languages. Haro, kachama, koyra and Zayse are parts of the East. Dawro (Dawrotsuwa) belongs to Northern Omoto, along with languages such as Konta, Gamo, Gofa and Wolaita.

Dawrotsuwa belongs to Northern Omoto cluster in the Omotic family (Fleming, 1976). Dawrotsuwa is used as the medium of instruction in first cycle since 1994, and currently given from grade 5 through 12 as a subject and is being offered as a program at college level. Dawrotsuwa has 33 sound systems, 28 are consonant sounds, and 5 are vowel sounds. To develop Dawro language as medium of instruction serious attention was given in terms of training teacher, developing grammars and orthographies, producing and translating textbooks and supplementary materials. According to NNPRS (BOFED, 2014/15) the mother tongue speakers of the Dawro language are 617897 in number. In addition to this however, many people claim that a considerable number of Dawro native speakers live in Jimma zone, Oromiya region.

1.3 Literature Review

So far, a few studies have been conducted in different structures and aspects of the Dawro language. These works focus dominantly on phonology and verb. Almost none of them seem to have addressed the issue of word formation as their main concern. I have tried to review many of the works of research outputs on Dawro.

Tariku Negese (2010) wrote his MA thesis entitled ‘Aspects of Dawro Phonology’. He provides description on phonological aspects of the language (ie. some features of consonants and vowels). He further attempts to identify the syllable structure and the way the language syllabifies its words, phonotactic restrictions on segments, and consonant clusters.

Alebachew Biadgie (2010) in his MA thesis under the title ‘Verb Complements of Dawro’ tries to examine aspects concerning verb complements. In his finding, he indicates that Dawro verbs can be classified into phrasal complements and clausal complements.

Hirut (2007:71-121) in her article entitled, ‘Some Aspects of the Phonology and Morphology of Dawro’, attempts to present a brief introduction about Dawro people and their language. Concerning the language, she shows phonological and morphological properties as well as structure of words belonging

to different categories such as noun, verb, pronoun, adjective, deictic and numeral. Accordingly, she indicates that Dawro exhibits almost exclusively suffixing morphology.

Hirut (2004:79-112), in her study entitled, 'Notes on the North Ometo Dialects: Mutual Intelligibility tests and Structural Variations', indicates through vocabulary count, different mutually intelligible tests, and comparison of some aspects of the linguistic structures of the four North Ometo dialects (Wolayitta, Gofa, Dawro, and Gamo) that these dialects show variation about 20 percent of their vocabularies. And Dawro, though is more divergent from the other variants concerning the degree of closeness, its speakers understand Wolayitta better than any other dialect and also share much more vocabulary items with it than others. Yet the reverse is not true.

Hirut (1998) looked into the orthographic problem of Wolayta, Gamo, Gofa and Dawro which are represented by an acronym WOGAGODA. This acronym refers to a sort of artificially mixed dialect formed out of the four dialects. She mentioned facts like representing non-existing morphemes, not representing the existing morphemes, compound letters and lack of uniformity in symbolizing sounds of common features, confusing letters and letter representing different sounds from what they represent in English alphabet as problems of this orthography. She suggested avoiding extra and unnecessary symbols that do not represent making the orthography loyal for all dialects and to make symbols by associating with each other as solution for the detected problems.

Azeb (1994: 1121-29) in her article entitled, 'Ometo Verb Derivation : the Case of Basketo, Male, Korete and Kullo', compares characteristics among North, South, East, and Western Ometo clusters taking Basketo, Male, Korete and Dawro as examples from each group. She provides brief analysis concerning verb stems of the languages derived from verb roots such as passives, causatives, intransitives, frequentatives, and reciprocals. She also concisely describes regarding result nominals, agentives and adjectives which are derived from verb roots.

Allan (in Bender, 1976: 324-350) in her article entitled 'Kullo', tries to provide grammatical sketch of Dawro. She was overviews regarding the phonology, noun modifiers, nouns, pronouns, verbs, and syntax of the language.

The following two Tables present the phoneme inventory of Dawro.

Table 1: The Consonant phonemes of Dawro

Manner of articulation/	Place of Articulation						
	Bilabials	Labio-dental	Dentals	Alveolars	Alveo-palatals	Velars	Glottal
Stops / Te'etsaa	p b		d	t		k g	ʔ
Implosive	ɓ			ɗ			
Fricatives/Diishetsaa	ɸ			s z	ʃ ʒ		h
Affricatives / Soketsaa				ts	tʃ dʒ		
D'uu'iyawa				s'	č'	, k	
Nasal /Sorgiyawa	m			n	ɲ		
Liquids/				r l			
Bagga vawuliya	w				y		

Table 2: The vowel phonemes of Dawro

	oral vowels			Nasal vowels		
	Front	Central	Back	Front	central	Back
High	i ii		u uu			
Mid	e ee		o oo	ẽ		
Low		a aa			ã	

1.4 Statements of the problem

At present, our knowledge of many Ethiopian languages is still far from adequate and as a component of knowledge, their linguistic descriptions are badly needed. Among those languages Dawro is one. It belongs to the least studied members of Omoto group of languages, which has not been studied in detail so far. Thus, this study is basically aimed to examine, analyze, and describe the word formation process of Dawro, which includes the structure of the derivational word formations. It analyses the derivational nouns, verbs, adjectives, and compounding and reduplication in word formation processes and describes the word class of the derived words.

1.5 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to describe word formations process of Dawro. It specifically has the following objectives:

1. To describe various word formation processes that involve derivational affixes, compounding and reduplication.
2. To determine rules that governs the word formation processes.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The study is delimited to describe the word formations of Dawro. The primary concern of the study is to highlight the various word formation processes. It focuses only on the derivational affixes, compounding and reduplication. Here, it does not deal about inflectional word formations.

2 Methodology

In this study, the researcher taking in to account the research problem and objective used a descriptive research design and qualitative approaches used to collect and analyze the data to solve the research questions. Since the study was conducted word formations in Dawro. The data for this study are obtained through fieldwork by using elicitation and wordlist paradigm. The words are collected from the 6 native speakers of the target language then the data were phonemically transcribed and glossed them in English. The participants were purposefully selected based on their knowledge of the language and were accessible to collect the data for the study.

3. Results and Discussions

3.1. Derivational Affixes

Derivation is the set of morphological operations used to form new words or lexemes derived by the attachment of different derivational affixes to different bases, roots or words. In this section, different derivational affixes that used to derive nominals, verbals, and adjectivals in Dawro were described below.

3.1.1 Nominalization

Nominalization is a process, which formed from attaching different derivational affixes to a base, root, or word. In Dawro nominals are derived from nominal, verbal or adjectival roots. In the following section, the researcher shall describe this fact. The derived nominals such as manner, abstract, action and result nominals are described below.

