

SIDAAMA-AMHARIC-ENGLISH DICTIONARY (X—Z PLUS)

woyyo	s		
woyyo	s	መቅደስ፣ የተቀደሰ ቦታ፣ ስምምነት	a holy place
wueessa	s	ዋይታ/ኡኡታ/	sudden shouts, chats
wuqiyanoose	s	ውቂያኖስ	ocean
wuuwuyi yaa	g	ውይ፣ውይ ማለት /መጮኽ/	to cry, to shout, to chat
wuyeette	s	ዋይታ	sudden expression of cry
wuyisa	g	ውይ! ማለት	to shout, utter sudden cry

X

xaaddannoki		የማይገነኙ ስብስቦች	disjoint sets
gambooshshuwa			
xuma		ጥሩ	good
xeena		ዝናብ	rain fall (n) m
xaadiweello		ያለግነትነት	with out relation
xaadiweello		ያለግነትነት ወላጅ	one who takes with
adhhaancho			out relation
xaaddote adhaancho		ቀጥተኛ ወላጅ	one who takes with
			out relation
xaadisa	g	ማገነኘት	to cause to meet, encounter
xaadisaama	sl	ሰብሳቢ (ለሴት)	chair person (f)
xaadisaancho	sl	አገነኛ፣ አያያዥ	one who arranges a meeting
xaadisaanna	sl	ሰብሳቢ (ለወንድ)	chairman (for male)
xaadisaano	sl	አገነኞች፣ አያያዦች	those who arrange a meeting
xaadishsha	s	መገነኛ	communication
xaadishshanna		ትራንስፖርትና መገነኛ	transport and
hodhishsha			communication
xaado	s	ግነትነት፣ ስብሰባ	meeting, assembly
		ግነትነት	
xaadooshshe		ግነትነት	relation
xaaddote naxiwe		መገነኛ ነጥብ	meeting point (point

meeting point (point of intersection)

xaadu amanyyoote	የስብሰባ ስነስርዓት	of intersection) order, procedure of meeting
xaadu	የስብሰባ ተነፋይ	participating
beeqqaasincho/si	የስብሰባ ተነፋዮች	member/members of a meeting/
xaansa (dhaansa)	መልዕክት	message
xaa'ma (dhaa'ma)	መነዘዝ፣ መልዕክት መላክ	to give a message to
xaa woyite	ያሁኖ ጊዜ (ለሰዋሰው)	present time
xaara g	መማል	to swear
xaara xd	ለአሁኖ፣ ለጊዜው	to or for present time
xaaro s	መሃላ	vow, solemn, promise
xaarsiisa g	ማስማል	make or cause to swear
xaawa s	ጣቢያ	station
xaawa (dhaawa) g	ማቅነት፣ መነገድ ማሳየት	to erect /establish/to show way
xaawula s	ጣውላ	timber
xaaxa g	መጠቅለል፣ መጠምጠም	to roll, wound up
xaaxaancho sl	ጠቅላይ፣ ጠምጣሚ	one who rolls
xaaxancho sl	የተጠቀለለ፣ ጥቅል	warped, rolled, roll, wound up
xaaxancho shaana	ጥቅል ጎመነ	kind of cabbage (with a round head)
xaaxi'ra g	መጠቅለል፣ መጠምጠም	to roll, wound up
xaaxisa g	ማስጠቅለል	cause to roll, wound up
xaaxo s	ጥቅል፣ ጥምጥም	parcel, bundle
xaasa s	ጣሳ	can, tin vessel
xaare s	ጣሬ (ማሳ ውስጥ የሚተከል በባህላዊ እምነት) የሌዋ/የክብት መከላከያ ምልክት	something placed on a pole to frighten cattle or thieves from entering into afiled (symbole of given spirit that is supported to cause a

something placed on a pole to frighten cattle or thieves from entering into a field (symbol of given spirit that is supported to cause a problem it is expected to inflict eg thunder, abdominal trouble etc)

		problem it is expected to inflict eg thunder, abdominal trouble etc)
xaddo s	ጌሽ	name of a plant, its leaves are used to make the beer
xadha g	መላግ	to make a noise
xafa g	ተነኮል መፈጸም	to plane a board
xagara g	ተነኮለኛ፣ ተነኮለኞች	to behave with malice to wards somebody, to illtreat, to use somebody badly
xagaraancho sl	ተነኮለኛ	astute, cunning, malicious (s)
/no	ተነኮለኞች	astute, cunning, malicious (pl)
xagarama g	በተነኮል መጎዳት	to be illtreated, to be used badly by somebody
xagarro s	ተነኮል	malice, evildoing
xagge (dhagge) s	ታሪክ፣ ድንቅ	history, story, a wonderful thing
xaaggeeffata g	መደነቅ	to wonder at, to be surprised
xaggessi'ra g	መደነቅ (ለራስ)	to be astonished, to be surprised
xaggete	የታሪክ ፀሀፊ	one who writes history or story
borreessaancho		
xaggete	የታሪክ ሊቅ (ምሁር)	an expert history
fullahaancho		
xaggete ha'rinsho	የታሪክ ሂደት	the story line
xaggete roso	የታሪክ ትምህርት	lesson on history
xaggete	የታሪክ ተመራማሪ	one who make a

xaggete

xiinxallaancho

xiinxallaancho		research or study on history
xagichcho s	መድሃኒት	medicine
xagisi'ra s	መታከም፣ መድሃኒት መውሰድ	to be treated, cured
xagichchu mine	መድሃኒት ቤት	pharmacy, drug store
xaginaate	መድሃኒትነት	condition of being medicine, state of being medicine
xagisa g	ማከም፣ መድሃኒት ማድረግ መስጠት፣	to treat, cure a sick person to have some one treated, cured
xagisiisa	ማሳከም	some one causes the other to be treated
xagisaancho/no sl	መድሃኒት ሰጪ፣ ሀኪም	doctor, doctors
xagisi'raancho s	ታነሚ	a patient under treatment
xala s	ውርነጭላ	sheass
xalala sl	ኖፀሀ (ለውሃ)	clean, pure (for water)
xalala waa	ኖፀሀ ውሃ	clean water
xalashsha g	ማጣራት (ለውሃ)፣ (ለፈሳሽ)	to filter, to make clean, pure (for a liquid, for water)
xalata sl	መጤ	one who lives on the land of another
xalatichcho	መጤ (ነጠላ)	one who lives on the land of another (s)
xalla g	መለጠፍ፣ መመረግ (ለጭቃ)	to throw something so that it sticks to something (well)
xallaancho sl	ለጣፊ፣ መራጊ	one who throws something to make stick on something
xallama	መለጠፍ	to be stickled on something
xalo	ማጎደር፣ ቆለጥነ የሚሸፍነ	scrotal sack

xalta s

xalta s	የወጪ ቆዳ የቁጣ አይነት (ቁጣ)	something round as a cake (bread made of 'waasa')
xano s	ስለት	vow, offer (n)
xa'na g	መሳል	to vow, to promise to make an offer to God, gaint angele)
xanqadhe (xanqarre)	አሜኬላ (ጥቅል)	thorn (pl)
xanqaghichcho (xanqarrichcho)	አሜኬላ (ኖጥል)	thorn (sl)
xanxa'ma sl	ኸኖጥጉርጉር	variegated, multicolord
xaphphishsha s	አሰባሰብ	the act of gathering
xaphphi yaa	መሰባሰብ	to meet, to be gathered
xaphphooma n	ጠቅላላ፣ አጠቃላይ	total, general, comprehensive
xaphphoomu faancho	ጠቅላላ አገልግሎት	general service
xaphphi assa	ማጠቃለያ	to sum up, to conclude
xaphphoomu hexxo	አጠቃላይ አላማ	general objective
xara (dhara) s	ውሸት (ሃሰት)	false
xara g	መቧጨር፣ መቧጠጥ	to scratch some body's face or other part of the skin
xarafa s	ፍልጥ	board, plank, splintery, chip of wood
xaraphpheeza s	ጠረጴዛ	table
xaraphpheezzu teenise	ጠረጴዛ ቴኒስ	table tennis
xarbe s	ጠርብ	wood used to make the wall of the house (plank)

