

Václav Blažek

Masaryk University, Brno

## DASANECH LANGUAGE – STATE-OF-THE-ART

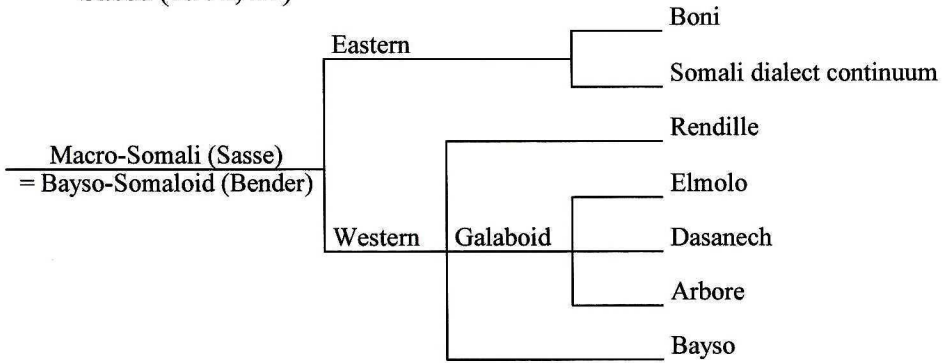
**Mauro Tosco**, *The Dhaasanac Language. Grammar, Texts, Vocabulary of a Cushitic Language of Ethiopia* (Kuschitische Sprachstudien, Band 17), Rüdiger Köppe Verlag, Köln 2001. xiv + 598 pp. + 20 photos. Price € 65.45. ISBN 3-89645-064-6.

The first monograph devoted to Dasanech, earlier known as Galab or Geleba, the East Cushitic language spoken in Southwest Ethiopia and Northwest Kenya. The book consists of the detailed grammar (pp. 1-301), collection of texts (pp. 302-319), key to verbal forms (pp. 320-475), Dasanech-English vocabulary with c. 1.400 lexical units including grammatical information (pp. 476-532), English-Dasanech vocabulary (pp. 533-570), thematic glossaries devoted to plants, and animals (pp. 571-581), color terminology (pp. 582-584), plus 20 photos.

The series *Cushitic Language Studies* founded by Hans-Jürgen Sasse in 1982 tirelessly continues. The present contribution is devoted to the language earlier known as Galab or Geleba, more correctly Dasanech or Dasanech, exactly *dáasannæc*. The author, Mauro Tosco, is one of the most hard-working scholars in Cushitic linguistics. He has already published two books in the same series, on Dahalo (1989) and Tunni (1994), besides numerous articles.

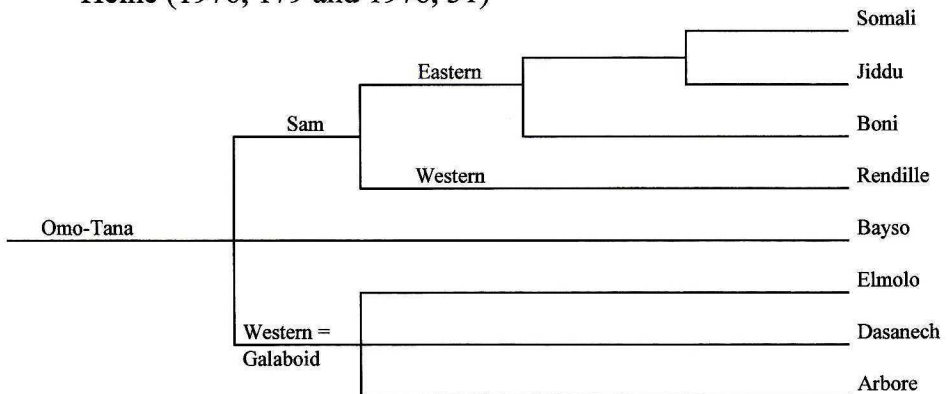
Dasanech is the East Cushitic language spoken in Southwest Ethiopia and Northwest Kenya on the north bank of the Lake Turkana. The last Ethiopian census (1994) gives their number 32.029. In Kenya the last estimation is 2.500 persons in 1980. Tosco judges that their contemporary number lies between 35.000 and 40.000. It was J.H. Greenberg who first determined the East Cushitic affiliation of Dasanech (between Arbore and Konso, see Greenberg 1963, 49). Today our knowledge is naturally better. Let us confront the opinions of various scholars:

Sasse (1975, 19)



In the end of his never published communication (p. 23) Sasse accepts the classification of Heine (see the following scheme), differing especially in position of Rendille.