3.1.1.1. Manner Nominal

Manner nominals express the way or manner of doing the actions of the verb from which they are derived. In Dawro manner nominals are formed by suffixing /-ussay/ to the verb roots. Consider the following data presented in table (1) below:

Table 1: Manner nominals derived from verb roots

No	verb roots	Gloss	Affix	Manner Nominal	Gloss
1	ut-	Sit	-ussay	ut-ussay	way of sitting
2	m-	Eat	-ussay	m-ussay	way of eating
3	ek’-	Stand	-ussay	ek’-ussay	way of standing
4	ha:say-	Speak	-ussay	ha:say-ussay	way of speaking
5	yilot-	get angry	-ussay	yilot-ussay	way of getting angry
6	me:c’c’-	Wash	-ussay	me:c’c’-ussay	way of washing
7	hank’ett-	Get disappointed	-ussay	hank’ett-ussay	way of getting disappointed

The data presented above is showing that manner nominals are derived from verb roots by adding a suffix /-ussay/. The suffix /-ussay/ is considered as a manner nominalizer morpheme in Dawro.

Based on the above data, we can develop the following word formation rule:

WFR (1): [x] vr \rightarrow [[x]vr + -ussay] manner N

Rule (1) states that verb root becomes complex manner nominals developed from verb root with an affix having the manner nominal features. The following structures are showing the occurrence of such derived manner nominals in sentences.

(1) (i) ababa ut-ussay loʔe:.

ababa sit –MAN good

‘Abebe’s manner of sitting is interesting’

(ii) a: m-ussay loʔe:.

3SGMPP eat- MAN good

‘His manner of eating is interesting’

(iii) untunttu ha:say-ussay nu:na loʔe:-dd-a

3PLM/F speaking –NOML we like- PAST -3M/F

‘We liked their manner of speaking’

3.1.1.2. Abstract Nominal

Complex abstract nominals are formed from different bases. It is derived from adjectivals and nominals by adding the suffix /tetsa:/. It expresses the non-concrete qualities of nouns and has a meaning of ‘state’ or ‘condition’ of something as shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Abstract nominals derived from Adjectives

No	Adjectives	Gloss	Affix	Abstract nominal	Gloss
1	bo:tʰa	White	- tetsa:	bo:tʰa-tetsa:	whiteness
2	Karetsa	Black	- tetsa:	karetsa-tetsa:	blackness
3	Daro	Big	- tetsa:	daro- tetsa:	bigness
4	unʔa	Narrow	- tetsa:	unʔa- tetsa:	narrowness
5	Ordo	Fat	- tetsa:	Ordo-tetsa	fatness

Similarly, the data that is presented below indicating that abstract nominals are those derived from nominals by adding the same affix /-tetsa:/. Consider the data presented below:

Table 3: Abstract nominals derived from nominals

No	Nominal's	Gloss	Affix	Abstract nominal	Gloss
1	a:wuwa	father	- tetsa:	a:wo- tetsa:	Fatherhood
2	naʔa:	child	- tetsa:	naʔa- tetsa:	Childhood
3	Kawuwa	king	- tetsa:	kawo- tetsa:	Kingdom
4	Dabbuwa	family	- tetsa:	dabbo- tetsa:	family hood
5	iša:	brother	- tetsa:	iša- tetsa:	Brotherhoo

d

Table 2 and 3 above indicate that the derived nominals are abstract nouns and also we can consider the suffix /-tetsa:/ as a nominalizer that forms abstract nouns.

Based on the above facts we can formulate the following word formation rule for such derivation:

WFR (2): $[x \left(\begin{smallmatrix} \text{adjective} \\ \text{Noun} \end{smallmatrix} \right)] \longrightarrow [[x] \left(\begin{smallmatrix} \text{adjective} \\ \text{Noun} \end{smallmatrix} \right)] + \text{-tetsa} \text{ Abstract N}$

Rule (2) states that an abstract nominal that can be formed from the non- abstract adjectivals or nominals by attaching the suffix /-tetsa /. That means abstract nominals derived from non-abstract adjectival or nominal with an affix having the features [+Abstract +Nominal]. In Dawro, nominals derived from adjectivals are more productive than that of nominals. For instances the occurrences of abstract nominals in sentences are illustrated below:

(2) (i) ta šurabiya bo:t̥sa-tetsa: dos-a:-dd-i.
1SGM/F T-shirt white- ABS like-1SG-PAST- 1SGM
'I liked the whiteness of the T-shirt'

(ii) a: bo:ra: karetsa-tetsa-y dar-e:
3SGMPO ox black-ABS-NOM high -3SGM
'His ox blackness is deep'

(iii) i c'ima-tetsa: dos-e:
3SGM old-NOM like-3SGM
'He likes oldness'

(iv) a:wo –tetsa-ŷ daro loʔa:
Father –ABS.-NOM very good
'Fatherhood is very interesting'

(v) i naʔa-tetsa: dos-e:
3SGM/F child-ABS like-3SGM
'He likes childhood'

(vi) Dawro wolk'k'ama kawuwa Halala kawo-tetsa:.
Dawro great king Halala king-NOM
'Dawro is the kingdom of great king Halala's'

(vii) i nu dabbo-tetsaa dos-e:
3SGM PP family- ABS like 3SGM
'He likes our familyhood'

3.1.1.3. Action Nominal

In Dawro action nominals are derived from verbal roots with the suffix /-ussa: / as in Table 4 below:

Table 4: Action nominals driven from verb roots

No	verb roots	Gloss	Affix	Action Nominal	Gloss
1	wod-	to kill	-ussa:	wod-ussa:	Killing
2	uš-	to drink	-ussa:	uš-ussa:	Drinking
3	ha:say-	to speak	-ussa:	ha:say-ussa:	Speaking
4	o:č-	to ask	-ussa:	o:š-ussa:	Asking
5	me:c'c'-	to wash	-ussa:	me:c'c'-ussa:	washing
6	ši:šš-	to collect	-ussa:	ši:šš-ussa:	collecting
7	m-	to eat	-ussa:	m-ussa:	eating
8	sa:ʔ-	to bite	-ussa:	sa:ʔ-ussa:	biting
9	wo:s'-	to run	-ussa:	wo:s'-ussa:	running

The action nominals presented above are formed by a word formation rule as follows:

WFR (3): [x] Vr → [[x]vr + -ussa:] Action N

Rule (3) states that the action nominals are formed from verb roots by taking the morpheme /-ussa:/. The action nominals formed by the processes of word formation stated above can further illustrated in structures written below:

(3) (i) i o:š-ussa: dos-e:-mma

3SGM NOM ask –NOM like-3SG-NEG

‘He doesn’t like asking’

(ii) c'mma bittani bira: uš-ussa: dos-e:

Old man beer drink- NOM like-3SG

‘The old man like beer drinking’

(iii) a: asawu hasaya hasay-ussa: dos-a:-dd-u

3SGF people speak –to like- 3SGF –PAST-3SGF

‘She liked giving public speech’

