UNIVERSITY OF GOTHENBURG
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AASAASKA KOOBAN EE NAXWAHA AFKA OROMADA

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This is work in progress. Read it critically!
Feel free to contact me with comments.
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Hordhac

Calaamadaha

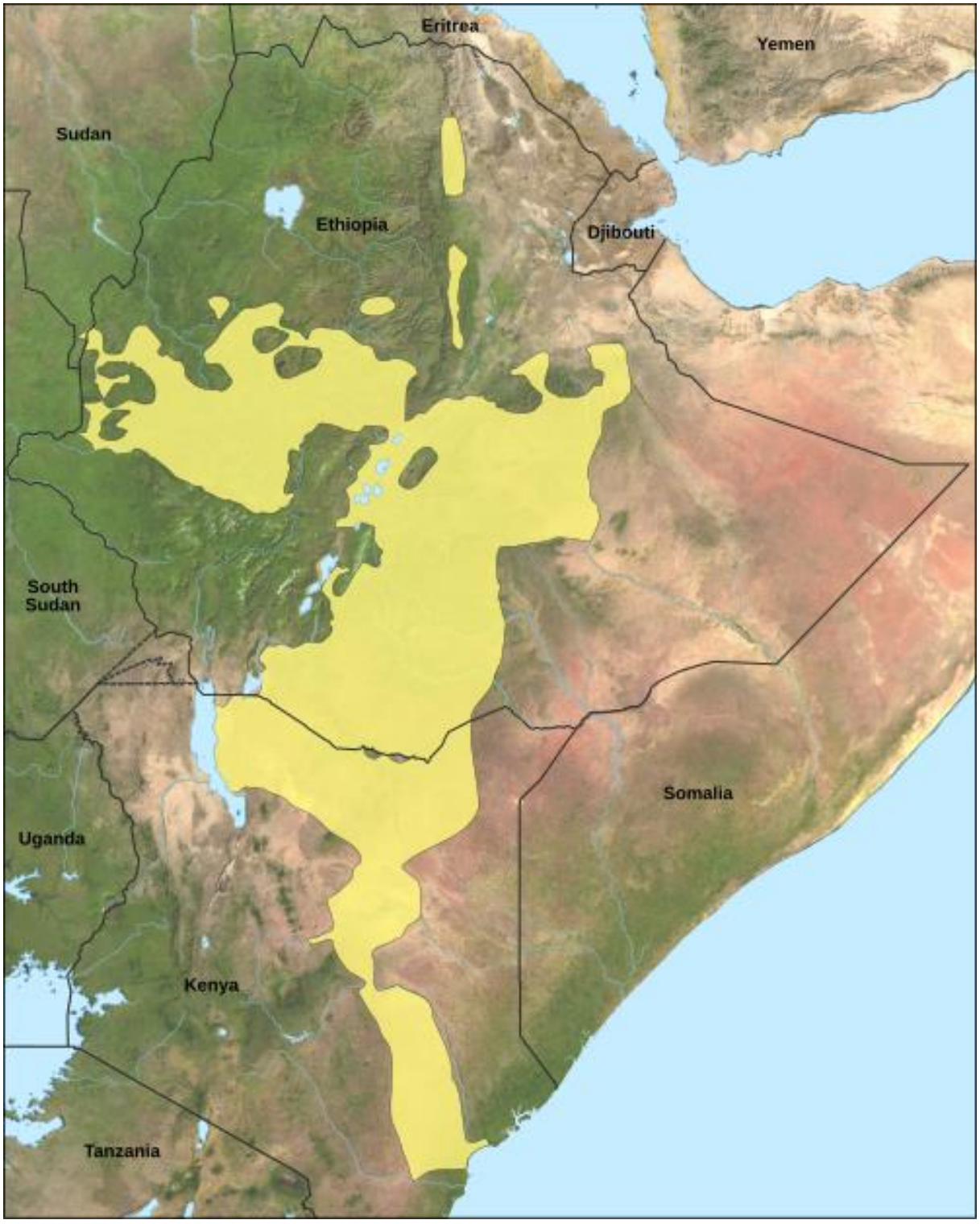
→ eeg

Sookoobidaha

ikk.	iyo kuwo kale
m.gr.	magac gaar
m.gr.dh.	magac gaar oo dheddig ah
m.gr.l.	magac gaar oo lab ah

Hordhac

https://languageprofiles.ca/home/oromo/



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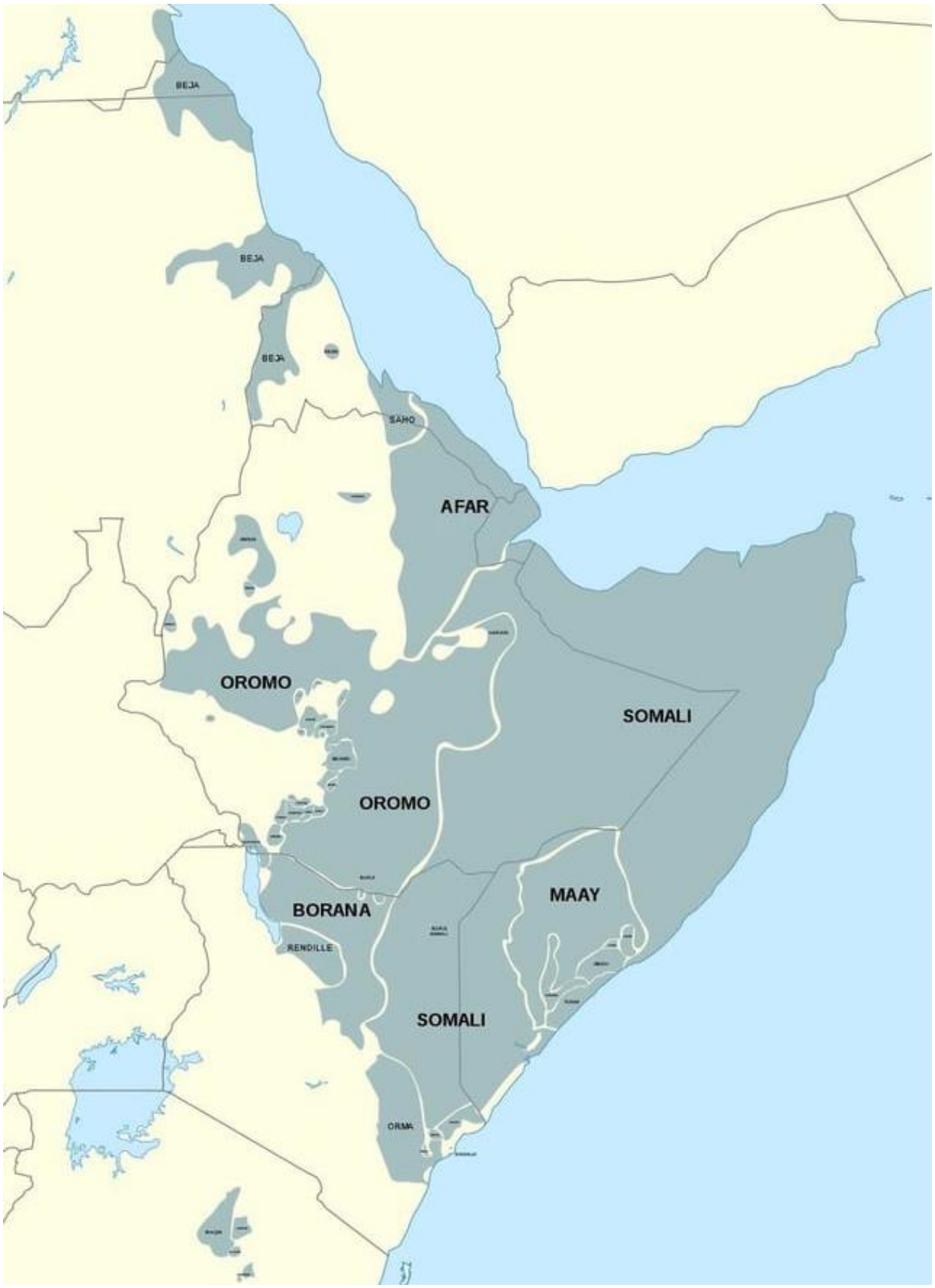
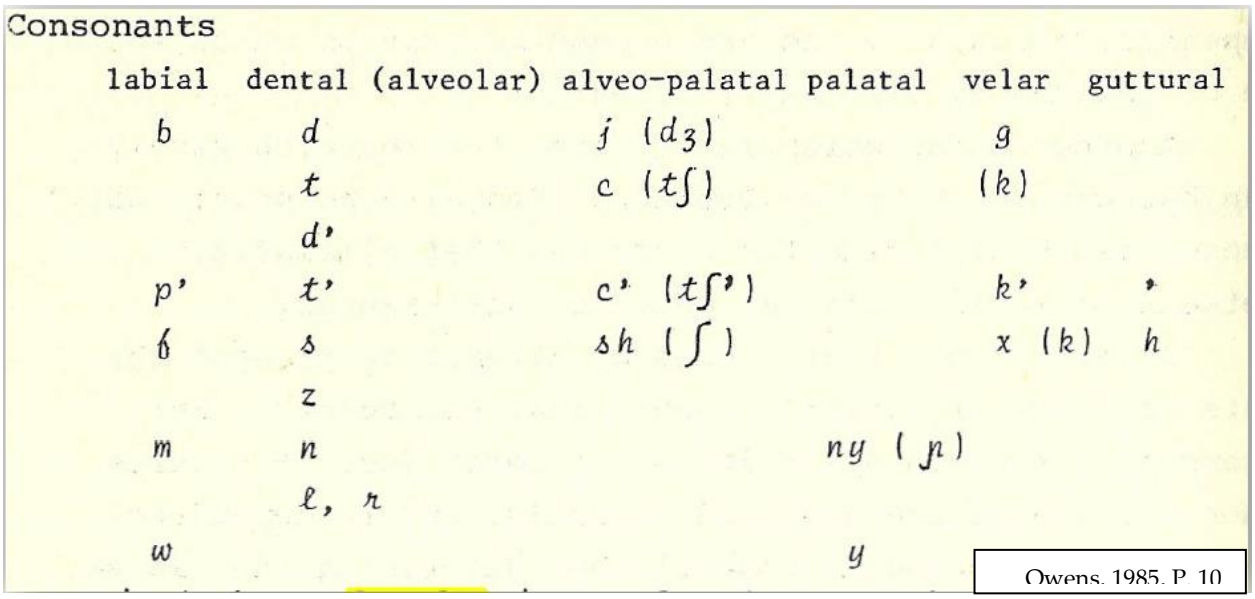


Source: https://www.reddit.com/r/MapPorn/comments/mxu0hu/map_of_the_cushitic_languages/

Foniimyada



Consonants

labial	dental (alveolar)	alveo-palatal	palatal	velar	guttural
b	d	j (dʒ)		g	
	t	c (tʃ)		(k)	
	d'				
p'	t'	c' (tʃ')		k'	'
f	s	sh (ʃ)		x (k)	h
	z				
m	n		ny (ɲ)		
	l, r				
w			y		

Owens, 1985, P. 10

Jaantuska 1: Foniimyada shibbanayaasha ah ee afka Oromada (Owens 1985)

Shaqallada

Foniimyada shaqallada ah ee afka Oromada waa /a/, /aa/, /e/, /ee/, /i/, /ii/, /o/, /oo/, /u/, /uu/ oo u eg yihiin shaqallada fudfudud ee uu af Soomaaligu leeyahay. Wax shaqallo culus ah kuma jiro afka Oromada.

Soodheeraynta shaqallada

3.2. Vowel Lengthening

The final vowel of a word can be lengthened for a number of reasons:

1. as a **question marker** (see §16.1)
2. as a **genitive** case marker (see §5.3.3)
3. before certain other suffixes are added, such as **-f** (dative, see §5.3.4) or **-n** (instrumental, see §5.3.5).

