

The Segmental Phonology of Ethiopian Semitic Overview

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Goals of the Course

- Study a closely related set of morphophonological phenomena in a set of closely related languages
- Get a better understanding of basic phonological processes/mechanisms such as harmony and the OCP
- Get a better understanding of nonconcatenative morphology, especially of templatic morphology

Phenomena

- Long-distance Palatalization and Labialization (aka 'mobile affixes')
- Root-internal Reduplication
- Classical OCP-effects
- Sonority-driven Epenthesis
- Class-sensitive Root-and-Pattern Morphology

Local Palatalization – Amharic 2sg fem (Rose 1997:31)

2sg masc2sg fem

dīgām

dīgāmi 'repeat!'

sidāb

sidābi 'curse!'

libās

libāš(i) 'get dressed!'

wisād

wisāj(i) 'take!'

kifāl

kifāy(i) 'pay!'

lāmmīn

lāmmiññ(i) 'beg!'

(Palatalization applies only to coronals)

Local Palatalization – Chaha 2sg fem (Rose 1997:60)

2sg masc	2sg fem	
gɪrāz	gɪrāž	'be old!'
dɪft'	dɪfč'	'hit strongly!'
dɪrg	dɪrg ^y	'hit!'
fɪrāx	fɪrāx ^y	'be patient!'
nɪt'iq	nɪt'iq ^y	'snatch away!'

(Palatalization applies only to coronals and dorsals)

Long-Distance Palatalization – Chaha 2sg fem (Rose 1997:61)

<u>2sg masc</u>	<u>2sg fem</u>	
nixäβ	nix ^y äβ	'find!'
nigif	nig ^y if	'prune!'
niqim	niq ^y im	'gather (wood)!'
gimim	g ^y imim	'chip the rim of the utensil!'
qifif	q ^y ifif	'cut the edges!'

(Palatalization applies only to coronals and dorsals)

Coronal Intervention – Chaha 2sg fem (Rose 1997:69)

2sg masc2sg fem

gidif

gidif

*g^ɨjif/*g^yidif 'stop the fast!'

kitif

kitif

*kičif/*k^yitif 'chop (meat)!'

(Palatalization applies only to coronals and dorsals)

Local Palatalization – Harari 2sg fem (Rose 1997:41)

2sg masc2sg fem

kifät

kifäči

'open!'

zimäd

zimäji

'drag!'

rigät'

rigäč'i

'kick!'

kifäl

kifäy

'pay!'

libäs

libäši

'dress!'

Long-Distance Palatalization – Harari 2sg fem (Rose 1997:42)

<u>2sg masc</u>	<u>2sg fem</u>	
kitäb	kičäbi	'write!'
sidäb	sijäbi	'insult!'
sixär	šixäri	'be drunk!'
t'iräg	č'irägi	'sweep!'
diräq	žiräqi	'be dry!'
sibär	šibäri	'break!'

Long-Distance Labialisation in Chaha (Rose 2006, Akinlabi 1996)

	Verb	Verb + 3sm Objekt	
a.	dänäg	dänäg ^w	'hit'
b.	näkäs	näk ^w äs	'bite'
c.	qätär	q ^w ätär	'kill'
d.	sädäd	sädäd	'chase'

Root-internal Reduplication – Tigre, (Rose 2003:114)

dəgm-a:

‘tell, relate’

dəga:gəm-a:

‘tell stories occasionally’

dəga:ga:gəm-a:

‘tell stories very occasionally’

dəga:ga:ga:gəm-a:

‘tell stories infrequently’

Root-internal Reduplication, Class and Templates – Tigre

	Regular	Frequentative	
Type A	dəgm-a:	dəga:gəm-a:	‘tell’
Type B	wəlləb-a:	wəla:ləb-a:	‘look both ways’
Type C	bairək-a:	bəra:rək-a:	‘bless’