xarmuse		s		
xarmuse	s	ጠርመስ		bottle
xarra	s	ግድግዳ		wall
xarrisa	g	ግድግዳ ማቆም		to erect wall polite expression
xashsho	s (ball)	ወንዝ		river (term for water)
xawa	g	መብራት		to give light
xawaabba	s	ብርሃን		light, illuminating the darkness, feeble light
xawado	sl	ብሩህ		shining
xawala	s	ጠበል		mineral water
xawaqa	s	ጠበቃ /ነገረ ፈጅ/		advocate, lawyer, attorney
xawaqimma		ጥብቅን		advocacy, power of attorney
xawashsho	sl	ብሩህ፣ ግልፅ የሆነ		shining
xawichcha/cho	sl	ረባዳ		clearing (in a forest)
xawisa	g	ማብራት፣ ማብራራት፣ መግለፅ		to light, describe, explain
xawisaancho	sl	አብሪ፣ የሚያብራራ፣ ገላጭ		one that gives light, description, explanation
xawishsha	s	መግለጫ፣ ማብራሪያ		explanation, description
xawo	s	ሜዳ		field, open place
xawu assoote		የሜዳ ተግባር		field activity
xa	gl	አሁኖ		now
xa'ma	g	መጠየቅ		to ask, to inquire, to demand
xa'maancho	sl	ጠያቂ		one who asks, inquires, demands
xa'maancho coyi		መጠይቃዊ አረፍተ ነገር		interrogative sentence
fooliishsho				
xa'mama	g	መጠየቅ፣ መጠያየቅ		to be asked /to ask each other
xa'mooshshe		አጠያየቅ		way of asking or inquiring

xa'mamaancho

sl

xa'mamaancho	sl	ተጠያቂ	one who is asked
xa'misa	g	ማስጠየቅ	to cause to be asked
xa'misiisa	g	ማጠያየቅ	to ask again and again
xa'mo	s	ጥያቄ	question
xa'mishsha	s	መጠየቅ	questionnaire
xa'mote malaate		የጥያቄ ምልክት (?)	question mark (?)
xa'na	g	መሳል (ለስለት)	to make a promise, vow
xa'naancho	sl	ተሳይ	one who makes a promise, vow
xano	s	ስለት	promise, vow
xe'aawa	g	ቅር መሰኘት	to feel, sorrow, to regret
xe'assa		ቅር ማሰኘት	to make so feel, sorrow
xe'eefata		ቅር መሰኘት፣ ማከራፍ	to feel, sorrow, to regret
xe'ne/xe'o	s	ጉድለት	defect, deficiency, lack, felt
xea	g	መጉደል	to be incomplete
xea	s	ጎደሎ	incomplete
xeaancho	sl	ጎዳይ	one which is incomplete
xeichcha/chcho/	sl	ረባዳ	low (land, depression)
xeisa	g	ማጉደል	to decrease, to make to decrease, incomplet
xeisaancho	sl	አጉዳይ	one who makes to decrease, incomplete
xeishsha	s	አጎዳደል	the state of being incomplete
xelleqqisa	g	መተቦት	to behave proudly, arrogantly
xelleqqo	s	ትዕቢት	pride

xee'na g

xee'na g	ከዝነብ መጠለል	to protect oneself from rain
xeena gana	መዝነብ	to rain
xeerti'ra g	መራቅ	to be far from
xeertisa g	ማራቅ	to make far from
xeerto gl	ሩቅ	far away, distant
xeertinye s	ርቀት	distance
xibba, dhibba s	በሽታ	disease
xibbe s	መቶ	hundred
xibbunni	ከመቶ	out of hundred
xibbunni xibbe	ከመቶ መቶ	hundred out of hundred
xibbe anga	መቶ እጅ	hundred percent
xibbu roorrichcha	መቶ አለቃ	lieutenant
xibbu roochchi	ምክትል መቶ አለቃ	vicelieutenant
miseensa		
xidda g	ማዘነ	mourning (for a dead person)
xiddinooshe s	የጥብስ እንጨት	spice to flavor food (espfried meat)
xidha g	መተነፈግ (መጥፎ ሽታ)	to have bad smell, to spoil the air with bad smell
xigiro s	ጭራሮ	splitter, chip of wood
xikka s	መኮትኮቻ (የብረት)	tool with two iron points used to till the soil
xila s	ጃነጥላ	umbrella
xilata s	ጥለት	thread, string (colored) stripe on a piece of shama
xillinga s	ከእምነት ከበአል ውጪ በአዘቦት የሚዘፈነ የፋሮ ዘፈነ (ጭፈራ)	type of cultural dance (song) performed at any
xiltaawa g	መሰርጎድ	to be concave, hollow
xilte s	ባህላዊ የሸክላ ገበታ (ወጭት)	kind of vessel (for

kind of vessel (for eating with)dish made of
clay

xilteesa g	ማሰርጎድ	eating with)dish made of clay
ximbii'la g	ዓይነ መጨፈነ	to cause to be concav, hollow
ximbiiwa g	ማጣራት (ለፈሳሽ)	to cover one's eyes /or to blink
ximbiiwaancho sl	ማጣሪያ (ለፈሳሽ)	to filter
xiniina g	መቀርነት (ለሚጨስ ነገር)	filter
xiniino s	ቅርነት (ለሚጨስ ነገር)	to burn and emanate smell, odour
xinni assa	አድርጎ ማፍሰስ	to cause to spurt, flow
xinnichcha s	ደጋነ	bow, curved wood by a tight string
xinniiqo s	በቀጭኑ የመርጨት ሂደት	the act of spurt, flow
xinni yaa	በቀጭኑ መርጨት	to spurt, flow
xinqa g	መልቀም	to collect, gather
xinqi'ra g	መልቀም (ለራስ)	to collect gather (refl)
xinqi'raancho/no sl	ለቃቃሚ ፣ ለቃቃሚዎች /ለቃሚ ፣ ለቃሚዎች	one who collects, gathers those who collect, gather
xinqisiisa g	ማስለቀም ፣ በነቂስ መልቀም	(collect the leftover) cause to collect, gather
xinqo s	ለቀማ	collecting, gathering
xinsisa s	ጥነሰስ	the first ingredient used to make the local beer
xinsisa g	መጠነሰስ	to make the first ingredient for local beer
xinta g	መመስረት	to plot plan, something to begin

to plot plan, something to begin the
base

xinta s	መሰረት	the base
xintahedo	ኖድፈ ሀሳብ	base, starting point
xintashallago	መሰረታዊ ስሌት	theory
xintaancho sl	መስራች	basic calculation
xintishsha s	ምስረታ	founder
		the act of starting (the base)
xintukiiro	መቁጠሪያ ቁጥር	counting number
xiphphiyaa	መኮሳተር	to wrinkle a face, a forehead
xirchaa'ma s	ኮስታራነት	to have a face, a forehead with wrinkles
xirchaamo sl	ኮስታራማ ሞገስ ያለው	sullen, sulky
xircho s	ግንባር ላይ ከዓይን በላይ ያለ ሽፋል፣ የማኮሳተሪያ ስፍራ ሽታ፣ ግማት	wrinkles in the forehead
xiro s	መታመም	bad smell
xissama g	ማሳመም	to be sick
xissiisa g	መታመም	to cause pain (for sickness)
xissiisi'ra g	መከነክነት ፣ መቆርቆር	to be dissatisfied, troubled
xisso s	ህመም፣ የተቆርቋሪነት ስሜት	sickness/illness
xita s	ጥቀርሻ	soot in the roof of a house
xita g	ጥቀርሻ መሆን	to become sooty
xitiichcha g	ማድረቅ (እርጥብ እንጨት እሳት ላይ ጥዶ ቀስ በቀስ ማድረቅ) መታመም	to set fire to
xiwama g	መታመም	to be sick
xiwamaancho sl	በሽተኛ፣ ህመምተኛ	patient, sick person
xiwansiisa (dhiwansiisa)	ማስታመም	to treat a patient/to care for/
xixxiwa g	ማሸት (ለስብራት)	to rub, scrub, massage
xixxiwaancho sl	ወጌሻ፣ የሚያሽ	one who massages