Soogaabinta shaqallada

Vowel insertion

i *change* [epenthesis (a vowel inserted for euphony's sake to break up consonant clusters)] **O** dabarsine 'we passed it on', ergfleeti 'she has sent out', obsitanii 'that you endure and...', odeessituu 'carrier of tales', osoo hin beekinis ta'e 'whether it was also unknowingly' [G§3.5, R12, R15=2, R16, R18b, R24b, R25, R26, R29, R30, R31, R32=4, BES-76:132, MM-39:29]

Suulidda shaqallada

3.3. Vowel Loss

It is very common for a word ending in a single vowel to lose that vowel when suffixes are added.

baballinni (R08)	the spread [= CV- ballin(a)-ni]
ibsi (R07)	the statement [= ibs(a)-i]
manni (R02)	the house [= man(a)-ni]
namootni (R04)	the people [= nam(a)-oot(a)-ni]
qabeenyummaa (R01)	ownership [qab-eeny(a)-ummaa]
qajeelchi (R03)	the authority [= qajeelch(a)-i]

Isbeddelka shaqallada

Shibbanayaasha

c *alph* letter of the Oromo alphabet, representing the voiceless alveo-palatal stop consonant; is not the first consonant in native Oromo words;

ww *change* ww [change of n to w] [BES-76:132]

yy *change* yy [change of n to y] [BES-76:132]

CC *change* consonant gemination or doubling [required when some roots with a single consonant are derived into other parts of speech] **O** addcese 'he clarified' [ad(ii)-CC-ees-el; gaaffii 'question' |gaaf-CC-ii|; lammaffaa 'second' [lama-ffaa]; manneen 'houses' [man(a)-CC-een] [G§3.1, R03, R06, R14, R17, R28b]

d² *change* change of t to d after a voiced stop **O** hin qabdu 'she does not have' [= qab-tu], yaaddu 'that she schemes' [= yaad-tu] [G§3.4, R32#1#3]

ll *change* 11 [change of n tol] **O** ilaalla 'we shall see' [= ilaal+na]; haa ilaallu 'let US seel' [= ilaal+nu] [G§3.4, R19b=2, R25a, R28a, R29, R31, BES-76:132]

mb *change* mb [change of n to m before b) **O** shimbirro ~ shinbirro 'bird' [G§3.4, BES-76:132]

nn *change* nn [change of t (or another consonant) to n; assimilation of stem final consonant to n of suffix] © kiliniikoonni 'the clinics' [= kiliniik(a)- oot(a)-ni]; Oromoonni 'the Oromos' [= Orom-oot(a)-ni]; jennaan 'after having said' [= jedh-naan] [G§3.4, R11, R13=3, R14, R26b, R30#3#6, BES-76:132]

rr *change* m [change of n to r] **O** baaburri 'the train' [= baabur(a)-ni]; hin jirre 'it was not available' [= jime]; jarri 'someone' [= jar(a)-ni]; waajjirri 'the department' [= waaj]ir(a)-ni] [G§3.4, R04, R07, R10, R17, R28=3, BES-76:132,133, MZ-90:xiii]

s *alph* letter of the Oromo alphabet, representing the voiceless alveolar fricative consonant; (Zorc)

x *alph* letter of the Oromo alphabet, representing the voiceless glottalized dental ~ alveolar stop consonant; may be long [xx] or short [x] (Zorc)

q *alph* letter of the Oromo alphabet, representing the voiceless glottalized velar stop consonant; may be long [qq[or short [q] (Zorc)

y *alph* letter of the Oromo alphabet, representing the voiced palatal semivowel; may be long [yy] or short [y] (Zorc)

Shibbanayaasha dhaadheer (labanlaabma)

Consonant length is phonemic.

' voiceless glottal stop consonant - is never long
h voiceless glottal fricative consonant - is never long

All consonants except / ' / and /kh/ occur as geminates (Tucho ikk. 1996, Youssouf 2025).
The reason for the latter is that /kh/+/kh/ -> /kk/

Gemination is represented by double graphemes.

Digraphs are usually not doubled.

< *hodhi* > /hoɗi/ 'suck' and < *hodhi* > /hoɗɗi/ 'sew'.

One proposed solution is to double the first letter of the digraph to indicate gemination, but this is rarely applied.

< *hodhi* > /hoɗi/ *hoddhi* /hoɗɗi/
saphii /sapʼi:/ 'pubic hair' *happhii* /hap'p'i:/ 'thin'
dhadhaa /ɗaɗa:/ 'butter' *haddhaa* /haɗɗa:/ 'sourness'

Foniimyada /c/ iyo /ɲ/ (grafiimyada < ch > iyo < ny >) are practically always germinate between vowels, hence no need for a marking it orthographically. An exception is *kacaccala* 'corruption' with a singleton /c/ in a medial position.

Similarly, /x/ (represented by < kh >) is allophonic with /k/ and never geminated, as it reverts to /k/ in geminating environments. (Youssouf 2025)

Isbeddellada shibbanayaasha

/k/-da oo noqonaya [x]

Lenition of /k/ to [x] between vowels and word finally in the Eastern varieties. Also word initially, but inhibited if a preceding word ends in a consonant. However, nowadays it is becoming more and more common with lenition to [x] also after a preceding word ending in a consonant. (Youssouf 2021)

akaakuu [axaaxuu] 'ancestry'

Ak tahe *ax tahe* 'something happened to him'

Kurkummii *xurkummii* 'strike on the head with knuckles'

Kukummii *xuxummii* ‘groups of kids’

Kulaankula *xulaankula* ‘a bunch’

Kolkolee *xolkolee* ‘tools’

Okolee *oxolee* ‘a container for milking’

Bakakkaa *baxakkaa* ‘lightening’

Halkan *halkan* ‘night’

ol ka’i *ʕol kaʕi* ‘get up’

hin kakadhu *hin kaxaʕʕu* ‘I don’t swear’

as kaajii *ʕas kaaji* ‘put (it) here’

jala kaayi *ʕala xaaji* ‘put under’

Assimilation

Progressive voice assimilation

qab+ti > qabdi Somali regressive: qabtaa [qaptaa]

Codkaca

Toonka sarreeya

Farta iyo alifba’da

A, B, C…

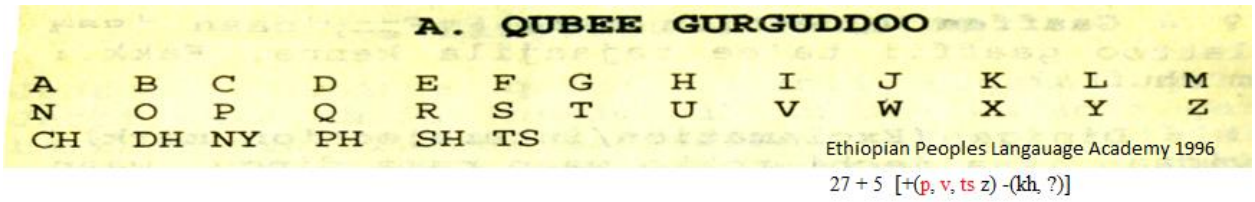


Table 2.Ethiopian Peoples Language Academy Oromo Phoneme Inventory (1996)

ts *alph* borrowed digraph letter in the Oromo alphabet, representing the voiceless palatal affricate consonant of Amharic **O** Written: ts (but limited to loanwords) [Zorc]

There is no consensus on the alphabetical ordering of digraphs. Some texts place them at the end of the alphabet (a, b, c, d... z, ch, dh, sh), while others integrate them (a, b, c, ch, d, dh, e...). The first approach creates difficulty in dictionary look-up; for instance, the word *dhadhaa* ('butter') would be listed after all words beginning with single letters, not under 'd'.

A related issue is ordinal numbering. It is unclear whether digraphs should be used in sequences (e.g., a), b), c), ch), d), dh)...). Placing digraphs at the end of the alphabet avoids this dilemma for numbering, but it does not resolve the challenge of alphabetizing words.

Abbreviations and Capitalization
The use of digraphs in abbreviations and acronyms creates ambiguity. For example, *Dhaabbata Demokraatawaa Oromoo* ('Oromo Democratic Organization') has been abbreviated as *Dh. D. O.* or *DhDO*. This raises questions about whether to use periods and whether to include both letters of the digraph.

Capitalization rules are also debated. For acronyms like *Dhaabbata Nyaataa fi Qonna Addunyaa* (FAO), should it be written as *DH. NY. Q. A.*? Capitalizing both letters of the digraph clarifies the abbreviation, whereas using only the first letter (e.g., *D. N. Q. A.*) could correspond to numerous expanded forms with different meanings. This creates confusion with the way it is used in other Latin alphabet-based languages, especially English.

Variation

Foniimka	Farta guud ee ***qubee***	Ali & Zaborski		
/ ʧ /	ch	c		
/ ʧ ʼ/ ejective	c	ch		
/ pʼ/ ejective	ph			

/ t’/ ejective	x	th		
/ k’/ ejective	q			
/ ɗ/ implosive	dh			

Ortoogarafiga

ABOn *n-subj* the OLF

ABOtti *pn-loc* to the Oromo Liberation Front © See: ABO

Magacyada

a[2] *n-suf* noun-forming suffix **O** akeeka ‘objective', beeksiisa ‘information’, beela ‘hunger’, dhukkuba ‘disease’, fayya ‘health’, gurgura 'sale’, horata ‘produce’, lixa ‘west’, lola ‘battle’, xumura ‘conclusion’ [G§5.4]

aa[3] *n-suf* noun-forming suffix **O** ergaa ‘message’, fiigaa ‘running, race’, haasaa ‘talk, speech’, kuusaa ‘reserves’, kutaa ‘section’ [G§5.4]

aa[4] *n-suf* -ing [verbal noun suffix] **O** bitaa ‘buying’, daakaa ‘swimming’, galaa ‘retuming home’, gochaa ‘act, deed’, qotaa ‘cultivating’, ukkaamsaa ‘kidnapping’ [G§5.4]

aa[5] *n-suf -er*, -or [agent noun forming sufflx] **O** barataa ’student’, barsiisaa ‘teacher’, dammaqsaa ‘agitator’, ergamaa ‘messenger’, faarsaa ‘singer’, gorsaa ‘advisor’, hojjetaa ‘worker’, konkolaachisaa ‘driver’ [G§5.4]

aa[6] *n-gen-suf* of, ‘s [genitive case marking suffix; will have vowel lengthening of a word ending in -a] **O** mana namaa ‘someone’s house’; bulchinsa godina Bahaa Wallaggaa 'the administrative subdistrict of East Wallaggaa’ [G§5.3.3]

aan[2] *n-pl-suf* -s [plural noun suffix] **O** ilkaan ‘teeth’, ilmaan ’sons’ [G§5.2.3, FK-94:75, MM-39:45, MZ-90:10] {rare}

aata *n-suf* result noun forming suffix **O** akkaata ‘situation; means’, filmaata ‘choice’, furmaata ‘solution’, hirbaata ‘evening meal’, qormaata ‘examination’ [G§5.4]

aati *n-suf* -ing [verbal noun suffix] **O** dhugaati ‘drinking; beverage, drinks; hubaati ‘damage, injury’; kufaati ‘downfall, collapse’; See also: -tii [G§5.4]

an[5] *n-pl-suf* -s [plural noun suffix, the flnal vowel of the root is lost and the flnal consonant is doubled] **O** gaarran ’hills’; Contrast: -aan, -wan [G§5.2.3]

ani[4] *n-pl-suf* -s [plural noun suffix] **O** boollani’holes’, daa’imani’infants’, haadhani ‘mothers’ [G§5.2.3]

annaa *n-suf* -ion, -ing [verbal noun forming suffix; the autobenefactive verb root ending in -at- is dropped) **O** eeggannaa ‘protection, care; precautionary measure'; faarfannaa 'singing ~ hymn of praise'; hubannaa ‘sense, attention’; iyyaafaannaa ‘investigation, inquiiy, search’; too’annaa ‘control, check’ « = -at -naa» [G§5.4]

annoo *n-suf* -ion, -ing [verbal noun forming suffix; the autobenefactive verb root ending in -at- is dropped] **O** barannoo ‘lesson’, boqannoo ‘rest’, dahannoo ‘shelter’, injifannoo ‘victory’, qorannoo ‘research’, too'annoo ‘inspection' [G§5.4]

chaa *n-suf* -er, -or [agent noun ~ general noun forming suffix] **O** ajjeechaa 'killing, murder', duulchaa 'commander', bulchaa 'administrator'; naannawucha 'vicinity'; See also: -icha [G§5.4]

dha² *n-suf* genitive case suffix; incremental aillx sometimes inserted before the dative ~ instrumental case suffixes **O** See: -dhaaf, -dhaan [G§5.3.3]

dhaa *abl-suf* from [ablative case noun suffix] **O** Baddalleedhaa gara magaalaa Naqamtee 'from Beddellee to Naqamtee City'; Alt: -rraa [G§5.3.7]

dhaaf *n-suf-dat* for, to; in order to VERB [dative case suffix; also allows a verb to serve as a noun] **O** argachuudhaaf 'for getting'; oolchuudhaaf 'in order to save' « = dha W f, dhaf» [G§5.3.4, G§12.7]

dhaan² *n-suf* by ~ with [instrumental case noun suffix or postposition) **O** **Alt:** -Wn « = dha W n, dhan» [G§5.3.5]

dhuma² *n-suf* just, none other, precisely [indicates emphasis] [R06, R25, TG-89:191]

ee³ *n-suf* instrumental ~ resultative noun forming suffix **O** bonee 'summer crop'; cuuphee 'dagger' [lit: for dunking into]; damee 'branch'; dhibee 'problem, trouble'; jaalee 'comrade' [G§5.4]

een *n-pl-suf* -s [plural noun suffix, the final vowel of the root is lost and the flnal consonant is doubled] Obakkeen 'places', gaarreen 'mountains', jarreen '(these) people', kanneenii 'the others', laggeen 'rivers', manneen barumsaa 'schools'; Alt spelling: -en; Contrast: -oota, -aan, -wan [G§5.2.3]

eenya *n-suf* -ness, -ity [abstract noun forming suffix] **O** addeenya 'whiteness', qabeenya 'resources, wealth', qabeenyummaan 'ownership' «-enya, -eennya» [G§5.4]

eessa² *n-suf-m* masculine noun suffix **O** ogeessa 'medical expert'; Alt: -eettii [fem] «eeysa»

eettii *n-suf-f* feminine noun suffix Oogeettii 'female medical expert' «-eeytii»

eeyyii *n-pl-suf* -s [plural noun suffix, for nouns formed with -eessa (m) or -eettii (i)[**O** dargaggeeyyii *youths', waraabeeyyii 'hyenas' «eeyi eyi»