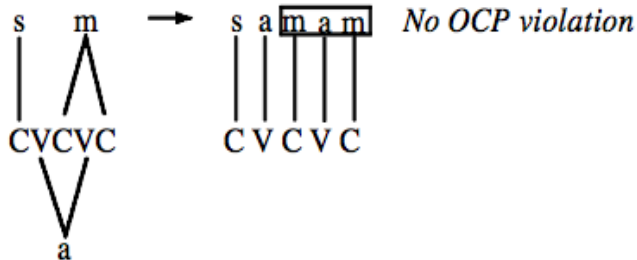
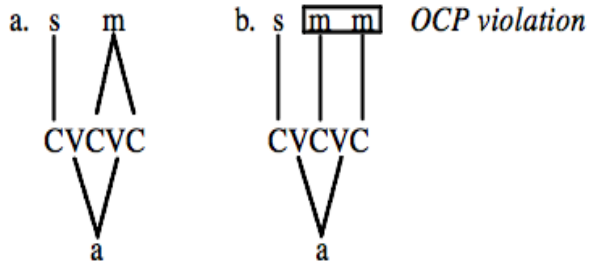
(Rose 2003:116)

Classical OCP-effects

(Ethiopian) Semitic ...

- ... has verb roots of the shape $C_1 C_2 C_2$ (samam)
- ... doesn't have verb roots of the shape $*C_1 C_1 C_2$ (*sasam)

Classical Derivation of the Root Restriction by the OCP



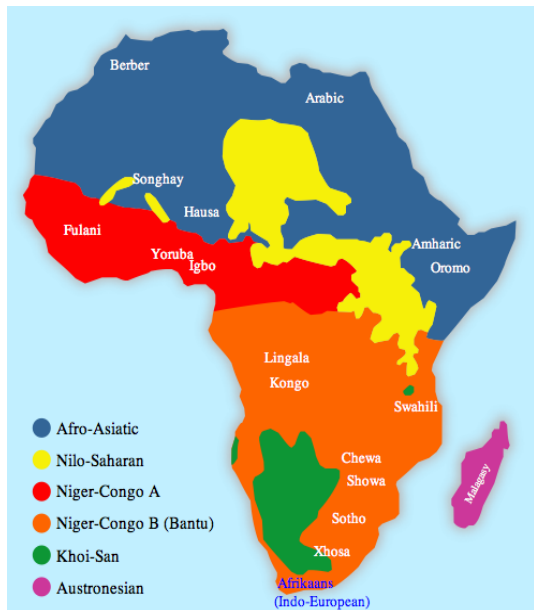
The OCP & Palatalization Chaha 2sg fem (Rose 2007:37)

<u>2ms</u>	<u>2fs</u>	<u>Impersonal</u>	
niks	nikʃ	nik ^w ʃi	‘bite’
fīrəx	fīrəx ^j	fīrəx ^w i	‘tolerate’
bidər	bide <bidəj	b ^w idəri	‘be first’
siβir	siβi	siwri	‘break’
nik’im	nik ^j im	nik ^w m ^w i	‘collect’
k’ifif	k ^j ifif	kif ^w if ^w i	‘cut the nails’
sidid	sijjij	sijjiji	‘drive cattle’
nik’ik’	nik ^j ik ^j	nik ^w ik ^w	‘take apart’

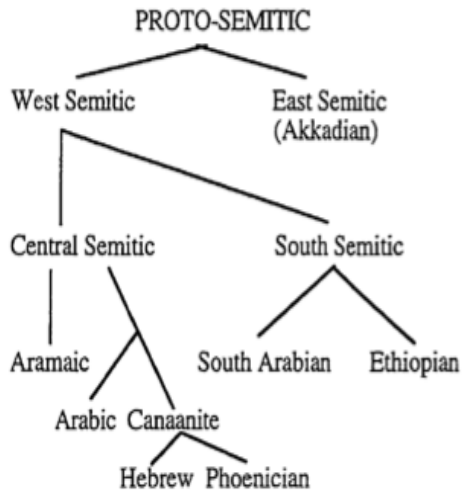
Sonority-Sensitive Epenthesis – Chaha (Rose 2000:399)

