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**A Comparative Study of Some Aspects of Verb Morphology between
Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso Dialects of Dawurotso**

**A Thesis Submitted to the Department of English Language and Literature in Partial
Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Linguistics**

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Declaration, Confirmation, Approval and Evaluation

Research Title: A Comparative Study of Some Aspects of Verb Morphology between Mees’aatso and Gok’aatso Dialects in Dawurotso.

Declaration

I, the undersigned, declare that this thesis is my original work, and that all the sources used for it are duly acknowledged.

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Name of Student	Signature	Date

Confirmation and Approval

This thesis has been submitted for examination with our approval as thesis advisors.

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List of Abbreviations

1PL.....	First person plural
1S.....	First person singular
2PL.....	Second person plural
2S.....	Second person singular
3PL.....	Third person plural
3SF.....	Third person feminine singular
3SM.....	Third person masculine singular
F.....	Feminine
GK'.....	Gok'aatso Dialects
INT.....	Interrogative
IPFV.....	Imperfective
M.....	Masculine
MS'.....	Mees'aatso Dialects
NEG.....	Negative
PFV.....	perfective
PR.....	Present tense
PT.....	Past tense

Symbol

/ /.....	Phonemic representation
[].....	Phonetic representation
:.....	Colon

ABSTRACT

This study is designed to assess some verb morphology features of the Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso dialects comparatively. The methods implemented in data collection are elicitation forms from the speech of native speakers of the two dialects; the data were transcribed phonetically by using the convention of the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). Both descriptive and comparative approaches are used to find out the dialectal variation in the two dialects.

Dawurotso verb morphology incorporates both inflectional and derivational. Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso verbs are inflected for person, aspect, mood, and negation forms. Grammatical categories are marked by infixing or suffixing a morpheme to the stem. Verbs inflect to mark mood types such as Imperative, jussive, and interrogative form. The markers in the Mees'aatso variant for person organized as follows: [-ai] indicates first person singular; [-a] shows second person singular; [-au] indicates third person singular feminine; [-e:] shows third person singular masculine; [-o:] indicates first person plural; [-i:ta] indicates second person plural; and [-i:no] implies third person plural. In contrast, the markers in the Gok'aatso variant are suffixed as [-oso] for first person plural, [-e:ta] for second person plural, [-ais] for first person singular, [-asa] for second person singular, [-ausu] for third person singular feminine, [-e:se] for third person singular masculine, and [-o:so] for first person plural.

Under in the derivational morphology, the Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso dialects are indicate the verb stems in the causative; suffix [is:] attaches both for the Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso variant, in the passive [-et^s] attach for Mees'aatso and [et:] stands for Gok'aatso, in the reciprocal the infix [-er-] stands for both the Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso, in the frequentative the suffixes [-ere:t^s-] stands for Mees'aatso and [-ere:t:-] stands for Gok'aatso, the benefactive suffix [ad:] stands for Mees'aatso and the suffix [as:] attaches Gok'aatso dialect.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Statement of the Problem

Scholastic studies dealing with linguistic analyses have explored diversities of features such as morphological, phonological, syntactic, and related issues. Several of them focus on exploring independent languages or variants, and their results concentrate on such individual languages or dialects. Studies on aspects of individual dialects could also enable to distinguish particular features of the dialects themselves and based on which provide proper generalizations concerning the source languages. Further than treating each language or variety by isolation, studying by comparison can have positive consequences in considering some new or different properties as well. It is known that dialects have the same origin, and it might be easier to detect that they are from the same family, but may show minor or larger differences in them. So a comparative study can have a significant role in affirming further specific features between languages as well as their variants.

Previously done linguistics studies on Dawuro such as Alebachew (2010), Hirut (2007), and Tariku (2010) have investigated certain features of Dawuro from different perspectives such as Verb complement, phonology, and morphology. The studies claim features wholly under the name Dawuro but seem to disregard its dialect variants individually. So it seems a little bit difficult to settle whether each variant is treated independently or traits of all the variants are studied together.

It is known that Dawuro has two dialects namely Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso as also stated by scholars like (Hirut, 2007). So the results of the studies seem to have limitations in addressing exactly the variety of each dialect effectively. Personal information indicates that such studies dominantly focus on exploring features of the Mees'aatso variant than the Gok'aatso, but no clear confirmation is found for this. Therefore, there are no means to justify whether these studies show separately features of either Mees'aatso or Gok'aatso. So, it seems difficult to conclude whose dialect was particularly examined.

It is definitely possible, as results of different studies show that linguistic studies are done on individual languages and also on their dialect separately. Both ways may have their significant impacts in reaching concrete outcomes. Also, Comparative study is significant to show the features of variants of the dialects. It is assumed that this would also settle a tangible description of each variant in particular and also perceive features they have in common. Therefore, this study is determined to explore some morphological features of verbs between Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso dialects thinking that it could enable us to determine certain characteristics which each variant individually contains and also both have in common. In relation to this, the study attempts to answer the following questions.

1.2. Research Questions

This study tries to look for answers to the following questions.

1. What similarities and differences do the dialects show in their verb morphology?
2. What do we suggest about the variants based on such results?

1.3. Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

The General Objective of this study is to comparatively study the features of verb morphologies of Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso variants by selecting some aspects.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study are to:

- a. Examine similarities and differences of verb morphology of both dialects.
- b. Generalize the relationships of the two dialects in terms of their features shown.

1.4. Significance of the Study

This study has the following significance.

- a. It will add additional knowledge on the existing knowledge about Dawurotso
- b. It can reduce the scarcity of research works in the Dawurotso language
- c. The study may become helpful in providing supportive information to interested individuals, scholars, groups, etc. as a reference

- d. The study may also trigger other studies serving as significant input on related areas done by other scholars in the forthcoming.

1.5. Scope of the Study

The study focused on a comparison of the verb morphologies between the two variants in Dawuro. It selects certain verbs from both variants and, focusing on some aspects, this study is restricted to Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso dialects in the comparative study of some aspects of verb variations. Due to certain geographical and linguistic factors, it is difficult to cover all linguistic features and all areas of language variety within this short period. As a result, the present study focuses on verb features of the two dialects.

1.6. Limitations of the Study

The study focused on comparative work between the two dialects. Similarities and differences of verb morphologies were assessed by decided on some aspects. However, not all aspects are considered in the study. Moreover, other morphological concerns such as noun, adjective, adverb, etc. are not accounted for in the study first as they are not indicated on the study title and second in attach with the mentioned reasons above.

1.7. Organization of the thesis

This thesis is organized into five chapters. The first chapter presents the statement of the problem, research question, objectives of the study, and significance of the study, scope of the study and limitation of the study, and The Dawuro people and their language. The second chapter presents the review of related literature. Chapter three includes research methodology; the fourth chapter presents data analysis and discussion. The last chapter provides the summary, conclusion and recommendations of the study.

1.8. The Dawuro People and Their Language

1.8.1. The Zone and the People

Dawuro Zone is located in the southwest part of Ethiopia boarding the Konta zone in the west, and Jimma Zone of Oromia Regional State in the west, Hadiya Zone in the north, Kembata Tembaro Zone in the north and northeast, Wolaita Zone in the east, Gamo Gofa in the south and

southeast. Tarcha is the capital of the Dawuro zone. The zone is located $6^{\circ} 36^1$ to $7^{\circ} 21^1$ north of latitude and $36^{\circ} 41^1$ to $37^{\circ} 53^1$ east of longitude. It is located between 1200 and 1450 meters above sea level Mamo (2017). The Zone Capital, Tarcha is about 507 kilometers distance southwest of Addis Ababa through Shashemene-Wolaita Sodo 435 kilometers from Addis Ababa through Hosana -Wolaita Sodo From Hawassa 319 kilometers. From Wolaita Sodo 166 kilometers and from Addis Ababa through Jimma, Konta Special Woreda is 490 kilometers. The total area coverage of the zone is 4403 square kilometers Mamo (2017).

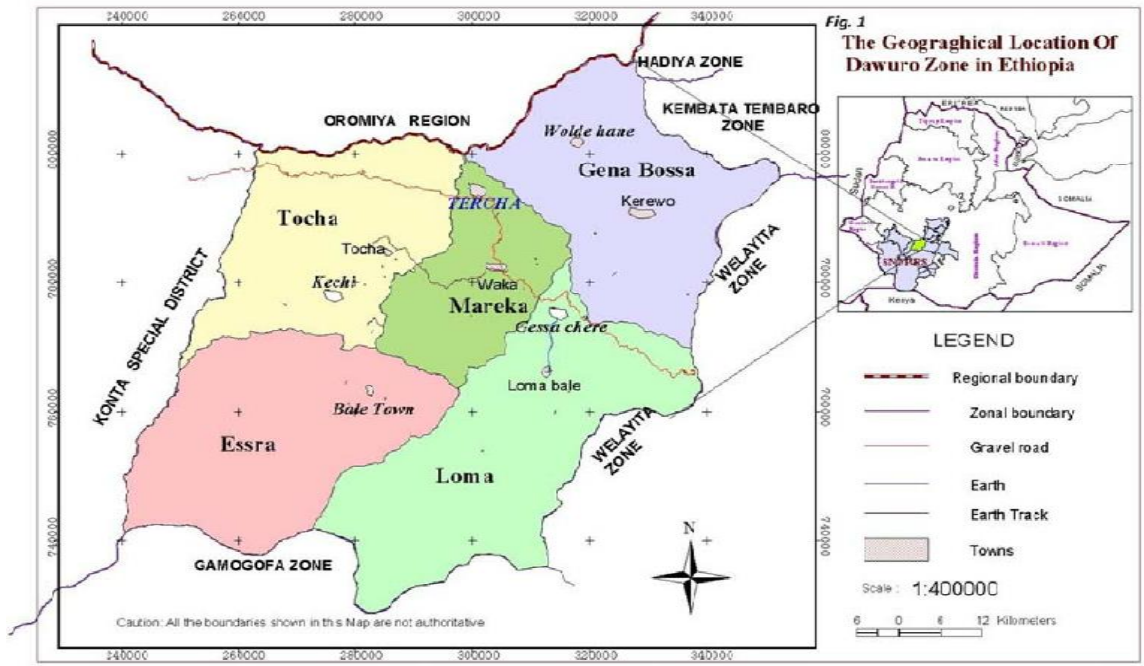


Figure 1 The map of Dawuro Zone in South Western Regional State (Source: Torbokko, 2010)

‘Dawuro’ is the name of the language and at the same time the name of the people (Alebachew 2010). Terefe eta’l (1995) cited in Data (1997:12) writes that Dawuro means an impregnable, powerful, and heroic people. The Dawuro people are a patrilineal society structured into three major clans named Malla, Dogallaa, and Amaara, each of which is further classified into a number of tribes or sub-clans Mamo (2017). The total population, according to the recent (2007) population and House census results, is 600,121, of which 551,464 are engaged in agricultural activities and 48,657 are urban population (Kati et al., 2014).

Most of the Dawuro people are agrarians. There are also merchants and civil servants. The farmers are known for growing crops and raising livestock. They produce agricultural products like maize, beans, teff, and other cereals, in area, as Behailu and Data (2003:210). Inset ‘false banana’ is the most known and broadly produced in the area. This, inset more grows in a highland area of Dawuro.