-f (dibkabaha kayska 'daytif') *u*

f² *n-suf-dat* for, to [dative case suffix; always preceded by a long vowel] **O** obboleessaaf 'for brother', naaf 'for me'

fi² *n-suf-dat* for, to [dative case suffix; always preceded by a long vowel] **O** fuulduraflS 'for the future too'; See: -f [G§5.3.4]

i *subj-suf* the [subject marking suffix for nouns ending in short a] **O** dhumiinsi 'the depletion', gargaarsi 'the aid', ibsi 'the statement', ogeessi 'the expert', qajeelchi 'the authority'; See also: -ni [G§5.3.1]

icha *n-m-spec-suf* one ~ the particular NOUN [masculine particulative, singulative ~ specific noun suffix] © aanichaa 'of the district'; fiigicha 'the race'; namicca 'the man'; qaallicca 'the priest ~ shaman'; riqicha 'the bridge'; Alt: -ticca [G§5.2.2]

icha² *n-suf* verbal noun forming suffix © boo'icha 'crying', fiigicha 'race', riqicha 'bridge', waamicha 'calling'; Alt: -cha [G§5.4]

ichi *n-m-spec-suf* one ~ the particular NOUN [masculine singulative ~ specific noun suffix] © dhukkubichi 'the particular disease'; harichi 'this lake'; namichi 'this same man'; qajeelchichi 'the speciflc department' [G§5.2.2]

ii *n-suf* -ing, -ation [verbal noun forming suffix, showing action in progress or a process] **O** abdii 'hope', baasii 'expenditure', dorgommii 'mnning race', fedhii 'want, need', galii 'income', morkii 'dispute', qophii 'preparation', sassaabbii 'collection', yaalii 'attempt, trying' [G§5.4]

ii² *n-gen-suf* of, 's [genitive case marking suffix for a words ending in a consonant] **O** baadhattootni vaayirasii "AIDS" 'carriers of the AIDS vims', fligicha maaraatoonfl 'marathon race', kudhanfl 'of ten', baasii gara qarshii miliyoonfl 125 'an expenditure of about 125 million birr' [G§5.3.3]

iif *n-suf-dat* to, for; because [dative case suffix attached to roots ending in a consonant] **O** bishaaniif 'for water'; isaaniif 'to them'; ji'a sadiif 'for three months'; miidhamaniif 'for those who were hurt'; waan du'aniif 'because he died' [G§5.3.4]

iin *n-sufinstr* for, with, by, using [instrumental case suffix showing instrument, reason or time[O afaaniin 'by language', fooniin 'in the flesh', EPRDF tin 'by the EPRDE', haasaa godhaniin 'in the speech he made' [G§5.3.5]

iinsa *n-suf* -ing; -ion, -ness [abstract ~ verbal noun forming suffix] **O** bariinsa 'learning'; bulchiinsa 'administration'; kenniinsa 'giving'; wal-ta'iinsa 'agreement, cooperation'; Alt: -umsa «-insa, -iinsi» [G§5.4]

ina *n-suf* -ship, -ty, -ness [forms an abstract noun from an adjective] Obareedina 'beauty', furdina 'fatness', qallina 'thinness', hir'ina 'lack, insufTiciency, rakkina 'hardship' «-inni» [G§5.4]

ittii[2] *n-f-spec-suf* one ~ the particular NOUN [feminine singulative ~ specific noun suffix] **O** qaallittii 'the (female) priest ~ shaman'; Alt: -tittii [G§5.2.2]

koo *pro-poss-m* my, mlne **O** can stand alone or as a suflix, e.g., abbaankoo 'my father' [subject] «kootl» [G§6.2]

lee *n-pl-suf* -s [plural noun suffix] **O** aanaalee 'districts', ilraoolee 'children', kutaalee 'sections', mooraalee 'camps', uijiilee 'stars' [G§5.2.3]

m[2] *n-suf* -ed [passive noun forming suffix] **O** barmoota 'lessons' (things studied), caalma 'difference' (item surpassed), hirmaata 'portion' (item shared), qalma 'sacrifice' (thing sacrificed); qormaata 'examination'; See: -am- [G§5.4]

n[2] *subj-suf-g* the [subject marking suffix, on masculine ~ feminine noun (or adjective) ending in a long vowel] **O** Aadde Aliimaan 'Ms. Aliimaa'; biiroon 'the bureau'; hoolaan 'the sheep'; qabeenyummaan 'the ownership'; See also: -ni, -i [masc], -tii [fem] [G§5.3.1]

n[3] *n-suf-instr* with, by, for, using [instrumental case suffix showing means, instrument, agent (of passive verb), reason or time; always preceded by a long vowel] **O** beelaan 'with hunger'; makiinaan 'by car'; kanaan 'now, at this (time)'; qarshii miliyoona sadiin 'for three milUon birr' [G§5.3.5, G§11.6]

na[4] *deic-suf* this [deictic suffix] **O** akkana 'thus, like this', barana 'this year', garana 'this side' [G§7.1]

na[5] *n-voc-suf* ohl, hey! [vocative suffix; used for calling s.o.] **O** namana 'hey, manl; Alt: -nana; See also: ya

nana *n-voc-suf* ohl, heyl [vocative suffix; used for calling s.o.] **O** namanana 'hey, manl'; Alt: -na; See also: ya

ni [3] *subj-suf-m* the [subject marking suffix added to masculine nouns ending in short a] © manni 'the house', namni 'the person'; See also: -n, -I, -ti «-nii» [G§5.3.1]

o[2] *n-voc-suf* oh!, hey! [vocative suffix; used for calling s.o.] {rare} Ointalo 'hey, girl!'; See also: -na, -nana

oo[3] *n-suf* noun forming suffix **O** biyyoo 'soil, naannoo 'area,' qabsoo 'struggle', qottoo 'axe', rakoo 'problem', yaaddoo 'worry' [G§5.4]

oo[4] *n-pl-suf* plural noun suffix {archaic} Ofaradoo 'horses' [sg: farda]; oromoo 'peoples' [sg: orma] [G§5.2.3]

oo[5] *n-gen-suf* of, 's [genitive case marking sufflx; will have vowel lengthening of a word ending in -0] **O** mindaa kan ji'a tokkoo 'one month's salary' [G§5.3.3]

ooli *n-pl-suf* -s [plural noim sulfix] **O** gosooli 'tribes', jaarmoolii 'organizations', haadhoolii'mothers' «-oolii» [G§5.2.3]

oonni *n-pl-suhj-suf* the [PLURAL NOUN SUBJECT] « = oota VL ni»

oota *n-pl-suf* -s [most common ~ frequent plural noun suffix] **O** fardoota 'horses', harroota 'donkeys', hiriyoota 'friends' «-ootaa, -ootni, -oonni, -oni» [G§5.2.3]

rraa *abl-suf* from [ablative case noun suffix] **O** Inni Jimmarraa dhufa. 'He comes from Jimma.'; Finfinneerraa gara Dirree Dawaa adeemaa 'going from Addis Ababa to Dire Dhawa' [G§5.3.7]

s[3] *deic-suf* that [deictic suffix] **O** See: akkas 'like that', garas 'that way' «-Si» [G§7.1]

sa[2] *n-suf* verbal noun forming suffix **O** abaarsa 'curse', adaamsa 'hunt', gargaarsa 'aid, assistance', ijaarsa 'construction' [G§5.4 [

tan[3] *gen-marker-j* of [feminine noun genitive case marker]

ti * *n-gen-suf* of [possessive ~ genitlve noun case-marking suffix; also inserted before an instrumental case ending] **O** isaati 'of his' See also: -tilf, -tiin [G§5.3.3]

ticha *n-m-spec-suf* one ~ the particular NOUN [masculine particulative, singulative ~ specifIc noun suffix] **O** Oromticha 'the Oromo man'; namticha 'the man'; Alt: -icha «-ticca, -tichaa, -tichi* [G§5.2.2]

tii *n-suf* noun forming suffix **O** abbaltii 'trial', amantii 'belief, jarjartii 'restlessness'; See also: -aati [G§5.4]

-tii in, an

tiif *n-suf-dat* to, for [dative case suffix] « = ti W f> [Q§5.3.4]

tiin *n-suf-instr* by [agent of passive verb]; with, because of [incremental instrumental case suffix] **O** Gammachuu Gabreetiin kan ofamaa ture 'which was being driven by Gammachuu Gabree'; baajataatiin 'with the financial allocation'; rakkina addaa-addaatiin kan ka'e 'due to several problems which arose' « = ti W n» [G§5.3.5]

tittii *n-f-spec-suf* one ~ the particular NOUN [feminine particulative, singulative ~ specific noun suffix] **O** Oromtittii 'the Oromo woman'; Alt: -ittii [G§5.2.2]

-tti [hier: um]

tti *n-loc-suf* in, at, on; per [locative case marking suffix; usually preceded by a short vowel] **O** Arsiitti 'in Arsi'; gannatti 'in the rainy season' [G§5.3.6]

-tti [hier: während]

ttii *n-f-spec-suf* one ~ the particular NOUN [feminine singulative ~ specific noun suffix; shortens any previous long vowel] **O** biyyattii keessatti 'in this country', magaalattii 'this (specific) city' [G§5.2.2]

u² *n-focus-suf* the [focus ~ emphatic subject noun suffix] OAlt:-uu (length for emphasis); lameenuu 'both, the two of them'; namu 'someone' [G§5.3.1]

uma *emph-suf* selfsame, very; just, only, simply, -else; exactly [indicates focus - emphasis] **O** dhimmuma kana 'this same matter', gaafuma 'the very same day' {Har}

uma² *n-suf* -ship, -ness, -ion, -ity [abstract - collective noun forming suffix] **O** dulluma 'old age, being old'; (h)iyyuma 'poverty'; Alt: -ummaa [G§5.4]

ummaa n-suf -ship, -ness, -ion, -ity [forms an abstract ~ collective noun from a noun] **O** afchaalumma 'cleverness'; diinumma 'enmity'; qabeenyummaan 'the ownership'; qopheessummaa 'preparation' [G§5.4]

umsa *n-suf* -ion, -ness [abstract noun forming suffix] **O** barumsa 'knowledge, learning', eegumsa 'waiting; care, protection'; Alt: -insa [G§5.4]

uu² *n-suf* -ing [verbal noun suffix] **O** deemuu'going', loluu'fighting' [G§5.4]

uu³ *n-gen-suf* of, 's [genitive case suffix for words ending in u] [G§5.3.3]

wan *n-pl-suf* -s [plural noun suffix] O guyyawan 'days', jaarsawan 'old people'; Note: Alt: -wwan if the root ends in a long vowel: biqiltuuwwan 'seedlings', haalluuwwan 'colors', lammiiwwan 'citizens', meeshaawwan 'machineries', qorichaawwan 'medicines' [G§5.2.3]

Erayabuuridda

lab	dheddig	
-eessa	-eettii	
obboleessa	obboleettii	*walaal* (l. & dh.)