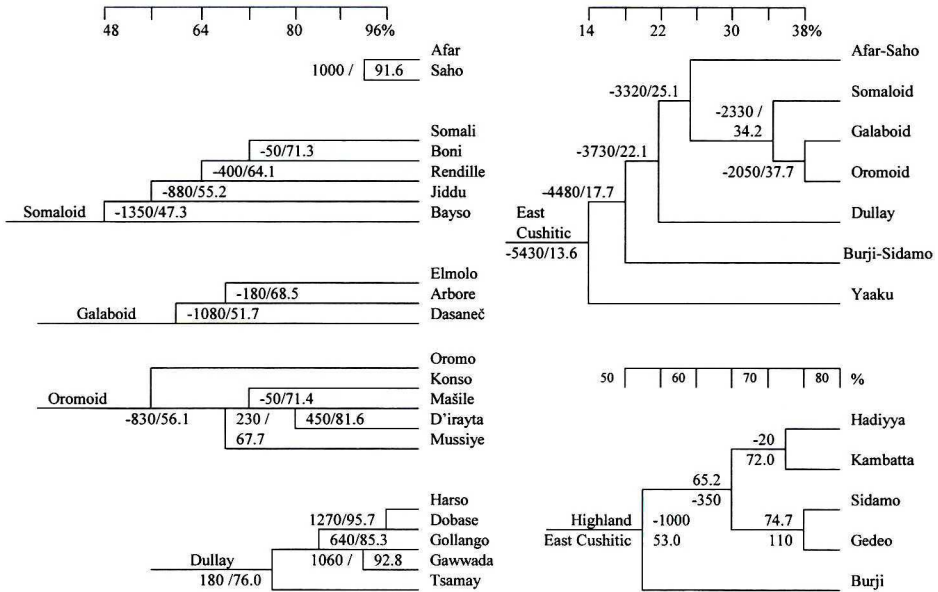
Heine (1976, 179 and 1978, 31)



On the basis of glottochronological analysis (Blažek 1997, 173-74) the following model of disintegration of the Cushitic languages can be proposed. In this model the Galaboid languages stand in a closer position to Oromoid than to Somaloid.

The figures indicate the estimation of the year of disintegration (- = BC) / percentage of the common cognates from the standard 100-word-list.

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The order of shares common with Dasanech is as follows: Arbore 53.3%, Elmolo 50.0%, Oromo 38.9%, Konso 35.8%, Somali 35.8%, Rendille 35.6%, D'irayta 31.2%, Bayso 27.7%, Afar 25.0%, Yaaku 18.0%, Gollango 16.5%, Harso 16.1%, Sidamo 14.6%, Dahalo 11.9%.

After the Introduction (pp. 1-15) the part Phonology (pp. 16-62) follows. The author recognizes 24 consonant phonemes in Dasanech (pp. 16-18):

voice	labial				coronal								velar		glottal				
	bilabial		labiodent.		dento-alveolar				postalv.				palatoalv.		palatal		velar		glottal
	+	-	+	-	laminal		apical		postalv.		palatoalv.		palatal		velar		glottal		
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	
Plosives																			
- oral	<b>b</b>						<b>d</b>	<b>t</b>					<b>j</b>	<b>c</b>			<b>g</b>	<b>k</b>	<b>ʔ</b>
- implosive	<b>ɓ</b>								<b>ɗ</b>				<b>ɟ</b>				<b>ɡ</b>		
- nasal	<b>m</b>						<b>n</b>	<b>s</b>					<b>ɲ</b>				<b>ŋ</b>		
Fricatives				<b>f</b>	<b>θ</b>			<b>ʃ</b>											
Trill.							<b>r</b>												
Approx.																			
- central	<b>w</b>													<b>y</b>					
- lateral							<b>l</b>												

In Dasanech there are five vowels **i, e, a, o, u**, their long correlates, plus two diphthongs **ie, uo** (pp. 25-26).