1.8.2. The Language

Dawurotso language is the main language in Dawuro, spoken in Ethiopia’s southwestern region. The Dawurotso language belonging to the Omotic family under the North Omoto cluster together with Wolayitta, Gamo, Gofa, and others are grouped (cf. Hirut 2007 Fleming, 1976). Dawuro shares a genetic heritage and close linguistic ties with Wolayyitta, Gamo, and Gofa, among other Omoto languages.. Dawurotso is one of the ethnic groups in Ethiopia that uses its own character set of the Ethiopic syllabary. Dawuro orthography uses the Latin script.

Another concern about the language is its dialects. Dawuro has two broadly known dialects: Mees’aatso and Gok’aatso (Dawit, 2016; Hirut, 2007). Most Dawuroto language Mees’atuwa dialect speakers are Mareka, Isera, Tocha, Kechi, Mari-Mantsa, Gena, Terca Zuuriya Woredas and half part of Terca town administration. The left Gessa town administrations, Loma Bossa, Zaba, and Disa Woredas are Gok’aatso speakers. Dawurotso language is the language that is widely spoken in the area.

According to the Central Statistics Authority (2008), the number of Dawurotso speakers is estimated to be 543, 148 (Alebachew, 2010). There are also other languages in the area spoken by other groups. The language that the Manja ethnic group speaks, which is the Kaffa dialect, takes second place in terms of some speakers. Others, who speak Amharic, Oromiffa, and Wolayitta, also are spoken at several levels are live in the Dawuro (Dawit 2016).

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Morphology

Morphology, according to Lieber, 2009, is the study of the internal structure of words and the way in which words are formed from smaller units called morphemes. It is a key subfield within linguistics that examines the rules and patterns governing word formation. Some key aspects of morphology include: Morphemes: Morphemes are the smallest meaningful units of language that cannot be further divided. As Aronoff and Fudeman, 2011 indicate, they can be root words, prefixes, suffixes, infixes, etc. Morphology investigates the patterns and processes by which morphemes, the smallest meaningful units of language, are combined to form words.

In addition to inflection and derivation, other word formation processes include compounding, blending, clipping, conversion, back-formation, and acronyms. Morphological analysis involves breaking down words into their component morphemes and examining the patterns and rules that govern how these morphemes can be combined. The study of morphology is crucial for understanding the internal structure of words and how new words are formed in a language. It has applications in areas like language acquisition, historical linguistics, and computational linguistics (Aronoff, M., & Fudeman, K. 2011).

A major way in which morphologists investigate words, their internal structure, and how they are formed is through the identification and study of morphemes, often defined as the smallest linguistic pieces with a grammatical function. This definition is not meant to include all morphemes, but it is the usual one and a good starting point. A morpheme may consist of a word, such as hand, or a meaningful piece of a word, such as the -ed of looked, that cannot be divided into smaller meaningful parts. Another way in which morphemes have been defined is as a pairing between sound and meaning. We have purposely chosen not to use this definition. Some morphemes have no concrete form or no continuous form, as we will see, and some do not have meanings in the conventional sense of the term (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2022).

Morphology is a sub-branch of linguistics that deals with the internal structure of words and with the rules by which words are formed (Bauer, 1983). There are major morphological processes are distinguished: derivation and inflection which are both carried out using affixes. When

derivational affixes are added to roots, new words are formed. They, further, may/not change the part of speech of that word. For example, respect is a noun from which the adjective respectable is derived after being attached to the suffix -able. By contrast, inflectional affixes do not take part in word-formation; they are terminal and grammatical.

Morphology deals with the systematic correspondence between the form and meaning of words. The study of these regularities comprises the domains of inflection and word formation. Inflection concerns the expression of morphosyntactic properties, sometimes required by a specific syntactic context. Word formation deals with the creation of new (complex) words by various morphological mechanisms such as compounding, affixation, truncation, and segmental and tonal alternations (Geert Booij, 2012). There are Inflectional and derivational morphology: Inflection involves adding affixes to a word to indicate grammatical categories such as tense, number, case, gender, person, mood, or aspect. Inflectional affixes do not change the basic meaning or grammatical category of a word but rather modify its form to show grammatical relationships within a sentence. Inflectional processes modify the form of a word to express grammatical relationships within a sentence, while Inflection is more limited and predictable,

Theories of morphology have been classified as Item-and-Arrangement (in which both roots and affixes are treated as morphemes), or Item-and-Process (in which roots are morphemes, but affixes are rules). I will show that in reality, a description using affixes-as-morphemes (Item-and-Arrangement morphology) can be mapped into a single representation (Maxwell, 1998). For instance the following is attained

2.2. Word and Paradigm Morphology

Paradigms are the fundamental units of lexical organization in classical models because they exhibit the strongest implicational patterns. These patterns are exploited by analyses that use exemplary paradigms and principal parts to deduce full paradigms from subsets of forms.

Word paradigm models have shown themselves well adapted to the description and analysis of inflectional patterns, particularly that involving inflection class morphology. Contemporary word paradigm approaches have also clarified the formal structure of classical models and isolated assumptions that reflected their longstanding use in pedagogical or reference materials. The conception of morphological analysis in word paradigm models is fundamentally implicational:

the central role of words (and paradigms) reflects their predictive value in a morphological system (Blevins et al., 2018).

To understand the nature of (cross-linguistic) morphological organization one must explore the fundamental elements of implicational relations. From a descriptive perspective this means appropriately identifying the internal structure of words and the ways that this structure facilitates their external organization into patterns of relatedness. (Blevins et al., 2018).

A ‘morpheme-based’ conception of morphological analysis, thus, leads organically to certain research questions, while excluding others. In particular, it leads to efforts to identify small meaningful pieces (morphemes) as well as the rules (morphotactic, phonological, morphophonemic, etc.) that determine the licit combinations of these entities evident in surface wordforms. This enterprise has been guided by a priori notions of parsimony concerning the minimal elements and operations required to construct wordforms. From this perspective, neither surface wordforms nor the systematic patterns of surface alternations that words participate in are fundamental to the organization of a grammatical system (Blevins et al., 2018).

Lexeme-based morphology usually takes what is called an item-and-process approach. Instead of analyzing a word form as a set of morphemes arranged in sequence, a word form is said to be the result of applying rules that alter a word form or stem in order to produce a new one. The name ‘item and process’ acknowledged an intellectual debt to the process-based perspective of Sapir (1921), which Hockett, like other Post-Bloomfieldians, had previously regarded with suspicion.

The central difference between item arrangement and item process analysis concerned the nature and status of the operations that derived complex forms. In an item arrangement model, complex forms arose through the concatenation of morphemes, which were then mapped onto morphs by morphophonemic rules. The item process model departed from this picture by admitting a class of processes that directly applied operations to a base form. Both of these terms classified a model in terms of the strategies it employed (arrangements or processes) to define non-basic units from basic ‘items’ (Blevins et al., 2018).

2.3. Dialect

A dialect is a low quality of linguistic variety used only by lower status groups (Crystal, 1987). According to this statement, a dialect is an abstraction of the same type of language used specifically by lower social groups. This definition emphasizes social dialect rather than geographical dialect. In the most basic sense, a dialect is a subcategory of language that is linguistically differentiated by grammar, lexicon and, in discourse terms, phonology (Roosnik, 2011). This definition emphasizes the social dialect and not the geographical dialect. It is also defined as a variety of a particular language that differs in vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation (Holmes J.2020). The boundary between “dialect variation” and the social construction of the meaning of language begins to collapse (Coupland, 2010). There are differences in the way that people pronounce words, which varies systematically and often on the basis of geography. Such differences can be dealt with in terms of accent. There are other differences between speakers of English in relation to the words they use for particular things (vocabulary) and even the order in which words are placed (syntax); we can talk about this collection of features in terms of dialect or variety (Mooney & Evans, 2015).

2.3. Types of Dialect

The standard procedure in the traditional study of dialects has been classifying languages into dialects and demarcating their boundaries on a map depending on a subjective judgment of the dialectologist. The use of isoglosses has been some other typically used process to divide languages regions into dialect regions. An isogloss is a line on a map which divides areas whose dialects differ in some specific linguistic features (Negese, 2015). An isogloss is a geographic boundary of a certain linguistic feature, such as the pronunciation of a vowel that means of a word, or using a few morphological or syntactic features.

2.5.1. Geographical Dialect

Linguistic diversity can take the form of a dialect, which in turn is divided into geographical, social, age, gender, religious, ethnic, and racial dialects. Geographic or regional dialects are generally language varieties associated with a particular local region. Wardhaugh states: "Geographical or regional differences in the way a language is spoken will probably be one of

the most striking ways of observing linguistic diversity.” When we traverse a large geographical area in which a language is spoken, especially if that language has been spoken in that area for several hundred years, we will almost certainly notice differences in pronunciation, word choice and form, and syntax. People often use a language to signal their membership of particular groups and to construct different aspects of their social identity. Social status, gender, age, ethnicity and the kinds of social networks that people belong to turn out to be important dimensions of identity in many communities. Language variation study how languages vary along geographical or social lines or along lines of age and gender(Nerbonne, 2003).

There also can be very specific neighborhood flavors of the language that we are aware of while we circulate from one region to another. These one-of-a-kind variations are normally known as local or geographical dialects of a language. As a term, “dialect” is on occasion handiest used whilst there may be a sturdy lifestyle of writing in a nearby variety. In this sense, there were dialects in Old English and, to a lesser extent, Middle English. In the absence of such written tradition, the period Patois may be used to explain the variety. However, many linguists writing in English generally tend to apply dialects to explain each condition and rarely, if ever, use patois as a systematic term. You'll likely only encounter it as an anachronism, such as in its use by Jamaicans, who regularly talk over with the kind of English spoken on the island as "patois."

2.5.2. Social Dialect

A social dialect is a dialect, which is thought of as being related to its speaker's social background rather than, geographical background (Trudgill, 1983). As Holmes (2008) puts it, a social dialect is a linguistic variety, which is distinguishable in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. A social dialect is a variety of language, that is, a register that is associated with a social group such as economic class, an ethnic group (precisely termed ethnolect), an age group, etc. Sciolects involve both passive acquisitions of particular communicative practices through association with a local community, as well as active learning choice among speech or writing forms to demonstrate identification with particular groups. According to Firdaus, sociolects involve both passive acquisitions of particular communicative practices through association with a local community, as well as active learning choice among speech or writing forms to demonstrate identification with particular groups.

The basic concept of sociolect as Firdausi further explains is that a person speaks by his or her social group whether as regards one's ethnicity, age, gender, religion, economic class, class of residence, etc. For instance, there are different varieties of English language in Nigeria Broken, Pidgin, and different forms of Nigerian English. These varieties are associated with different classes of individuals. A Pidgin is commonly associated with the uneducated as lingua franca. Banjo explains, a Pidgin has become a Creole in some parts of the Niger Delta and performs some other social roles. A Pidgin as Jowitt points out flourishes as a medium of inter-ethnic communication, especially among less educated people, and serves as a lingua franca for children from different ethnic backgrounds. Standard English is associated with the educated, and even the extent to which one can speak a certain degree of Received Pronunciation is prestigious.