-tuu (-duu)

tuu *n-suf* -er, -or [agent ~ instrument noun former, added to verb stem; usually feminine, but gender may be related to specific profession] Obarattuu 'student', dhaltuu 'female' [lit: birth-er], jaartuu 'builder', wallistuu 'singer' [G§5.4]

eegduu (n.) guard, guard, keeper « = eeg tuu»

Dibkabayaasha wadarta

–oota (haddii uu shaqalka ka horreeya dibkabuhu mid gaaban yahay)

–ota (haddii uu shaqalka ka horreeya dibkabuhu mid dheer yahay)

mana	manoota	guryo
nama	namoota	niman
gabaa	gaboota	suuqyo
biyya	biyyoota	dhulal, dalal (?)
Jarman	Jarmanoota	dad Jarmal ah
Oromoo	Oromoota	dad Oromo ah
barsiisaa	barsiisota	macallimiin
magaalaa	magaalota	magaalooyin
hoolaa	hoolota	ido
gaara	gaarota	buuro
laagaa	laagota	luqumo, dhuumo

–wwan (magacyo qarsoon iyo kuwan dibkabaha -eettii leh)

hojii	hojiiwwan	shaqooyin
waggaa	waggaawwan	sannado
dureetti	dureettiiwwan	taajirro (dheddig)
obboleettii	obboleettiiwwan	gabdho walaalo ah
hiyyeettii	hiyyeettiiwwan	masaakiin (dheddig)

–yyii (magacyo lab ah oo leh dibkabaha **–(e)essa/–(e)ensa**)

dureessa	dureeyyii	taajirro (lab)
obboleessa	obboleeyyii	wiilal walaalo ah
hiyyeessa	hiyyeeyyii	masaakiin (lab)
ogeessa	ogeeyyii	khabiirro
bineessa/bineensa	bineeyyii	xayawaanno

–een

laga	lageen	webiyo	
ganda	gandeen	tuulooyin	
jara	jarreen	dadyow	(?)
farda	fardeen	fardo	
mana	manneen	guryo	

-(a)n

ilma	ilmaan	wiil	
eessuma	eessumman	abti	
wasiila	wasiillan	adeer	
miila	miillan	cag,	lug
sibiila	sibiillan	qori ???	

-lee

jabbii	jabbiilee	weyl
mormii	mormiilee	??? Wiederspruch
re'ee	re'eelee	??? Ziege
qeyee (qe'ee)	qeyeelee	??? Hof
qotiyyoo	qotiyyoolee	??? Pflugochse

-(o)olii

gooftaa	gooftolii	mudane, nin
gaangoo	gaangolii	Maulesel ???
mootii	mootolii	boqor
mucaa	mucoolii	ilmo yar
sangaa	sangoolii	dibi

Dibkabayaasha yeelaha

-n
shaqal dheer ka dib

Tulluu	Tulluun	(m.gr.l.)
Turaa	Turaan	(m.gr.l.)
Kuulanii	Kuulaniin	(m.gr.dh.)
Bishooftuu	Bishooftuun	(m.gr. magaalo)
obboleetii	obboleetiin	*walaal(sha)*
abbaa	abbaan	*aabbe*
barsiisaa	barsiisaan	*bare*
hojii	hojiin	*shaqo*
gabaa	gabaan	*suuq*
magaalaa	magaalaan	*magaalo*

-i
shaqalka -a meeshiisa

obboleessa	obboleessi	*walaal(ka)*
warra	warri	*qoys*
biyya	biyyi	*dhul*

-ni

mana	manni	*guri*	
nyaata	nyaanni	*raashin, cunto*	< nyaat -ni

-ti

intala	intalli	*gabar*	< intal -ti
haadha	haati	*hooyo*	< haadh -ti

-tu

eenyu ?	eenyutu?	*ayo?*

Adeegsiga dibkabaha yeelaha

The Oromo subject ending is added to the head noun of the noun phrase, whereas the Somali subject ending is added to the last word in the phrase.

Manni barumsaa achi miti.
Digsigu halkan ma aha.

Abbaan koo barsiisaa miti.
Aabbahay bare ma aha.

When two nouns are use in apposition, both nouns take the subject ending.

Obboleessi koo Turaan mana hin jiru.
Walaalkay Turaa guriga ma joogo.

Obboleettiin too Kuulaniin mana jirti.
Walaashay Kuulanii guriga bay joogtaa.

Tiraalayaasha

tam[2] *num-suf* -ty [unit of ten] «-tamii» [G§8.1, R01, R04, R03, R23, MZ-9O:12]
ii[5] *num-suf* and [used in compound numbers when counting between one and nine in the series] © digdamii torba'27' [G§8.1, R05x, R20, MZ-9O:12]
an[°] *num-suf* the NUMBER; group of NUMBER [collective numeral sufflx] © afran 'the four (of them)', shanan 'flve day period'; torban 'week' [G§8.4, R13, R24b, R28]

1	**tokko, -oon**
2	lama
3	sadii
4	afur
5	shan
6	ja'a (jaha)
7	torba
8	saddeet
9	sagal
10	kudhan
11	kudhatokko
12	kudhalama
13	kudhasadii
14	kudhafur / kudha'afur
15	kudhashan
16	kudhaja'a
17	kudhatorba
18	kudhasaddeet
19	kudhasagal

20 digdama
21 digdamii tokko
22 digdamii lama
30 soddoma
33 soddomii sadii
40 afurtama
44 afurtamii afur
50 shantama
60 jaatama
70 torbaatama
80 saddeettama
90 sagaltama
100 dhibba
105 dhibbaa fi shan
150 dhibbaa fi shantama
155 dhibba tokkoo fi shantamii shan
300 dhibba sadii
700 dhibba torba
1,000 kuma
5,000 kuma shan
10,000 kuma kudhan
1,000,000 kumaatama
9,000,000 kumaatama sagal

Oromo numerals are modifiers that follow after the head noun that represents the counted object. The head noun is usually in the singular form.
ji'a tokko *hal bil*
nama lama *laba nin*
obboleeyyii afur *afar walaalo ah*

In Somali the numeral is the head noun of the noun phrase, and the counted object is in the counting form (also called the numerative form)

Or.	**nama lama**	So.	**laba nin**
	mdx faahfaahiye		mdx faahfaahiye

Magacuyaallada

t[2] *fem* feminine prefix on demonstratives, markers, etc. and suffix on verbs OSee: tan, teenya, too, etc.
n[4] *pro-suf* I [pronoun suffix, usually preceded by a short vowel] **O** isan '(that) which I'; Kanniisa utuun ta'ee 'If I were a bee...' [G§6.1]

Magacuyaal-qofeedyada

	mayeele		yeele	(-i, -n, -ni, -ti)	
q.1 k.	ana / na	*aniga*	ani / an	< an -i	
q.3 k.	si	*adigu*	ati		
q.3 k.	isa	*isaga*	inni	< is -ni	
	ishii / isii	*iyada*	ishiin / isiin	< ishii -n	Soomaali: sh > y
q.1 w.	nu	*annaga, innaga*	nu / nuti / nuy	< nu -ti / nu-i	
q.2 w.	isin	*idinka*	isin / isini		
q.3 w.	isaan	*iyaga*	isaan / isaani		

Magacuyaal-lahaansheedyada

lab		dheddig	
koo	kayga	too	tayda
kee	kaaga	tee	taada
isaa, saa	kiisa, tiisa		
keenya keenna, kayaga		teenya teenna, tayada	
teessan *tiinna*			

Independent use (with -ti):
Kuni obboleessa koo<u>ti</u>/kiyya. *Kani waa walaalkay.*

Magacuyaal-tusmeedyada

lab			dheddig		
mayeele	yeele		mayeele	yeele	
kana	kuni	*kan*	tana	tuni	*tan*

lab iyo dheddig

mayeele	yeele	
san(a)	sun(i)	*kaas/taas*

Turaan mana sana bite. Turaa gurigaas ayaa uu soo iibsaday.

Magacuyaal-weydiimeedyada

mayeele	yeele	
eenyu?	eenyutu?	*ayo?*
maal?		maxay?

Eray-weydiimeedyada kale

eessa?	meeshee? halkee? xaggee?
akkam?	siddee?

Daytif

shaqal dheer + f

base form		daytif
nama	*nin*	**namaaf**
intala	*gabar*	**intalaaf**

Namaaf kuna fidi! *Ninka bun u keen!*
Intalaaf shaayii fidi! *Gabarta shaah u keen!*

The suffix is added at the end of the whole NP.

Namicha kanaaf mee bishaan kenni! *Fadlan, ninkan biyo u keen.*

Alternatively, it can be added to the verb with lengthening of the final vowel.

Namicha kanaa mee bishaan kenniif! *Fadlan, ninkan biyo u keen.*

pronouns

direct object	indirect object	in dialects
naa	naa / naaf	naadhaa, naadhaaf
sii	sii / siif	siidhaa, siidhaaf
isaa	isaa / isaaf	isaadhaa, isaadhaaf
ishii	ishii / ishiif	ishiidhaa, ishiidaaf
nuu	nuu / nuuf	nuudhaa, nuudhaaf
isinii	isinii / isiniif	isiniidhaa, isiniidhaaf
isaanii	isaanii / isaaniif	isaaniidhaa, isaaniidhaaf

The suffix -f can be added to the verb instead of the pronoun, and then the final vowel of the verb is lengthened. A third person pronoun may then be dropped altogether.

Isaaf buna kenni! Bun siii isaga.
Buna isaa kenniif!
Buna kenniif! Bun sii.

Sifooyinka

aa *adj-m-suf* -ed, -able [masculine adjective forming suffix] Olaafaa 'soft [masculine]', banamaa 'opened'; Fem; -tuu [G§5.1]

aa² *adj-m-suf* masculine adjective former **O** furdaa 'fat [man]', guddaa 'large'; Fem: -00

aa'aa *adj-suf* masculine stative adjective former **O** beelaa'aa 'hungry' [masc]: Alt: -aawaa: **Fem:** -ooftuu [G§9.2.5] [Wei]

aawaa *adj-suf* masculine adjective former **O** beelaawaa 'hungry' [masc]; Alt: -aa'aa; Fem: -oowtuu [G§9.2.5] [Har]

acha *adj-suf* masculine adjective former © daalacha 'gray' [masc]; Alt: -eettii [fem] «-acca» [G§9.2.4]

affaa *num-ord-suf* -th [ordinal numeral suffix) **O** shanaffaa 'fifth'; See also: -ffaa [G§8.3]

an⁴ *adj* -ing. (for) doing VERB [adjectival verb forming suffix] Obanan 'opening', calleessan 'for producing', dubbisan 'for reading' [G§9.2.6]

dhabdoota *adj-pl-cmp-suf* not having, -less [compound plural adjective forming suffix) **O** hojii dhabdoota 'unemployed'; See: -dhabduu

dhabduu *adj-cmp-suf* not having, -less [compound adjective forming suffix] **O** humnadhabduu 'powerless'; qaanyiidhabduu 'shameless'; Opp: -qabduu « = dhab tuu, dhabdoota» [G§9.3.2]
eessa[3] *adj-suf-m* masculine adjective suffix O dureessa 'rich' [masc]; Alt: -eettii [fem] [G§9.2.3]
-eessaa[2] *num-ord-suf* -th [ordinal numeral suffix]
eettii[2] *adj-suf-f* feminlne adjective suffix Odaaleettii 'gray' [fem], dulleettii 'old woman'; Alt: -acha [masc] [G§9.2.5]
eettii[3] *adj-suf-f* feminine adjectlve sufiix O dureettii 'rich', hiyyeettii 'poor'; Alt: -eessa [masc] [G§9.2.3]
ffaa *num-ord-suf* -th [ordinal numeral sufifix] **O** tokkoffaa 'flrst', lammaflfaa 'second', jahaffaa 'sixth'; See also: -affaa «-ffaa» [G§8.3]
oo *adj-f-suf* feminine adjective former **O** furdoo 'fat [feminine]'; Masc: -aa [G§5.2]
oo[2] *adj-pl-suf* plural adjective forming suffix **O** diimoo 'red ones'; beekamoo 'known ones'
oowtuu *adj-f-suf* feminine adjective former **O** beeloowtuu 'hungry' [fem]; Alt:-aawaa [masc] [Har]
qabduu *adj-suf* havtng, -ful [compound adjective forming suffix] **O** bifaqabduu 'colorful'; abdiiqabduu 'hopeful'; Opp: -dhabduu « = qab tuu» [G§9.3.3]
tuu[2] *adj-f-suf* -ed,-able [feminine adjective former] Obanamtuu'opened', filatamtuu 'selected', laaftuu 'fat (female)'; Masc: -aa [G§9.2.1]