In the chapter 3 devoted to the nouns (pp. 63-110) the basic nominal types are determined: CVC, CVVC, CVCV, CVCVC < \*CVCC, etc. In number morphology the category of the singulative plays an important role. There are masculine **-(i)c /-(i)n, -(a)c / -(a)n**) and feminine **-(ti)** markers (pp. 75-82). The plural markers are **-u** (frequently with gemination of the final consonant), **-a, -i, -V(V)m (m.) / -sV(V)m (f.), -anu, -ono, -s, -tu** (pp. 83-93). The numerals (pp. 105-110) correspond to their equivalents in other Galaboid languages: 1 - **tákac** (in counting only) / **tikid̥di** (as a modifier), 2 - **naama**, 3 - **seddi**, 4 - **?affur**, 5 - **cen**, 6 - **li**, 7 - **tiyya**, 8 - **siet**, 9 - **saal**, 10 - **tommon**, 100 **kúđ tikid̥di ~ tikilli**, 1000 - **ši tikid̥di ~ tikilli**. The system of personal pronouns can be concentrated in the table (p. 211):

<i>person / pronoun</i>	<i>absolute</i>	<i>subject</i>	<i>object</i>	<i>possessive</i>
1 sg.	yú	yáa	ye	cú / cu
2 sg.	kúuni	kúo	ko	kú / ku
1 pl. incl.	múuni	( <sup>n</sup> é) ké ~ kí		kúnnu
1 pl. excl.	níini	naaji	ní	kíjju
2 pl.	?itini	?iti	?itini	kiccu

Some of Dasanech adjectives preserve a common East Cushitic archaism known from Beja too, namely the plurals with the partial reduplication: **búr**, pl. **búubur** „red“, **đer**, pl. **đerđer** „long, tall“, **đát**, pl. **đáađat** „dark-skinned“. But there is a more general pattern of the adjectival plurals of the type **ráar**, pl. **ráagar** „yellow“, **niní**, pl. **niiginí** „little“, **?éđ**, pl. **?égeđ** „white“ (p. 207). The chapter 4 is devoted to the verbs (pp. 111-205). The most important verbal categories recognized in the Dasanech verb are those indexing the subject of the sentence on the verb: person (1/2/3), number (sg./pl.), gender (m./f.; only for the 3th sg. subject), inclusion of the addressee (incl./excl.; only for the 1st pl. subject), and those expressing the semantic setting of the sentence: tense (past / non-past, i.e. perfect / imperfect), mood (main / dependent / Imperative ~ Jussive), polarity (positive / negative). The most important verbal forms are concentrated in the Appendix 2 (pp. 320-475), including four verbs preserving the prefixal conjugation (3rd sg. m. impf.: **?ás** „kills“, **yaalla** „stands“, **yeeđe** „says“, **yimii** „comes“). In the final chapter 6 the syntax is discussed (pp. 252-301). The illustrative texts are added in the Appendix 1 (pp. 302-319).

For comparative-historical linguistics perhaps the most valuable contribution of Tosco's description of Dasanech consists in lexical data. The Appendix 3 is divided in three parts: 1. Dasanech-English Vocabulary with grammatical comments (pp. 476-532); 2. English-Dasanech Vocabulary (pp. 533-570); 3. Specialized Glossaries (pp. 571-581): Plants, Insects & Invertebrates, Fish, Birds, Reptiles, Wild mammals, Domesticated animals, Geographical terms, Ethnic terms, Ox-names). The final Appendix 4 is interested in the Color terms (pp. 582-584). The References (pp. 585-592) consist of ca. 150 titles. For orientation the Subject index (pp. 593-597) can also serve. In the present volume

of the Cushitic series Tosco & Köppe start with an attractive innovation, namely photos of the people and their environment described in the book.