Social variety is also known as sociolects. Social variety has two dimensions or levels; individual level and societal level. Under the individual level, we are concerned with variables such as generational differences of the individuals involved, socioeconomic status of the individuals in terms of upper, middle, and lower classes, depending on the social strata in that society; level of education, and the form of occupation. In places like Britain, where social stratification was, and perhaps still is, the norm, uneducated speech tends to be associated with the peasant class, and educated speech with the middle and upper classes. For Trudgill, social varieties identify the speaker by many different criteria, and each produces a specific kind of social variety. Social varieties are called sociolects when they identify speakers according to their social status or position. Yule (2010:254) affirms that 'whereas the traditional study of regional dialects tended to concentrate on the speech of people in rural areas, the study of social dialects has been mainly concerned with speakers in city and cities'. Yule adds that in the social study of dialect, it is a social class that is mainly used to define groups of speakers as having something in common.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Design

This study follows a descriptive design that focuses on the description of the two dialects of Dawurotso namely Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso, concerning aspects of verb morphology; the researcher used qualitative methods, this design for a better understanding of the Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso dialects of Dawurotso. The study employed a comparative method. The design is appropriate because it is concerned with comparing the aspect of verb variations of the dialects under the study. A study layout is the association of situations for the gathering and evaluation of facts that are meant to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure (Kathori, 2004). In this regard, the researcher used the qualitative method, which is important to explore the attitudes, behaviors, and experiences of participants of the study to get an in-depth opinion from participants (Downson, 2007).

3.2. Source of Data

The informants from the two varieties are used as key data sources for this study. These informants are elders that are native speakers of both dialects and youths. These informants live in distinct target areas, such as Mareka woredas and Gessa town administration. According to the information taken from the woredas' culture and tourism office, these individuals have good knowledge about the language, society, culture, and other backgrounds. The researcher is a native speaker of Dawuro and can speak and write both dialects. However, there are some difficulties in understanding some verbs of Mees'aatso dialects because he was from the Gok'aatso variety. Therefore, the researcher uses his introspective observations, knowledge, and competencies of the two speech forms to come up with a list of words that were administered to the respondents. First, for identification of lexical items of verbs from the word list and secondly, for the corrected pronunciation of items presented. The verb features are attested by the help of Mees'aatso informants and other Gok'aatso speakers to point out the clear variation in the two dialects.

3.3. The study Areas

This study was conducted by a Mees'aatso speaker at Marek'a woreda and a Gok'aatso speaker at Gessa town administration, situated in the Dawuro Zone within the SWPR state. Mees'aatso is an area where the speakers of the Mees'aatso variety live, whereas Gok'aatso, on the other hand, speakers of the Gok'aatso variety live. It was chosen because the majority of communities speaking the Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso dialects could easily access the study site.

3.4. Informant Selection

The researcher selected eight informants from the two districts for the morphological study of the dialects: 4 from Mees'aatso and 4 from Gok'aatso. They are native speakers from each variety. These 8 participants were selected by the knowledge of native speakers. The researcher knows in advance the type of speaker required for the study (that is, the social variables of interest) and seeks out speakers who fulfill specific criteria. The Gok'aatso speakers are selected from residents of Gessa town administrations, and the Mees'atso speakers are from Marek'a woreda. These informants are selected from such areas as the researcher found them spoken in adjacent areas. So it made it possible to gather the data easily. Of the total participants, 4 were elders aged on average 50-55, whereas two were youths aged on average 20-25, and the other two females were aged on average 40-45 years old.

The preselected criterion for informant selection in this study was: monolingual, locally or native-born, permanent or non-mobile, and old.

3.5. Data Collection Instruments

The researcher employed 300 words from basic word lists for this research work to compare the verb morphology elements. The items in this word list appear in English and are arranged semantically under different main headings. As confirmed by different scholars, linguistic studies have produced a wealth of lexical data, and although these data are often useful in their projects, their use in comparative linguistics is minimal because they do not have a standard format (Sniders & Roberts, 2004). . In this concern, the researcher used elicitation, audio recordings and his introspective competencies since he was from the native speaker of the

language. In addition to this, questionnaires and interviews were developed as the supplementary tools for collecting data from the native speakers of each dialect.

3.5.1. Word list

The Researcher prepared 300 basic verbs from previous scholars to compare verb morphology in the Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso dialects. The data collection goes with several fieldworks, used Field notes in notebooks and provided interviews with Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso speakers. Based on this, the word lists can be used to collect relevant data that help the researcher to describe aspects of verb morphology in Dawurotso.

3.5.2. Elicitation

Elicitation techniques are the best ways of exploiting the informant in the way the researcher likes to achieve the objective of the research. It is also useful to obtain features of a dialect that may not appear in narrative texts and spontaneous conversations. Similarly, Hill (2006) explains that, linguists who do fieldwork have understood for many years that elicitation is a collaborative process that requires mutual adaptation on the part of the researcher and resource person. Thus, the two dialects of Dawurotso data collected through elicitation method, using selected word paradigms from basic word lists and other common words were prepared in a language which is common for researcher and the informants.

3.6. Data Analysis Method

Interpretation based on the collected data is made and morphological features of the dialects are identified. Similarities and differences between the two are examined accordingly.

3.7. Ethical Considerations

Respect and consideration to the participants is an important aspect of research. Research ethics calls for responsible conduct of research. The researcher was first issued a letter of agreement from the College of Social Sciences and Humanities of Jimma University. In addition, ethical approval was granted by the Dawuro Zone Cultural and Tourism Bureau. Informed consents were obtained from subjects. And researchers seek the appropriate information from the concerned respondents. Furthermore, the researcher acted ethically and morally with the participants.

CHAPTER FOUR

Data Analysis and Discussion

4.1. A Brief Account of Consonants and Vowels

4.1.1. Consonant Phonemes

Hirut (2007) indicates that Dawurotso has twenty-five consonants and five vowel phonemes.

They are shown in the table below.

		Bilabial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stop	Voiceless	P	T		k	
	Voiced		b	d	g	ʔ
	Implosive					
	Ejective	p'	d'		k'	
fricative	Voiceless		S			
	Voiced			z	ʃ	h
	Ejective		s'			
affricate	Voiceless		tʰ	tʃ		
	Voiced			dʒ		
	Ejective			c'		
Nasal	Voiced	m	n			
Lateral	Voiced			l		
Flap	Voiced			r		
semivowel	Voiced	w			j	

Table 1 Consonant phonemes of Dawurotso (Source: Hirut ,2007)

Some other sounds are also detected with phonemic roles (Dawit, 2016) and also from field data. These are /f/ /ɲ/, /hn/ and /ʒ/. In this study; therefore, 34 consonant phonemes are attested for the language.

4.1.2. Vowel Phonemes

Hirut (2007) identifies five vowels. Also Tariku (2010) explores long vowels. The following chart shows both short and long vowels of the language.

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

Table 2 Vowel Phoneme (Source: Hirut, 2007 and Tariku, 2010)

4.2. Verb Morphology

In this chapter verb morphology of inflectional and derivational categories of the Mees'aatso and the Gok'aatso dialects are treated.

4.2.1. Verb Inflection

A verb in Dawuro inflects for categories such as person, tense, and mood. Hirut (2007) shows that a verb in Dawuro contains a verb root and various inflectional morphemes, yet this study is intended to compare some features of verb inflections between the Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso dialects.

4.2.1.1. Person Subject Agreement

Verbs inflect to agree with the subject of the verb. Dawurotso in verbs, three person distinctions appear, namely, the first, the second, and the third person each in singular and plural forms. This study intends to explain how these three grammatical categories happen to be merged in Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso variants. The person, gender, and number are fused about their form on verbs. The following example shows the patterns in two dialects.

4.2.1.1.1. Subject agreement markers with the imperfective form of a verb

The imperfective in Mees'aatso attaches different suffixes on pronouns as shown in the example below.

(1)

1S [-ai]

/kaʔ -ai/ 'I play'
play -1S.IPFV

/akek -ai/ 'I understand'
understand -1S.IPFV

2S [-a:]

/ke:s' -a/ 'You build'
build -2S.IPFV

/ol -a/ 'You throw'
throw -2S.IPFV

3SF [au]

/ʃam: -au/ 'She buys'
buy -3SF.IPFV

/ʔ sarot: -au/ 'She greets'
greet -3SF.IPFV

3SM [-e:]

/wos': -e:/ 'He runs'

run -3SM.IPFV

/ goʃ -e:/ 'He plows

Plow -3SM.IPFV

1PL [-eto]

/na:g- -e:t:o/ 'We keep

Keep -1PL.IPFV

/ k'ans' -e:t:o/ 'We cut'

cut -1PL.IPFV

2PL [-ita]

/wos': -i:ta/ 'You run

run -2PL.IPFV

/gi:g -ita/ 'You prepare'

prepare -2PL.IPFV

3PL [-i:no]

/danc': -i:no/ 'They dress'

dress -3PL.IPFV

/goʃ -i:no/ 'They plough'

plough -3PL.IPFV

The Mees'aatso dialect, as shown in the above examples, uses [-ai], to represent first person singular imperfective. The second person uses [-a] to represent the same aspect, the third person

singular feminine [-au] and the third person masculine takes [-e:]. Also the first person plural takes [-o] and the second person plural constitutes [-i:ta]. The third person plural marks [-i:no] in the internal word structures.

The imperfective in the Gok'aatso; on the other hand, attaches different suffixes on pronouns as shown in the example below.

(2)

1S [-ais]

/do:r	-ai/	'I select'
select	-1S.IPFV	

/k'ans'	-ais/	'I cute'
cute	-1S.IPFV	

2S [-a:sa]

/ke:s'	-a:sa/	'You build'
build	-2S.IPFV	

/ol	-a:sa/	'You throw'
throw	-2S.IPFV	

3SF [ausu]

/s'a:f	-ausu/	'She writes'
write	-3SF.IPFV	

/kat ^s	-ausu/	'She prepares'
prepare	-3SF.IPFV	

3SM [-e:se]

/pit: -e:se/ 'he sweeps'
sweep -3SM.IPFV

/uʃ -e:se/ 'He drinks'
drink -3SM.IPFV

1PL [-oso]

/na:ge: -oso/ 'We keep'
keep -1PL.IPFV

/s'e:l: -o:so/ 'We see'
see -1PL.IPFV

2PL [-eta]

/wos': -eta/ 'You run'
run -2PL.IPFV

/k'atʃ -i:ta/ 'You tie'
tie -2PL.IPFV

3PL [-o:sona]

/ʃi:ʃ: -o:sona/ 'They collect'
collect -3PL.IPFV

/a:d -o:sona/ 'They pass'
pass -3PL.IPFV

As shown in the above example, the Gok'atso dialect uses [-ais] to represent first person singular imperfective. The second person singular takes [-asa], the third person singular feminine [-ausu],

and the third person singular masculine assigns [-e:se]. Also the first person plural takes [-o:so], the second person plural allocates [-eta] and the third person plural yet holds [-osona] in the internal word structures.

4.2.1.1.2. Subject agreement markers with the imperfective form of a verb

The perfective in the Mees'aatso affixes different morphemes on pronouns as shown in the example below.