3.1.1.4. Result Nominal

Result or process nominals are formed by suffixing the nominalizing morpheme / -uwa/ to the verb roots. Such nominals refer to result or process of an action expressed by the verb root. Consider the data presented in Table (5) below:

Table 5: Result nominals derived from verbal roots

No	Verb roots	Gloss	Affix	Result Nominal's	Gloss
1	šišš-	to collect	-uwa	šišš-uwa	Collection
2	wad-	to beat	-uwa	wad-uwa	beating
3	k'ač-	to tie	-uwa	k'aš-uwa	tying
4	do:r-	to elect	-uwa	do:r-uwa	Election
5	ke:r-	to appoint	-uwa	ke:r-uwa	Appointment
6	o:d-	to tell	-uwa	o:d-uwa	News
7	wod-	to kill	-uwa	wod-uwa	Killing

The above type of derivation can be handled by the following word formation rule:

WRF (4): [x] Vr → [[x]vr + -uwa]Result N

Rule (4) indicates that verb root becomes complex result or process nominal by adding the suffix morpheme /-uwa/.

So far, we have seen the different types of deriving complex nominals. In so doing, several word formation rules were developed. Following this, some of the basic phonological, morphological, syntactic and semantic effects exhibited on the word formation processes of Dawro will be discussed.

3.1.2.1. Causativizations

Causative verb is a verb with an argument that expresses the cause of the action described by the verb. Causativization refers to the process of forming verbs that indicate someone causes somebody to do something. In Dawro, causative verbs are derived from verbal, adjectival, and nominal bases. Attaching the morpheme *-iss* to the verb root forms causative verbs, in Dawro. The condition illustrated below:

Table 6: Causatives derived from verbal roots

verb root	Gloss	Affix	Causatives	Gloss
s'e:s-	call	-iss-	s'e:s-iss-e:-dd-a	'caused someone to call'
wod-	kill	-iss-	wod-iss-e:-dd-a	'caused someone to kill something'
k'ans'-	cut	-iss-	k'ans'-iss-e:-dd-a	'caused someone to cut something'
uš-	drink	-iss-	uš-iss-e:-dd-a	'caused someone to drink something'
ha:say-	speak	-iss-	ha:say-iss-e:-dd-a	'cause someone to speak'
wos'-	run	-iss-	wos'-iss-e:-dd-a	'caused someone/ something to run'
dos-	love	-iss-	dos-iss-a:-dd-u	'caused someone to love'
du:k'-	fetch	-iss-	du:k'-iss-a:-dd-u	'caused someone to fetch'
gim'iš-	sleep	-iss-	gim'iš-iss-a:-dd-u	'caused someone to sleep'
ýe:s-	cry	-iss-	ýe:s-iss-e:-dd-a	'caused someone to cry'
me:nts'-	break	-iss-	me:nts'-iss-e:-dd-a	'caused someone to break something'

A word formation rule that produces the above kind of causative verbs can be formulated as follows:

WFR (5): [x]vr \rightarrow [[x]vr + -iss-] causative V

Rule (5) states that suffixing *-iss-* to a verb root 'x' creates a complex causative verb meaning 'someone or something causes to do something'. In addition, it rebels that the process of caustivization is not category changing, since, the base and the derivatives are both verbs. However, it is subcategory changing as it changes the verb from non-causative to causative.

Causative construction has the effect of adding an argument to a predicate. According to Comrie (1981), morphologically causative has a valincy one higher than the corresponding non-causative, since, in addition to the arguments of that non-causative predicate, there is also the causer. Hence, syntactically, causative verbs and their non-causative bases have different characteristics. Causative verbs have one more argument than that of the corresponding non-causative bases. This additional argument is the causer. Compeer causative and non-causative verbs in the following structures:

(11) (i) ababi na?atto s'e:s-e:-dd-a

ababi girl call-3SGM- PAST-3SGM

'Abebe called the girl'

(ii) ababi Ayala na?atto s'e:s-iss-e:-dd-a

abebe Ayele girl call-caus-3SGM-PAST-3SGM

'Abebe made Ayele call the girl'

In the example (11) (i) above the action verb s'ees- 'call' is a transitive verb hence it takes one argument naʔatto 'girl'. While the complex causative verb s'eesiss- in example (ii) adds another new argument Ayele, and this difference comes as the result of the causative suffix -iss-. Consequently, it is possible to suggest that all causative verbs often take more than one argument. In relation to this, Shopen (1985) suggests that a causative sentence have one or more arguments.

It is also true that in the above example, Ayele is the one who performed the action of calling. Therefore, Ayele is the 'cause' and it expressed as an object immediately after the agent (causer).

In Dawro, causatives also derived from adjectival bases by adding the suffix /-isiss-/. The data will present below:

Table 7: causatives derived from adjectival bases

Adjectival roots	Gloss	Affix	Causatives from Adjectival bases	Gloss
a:k-	to be wide	-isiss-	a:k -isiss-e:-dd-a	'caused to become wide'
unʔ-	to be narrow	-isiss-	unʔ-isiss-e:-dd-a	'caused to become narrow'
k'a:nts-	to be short	-isiss-	k'a:m-isiss-e:-dd-a	'caused to become short'
ord-	to be fat	-isiss-	ord-isiss-e:-dd-a	'caused to become fat'

In such derivation, we can use two ways: the first one is that causatives derived from adjectival, and then the final vowel of the adjectives are deleted when the suffix morpheme added to it. The second one is causatives derived from adjectival bases by adding the suffix /-isiss- / to the base of adjectives.

The derivation of causatives from adjectival root is represented by the following word formation rule:

WFR (6): [X] Ar ———> [x]Ar + -isiss-] Causative V

Rule 7 illustrates that a causative verb formed from adjectival roots by affixing the morpheme /-isiss-/.

3.1.2.2. *Passives*

Passives are derived from verb roots by attaching the morpheme /-ett/. This fact presented blow:

Table 8: passive verbs derived from transitive verb roots.