Falalka

a[3] *v-suf* I VERB, I doVERB [first person singular present ~ progressive verb suffix] Oadeema 'I go' [G§12.4.1]
a[4] *v-suf* he ~ it VERBs, he does VERB [third person singular masculine present , imperfcct ~ progressive verb suffix] **O** deema 'he goes', jira 'he is' [G§12.4.1]
aa[7] *v-imp-pl-suf* you (all) do VERB! [second person plural imperative verb suffix] **O** deemaa 'you (all) go!'; Sg: -i [G§12.4.1]
aa[8] *v-ger-suf* -ing, while VERBing [verbal gemnd ~ participle suffix indicating a simultaneous ~ progressive action] Otajaajila kennaa 'while giving service'; nyaataa 'while eating'; raadiyoo dhageefataa 'while listening to the radio' [G§12.4.1]
aaw *v-st-suf* become ~ get ADJECTIVE [adjectival ~ stative verb former] **O** dukkanaawuu 'become dark'; haaraawaa 'being new'; wayyaawuu 'get better' [G§12.4.5]
achaa *v-auto-suf* doing VERB for oneself [progressive autobenefactive verb suffix, govemed by an auxiliary verb (jir, tur)] © bitachaa jira 'is buying for himself, bitachaa turte 'was buying for herself «accaa» [G§12.4.4]
achutti *v-auto-suf* is ~ was going to VERB for oneself [present ~ past progressive autobenefactive verb sufllx, governed by an auxiliary verb (jir, tur)] **O** bitachuttin jira 'I'm going to buy for myself, bitachutti turte 'she was going to buy for herself [G§12.4.4 [
achuu *v-auto-inf-suf* to do VERB for oneself [infinitive autobenefactive verb suffix] © bitachuu 'to buy for oneself, jiraachuu 'to live'; See also: -a(d)dh-, -at- [G§12.4.4]
addh *v-suf* do VERB for oneself [autobenefactive verb suffix for first person singular and singular or plural imperative forms) **O** Not spelled with double d in the current orthography; Ex: bara(d)dha 'I study' [lit: learn for myself); See: -at- [G§12.4.4]
adha *v-suf 1* do VERB for myself [first person singular present ~ progressive autobenefactive verb suffix] **O** bita(d)dha 'I buy for myself, jiraadha 'I live' « = at dha» [G§12.4.4]
adhaa *v-imp-auto-pl-suf* you (all) do VERBI [second person plural autobenefactive imperative verb suffix) **O** bita(d)dhaa 'buy (for yourselves)!' [G§12.4.4]
adhe *v-suf 1* did VERB for myself [first person singular past autobenefactive verb suffixl **O** bita(d)dhe 'I bought for myself, dhiihaa(d)dhe 'I prepared' [G§12.4.4]

adhu *v-imp-auto-sg-suf* you do VERBI [second person singular autobenefactive imperative verb suffix) **O** bita(d)dhuu 'buy (for yourself)!'; Contrast: -i (on all other verb types) «adhuu, addhuu» [G§12.4.4]

am *v-suf* -ed [passive verb forming sufflx] **O** banam- 'be opened', beekam- 'be known' [G§12.4.3]

an² *v-suf* they VERBed [third person plural past verb suffix]; he ~ she VERBed [honorific] **O** dhaabaman 'they were planted', dhalatan 'they were bom', jiraatan 'she lived' [G§12.4.1]

an³ *v-suf* they VERB [third person plural progressive verb suffix]; he ~ (some)one VERBs [honorific] Odeeman 'they go'; Alt: -ani [G§12.4.1]

ani² *v-suf* they VERB [third person plural present ~ progressive verb suffix] Ojirani 'they are' [G§12.4.1]

ani³ *v-suf* that they do VERB [third person plural subordinate ~ subjunctive verb Suffix] **O** Alt: -U [G§12.4.1]

aniiru *v-perj-suf* they have done VERB; he ~ she VERBed [third person plural perfective verb suffix (used in the singular to show respect)] **O** addeessaniiru 'she explained'; Reduced form of -anii jiran [G§12.1.2]

anna *v-suf* we do VERB for ourselves [flrst person plural present ~ progressive autobenefactive verb sufflx] **O** bitanna 'we buy for ourseives', ni gaafanna 'we should ask'. jiraanna 'we live' [G§12.4.4]

anne *v-suf* we did VERB for ourselves [first person plural past autobenefactive verb suffix) **O** bitanne 'we bought for ourselves', dhiihaanne 'we prepared' [G§12.4.4]

anu *v-suf* that they VERB [third person plural subordinate ~ subjunctive verb suffix] [G§12.4.1]

at² *v-suf* do VERB for oneself [autobenefactivel; be VERBed [semi-passive ~ subject-reflexive verb suffix] **O** argatan 'they earned'; bitatti 'she buys for herself; dhaabbate 'it was planted'; dhalatan 'they were bom' [G§12.4.4]

ata *v-suf* he does VERB for himself [third person masculine singular present ~ progressive autobenefactive verb suffix] **O** bitata 'he buys for himself, jiraata 'he lives' [G§12.4.4]

atan *v-suf* they did VERB for themselves [third person plural past autobenefactive verb suffix] **O** Alt: -atani; bitatan 'they bought for themselves', dhiihaatani 'they prepared' [G§12.4.4]

ate *v-suf* he did VERB for himself [third person masculine singular past autobenefactive verb suffix] **O** bitate 'he bought for himself, dhiihaate 'he prepared' [G§12.4.4]

atna *v-suf* we do VERB for ourselves [first person plural present ~ progressive autobenefactive verb suffix] **O** bitatna 'we buy for ourselves'; See: -anna

atne *v-suf* we did VERB for ourselves [first person plural past autobenefactive verb suffix] **O** bitatne 'we bought for ourselves'; See: -atne

atta *v-suf* you do VERB for yourself [second person singular present ~ progressive autobenefactive verb suffix] **O** bitatta 'you buy for yourself, jiraatta 'you live' [G§12.4.4]

attan *v-suf* you did VERB for yourselves [second person plural past autobenefactive verb suffix] **O** bitattan 'you bought for yourselves'; Alt: -attani [G§12.4.4]

atte *v-suf* you did VERB for yourself [second person singular past autobenefactive verb suffix] **O** bitatte 'you bought for yourself, dhiihaatte 'you prepared' [G§12.4.4]

atte² *v-suf* she did VERB for herself [third person feminine singular past autobenefactive verb suffix] **O** bitatte 'she bought for herself, dhiihaatte 'she prepared' [G§12.4.4]

atti *v-suf* she does VERB for herself [third person feminine singular present ~ progressive autobenefactive verb suffix] **O** bitatti 'she buys for herself, jiraatti 'she lives' [G§12.4.4]

attu *v-suf* you do VERB for yourselves [second person plural present ~ progressive autobenefactive verb sufflx] **O** bitattu 'you buy for yourselves', jiraattu 'you live' [G§12.4.4]

atu *v-suf* they do VERB for themselves [third person plural present ~ progressive autobenefactive verb sufflx] **O** bitatu 'they buy for themselves', jiraatu 'they live'

ballees² *v-cmp-suf* mis-[forms compound verbs) **O** bifaballeesa 'miscolor', maqaaballeesa 'misname' «balleesuu, balleesa»

ch² *change* make s.o. ~ s.t. VERB [replacing s of causative verb suffix after an 1, or to avoid cluster of t (autobenefactive) + s] **O** akeekkachiisa 'note, warning'; ilaalch- 'show, make s.o. see'; barachiis- 'teach for oneself; raaw'achiis- 'make s.o. finish s.t.'; tolchuu 'repair' [G§12.4.2]

de *v-suf* you VERBed, you did VERB [second person singular past verb sufllx, after a voiced stop] **O** eegde 'you waited'; Alt: -te

de² *v-suf* she VERBed, she did VERB [third person feminine singular past verb suffix, after a voiced stop]

e² *v-suf* I VERBed, I did VERB [first person past verb suffix] **O** deeme 'I went' [G§12.4.1]

e³ *v-suf* he VERBed, it [masc] did VERB [third person masculine singular past verb suffix] **O** addeesse 'he announced', deeme 'he went' [G§12.4.1]

eeffam *num-v-pass-suf* be done N times; be increased N-fold [passive numeral verb] **O** lameef(f)am- 'be done twice'« = eess ff am» [G§8.5]

een² *v-suf-cory* + *pro* I (would) VERB and ... **O** -ee [v-conj] + -n [pro-suf]

eenya² *v-suf* we (do) VERB [first person plural present ~ progressive verb suffix of glottal conjugation] **O** teenya 'we sit', dhageenya 'we hear', wal geenya 'we meet' [G§12.4.6]

eenye *v-suf* we VERBed [first person plural past verb suffix of glottal conjugation] **O** teenye 'we sat', dhageenye 'we heard', geenye 'we arrived' [G§12.4.6]

eenyu *v-suf* that we VERB [flrst person plural subordinate, subjunctive ~ negative verb suffix of glottal conjugation] **O** hin teenyu 'we won't sit', akka dhageenyu 'that we (should) hear' [G§12.4.6]

eera *v-perf-suf* I have VERBed [first person singular perfective verb suffix] **O** Reduced form of -ee jira [G§12.1.2]

eera² *v-suf* he ~ it has VERBed [third person masculine singular perfective verb suffix] **O** beekameera 'it has been learned'; Reduced form of -ee jira [G§12.1.2]

eess *v-caus-suf* make s.o. ~ s.t. VERB [causative verb suffix] Oballeess- 'destroy; do s.t. wrong', barbadeess- 'annihilate, tum to ashes', dhiheess- 'bring close', fakkeess- 'make resemble', onneess- 'encourage'; Alt sp: -ess-; See also: **-S-**, -is-, -siis- [G§12.4.2]

eess² *num-v-suf* do s.t. N times; increase s.t. N-fold [causative numeral verb] «eessuu, eessa» [G§8.5]

eessa ⁴ *v-suf* you (do) VERB [second person singular present ~ progressive verb suffix of glottal conjugation] Oteesa 'you sit', dhageessa 'you hear' [G§12.4.6]

eesse *v-suf* you VERBed [second person singular past verb suffix of glottal conjugation] **O** teese 'you sat', dhageesse 'you heard' [G§12.4.6]

eesse⁴ *v-suf* she VERBed [third person feminine past verb suffix of glottal conjugation] O teese 'she sat', dhageesse 'she heard' [G§12.4.6]

eessi *v-suf* he (does) VERB [third person masculine present ~ progressive verb suffix of glottal conjugation] Oteesi 'he sits', dhageessi 'he hears'

eessu *v-suf* you all (do) VERB [second person plural present ~ progressive verb sufflx of glottal conjugation] Oteesu 'you sit', dhageessu 'are you listening?'

eetan *v-suf-conj-instr* and I (would) VERB ... with ~ at O Barii waceetan 'and I would make a ruckus at dawn' « = ee ti VL an»

f⁴ *v-caus-suf* make s.o. ~ s.t. be VERBed [causative verb suffix, replacing c after 1 and s before -am- (passive), -at- (autobenefactive) or -t- (third person feminine)] **O** ayyaaneeffamaa 'celebrated', bulfam- 'made to spend the night'; duulfam- 'caused to wage war'; hin dhiiftu 'she does not allow'; tolfa(d)dh- 'repair for onself; karoorfate 'it planned' [G§12.4.2]

fitti *v-suf* for VERBing [augmented dative auxiliary verb construction] **O** Gati hojiidhaa ooleefitti dheekkamani. They scolded him for being absent from work.'

haa -ani *preverb* + *v-suf* let them VERB [third person plural optative ~ jussive verb affix] **O** Haa deemani. 'Let them go.' [G§12.5.1, MZ-90:28, EB]

haa -nu *preverb* + *v-suf* let us VERB [flrst person plural optative ~ jussive verb afflx] **O** Haa deemnu. 'Let us go.'; Haa ilaallu. 'Let us watchl' [G§12.5.1, R19b, MZ-90:28]

haa -tu *preverb* + *v-suf* let her VERB [third person feminine optative ~ jussive verb affix] **O** Haa deemtu. 'Let her go.' [G§12.5.1]

haa -u *preverb* + *v-suf* let me VERB [flrst person optative ~ jussive verb afflx] **O** Haa deemu.'Let me go.' [G§12.5.1]

haa -u² *preverb* + *v-suf* may he; let him ~ it [masc] VERB [third person masculine optative ~ jussive verb affix] **O** Haa beekamu. 'Let it be known.'; Isin haa oolchul 'May God save youl' [G§12.5.1]

hin- -ani *v-af* they do not VERB [third person plural negative present ~ progressive verb circumfix] **O** hindeemani 'they do not go' [G§12.4.1, MZ-90.27]

hin- -in *v-neg-imp-sg-af* do not VERB [negative imperative ~ jussive verb circumfix] **O** Hindeemin 'Do not go!'