(3)

1S /a...i/

/o:t ^s	-a	-d:	-i /	'I worked'
work	-1S	-PFV	-1S	

2S /a:...a/

/ do:j	-a:	-d:	-a/	'you opened'
open	-2S	-PFV	-2S	

3SF /a:...u/

/dur	-a:	-d	-u /	'she danced'
dance	-2SF	-PFV	-3SF	

3SM /e: ...a/

/m	-e:	-d:	-a/	'he ate'
eat	-3SM	-PFV	-3SM	

1PL /e: ...o/

/o:t ^s	-e:	-d:	-o/	'we worked'
work	-1PL	-PFV	-1PL	

2PL /e: ...i:ta/

/m	-e:	-d:	-ita/	'you ate'
eat	-2PL	-PFV	-2PL	

3PL /e: ...ino/

/ gajub	-e:	-d:	-ino/	'they visited'
visit	-3PL	-PFV	-3PL	

The perfective in the Mees'aatso dialect marker [a...i] stands for first person singular, [a...a], which stands for second person singular, [a...u] stands for third person singular feminine, [e:...a] stand for third person singular masculine, [e:...o] stands for first person plural, [e:...ita] stands for second person plural and, [e:...ino] stands for third person plural suffixed in perfective verb paradigm.

The perfective in Gok'aatso in fact attaches some dissimilar suffixes on pronouns as we can view from the following examples.

(4)

1S /a...i/

/sarot:	-a	-s:	-i/	'I greeted'
greet	-1S	-PFV	-1S	

2S /a...asa/

/ do:j	-a-	-d:	-asa/	'you opened'
open	- 2S	-PFV	-2S	

3SF /a: ..u/

/dur	-a:	-s	-u /	'she danced'
dance	-3SF	-PFV	-3SF	

3SM	/i: ...i/				
	/m	-i:	-s:	-i/	‘he ate’
	eat	-3SM	-PFV	-3SM	
1PL	/i...oso/				
	/o:t ^s	-i:	-d:	-oso/	‘we worked’
	work	-1PL	-PFV	-1PL	
2PL	/i ...eta/				
	/a:d ^f	-i	-d:	-eta/	‘you passed’
	late	-2PL	-PFV	-2PL	
3PL	/i ...o:sona/				
	/gajub	-i	-d:	-osona/	‘they visited’
	visit	-3PL	-PFV	-3PL	

The markers in the Gok’aatso variant are [a...i] stands for first person singular, [a...asa], which stands for second person singular, [a...u] stands for third person singular feminine, [i:...-i] stand for third person singular masculine, [i...-oso] stands for first person plural, [i:...-eta] stands for second person plural and, [i...-osona] stands for third person plural suffixed in perfective verb structures.

In the above example perfective formed paradigm in Mees’aatso and Gok’aatso verbs, the phoneme [-d:] and the geminated phoneme [-s:] are the perfective aspect markers suffixed in the given verbs. According to the above example perfective aspect the [-d:] is a common marker for all singular and plural in the Mees’aatso dialect as well as all Gok’aatso dialect markers except Gok’aatso first person singular and third person singular feminine and masculine. On the other

hand, the [-s:] morpheme is the marker for first person singular and third person singular feminine and masculine in the Gok'aatso dialect. Perfective

Person	Mees'aatso	Gok'aatso
1SG	-a	-ais
2SG	-a	-asa
3SGM	-e,	-ese
3SGF	-au	-ausu
1PL	-o	-oso
2PL	-ita	-eta
3PL	-ino	-osona

4.2.1.2. Mood

The imperative, jussive, interrogative moods of the verbs in Dawuro have their own representations. They are illustrated below.

4.2.1.2.1. Imperatives

Relating to, or constituting the grammatical mood that expresses the will to influence the behavior of another. The imperative is a form of a verb, which indicates a command to the second person singular and plural. The imperative Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso features are given in the example below.

Affirmative imperative in Mees'atso and Gok'aatso

(5)

Verb root	Singular	Plural	Gloss
/mak':-/	/mak'-a/	[mak':-ite]	'You Advise'
[fam:-]	[fam:-a]	[fam:- ite]	'You Buy'
[fi:k'-]	[fi:k'-a]	[fi:k'- ite]	'You Meet'
[fi:f:-]	[fi:f:-a]	[fi:f:- ite]	'you Collect'

[ʃoc'-]	[ʃoc'-a]	[ʃoc'-ite]	'You Hite'
[ma:j-]	[ma:j-a]	[ma:j-ite]	'You Wear'

In the example given above the marker [-a] indicates the second person singular agreement and the marker [-ite] shows the second person plural agreement suffixed to the verb root in both Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso dialects. The imperative in the Mees'atso and the Gok'aatso dialects indicate similar features.

Negative imperative Mees'atso and Gok'aatso

The Negative imperative in both dialects attache different suffixes on verb root as given in the example below:

(6)

Verb root	Singular	Plural	Gloss
/tokk-/	/tokk-op-a/	[tokk-op-ite]	'You do not Plant!'
[ʃam:-]	[ʃam:-op-a]	[ʃam:-op-ite]	'You do not Buy!'
[ʃi:k'-]	[ʃi:k'-op-a]	[ʃi:k'-op-ite]	'you do not Meet'
[ʃi:ʃ:-]	[ʃi:ʃ:-op-a]	[ʃi:ʃ:-op-ite]	'you do not Collect'
[maj-]	[maj-op-a]	[maj-op-ite]	'you do not wear'
[me:c':-]	[me:c':-op-a]	[me:c'-op-ite]	'you do not Wash'

The negative imperative is formed by suffixing the morpheme [-op-] to the verb root similarly to both the Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso dialects. The suffix [-opa] stands for second person singular agreement and, [-opite] stands for second person plural agreement marker in negative verb structure.

4.2.1.2.1.1. Polite imperative

The Dawurotso polite imperative is formed by suffixing [-arki-] to the verb root, the polite imperative markers [-arki] suffixed in both Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso dialects to indicate second person singular agreements.

(7)

Verb root	Singular	Gloss
[mi:c':-]	[mi:c'-arki]	'Please laugh'
[ol-]	[ol-arki]	'Please throw'
[o:tʃ-]	[o:tʃ-arki]	'Please ask'
[dur-]	[dur-arki]	'Please dance'
[s'el:-]	[s'el:-arki]	'Please see'
[k'atʃ-]	[k'atʃ-arki]	'Please close'

4.2.1.2.2. Jussive

The jussive form of the verb in Dawurotso is used to express an indirect command for third person Singular masculine or feminine and third person plural.

(8)

/ʔza ʃo:b-u/	'let her serve'
/ʔza kat:-u/	'let her cook'
/ʔzi goʃ-o/	'let him plough'
/ʔuntuntu pat ^s -ino/	'let them heal'

In the example given above the third person masculine, feminine singular and plural person marker morpheme the suffixes [-o] for third person singular masculine, [-u] stand for third

person singular feminine and [-ino] for third person plural subjects in both Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso dialects.

The negative jussive agreement marker in both dialects is -op-. The negative jussives in both dialects are given in the example below.

(9)

/ʔzi j-opo/ 'Let him does not came'

/ʔza mo-opu/ 'Let her does not ate'

/ʔntuntu bo-opino/ 'Let them does not go'

4.2.1.2.3. Negative aspect

Dawurotso verbs are inflected as negative imperfectives marked by the morpheme [-k:-] in both Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso dialects. As the example given in the following.

(10)

/dos -i -k: -:e/ 'I do not like'
like -1S -NEG -1S

/mindʒ -a -k: - a/ 'you do not save'
save -2S -NEG -2S

/aifis -u -k: - u/ 'She does not produces'
produces -3SF -NEG -2SF

/im: -e -n: -a/ 'He does not give'
give -3SM -NEG -3SM

/dos -o -k: -o/ 'we do not like'
like -1PL -NEG -1PL

/to:k: -i -k: -ino/ 'you do not carry'

carry -2PL -NEG -2PL

/na:c': -o -k: -ona/ 'they do not joke'

joke -3PL -NEG -3SF

As one can see from the above example the negative imperfective paradigm marked by the morpheme [-k:] is similar for all person markers in both Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso dialects except third person singular masculine. On other hand, [-n-] is the negative imperative morpheme for third person singular masculine.

4.2.1.2.3.2. Imperfective

Dawurotso verbs are inflected as negative imperfective marks attached by different morpheme markers both in Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso dialects. The examples given below.

(11)

/era -bi: -k -:e/ 'I did not know'

know -PFV -NEG -1S

/ham:et^s a -ba: -k: -a/ 'you did not walk'

walk -PFV -NEG -2S

/apa -bu: -k: -u/ 'she did not take'

take -PFV -NEG -3SF

/im:i -be: -n: -a/ 'He did not give'

give -PFV -NEG -3SM

/jes'i -bo: -k: -o/ 'we did not song'

song -IPFV -NEG -1PL

/to:k:i -bi: -k: -i:ta/ 'you did not carry'

carry -PFV -NEG -2PL

/na:c'i -bi: -k: -ona/ 'they did not joke'
 take -PFV -NEG -3SF

As shown in the above examples, the negative perfective Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso dialect uses [-bi-], to represent first person singular, [-ba-] stands to mark the second person singular. On the other hand, the third person singular feminine uses [-bu-], yet its masculine counterpart takes [-be-]. Also first person plural form takes [-bo-], the second person plural; on the other hand, constitutes [bi]. And the third person plural marks [-bi-] in their internal verb structures in the negative perfective moods.

4.2.1.2.4. Affirmative Declarative and Affirmative Interrogative

The polar interrogative verbs (yes-no questions) in Dawuro are formed out of their affirmative counterparts by using suffixes as shown in the example below.

(12)

Interrogative in Mees'aatso

Affirmative Declarative

[dem: -a: -d: -i]
 get -1S -PT -AFF
 'I geted'

[ka:ʔ -a: -d: -a]
 Play -2S -PT -AFF
 'you played'

[lam: -e: -d: -a]
 change -3SM -PT -AFF
 'he changed'

[zalʔ -a: -d: -u]
 sell -3SF -PT -AFF
 'she solded'

[ka:ʔ -o: -d: -o]
 Play -1PL -PT -AFF
 'we played'

Affirmative Interrogative

[dem: -a: -d: -i:ta]
 get -1S -PT -INT
 'Did I get?'

[ka:ʔ -a: -d: -i:]
 Play -2S -PT -INT
 'Did you play?'

[lam: -e: -d: -e:]
 change -3SM -PT -INT
 'Did he change?'

[zalʔ -a: -d: -u]
 sell -3SF -PT -INT
 'Did she sell?'

[ka:ʔ -o: -d: -o:]
 Play -1PL -PT -INT
 'Did we play?'

[ka:ʔ -e: -d: -ita]
 Play -2PL -PT -AFF.2PL
 'you played'

[ka:ʔ -e: -d: -ita:]
 Play -2PL -PT -INT.2PL
 'Did you play?'

[ham:t: -e: -d: -ino]
 walk -3PL -PT -AFF.3PL
 'they walked'

[ham:t: -e: -d: -ino:]
 walk -3PL -PT -INT
 'Did they walk?'

In the above affirmative and interrogative paradigm the Mees'aatso variant marked [-i] stands for first person singular, [-a] stands for second person singular, [-u] marks for third person singular feminine, [-e:] marks for third person singular masculine, [-o:] stands for first person plural, [-ita] stands for second person plural and, [-i:no] stands for third person plural. As well as the interrogative markers are marked by adding colon on the final vowel or make the final vowel phoneme long. Yet [-ita:] morpheme mark for first person singular, [-i:], which stands for second person singular, [-u:] stands for third person singular feminine, [-e:] stand for third person singular masculine, [-o:] stands for first person plural, [-o:] stands for second person plural and, [-ino:] stands for third person plural.