Transitive verb root	Gloss	Active perfective	Passive verb	Gloss
la:m-	to change	la:me:dda	la:m-ett-e:-dd-a	was changed
me:c'-	to wash	me:c'e:dda	me:c'-ett-e:-dd-a	was washed
k'o:ʔ-	to splint	k'o:ʔe:dda	k'o:ʔ-ett-e:-dd-a	was splinted
gord-	to close	gorde:dda	gord-ett-e:-dd-a	was closed
k'ač-	to tie	k'ače:dda	k'aš-ett-e:-dd-a	was tied
m-	to eat	me:dda	m-ette-tt-e:-dd-a	was eaten
o:č-	to ask	o:če:dda	o:š-ett-e:-dd-a	was asked

Based on the above facts, we can formulate a passive word formation rule:

WFR (7): [x] transitive Vr ———> [x]tran Vr + -ett-] Passive V

WFR 8 states that the passive verb formed from verb roots by adding the morpheme -ett-. The rule also has a semantic part, which refers that action 'x' is carried out from the point of view of the object. In addition, it perceived as an operation which topicalizes the subject and perhaps backgrounds another. Consider the following Dawro passive construction in sentences given below:

(13) (i) mangu: mett-ett-e:-dd-a.

mango eat- PAS -3SGM-PAST-3SGM

‘The mango was eaten’

(ii) ke:ru: la:m-ett-e:-dd-a

Program change –PAS-3SGM –PAST-3SGM

‘The program was changed’

(iii) pengi: gord-ett-e:-dd-a

door close –PAS-3SGM-PAST-3SGM

‘The door was closed’

In each of the above sentences, the main verb is transitive and the subjects are manguwa, keeruwa and pengiya. Thos subjects are the one who receives the actions however; an implicit agent performs the actions. Additionally, these passive conforms the general properties of basic passives. In relation to this, shopen (1985) cited in Abraham D (2003) identifies that ‘program was changed’, considered as basic passive in English. Basic passives are different from other passives because they involve no agent phrase, the main verb (in its non-passive form) is transitive, and the main verb expresses an activity, taking agent subjects and patient objects.

3.1.2.3. Reciprocal

Reciprocal verbs are formed from verb roots by attaching the morpheme –ett-. The reciprocal verbal stems that refer to actions performed for both benefit. In Dawro reciprocals considered by the morphem /-ett-/ suffixed to verb roots. The following table indicates reciprocal from verbal roots:

Table 9: Reciprocals derived from verbal roots

No	Verb roots	Gloss	Affix	Reciprocals from verb root	Gloss
1	yer-	Kiss	-ett-	yer-ett-e:	‘kiss each other’
2	sug-	Push	-ett-	sug-ett-e:	‘push each other’
3	dos-	Love	-ett-	dos-ett-e:	‘love each other’
4	saʔ-	Bite	-ett-	saʔ-ett-e:	‘bite each other’
5	bor-	Insult	-ett-	bor-ett-e:	‘insult each other’
6	wad-	Quarrel	-ett-	wad-ett-e:	‘quarrel each other’
7	o:č-	Ask	-ett-	o:š-ett-i:no	‘ask one another’
8	er-	Know	-ett-	er-ett-i:no	‘know one another’

The derivation of the above word formation can be handled by the following rule:

WFR (8): [x] Vr \longrightarrow [[x]Vr + -ett-] Reciprocal V

Rule (9) states that adding the suffix –ett- to a verb root ‘X’ creates a reciprocal verb meaning someone does ‘X’ against something. In addition, in Dawro ‘one another’ and ‘each other’ can be represented by the independent word that is ittu: ittuwana and barenttu gidduwan respectively. Consider the following examples.

(14) (i) na:na-y ittu: ittuwana dos-ett -ee

child -NOM one another love –RECIP -3SGM/F

‘The children love one another’

(ii) na:na-ttu barenttu gidduwan err-ett-i:ino

child -PL each other know –RECIP- 3PL

‘The children know each other’

(iii) kana-tuu barenttu gidduwan wad-ett-i:ino

dog -PL each other fight –RECIP-3PL

‘The dog fight each other’

That can be noted here is that the reciprocal suffix and the passive forming suffixes are the same in form but they are different in meaning. Consequently, the reciprocal verb forming suffix refers someone

does something against another. Unlike this, the passive forming suffix refers to an action carried out from the angle of the object therefore; we can understand them as two different suffixes having the same form but different meaning. In addition to this, reciprocals can be distinguished from passive by their use of *ittu*: *ittuwanna* or *barenttu gidduwan* ‘one another’ and ‘each other’ respectably.

- (15) (i) *na:y er-ett-e:-dd-a*
child know –PAS-3SGM-PAST-3SGM
‘The child was known’
- (ii) *na:na-y ittu: ittuwana err-ett-ee*
Child -NOM one another know –RECIP- 3SGM/F
‘The children know one another’
- (iii) *na:na-ttu barenttu gidduwan er-ett-iino*
Child -NOM each other know –RECIP- 3PL
‘The children know each other’

In above examples *erette:dda* refers to a certain child which is observed on the agent. Whereas, *eretti:no* expresses that the children carried out themselves.

- (16) (i) *abab-i k’aš-ett-e:-dd-a*
Abebe-NOM tie –PAS-3SGM-PAST-3SGM
‘Abebe was arrested’
- (ii) *na:na -ttu barenttu gidduwan k’aš-ett-iino*
child NOM each other tie –RECIP- 3PLM/F
‘The children tie each other’.
- (iii) *na:-y dos-ett-e:-dd-a*
boy –NOM love –PAS-3SGM-PAST-3SGM
‘The boy is loved’.
- (iv) *na:na-ttu dos-ett-i:no*
boy –PL love –RECIP-3PLM/F
‘The boys love each other’

In the above sentences the verb *k’aš-ett-e:-dd-a* ‘be arrested’ and *dos-ett-e:-dd-a* ‘be loved’ refers to a certain arrest or love, which is happen on the patient. While *k’aš-ett-i:no* ‘be tie’ and *dos-ett-i:no* ‘be love’ express that the subject did a certain tie and love.

3.1.3. Adjectivization

Adjectivization is the process of forming new derived adjective from an already existing base. In Dawro, adjectives are simple words and morphologically complex derived words. Most of them are formed by adding adjectivizing suffixes. Suffixes, such as */-a/*, */-o/*, */-e /*, and */-iya/*, and */-anča/* can be attached to verb roots and form adjectives. While, suffixes, like */-ttiya/*, *-ma/*, can be attached to concrete and abstract nominal bases. In the following sections each of these described blows.

3.1.3.1. Adjectives Derived from Nominals

As stated above, adjectives derived from nominal bases are of two kinds. These are adjectives derived from concrete nominals and adjectives.

3.1.3.1.1. Adjectives derived from concrete Nominals

Various adjectives formed from concrete nominals by taking the morpheme *-ttiya*. Consider the following examples.

Table 10: Adjectivals derived from nominals

No	Nominals	Gloss	A	Derived	Gloss
----	----------	-------	---	---------	-------

			ffix	Adjectives	
1	ira:	‘rain’	-ttiya	ira-ttiya	‘rainy’
2	zo:ziya	‘hill’	-ttiya	zo:ze-ttiya	‘hilly’
3	šuča:	‘rock’	-ttiya	šuča-ttiya	‘rocky’
4	Šafiya	‘sand’	-ttiya	šafe-ttiya	‘sandy’
5	wo:ra:	‘forest’	-ttiya	wora-ttiya	‘afforested’
6	bu:ra:	‘rubbish’	-ttiya	bu:ra-ttiya	‘dirty’

The above derivation can be handled by the following word formation rule:

WFR (9): [x] N \longrightarrow [[x] N + -ttiya] Adjective

Rule (10) refers to the formation of adjectives by adding the suffix –ttiya to nominals ‘X’ meaning a thing that has the property of ‘X’.