It is purposive to compare the basic word lists collected by the following authors (with numbers of lexical units in brackets): da Trento 1941 (60), Haberland 1966 (91), Fleming 1965 (102) & 1971 (146), Bender 1971 (97), Sasse 1973, 1974a,b, 1975a,b, 1976a,b, 1979, 1980, 1982, and finally Tosco 2001 (c. 1.400).

English	da Trento H Haberland	Fleming	Bender	Sasse	Tosco	etymology
<i>all</i>		luule	luule	luulli	lulli	?Sam *nóòl- (Sm, 194)
<i>ashes</i>		ek	εεge	?ege	?ége	cf. Arb ?eeg, El éék <i>fire</i> , Ya íkú; Dah ?eega id.
<i>bark</i>		bor	buurte	boorti	boort-i bokot-i	cf. Du *dil- <i>burn</i> ?Qwara ber (Flad) ?Bo-Baddey g'afóó Bo-Jara g'ofó'ód id. or Kb buku(-ta) id.
<i>belly</i>		gere	geere	geere	geer-e	*garǎ- > Arb geré?, El gere id., So garaǎ <i>bastard</i> (MS <sub>s</sub> 4, 11)
<i>big</i>	<sup>l</sup> gudogà H gúdo	guddo	guddo	guddu	guddu	*gudd-/*guud- (EC 16)
<i>bird</i>	<sup>l</sup> urrin H húrum	kimirre	kímmíde	kimiǎǎ, pl. kimírri <i>small bird</i> <sup>u</sup> urum <i>big bird</i>	kimír-ri	*kimbir- (EC 13)
<i>bite</i>		g'inin-	gInIne	g'inin-	ǎ'inin	*kaniin- (EC 25)
<i>black</i>		oŋor	ɔŋɔr	?oŋor	?oŋor	
<i>blood</i>		fás	fás	fás	fás	
<i>bone</i>		lefi-te	lafite	láf-iti, pl. láff-ù	láf-u	*laf- (EC 21)
<i>breast</i>		oto = oóo (1971)	ɔóo	?óóu, pl. ?ót-ù	?óóu (human)	Arb ?edú, Af-Boon edhum (EC <sub>L</sub> 36) Du *ǎadum- Ya edu'
					ǎán (animal)	Du *g'an-te <i>udder</i>
		bál <i>chest</i>			bál <i>chest</i>	?HEC *alba <i>face</i>
<i>burn</i>		ǎunay-	ǎunay	ǎun-ay-		
					bólob	Rd bolkha Saho bolol- (Re) Be balool id., cf. So belbel <i>flame</i>
<i>claw</i>		addo	ádo	<sup>n</sup> áǎ	<sup>n</sup> áǎ <i>finger nail</i>	*ǎiddi (Sm 99)
		gəñif		kòñòf	konof	Arb kunúf,