Interrogative in Gok'aatso

Conversely the Gok'aatso dialect shows the following features:

(13)

Affirmative Declarative

[me:c'at: -a: -s: -i]
 wash -1S -PT -AFF
 'I washed'

Affirmative Interrogative

[me:c'at: -a: -s: -i:]
 wash -1S -PT -INT
 'Did I wash?'

[mindʒ -a: -d: -asa]
 save -1S -PT -AFF
 'you saved'

[mindʒ -a: -d: -asa:]
 save -2S -PT -INT
 'Did you save?'

[ka:ʔ -e: -s: -e]
 Play -3SM -PT -AFF
 'he played'

[ka:ʔ -e: -s: -e:]
 Play -3SM -PT -INT
 'Did he play?'

[siy -a: -s: -u]
 hear -3SF -PT -AFF
 'she heard'

[siy -a: -s: -u:]
 hear -3SF -PT -INT
 'Did she hear?'

[k'os': -i -d: -o:so]
 knock -1PL -PT -AFF
 'we knocked'

[k'os': -i: -d: -o:so:]
 knock -1PL -PT -INT
 'Did we knock?'

[za:ret: -i: -d: -eta]
 revise -2PL -PT -AFF
 'you revised'

[za:t: -i: -d: -eta:]
 revise -2PL -PT -INT
 'Did you revise?'

[ka:ʔ -i: -d: -osona]
 Play -3PL -PT -AFF
 'they played'

[ka:ʔ -i: -d: -osona:]
 Play -3PL -PT -INT
 'Did they play?'

Conversely, the Gok'aatso variant's markers denote the following features: the affirmative and interrogative paradigm the Gok'aatso dialect marked [-i] stands for first person singular, [-asa] stands for second person singular, [-u] marks for third person singular feminine, [-e] marks for third person singular masculine, [-o:so] stands for first person plural, [-eta] stands for second person plural and, [-osona] stands for third person plural. As well as the interrogative markers are marked by adding two colon on the final vowel or make the final vowel phoneme long. Yet [-i:] morpheme mark for first person singular, [-asa:], which stands for second person singular, [-u:] stands for third person singular feminine, [-ese:] stand for third person singular masculine, [-oso:] stands for first person plural, [-eta:] stands for second person plural and, [-osona:] stands for third person plural.

As clearly illustrated in the given example below the future polar interrogative, the pronominal suffix of all persons shifts to [-e:] in both Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso dialects, as given in the following example. Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso dialects

Future polar interrogative in both dialects.

(14)

Affirmative Declarative

[ta b -a:n -a]
 I Go -FUT AFF.1S

Affirmative Interrogative

[ta b -a:n -e:]
 I Go -FUT -INT.1S

‘I shall go’

[ne a:d: -a:n -a]
You promote -FUT AFF.2S
‘You will promote’

[ʔi ment^s -a:n -a]
he break -FUT -AFF.3SM
‘he will break’

[ʔa b -a:n -a]
she Go -FUT -AFF.3SF
‘she will borrow’

[nu na:g -a:n -a]
We care -FUT -AFF.2PL
‘we will care’

[hinte b -a:n -a]
you Go -FUT AFF.2PL
‘you will go’

[ʔintuntu k’atʃ -a:n -a]
they close -FUT AFF.3PL
‘They will close’

‘Shall I go?’

[ne a:d: -a:n -e:]
You promote -FUT -INT.2S
‘Will you promote?’

[ʔi ment^s -a:n -e:]
he break -FUT -INT.3SM
‘Will he break?’

[ʔa talʔ -a:n -e:]
she borrow -FUT -INT.3SF
‘Will she borrow?’

[nu na:g -a:n -e:]
We care -FUT -INT.2PL
‘Shall we go?’

[hinte b -a:n -e:]
you Go -FUT INT.2PL
‘Will you go?’

[ʔintuntu k’atʃ -a:n -e:]
they close -FUT INT.1S
‘Will they close’

As clearly illustrated in the given example above the future polar interrogative, the pronominal suffix of all persons shifts to [-e:] in both Mees’aatso and Gok’aatso dialects indicates identical features.

According Hirut; (2007), the positive response for polar interrogatives is [ʔe:] ‘yes’ which is followed by affirmative counterpart of the interrogative structure. However, there is no response equivalent to ‘no’ rather the negative sentence is used for negative response. Non-polar interrogatives, on the other hand, are constructed by using the pronouns. From those points of view also it indicates variation in both dialects as illustrated below.

(15)

Mees’aatso

[ʔo]

Gloss

‘who’

[ʔo:]	‘for who’
[ʔaja:]	‘what’
[ʔajde]	‘when’
[ʔhak’a]	‘where’
[ʔhak’ap:e]	‘from where’
[ʔhak’awe:]	‘which one’
[ʔhak’awun:o]	‘which one’
[ʔwa:nidi:]	‘how’

Gok’aatso

Gok’aatso	Gloss
[ʔon]	‘who’
[ʔo:s]	‘for who’
[ʔajs]	‘what’
[ʔawude]	‘when’
[ʔawan]	‘where’
[ʔape]	‘from where’
[ʔwuge:]	‘which one’
[ʔawun:i]	‘which one’
[ʔwa:ni]	‘how’

4.2.1.3. Tense

Tense is a grammatical category exhibited by verbs, closely associated with time. Tense is a grammatical category of the verb expressing the time relationship of the action referred to. Dawurotso verbs distinguish present, past and future tense forms.

4.2.1.3.1. Present tense

The present tense is identified by means of an agreement marker which gets suffixed to the verb root.

(16)

Mees'aatso

[ta	giʃ	-ai]	'I distribute'
I	distribute	-PR.1S	

[nu	wo:s:	-o]	'We pray'
We	pray	-PR.1PL	

[i	la:g:	-e:]	'He drives'
He	drive	-PR.3SM	

[ʔza	es:	-au]	'She ends'
She	end	-PR.3SF	

[hint ^s e	koj:	-i:ta]	'You find'
You	find	-PR.2PL	

[untunt ^s u	kunt ^s	-i:no]	'They fill'
They	fill	-PR.3PL	

(17)

On the other hand, the Gok'aatso variant shows the following features.

[ta	kal:	-ais]	'I follow'
I	follow	-PR.1S	

[nu	dog	-o:so]	‘We forgive’
We	forgive	-PR.1PL	
[i	is’:	-e:se]	‘He hates’
He	hate	-PR.3SM	
[ʔza	k’os	-ausu]	‘She hides’
She	hide	-PR.3SF	
[hinte	ojk’:	-eta]	‘You hold’
You	hold	-PR.2PL	
[ʔant	hid:t	-o:sona]	‘They hope’
They	hope	-PR.3PL	

The tense marker in mees'aatso, as shown in the example above, indicates that the first person singular is represented by -ai and the second person plural by -o:. -i:ta denotes the second person plural, -au the third person singular feminine, -e: the third person singular masculine, and -i:no the third person plural. On the other hand, in the Gok'aatso variant, which are suffixed morphemes in Dawuotso verb roots, -ais stands for first person singular, -o:so for second person plural, -ausu for third person singular feminine, -e:se for third person singular masculine, -eta for second person plural, and -o:sona for third person plural. The tense marker in the example above indicates variation between the two dialects.

4.2.1.3.2. Present continuous tense

The present continuous tense, on the other hand, is marked by an affix which is suffixed to the auxiliary verb [deʔ-]

(18)

Mees'aatso

[ta	ʃank	-a	-deʔ	-ai]	'I am hunting'
I	hunt	-1S	-AUX	-1S	
[ne	gup	-a	-deʔ	-a:]	'You are jumping'
You	jump	-2S	-AUX	-2S	
[ʔi	goʃ	-i	-deʔ	-e]	He is plowing
he	Plough	-2S	-AUX	-2S	
[ʔza	o:t ^s	-a	-deʔ	-au]	'she is working'
she	work	-3SM	-AUX	-3SG	
[nu	word:ot	-i	-deʔ	-et:o]	'we are lying'
we	lie	-1PL	-AUX	-1PL	
[hinte	hajz	-i	-deʔ	-i:ta]	'You are listening'
You	listen	-2PL	-AUX	-2PL	
[ʔuntunt	k'a:s	-i	-deʔ	-i:no]	They are moving
They	move	-3PL	-AUX	-3PL	

As given in the above example, the tense marker in Mees'aatso, -ai stands for first person singular, -o: stands for second person plural, -au stands for third person singular feminine, -e: marks for third person singular masculine, -i:ta marks for second person plural and -i:no marks for third person plural.

Gok'aatso

Conversely the gok'aatso variant indicates the following present continuous features.

(19)

[ta wos':	-a	-de?	-ais]	'I am runing'
I run	-1S	-AUX	-1S	
[ne s'e:s	-a	-de?	-a:sa]	'You are calling'
you call	-2S	-AUX	-2S	
[?zi s'an:	-i	-de?	-e:se]	He is studing
He study	-2S	-AUX	-2S	
[?zi k'ans'	-a	-de?	-ausu]	'she is cutting'
She cut	-3SM	-AUX	-3SG	
[nu ak:	-i	-de?	-oso]	'we are receiving'
We receive	-1PL	-AUX	-1PL	
[hinte uf	-i	-de?	-eta]	'You are drinking'
you drink	-2PL	-AUX	-2PL	
[?untuntu nab:b	-i	-de?	-o:sona]	They are studying
they study	-3PL	-AUX	-3PL	

The example given above in the Gok'aatso present continuous tense marked by an affix that is suffixed to the auxiliary verb [de?-] marked person [-ais] stand for the first person singular, [-oso] stands for second person plural, [-ausu] stands for third person singular feminine, [-e:se]

stands for third person singular masculine, [-eta] stands for second person plural and [-o:sona] stands for third person plural in Gok'aatso variant which is suffixed morpheme in Daurotso verb roots. According to the above example, the tense marker shows the difference between both dialects.

4.2.1.3.3. Simple past tense

The Simple past tense form of a verb expresses an action which is completed prior to the time of utterance, the following example based on the verb roots are illustrated.

(20)

Mees'aatso

[ta k'atʃ	-a	-d:	-i]	'I tied'
I	tie	1S	-PT -1S	
[ne gart	-a	-d:	-a]	'You are honesty'
you	honest	-2S	-PT -2S	
[ʔza dos	-a	-d:	-u]	'She loved'
she	love	-3SF	-PT -3SF	
[ʔzi koj	-e	-d:	-a]	'He searched'
he	love	-3SM	-PT -3SM	
[nu bontʃ	-e:	-d:	-o]	'We honored'
we	honor	-1PL	-PT -1PL	
[hintentu dos	-e:	-d:	-ita]	'You liked'
you	like	-2PL	-PT -2PL	
[untuntu dem:	-e	-d:	-ino]	'They found'

they find -3PL -PT -3PL

The simple past tense in Mees'aatso dialect is marked by [-d:-] to verb stem as shown in the above example.

Gok'aatso

On other hand, the Gok'aatso dialect has the following verb construction.