It is true that so long as we do not have a satisfactory definition of adjectives, it seems proper to define at least in part in functional terms, as words, which modify nouns. The derived adjectives described above can therefore, used for the same function. Consider the following examples:

(17) (i) Dawro dere-ttiya saa.

Dawro mount –AFF country/place

‘Dawro is the mountainous place’.

(ii) lank’e-ttiya saa-y goššaw loʔ-e:na

Slope –AFF land-NOM farm good not

Sloppy land is not good for farming

(iii) yeewe zo:ze-ttiya heeraa

that hill –AFF place

‘That is a hilly place’

As discussed in above sentences, semantically, the suffix -ttiya resembles with the Amharic adjectives forming suffix –amma. However, the suffix -ttiya express the nature of the noun to which they suffixed. As we understand from the above data, the adjective producing suffix –ttiya is when attached to the nominals, the ending vowel of the simplex nominal deleted.

3.1.3.1.2. Adjectives Formed from Nominals

Derived adjectives are formed from nominals. Attaching the suffix –ma to nominals, forms these adjectives. This adjective producing suffix however is one of the least frequent suffixes. Consider the following data:

Table 11: Adjectives Formed from Abstract or Concrete Nominals

No	Nominals	Gloss	Affix	Derived Adjectives	Gloss
1	donna:	Mouth	-ma	donna:-ma	Talkative
2	mala:	Beauty	-ma	mala:-ma	Beautiful
3	wolk’a:	Power	-ma	wolk’a:-ma	Powerful

The above derivation can be handled by the following word formation rule:

WFR (10): [x] N \longrightarrow [[x] N + -ma] Adjective

Rule 11 indicates that attaching the morpheme –ma to abstract or concrete nominals forms complex adjective with the meaning someone or something that has the property of ‘x’. In addition, derived adjectives produced by the word formation rule (11) can be used as predicates as below:

- (18) (i) ababi wol’k’a:-ma bitaniya
abebe power- AFF person
‘Abebe is the powerful person’
(ii) baljuuk’a mala:-ma naa -tto
baljuuk’a beauty-AFF child-3SGF
‘baljuuk’a is a beautiful girl’

3.1.3.2. Adjectives Derived from Verb roots

Various adjectives are created by attaching adjectivizing morphemes: -a, -e, -o, and –iya to verb roots. Each of these discussed in the sections that follow:

3.1.3.2.1. Adjectives formed by –a, -e, -o

Most adjectives derived from verb roots by adding the morpheme –a, -e, o, and -iya. Among the most productive suffix is ‘a’. Consider the data is presented below:

Table 12: Adjectives Derived from Verb roots

No	Verb Roots	Gloss	Affixes	Derived Adjectives	Gloss
1	bos’-	‘become white’	-a	bots-a	White
2	kares’-	‘become black’	-a	karets-a	Black
3	bullat-	‘become brown’	-a	bull-a	Brown
4	aduk’-	‘become long’	-a	aduss-a	Long
5	c’im-	‘become old’	-a	c’im-a	Old
6	yalag-	‘become youth’	-a	yalag-a	Youth
7	ord-	‘become fat’	-e	ord-e	Fat
8	loʔ-	‘become good’	-o	loʔ-o	Good
9	c’am-	‘become bitter’	-o	c’am-o	Bitter
10	malʔ-	‘become sweet’	-o	malʔ-o	Sweet
11	le:ʔ-	‘become thin’	-o	le:ʔ-o	Thin
12	a:kk-	‘become wide’	-o	a:kk-o	Wide

A word formation rule that can handle the above derivation is:

WFR (11) [x] Vr \longrightarrow [[x] Vr + -a/ -e/ -o] Adjective

Rule 12 states that verb root becomes derived adjective by suffixing –a, -e, and -o. The semantic part of the rule expresses someone or something that has the property of ‘x’.

As noted above, when we attach the suffixes to verb roots, it does not give sense either on phonological or semantical grounds. It gets the derivative unacceptable, however, if we attach for example, -o to botsa as in *botso, -a malʔo as in * malʔa etc. and, if we add the suffix –o to the bases that do not have it, the category of the derivative may be changed from adjective to nominals.

Once again, what can be said about the productivity of these adjective forming suffixes is that the number of adjectives formed by the suffixes –e and -o is less productive than those formed by the suffix -a. Additionally, the adjectives produced by the morpheme –e is less than the adjectives produced by the suffix –o. Moreover, the adjectives produced by the suffix –a are more productive and any verb stems

can take this suffix and formed adjectives. These adjectives as they are productive they appear in various structures as below:

- (19) (i) a: karets-a surriya danc'-a:-dd-u
 3SGF black AFF trouser dress -3SGF-PAST-3SGF
 'She dressed a black trouser'
- (ii) bots -a bo:ra:
 White -AFF ox
 'a white ox'

3.1.3.3. Adjectives formed by –anča

Adjectives are also formed by suffixing –anča to nominal roots. The condition presented in Table (14) below shows this:

Table 13: Adjectives formed from nominal roots by adding the suffix –anča

No	Nominal roots	Gloss	Affix	Derived Adjectives	Gloss
1	zalʔ-	Trade	-anča	zalʔ-anča	Trader
2	gošš-	Farm	-anča	gošš-anča	Farmer
3	ol-	War	-anča	ol-anča	Warrior
4	yes'-	Song	-anča	yets-anča	Singer
5	Wos'-	Run	-anča	wots-anča	Runner
8	er-	Knowledge	-anča	er-anča	knowledgeable

The above derivation of adjectives can be handled by the word formation rule presented below:

WFR (12): [x] Nr → [[x] Nr + –anča] Adjective

Rule 13 indicates that attaching the morpheme suffix –anča to the nominal root 'x' produces complex adjectives meaning someone who has the property of 'x'. The following examples presented in order to equate the acceptability of the sentences to the acceptability of the derived adjectives:

- (20) (i) i zalʔ-anča bitaniya
 3SGM trade –AFF person
 He is a merchant
- (ii) i er-anča bitaniya
 3SGM knowledge –AFF person
 'He is a knowledgeable person'
- (iii) a: er-anča naa-tto
 she skill –AFF girl -3PSGF
 'She is a skillful girl'

3.1.3.4. Adjectives formed by –iya

Attaching the suffix -iya to Verb root can form derived adjectives. Consider the examples in Table (15).