hin- -in² *v-neg-af* was not VERBlng [negative past progressive verb circumfix; invariable for all persons; may be used alone or with forms of tur-J **O** hin argatin ture 'was not getting', osoo hin kutin 'while not cutting'

hin- -inaa *v-neg-imp-pl-af* do not VERB! [negative imperative plural verb circumilx} **O** Alt sp: -iinaa; Hin deeminaa 'Do not go!'; Hin gowwoomiinaa 'Don't be fooled!'; Olola diinaaf gurra hin kenniinaa! 'Don't lend your ears to the propaganda of the eneniy!'

hin- -ne *v-neg-past* did not VERB [negative past verb circumfix] **O** hindeemne '(I, you, he, she, we, they) did not go' [invariable for person]

hin- -ne² *neg-adj* in-, un- [negative passive adjective forming circumfix; entire form may be written as a single word] **O** hinji[]iramne 'invariable'; hinbeekamne 'unknown'; hin yaadne 'unexpected'; waan hin oolle 'inevitable, inescapable'; walii intaane 'incompatible'

hin- -nu *v-af* we do not VERB [first person plural negative present ~ progressive verb circumfix] **O** wal hin beeknu 'we do not know one another'

hin- -tani *v-suf* you do not VERB [second person plural negative present ~ progressive verb circumfix] O hindeemtani 'you (all) do not go' [G§12.4.1]

hin- -tu *v-af* you do not VERB [second person singular negative present ~ progressive verb circumfix] O hindeemtu 'you do not go'

hin- -tu² *v-af* she does not VERB [third person feminine negative present ~ progressive verb circumfix] O hindeemtu 'she does not go'

hin- -u ² *v-af* he ~ it does not VERB [third person masculine negative present ~ progressive verb circumfix] O hin boo'amu 'he is not moumed'; hin deemu 'he does not go'

hin- -u *v-af* I do ~ would not VERB [first person singular negative present ~ progressive verb circumfix] O hin deemu 'I do not go', hin hambisu 'I would leave (any)'

i *v-imp-sg-suf* do VERB! [second person singular imperative verb suffix] **O** Alt: -aa [plural]

ii³ *v-suf-conj* VERB and VERB [conjunctive verb sufflx marking sequential coordination] **O** Jarri kaleessa dhufanii ti, nyaatanii, dhuganii, dhiqatanii deeman. 'Yesterday, the guys came, ate, drank, bathed and left,' [G§14.1]

is *u-caus-suf* make s.o. ~ s.t. VERB [causative verb suffix] **O** bal'is- 'widen', danfis- 'boil' [tr], furdis- 'fatten', kufis- 'fell, make s.t. fall'; See also: **-S-,** -eess-, -siis- [G§12.4.2]

lu *v-suf* that we do VERB **O** Alt: -nu (after a verb root ending in 1); Haa ilaallu [= ilaal-nu] 'Let's seel'

na³ *v-suf* we do VERB [first person plural present, imperfect ~ progressive verb suffix] **O** deemna 'we go', ilaalla [= ilaal-na] 'we shall see' [G§12.4.1]

naan ² *v-suf* after having VERBed [completive verbal gerund suffix showing a prior action] **O** jennaan 'after having said' [= jedh-naan]; nyaannaan 'after having eaten' [G§12.4.1]

ne *v-suf* we VERBed [first person plural past verb suffix] © deemne 'we went' [G§12.4.1]

neerra *v-perf-suf* we have VERBed [first person plural perfectlve verb suffix] © Reduced form of -nee jirra [G§12.1.2]

nu³ *v-suf* that we do VERB [first person plural subordinate ~ subjunctive verb sufflx] [G§12.4.1]

oom *v-st-suf* become ~ get VERBed [adjectival ~ slative verb former] **O** gabroom 'become enslaved', hin gowwoominaa 'don't be fooled!', haarooroSamaa 'restored, renovated' [G§12.4.5]

s⁴ *v-caus-suf* make s.o. ~ s.t. VERB [causative ~ transitive verb forming suffix] **O** darnmaqs- 'awaken; scare', haaroomsamaa 'renovated'; See also: -siis-, -is-, -eess- [G§12.4.2]

siis *v-caus-suf* make s.o. ~ s.t. VERB [causative verb suffix) **O** amansiis- 'convince'; barsiisaa 'instructor, teacher'; Alt; -sis-; See also; -s-, -is-, -ees- [G§12.4.2]

sis *v-caus-suf* make s.o. ~ s.t. VERB [causative verb suffix] **O** adeemsls 'cause to go', beeksis- 'inform, notify, let s.o. know'; Alt: -siis- [G§12.4.2]

t² *fem* feminine prefix on demonstratives, markers, etc. and suffix on verbs OSee: tan, teenya, too, etc.

t[3] *v-suf* third person singular feminine agreement suffix on verbs **O** See: -ti, -te, -tu [G§5.1.1, G§12.2]
t[4] *v-suf* second person agreement suffix on verbs **O** See: -ta, -te, -tu [sg[; -tani, tan [pl] [G§12.2]
t[5] *v-suf* incremental instrumental verb suffix inserted between -ee- and additional vowel initial suffixes **O** Barii waceetan 'I would make a ruckus at dawn and ...'; Mataasaa bishaan jiiseetu filate. 'He wet his hair with water and combed it.'; See: -ti
ta *v-suf* you VERB, you do VERB [second person singular present, imperfect ~ progressive verb suffixj **O** deemta 'you go' [G§12.4.1]
tan[4] *v-suj* you VERBed, you did X [second person plural past verb suffix] [G§12.4.1]
tani[3] *v-suf* that you do VERB [second person plural subordinate ~ subjunctive verb Suffix] [G§12.4.1]
taniittu *v-perf-suf* you have VERBed [second person plural perfective verb suffix] **O** Alt: -taniirtu; Reduced form of-tanii jirtan [G§12.1.2]
tanu *v-suf* that you do VERB [second person plural subordinate ~ subjunctive verb suffix] [G§ 12.4.1]
te [2] *v-suf* she VERBed, she did VERB [third person feminine singular past verb suffix] **O** dhalte 'she gave birth to', ijaarte 'it [fem] established' [G§12.4.1]
te *v-suf* you VERBed, you did VERB [second person singular past verb sufflx] **O** deemte 'you went' [G§12.4.1]
teetta *v-perf-suf* you have VERBed [second person singular perfective verb sufflx] OAlt: -teerta; Reduced form of-tee jirta [G§12.1.2]
teetti *v-perf-suf* she has VERBed [third person feminine singular perfective verb sufflx] **O** ergiteetti 'she has sent out'; Alt: -teerti; Reduced form of -tee jirti [G§12.1.2]
ti [5] *v-suf* she VERBs, she does VERB [third person feminine present, imperfect ~ progressive verb suffix] Odeemti 'she goes', jirti 'she is' [G§12.4.1]
ti[6] *v-suf* is VERBing [compound tense marking sufflx, added to progressive verb with forms of jir-] **O** siqaaii Jira 'it is progressing'; See: -utti
ti[7] *v-suf* is not VERBing [negative compound tense marking sufflx, added to infinitive verb after forms of hinjir-J **O** Inni acci rafuuti hinjiru. 'He is not sleeping there.'
tii[2] *v-suf* VERB and ... [verbal coordination marking suffix, added to verb in the first clause; the last vowel of the verb is always long] **O** Bamoota kiyya flxxeetiin hojii eegala. 'I shall complete my studies and start work;' Isiin mana baankiirraa liqii fuutteetii makiina bite. 'She got a loan from the bank and bought a car.'
tu[2] *v-suf* you VERB, you do VERB [second person plural present, imperfect ~ progressive verb sufflx] [G§12.4.1]
tu[3] *v-suf* that you do VERB [second person singular subordinate ~ subjunctive verb Sufflx] [G§12.4.1]
tu[4] *v-suf* that she ~ it does VERB [third person feminine subordinate ~ subjunctive verb sufflx) [G§12.4.1]
u[3] *v-suf* that I do VERB [first person subordinate ~ subjunctive verb suffix] «-U» [G§12.4.1]
u[4] *v-suf* that he does ~ did VERB [third person masculine subordinate ~ subjunctive verb suffix] [G§12.4.1]
u[5] *v-suf* they VERB, they do VERB [third person plural present, imperfect ~ progressive verb suffix] **O** Alt; -an(i) [G§12.4.1]
u[6] *v-suf* to VERB [infinitive verb suffix] **O** See; -uu «u uu uun»
utti [2] *v-suf* is ~ was VERBing [present ~ past progressive verb suffix, govemed by an auxiliary verb (jir, tur)[**O** bituttin jira 'I'm buying it', bitutti turre 'we were buying it' [G§12.4.1]
utti *v-suf* -ing [participle] **O** adamsamutti 'being hunted', jedhamutti 'called = being called' (G§12.4.1]
uu *v-suf* to VERB [infinitive verb suffix] **O** keennuu'to give' [G§12.4.1]
uuf *v-suf* in order to VERB [dative case sufflx showing purpose] **O** sassaabuuf 'in order to collect', barachuuf 'in order to learn', ofi ittisuuf 'in order to defend himself [G§5.3.4]
uun *u-sub-suf* that VERB [subordinate verb suffix used after verbs of saying, reporting, hearing, leaming, etc.; borrowed from Amharic] [G§12.7]
uun' *vn-subj-suf* the VERBing [verbal noun subject sufflx)
ya *v-suf* I (do) VERB [first person singular present ~ progressive verb suffix of glottal conjugation] **O** taaya 'I sit', dhagaya 'I hear'; Alt: -a [EB, MM-39:71]

ye *v-suf* I VERBed [first person singular past verb sufSx of glottal conjugation) **O** taaye 'I sat', dhagaye 'I heard'

Masdarka

Dibkabaha masdarka **-uu**

Falkaaliyayaasha

Isa eeguu hin danda'u. *Isaga ma sugi karo.*
Isa eeguu feetaa? *Ma doonaysaa in aad sugtid isaga?*

Amarka

Dibkabaha amarka kelida ah **-i**
Dibkabaha amarka wadarta ah **-aa**

Joogtada

Dibkabayaasha joogtada

qofka 1aad ee kelida	-n	-a		
qofka 2aad ee kelida		-ta		-da
qofka 3aad ee kelida, lab		-a		
qofka 3aad ee kelida, dh.		-ti		
qofka 1aad ee wadarta		-na		-la, -ra
qofka 2aad ee wadarta		-tu	(-tani)	-du (-dani)
qofka 3aad ee wadarta		-u	(-ani)	

Tagtada

Dibkabayaasha tagtada

qofka 1aad ee kelida	-n	-e		
qofka 2aad ee kelida		-te		-de
qofka 3aad ee kelida, lab		-e		
qofka 3aad ee kelida, dh.		-te		
qofka 1aad ee wadarta		-ne		-le, -re
qofka 2aad ee wadarta		-tan		-dan
qofka 3aad ee wadarta		-an		

Diidmada

hin *(neg preverb)* not [when used with verbs, with subordinate conjugation forms] **O** Sometimes written as a prefix; Opp: hin, ni [verbal affirmation)

Joogto
hin + qaabka madhacdada

Yeroo hin qabu. *Wakhti ma lihi.*

Isrogrogga falalka

masdar

	deemuu	*tegi*
amar		
q.2 k.	deemi	*(adigu) tag*
q.2 w.	deemaa	*(idinku) taga*

joogto			tagto		
q.1 k. -n	deema	*(waan) tagaa*	q.1 k. -n	deeme	*(waan) tagay*
q.2 k.	deemta	*(waad) tagtaa*	q.2 k.	deemte	*(waad) tagtay*
q.3 k.	deema	*(wuu) tagaa*	q.3 k.	deeme	*(wuu) tagay*
	deemti	(way) tagaa		deemte	(way) tagay
q.1 w.	deemna	*(waan) tagnaa*	q.1 w.	deemne	*(waan) tagnay*
q.2 w.	deemtu	*(waad) tagtaan*	q.2 w.	deemtan	*(waad) tagteen*
q.3 w.	deemu	*(way) tagaan*	q.3 w.	deeman	*(way) tageen*
Alternatively					
q.2 w.	deemtani	*(waad) tagtaan*			
q.3 w.	deemani	*(way) tagaan*			

madhacdo		
q.1 k.	hin deemu	*ma tago*
q.2 k.	hin deemtu	*ma tagtid*
q.3 k.	hin deemu	*ma tago*
	hin deemtu	*ma tagto*
q.1 k.	hin deemnu	*ma tagno*
q.2 w.	hin deemtan(u)	*ma tagtaan*
q.3 w.	hin deeman(u)	*ma tagaan*