(21)

[ta k'atʃ -a -s: -i] 'I tied'
I tie -1S -PT -1S

[ne garat: -a -d: -a] 'You are honest'
you honesty -2S -PT -2S

[ʔza dos -a -s: -u] 'She loved'
she love -3SF -PT -3SF

[ʔzi wurs -i -s: -i] 'He finished'
he finish -3SM -PT -3SM

[nu ma:d: -i: -d: -a] 'We supported'
we support -1PL -PT -1PL

[hint dos -i: -d: -eta] 'You liked'
you like -2PL -PT -2PL

[ʔet dem: -i -d: -osona] 'They found'

they find -3PL -PT -3PL

The simple past tense is marked by [-d:-] phoneme, which is suffix to the verb stem as shown in the above example the Gok'aatso is marked by a geminated stope, voiced, alveolar phoneme [-d-] for all person except third person masculine and feminine. But, the phoneme [-s:-] the fricative, voiceless, alveolar marks the third person masculine and feminine

4.2.1.3.4. Perfect tense

In the past perfect tense representation, the verb uses the present continuous form which is followed by the element [-fn].

(22)

Mees'aatso

[koj-a- de? -ai -fn] 'I was searching.'

[mad-e de? -a: -fn] 'You (SG) were eating.'

[nab:ba-d-e de? -au -fn] 'She was reading.'

[jed-i- de? -e: -fn] 'He was sending.'

Gok'aatso;

Conversely the other hand the Gok'aatso dialect indicates the following differences

(23)

[bad-a- de? -ais -fn] 'I was going.'

[jed-a de? -a: -fn] 'You (SG) were sending.'

[was:ad-a de? -ausu -fn] 'She was shouting.'

[jes'i:d-e- de? -e:se -fn] 'He was singing.'

The Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso, in perfect tense construction the verb root and to its auxiliary [de?-] and [-i] feature indicate similarity. The examples are given below.

(24)

[sam:t:	-a	-de?	-ai]	'I am Thirsty'
Thirsty	-1S	-Exist	-1S	
[k'ak:	-a	-de?	-a:]	'You are kicking '
Kick	-2S	-Exist	-2S	
[goʃ	-i	-de?	-e]	He is plowing
Plough	-2S	-Exist	-2S	
[c'o:ʃ	-a	-de?	-au]	'she is vomiting'
Vomit	-SGM	-Exist	-3SG	
[o:tʃ	-i	-de?	-et:o]	'we are asking'
Ask	-1PL	-Exist	-1PL	
[c'ab:t:	-i	-de?	-i:ta]	'You are noising'
Noise	-2PL	-Exist	-2PL	
[untuntu goʃ	-i	-de?	-i:no]	They are plowing
they Plough	-3PL	-Exist	-3PL	

4.2.1.3.5. Perfect tense

The present perfect tense is expressed by using the past tense form of the auxiliary [dig:-] 'complete' which is preceded by the verb stem.

(25)

Mees'aatso

[na:g -a -dig: -a -d: -i] 'I have waited.'

wait -1S -PRF -1S -PT -1S

[wurs -a -dig: -a -d: -i] 'You have finished.'

finish -2S -PRF -2S -PT -2S

[ord -a -dig: -a -d: -u] 'She is fat.'

fat -3SF -PRF -3SF -PT -3SF

[ojk'et -i -dig: -i -s: -i] 'He had caught.'

catch -3SM -PRF -3SM -PT -3SM

[bo:k: -i -dig: -e -d: -o] 'We had dug'

dig -1PL -PRF -1PL -PT -1PL

[s'e:l: -i -dig: -e -d: -ita] 'You had watched'

watch -2PL -PRF -2PL -PT -2PL

[wod: -i -dig: -e -d: -i:no] 'They had killed'

Finish -3PL -PRF -3PL -PT -3PL

As the example given above, the Mees'aatso variant present perfect tense is expressed by using the past tense form of the auxiliary [dig:] which is preceded by the verb stem marks for singular and plural persons.

On the other hand, the Gok'aatso dialect has the following features.

(27)

[at: -a -dig: -a -s: -i] 'I have missed.'

miss -1S -PRF -1S -PT -1S

[wurs -a -dig: -a -d: -asa] 'You have finished.'
 finish -2S -PRF -2S -PT -2S

[ord -a -dig: -a -s: -u] 'She is fat.'
 Fat -3SF -PRF -3SF -PT -3SF

[kajot -i -dig: -i -s: -i] 'He is worry.'
 Fat -3SM -PRF -3SM -PT -3SM

[bo:k: -i -dig: -i -d: -o] 'We had dug'
 dig -1PL -PRF -1PL -PT -1PL

[bo:k: -i -dig: -i -d: -eta] 'You had dug'
 dig -2PL -PRF -2PL -PT -2PL

[wod: -i -dig: -i -d: -o:sona] 'They had killed'
 finish -3PL -PRF -3PL -PT -3PL

As the example give above the Gok'aatso variant present perfect tense is expressed by using the past tense form of the auxiliary [dig:] which is preceded by the verb stem marks for singular and plural persons is [-d-], except first person, third person feminine and masculine singular. However, the Gok'aatso third person feminine and masculine singular are marked by [-s-] as the example clearly given above.

4.2.1.3.6. Future Tense

According to Hirut, (2007), verbs that represent the future tense do not have person markers. Instead, independent nouns or pronouns are used together with them. Both Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso dialects suffix the morpheme [-a:na] to mark the future tense

(28)

[ta o:t^s -a:na] 'I will work'
 I work -FUT

[ne gaket: -ana] ‘You will meet’
You meet -FUT

[?i k’ans’ -a:na] ‘He will cut’
He cut -FUT

[?iza j -a:na] ‘She will come’
She comes -FUT

[nu ma:jet -a:na] ‘We will agree’
We agree -FUT

[hint^se dogana -a:na] ‘You will forget’
You forget -FUT

[untunt^su ma:d: -ana] ‘They will help’
They help -FUT

4.3. Verb Derivations

The derivation of various verb stems is possible by affixing morphemes to verb roots. The Dawurotso verb derivations are: passive, causative, reciprocal, frequentative and benefactive. In this section, the study compares some features of verb derivation in Mees’aatso and Gok’aatso variants. Each of them presented clearly below.

4.3.1. Causative

The Causative features of Dawurotso language in both Mees’aatso and Gok’aatso dialects show similar features. Both dialects Causative stems are derived from verb roots by suffixing [-is:-] morpheme. The two dialects are illustrated as the following:

(29)

Verb root	Causative stem	MS' and GK'	Gloss
[patt]	'heal'	[patt-is:-]	'Cause to heal'
[utt]	'sit'	[utt -is:-]	'cause to sit'
[med-]	'create'	[med-is:-]	'cause to create'
[od-]	'talk'	[od-is:-]	'cause to talk'
[im-]	'give'	[im-is:-]	'cause to give'

4.3.2. Passive

The Passive verbs are formed from transitive verb roots by suffixing [-et^s-] in Mees'aatso and [-et:-] in Gok'aatso. The examples are given below.

(30)

Verb root	Gloss	Mees'aatso passive	Gloss
[fam:-]	Buy	[fam:-et ^s e]	'be bought'
[tok-]	Plant	[tok-et ^s e]	'be planted'
[ma:r-]	Order	[ma:r-et ^s e]	'be ordered'
[femp-]	Rest	[femp-et ^s e]	'be rested'

Gok'aatso

On the other hand, the Gok'aatso variant passive suffixes [-et:-]

(31)

Verb root	Gloss	Gok'aatso passive	Gloss
[pis':-]	Comb	[pis'-et:-]	'be combed'
[kund-]	Fall	[kund-et:-]	'be falled'
[zer-]	Sow	[zer- et:-]	'be sowed'
[im:-]	Give	[im:- et:-]	'be gave'

The Passive features of Dawurotso language in both Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso dialects show similarity. But the slight variation is only the use of affricate, voice less, alveolar **-tʰ** in Mees'aatso and the stop, voice less, alveolar geminated **-t:** in Gok'aatso dialect.

4.3.3. Reciprocal

The Dawurotso both dialects' reciprocal verb stems are derived from passive verb stems by suffixing **[-er-]** as shown in the example below.

(32)

Mees'aatso Reciprocal [-er-]

passive stem	Mees'aatso stem	Gloss
[mas'-e] 'plough'	[mas'-er-etʰ-]	'pick each other'
[gotf:-] 'pull'	[gotf:-er-etʰ-]	'pull each other'
[katf-] 'tie'	[katf-er-etʰ-]	'tie each other'

(33)

Gok'aatso Reciprocal [-er-]

passive stem	Gok'aatso stem	Gloss
[gof-etʰ:-e] 'plough'	[gof-er-et:-]	'plough each other'
[la:l:-] 'scatter'	[la:l:-er-et:-]	'scatter each other'

[bor-]	‘insult’	[bor-er-et:-]	‘insult each other’
[k’ans’-]	‘cut’	[k’ans’-er-et:-]	‘cut each other’

The reciprocal features of Dawurotso language in both Mees’aatso and Gok’aatso dialects have similar features. But the slight variation is also, the use of affricate, voiceless, alveolar **-tʰ** in Mees’aatso and stop, voiceless, alveolar geminated **-t:** in Gok’aatso dialect.

4.3.4. Intensive/Frequentative Reciprocal

Verb stems with the impression of frequentative, intensive, and distributive are formed by suffixing [-ere:tʰ-] in Mees’aatso and [-ere:t:-] in Gok’aatso.

(34)

Mees’aatso Intensive/Frequentative Reciprocal [-ere:tʰ-]

passive stem	Mees’aatso stems	Gloss	
[ʃoc’-]	‘hit’	[ʃoc’-ere:tʰ-e]	‘hit repeatedly’
[pe:d’-]	‘tear’	[pe:d’-ere:tʰ-e]	‘tear into pieces’
[s’e:s-]	‘call’	[s’es-ere:tʰ-e]	‘call repeatedly’
[bo:k-]	‘dig’	[bo:k-ere:tʰ-e]	‘dig rapidly’

Gok’aatso Intensive/Frequentative Reciprocal [-ere:t:-]

(35)

Passive stem	Gok’aatso stems	Gloss	
[ment-]	‘break’	[ment-ere:t:-]	‘break into pieces’
[k’ans’-]	‘cut’	[k’ans’-ere:t:-]	‘cut into pieces’

[bar-]	‘eat’	[bar-ere:t:-]	‘eat repeatedly’
[gotf:-]	‘pull’	[gotf:-ere:t:-]	‘pull rapidly’
[katf-]	‘tie’	[katf-ere:t:-]	‘tie rapidly’

The Intensive/Frequentative features of the Dawurotso language in both the Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso dialects have similar features. Nonetheless, the slight variation is only the Mees'aatso variant suffixes [-ere:t^s-] and, on the other hand, the Gok'aatso dialect suffixes [ere:t:] morpheme. The phoneme e, r, e: are similar to both dialect in their combination.

4.3.5. Benefactive

When the subject of a sentence does the action or participates in the action for his or her benefit, this situation is expressed morphologically by affixing [-ad:] and [-as:] to the base of the transitive verb. [-ad:] is therefore in Mees'aatso and [-as:] in Gok'aatso, the benefactive suffix shown in the examples below.

