

**=> regular verb classes:**

| Form        | Type A  | Type B | Type C | Type D | Typ 1*    | Typ 2*   |
|-------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|----------|
| Perfect     | säbär   | šēmāq  | māgäd  | böräd  | giläbät   | qimätär  |
| Imperfect   | säbr    | šīmq   | māgd   | bürd   | giläbt    | qimätr   |
| Imperative  | sibär   | šēmqi  | māgdi  | bördi  | gilibät   | qimättri |
| Participle  | sübür   | šumúq  | mugúd  | burúd  | gilübút   | qimutúr  |
| Verbal Noun | s(i)bär | šēmāq  | māgäd  | böräd  | gil(i)bät | qimätär  |

\* There are two types of quadrilaterals (Quad. A & Quad C). Their structure is CiCVCVC. They are associated with Type-A- and Type-C-trilaterals because the CVCVC-part behaves exactly like the Type-A- or Type-C-trilateral stems.

**=> 2nd sg. fem.:**

| Form: Type A | 2nd masc.     | 2nd fem.    | Form: Type B | 2nd masc.   | 2nd fem.    |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Perfect      | säbär -ki     | säbär -ši   | Perfect      | šedäq -ki   | šedäq -ši   |
| Imperfect    | ti- čämq (-i) | ti- čämq -i | Imperfect    | yi- šimq -i | yi- šimq -i |
| Imperative   | čimäq         | čimäq -i    | Imperative   | šēmq -i     | šēmq -i     |

  

| Form: Type C | 2nd masc.   | 2nd fem.    | Form: Type D | 2nd masc.   | 2nd fem.    |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Perfect      | māgäd - ki  | māgäd -ši   | Perfect      | böräd -ki   | böräd -ši   |
| Imperfect    | yi- mägd -i | yi- mägd -i | Imperfect    | yü- bürd -i | yü- bürd -i |
| Imperative   | māgd -i     | māgd -i     | Imperative   | börd -i     | börd -i     |

**Perfect (2nd fem.):**

- when verbs ending with an affricate -ğ are combined with the suffix -š, the forms are: „tämäšši“ for „tämäğ-ši“
- when verbs ending with a sibilant -s (e.g. „läbäsa“) are combined with the suffix -š, the forms are: „läbäšši“, for „läbäs-ši“
- when verbs ending with a dental -d (e.g. „lämäda“) are combined with the suffix -š, the forms are: „lämäšši“, for „lämäd -ši“
- when verbs ending in a dental -t (e.g. „käfäta“) are combined with the suffix -š, the forms are „käfätši“ and „käfäšši“
- when verbs ending in dental -t (e.g. „mähata“) with the suffix -š, the forms are „mähatši“ and „mähäšši“

**Imperfect (2nd fem.):**

- in type D the vowel of the prefix *yü* (instead of *yi*) because of the following *ü* of the radical
- the final -i of the singular, 2nd fem. causes the palatalization of a final dental, liquid, and sibilant
- the palatalization can also affect the 1st or the 2nd radical of the root if it is a dental, liquid or sibilant

**Imperative (2nd fem.):**

- the final vowel -i causes the palatalization of a final dental, liquid, and sibilant
- the palatalization can also affect the 1st or 2nd radical of the root if it is a dental, liquid, or sibilant; in some instances, two radicals of the root can be palatalized

**=> the types A, B, C, and D of the basic stem have the following derived stems:**

- the (reflexive)-passive stem is formed by the morpheme *tä-* prefixed to the basis of the fundamental stem

| Form: Passive | Type A<br>(„qäbära“)       | Type B<br>(„šēläma“)       | Type C<br>(„gägära“)       | Type D<br>(„qönäta“)       |
|---------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Perfect       | <i>tä-</i> qäbär           | <i>tä-</i> šēläm           | <i>tä-</i> gägär           | <i>tä-</i> qönät           |
| Imperfect     | <i>yi-</i> <i>t-</i> qäbär | <i>yi-</i> <i>š-</i> šēläm | <i>yi-</i> <i>d-</i> gägär | <i>yi-</i> <i>d-</i> gönät |
| Imperative    | <i>tä-</i> qäbär           | <i>tä-</i> šēläm           | <i>tä-</i> gägär           | <i>tä-</i> qönät           |

- the morpheme *t* is totally assimilated to a following dental, sibilant, or affricate with which it is in contact
- the morpheme *t* is partially assimilated to a following voiced

| Form: Passive | Type A<br>2nd fem.                    | Type B<br>2nd fem.                    | Type C<br>2nd fem.                    | Type D<br>2nd fem.                    |                              |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Perfect       | <i>tä-</i> qäbär – <i>ši</i>          | <i>tä-</i> šēläm – <i>ši</i>          | <i>tä-</i> gägär – <i>ši</i>          | <i>tä-</i> qönät – <i>ši</i>          | <i>tä-</i> qönäš – <i>ši</i> |
| Imperfect     | <i>yi-</i> <i>t-</i> qäbär – <i>i</i> | <i>yi-</i> <i>š-</i> šēläm – <i>i</i> | <i>yi-</i> <i>d-</i> gägär – <i>i</i> | <i>yi-</i> <i>d-</i> gönät – <i>i</i> |                              |
| Imperative    | <i>tä-</i> qäbär – <i>i</i>           | <i>tä-</i> šēläm – <i>i</i>           | <i>tä-</i> gägär – <i>i</i>           | <i>tä-</i> qönät – <i>i</i>           |                              |

- the causative stem is formed by the prefix *a-* added to the basis of the fundamental stem

| Form: Causative | Type A<br>(„gäbära“)              | Type B<br>(„čēräqa“)              | Type C<br>(„dämäsa“)             | Type D<br>(„qōfäla“)              |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Perfect         | <i>a-</i> gäbär                   | <i>a-</i> čēräq                   | <i>a-</i> dämäs                  | <i>a-</i> qōfäl                   |
| Imperfect       | <i>y-</i> <i>a-</i> gäbr <i>i</i> | <i>y-</i> <i>a-</i> čirq <i>i</i> | <i>y-</i> <i>a-</i> däm <i>s</i> | <i>y-</i> <i>a-</i> qūfl <i>i</i> |
| Imperative      | <i>a-</i> gbir                    | <i>a-</i> čērqi                   | <i>a-</i> däm <i>s</i>           | <i>a-</i> qōfl <i>i</i>           |

| Form: Causative | Type A<br>2nd fem.                  | Type B<br>2nd fem.                  | Type C<br>2nd fem.                          | Type D<br>2nd fem.                  |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Perfect         | <i>a-</i> gäbär – <i>ši</i>         | <i>a-</i> čēräq – <i>ši</i>         | <i>a-</i> dämäs – <i>ši</i>                 | <i>a-</i> qōfäl – <i>ši</i>         |
| Imperfect       | <i>y-</i> <i>a-</i> gäbr – <i>i</i> | <i>y-</i> <i>a-</i> čirq – <i>i</i> | <i>y-</i> <i>a-</i> däm <i>s</i> – <i>i</i> | <i>y-</i> <i>a-</i> qūfl – <i>i</i> |
| Imperative      | <i>a-</i> gbir – <i>i</i>           | <i>a-</i> čērqi – <i>i</i>          | <i>a-</i> däm <i>s</i> – <i>i</i>           | <i>a-</i> qōfl – <i>i</i>           |

- *at-* prefixed to the basis of type B, C, or D expresses the causative, too
- from the recorded examples with *a-* and *at-* it would seem that the *a-* stem is formed from intransitive verbs, whereas the *at-* stem is formed from transitive and active verbs (Leslau, p. 32)

Literature:

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