one who massages body with
butter

xixxiwisi'ra g	ማላሽት	body with butter to have one's limb massaged
xixxiwo s	እሸት	rubbing, scrubbing , massaging
xixxiiphpha g	ማሸት (ራስን በራስ)	to rub, scrub massage (refl)
xiyyite /giirecho/ s	ጥይት	bullet
xiille sl	ደማቅ ቀይ	very red
xiinxawa g	ማጥነት	to study
xiinxawaancho sl	አጥኚ	one who makes a study those who make a study
xiinxawisa g	ማስጠነት	to cause to study
xiinxawo s	ጥነት	study
xiinxawonna	ጥነትና ምርምር	study and research
xiinxallo sl		
xiinxawote borro	ጥንታዊ ፅሁፍ	research paper
xiinxalla	መመራመር	to research in to
xiinxallaancho/no sl	ተመራማሪ፣ ተመራማሪዎች	researcher, researchers
xiinxallo s	ምርምር	research
xiinxallote guma	የምርምር ውጤት	research result /out put/
xiiwa g	መግፋት	to push
xiiwaancho sl	ገፊ	one who pushes
xiiwama g	መገፋት	to be pushed
xiiwisa g	ማስገፋት	cause to push
xiiwo s	እስር (ለምግብ ወይ ለቅቤ)	food or butter
xiixa g	ማጉረምረም	to grumble, to be angry, to buzz (bees)
xiixama g	ማጉረምረም	to have pains and moa, to dislike
xiixo s	የቅሬታ ስሜት	grumble, the act of complaining or protesting in a bad

grumble, the act of complaining or protesting in a bad tempered way

xoā g	መጥፋት (ለእሳት)	tempered way to be extinguished (for fire)
xoicho s	ጃርት፣ የእሳት ፍነጣሪ	porcupine/sparkle
xollonfa s	መቦርቀስ	to make a mark by piercing/perforating/ to make a hole in sth
xona g	መሳደብ፣ መርገም	to insult abuse
xono s	ስድብ፣ እርግማኑ	insult, abuse
xo'na g	መሳደብ፣ (ለራስ)	to insult oneself
xonama g	መሰደብ፣ መረገም፣ መሰዳደብ፣ መራገም	to be insulted, abused, to abuse each other
xonansho s	ስድብ	insult, curse
xonsiisa	ማስሰደብ	to cause people to abuse each other
xoqola g	መቅለብ፣ መቅሰፍ	to snatch violently
xoqoolama	መቀሰፍ	sudden death, dying, ending of life
xoroorrisa g	ማሾለክ	to transfix sth, perforate and pass the tip of the object (spear) beyond the pierced thing
xorosha g	ጦሮሾ (ቁጣ) መጋገር	to bake the kind of cake
xorosho s	ጦሮሾ (ቁጣ)	a kind of, loaf made of barley, etc
xoxa g	መነጣጣት	to make sparks when put on the fire
xoxxiissa g	መቁላት	to spread over the iron plate, to roast grains etc
xoxxiissi'ra g	መቁላት (ለራስ)	to roast
xoxxiissaancho sl	መቁያ ፣ ቆይ	a tool used to roast /one who roasts
xoxxo s	ቆሎ	a kind of food

a kind of food (roasted grains)

xoyissa g	ማጥፋት (አሳት)	(roasted grains)
xoyississa	ማስጠፋት (ለአሳት)	to extinguish fire
xoola g	መሰብሰብ	cause to extinguish fire
xoolsiisa g	ማስሰብሰብ	fire
xooma g	መፆም	to put the fire to be heated
xoomancho sl	ጸሚ	to cause to be put on the fire to be heated
xoonne s	ድህነት	to fast
xoonqe s	ሽሽት	one who fasts
xooqa g	መሸሽ	poverty, state of being poor
xooqaancho sl	ሽሽታም	flee, run away
xooqisa g	ማሸሽ	to flee, run away
xoosinye s	ጦስኝ	one who fleer, runs away
xooxifata g	ማፈግፈግ፣ ራስን ከነገር ማራቅ	cause to flee, run away
xu'e sl	ቅፅበት	kind of a plant
xu'e aana	በቅፅበት	to escape from, avoid, keep free or safe from
xumme s	ቁነጅነ፣ ጤነነት	sudden, instant
xu'ma g	መቆነጀት፣ መዋብ	suddenly, instantly
xullaamo sl	ባለቀዳዳ፣ ቀዳዳ ያለው	beautifulness, goodness, good condition of health
xullichcho gl	ደጃፍ	to be beautiful, good, pure
xullo s	ቀዳዳ፣ መውጫ፣ በር	pierced, perforated
xumille s	ቁነጅነ፣ ውበት	space in front of the door
xumma s	ሰላም	hole, opening, door, entrance, exits
		beautifulness
		wellbeing, welfare
		(used in greetings)

xummaawa g		
xummaawa g	ደህነት	the condition of being well, fine
xummisa g	ሰላም ማስፈነ ፣ ደህነ ማድረግ	to make well, healthy
xuura g	ማሰብ	to milk
xuuraancho sl	ማሰቢያ ፣ አላቢ	small vessel used to milk cows, one who milks
xuursiisa g	ማሳሰብ	cause to milk
xuuxa g	መምረጥ	to suck up, to suck
xuuxxo s	ምነጭ ፣ ፊነጢጣ	spring, anus
xuruura v	ስቦ ማውጣት ፣ መሳብ	to draw, to line
xuruuraancho s	ማስመሪያ	ruler
 Y		
yaa g	ማለት ፣ መፍረድ	to say, to pronounce, to judge
yaa'a g	መገረፍ ፣ መግተልተል ፣ ቀውላላ (ለሰው ቁመት)	to go, come together or in abundance, very tall and slender (of person)
yaa'a s	ደመኞችን የሚያስታርቅ ሸነጎ (የሸነጎ አባላት)	communal assemble that holds reconciliation of bloodshed (esp/n two sub clans)
yaa'na g	መጠየቅ ፣ መጎትጎት (ዕዳ)	to ask the return of a loan
yaa'naancho s	ጠያቂ ፣ ወትዋች (ያበደረውኖ ነገር)	creditor, one who ask the return of the money that he has lent
yaada g	መስጋት ፣ ማዘነ	to be sad, sorrowful, to grieve
yaaddaawa g	መጨነቅ ፣ መጠብብ	to worry

yaaddo s

yaaddo s	ሃሳብ፣ ሃዘነ፣ ጭነቀት፣ ጥበት	sadness, sorrow, grief, woory, pain
yaade /karaama/	ሀሳብ፣ ጭነቀት፣ በረከት	worry, pain, sorrow, also a good thing found suddenly
yaadisa g	ማስጋት፣ ማስጨነቅ	to sudden, grieve someone, to cause sorrow to
yaala g	ማገርሸት፣ ማመነመነ	to relapse
yaancho s	ፈራጅ፣ ዳኛ	judge
yaasa g	ማድባት፣ በቀስታ መራመድ	to proceed, advance slowly and cautiously with sth to attack sb, to pursue
yaatto s	አባባል	sayings, proverbs
yabbaamo s/sl	ሌንጨጫም፣ ለነበጫም	one with big lips
yabbo s	ሌንጨጭ፣ ለምቦጭ (ለአህያ)	big lips (esp of donkey)
yanna s	ጊዜ	time
yanna sayisa g	ጊዜ ማሳለፍ	to pass time
yannannihu s	ባለጊዜ፣ የጊዜው	of the time recent, current, uptodate
yannatebooshuwa s	የጊዜ ምድቦች	time division
yannate loosuwa s	የጊዜ (ጊዜያዊ) ስራዎች	temporary worke, jobs
yannimale s	ከተወለነ ጊዜ ውጪ	premature, prematurely, untimely
yanimal ilama g	ያለጊዜ መወለድ	to be born befor time, premature
yanniweelo s	ያለ ጊዜ ፣ ከጊዜ ውጪ	out of the time, programmeless, unprogrammed
yaqalaawa g	መቅጠነ ፣ ቀጠነጠነ ማለት	to be thin, lean
yaqalaawa s/sl	ቀጭነ	thin, lean
yara g	መክሳት	to be emaciated, lean (person), to be stunted (plants)