Table 14: Adjectives formed by –iya

N	Verb roots	Gloss	Affix	Derived Adjectives	Gloss
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1	yer-	‘to kiss’	-iya	yer-iya	kisser
2	dos-	‘to love’	-iya	dos-iya	lover
3	saʔ-	‘to bite’	-iya	saʔ-iya	biter
4	ut-	‘to sit’	-iya	ut-iya	the one who sits
5	lamm-	‘to change’	-iya	lamm-iya	the one who changes
6	kares’s’-	‘to black’	-iya	kares’s’-iya	the black one
7	bukk-	‘to rain’	-iya	bukk-iya	Rainy

Based on the facts presented above, we can develop a word formation rule like the following:

WFR (13) $[x] V_r \longrightarrow [[x] V_r + -iya]$ Adjective

Rule 14 indicates that attaching the morpheme *-iya* to the verb root ‘x’ produces complex adjectives meaning someone or something has the property of ‘x’.

The adjective produced by the suffix *-iya* is more productive in Dawro Language and any verb roots can take this suffix and form adjectives.

3.1.3.5. Adjectives formed from Adjectives

Various adjectives are derived from adjectives by attaching adjectivizing morpheme *-iya* to the Adjectives. Consider the data presented below:

Table 15: Adjectives formed from Adjectives

No	Adjectives	Gloss	Affix	Derived Adjectives	Gloss
1	Karetsa	Black	-iya	kares’s’-iya	become black
2	Adussa	Long	-iya	aduk’k’-iya	become long
3	a:ko	Wide	-iya	a:kk-iya	become wide
4	Ordo	Fat	-iya	ord-iya	become fat
5	bo:tsa	White	-iya	bo:s’s’-iya	become white
6	unʔa	Narrow	-iya	unʔ-iya	become narrow
7	Dara	Big	-iya	dar-iya	become big
8	c’ima	Old	-iya	c’im-iya	become old
9	malʔo	Sweet	-iya	malʔ-iya	become sweet
10	Yalaga	Youth	-iya	yalag -iya	become youth

Based on the facts presented above, we can develop a word formation rule like the following:

WFR (14): $[x] Adje \longrightarrow [[x] Adje + -iya]$ Adjective

Rule 15 indicates that attaching the morpheme *-iya* to the adjective ‘X’ produces complex adjectives. Consider the following examples:

(21) (i) baljuuk’a malʔ-iya k’uma: kats-aa-dd-u

baljuuk’a sweet -AFF food cook-3SGF-PAST-3SGF
‘baljuuk’e is cooked a delicious food’.

(ii) baljuuk’a c’im-iya asaa -na busaa dos-u-kk-u

baljuuk’a old-AFF people –with going like -3SGF-NEG-3SGF
‘baljuuk’e doesn’t like to go with old people’.

3.1.3.6. Adjectives formed from Adverbs

Adjectives are also formed from adverb by adding the adjectivizing morpheme –ya to the Adverbs and forming the Adjectives. Consider the data presented below:

Table 16: Adjectives formed from adverbs.

No	Adverbs	Gloss	Affix	Derived Adjectives	Gloss
1	dari	become big	-ya	dari-ya	Bigger
2	ellelli	become quick	-ya	ellelli-ya	Hurry
3	c'ori	become many	-ya	c'ori-ya	Malty
4	Ordi	become fat	-ya	ordi-ya	Fatty
5	le:zi	become tiny	-ya	le:zi-ya	Tiny
6	malzi	become tasty	-ya	malzi-ya	Delicious

Based on the facts presented above, we can develop a word formation rule like the following:

WFR (15): [x] Adv \longrightarrow [[x] Adv + -ya] Adjective

Rule 16 indicates that attaching the morpheme –ya to the adverbs ‘x’ produces complex adjectives meaning someone or something has the property ‘x’.

The adjective produced by the suffix –ya is more productive in Dawro Language like iya and any adverbs can take this suffix and form adjectives.

However, it indicates that attaching the morpheme –iya to the verb root and attaching the morpheme -ya to the adverb is the same adjectives. For instance, when we attach the suffix –iya to the verb stem wod'- +iya it becomes wod'iya ‘the one who kill’. Similarly, when we attach –ya to the adverb wod'i- +ya it becomes wod'iya ‘one who kill’.

3.4. Compounding

In above, we have seen the process of word formation by means of derivation. Under this, we shall see the process of word formation through compounding. According to Bauer (1983), compounding is the process by which forming new words by combining different lexical categories. Here, the researcher describes the rules or the combinatorial possibilities of lexical compounds and the characteristics, which distinguish them from higher forms such as phrase, clauses, or sentences in Dawro language under investigation. Thus, compound words in Dawro, belong to the following two different word classes, namely, nominal, and adjectival. Hereafter, each of them shall be dealt with briefly.

3.4.1. Compound Nominals

Compound nominals are nominals that have a nominal head that represents the core meaning and the word class of the compound. Like in many world languages, such as English (Matthews: 1974), Yem (Hirut: 1993), Amharic (Baye, 1994), Oyda (Abraham, 2003) etc, the vast majority of compounds in Dawro are nominals. These compound nominals can therefore be formed by combining two nominals or adjectival and nominal. Let us consider the following nominal compounds, which contain constituents of different classes.

3.4.1.1. Nominal +Nominal

In this kind of nominal +nominal compounding, the two members of the compound are from the same category. However, the head is a nominal, which occupies the right hand position. Consider the data presented below:

- (24) (i) para: + kašiya para kašiya
 Horse tree a type of tree
- (ii) kana: + kasiliya kana kasiliya

	Dog	incisor	‘incisor’
(iii)	wora:	+ kana:	wora kana:
	Wild	dog	‘fox’
(iv)	mara:	+ ins’arsa:	mara ins’arsa:
	Calf	tongue	‘uvula’
(v)	sintsa:	+ ača:	sintsa ača:
	Front	teeth	‘front teeth’
(vi)	gatta:	+ golliya	gatta golliya
	thatch	house	‘thatch roofed house’
(vii)	goša:	+ saʔʔaa	gošasa:
	Farming	land	‘farm land’
(viii)	sutsa:	+ s’ap’uwa	sutsa s’ap’uwa
	Blood	root	‘blood vassel’
(xv)	kana:	+ mara:	kana mara:
	Dog	calf	‘puppy’
(xvi)	kariya	+ kušiya	kare kušiya
	Out	hand	‘the 1 st step agreement in marriage’
(xvii)	šošša:	+ bolottato	šošša bolttato
	Snake	mother- in- law	a type of insect

As the data presented above, compound nominal formed from two different nominals. Moreover, combining two nominal kinship terms in Dawro can form compounds. This is illustrated in the data below:

(25) (i)	a:wuwa	+ iša:	a:wo iša:
	Father	brother	‘uncle’ or ‘brother of one’s father’
(ii)	a:tti	+ iša:	a:ti iša:
	Mother	brother	‘brother of one’s mother’

Combining golliya ‘house’ with another nominals can also form many other compound nominals.