Isbeddelka shibbanayaasha

b + t > bd
d + t > dd
g + t > gd

qabuu	lahaan	qabda	(waad) leedahay
qaba	(wuu) leeyahay	qabdi	(way) leedahay
eeguu	sugi	eegda	
eega	sugaa	eegdi	
dhuguu	cabbi	dhugda	
dhuga	cabbaa	dhugdi	
barbaaduu	rabi	barbaadda	rabtaa
barbaada		barbaaddi	
diduu		didda	
dida		diddi	

s + t > ft
s + n > fn

baasuu bixin	baafta
baasa	baafti
baasu	baafna
	baaftu
raasuu [schütteln]	raafta
raasa	raafti
raasu	raafna
	raaftu

Vdh + t > Vtt

bitta		(waad) soo iibsataa
bitti		(way) soo iibsataa

Vdh + t > VVt

fedhuu		feeta	*(waad)*
fedha	feeti	*(way)*	
godhuu	sameyn	goota	(waad) sameysaa
godha	(wuu) sameeyaa	gooti	(way) sameysaa

VVdh + t > VVt

fuudhuu	qabi	fuuta	(waas) qabtaa
fuudha	qabaa	fuuti	(way) qabtaa

r + n > rr
l + n > ll

jiruu	jir + na >	jirra	(waan) jirnaa, joognaa, nahay
gargaaruu	gargaar + na >	gargaarra	*(waan) caawinnaa*
turuu	tur + na >	turra	*(waan) joognaa*
buluu	bul + na >	bulla	[wir verbringen die Nacht]
galuu	gal + na >	galla	*(waan) galnaa*
yaaluu	yaal + na >	yaalla	*(waan) tijaabinnaa*

d + n > nn
t + n > nn

bituu	bit + na >	binna	(waan) iibsannaa, iibsanaynaa
fiduu	fid + na >	finna	(waan) keennaa, keenaynaa

k + t > tt (only in some varieties)
k + n > nn (only in some varieties)

beekuu	beek + ti >	beekti (beetti)	*(way) og tahay, taqaannaa*
	beek + na >	beekna (beenna)	*(waan) og nahay, naqaannaa*

Qofka 1aad ee kelida

1st person singular verb forms are preceded by the clitic -n.
Ani manan jira. Guriga ayaan joogaa.

The longer independent from nan when there is no word to cliticise on.
Ani nan deema. *Waan tagayaa.*
Ani nan beeka. Waan og ahay. Waan aqaannaa.

Falka 'oran'

Inf.		jechu	*oran*
1. k.	n	jedha	*iraahdaa*
2. k.		jetta	*tiraahdaa*

3. k. l.	jedha	*yiraahdaa*
3. k. dh.	jetti	*tiraahdaa*
1. w.	jenna	*niraahnaa*
2. w.	jettu	*tiraahdaan*
3. w.	jedhu (jedhani)	*yiraahdaan*

Erayabuuridda falalka

Passive verbs

suffix -am-

Causative verbs

suffix -s-/-siis-

Autobenefactive verbs

suffix -adh-

Inf.	-achuu	nyaachu	cuni	hojjachuu	*shaqayn*
1. k.	-addha	nyaadhaa		hojjaddha	shaqeeyaa
2. k.	-atta	nyaatta		hojjatta	shaqaysaa
3. k. l.	-ata	nyaata		hojjata	shaqeeyaa
3. k. dh.	-atti	nyaatti		hojjatti	shaqaysaa
1. w.	-anna	nyaanna		hojjanna	cunnaa
2. w.	-attu	nyaattu		hojjattu	cuntaan
3. w.	-atu	nyaatu		hojjatu	cunaan

Falkaabyada

dhaa² *adv-suf* really, truly, very much so [intensifier] Ogochuudhaa 'to really work (at s.t.)'; walakkaadhaa gadi 'veiy much less than half; Isiin bareedduudha. 'She is very beautiful.' [G§11.6, R08, R10, R17, R23a, R25, R32#12=2, BES-76:140, MZ-90:6f, WB-95:21] {Har}

fa'i *adv-suf* like, such as, for example; and the like **O** Alt: faa [R32#7x, TG-89:205, TY]

faa *adv-suf* like, such as, for example; and the like, and also **O** Alt: fa'i [R32#7, TG-89:203, TV]

llee *adv-suf* even, -ever [emphasis marker; shortens any previous long vowel] Odeemullee [= deemuu+(i)llee] 'even if (I) go'; See also: illee [G§11.6, JO-85:11, TG-89:428, WB-95:14]

Horyaalayaasha iyo dibyaalayaasha

Horyaalayaasha

gara u, ku

Haati too gara gabaa deemte. Hooyaday xagga suuqa bay tagtay.

Dibyaalayaasha

irra *ku*
irraa *ka*
Ani mana barumsaa irraan dhufe. *Dugsiga ayaa aan ka yimid.*

keessa *ku*
Bishooftuun biyya Oromoo keessa jira. *Bishooftuu waxa ay dhulka Oromoada ku dhex jirtaa.*
keessaa *ka*
Intalli mana keessaa hojii qabdi. *Gabartu waxa ay guriga ka/ku leedahay shaqo,.*
Bishooftuun biyya Oromoo keessa jira. *Bishooftuu waxa ay dhulka Oromoada ku dhex jirtaa.*

Dibkabayaal meeleed

ti[4] *n-suf-abl* from **O** bakka hojii isaaniitii ukkaamamanii 'they were kidnapped from their workplace and...; biyya alaatiin 'from abroad'; Mana hidhaati bayee? 'Is he released from prison?' [G§5.3.7]

-tii (dibkabe) *ku*
Inni mana barumsaatii hojii qaba. Isagu waxa uu shaqo ku leeyahay dugsiga.

Xiririiyayaasha

s[2] *conj-suf* and, also, too, likewise [conjunctive suffix, sometimes preceded by a long vowel] **O** kunis 'this too', fuulduraafis 'for the future too' [G§14.1]
-mmoo — sidoo kale, -ba
mmoo *conj-suf* but, again, furthermore; however; and [contrastive emphasis marker; shortens any previous long vowel] **O** guurummoo [= guuruu + (i)mmoo); See also: immoo [G§14.1, WB-95:14]
f[3] *cory-suf* and [reduced form of fi, added to previous word ending in a VOWel] **O** tokkoof 'one and' [G§14.1]
ee[2] *conj-suf* VERB and ... [marks verb coordination without regard to tense (time) or mood] **O** Isiin nyaata bitee haa deebitu. 'Let her buy food and return;' Kitaaba dubbisee rafa. 'He reads books and then he sleeps.' [G§14.1]

Erayo kale
Kanaafuu ishiin gargaara. *Taas darteed ayaan caawiyaa iyada.*

Weeraynta

Yeelaha

-n Dibkabahan ka hor shaqal gaabani waa uu dheeraadaa.
Bishooftuun biyya Oromoo keessa jira. *Bishooftuu waxa ay dhulka Oromoada ku dhex jirtaa.*

-i -a+i > -i
Obboleessi koo mana hin jiru. *Walaalkay guriga ma joogo.*

-ti with certain feminine nouns
-a+ti > -ti lafti 'the land', marti 'all of'

-la+ti > -lli **intala, intalli (intalti)** *gabar*
Intalli mana keessaa hojii qabdi. Gabartu waxa ay guriga ka/ku leedahay shaqo.
-dha+ti > -ti **haadha, haati** *hooyo*
Haati too gara gabaa deemte. *Hooyaday xagga suuqa bay tagtay.*
-na+ti > -nni **mana, manni** *guri, aqal*
Manni keenya magaalaa Bishooftuu jira. *Gurigeennu magaalada Bishooftuu ayaa uu ku jiraa.*

Qaabka yeelaha ah ee magacuyaallada

Ani Tulluu dha. *Anigu Tulluu ayaan ahay.*
Ati obboleettii Tulluutii? *Adigu Tulluu walaashiis miyaad tahay?*
Inni hojii jira. *Isagu shaqada ayuu joogaa.*
Ishiin nyaata bitti. *Iyadu cunto ayaa ay iibsanaysaa.*
Nuti mana qabna. *Annagu guri ayaannu leenahay.*
Isaan dhiyoo mana dhufu. *Iyagu hadhow ayaa ay imanayaan guriga.*

Qaababka mayeelaha:
Isa eeguu feetaa? *Ma doonaysaa in aad sugtid isaga?*

Abbosiishan (af Ing. apposition)

Laba magacmadaxeed oo isla marka ay ku dhex jiraan hal oraahmagaceed.

Haddi uu oraadhmagaceedkani yahay yeelaha weerta, waxa ay labada magac soo qabaan dibkabaha yeelaha **-n** ama **-i**.
Obboleessi koo Turaan mana hin jiru. *Walaalkay Turaa guriga ma joogo.*

Diiradaynta

-tu (qurub diiradeed) *-ba*

tu *focus-marker* the one who ~ that [focus marker that requires the verb forms to be simplified] **O** Eenyu tu dhufe? 'Who is the one who came?'; Ji'a keessatti guyyootii 30 tu jiran. 'In a month there are 30 days.'; Sa'atu du'e 'It was a COW that died.' [G§5.3.1]

Weeraha ahaanshaha

Falka 'yahay'

Kuni mana.	*Kani waa guri.*
Kuni mana aarii dha.	Kani waa guri wanaagsan.
Kuni mana miti.	*Kani guri ma aha.*
Kuni mana aarii miti.	Kani guri wanaagsan ma aha.

oraah magaceed + oraah magaceed + **dha** *weeye*

Abbaan koo barsiisaa dha. Aabbahay bare weeye. / Aabbahay waa bare.
Ani Tulluu dha. Anigu Tulluu ayaan ahay.

oraah magaced + oraah sifeed + **dha** *weeye*

Ishiin gaarii dha. *Iyadu waa ay fiican tahay.*

oraah magaceed oo ku dhammaada qaabka jeenitifka + **-ti** *weeye*

Ani Turaa hiriyaa Tulluuti. *Waxaan ahay Turaa, Tulluu saaxiibkiis.*
Ati obboleettii Tulluutii? *Ma waxaad tahay Tulluu walaashiis?*

Weeraha jiritaanka iyo joogitaanka

Tulluun mana jiraa?
Lakki, Tulluun mana hin jiru.
Inni hojii jira.