Mees'aatso Benefactive [-ad:]

(36)

Verb root		Mees'aatso stems	Gloss
[dos-]	love	[dos-ad:-]	‘love for himself’
[maj-]	‘dress’	[maj-ad:-]	‘dress for himself’
[bar-]	‘eat’	[bar-ad:-]	‘eat for himself’
[katf-]	‘tie’	[katf-ad:-]	‘tie for himself’

Gok'aatso Benefactive [-as:]

Conversely the Gok'aatso dialects exemplified as the following

(37)

Verb root		Gok'aatso stems	Gloss
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[ap-]	‘take’	[ap-as:-]	‘take for himself’
[la:c’:-]	‘test’	[la:c’:-as:-]	‘test for himself’
[tam:r-]	‘learn’	[tam:r-as:-]	‘learn for himself’
[gotʃ:-]	‘pull’	[gotʃ:-as:-]	‘pull for himself’

From the example given in the above, the benefactive features of Dawurotso language in both Mees’aatso and Gok’aatso dialects have differences in suffixes. As shown clearly in the above example, the Mees’aatso benefactive verb suffixed by [-ad:], on other hand, Gok’aatso is suffixed by [-as:]

CHAPTER FIVE

5.1. Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations

5.1. Summary

To summarize from the beginning, this thesis tries to describe the Comparative Study of Some aspects of verb morphology between the Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso dialects in the Dawurotso language. The entire thesis is organized into five chapters. In each chapter, perceptive issues are discussed and hence I summarize some of the important notions of these chapters below.

The first chapter of the study deals with the statement of the problem, the objective of the study, research questions, the significance of the study, limitation of the study, the scope of the study, the people and the language, The second chapter of the study deals with, the review of related literature, The third chapter of the study deals with the methodology of the study. The fourth chapter is the main chapter of the thesis, under this chapter the inflectional and the derivational categories of the Dawurotso dialect have been identified, Dawurotso language grammatical categories mainly Person Number, Gender, and Tense markers are well treated, and the aspect features, moods, and derivational morphology were discussed. The final chapter of the study deals with summary, conclusion and recommendations.

5.2. Conclusion

This study focused on the comparative study of some aspects of verb morphology between the Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso dialects in the Dawurotso language, spoken in the Dawuro Zone of Southwest Ethiopia. Based on the findings above, the following conclusions were drawn. The study established the fact that both Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso dialects have differences as well as similarities in their verb morphology. These variations and similarities reflect their dialectal uniqueness and linguistic diversity. Based on the current data, the study affirmed that Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso dialects are separate dialects of the same language, Dawurotso. Therefore, the study also concluded that Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso dialects are closely related and mutually intelligible varieties of Dawurotso and that the differences are due to geographical factors.

Dawurotso verb morphology incorporates both inflectional and derivational morphologies. Under the inflectional morphology of the Dawuroto language, Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso verbs

inflect for person, aspect, mood, and negation. The markers in the Mees'aatso variant for person, number, and gender are organized as follows: [-ai] indicates first person singular; [-a] shows second person singular; [-au] indicates third person singular feminine; [-e] shows third person singular masculine; [-o:] indicates first person plural; [-ita] indicates second person plural; and [-i:no] implies third person plural. In contrast, the markers in the Gok'aatso variant are suffixed as [-oso] for first person plural, [-eta] for second person plural, [-ais] for first person singular, [-asa] for second person singular, [-ausu] for third person singular feminine, [-e:se] for third person singular masculine, and [-o:so] for first person plural.

The perfective aspect marker in the verbs of Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso are marked by [-d:] and [-s:]. The Mees'aatso dialect and Gok'aatso dialect uses [-d:] for both single and plural perfective paradigms, with the exception of Gok'aatso first person singular and third person singular feminine and masculine. In contrast, the Gok'aatso variety uses the phoneme [-s:] to indicate first person singular and third person singular feminine and masculine. Furthermore, morphemes [-d] and [-s] show certain differences between the two dialects.

The negative perfective Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso dialect uses [-bi-], to represent first person singular, [-ba-] stands to mark the second person singular. On the other hand, the third person singular feminine uses [-bu-], yet its masculine counterpart takes [-be-]. Also first person plural form takes [-bo-], the second person plural; on the other hand, constitutes [bi]. And the third person plural marks [-bi-] in their internal verb paradigm in the negative perfective moods.

The negative imperfective marked by the morpheme [-k:] is similar for all person markers in both Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso dialects except third person singular masculine. on other hand, [-n-] is the negative imperative morpheme for third person singular masculine.

The affirmative paradigm in the Mees'aatso variants are [-i] stands for first person singular, [-a], which stands for second person singular, [-u] stands for third person singular feminine, [-e:] stand for third person singular masculine, [-o:] stands for first person plural, [-ita] stands for second person plural and, [-i:no] stands for third person plural. As well as the interrogative markers are indicated by long vowels in suffixes. Yet [-i:] morpheme stands for first person singular, [-a:], which stands for second person singular, [-u:] stands for third person singular

feminine, [-e:] stand for third person singular masculine, [-o:] stands for first person plural, [-ita:] stands for second person plural and, [-i:no:] stands for third person plural.

The tenses markers are affixed in both Mes'aatso and Gok'aatso dialects are [deʔ-] marks all pronouns in present continuous tenses, marker [-d:-] marks all pronouns in simple past continuous tenses, except first person singular and third person singular masculine and feminine, on the other hand, marker [-si-] marks for first person singular and third person singular masculine and feminine in Gok'aatso dialect, marker [-ɲn] marks all person in past continuous tenses and marker [dig:] marks for all pronouns in present perfect for two dialects. The future tenses in both Mes'aatso and Gok'aatso dialects are marked by [a:n-].

Under derivational morphology, the Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso dialects different verb stems are derived, The causative suffix [is:] attaches for the Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso variant, in passive [-eʔ] attach for Mees'aatso and [et:] stands for Gok'aatso, in reciprocal the infix [-er-] affix the Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso, in frequentative /intensive the suffixes [-ere:tʰ-] stands for Mees'aatso and [-ere:t-] for Gok'aatso, the benefactive suffix [ad:] stands for Mees'aatso and the suffix [as:] attaches Gok'aatso dialect. The derivational morphology in both dialects indicates similar features. The consonant phonemes /d/ in Mees'aatso dialect and, the /s/ consonant phoneme in Gok'aatso dialect show the variations, as well as the consonant phonemes /tʰ/ in Mees'aatso dialect and, the /t:/ consonant phoneme in Gok'aatso dialect show variation.

5.3 Recommendations

Considering the findings obtained from the analysis of the sociolinguistic and linguistic data, the following recommendations on the linguistic situation of Dawurotso are given. This study focused only on some aspects of verb morphological variations. In light of this, the researcher implies that further research could be carried out on other linguistic aspects such as phonology, Noun morphology, semantics, grammar, and syntax within Dawurotso dialects.

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Appendix.1

Dawurotso verbs List and its transcribed phonetically and phonemically by following the convention of the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) of Mees'aatso and Gok'aatso Dialects.

Table 3 Dawurotso Basic verbs List

Mees'aatso	Gok'aatso	Gloss
[a:de:]	[a:de:se]	Pass
[a:de:d:a]	[a:disi]	Promoted
[adê:]	[adê:se]	He passes
[a:pune]	[wojse]	How many
[adi:no]	[komi:no]	They revenge
[aje:]	[ajbe:]	What
[ak:awu]	[ak:ausu]	She will take
[akawu]	[akausu]	She brings
[akeeket ^e]	[ake:ket:e]	Considers
[alʔe:]	[alʔe:se]	Wise
[am:anet ^e :]	[am:anet:e:se]	Reliable
[amot ^e :]	[hidot:e:]	Hope
[anete:]	[salete:]	Lazy
[ape:]	[ape:s]	He brings

[aʃiketawu]	[aʃiketausu]	She meek
[aʃiketee]	[aʃiketeese]	He is meek
[at:al:e:]	[ʃoo:b:e:se]	Invite
[awaje:]	[awadʒe:s]	Proclaim
[bage:]	[bage:]	Is it half?
[balge:]	[balge:]	It is summer
[barere:tʰa]	[barere:t:a]	Eat repeatedly
[baʃ:e:]	[bajze:]	Spoiling
[baʃe:]	[age:]	Leave
[baʃe:]	[age:]	He leave
[baʃed:i:no]	[agisona]	They leaved
[bas'et:e:]	[bas'et:e:s]	Struggle
[bawu]	[bausu]	She will go
[be:t:o]	[bo:so]	We will go
[be:t:o]	[bo]	We go
[be:]	[be:se]	Goes
[be:gotʰe:]	[be:gotʰe:s]	Awake
[beetʰe:]	[beete:s]	Appear
[bête:]	[betese]	Migrate
[beʔe:]	[beʔe:]	He saw
[bo:k:e:]	[bo:k:e:s]	Dig

[bo:s'e:]	[bo:s'e:se]	Whiten
[bonia]	[bone]	Winter
[bore:]	[bore:se]	Insult
[c'a:ne:]	[c'a:ne:se]	Load
[c'ab:ote:]	[c'ab:ote:se]	Noise
[c'am:e:]	[c'am:e:se]	Bitter
[c'i:m:ote:]	[c'i:m:ote:se]	Deep
[c'im:at ^{so} o]	[c'im:iu]	She is old
[c'im:e:]	[c'im:e:se]	It is old
[c'im:e:d:a]	[c'im:i:s]	He is old
[c'o:ʃe:]	[c'o:ʃe:s]	Vomit
[da:bured:a]	[da:buris]	Tired
[dabote:]	[dabote:]	Relation
[dadaje:]	[dadaje:s]	Able
[dê:k'e:]	[k'ake:]	Kick
[deke:]	[k'oʔe:]	Cutes
[dende:]	[dende:]	Stand up
[dende:]	[dende:s]	Begin
[dendopa]	[dendopa]	Not stand up
[des':e:]	[des':e:s]	Hard
[deʔe:]	[deʔe:s]	Live

[do:jawu]	[do:jausu]	She opens
[do:je:]	[do:jesi]	He open
[do:jet ^s e:d:a]	[do:jet:d:a]	Opened
[do:ji:no]	[do:jo:sona]	They open
[do:jopa]	[dojopa]	Don't open
[do:re:d:a]	[do:ris]	Selected
[dom:e:]	[dom:e:s]	To start
[dos:e:]	[dos:e:s]	Enjoy
[dosabike]	[dosabike]	I do not like
[dosaboko]	[dosaboko]	We do not like
[dosike]	[dosike]	Do not like
[dum:ate:]	[dum:ate:s]	Special
[e:s'e:]	[e:s'e:s]	Burn
[ec'e:]	[c'ime:]	Became old
[ere:]	[ere:s]	Know
[eret:en:a]	[eret:en:a]	Not know
[es:e:]	[es:e:s]	To stop
[ga:ze:]	[ke:ze:]	He transport
[gajubi:no]	[gajubósona]	Visit
[gake:]	[gake:]	To reach
[gam?aw]	[gam?ausu]	She will late

[gamʔe:]	[gamʔe:s]	Late
[ge:jě]	[ge:jěs]	Safe
[gelate:]	[deʃe:]	Bent
[gele:]	[gele:s]	Get
[gele:]	[gele:s]	To enter
[gigole]	[gigole]	Medium
[gise:]	[k'ere:]	They sleep
[gitate:]	[dare]	Huge
[goʃa]	[goʃasa]	You plough
[goʃai]	[goʃais]	I plough
[goʃe:t:o]	[goʃo:so]	We plough
[goʃe:]	[goʃesi]	He ploughs
[goʃe:t:e:]	[goʃet:se]	It plow
[goʃed:ita]	[goʃideta]	You plow
[goʃeret ^s a]	[goʃeret:a]	Pull rapidly
[goshe:d:a]	[goʃe:d:a]	Plough
[goʃi:no]	[goʃona]	They plough
[goʃi:ta]	[goʃeta]	You plough
[goʔ:é]	[ma:d:e:]	Important
[goʔ:t:e:]	[goʔ:t:e:s]	Use
[hadire:]	[hadire:]	Left