(26) (i)	wo:sa:	+ golliya	wo:sa golliya
	Pray	house	‘church’
(ii)	gatta:	+ golliya	gatta golliya
	thatch	house	‘thatch roofed house’
(iii)	timirtiya	+ golliya	timirte golliya
	Learning	house	‘school’
(iv)	šeša:	+ golliya	šeša golliya
	urine	house	‘toilet’
(v)	bossa:	+ golliya	bossa golliya
	Intercours	house	‘wedding house’

In Dawro, compounding forms most of names of diseases. In so doing, ‘hargiya’ disease combines with many different nominals. Consider the following examples:

(27) (i)	wozana:	+ hargiya	wozana hargiya
	Heart	disease	heart failure
(ii)	gusuwa	+ hargiya	guso hargiya
	Diarrhea	disease	‘diarrhea’

Moreover, in Dawro, compounding can be formed by combining the nominal maara: with many different nominals. Consider the following examples:

- (28) (i) kana: + mara: kana mara:
Dog calf 'puppy'
(ii) kuttuwa + mara: kutto mara:
Hen calf 'chicken'
(iii) dorssa: + mara: dorssa mara:
Sheep calf 'lamb'
(iv) miya + mara: miya mara:
Cattle calf 'Calf'

The above nominal + nominal compounding can be represented by the following word formation rule.

WFR (16): $[A]_N + [B]_N \longrightarrow [[A]_N [B]_N]_N$

Rule 17 states that compound nominals in Dawro formed from the combinations of two nominals. Such as 'N' and 'N' in rule (17) are variables. Both the first and the second are ranging over nominals. Their combination is also nominal. Thus, by the same process, for example, [wo:sa: golliya] the compound nominal 'church' is constructed from both nominals [wo:sa:] and [golliya].

So far, we have tried to see compounds formed from two nominals. In what follows, we have discussed compound nominals, which formed by adjectival + nominal combination. Consider the examples:

3.4.1.2. Adjectival + Nominal

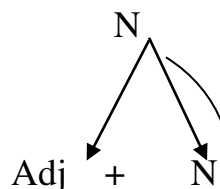
In Adjectival + Nominal compounding, adjectives are the first and nominal are the second members of the compound. Therefore, the nominals function is as heads of the compounds. Some examples are presented below:

- (29) (i) bayra + išša: bayra išša:
Elder brother 'elder brother'
(ii) tefa + mačatto tefa mačatto
Late wife 'ex-wife'
(iii) ušača + kušiya ušača kušiya
Right hand 'right hand'
(iv) wogga + a:bba: wogga a:bba:
Big father 'grandfather'
(v) wogga + dayo wogga dayo
Big mother 'grandmother'

We can represent the above kind of Adjectival + Nominal compounding by the following word formation rule:

WFR (17): $[A]_{Adj} + [B]_N \longrightarrow [[A]_{Adj} [B]_N]_N$

Rule 18 states that 'A' and 'N' are variables. The first one is ranging over adjectival and the second one is nominals. Their combination is in turn a nominal. Thus, We can see the process by taking compound nominals as for example: [bayra išša:]_N 'elder brother' is a compound word constructed from [bayra]_A 'elder' and [išša:]_N 'brother'. In addition, the percolation of features in the above compounds can be visualized:



This formula illustrates that the nominal feature (N) percolates from the head to the entire compound. In what follows, the formation of adjectival compound words presented.

3.4.2 Compound Adjectives

Compound adjectival can be formed by combining two adjectival or by combining nominal and adjectival. Each of these compounds can be presented below.

3.4.2.1. Adjectival + Adjectival

Using different types of adjectives forms this compound adjectival. The data would be presented below.

- | | | |
|----------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| (30) (i) | karetsa + kac'c'ama | karetsa kac'c'ama |
| | Black big horn | 'black and has a big horn' |
| (ii) | basina + karetsa | basina karetsa |
| | Deep black | 'deep black' |

This process of forming adjectival compounds can handle by the following rule:

WFR (18): $[A]_{Adj} + [B]_{Adj} \longrightarrow [[A]_{Adj} [B]_{Adj}]_{Adjective}$

In the above rule, both 'A' and 'A' are variables ranging from adjectivals. Therefore, their combination is adjectival.

3.4.2.2. Nominal + Adjectival

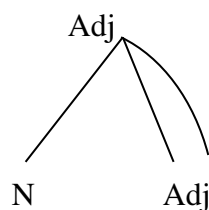
Combining Nominals with Adjectival and the resultant compound become an adjectival compound. This can be shown by the following examples:

- | | | |
|----------|--------------------|------------------|
| (31) (i) | ayfiya + k'o:k'k'a | ayfiya k'o:k'k'a |
| | Eye deficient | 'blind' |
| (ii) | wozana: + kumetsa | wozana kumetsa |
| | Heart full | 'masterful' |
| (iii) | hayitsaa + tulle | hayitsa tulle |
| | Ear deficient | 'deaf' |

Based on the above facts we can formulate the following word formation rule:

WFR (19): $[A]_N + [B]_{Adj} \longrightarrow [[A]_N [B]_{Adj}]_{Adjective}$

In rule 20 'N' and 'A' are variables. (N) is ranging over Nominals and the second one over adjectivals (A). Their combination is an adjectival.



In the above percolation, the entire compound becomes an adjective since the feature adjective percolates from the head.

Generally, compound adjectivals are so small in number, in Dawro language. This is also true in other Omoto languages like Oyda Abraham (2003), Maale Azeb (1994). The classification of compounds is used in terms of the category of the components. However, compounds can be further sub classified in to various groups according to semantic criteria (Hatcher 1960, Warren 1978). Therefore, it can be categorized into endocentric and exocentric compounds.

Endocentric compounds refer to compounds in which the head possesses the basic meaning. As it observed in the above description, majority of compounds in Dawro are endocentric. For example, the compound gatta golliya 'thatch roofed house' is the hyponym of the grammatical head: golliya 'house' thus, the compound refers to a kind of house. On the other hand, exocentric compounds refer to the compounds that have a different meaning from its component parts, for example, the compound šošša bolottato 'a type of insect' is not the hyponym of the grammatical head bolottato 'snake mother- in -law'.

In Dawro language, it is investigated that exocentric compound are very small in number. As follows, some of the examples of exocentric compounds presented blow.

- | | | |
|----------|-----------------------|--|
| (33) (i) | šošša: + bolottatto | šošša bolottatto |
| | Snake mother –in –law | ‘a type of insect’ |
| (ii) | kariya + kušiya | kare kušiya |
| | Out hand | ‘the 1 st step agreement in marriage’ |
| (iii) | ke:tša: + kušiya | ke:tša kušiya |
| | House hand | ‘the 2 nd step agreement in marriage’ |
| (iv) | bollo + ke:tša: | bollo ke:tša: |
| | Father –in-law house | ‘one’s father –in- law family’ |

3.5. Reduplication

3.5.1. Introduction

In the above two main sections, we discussed the process of word formation through derivation and compounding. Here is, we shall discuss the process of word formation by means of reduplication. In Dawro, reduplication can be formed through complete reduplication processes. In complete reduplication, the entire word is copied. In Dawro, verb roots and adverbs are fully reduplicated and are formed to indicate continuation, frequency or repetition of an event or action.