Weydiimaha

aa[9] *qw-suf* is it? [long vowel marking a question] **O** Eenyuutu ayyaneffataa? 'Who is the one to celebrate it?', Kamitu qajeela dhaa? 'So which one is correct?' [G§16.1J
ree *qW-SUf* question SUffix «-re'» [G§16.1]
ii[4] *qw-suf* is it? [long vowel marking a question] **O** Irdii Goshuu ni beektanfl? 'Do you know Irdi Goshu?' [G§16.1]

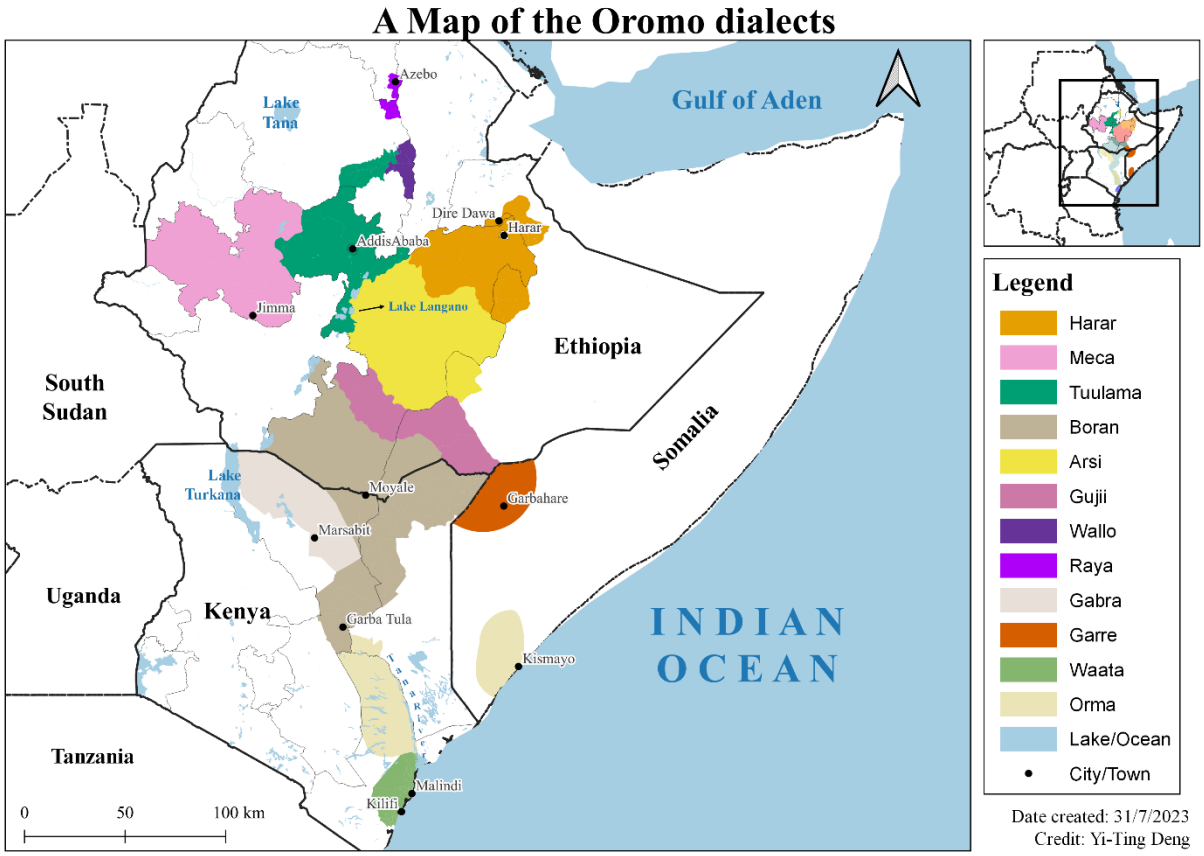
Shaqal dheer

Ati obboleettii Tulluutii? *Ma waxaad tahay Tulluu walaashiis?*

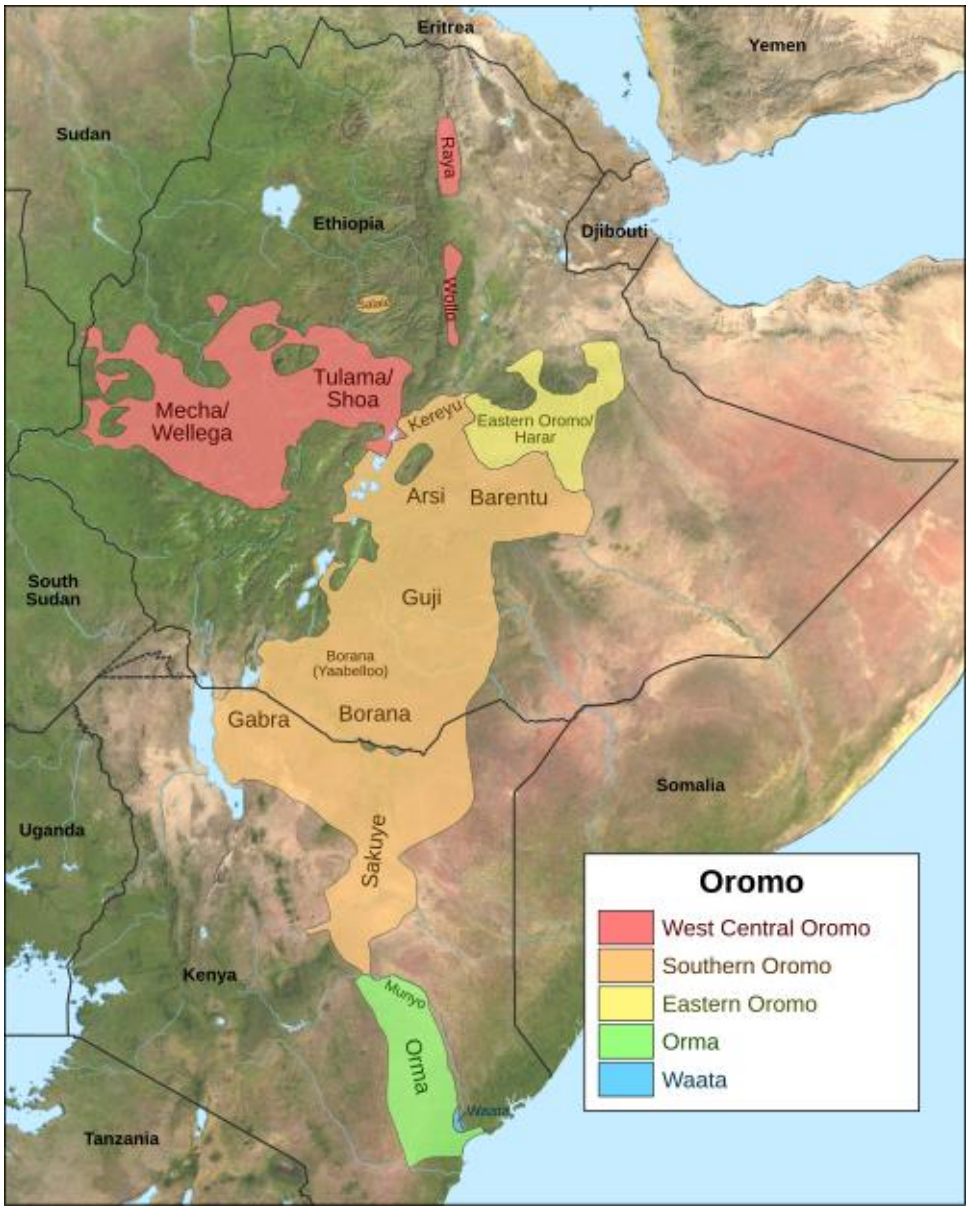
eessa

Eessa deemta? *Halkee ayaad tagaysaa?*

Dialects



Source: https://languageprofiles.ca/home/oromo/



Source: Wikimedia Commons

Lacagta

1 qarshii	=	2 shilingii	=	10 faraankaa	=	100 saantima
½ qarshii	=	1 shilingi	=	5 faraankaa	=	50 saantima
1/10 qarshii	=	1/5 shilingi	=	1 faraanka	=	10 saantima

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2017 Dictionary

Oromo, alsoknown as Afaan Oromo, Oromiffa(a), and sometimes in other languages by variant spell- ings of these names (Oromic, Afan Oromo, etc.), is an Afro-Asiatic language and the most widely spoken of the Cushitic family. The speakers of the language call themselves Oromo and their language *Afaan Oromo* meaning 'Mouth of Oromo.' In this book, 1 adopt the word Oromo to refer to both the language and the people following the written tradi- tion. Oromo is spoken as a first language by more than 40 million Oromo and

neighboring peoples in Ethiopia and Kenya. A number of members of other ethnicities speak it as a second language. Oromo has varieties like Mecha (west), Qottu (east), Tula- ma (central), Borana (south) and Rayya (North). All the dialects are mutually intel ligible with only some lexical and articulation differences.

Oromo is written with a modified Latin alphabet called *Qubee.*

Consonant and vowel phonemes

Generally speaking, including the seven clusters there are twenty-seven alphabetical consonant letters in Afaan Oromo orthography.

Qubee	IPA		English sound
	ʔ		*(glottal stop)*
b	b	as in	bird
c	f		*(palatal ejective)*
ch	r	as in	chair
d	d	as in	dog
dh	<f		*(alveolar implosive)*
f	f	as in	four
g	g	as in	gold
h	h	as in	home
j		as in	job
k	k	as in	kite
l	l	as in	Hght
m	m	as in	moon
n	n	as in	noon
ny	Ji		*(nasal palatal)*
P	P	as in	pot
ph	p’	as in	*(none)*
	k’		*(velar ejective)*
r	r	as in	run
s	s	as in	soon
sh	J	as in	show
t	t	as in	tree
V	V	as in	violins
w	w	as in	won
X	t’	as in	*(alveolar ejective)*
y	j	as in	year
z	z	as in	zoo

Consonant length or gemination is phonemic and is indicated by the doubling of the consonants. For example, *yabbuu ,yaabuu* ‘to climb’. Gemi- nation is not obligatorily marked for the digraphs, it is contextually detennined. For example /dh/ in *hodhuu/hotiuu/* ‘sucking’ is

single but in *hodhuu/ hot&tuu* ‘sewing’ is double.

Vowels

Oromo has five short vowels and five long vowels, indicated in the orthography by doubling the five vowel letters:

Qubee	IPA		English sound
a	a	as in	dad
e	e	as in	bed
i	i	as in	did
0	0	as in	otter
u	u	as in	cook

aa		as in	made
ee	ee	as in	met
ii	ii	as in	reed
00	00	as in	rose
uu	Uu	as in	moon

Nouns

Singular & Plural

In Oromo, if the context is clear, a formally singu- lar noun may refer to plural entities: *sangaa* “ox” or “oxen”, *sangaa tokko* “one ox” or *sangaa shan* “five oxen”. In other words, there is not always agreement between the noun head and its modifier in a noun phrase. But, if it is important, a plural noun is marked with a suffix whereas a singu- lar noun is unmarked or unspecified for number. A plural form of a noun is usually formed add- ing the suffix *-oota* to the noun stem or root with long vowel. For example *ganda* ‘village’ — *gan- doota* ‘villages’, *sangaa* ‘ox’ — *sangoota* ‘oxen’, *barataa* ‘student’ — *barattoota* *‘stndents'*. The suffix *-ota* is used following a syllable with a long vowel: *hoolaa* ‘sheep’ — *hoolota* ‘sheep (pl.)’. A final vowel is dropped before the suffix. Oromo also has other plural suffixes. Some of them are:

-een, and *-(a)an,* for example: saowwfl ‘caw’ — *sawwan* *‘cQvrs\farda* ‘horse’ — *fardeen* ‘horses, *ilma* ‘son’ — *ilmaan* ‘sons’.

Gender

Oromo has masculine and feminine grammatical genders but in most cases there is nothing that in- dicates the noun’s gender. In some few cases the suffix *-sa* is added to a noun root or stem if the noun refers to masculine and the suffix *-(t)ti* is used if the noun refers to feminine; same is also true for adjective: *jaarsa* ‘old man’ — *jaarti‘* old woman’. When it comes to

agreement, verbs agree with their subjects in gender when the subject is third per- son singular *(he* or *she)*. Adjectives agree with the nouns they modify in gender.

Definite & Indefinite Nouns

In Oromo, a definite noun is marked by adding the suffix *-icha* to the noun stem if it is singular and mas- culine and by adding *-tti* if it feminine and singular: *name-cha* 'the man', *dubarti-ttii* 'the woman'.

Case

Oromo has a base form for a noun that is used in the Objective case. There are also six other gram- matical cases in Oronio (Nominative, Genitive, Da- tive, Instrumental, Ablative, Locative) which are indicated by a suffix or the changing of the final vowel sound.

Sentence Structure

Oromo has SOV (Subject-Object-Verb) word order in its basic structure. Verbs show agreement with the subject but not with the object.

Verbs

An Oromo verb usually consists of a stem, repre- senting the lexical meaning of the verb, and a one or two letter suffix denoting tense or aspect and subject agreement (-n, -t, -an, -e, -a, -u). Verbs will often have two suffixes, one denoting tense and one denoting gender. If the verb is in the negative, there is no agreement marker, but a clause marker is used (-n). In the dictionary section of this book the verbs are given in their infinitive form.

Personal Pronouns

	B	**S**	**D**	**I**	**L**	**A**
I	*ana*	*ani, an*	*naa, naaf*	*naan*	*natti*	*narraa*
you (sg.)	*si*	*ati*	*sii, siif, sitti*	*siin*	*sitti*	*sirraa*
he	*isa*	*inni*	*isaa, isaaf*	*isaatiin*	*isatti*	*isarraa*
she	*isee, ishee*	*isiin,* **etc.**	*ishii, ishiif*	*ishiin.*	*ishiitti,*	*ishiirraa,*
we	*nu*	*nuti, nu 'i*	*nuu, nuu*	*nuun*	*nutti*	*nurraa*
you (pl.)	*isin*	*isini*	*isinii, isiniif*	*isiniin*	*isinitti*	*isinirraa*
they	*isaan*	*isaani*	*isaanii, isaaniif*	*isaaniitiin*	*isaanitti*	*isaanirrai*

B=Base; S= Subject; D=Dative; I=Instrumental; L=Locative; A=Ablative