yara s/sl

yara s/sl	ከሲታ፣ አቅመቢስ፣ ደቃቃ	emaciated, lean (person), to be (plants)
yarashsho sl	ደቃቃ፣ ከሲታ	emaciatedlean, thin
yarre s	ክላት	thinness, leanness
yarsa g	ማክላት	to cause to be emaciated, lean, thin
yawaawula g	መቀላመድ	to cajole, flater, entice
yawaawula sl/s (‘jawaawala’ lai)	ቅልምድምድ፣ ቀልማዳ (ይመልከቱ ‘jawaawala’)	one who keeps on promising with out fulfilling the promise (see ‘jawaawala’)
yawaawulsha s	የመቀለማመድ ሁኔታ	deceit, flattery
yawaawultichcha	ቀልማዳ	deceiving, flattering person
yawuuto s	ክላት	thinness (for sickness)
yaachche s	ስጋት	worry terror
yaachchisha g	ማስጋት፣ ማቆስቆስ፣ ማስቸገር	to cause to worry to be terrorized
yawo/hirre/ yakka s	ተገቢ መጠነ የሴቶች አመፅ /ሰልፍ/፣ክስ	strength, force the traditional power (authority)of the women (for their right)
yakkisa g	በሴቶችአመፅ መቅጣት ወንዱነ (የበደላቸውኖ)	the right of the women to protest against violence
yeedaala s	ቀበሮ	fox
yeedaalcho s	ቀበሮ /ነጠላ/	fox (s)
yekkeera g	1. በነገር መጥመድ 2. መቃራኖ	1. to contradict, to be opponent, against 2. to look at with hatress
yekkeerama g	1. መጠመድ፣ 2. መጠማመድ	1. to be looked at with hatred, 2. to look at each

2. to look at each other with hatred

yekkeero s	ተቃርኖ	other with hatred
yemakko s	አይጥ (ነጠላ)	hatress
yemahe s	አይጦች (ብዙ)	rat, mous
yino s	ኖቦት (ሰዋሰው)	rats, mice (pl)
yheellichcho s	ቋሚ ምሻር	proniuncitation (grammar)
yobobbi assa g	ማዝለግለግ (ምራቅ)	yaxis
yobobbi yaa g	ጠብ /ዝልግልግ/ ማለት፣ መክጀል (ምግብ)	to salivate
yogoore/nyogoore/ s	ጉርር	to dribble
yogora /yora/ g	መመኘት፣ መክጀል	(throat), oesophagus
yogoro /yorto/ s	ምኞት፣ ክጀለ	to wish, to rove (for food), to feel envy for, to desire to take sth from sb, to covet
yogoraame s	ተመኘኒ፣ ክጃይ (ወ)	wish, wishing
/o/ s	ተመኘኒ፣ ክጃይ (ሴ)	one who feels envy, envious (m)
yogortichcha s	ምኞተኛ	one who feels envy, envious (f)
/tte / s	ምኞተኛ	wish, envious (m)
yokkoora g	መፈታተኝ	wish, envious (f)
yokkoorama g	መፈታተኝ	to be opposition, complete for superiority with sb
yokkoorama s/sl	ተፈታታኝ	to say or vodo things
yokkorre s	ፈተና/ተፈታኝነት	to prove one's superiority
yoo s	ፍርድ	stubborn
yoa g	ግብ /ጎል/ መግባት	condition of being in opposition for superiority
yoee/yooy/ s	ግብ /ጎል/	judgement
yoete/yoote haqqa/	የግብ /የጎል እንጨት/	to score a gool
		the goal (poles)
		the polo of a goal (the stand)

yoeete/yoote agaraancho/

S

yoete/yoote agaraancho/ s	ግብ ጠባቂ፣ በረኛ	goal keeper
yoiisa g	ግብ ማስቆጠር /ማግባት/	to score a goal in sport
yoiisancho s	ግብ አግቢ	scorer (a goal in sport)
yoote guutishsha s	የፍርድ ማስፈጸሚያ /ደብዳቤ/	a letter of pronouncement
yoote mine s	የፍርድ ቤት	court
yoote ministeere s	የፍርድ ሚኒስቴር	ministry of justice
yoote songo s	ፍርደሽነጎ	people's tribunal
yooyyifata g	መለማመጥ፣ /ውሻ/	to show friendship to (dog to his matter), to cheat people by showing false friendship
yooyyisi'ra g	መለማመጥ፣ ማባበል /ሰው/	
yora g	መከጀል፣ መቃወም፣ መመኘት (በስብሰባ ላይ)	to desire, covet
yorma s	ምኞት፣ ተቃውሞ (ጥያቄ)	opposition, envy, desire
yormancho s	ተቃዋሚ	opposing
yorsiisa g	ማስመኘት (ማሰኘት) ማማር	to cause to desire, wish, covet
yorsiisso s	ማስመኘት፣ ምኞት (ፋላጎት)	desire, covet
yortaame s	ምኞተኛ	one who desires, covets (f)
/o/ s	ምኞተኛ	one who desires, covets
yortichcha s	ተመኘ፣ ተራ፣ ቀላል	one who desires, covets, simple (m)
/tte/ s	ተመኘ፣ ተራ፣ ቀላል (ሴ)	the same as above (f)
yorto	ምኞት፣ ተቃውሞ፣ ቅሬታ	desire, covet, opposition
yowolo s	ታነኳ፣ መርከብ	boat, ship
yoyyoga g	መገርጀፍ	wrinkle of the face

wrinkle of the face (body) –due to the
age

yoyyoga s/sl	ገርጃፋ፣ ያረጠች	(body) –due to the age
yoyyonge s	ገርጅፍ፣ ገርጃፋነት	aged
yuniversite s	ዩኒቨርሲቲ	wrinkle, agedness
yuraaniyeeme s	ዩራኒየም	university
yuusa g	ማላዘነ፣ ማልቀስ	uranium
yuuyyichcha s	ቀነተኛ	to yawn
yuuyyimma s	ቀነተኛነት	envious (m)
yuutteessa g	ማሳቀቅ	enviousness
		to harass, to cause sb feel uneasy
yuuttaawa g	መሳቀቅ	to feel unease
yuutto s	ሰቀቀን ፣ ንዝነዝ	condition of feeling uneasiness
yuuttichcha s/sl	ሰቀቀናም	greedy, stingy (m)
yuuttitte s	ሰቀቀናም (ሴት)	greedy, stingy (f)
yuuttoota s	ሰቀቀናምች	greedy, stingy (pl)
yuuttisa g	ማሰቀቅ፣ መነጫነጭ፣ መነዛነዝ	to complain
yuuttisama g	መነዛነዝ	to nag one another
yuuttisaancho s	ነዝናዛ፣ ነዝናኻር	nagging, complainer, one who nags, complains (adj)
yuttisamaancho s	ተነዝናኻር	those who are annoyed, or nagged
Z		
zange s	ዘንግ	axis
zambeelle s	ዘምቢል	basket
zaero angile s	ዜሮ አንግል	zero angle
zaero s	ዜሮ	zero
zaerote akata	የዜሮ ባህሪ	property of zero
zawade wodha g	ዘውድ መጫን (መድፋት)	to be crowned, to be a king, an emperor
zawude s	ዘውድ	crown

zawudete gashshoote

S

zawudete	የዘውድ አገዛዝ	imperial rul/ era
gashshoote s		
zawudete gashshooti dirra	ዘውዳዊ አገዛዝ መገርሰስ	fall of the imperial system of government. giving up the throne
zayit s	ዘይት	oil
zayitete huuncan s	የዘይት መጭመቂያ	machine for pressing out oil
zaytoone s	ዘይቱን	
zoone s	ዞን	zone
zoonete biddishshas	ዞን መምሪያ	zonal department
zufaane ragi'ra g	ዙፋን መውረስ	to succeed to the throne
zuufaane s	ዙፋን	throne
zuufaane agura g	ዙፋን መልቀቅ	to abdicate, give up the throne
zuufaane fula g	ወደዙፋን መውጣት	to come to the throne
zuufaanete ofolla g	በዙፋን መቀመጥ	to sit on a throne

Sidaamu zoone gashshooti hunda heedhanno woraddanna qara katamma
በሲ.ዳማ ዙን አስተዳደር ሥር የሚገኙ ወረዳዎችና ዋና ከተሞቻቸው