In this study, the term reduplication is restricted to situations where the repeated part of the word serves some derivational or inflectional purpose. In this section, is presented the common functions served by reduplication in Dawro.

3.5.2. Verb roots

In Dawro, some verb roots are reduplicating and the reduplication indicates continuation, frequency or repetition of an event or action. Consider the data below:

- | | | |
|----------|--------------|----------------------------|
| (42) (i) | wos’s’ | wos’s’ wos’s’ |
| | Run | ‘run continually’ |
| (ii) | ye:kk | ye:kk ye:kk |
| | Cry | ‘cried continually’ |
| (iii) | k’ans’ | k’ans’ k’ans’ |
| | Cut | ‘cut repeatedly’ |
| (iv) | uš | uš uš |
| | Drink | ‘drink repeatedly’ |
| (v) | la:f | laaf la:f |
| | become small | ‘become continually small’ |
| (vi) | dar | dar dar |
| | become big | ‘become continually big’ |

Depending on the above data, we can formulate the following word formation rule to represent the above verb roots express the frequency of the actions.

WFR (20) $[x]_{vr} \longrightarrow [[x]_{vr}]$ Reduplicate

Rule 21 states that verb roots express continually performed actions by reduplicating itself. The reduplicated verb roots expresses the manner of action expressed by the verb performed repeatedly. This process does not affect the performed action meaning. However, as they express repeated or intensified actions their effect is only on their semantics. Consider the following structures:

- (43) (i) gammo timirte ke:tšaa wos’s’ wos’s’ b-ee
 gammo learing house run go –3SGMCONT
 ‘gammo goes to school running continually’

- (ii) gammo la:f la:f b-ee
 gammo small small go-3PSGMCONT
 ‘gammo continually become small’
- (iii) gammo ye:kk ye:kk dafur-ee-dd-a
 gammo cry repeatedly tire 3PSGM-PAST-3PSGM
 ‘gammo cry repeatedly and tired’

As can be observed from the examples above, verb roots duplicate themselves to express repetition or continuity of the actions.

3.5.3. *Adverbs of time*

An adverb of time is reduplicating in Dawro, and that refer to time. This is derived by total reduplication and the reduplication indicates continuation, frequency or repetition of an event or action through the time. Consider the following table below.

Table 17: Adverbials

No	Adverbials	Gloss	Re. Adverbials	Gloss
1	laytsan	in the year	laytsan laytsan	Yearly
2	aginan	in the month	aginan aginan	Monthly
3	k’amman	at night	k’amman k’amman	every night
4	omarsan	at evening	omarsan amarsan	every evening
5	guuran	in the morning	guuran guuran	every morning
6	saatiyan	on time	saatiyan saatiyan	Timely
7	galas an	at day time	galasan galas an	Daily

For the above adverbs, we can follow the following rule:

WFR (21): [x] Adv \longrightarrow [[x] Adv] Reduplicated

As observed from the data in table (18) above, adverbials derived by total reduplication

4 CONCLUSIONS

In this study an attempt is made to analyze the morphology of Dawro, which is classified under the north Omoto cluster in the Omotic language family. The morphological description is made through Derivations such as nouns, verbs and adjective, and compounding and reduplication are basically analyzed in Dawro. The study has tried to presents different word formation processes such as nominalization, verbalization, adjectivization, compounding and reduplication and the necessary word formation rules have been proposed.

In the processes of nominalization different kinds of derived nominals such as manner, abstract, action, and result nominals formed by attaching derivational affix. We have seen that manner nominals formed by suffixing /-ussay/ to the verb roots. Abstract nominals are derived from nominals and adjectival by adding suffix /tetsa/. Action nominals derived by suffixing /ussa:/ to verb roots. Result nominals formed by suffixing /-uwa/ to verb roots. Derived nominals of the same kind derived by adding the same suffix.

In the case of verbalization, there are different kinds of verb derivation such as, causatives, passives and reciprocals are discussed. Causatives are derived from verb roots and nominal bases by suffixing the

morpheme /-iss/. In addition, causatives are derived from adjectival stems by suffixing the morpheme /-iss/. Passives are derived from transitive verb roots by suffixing /-ett/. Reciprocals formed by suffixing morpheme /-ett/ to simple verb roots or intensive verbal stems. The Reciprocal affix /-ett/ is taking the simple word ittu: ittuwanna and barenttu gidduwan to more clarifying and differentiating the verbs from passive forms.

In the processes of adjectivizations, the derived adjectivals are formed from nominals by suffixing /-ttiya/, /-ancha/ and /-ma/, can be attached to concrete and abstract nominals respectively. Adjectives derived from verb roots by adding the suffix /-a/, /-o/, /-e / and /-iya/. Adjectives formed from adjectives by suffixing the morpheme /-iya/ to the adjectives. Adjectives derived from adverbs by adding the suffix /-ya/ to the adverbs.

The processes of compound word formation of Dawro were also described. The formation of compound nominals formed from nominal with other nominals and adjective with nominals. Compound adjectivals formed by a combination of adjectival with another adjectival and nominal with adjectival.

In addition, we have seen reduplication processes in Dawro. Verb roots are duplicating itself to express repetition or continuity of the actions. Reduplication processes formed by the complete reduplication of the verb roots and nouns that refer to time are reduplicating in Dawro language.

The phonological, morphological, syntactic and semantic features observed in the processes of derivatives and compounds are identified in this study.

Moreover, for all kinds of word formation processes, rules have been developed in order to handle the various possible ways of derivation, compounding and reduplication.

Abbreviations

A, Adj	= adjective
Ar	=Adjective root
Abst	= abstract
Ac	= action
Adv	= adverb
Caus	= causative
f	= feminine
m	= masculine
Mann	= manner
MT	= mother tongue
Nom	= nominalizer
N	= noun
Nr	= noun root
Neg	= negation
P	= person

Pas	= passive
Past	= past tense
Pl	= plural
Poss	= possessive
Pop	= postposition
Recip	= reciprocal
Res	= result
Sg	= singular
Tran	transitive
V	= verb
Vr	= verb root
WF	= word formation
WFR	= word formation rule
1	= 1 st person
3sgm	= 3 rd person singular masculine
3sgf	= 3 rd person singular feminine
//	= enclosed phonemic items
[]	= enclosed phonetic items
-	= morpheme boundary
*	= ill-formed form
+	= has certain feature
→	= becomes

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Authors' contributions

I am contributing for this work is starting from designing study and data collection to finalizing the research. The author read and approved the final manuscript.

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