- | | | | |
|----|------------|--|------------------------|
| c. | /jə-mxr-o/ | jə <u>m</u> <u>x</u> <u>i</u> <u>r</u> o | ‘let them advise’ |
| d. | /jə-dmd-o/ | jə <u>d</u> <u>i</u> <u>m</u> <u>d</u> o | ‘let them join, unite’ |

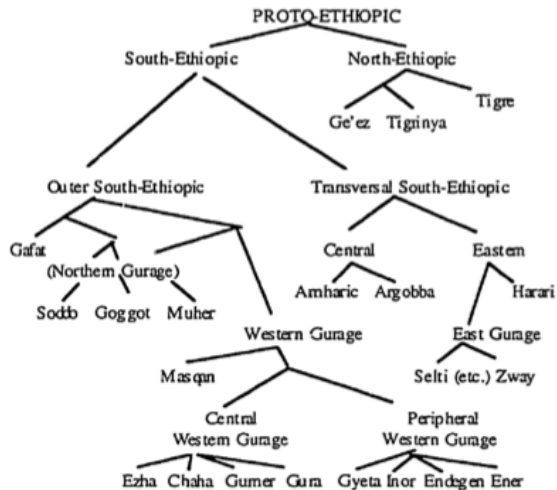
African Languages



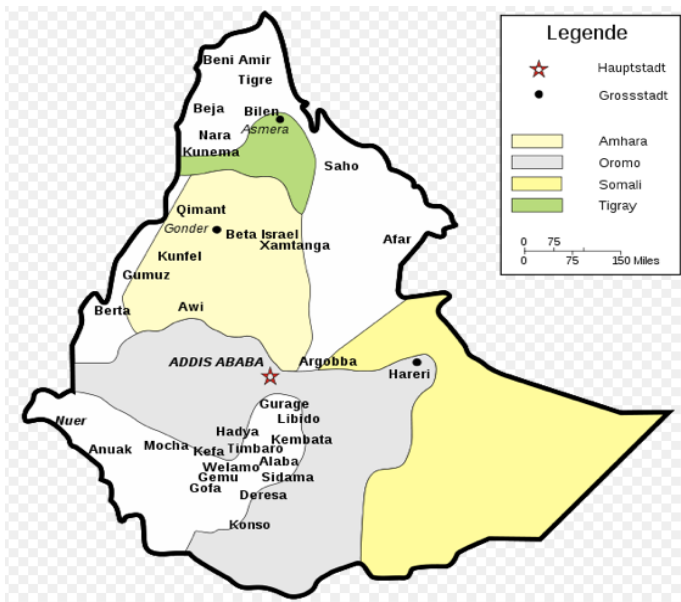
Semitic Languages



Ethiopian Semitic Languages



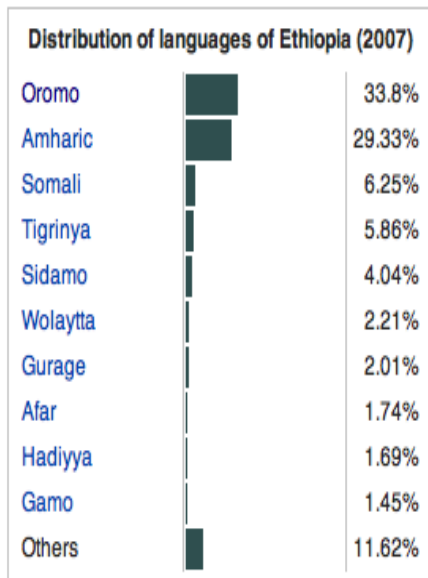
Ethiopian Languages (I)



Ethiopian Languages (II)



Ethiopian Languages (III)



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