[hajizawu]	[hajizausu]	She listen
[hajize:]	[hajize:se]	To listen
[hak'ape]	[awape]	From where
[hak'awun:o]	[awuga]	Which one
[hak'awe:]	[awuge:]	Where
[hawape]	[hawape]	From this
[he:te:]	[he:te:s]	Count
[hemet'e]	[hemet:es]	He wok
[hijese:]	[dahate:]	Poverty
[hirage:]	[hirage:s]	Predict
[hirge:]	[jaj:e:se]	Afraid
[ho?:e:]	[ho?:e:se]	Wet
[i:t:e:]	[i:t:e:se]	Boring
[im:atfa]	[im:ga]	Please gave
[im:e:]	[im:e:se]	He gives
[im:e:t:o]	[im:oso]	We give
[imet:d:a]	[imetis]	Gave
[is':e:]	[is':e:se]	To hate
[iz:ote:]	[iz:ote:s]	Round
[ja:d:a]	[jad:asa]	You came
[ja:-d:a]	[ya:dasa]	You came

[ja:d:au]	[jausu]	She will come
[ja:-d:i]	[ya:s:i]	I came
[ja:d:u]	[ja:su]	She came
[jaje:]	[jaje:se]	He afraids
[jaret ^s e:]	[jare t:e:s]	Desire
[je:d:a]	[jis:i]	He came
[je:d:i:no]	[ji:dona]	They came
[je:d:i:no]	[yi:do:sona]	They will came
[je:k:e:]	[je:k:e:se]	Cry
[je:l:tawu]	[je:l:tausu]	She shames
[je:]	[je:se]	He will come
[je:t:o]	[jo:so]	We will come
[jeret:e:]	[jeret:e:se]	Kiss
[jes'i:no]	[jes'osono]	They sing
[jes'i:no]	[jes'osonā]	They song
[k'am:e:]	[k'am:e:s]	Night
[k'ans'et:e:]	[k'ans;'et:se]	Cut each other
[k'ite:]	[k'ite:s]	Dirty
[k'a:m:e:]	[k'a:m:e:s]	Short
[kadē:]	[to:tʃe:s]	Contempt
[kajot ^s e:]	[kajot ^s e:s]	Sad

[kant ^s e:]	[kant:e:s]	Pass
[kat ^s áad:ee]	[kat:áa]	She cooked
[kat ^s áad:u]	[kat:asu]	She cooked
[kat ^s fadi]	[k'atsas:i]	tie for himself
[kat ^s ana]	[kat:ana]	We will cook
[k'at ^s faw]	[k'at ^s fausu]	She locks
[k'at ^s f ^e :]	[k'at ^s f ^e :s]	Tie
[kat ^s ee]	[kat:e:]	He cooks
[kawu ^s f ^e :]	[kawu ^s f ^e :s]	Simple
[kawutee]	[kawute:]	Became king
[ke:s' ^s :e:]	[ke:s' ^s :e:s]	He build
[ki:s:ian]	[ki:s:ian]	On pocket
[k'oh ^e :]	[k'oh ^e :s]	Lose
[kojawu]	[kojausu]	She finds
[koj ^e :]	[koj ^e :s]	He finds
[koj ^e :]	[koj ^e :s]	Want
[koji:o]	[kojo:sona]	They find
[kolet ^s e:]	[kolet:e:s]	It collapses
[kunde:]	[kunde:se]	Fall
[la:mote:]	[dosee]	He love
[lac' ^s :e:]	[lac' ^s :e:se]	Taste

[lam:ed:ino]	[lamed:isona]	They change
[lam:ee]	[lam:e:]	He change
[le:le:]	[lod:e:]	Slow
[le:ʔe:]	[le:ʔe:se]	Thin
[leʔ:e:d:a]	[gilk'i:s]	Very weak
[li:k'e:d:a]	[li:k'i:s]	It pieced
[ma:d:et:e:]	[ma:d:et:e:se]	They help
[ma:d:au]	[máad:ausu]	She help
[ma:d:e:]	[ma:d:ese]	Help
[ma:d:ok:o]	[máad:ok:o]	Don't help
[ma:jete:]	[ma:jete:]	To accept
[ma:na]	[ma:na]	We will eat
[ma:re:]	[ma:re:s]	Order
[ma:ʃa]	[ma:ga]	Please eat
[madus':ē]	[madus':ēs]	Wound
[mala:te:]	[mala:te:s]	Mark
[malate:]	[malate:s]	Seem
[male:]	[maae:s]	Guess
[mank'e:dda]	/hiyese:d:a/	Poor
[mas'e:]	[k'ore:s]	Pick
[mas'iete:]	[mas'iete:s]	Salty

[mataje:]	[mataje:s]	Became owner
[maʔawu]	[maʔausu]	She picks
[mau]	[mausu]	She eats
[me]	[mese]	He eats
[me:c'ed:ino]	[me:c'id:osona]	They washed
[me:d:ino]	[mi:d:osona]	They ate
[me:te:tʰe:d:a]	[me:tetis]	Eaten
[med:ee]	[med:ee]	To create
[meén:a]	[meén:a]	Don't eat
[meet:o]	[mo:so]	We are eating
[menad:i]	[mentas:i]	Break for him self
[mi:no]	[me:se]	They eat
[mi:je:]	[ga:ze:]	Reaction
[min:e:]	[min:e:s]	Strong
[min:e:]	[min:e:]	Solid
[minje:]	[si;té]	Save
[murutise]	[ajfise]	Produces
[múúk:u]	[múúk:u]	She can't eat
[na:ge:]	[na:ge:s]	Keep
[na:getʰe:]	[na:getʰe:s]	They protect
[nab:be:]	[nab:abe:se]	Read

[nafete:d:a]	[ufajete:d:a]	Happy
[newe]	[nege]	Is it yours
[nuwa:pe]	[nuga:pe]	From our
[o:me:]	[is':e:]	Hate
[o:ʃee]	[o:ʃee]	Is it question
[o:tʃawu]	[o:tʃausu]	She asks
[o:we:]	[o:ge:]	Whom
[o:tʃanawu]	[o:tʃanas]	To ask
[o:tʃě]	[o:tʃěse]	Request
[ode:]	[ode:se]	Tell
[odi:no]	[odo:sona]	They told
[odis:a]	[odis:a]	Cause to talk
[olaʃa]	[ola:ga]	Please throw
[ole:]	[ole:s]	Throw
[ot:e:d:a]	[otsed:a]	Worked
[pa:c':e:]	[pa:c':e:s]	Test
[pajd:ete]	[pajd:ete]	To count
[pat:is:a]	[pat:is:a]	Cause to heal
[pat ^s e:]	[pat:e:]	Heal
[pit ^s au]	[pit:ausu]	She sweeps
[pit ^s e:d:a]	[pit:i:s]	He sweeps

[po:ʔ:e:]	[po:ʔ:e:se]	Light
[pole:]	[pole:se]	Achieve
[s'a:fau]	[s'a:fausu]	She writes
[ʃa:k:ee]	[ʃa:k:ese]	They apart
[ʃak:e:]	/ʃak:e:se/	Separate
[ʃam:au]	[ʃam:ausu]	She buys
[ʃam:au]	[ʃam:ausu]	She buys
[ʃam:e:]	[ʃam:e:se]	Not rain
[ʃam:e:]	[ʃam:e:se]	Buy
[sam:e:]	[sam:e:se]	Thirsty
[samed:a]	[sami:s]	Polluted
[samt ^s e:]	[samt:ese]	They thirsty
[ʃarete:]	[ʃarete:se]	Cloud
[sawe:]	[sawe:se]	Smile
[se:ra]	[se:ra]	Punish
[s'e:ra:]	[se:ra:]	Top
[s'eél:e:]	[s'eél:e:se]	Look
[s'eése:]	[s'eége:]	Call
[s'el:e:]	[s'el:e:se]	See
[ʃempe:]	[ʃempe:se]	Rest
[si:k'ee]	[si:k'eese]	It love

[fɪ:f:e:]	[fɪ:f:e:se]	Collect
[sɪntʰa]	[sɪnt:a]	Future
[sɪntʰat]	[kojrotʰi]	Before
[sɪntʰee]	[sɪnttee]	Forward
[site:]	[site:se]	Straight
[s'iʔe:]	[mele:]	Dry
[foc':e:]	[foc':e:se]	Hite
[fok:ee]	[me:c':eese]	Wash
[sol:awu]	[sol:ausu]	Bake
[some:]	[somese]	Bind
[s'u:m:e:]	[unʔe:]	Narrow
[s'u:re:]	[s'u:re:se]	Secret
[fug:e:]	[fug:e:s]	Soft
[ta:m:e:]	[ta:m:e:se]	Weakening
[ʔa:fe:]	[s'a:fe:se]	He writes
[tamare:]	[tamare:se]	Learn
[tik:i:no]	[tik:o:sona]	They fetch
[to:ketʰe]	[to:ket:ese]	Carry
[tok:e:]	[tok:e:se]	Plant
[tok:i:o]	[to:k:o:sona]	They plant
[toketʰe:]	[toket:ese]	Pant

[toket ^s e:d:a]	[toke t:is:i]	Planted
[uʃ:e:]	[uje:]	He drinks
[ufa]	[uja]	You drink
[ufatʃe:]	[ufatʃe:se]	Right
[ufawu]	[ujawu]	She drinks
[ùʃèe]	[ùjèe]	Drink
[ufet ^s e:]	[ujete:]	Drink
[ut ^s a]	[ut:a]	Sit
[ut ^s áá]	[ut:a:]	Are you sat?
[ut ^s e:d:a]	[utt:e:d:a]	He sat
[ut ^s okko]	[ut:ok:o]	We cannot sit
[wo:ti:de]	[wa:ti:de]	How
[wodanawu]	[wodanawu]	To kills
[wolk'a:pe]	[ab:iape]	From all power
[wordote:]	[woret:e:]	Wrong
[wos':e:]	[la:se:]	Run
[wot ^s e:]	[wot:e:se]	Put
[wursau]	[wursausu]	To finish
[wurse:]	[wurse:se]	It finish
[wurse:d:a]	[o:g:e:d:a]	Completed
[wuʔe:]	[kajsote:]	Thief

[zagare]	[k'atʃe:]	He lock
[zalʔawu]	[zalʔausu]	She sells
[zalʔe:]	[zalʔe:se]	He sells
[zalʔe:di:no]	[zalʔisona]	They sold it
[zempe:]	[zempe:se]	Support
[zeranawu]	[zeranasa]	To sow
[zeret:e]	[zeret:isi]	it sown
[zeretse:]	[zeret:e:se]	It sow
[ʔajau]	[ʔais]	What
[ʔajde]	[ʔawude]	When
[ʔo]	[ʔo]	Who
[ʔo:]	[ʔo:s]	For who
[ʔe:]	[ʔe:]	Yes