A/kiiro	woradu su'ma (የወረዳ ስም)	Qara katama (ዋና ከተማ)
1	Hawaasi gangaawa (አዋሳ ዙሪያ)	Deore baafanno (ዶራ ባፋኖ)
2	Malag (ማልጋ)	Madhichcho (ማድኝ)
3	Wondo gannate(ወንድ ገነት)	Cuukko (ጨከ)
4	Shabbadiino (ሸበዲኖ)	Lakko (ለኩ)
5	Borrichcha (ቦሪቻ)	Yirba (ይርባ)
6	Gorchee (ጎርቼ)	Gorchee (ጎርቼ)
7	Lokka-abbaayya (ሎካ አባያ)	Hanxaxe (አንጣጤ)
8	Daalle (ዳሌ)	Irgaxlme (ይርጋዓለም)
9	Wonsho (ወንሻ)	Bookkaso (ቦካሶ)
10	Alatta wondo (አለታ ወንድ)	Aletta wondo (አለታ ወንድ)
11	Cuukko (ጨከ)	Cuukko (ጨከ)
12	Daarra (ዳራ)	Qawaado (ቃባዶ)
13	Hula (ሁላ)	Hagereselaam (ሀገረሠላም)
14	Bursa (ቡርሳ)	Bursa (ቡርሳ)

15	Booni gangawwa (ቦና ዙሪያ)	Boona (ቦና)
16	Harbagoona (አርበጎና)	Yayye (ያዩ)
17	Bansa (በንሳ)	Daayye (ዳዩ)
18	Harooreessa (አሮራሳ)	Majo (ማጆ)
19	Cirre (ሮራ)	Cirre (ሮራ)

Sidaamu dagaha aganu kiiro su'ma
 የሲዳማ ህዝብ የወራት አቆጣጠርና ስያሜ

A/K	Aganna	ወራት	Months
1	Wocawaaro	መስከረም	September
2	Birra	ጥቅምት	October
3	Bocaasa	ህዳር	November
4	Sadaasa	ታህሳስ	December
5	Arfaasa	ጥር	January
6	Ammajje	የካቲት	February
7	Badheessa	መጋቢት	March

8	Dotteessa	ሚያዝያ	April
9	Onkoleessa (caansa)	ግንቦት	May
10	Ella	ሰኔ	June
11	Majja (Adooleessa)	ሀምሌ	July
12	Wocawaajje	ነሐሴ	August
13	Fooqa	ጳጉሜ	

Sidamu dagaha barru kiiru su'ma
የሲዳማ ህዝብ ቀን አቆጣጠር ስያሜ

1	sorsa	ሶርሳ
2	Argajjima	አርጋጅማ
3	Arba	አርባ
4	Bolla	ቦላ
5	Basa(Beetto)	ባሳ
6	Basanta (Ama, beetto)	ባሳንታ

7	Carroowa	ሜሮዋ
8	Durette	ዱራቴ
9	Dullatte(qara)	ዱላቴ
10	Bidirsā	ብድርሳ
11	Deette	ዶቴ
12	Karaawichcha	ካራዊቻ
13	Gardaaduma	ጋርዳዲማ
14	Sonsa	ሶንሳ
15	Rurruma	ሩሩማ
16	Lumaasa	ሉማሳ
17	Gidaada	ግዳዳ
18	Ruuda	ራዳ
19	Ereere (Beetto)	ኤሪ
20	Ereerenta (Ama)	ኤሪንታ

21	Adula (qara,Beetto)	አዱላ
22	Adula (guchcha,Ama)	አዱላ
23	Harfatto	ሐርፋቶ
24	Hadeetta	ሐዲታ
25	Dullate(geercho, Ama)	ዱቴ
26	Bitu	ብታ
27	Ciico	ሼሮ
28	Lao	ላኦ

Mitte lamala gidoo noo barri su'ma

በሳምንት ውስጥ ያሉ ቀናት ስም

Names of the days in a week

Qawaado ቀዋዶ
 Qawaallanka ቀዋላንካ
 Dikko ዲኮ
 Deela ዲላ

The Sidaama Grammar

The Sidaama grammar presented here, although touches the phonology, morphology and syntax of the language, it is very concise. The choice of the information in each sub-section, i.e. phonology, morphology and syntax, is mostly based on which aspect of the grammar will be important for the reader to understand the various inflected and derived word forms that may not be listed in this dictionary. Hence, this part of the dictionary is mostly targeted the Amharic and English speaker users. For an elaborative discussion on the grammar of Sidaama, the reader is referred to *Anbessa Teferra, 2000. A grammar of Sidaama. PhD dissertation: Hebrew University Jerusalem.*

Phonology

Consonant phonemes

Sidaama has 24 consonant phonemes. The 24 consonant phonemes of Sidaama are shown in the following chart:

		Labial	Alveolar	Palato-Alveolar	Velar	Glottal
Stop	vl.		t		k	ʔ
	vd.	b	d	j	g	
	Eje.	p'	t'		k'	
	Imp.		d'			
Fricative		f	s	š		h
Affricates	vl.			č		
	Eje.			č'		
Nasals		m	n	ñ		
Lateral			l			
Flap			r			
Semi-vowels		w		y		

Due to contact with other languages, such as Amharic and English there are some consonants that entered into the language. Among such consonants the most common one is [z] which is found mostly in Amharic originated Sidaama words such as *zufaane* 'throne' and *muuze* 'banana', which are pronounced in Amharic as *zufan* and *muz* respectively with the same meaning.

As can be seen in the above chart, only stops have a voiced counterpart with the exclusion of /ʔ/. However, due to contact the voiced fricatives such as [v] in English loanwords such as *tiivi* 'television' and [z] in Amharic loanwords can be found in Sidaama. Indeed the voiceless stop /p/ is also found in some words which came from English.

As Anbessa (2000) observes the palatal /ñ/ occurs in few onomatopoeic words, mostly verbs. The article /c/ occurs "only as a geminated as in *gulucco* 'knee' or as a second member in a hetero-syllabic sequence as in *danca* 'good'" (Anbessa 2000:13).

With the exclusion of the phonological /h/ and the glottal /ʔ/, all consonants have a geminate counterpart. Gemination can also be phonemic as can be seen from the following examples taken from Anbessa (2000:14): *gato* 'forgiveness', *gatto* 'poverty', *ada* 'father's sister', and *adda* 'truth'.

Vowel Phonemes

As in many Cushitic and Omotic languages Sidaama has five simple vowels which all are phonemes. These are illustrated in the following chart.

		Front	Central	Back
High	short	i		u
Mid	short	e		o
Low	short		a	

All the above short vowels have long counterparts, which are commonly written by doubling the short vowel as in *ii*, *ee*, *aa*, *uu* and *oo*. Vowel lengthening is phonemic in Sidaama as it brings meaning difference. Consider the following: *kis* 'touch' vs. *kiis* 'compensate' and *fug-* 'suffocate' vs. *fuug-* 'swell'. Sidaama can, therefore, be considered as having ten phonemic vowels, five short and five long.

Consonant sequence and syllabic structure

Sidaama words do not end with a consonant and will not allow a geminated consonant or sequences of consonants word initially. A geminated consonant will not be followed by another constant word medially. In any position not more than two consonants can be sequenced either.

Sidaama can thus only have a single onset and code. However, in few cases the glide /y/ may occur sequenced, i.e. followed by a geminate consonant as in /*haysso*/ grass and *hayšša* 'wash' and thus a syllable may have two codas (Anbessa 2000: 15). As Sidaama words often end with a vowel like most Cushitic and Omotic languages, the dominant syllable structure in this language is CV where the syllable V and VC can only occur word initially as in *a-ni* 'I' and *in-sa* 'they' respectively. (The hyphens

in *a-ni* and *in-sa* show syllable boundary.) The syllable CVC can only occur word initially and medially as in *nin-ke* 'we'.

Phonological Processes

In Sidaama Epenthesis, metathesis, weakening, deletion and various types of assimilations are observed. Among the constants, nasals are the ones that are highly subjected for various types of phonological process.

Metathesis

Nasals do often change their position as does the glottal stop /ʔ/. The most common one is, however what Anbessa calls nasal methathesis, i.e. the change of position of a nasal sound.

Ephantesis

In Sidaama the common ephantetic vowel is /i/ which is inserted to break unpermissible sequence of consonants. This happens mostly when a stem ends with two sequenced consonants or a geminated consonant and a suffix with consonant initial attaches to it or a prefix which ends with a geminate consonant or with two sequenced consonants attaches to a consonant initial stem. Moreover Sidaama does not have a bi-onset syllable. Hence, when a prefix having a single consonant attaches to a consonant initial stem, then the ephantetic vowel /i/ will be inserted.

Assimilation

Both total and partial assimilations are common in Sidaama. It is nasals that do often undergo a partial assimilation which is mostly accompanied with metathesis as in *amfummo* 'we know'. This word is a result of the suffixing of the first person plural marker *-nummo* to the base verb stem *af-* 'knew'. In *amfummo* we see two phonological processes, a partial assimilation of $n \rightarrow \eta$ which occurs due to the labiodental consonant /f/ and a change of position between these two.

Deletion

According to Anbessa (2000: 27), vowel deletion occurs when two different vowels are sequenced. Among the consonants, it is the consonant /h/ that is deleted although consonant deletion is a rare case in Sidaama.

2. Morphology

Sidaama words can be categorized into six classes, namely into verbs, adjectives, nominals, postpositions, conjunctions and adverbs. Each word class has a distinct morphological and/or syntactic property and can be sub categorized into smaller classes. Verbs, nominals, adverbs and adjectives can be simple or derived and may inflect for various grammatical categories. In this section we discuss each word class and its inflections and derivations.

Nominals

We discuss the morphology of nominals categorizing into three sub-classes namely into simple nouns, derived noun and pronouns.

Simple Nouns

Although nominal stems are often bound and end with a consonant, in their free forms they end with a vowel. The citation form is said to be the unmarked form and it corresponds often with an accusative object as accusative is the unmarked case. In their citation form they take either a, e or o which are called terminating vowels. The choice of such vowels is an idiosyncratic property of each noun (cf. Anbessa 2000).

Sidaama nouns mark number, gender and case grammatically. As in many languages the number distinction in Sidaama is singular versus plural. Singular nouns are unmarked morphologically. However, most singular nouns often take a singulative marker as in sister Cushitic languages and some Semitic languages such as Amharic to refer to a particular noun in a given discourse situation. The singulative marker is *-ečč* or *-čo*. The former occurs after stem final sonorants as in *dar-čo* 'a particular leaf' and the latter elsewhere as in *woši-ččo* 'a particular dog' (cf. Anbessa 2000: 34).

In some cases a stem-final consonant may totally assimilate with *č* of the singulative marker as in *gereb -čo* ⇒ *gereččo* 'a particular sheep'. Assimilation may also take place on the other way round and as a result we have *-šo* and *-ko* as allophones of a singulative marker. Consider the following examples: *hamas-čo* ⇒ *hamaššo* 'a snake' and *yemak-čo* ⇒ *yemakko* 'a rat'. In *hamaššo*, indeed, the assimilation is not only in one direction. It can be assumed that *s* is first changed to *š* (due to *č*) and then *č* is assimilated to *š* as in Step 1: *s* → *š* / *-č* and Step 2: *č* → *š* / *š* -.

Plural in Sidaama is marked with a variety of morphemes. According to Anbessa (2000:37) "there are about eight different plural formatives". Although the choice of one over the other seems dependant on semantics, it is difficult to totally classify the various formatives based on semantic classification. According to Anbessa (2000), plural marking in Sidaama is also neither predictable on morphological nor on phonological grounds.

As stated in Anbessa (2000) some nouns mark plural by geminating the stem final consonant plus /a/ as in *fard* plural *fardda* 'horses', or *gog* plus /a/ a plural *gogga* 'skins'; by suffixing *-uwa* or *uuwa* as in *rod - ubba* as in *sikk'-ubba* 'sticks'; by suffixing *-assine* as in *daddal-aasine* 'merchants', or *-aano* as in *masaal-aano* 'prophets', or *-oota* as in *gaangoota* 'mules', or *-eeyye* as in *čim-eeye* 'wisemen' or *-uulle* as in *k'akk'-uulle* 'infants' or *-oolle* as in *moot -oolle* 'chiefs' and by internal changes as in *seemmo* 'girl' and *seeme* 'girls'.

The distinction between gender in Sidaama as in many Ethiopian languages is between feminine and masculine. In some nouns the unmarked form is interpreted as masculine whereas feminine is marked by suffixing *-e* as in *adaah-e* 'grandmother' vs. *adaah-o* 'grandfather' (Note that *-o* is a terminating vowel). Some nouns may have two different words for masculine and feminine as in *hando* 'ox' vs. *saa* 'cow'.

Still some nouns may morphologically mark both genders by using the suffixes *-čča* and *-eessa* for masculine and *-tte* and *-eette* for feminine as can be seen in the following examples (Anbessa 2000: 42).

<u>Masculine</u>	<u>Feminine</u>	<u>Glots</u>
mooti-čča	moti-tte	'lord/master'
og-eessa	og-eette	'orthopedist, bonesetter'

Some nouns may inherently be interpreted as belonging either to feminine or masculine without any morphological marker. Such inherent belonging is arbitrary where, for instance, words for maize and wheat are considered as feminine whereas words for barely and sorghum as masculine. Besides, some nouns may not be marked for either of the genders. Among these *betto*, *mančo* and *radoo* can be cited as example which can understood either as boy or girl, man or woman and brother

or *siŕter* respectively in their citation form. Since the language does not have a neutral gender, the distinction of such nouns is made in syntax. For instance, when such nouns are used as a subject of a clause the gender of the noun in question will be distinct by the agreement feature of the verb. Moreover, as we will see below nominative is morphologically marked only with masculine but not with feminine. Hence, when such words are used as a masculine subject they take the nominative marker, whereas when they are used as feminine they appear in their citation form.

Three morphological cases are identified in Sidaama. These are nominative which marks a subject, accusative (which alternatively refers to as absolute case in the grammar of Sidaama) that marks a direct object and a genitive case. Like other Cushitic languages accusative is the unmarked case. Nominative is marked by the morphemes /-u/ and /-i/. These morphemes mark if the subject noun is masculine. Feminine subjects appear in their citation form. The masculine nominative markers /-u/ and /-i/ are allomorphs where their distribution is determined by syntax. The morpheme /-u/ occurs when the masculine noun is used alone without modifiers whereas /-i/ elsewhere.

There are at least three genitive markers which are realized suffixed with the possessor noun. These are /-u/ which appear with masculine common nouns, /-i/ which appear with masculine proper nouns and /-te/ with feminine nouns. As Anbessa (2000:48) notes these genitive markers appear when the possessor and the possessed nouns are realized phonologically. When the possessor noun appears without the possessed noun then Sidaama uses other morphemes. Furthermore, when the possessor is a pronoun then a special genitive pronoun will be suffixed to the possessed noun. These suffix genitive pronouns are -'ya 'my', -kki 'your', -si 'his', -se 'her', -nve 'our', -'ne 'your' and -nsa 'their'.

Pronouns

Personal pronouns

The following is list of personal pronouns in the nominative and accusative cases.

Nominative	Accusative	Class
Ani	Ane	1 st s.
Ati	Ate	2 nd s.
Isi	Iso	3 rd m.s.

Ise	Ise	3 rd . f.s.
Ninke	Ninke	1 st pl.
Kine	Kine	2 nd pl.
Insa	Insa	3 rd pl.

Interrogative Pronouns

Sidaama interrogative pronouns are *aye* 'whom', *maa* 'what', *hikkoye~/hikkonne*, 'which', *me'e* 'how many/much', *hiikko* 'where', *hiitto* 'how', *maaye-ra* 'why', *mamaro* 'when', *mamoote* 'when', *mama* or *mamiiččo* 'where'.

The nominative form for *aye* is *ayi* 'who', *maa* is *mayi* 'what', *hikkoye~hiikkone* is *hikku* 'which' and *me'e* is *me'u* 'how many'. Note that here, some of the above list of pronouns can be analyzed into different morphemes. They are derived forms from the basic pronouns either by adding some grammatical features or by taking adpositions or both. This is also true for many Ethiopian languages. For instance D-linked interrogative pronouns in Amharic are formed from any of the basic interrogative pronoun by suffixing the usual definite marker or by both singulative and definite marker suffixes as in ቂት 'where' ቂት-ኹ where-definite 'which (one)'. Attaching the preposition እንደ to this pronoun as in እንደ-ቂት → እንደት yields a meaning 'how'.

Demonstrative Pronouns

In many works demonstrative pronouns are defined as indicating to animate or inanimate objects that are found in a relative distance from the speaker. In those works the relative distance from the speaker is the base for the classification of demonstrative pronouns. Based on such notion, demonstrative pronouns are categorized into proximal, that indicates nearness to the speaker, and distal, that indicates farness from the speaker. Although this classification holds true for many languages including English that have only two distinctions, it cannot work for languages such as Amharic and Sidaama that have more than two relative distant indicator demonstrative pronouns. In Sidaama, like in Amharic there are two types of distal demonstrative pronouns along with the proximal demonstrative pronouns.

The distinction between the two distal demonstrative pronouns cannot be explained solely from their relative distance from the speaker. Their difference originates from their relative distance from the hearer. This means that the relative distance from the speaker can only distinguish the Sidaama demonstratives into proximal and distal like any other language. However, the distinction between the two types of distal demonstrative pronouns in Sidaama can be made based on the relative distance from the hearer. This is also true for Amharic.

One type of the distal demonstrative pronouns in Sidaama refers to objects (animate or inanimate) which are proximal to the hearer, but of course, far from the speaker and the other far from both the hearer and the speaker.

Like many languages, demonstratives not only refer to objects present, i.e. visible, in actual conversation, but also to objects and situation referred in a previous or preceding discourse or conversation. In this regard Sidaama uses the proximal demonstratives when the speaker refers to things or situations which he/she made earlier in the same discourse situation. When the speaker refers to a thing or situation uttered by the hearer in the same discourse or conversation, he/she uses the distal demonstratives which are used to refer things nearer to the hearer.

When the speaker refers things or situations discussed some time back between the speaker and the hearer or known for both of them, he/she use the distal demonstratives that are used to refer objects which are distant from both the speaker and the hearer. This does not matter the thing or situation that the speaker is referring to is mentioned or owned by the speaker, by the hearer or by a third party.

The three types of demonstratives in Sidaama inflect for number, gender and case. The following is list of the Sidaama demonstratives with their various inflectional forms.

Accusative	Nominative	Gloss
Konne	Kuni	this.m
Tenne	Tini	this.f
Kore	Kuri	These

Koo'e	Kuu'u	that (near to the hearer)m.
Tee'e	tii'i	that (near to the hearer)f.
Hakkore	Hakkuri	those (near to the hearer)
Ko'e	Ku'u	that (far from both the hearer & speaker) m.
Fe	Fi'i	that (far from both the hearer & speaker) f.
Ko'ore	Ku'uri	those (far from both the hearer & speaker)

In Sidaama the aforementioned demonstratives may also inflect for emphasis or focus. Such demonstratives have a contrastive focus reading as in the sense "this/that etc. particular one (but not the other one)". These focused demonstratives can also be marked for case. Consider the following examples, for instance:

<u>Accusative</u>	<u>Nominative</u>	<u>Gloss</u>
hakkoye	hakku	that one m.
hattee	hatti	that one f.

Note that in the above illustrated demonstratives the final vowels /-i/ and /-u/ found in the nominative forms are case markers.

Derived Nominals

As in many languages, in Sidaama nouns can be derived from other word classes including nouns themselves either by attaching a derivational morpheme or by combining two originally separate words that belong either to the same word class or different word classes. Along with the derived nouns, infinitives can be added in Sidaama, as they function like any nominal being a subject or an object in a sentence. Their usage is more like the English gerund and the Amharic infinitives. Infinitives in Sidaama are derived from verbal stems by suffixing the morpheme *-a* which can be considered as a nominalizer. Beside the infinitives, at least for types of nominal categories can be derived from verbal stems by a suffixation of different derivational morphemes (See Anbessa 2000 for details).

Verbs

Verbs in Sidaama inflect for various grammatical categories such as aspect/tense, mood, and agreement. They also take causative and passive morphemes to derive

causative and passive verbs respectively. We discuss first the various grammatical categories that verbs in Sidaama inflect and, then we discuss the formation of causatives and passives under derived verbs.

Simple Verbs

The distinction of tense in Sidaama is past versus non-past where non-past refers either for present or future depending on the context. Verbs do not mark morphologically these tenses. This does not mean, however, tense is not indicated in Sidaama. As in many Semitic and Cushitic languages, a perfective verb often imply past and the imperfective non-past without a visible tense marker. We will show below the various modal and aspectual forms of verbs along with the mandatory agreement markers that they take when used as a matrix verb.

The perfective verb has the following inflectional pattern (Note that the examples below as well as most of the others found in other sections are taken from Anbessa (2000):

1st	m.s.	sirb-ummo	'I sang'.
	f.s.	sirb-umma	'I sang'.
	pl.	sirb-nummo	'We sang'.
2nd	m.s.	sirb-itto	'You sang'.
	f.s.	sirb-itta	'You sang'.
	pl.	sirb-tini	'You sang'.
3rd	m.s.	sirb-i	'He sang'.
	f./pl.	sirb-itu'	'She/ They sang'.

Imperfective verb forms are illustrated below with the same verb sirb- 'to sing'. The imperfective markers, like the perfective markers shown above, are presented along with the agreement features for ease:

1st	m.s.	sirb-eemmo	'I sing/shall sing'.
	f.s.	sirb-eemma	'I sing/shall sing'.
	pl.	sirb-neemmo	'We sing/ shall sing'.
2nd	m.s.	sirb-atto	'You sing/will sing'.
	f.s.	sirb-atta	'You sing/will sing'.

	pl.	sirb-tinanni/tinay	'You sing/ will sing'.
3rd	m.s.	sirb-anno/-awo	'He sings/will sing'.
	f./pl.	sirb-i-tanno/-tawo	'She sings or will sing/ They sing or will sing'.

Present perfect is conjugated in the following way:

1st	m.s.	sirb-oommo	'I have sung'.
	f.s.	sirb-oomma	'I have sung'.
	pl.	sirb-inoommo	'We have sang'.
2nd	m.s.	sirb-ootta	'You have sung'.
	f.s.	sirb-ootta	'You have sung'.
	pl.	sirb-tinoonni/tinooy	'You have sang'.
3rd	m.s.	sirb-ino	'He has sung'.
	f./pl	sirb-i-tino	'She has /They have sung'.

Present continuous has the following pattern:

1st	m.s.	sirb-anni	noommo	'I am singing'.
	f.s.	sirb-anni	noomma	'I am singing'.
	pl.	sirb-nanni	hee'-noommo	'We are singing'.
2nd	m.s.	sirb-i-tanni	nootoo	'You are singing'.
	f.s.	sirb-i-tanni	nootta	'You are singing'.
	pl.	sirb-i-tinanni	hee'ddinooni	'You are singing'.
3rd	m.s.	sirb-annino		'He is singing'.
	f./pl	sirb-i-tanni	nootta	'She is/They are singing'.

In Sidaama like in Amharic there is a verb form which is called converb. Converbs are found mostly in a serial verb construction. They have the following type of inflectional forms:

1 st s.	sirb-e
pl.	sirb-ine
2 nd s.	sirb-i-te
pl.	sirb-itine
3 rd m.s.	sirb-e

f./pl sirb-ite

The difference between imperative and jussive moods are being direct and indirect commands in Sidaama. They are marked as shown below:

Jussive

<u>sg.</u>			
1 st	s.	sirb-o	'let me sing'
	pl.	sirb-i-n-o	'let us sing'
3rd	m.	sirb-o(na)	'let him sing'
	f./pl.	sirb-i-t-o-(na)	'let her/them sing'.
<u>pl.</u>			
3rd		sirb-i-n-o-(na)	'let Him sing'

Imperative

a.	2 nd s.	sirb-i	'sing!'
b.	2 nd pl.	sirb-e	'sing!'

Derived Verbs

Causative, passive and benefactive verbs can be derived in Sidaama from simple verbal stems by the addition of morphological elements. Verbs can also be derived from other word classes as well. Furthermore, as in many Ethiopian languages the verb to say and verb to do can combine with various lexical items, including idiophones, to form compound verbs. In those cases the combining verbs, i.e. the "verb-to-say" and "verb-to-do" will mark the category verb and carry all the grammatical features. However, in such compounding they will not have semantic content. The content of such compounds is solely determined from the other compounding item. In general, in those compounding the verb to-say and verb to-do can be considered as semantically dummy verbs. Compounds with the verb-to-say always are intransitive and with verb-to-do are transitive. The verb-to-say in Sidaama is *ɣ-* and verb-to-do is *ass-*.

