

## Frequentative in Harari

	Type A (ä-class)	Type B (ē-class)	Type C (ā-class)	Type D (ō-class)
Basic stem (perfective)	gädäl(a)	šēmāq(a)	māgād(a)	qōrām(a)
Freq. Perf.	gidādāla	šimāmāqa	migāgāda	qūrārama
Freq. Imperf	yigdādli			yūqrārmāl
Freq. Jussive	yāgdādli			yāqūrarmi
Freq. Imperative	gidādli			qūrarmi
Freq. Infinitive	māgdādāl			

- Formation: Reduplication of the second radical + [ā]
- Type A, B & C -verbs feature an „i“ after the first radical, whereas Type D has an „ū“ in this position (which emerges also in other contexts in the paradigm of type D-verbs)
- (note: Harari is the only language which has the „i“ after the first radical, other languages either have „ä“ or „ə“)
- the template of the frequentative is adopted from Quadrilaterals Type 2 (associated with Type-C-verbs); compare with the following Quadrilateral-Type-2-verb: qimātāra
- the frequentative expresses intensive, repeated or attenuative action
- frequentative + prefix tā- (reflexive/passive) can express reciprocity
- there are verbs which only have a frequentative form (and no base form), for instance hibābāla
- missing information: Unfortunately, there were no information about how the frequentative is formed with biliteral or quadrilateral stems. Moreover, no information was given about further processes effecting the stem, such as palatalization, etc., although we do expect this to occur (because of the processes in the 2sg.fem-formation)

Lit.: Leslau, Wolf (1958). *The verb in Harari (South Ethiopic)*. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles.