NAIROBI EVANGELICAL GRADUATE
SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

CAUSATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS IN KAMBAATA

BY

TESSEMA WACHEMO

A Linguistic Project submitted to the Graduate
School in partial fulfilment of the requirements for
the degree of Master of Arts in Translation Studies

MARCH, 2003
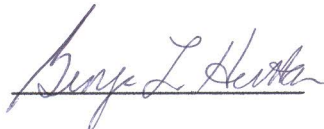
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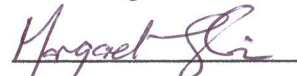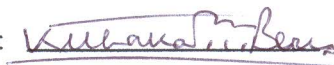Master of Arts in Translation Studies.

Approved:

Supervisor: _____

Dr. George L. Huttar

Second Reader: _____

Mrs. Margaret Sim

External Reader: _____

Dr. Kithaka wa Mberia

March, 2003

STUDENT'S DECLARATION

CAUSATIVE CONSTRUCTIONS IN KAMBAATA

I declare that this is my original work and has not been submitted to any other College or University for academic credit.

The views presented herein are not necessarily those of the Nairobi Evangelical Graduate School of Theology or the Examiners.

(Signed)_____

Tessema Wachemo

March, 2003

ABSTRACT

In this work my concern is to describe some linguistic expressions of causation and a useful starting point of the causative construction situation or event as a whole in Kambaata. This description is being thought as it has its own place in Bible Translation.

In order to accomplish this study I have come up with four main chapters, the fifth chapter is the conclusion. Chapter one mainly deals with the general background of the Kambaata people group and overall information on the language described and the methodology used in this work. The second chapter has to do with the general information of the verbal categorization in relation to suffixation. The third chapter deals with the actual causative constructions in Kambaata. Chapter four describes how causatives can be applied in discourse.

The findings reveal that Kambaata makes use of quite a number of causative constructions that occur even in the discourse. The evidence is given by the Kambaata text in the appendix.

TO

My parents for their deep love for me and

for my wife Amarech Ayele whose

support has enabled me to finish this work

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

CONTENTS

Maps

ABBREVIATIONS

1sg	1st person singular
1pl	1st person plural
2sg	2nd person singular
2pl	2nd person plural
3sgfem/pl	3rd person singular feminine/plural
3sgmasc	3rd person singular masculine
Abs	Absolutive
Cs	Causative
Dat	Dative
HEC	Highland East Cushitic
Imprf	Imperfect
Inf	Infinitive
Neg	Negative
Nom	Nominative
NP	Noun phrase
Poss	possessive
Prsprf	Present perfect
Ps	Passive
QM	Question marker

Smprf   Simple perfect

SOV   Subject-object-verb

INTRODUCTION

One of the reasons for this linguistic project is to portray the morphological as well as semantic features of causative constructions in Kambaata. As far as I know this area has not yet been explored in detail by any of the people who have carried out previous work on the language. So there is no doubt of its importance in relation to other linguistic works on the language.

In describing these major grammatical categories one of the things which I describe is the verbal categories in regard to person, gender and number markers and as a whole suffixation on the given verb. In Chapter One the general background of the Kambaata people and their language are described. Chapter Two deals with the description of verbs in Kambaata. Then Chapter Three describes the processes of causatives. Finally, I will describe how causatives can be applied in discourse.

In writing this work I use some signals for marking glottal and ejectives. For glottal stop I use /?/ and I use apostrophe to signal the ejective sounds.

Chapter One

1. The Description of the Kambaata People

1.1 Location and the population

The Kambaata community lives in the southeastern part of Ethiopia about 330 kilometers from Addis Ababa, the capital city of Ethiopia. The area is found between the River Omo in the west and the River Bilate in the east (see map p.45). With the new administration policy of the country the area is known as Kambaata, Alaba, Tambaaro (KAATA) zone. Durame is the main town.

Originally the Kambaata peoples, in a general sense were and are, peasants. They are well known for their skilled techniques of farming. Besides all kinds of crops and grains growing the *ensete* plant is of special interest of the people. Because of this the Kambaata people have been able to survive in times of need and famine.

Before the missionaries came into the area there was very little literacy done. This little teaching was done by the Ethiopian Orthodox church in Amharic and its emphasis was to enable people to read the Scripture. However, nowadays in this densely populated area education is extensive and this has led many young people to seek employment elsewhere in the country. As a result today many educated and non-educated Kambaata people are widespread in some parts of the country, for example to the northeast on the Mathahara (one of the government's) sugar plantation. Today Kambaata farmers are producing oranges and sugar for the Ethiopian market.

According to Grimes (2000, 114) the number of mother-tongue speakers is about 606,241 including 487,655 Kambaatas. Tambaro is a dialect of Kambaata while Alaba most closely, Sidamo, Libido, and Haddiyya are related languages.

Grenstedt (2000, 41) pointed out that the name Kambaata is first referred to in a song of praise in honour of Emperor Yeshak (1414-29). He annexed Kambaata, which as a province of the Christian Ethiopian Empire then designated an area between the Rivers Omo and Bilate (see map p.45)

1.2 Language

The Kambaata language belongs to the Afro-Asiatic language family, and is a Cushitic language of Ethiopia. Linguists refer to these languages as Highland East Cushitic (HEC) languages (see map p 46). Typologically, it is SOV; it has passive, bnefactive and causative verbs and subject and object are marked on the verbs, with suffixes distinguishing person, number and gender.

1.2.1 Phonology

From my own and M. Sim's (1988, 58-65) analysis of phonology there are 23 consonants and a system of five long vowels and five short vowels. Kambaata allows vowels to occur word initially before a consonant, word medially between consonants and word finally after a consonant. It also allows consonants to occur word initially before a vowel, and word medially between vowels. As is stated by M. Sim all consonants except glottal can occur geminate. Word final *i, a, u*, when unstressed, are extremely short, almost voiceless, and will be written as superscripts. Kambaata also allows a restricted group of consonants /l/, /r/, /m/, /n/ to occur word medially (syllable finally) before another consonant, and very rarely, word finally.

1.2.2 Kambaata Orthography

Kambaata has traditionally been written in the Ethiopic script (fidal), but in recent literacy activities has been written in Latin script particularly for primary education materials. For this work I will be using a Latin one that is easier to read and write in comparison to the newly developed Latin script.

1.2.3 Morphology and Syntax

Kambaata has suffix systems in the verbs for person, aspect and other pragmatic and syntactic functions. As mentioned above, basic constituent order is SOV: that is, the subject precedes direct and indirect objects, which in turn precede the verb. However, in some cases the word order is flexible. Sentences with order other than SOV differ primarily in the relative positions of the verb. Kambaata is rigorous in marking number and gender agreement.

1.3 Previous works

Hudson listed the following previous works on HEC languages in an updated bibliography on 25th June 2002 on the internet web page http://www.msu.edu/~hudson/HEC refs.htm. The morphophonemics of five Highland East Cushitic languages including Burji by Abebe, Sim, and Wedekind (1985), an analysis of Kambaata proverbs by Berhanu (1986), the Highland Cushitic hypothesis and HEC Dictionary by Hudson (1988 and 1989 respectively), a dialect study of Kambaata-Hadiyya parts1-2 by Korhonen Saksa, and R. Sim (1986), first notes and additional notes on Kambaata by Leslau (1952, 1956), the syntactic analysis of simple affirmative in Kambaata by Markos (1986), palatalization and gemination in the Kambaata verb by M. Sim (1988), the diachronic derivation of the verb in northern Highland East Cushitic by R. Sim (1988a), and Kambaata folktales by Abbute (1984). Since all these lists are found from Hudson's web site I have no idea which ones deal with causatives, or that none of them does. According to Sim's comment he is also not sure about it.

Besides these works the Kambaata New Testament was dedicated in 1992. As I mentioned earlier, after many years, in 1991 the country embraced a policy of multilingual education. As a result elementary education has been started in Kambaata and educational materials have been prepared in Kambaata in the Latin script.

Causatives have been treated by many linguists; in this work I have consulted Comrie (1985, 1989), Murrell (2000), Palmer (1994), and Payne (1997). In my description I have basically followed Payne's model, including his idea of causatives described with the following construction:

Cause $(x, p) = x$ causes p.

Methodology

The data which are used for this work were collected from several sources: myself and my wife, since we are Kambaata native speakers, and some other Kambaata native speakers who kindly provided stories and some texts that I recorded.

Chapter Two

Since causative is mostly expressed with verbs, before I proceed to its construction I would like to discuss some parts of the verbal categories in order to simplify the description of causatives in the Kambaata language. I know the issues which are going to be discussed in this chapter as they are discussed by Sim and other linguists some years back. Since the typical Kambaata verb categories like aspect, voice, person, number, gender and negation can be signaled including causative marker in a final verb of a clause, I think it is necessary to make a few background notes about this matter. Almost all of them occur in causative constructions.

2.1 Simple Clause

A simple clause in Kambaata is made up of a noun in the subject position followed by the verb. However, the absence of subjects in the sentences is common, but since person and number agreement is required, these forms are derived from sentences with underlying subjects. Examples (1 and 2) may be reduced to the verb alone since person and number are carried in verbal affixes. In other words a verb alone can be a sentence since person and number agreement is carried in it. As is stated by Givón (1984, 361), 'diachronically, pronouns provide a major source of agreement morphology, progressing from full pronouns to clitics to inflections.'

1.   Ch'ilu   wall-o

      child   come-Smprf

      'The child came'

2.   Ch'ilat   wal-t-o

        children   come-3pl/sgfem-Smprf

        'The children came'

3.   Wal-t-o

        come-3sgfem/pl-Smprf

        'she/they came'

With transitive verbs the object of a noun phrase occurs between the subject and final

verb and this gives the subject object verb constituent order typology.

4.   Manchu   lalu   hirr-o

        man   cows   sell-Smprf

        'The man sold cows'

The verb is complex, consisting of a stem and a number of suffixes. A stem is

followed by a suffix that indicates subject person, number, gender and aspect. This is

illustrated by Sim (1986, 438). In addition to this some markers can be found two times in a

verb for certain persons. Sim marked them in the following way:

	person	Aspect	person	Aspect
Root -	-	-	-	
	marker 1	vowel 1	marker 2	vowel 2

2.2 Person

Kambaata verbs carry person-marking affixes, both subject and object. These person markers usually have first, second and third person distinctions. The person affix is zero for third person masculine. First person singular is marked by *-m*, first person plural *-nn* with additional marker *-m*, and second person singular and plural *-t* and *-nt* respectively. Third person feminine and third person plural have the same person marker *-t*. In addition to this there is a third person polite/respect form which is suffixed by *-ma*. As I have mentioned earlier the person markers can be found two times in a verb for certain persons. To be sure, the stem for 'come' is still *wall* but the *ll* is assimilated before 1st pl *-nn*. Likewise the second *l* of stem *wall* is assimilated before *-t* in 2sg, 2pl, 3sg and 3pl. In short *wal + n = wann*.

5.   wall-o-m

come-Smprf-1sg

wann-o-m

come-Smprf-1pl

wal-t-o-nt

come-2sg-Smprf-2sg

wal-t-ee-nta

come-2-Smprf-2pl

wall-o

come-Smprf-ø (3sg masc)

wal-t-o

come-3femsg/pl-Smprf

wall-e-ma

come-Smprf-3pl polite

2.3 Number

Number in verbal suffixes is only differentiated in connection with pronouns and

human nouns. Third person singular masculine has no overt suffix

(i.e. is zero-marked).

6.   Sg

1st	an	k'ell-o-m	'I won'
2nd	at	k'el-t-o-nt	'you won'
3rd	iss	k'ell-o	'he won'
3rd fem.	isse	k'el-t-o	'she won'

            Pl

1st	na?ot	k'enn-o-m	'we won'
2nd	a?no?ot	k'el-t-ee-nta	'you won'
3rd	isso?ot	k'el-t-o	'they won'

Wall and *wann* in (5), and *k'ell* and *k'enn* in (6), are not different morphemes; see what is

explained in 2.2.

2.4 Gender

Gender in verbs is significant only in third person singular, where masculine and

feminine contrast. The feminine aligns with the *t* of second person and third person plural

rather than third person singular masculine. Unless the pronoun is prefixed in a sentence

Kambaata does not follow through in differentiating feminine in third person plural.

(Agreement in gender within the NP is also common, for instance adjectives may agree with their head noun in gender.

7.a   haro-ha   kamela

      new-Sg.masc   car

      'a new car'

  b.   haro-ta   kamel-chu

      new-Sgfem   car-Sgfem

      'a new car'

The adjective selects its form according to the noun, because in 7a. it takes -*ha* and this shows the noun *kamela* 'car' is of masculine gender. In 7b. it takes -*ta* because the alternative word for 'car' *kamelchu* agrees with the suffix -*ta* feminine marker.)

Agreement in the person, gender and number categories between subject and verb is rigorous. Let's consider the following example:

8.   ga?ta   dikuta   a?no?ot   mar-ten-a-n-indo

      tomorrow   market   **you pl**   go-**2pl**-Imp-2-Qm

      'will you go to the market tomorrow?'

9.   ga?ta   dikuta   a?no?ot   *mar-t-a-n-indo

      tomorrow   market   **you pl**   go-**2sg**-Imp-2-Qm

2.5 Aspect

The aspect system in verbs in Kambaata is based on a perfect or imperfect dichotomy. As has been discussed by Sim (1986,433ff.) Kambaata has three aspects: imperfect marked by -*a*, simple perfect marked by -*o* (-*ee* 2nd pl), and present perfect marked by -*e*.

2.6 Voice

In Kambaata passive voice is the most frequent voice affix, especially in narrative discourse. It brings the recipient of the action or the undergoer into prominence and deemphasizes the agent or actor of the verb. It is signaled by *-am* suffixed to the verb.

10 a.   Manchu   kinu   torr-e?i

   man   stone   throw-3sg

   'The man threw the stone'

   b.   Kinu   (manch-in)   torr-am-o

   stone   (man-with)   throw-ps-Smprf

   'The stone was thrown (by the man)'

   c.   Kinu   torr-am-unta   ass-e?i

   stone   throw-Ps-Inf   make-3sg

   'He made the stone to be thrown.'

2.7 Negation

Kambaata has bound morphemes which negate the entire proposition. These morphemes are marked with the verb and nouns without changing its form. We have two kinds of negation markers; *-ba?a* is used with declaratives, and *-ot* and *-ka* with imperatives.

Like the negative pronouns and quantifiers the negative morphemes may come two times in a causative sentence. To make the idea clear the adverb itself and the morpheme *-ba?a*, which is suffixed to the verb, occur.

11.   met'u-ba?a   soh-sis-a-n-si-ba?a

no where   send-Cs-Imp-1sg-3sg-Neg

'I will not make him to be sent anywhere.'

Chapter three

3.1 Definition of Causatives

Many languages have grammatical or semi-grammatical devices for expressing the general notion of causing someone to perform a certain action, and the devices are referred to as causatives. Payne (1997, 176) describes causative as a linguistic expression that contains in semantic/logical structure a predicate of cause, one argument of which is a predicate expressing an effect. And its construction can be symbolized as cause $(x, p) = x$ causes p.

When we are talking about causative constructions two things that we are dealing with are causee and causer. The causee is an agent of the caused event or the one being made to do something. In other words it gives a new argument that represents the notional causee, which can be considered as having the semantic role of agent. On the other hand the causer is the agent of the predicate of cause, the one making the other (the causee) do something. Generally, it is referred to as the agent of cause. Generally, causative constructions are thus valence-increasing, because of the addition of the causer into the sentence. Let's see the following examples:

12.   Manch-u   hogga?-o

       the man-Nom cultivate-Smprf

       'The man cultivated'

13.   Man-u   manch-u   hogga-sis-o.

       the men-Nom the man-Abs   cultivate-Cs-Smprf.

'The men made the man cultivate'

In examples (12 and 13) the subjects of the sentences are different. The subject in (12), the man is demoted to the object position before the verb in (13) in the causative sentence, and a new subject, *manu*, is added. This shows the valence increase, in a causative based on the transitive sentence. As Givón pointed out in embedding languages, these structures are broadly patterned on switch subject complementation of manipulative verbs (make, cause, force, let etc.) (1995, 283). In SOV languages, the main causative verb in switch subject complementation always winds up adjacent to the complement verb. From the below example adapted from Givón what we observe is a complex bi-transitive verb with two objects, one the causee, the other the patient, of 'eat'.

```
                        S
                       / \
                      /   \
                     /     \
                  SUBJ      VP
                   |       /|\
                   |      / | \
                   |   OBJ OBJ  V
                   |    |   |   |
                   |    |   |   |
                 Manu manchu mala it-sis-o

                 men  the man meat eat-Cs-Smprf
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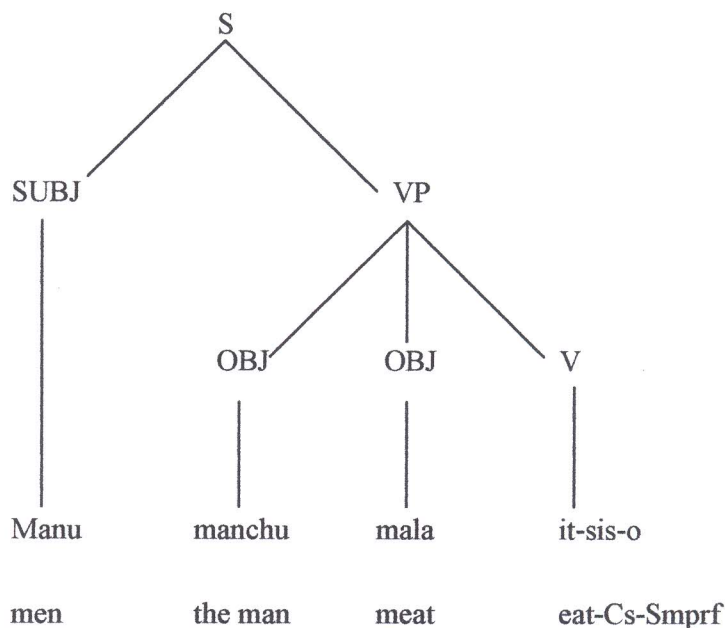
'The men made/caused/forced the man to eat the meat'

3.2 Formation of Causatives

Comrie (1985, 331) pointed out three ways in which causatives are formed. These three basic ways are termed analytic (or syntactic), morphological (or synthetic), and lexical (331).

3.2.1 Lexical Causatives

As far as my knowledge is concerned formation of lexical causative constructions in Kambaata is very little in comparison to morphological and analytic. However, for the sake of this paper I would like to mention briefly what lexical causatives all are about. Payne mentioned three subtypes of lexical causatives and in each case the notion of cause is wrapped up in the lexical meaning of the verb itself. Out of these three subtypes of lexical causatives Kambaata fits only to the second and third types of construction. Let's consider them in the following examples:

3.2.1.1 some idiosyncratic change in verb

14 a. hak'uchu   ubb-o

        the tree   fell-Smprf

        'the tree fell.' (Non-causative)

   b.   Matewos   hak'uchu   ujje

        Matthew   the tree   felled

        'Matthew felled the tree.' (Causative)

3.2.1.2 different verb

15 a. Manchu   rehe

   the man   died

   'the man died' (Non-causative)

   b. Mark'os   manchu   she?i

   Mark   the man   killed

   'Mark killed the man' (Causative)

3.2.2 Morphological Causatives

Morphological causatives are very common in Kambaata. The marker of the causative immediately follows the verb stem. Its form is signaled by *-si*; however, this causative marker precedes *-sh* with 1st person singular and 3rd person singular masculine only with simple perfect and present perfect tense which is triggered by *-joom* of suffix. In other words *s+j* = *sh* whereas with other tenses and persons this *-si* causative marker precedes *-s* in all cases which is equivalent to person marker. But in the following work I use *sish* and *sis* as causative markers without referring to any person marker for *-sh* and *-s* respectively.

16.   an   marr-o-m

   I   go-Smprf-1sg

   'I went'

17.   iss-u   mar-sish-o-m

   he-Abs   go-Cs-Smprf-1sg

   'I made him go'

18.   an   marr-a-m

        I   go-Imp-1sg

        'I will/go'

19.   iss-u   mar-sis-a-m

        he-Abs   go-Cs-Imp-1sg

        'I will/make him go'

In a causative construction the causee sometimes is direct object, and sometimes indirect object. Basically this can be distinguished by case markers in the following examples of morphological causatives of intransitive, transitive and ditransitive verbs. In Kambaata causative constructions one of the things which needs to be addressed is the case marking system. As Sim (1989, 115) pointed out in common with other studies of Cushitic languages case declensions considered to be confined to marking a four-term absolutive, nominative, dative and genitive system, by means of a simple vowel suffix. In some cases the embedded subject is demoted to the other position with the different case marker. So the embedded subject of the causative of an intransitive verb always turns up as a direct object, that of the causative of a transitive verb with much greater than chance frequency as an indirect object. According to Sim (1989, 110) in relation to the grammatical case marking the citative form is the absolutive, most Cushiticists avoiding the term accusative for several reasons. In addition to this Sim pointed out that for proto-Cushitic absolute case was marked by *-a. In Kambaata nominative is marked -u and -o. The absolutive occurs with final a, u or i vowel. Sometimes the absolutive also occur with final e vowel especially when the subject has ø marker. In this case the absolutive and dative are differed only with stress and its context. The dative case suffixed -eba, -iba, -i and -iin to the noun stem. Let's see how the embedded subject of the

causative of an intransitive verb turns up as a direct object, and how that of the causative of a
transitive verb as indirect object.

Intransitive

20.   addab-o   mann-a   k'orab-o

       the boy-Nom   men-Abs   people wait-Smprf.

       'The boy waited for men'

21.   mann-u   addab-a   k'orab-sis-o

       the men-Nom   boy-Abs   wait-Cs-Smprf.

       'The men made the boy wait'

As I have mentioned the subject of the basic verb 'wait' in (20) *addabo* is expressed as a
direct object in the causative version in (21). This sentence means something like *mannu*
forced *addaba* to wait.

Transitive

22.   ch'il-u   muz-a   ich-o

       child-Nom   banana-Abs   eat-Smprf

       'The child ate banana'

23.   a?nn-u   ch'il-i   muz-a   it-sish-o

       father-Nom   child-Dat   banana-Abs   eat-Cs-Smprf.

       'The father made the child eat the banana'

Here with transitive the prediction is that the subject in (22) is demoted to the status of
indirect object in (23) by taking the form of dative case. From my own intuition in example

(21) I can see a direct physical action on the part of the causer, while in example (23) the clause involves more removed, a direct control in other words it has less direct causation.

Ditransitive

24. Yohannes-ø   Markos-e   dabdabet-a   t'af-o

     John-Nom   Mark-Dat   letter-Abs   write-Smprf

     'John wrote a letter to Mark'

25. Marta- ø   Yohannes-e   Mark'os-e   dabdabet-a   t'af-sis-o

     Martha-Nom   John-Abs   Mark-Dat   letter-Abs   write-Cs-Smprf.

     'Martha made John write a letter to Mark'

In the above example (25) with ditransitive the direct object *Yohannese* and the indirect object *Mark'ose*, even though they have the same case marker, can be distinguished only from the context, since in Kambaata word order is flexible in both indirect and direct object so it does no part in guiding the hearer's interpretation except the stress and the context.

3.2.3 Analytic (syntactic) Causatives

One of the differences between the morphological and analytic causative formations is that the analytic causative contains two verb forms either of which may be modified adverbially, whereas the morphological causative contains only one. Mostly the analytic causative is with a separate causative verb, the second verb. This causative verb carries subject, tense, and object causee. This separate causative verb occurs with intransitive, transitive and ditransitive verbs. Especially, the causative verb *ass*, 'to make', 'to force' is the most semantically neutral verb in Kambaata analytic causatives, whereas *ka?l,* 'to help', *kul*, 'to tell' and *amans,* 'to persuade' are the other types of verb, semantically less neutral, in analytic causatives.

As I have said earlier causatives are characterized by an increase in the number of object nouns marked by the absolutive or dative case and an associated increase in the number of causative -*si* suffixes in morphological and *ass* 'make/force' in analytic attached to the verb. In describing causatives if the verb allows no objects, i.e. is intransitive, then with the analytic causative marker *ass* a new subject is added and the old subject becomes direct object. In transitive the verb allows an object which refers back to the main object of the clause, then a new subject is added and the causee becomes a second object in absolutive case.

Intransitive

26.   mentichut-ø   ilt-o

      the woman-Nom   give birth-Smprf

      'The woman gave birth'

27.   hakinch-u   mentichut-a   ilt-unta   kale?i

      the doctor-Nom   the woman-Abs   give birth-Inf   help

      'The doctor helped the woman to give birth'

Transitive

28.   Marta-ø   oddat-a   ansh-t-o

      Martha-Nom   dishes-Abs   wash-3sgfem/pl-Smprf

      'Martha washed the dishes'

29.   Iss   Marta- (ø)   oddat-a   ansh-t-unta   ass-e-e?i

      he   Martha-Abs   dishes-Abs   wash-3sgfem-Inf   make-Prsprf-3sgmasc

      'He made (forced) Martha to wash the dishes'

Ditransitive

30.   Dawit-ø   messel-e   giz-a   aass-e?i.

       David   a girl-Abs   money-Abs   give-3sgmasc

       'David gave a girl money'

31.   Addis-ø   Dawit-e   messel-e   giz-a   aass-unta-se   ass-e-s

       Addis-Nom David-Abs to the girl-Dat money-Abs give-Inf-3sgfem make-Prsprf-2sg

       'Addis made David give the money to the girl'

As is discussed in 3.2.2 both absolutive and dative use *e* to describe the direct and indirect object respectively. In example (30) the dative marker in *mesele* has a construction which permits a benefactive to occur as the underger in the absolutive case.

3.3 Double Causatives

As I have tried to portray the formation of causatives in three ways it seems the construction of causatives is complex. In this topic I will be describing some constructions that have double, and some triple, causative marking. In double causatives there are two forms of causatives. They use a specific verb of causation, e.g. the verb *ass* 'to make', and suffixe causative marker *-si*, thus combining analytic and morphological marking.

Let's look at some examples:

32.   an   Amarech-e   dabdabet-a   t'af-unta   ass-e-m

       I   Amarceh-Abs letter-Abs   write-Inf   make-Prsprf-1sg

       'I made Amarech write a letter'

33.   an   Amarech-e   Samuel-ø   dabdabet-a   t'af-unta   ass-sish-o-m

       I   Amarech-Abs Samuel-Abs letter-Abs   write-Inf   make-Cs-Smprf-1sg

       'I made Amarech make Samuel to write a letter'

From the above example (33) the subject *an* 'I' primarily caused *Amarech* to cause someone
(*Samuel*) to do something (*dabdabeta t'afunta*) 'to write a letter'.

In addition to this the number of participants in single event in (32) and double causatives

(33) determine the action of the event. In single and double causatives the speaker and the

hearer can identify what the event is and by whom it is being done. In the above example the

double marking signals another causee that is *amarech*, the intermediate person who is causee

in relation to the agent *an* and causer in relation to *samuel*. This addition of another causee

seems to me to always be the case with double marking of causatives. The intermediate

causer/causee need not be mentioned, its presence being implied by the double causative

marking on the verb. This is illustrated in the following ways:

34.   an   ch'il-a   azut-a   agg-unta   ass-e-m

       I   the child-Abs milk-Abs   drink-Inf   make-Prsprf-1sg

       'I made the child drink milk'

35.   an   ch'il-a   azut-a   agg-unta   ass-sish-o-m

       I   the child-Abs milk-Abs   drink-Inf   make-Cs-Smprf-1sg

       'I made someone make the child drink the milk'

In example (34) the idea suggests that the child was forced to drink milk against his will,

while in (35), even though there is the idea of forcing to do something by someone, generally

the events more closely seem to be for the child's sake that the milk is being offered to him by

someone.

Generally, in this double causative construction especially the verb *ass* 'to make' in analytic causative is combined with morphological causative by suffixing another causative marker in itself. As we have seen earlier this seems to make a difference in meaning, especially from the point of the intermediate causee in example (33) *amarech*.

It is possible to add another causative extension on verbs besides double causatives even though this does not give a new meaning different than example (34); the difference is only in form, the addition of a third causative extension. Perhaps because of the appearance of three causative markers we may call it triple causatives. Let's consider the following example:

36.   Mentichut-ø betus-e   ollechus-e   odishat-a   ansh-sis-unta ass-sis-o

        women-Nom daughter-poss neighbor-poss clothes-Abs wash-Cs-Inf make-Cs-Smprf.

        'The woman made her daughter make her neighbor wash the clothes'

From this form we may use it to show someone making someone make someone else do something. And it is an alternative expression of example (35); however, in this case it uses analytic and two morphological causatives. So the order of *mentichut, betuse* and *ollechuse* make their respective roles as causers and causes clear. In short from the context itself it is very obvious that *mentichut* is making *betuse* because of the causative construction at the end of the sentence *ass-sis-o* which refers back to she/they caused. At the same time *betuse* is the one causing *ollechuse* to wash the clothes by the reinforcement of *mentichut*.

3.4 Direct and Indirect Causation

Payne (1997, 181) describes the relationship between structural integration and conceptual integration between cause and effect. Within conceptual integration he refers to how integrated or "close" the cause and effect are in the message world whereas in structural integration he refers to how integrated the element expressing the cause and the element expressing the effect are in the causative construction. My primary concern at this point is

with the conceptual integration. According to Payne this conceptual integration is commonly described in terms of the distinction between direct and indirect causation.

When we are saying direct causation, the causer is directly, instantly, and probably physically responsible for the effect. On the other hand, indirect causation signifies that the causer does not have direct physical control over the causee. For example:

37.   adab-a   shi?

       the boy-Abs   kill

       'kill the boy'

38.   adab-a   reh-unta   ass

       the boy-Abs   die-Inf   make

       'cause/make the boy to die'

In example (37) the verb *sh?i* 'kill' expresses direct causation and example (38) *rehunta ass* 'cause to die' expresses indirect causation. In both cases what we observe is that the boy is going to be killed. However, there is a semantic difference between these two expressions. The first example implies an immediate connection between the causer and the dying of the boy. Perhaps this can be done by beating, shooting or by other means, whereas the second example implies rather a mediated chain of events. Probably someone causes the boy to die by using other people which is apart from his direct involvement and less direct causation or it might describe a situation in which the act that resulted in the boy's death is removed physically from the act of his dying. Comrie (1985, 332) illustrated this idea in the following ways, "where one has a causative situation, involving a causer (person, thing, force) and a situation brought about, then one relevant semantic parameter is the degree of closeness between the cause (i.e. the causer's action) and the effect (resultant situation)."

According to Givón (1990) the relation between structural integration and conceptual integration between cause and effect is instantiated in three ways. These are the predictive coding principles of causatives. Basically they deal with the degree of direct causation under the structural integration. However, as I have mentioned earlier according to Payne structural integration is shown through less structural distance, which means the fewer the number of syllables involved in the causative construction, the closer the structural integration. It is not difficult to see clear differences in structural distance when we are comparing or using different types of causatives. Morphological causatives are much more closely integrated than analytic. Givón puts this idea in the following way (1990, 556): if a language has both a periphrastic (analytic) causative and a morphological causative, the former is more likely to code causation with human agentive manipulee (causee), while the latter is more likely to code causation with an inanimate manipulee. Generally, from the above explanation Givón's idea shows that the morphological causatives have more direct causation than analytic causatives, and with inanimate causees, because an inanimate causee has a lesser degree of freedom to refuse to cooperate, whereas analytic causatives go with human causees, which have more of an opportunity to refuse. Let's check with an animate (human) and an inanimate causee.

39. Ch'il-a   it-sish-o

    child-Abs   eat-Cs-Smprf

    'he made the child eat'

40. Ch'il-a   it-unta   asse?i

    child-Abs   eat-Inf   make-3sg

    'he made the child (to) eat'

41. Ch'il-u   odda-e?i   ugg-sish-o

     child-Nom   things-3sg   fall-Cs-Smprf

     'the child made my things fall'

42. Chil-u   odda-e?i   ub-unta   asse

     child-Nom   things-3sg   fall-Inf   make

     'the child made my things fall'

From the above examples both animate (39 and 40) and inanimate (41 and 42) causees could take morphological and analytic causatives; this is Givón's prediction, which is about what is more likely to occur, not about what does or does not occur. From the hypothesis if a causal event can be expressed in these two ways, which are morphological and analytical, the question that comes to our mind is, is there any difference in meaning between the two? As I have gone through many definitions and examples I think it is a matter of semantic difference (see example 39 and 40). One of the differences between these examples is a degree of freedom to refuse one from the other.

3.5 Inanimate Causers

Inanimate causers in Kambaata are possible with both morphological and analytic causatives.

43. I?bb-u   ch'il-a   gis-sish-o

     fever-Nom child-Abs   sleep-Cs-Smprf

     'The fever made the child sleep.'

44. Arich-o   i?bb-u   ch'il-a   gis-unta   asse

     sun-poss   heat-Nom child-Abs   sleep-Inf   make

     'The sun's heat made the child to sleep.'

Inanimate causer can be found also with an animate causee in both morphological and analytic causatives and they are acceptable, as in both the preceding and the following examples.

45.   Arichut-ø   adab-a   hog-sis-o-s

       sun-Nom   boy-Abs   tire-Cs-Smprf-3sg

       'the sun made the boy get tired'

46.   Arichut-ø   adab-a   hog-unta   ass-t-o

       sun-Nom   boy-Abs   tire-Inf   make-pm-Smprf

       'the sun made the boy get tired'

Even though both the above expressions are acceptable; example (45) is more common way of addressing someone's situation in terms of inanimate causers. The distinction of the above examples (45) and (46) on the other hand the morphological and analytic supports the coding principle of causatives; an inanimate object like *Arichut* 'the sun' is more likely to directly cause something to happen to someone (*adaba* 'the boy') than to be involved in more subtle means of causation, such as persuasion, helping or forcing, which are usually encoded in analytic causatives.

3.6 Omission of Agent and Patient

Kambaata also exhibits omission of the causee from both morphological and analytic causative clauses.

47.   Alam-u   ur-sish-o

       Alemu-Nom   stop-Cs-Smprf

       'Alemu stood up (somebody or something, we do not know whom or what)

48. Almaz-ø   wassa   mur-sis-o

Almaz-Nom   wasa (local food like bread)   cut-Cs-Smprf

'Almaz made (someone) cut wassa (the local bread)'

49. Ababach-ø   wot't-a   shol-t-unta   ass-t-o

Abebech-Nom   sauce-Abs cook-3sgfem-Inf   make-3sgfem-Smprf

'Abebech made (someone) cook the sauce'

Even though in example (49) the causee is omitted a morpheme *-t*, which is suffixed to the

verb *shol*, is an indication for the native speaker to distinguish who is the causee referred to

(someone who can be referred to with feminine singular forms). Since the third person

masculine is marked ø it is possible to remove this person marker so that the causee is

completely unmarked.

Kambaata also exhibits omission of the patient of the caused event:

50. Danam-ø   Awan-e   iy-sis-o

Daname-Nom   Awane-Abs   carry-Cs-Smprf

'Daname made Awane carry (something)'

51. Bizunash-ø   Tagasach-ø   iy-t-unta   ass-t-o

Bizunesh-Nom   Tagesech-Abs   carry-3sgfem-Inf   make-3sgfem-Smprf

'Bizunesh made Tagesech carry something)'

In examples (50 and 51) the patients are not expressed in an explicit way; however, since the

transitive verbs take an object then this object cannot be completely omitted even in a

causative clause. As I have said earlier about the causee in example (49), the omission of a

patient from a causative clause can be permissible when the patient is already known from

the context.

3.7. Passivisation of Causative Clauses

One of the different constructions in causatives is the contrast between demotion to indirect object and instrumental. This would mean for the construction with the instrumental there is passivisation of the underlying subordinate clause before causativization. In example (54) the agent marking on *essa-n* 'by me' is an indication of instrumental agent or causee. On this interpretation causative constructions are identical with the constructions that promote oblique relations to object. According to this example (54) *Danam* is the principal agent with the *essa-n* as the instrumental/secondary agent. On the basis of this construction Kambaata allows the causer and the causee to be passivised in clauses containing transitive and the ditransitive.

Transitive

52.　An　　Danam-e　　　oddat-a　　ansh-sish-o-m

　　　I　　　Daname-Abs　　dishes-Abs　wash-cs-Smprf-1sg

　　　'I made Daname wash the dishes'

53.　An　　Danam-e　　　oddat-a　　ansh-sis-unta　ass-am-m-o-m

　　　I　　　Daname-Abs　　dishes-Abs　wash-Cs-Inf　make-Ps-1sg-Smprf-1sg

　　　'I was made to make Daname wash the dishes'

54.　Danam-ø　　oddat-a　　ansh-t-unta　　　essa-n　　　　ass-an-t-o

　　　Daname-Nom　dishes-Abs　wash-3sgfem-Inf　me-by　　　make-Ps-3sg-Smprf

　　　'Daname was made to wash the dishes by me'

With example (52) it is 'I' did something to *Daname* whereas with examples (53) ' I am the one forced or asked to make *Daname* to wash the dishes so *Daname* is more incidental to the task. In example (54) the intermediate causee 'I' is marked by agentive suffix -*n*.

In Kambaata as I have said earlier word order is flexible in both indirect and direct object.

Ditransitive

55. Zarit-u   Ayan-o   osso-ø   odishat-a   hir-sis-o

     Zaritu-Nom Ayano-Nom children-Dat clothes-Abs   buy-Cs-Smprf

     'Zaritu made Ayano buy clothes for the children'

56. Zarit-u   Ayan-u   osso-ø   odishat-a   hir-sis-unta ass-an-t-o

     Zaritu-Nom Ayano-Abs children-Dat clothes-Abs buy-Cs-Inf make-Ps-3sgfem-Smprf

     'Zaritu was made to make Ayano buy clothes to the children'

57. Ayan-u   osso-ø   odishat-a   hir-unta   Zarito-n   ass-am-o

     Ayano-Nom   children-Dat   clothes-Abs buy-Inf   Zaritu-by   make-Ps-Smprf

     'Ayano was made to buy the children clothes by Zaritu'

In the above examples (56 and 57) if the indirect object *osso* is fronted and passivised the meaning changes to the clause 'the children were made to buy clothes by Ayano' and drops out the passive instrument *Zaritu-n* from the clause.

3.8 The Paradigm Case

Palmer (1994, 220) states that there is a paradigm case for causative constructions, involving the hierarchy of grammatical relations. In a causative construction, if the original subject goes to anther position this can be shown by the causatives of transitives and transitives with new added causative objects.

Comrie (1985, 335) on the other hand argues that 'since few languages tolerate predicates with more than one subject noun phrase, the subject of the non-causative verb (the causee) cannot appear as a subject of the causative verb. If it appears at all, it must appear as some

other syntactic argument of the causative construction.' As is stated the subject of a clause is demoted by a causative construction; it goes to the next unoccupied place on the following hierarchy.

Subject ⟶ direct object ⟶ indirect object ⟶ oblique object

This idea has been discussed under the direct and indirect causation on p.25. I would like to limit myself to say a few things at this point. With intransitive verbs, it is predicted that when the causative is added the subject (causee) will stand as direct object. With transitive verbs, the prediction is that the subject is still in the status of indirect object/dative since the direct object is in the embedded clause. Let's consider the following example:

58.   Bereket-ø   messel-e-ta   odishat-a   ansh-sish-o

       Bereket-Nom   a girl-Abs-fem   clothes-Abs   wash-Cs-Smprf

       'Bereket made a girl wash the clothes'

59.   Addab-o   Bereket-e   messel-e   odishat-a   aass-unta   ass-e?i

       the boy-Nom Bereket-Abs a girl-Dat clothes-Abs give-Inf   make-3sg

       'The boy made Bereket give the clothes for a girl'

In example (59) we find that similar consistency paradigm case which Comrie talks about. In example (59) the subject is apparently demoted to direct object, although a direct object is already present. This is an exception to the paradigm case, which actually predicts that the subject will not be demoted to a position that is already occupied. Generally, Comrie's hierarchy is not very productive in Kambaata causatives with the demotion of the subject to the next unoccupied place in the hierarchy. The other point from Comrie's theory is the permission of languages that allow doubling of indirect/direct objects in a clause. He noted that double direct objects are quite common in non-causative constructions, but are rare elsewhere. As an example in (59), here according to Comrie *messele* is causee while *Berekete*

and *odishata* are direct objects, since *Berekete* is the recipient of the verb *aass* 'to give' even though *Berekete* and *mesele* have homophonous case markers for absolutive and dative, respectively. In this case having the same case marker of these two can be only distinguished with stress and context. As I have said earlier in Kambaata word order is flexible in both indirect and direct object. So the word order plays no part in guiding the hearer's interpretation.

Chapter four

4. The Pragmatics of Causative Constructions in Kambaata Discourse

4.1 Occurrence of Causatives in Kambaata Discourse

The two forms of causatives (morphological and analytic) can be found in a Kambaata discourse. In the text I looked into some causative markers found in both cases (morphological and analytic). This text is produced in the appendix, with the causatives italicised, as a sample of my text collection. I would say that even though the causatives occur in this text they are not adequately reflected in the texts I looked into. Perhaps causatives can be more prevalent in spoken language rather than written language? Is the writer's choice of text and stylistic feature informed by other considerations? I think these questions enable the writer and others interested to provoke more research than this piece of work is able to address. As a result this leads us to ask as a whole what determines or constrains the choice of a writer or speaker to use a causative construction.

4.2 Pragmatic Dimensions of Causative Constructions in Kambaata Discourse

According to Blakemore (1992) pragmatics is concerned with speaker meaning and utterance interpretation. In regard to this definition, the speaker phrases his utterance in such a way that he can have access to the intended context and draw the cognitive effects in the most efficient way. On the basis of this truth I would like to say that communication always occurs in the everyday life situation of human beings. As a result the interaction takes place either orally or in written form. Since causative causes the change of one grammatical

category into another one, there must be a deliberate intention of the speaker, and of course demonstrates his attitude towards what he is saying both orally and written.

In Kambaata a speaker, wanting to make accessible the intended context of his message in causative forms to his listener, depends on his choice of expression in terms of morphological or analytic causatives. In other words the speaker's choice between morphological (61) and analytic (62) causative constructions depends on the attitudes and intentions of a speaker to express his idea in a given context. To explore this idea I use the verb *it* 'eat' in both morphological and analytic causatives.

60. it

    eat

61. it-sis

    eat-cs

    'cause/make him eat'

62 it-unta   ass

    eat-Inf   make

    'cause/make him eat'

From the above examples we can see that in (61) and (62) the speaker, by using a causative marker has changed its interpretation from example (60). However, in examples (61) and (62) the speaker intends for his listener to understand something which gives a direction to do something by someone else. On the other hand the listener can arrive at different interpretations, for instance, how can he cause him? Is it direct cause or indirect cause? Who causes whom? From the point of this example it is easy to see that the construction of causatives in Kambaata can somehow fulfill pragmatic dimensions. In short a speaker wanting to make accessible the intended context of his message to his listener will prefer

morphological causative constructions rather than analytic, since it is used to express the attitudes and intentions of a speaker in a more vivid way in a given context.

Generally, from the examples (61 and 62) we see that the two clauses basically have similar meanings but their way of expression differs: morphological versus analytic. I think in terms of the speaker's choice example (62) is used to express a predictable situation and can be found in any text while example (61) creates a sense of expectancy that something is to happen to the speaker or the listener in order to make adequate conceptual access. In regard to both examples a native speaker will automatically access the meaning of the utterance based on the schemata he has in his mind. Therefore, when a speaker chooses an alternative construction in different forms as we have in (61) and (62), the hearer is sufficiently alerted to expect a particular turn of events.

Besides this the causative allows the same participant to hold an agent role as a grammatical subject, and promote or demote another agent. Let's see the following example

63. Yohannes-ø   addab-a   she?i

    John-Nom   boy-Abs   kill

    'John killed the boy'.

64. Yohannes-ø   Mark'os-e   sh-unta-(s)   ass-e-s

    John-Nom   Mark-Abs   kill-Inf-3sgmas   make-Prsprf-3sgmas

    'John caused/forced/made Mark to kill him.'

In uttering (64), the speaker refers to a specific person that is also known to the hearer. From the context both the speaker and the hearer know who is going to be killed (the referent). The pronoun 'him' is the immediate referent to make a choice for the speaker and this makes the speaker confident about the fact that the hearer has the referent easily accessible. Since the referent (the boy) is suffixed twice in example (64) one of them can be an optional.

Chapter five

Conclusion

In this work, I have described some of the formations of causative constructions in Kambaata.

In the first chapter I have introduced my reader to the Kambaata people and their language.

In the second chapter, I have described the simple clause in relation to its grammatical categories. The purpose of this chapter has been to identify which parts of those grammatical categories can be retained and to serve as tools to describe the causative constructions in Kambaata.

In chapter three, I have dealt with how causative constructions are formed in Kambaata.

Chapter four dealt with the pragmatic dimensions of causative constructions in Kambaata discourse.

R.J. Sim (personal communication, 2003) commented that Kambaata has a simple *-(i)s* causative with intransitive verbs. According to my data and time factor I could not find it very easily; more research needs to be done to ascertain whether there is any conditioning factor for its occurring in a simple clause. One of the comments which I would like to mention is that this might be an old form of causative. Throughout this work I tried to see only two forms of the causative endings i.e. is basically *-sis(h)* for morphological and *ass* 'to make', 'to force' and 'to cause' for analytic. They employ different strategies to determine which form should be used, but both allow either form in some cases, to give a different meaning.

In both morphological and analytic Kambaata allows intransitive, transitive and ditransitive causatives.

Kambaata also shows double causation by using morphological and analytic clauses in the same sentences.

The passivisation of the causer and the causee in causative clauses is permissible.

Generally, Kambaata demotes the causee to the indirect object position in transitive and ditransitive and also doubles the direct object by using the absolutive case.

Kambaata is flexible in the order of arguments before the verbs, as long as they are of different noun categories, because the meaning is made clear by the presence of subject and object markers in the verb.

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APPENDIX

Maganota Hessa 'A Narrative Text on Complaint':

Source: Samuel Wachemo From Damboya Junior and Secondary School

1. Matu   manchu   horinka   abbish   hawisanos   betu

    one   man   for all   very   make trouble   son

    yosikke.

    he had.

    'There was a man who had a son who caused a problem for everyone.'

2. abbise   bok'machis   mamatus   mogutani   mini   manni

    very   his problem   some of   theft and   house   men

    azazamu hogonsi   jallankas   amannamu   hogonsi

    obedience lack and   his friends   trust   lack

    'Some of his problems were theft and disobedience to his parents and lack of trust
    with friends.'

3. Mato   barre   annen kan   addab-e   annu   hoggo-bechich

    one   day   -   this   boy-poss   father   farm-from

    hosh   minis   wallano-da   matu   olechus   minintas   dak'amo

    spend   his house   come-when   one   his neighbor   in his house   he met

'One of the days when this boy's father came to his home from farming he found one of his neighbors in his house.'

4.
Ku	mannakant	t'umak'antoich		zakin	ku	olechu	ka
these	men	greet		after	this	neighbor	that

beti	anna	abba	ebalo	ku	betune	nes	abish
son's	father	Mr.	X	this	your son	us	very

hoogishene

make us tired.

'After they greeted each other the neighbor said to the son's father "Mr. X your son made us very tired".'

5.
Ossune	hillara	ros-*sish*-e-ni	awannse-ni
our children	bad things	teach-Cs-Prsprf-and	follow and

'He made our children learn and follow bad things.'

6.
Ossune	issin	hossu	jamartoich	zakin	hagarusa
our children	with him	spend	start from	after	their character

horoman	dorrame.
totally	changed

'From the day our children started to spend time with him their character is totally changed.'

7.
Hikani tane	dandesano	ikkoch	betune	mini?i
so	possible	if	your son	my house

wall-unka

come-not

'So if possible please do not let come your son to my house.'

8.   Ku   annunku   kiche?e   wozanin   betisi   k'odiman

    this   and father   sorrow   with heart   for his son's   behalf

    aggure?i   yan   holame   jata   hakan   manchiha   met'ura

    forgive   saying   many   times   any   man   nothing

    ass-t-o-t   yan   kulons   t'ahu ikkoda   gibbe?i

    make-2sg-Smprf-2sg   saying   I told him   but   he refused

    sazans-ni   k'at'a?ns-ni

    I counsel him and   I discipline him and

'And the son's father with a sorrowful heart asked an apology on behalf of his son and said, "I have told him several times not to cause/do anything to anyone, but he refused and now I will counsel him and discipline him".'

9.   Ku   annunku   fank'ash   ollechus   abba   ebbalo

    this   and father   again   his neighbor   Mr.   X

    betue?i   ak'eru   yoda   kule?i   bat-a-m   yes.

    my son   take   if there   present   pay-Imp-1sg   he said to him

'And again the son's father asked his neighbor Mr. X please tell me if my son took anything I will pay back to you.'

10.   t'ahu ikkoda   ku   ollechu   tesohans   met'urra   hassan-ba?a

    but   this   neighbor   for now   nothing   need-not

lanki	illunkae?i		yan	fank'ashe?i
second	never come to me		saying	respond

'This neighbor responded to the son's father saying 'for now I do not want any thing but for the second time do not let come your son to my place.'

11.

Ollechu	minis	orrok'eich	zakin	ku	bok'amu	oddbo
the neighbor	his house	go	after	this	bad	boy

ankaren	mini	wallo.
at night	house	came

'After the neighbor went to his home the bad boy came home at night.'

12.

Adda-e	annu	abba	nadagin	k'oranayos	ikke
boy-Poss	father	very	with anger	waiting for	be

'The boy's father with a great anger was waiting for him.'

13.

ku	betus	ozita	itano	illank'at'ech	met'ura	yimbas
'this	his son	supper	eat	until	nothing	said to him

'Until his son ate supper he didn't say anything to him.'

14.

ichoch	zakin	lach'e?i	affi-s	wodarin	mini	uttubon
eat	after	slowly	catch-him	with a rope	house's	pillar

ussuros.
tied him

'Then after he ate the son's father slowly caught and tied him with a rope on the pillar of the house.'

15.   Hikanich zakin   ku   annu   ollan   assera   horranka

      this   after   this   father   by beating   what he did   all

      kull-unta   *ass*-e-s

      tell-Inf   make-Prsprf-2sg

      'After this the son's father made him tell all things what has done.'

16.   t'ahu ikkoda   addabo   assera   horrarnka   kajjo.

      but   the boy   what he did   all   he denied

      'But the boy denied all things that he had done.'

17.   ikkoda   annus   abbish   hillaga   ollan   lanki

      however   his father   very   badly   beating   again

      rossunboga   t'ell-sish-o-s

      not to repeat   swore-Cs-Smprf-2sg

      'However, the boy's father beat him very seriously and made him swear not to repeat

      again.'

18.   Addabonk   t'elelan   lanki   rossanba?a   marrae?i   yan

      and the boy   by swearing   again   learn-not   forgive me   saying

      annas   ouch'e?i

      his father   beg

      And the boy begged his father by swearing 'I will never do it again forgive me.'

19. Annus   t'elel-*sish*-o-s-ich   zakin   gafar-o-s

his father   swear-Cs-Smprf-2sg-after   after   release-Smprf-him

'After his father made him swear he released him.'

20. Ku   bok'amu   betus   ikkan   berrech   jammar   annas

this   disobedient   son   from   day   start   his father

wollu   kenuha   azazamano-ha   abisano-ha   hitinnta

others   people   obey and   respect-and   at the same

jallas   hilara   tammarsunbu   addaba   ikk

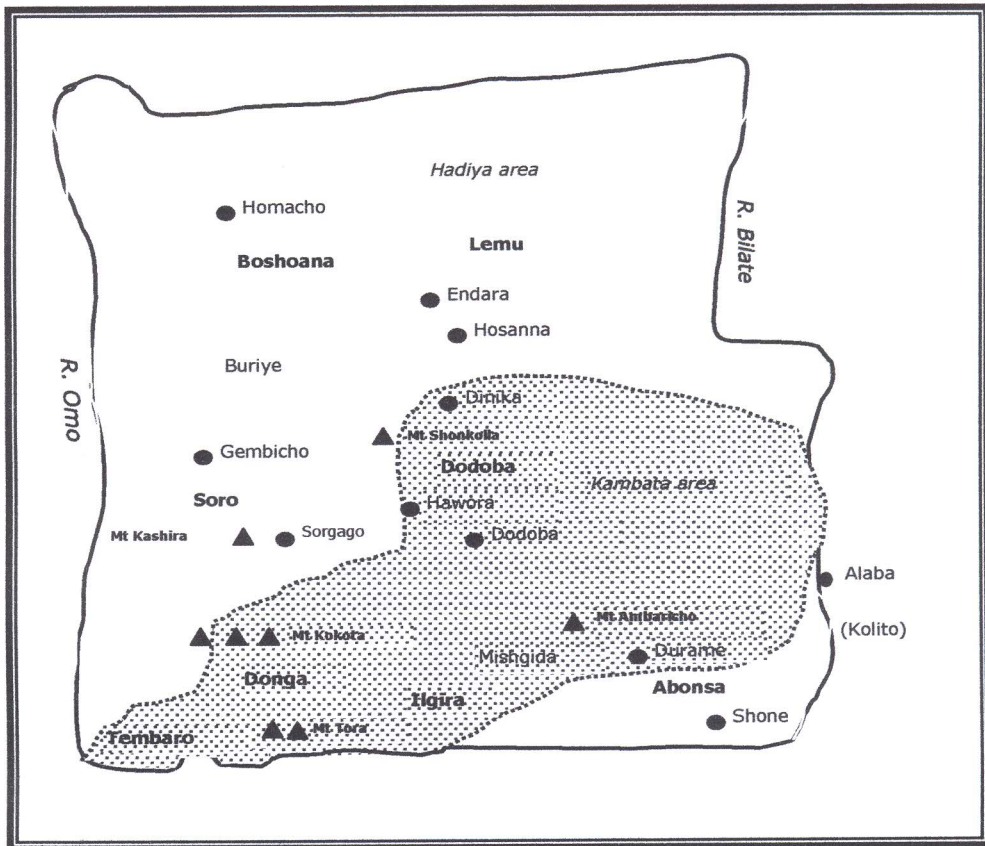his friends   bad   the one who does not teach   boy   be
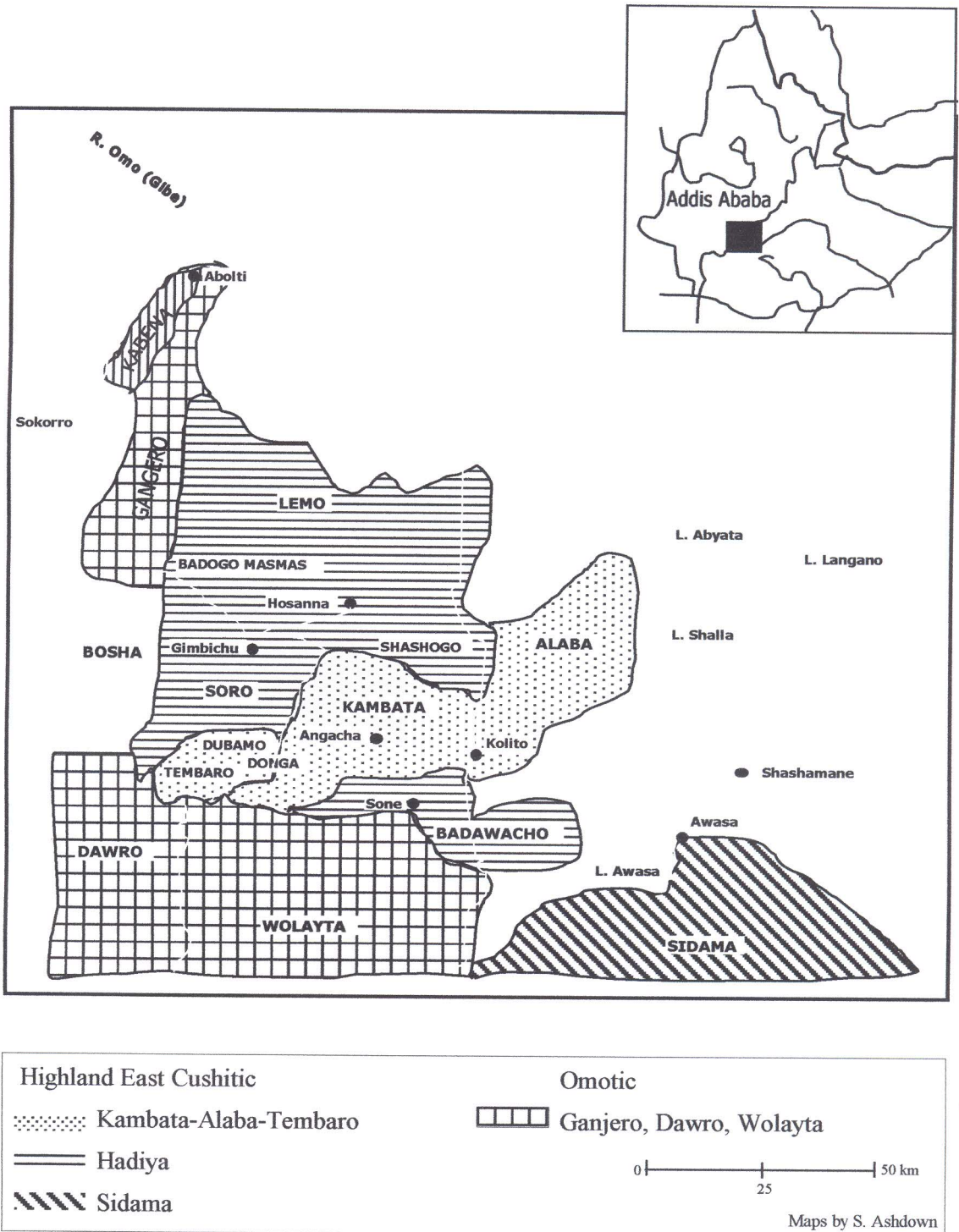
le?o   yema.

grow   it said

'It is said that as of that day this disobedient son started to obey and respect his parents
and others and at the same time he grew up as the one who does not teach his friends
bad things any more.'

Map 1: Kambaata-Alaba-Tambaro Zone and Hadiya

Map 2: Language Groups in South-Central Ethiopia

Both maps are adapted from Grenstedt (2000, 42 and 216)

CURRICULUM VITAE

Background

Name: **Tessema Wachemo**
Citizenship: Ethiopian
Marital status: Married
No. of children: Expectant

Education

2001 – 2003:   Master of Arts in Translation Studies (Candidate, **NEGST**)
               Linguistics project: Causative Constructions in Kambaata

               Translation practicum: A translation of John chapters 18 And 19
                           into Kambaata with commentary

1996-2000: Bachelor of Theology (Evangelical Theological College Addis Ababa

        (Ethiopia)

Experience

1997 – 2000:   Teaching in Bible schools (in a part time base)
1997 – 1999:   Serving for Ethiopian Kale Heywot church in youth ministry as the
                        national committee member and secretary
1988 - 1994:   Working in one of the governments factory as a machinist

Linguistic abilities

Kambaata (spoken and written)
Amharic (spoken and written)
English (spoken and written)

Interests

Sport (volleyball, football)
Music (guitar, singing)
Counseling, drama and joking