Causatives

In Sidaama like in Amharic, there are two morphemes that mark causative. These are *-s* and *-siis*. It can be assumed that the latter is a multiplication of the former where the long *ii* be considered as an epenthetic vowel. The morpheme *-s* corresponds with the Amharic *a-* and *-siis* with *as-*. The Sidaama *-s* like its equivalent counterpart

Amharic *a-* not usually mark causation but also simple transitivization. This is true especially when it is added to intransitive verbs. In the same way the Sidaama *-s/iis* has the same function with its counterpart *as-* of Amharic. In Sidaama like in Amharic it may denote not only the causative subject but the manner of an action, which often is force or obligation. On the other hand both the Sidaama causative markers can be added to transitive as well as intransitive verbs. This is also the case in Amharic.

While the causative marker *-s* adds an argument *-s/iis* may or may not add another argument. *-s/iis* often (but not always) add a causative argument when it is added to intransitive verbs. When it is added to transitive verbs it may not add another argument, but only mark force or obligation in which the action is done. Note that here as mentioned above, *-s/iis* can be considered as a multiplication of *-s*. Hence, *-s/iis* can be considered as a marking of double causation.

Passive

Passive verbs are formed by adding the morpheme */-am/* to transitive verb stems. As in many languages the structural subject of the passive verbs is semantically an object, i.e. patient. In such cases the semantic subject will often be dropped. As Sidaama is an accusative - nominative language, the structural subject of passive verbs usually marked as nominative like active transitive (or intransitive) constructions.

Intensive

Verbs that mark intensity or repetition of an action are formed in Sidaama by reduplication of the verbal stem as in *gan* - 'hit', *gangan-* 'hit repeatedly'. As Hudson (1976) points out, see also Anbessa (2000), this type of reduplication is the most productive in Sidaama than its sister highland East Cushitic languages.

Benefactive

Benefactive verbs in Sidaama are formed by adding the morpheme */-d/* to simple verbs as in *hayšš* - 'wash-', *hayšš-i-d* (*hayšš-i-r*) 'wash oneself for own benefit'. Benefactive verbs can also be formed from adjectives and derived verbs.

When a benefactive verb is a passivized verb then the benefactive marker will come first followed by the passive marker as in *dar-d-am-a* ⇒ (*dad'dama*) 'to be splintered' (cf. Anbessa 2000:93). On the other hand, when a causativized and a benefactive markers are found in a single verb then the benefactive marker will follow the causative marker as in *it -s-d* ⇒ (*itisi'r*) 'to feed for one's benefit' where *it* - means 'eat' and *it-i-s- is* 'to feed'.

The attachment of passives, benefactive, and causative markers to intensive or frequentative verbs is usually stem finally as in *marmur-d* ⇒ *murmud'da* 'cut into pieces for one's benefit', *kadkad -s-s-a* ⇒ *kakkadsiisa* 'cause to be kicked' etc. (cf. Anbessa 2000: 94).

Adjectives

Adjectives in Sidaama can be simple or derived. The derived ones are mostly derived from verbs by adding the derivational morpheme /-a/, /-čo/ or /-ado/. According to Anbessa (2000) the derivational morpheme /-a/ is more productive, i.e. frequent, than the others. Both types of adjectives, i.e. derived and simple, agree with the head noun that they modify in number, gender and case. This means that adjectives can inflect like nouns to nominal grammatical categories. However, the inflectional forms of adjectives may not be identical to that of nouns (see Anbessa 2000:101 ff. for more detail).

Adverbs

Adverbs, in Sidaam are not much. Due to this, adverbial functions are expressed often by adpositional phrases and subordinate clauses. However, although few in number there are simple, derived and compound adverbs. The latter outnumber the former two. Unlike the other word classes that we saw above, adverbs do not inflect for grammatical categories, as pointed out in Anbessa (2000).

Adpositions

All Sidaama adpositions are postpositions. Among these postpositions some are clitics, and the others are free forms. The clitic adverbs are *-nni* 'from, with', *-wello* 'without' and the allomorphs *-ho*, *-te* and *-ra* which have the meaning of 'to' or 'for'. The free postpositions of Sidaama are *gede* 'like', *ledo* 'with', *duumba* 'behind', *gešša* 'until, up to', *daafira* 'because', and *iima* 'on' (cf. Anbessa 2000: 109).

Conjunctions

In recent theoretical works, see for instance Kayne (1998), adpositions and conjunctions (which generally referred in such works as complementizers) are assumed to belong to the same word class. Indeed, in Sidaama, Amharic and many other Ethiopian languages the same element may be used as an adposition and as a complementizer. In Amharic, for instance except few cases most adpositions are used as complementizers and vice versa. In Sidaama, for instance the adpositions *-ra* 'to, for', and *gede* 'like' can be used as complementizers having the meaning of 'because' and 'that' respectively.

In Sidaama besides the aforementioned clitics, there are some words which are used as complementizers. Among these, *-nna* 'and', *woy* 'or' / *-nso/* 'or' (in interrogative) and *kayn* 'but' can be cited as examples which are used as coordinating conjunctions. When *-nna* is used to coordinate two constituents, it will be suffixed with the first coordinated constituent. When there are more than two coordinated constituent, it will be suffixed to a penultimate constituent. On the other hand, when constituents coordinated by *woy* 'or', *woy* is realized along with each coordinated constituent as in the following:

Woy	ado	woy	waa
Or	milk	or	water
'Milk	or	'water'	

Kayni 'but' like *-nna* and most of the other conjunctions, it is realized preceding the final coordinated constituent.

Besides the aforementioned type of conjunctions, there are some particles such as the focus particles *-na* often used in interrogatives having a meaning of 'what about, and' and *-no* 'too, also' which usually used in statements.

Interjections

Some of the discourse particles which can be considered as interjections in Sidaama are *ee* 'yes', *deechi* 'no', *ballo* 'please', *hay* 'alas' and *haššu* which is an explanation of pleasure. We considered the aforementioned discourse particles as interjections

because they have not only pragmatic function but also they function in discourse outside the scope of sentential grammar. However, note that there are other discourse particles that have a pragmatic function such as the focus particles *-na* 'what about, and' and *-no* 'too, also' mentioned in the preceding section which operate in sentential grammar, hence we prefer them not to consider them as interjections.

3. Syntax

Sidaama, in general can be considered as a head final language. Verbs occupy sentence final position, nouns follow their modifiers and adpositions are postpositions. In simple clauses, the unmarked order is SOV like most of the Ethiopian languages and the verb must agree with all phi-features of the nominal head of the subject DP. This is true for declarative as well as interrogative clauses. Nominal clauses, i.e. infinitival clauses, although have the same word order with their counterpart verbal clauses, its nominalized verb will not take the same type of agreement elements found in its base simple verbs. They often, however, take possessive markers. Recall the discussion in the derived nominal section. We discuss the various clause types below turn by turn.

Simple Clauses

Declarative clauses

As pointed out above SOV word order is the unmarked order in Sidaama. Negation of simple declarative clauses is expressed by the negative marker *di-* which is prefixed to the matrix verb. When the clause in question is subordinate, the particle *-ikki* is used to show negation and is realized as suffixed to the subordinate verb. This particle is also used to negate any constituent of a sentence.

Interrogative clauses

In Sidaama, like in Amharic and many Ethiopian languages, *wh*-questions are in-situ and yes-no questions are expressed either by a rising intonation or by attaching a Q-particle, i.e. interrogative particle to the matrix verb. The Q-particle in Sidaama is *-ni* which will be suffixed to the verb, sentence finally as interrogatives have similar word order with their counterpart statements. Negation of interrogative clauses is made by attaching the negative marker *di-* to the verb.

Complex Clauses

In Sidaama subordinate clauses precede main clauses, as relative clauses precede the noun that they modify. Although subordination can be made by using complementizers, it is not always the case that subordinate clauses have complementizers in Sidaama. For instance, in this language like in Amharic, in direct quotation no complementizer is used. Furthermore, when sequences of actions are expressed in a single (complex) sentence, most often Sidaama uses a converb without any complementizer. That means Sidaama allows a serial verb constructions, as is often the case in verb final languages. The form of the converb is different from the others. It is often used in subordinate clauses but not as matrix clauses (see the section on verbs above).