				<i>hoof, claw</i>	<i>hoof, finger</i>	El kúnuf, Rd góffan <i>claw</i>
<i>cloud</i>				derri-c		*daruur- (EC <sub>III</sub> 91)
		ñado = ñebo! (1971)				
			irr = <i>rain</i>			
<i>cold</i>		den	den	deeɲ	déeɲ	*damh- (EC 25)
					ʔabbúnab <i>be cold</i>	*kab(b)- (EC <sub>B</sub> 112)
<i>come</i>		kade!		kári!	káde	*káálèè! (Sm 87)
				yimeðe 3sg.		*-mtii (EC <sub>B</sub> 105)
<i>die</i>		Raim-	qaylmi			
			kufe	kuf	kúf	*kuf- <i>fall</i> (EC 11)
		déd				
<i>dog</i>	<sup>l</sup> cer = <sup>H</sup> čer	čere (1971)	cllrɾ	cir	cér	*ker- (EC 13)
<i>drink</i>	<sup>l</sup> igh = <sup>H</sup> ik-	ik-	lk	ʔik	ʔik	*ʔa/i/ug- (EC 17)
<i>dry</i>		gogo	gogɔy	gogu	gogu	*angeg- (EC <sub>B</sub> 169)
<i>ear</i>	<sup>H</sup> nēte	nēte	nēte	neti	nee	*nabh- (EC 24)
<i>earth</i>	<sup>l</sup> les	les		lès	lés	Or lafa (EC <sub>G</sub> 245)
	<sup>H</sup> les			bii	bii	*biy- (EC <sub>B</sub> 37)
					<i>land, ground</i>	
					<i>soil, ground</i>	
<i>eat</i>	<sup>l</sup> cocom	kom-	q <sup>w</sup> oye	kom	kóm	*-akam- (EC <sub>B</sub> 122)
	<sup>H</sup> kom-					
<i>egg</i>		gòngo	g'ong'o	g'òng'ó	ǰongǰ-o	ʔEl ínite (MS <sub>S</sub> 4)
<i>eye</i>	<sup>H</sup> il	il =	iil	ʔil,	ʔil	*ʔil- (EC <sub>B</sub> 104)
		ʔil (1971)		pl. ʔinnù		*ʔind- (LEC 196)
<i>fat</i> n.		giɛ				Arb gehen <i>fat meat</i> , gehIS- <i>fatten</i> , El gé'ni' da adj. <i>fat</i> (MS <sub>S</sub> 4)
			b'odo	buoddi < *buor-ti		So bur, Si bur-o (EC <sub>S</sub> 10)
<i>feather</i>					sálab	
				bàalli	bal-li	*baal- (EC <sub>B</sub> 31)
		zur = <i>hair</i>				
<i>fire</i>	<sup>l</sup> iete	giete	g'iete	g'íé-té	ʔiet,	
	<sup>H</sup> iyéta				pl. ʔéde	
<i>fish</i>	<sup>l</sup> bèc = <sup>H</sup> běč	beič	bɛɛc	béé, coll. bèè-c	bée	*bahag- (LEC 262)
	<sup>H</sup> kāra					Du *xaar-; SOM: Bn kaara, Hm kara
<i>fly</i> n.			kiiðin	kíiðiɲ	kiiðiɲ	Arb keddit, El kédit
<i>foot</i>	<sup>H</sup> kas <i>Bein</i>	g'as = kəs, k'əs, gəs (1971)	g'əs	g'ás, pl. g'assu	ǰás	cf. Om: Di kəs <i>bone</i> Shako ʔus id. (Fl) or Hozo kešI <i>foot</i> cf. Kf batto id. Amh bat <i>calf (of leg)</i>
		bedi				
<i>(be) full</i>		koč			kóc	

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give		šiš	šiye	šii-š	šiiš	Arb šihis-, El šíise Sam *šii/síicà (Sm 95), Ya -ise'ε, cf. EC <sub>HL</sub> 140
go	<sup>l</sup> šasen <sup>H</sup> si-	si-	seðe	se-eme	sí	Sam *sof'o (Sm 96), Ba se-et- < *sof-at- (OT 76)
good	<sup>H</sup> mīdap	miðup	mīðəp	miðáb	miðáb	cf. Om: Kc mode Ky mōde id. (Be)
				ɖabaan <i>pretty</i>	ɖabán	
grass	<sup>H</sup> is		iiš	ʔiiš	ʔiiš	*ʔawš- (EC 44)
hair	<sup>H</sup> zūra	zur = feather	zurɣ	zur	óuur	?Arb dōrr feather El dōr-te, pl. dōrr
hand	<sup>H</sup> gil	gīl	gil	gīl	gīl	Af gili thumb; cf. Om: Zy gīl'a, Ari gilla (EC <sub>1</sub> 52)
head	<sup>H</sup> mē	mε	mεε	mé, pl. mètù	mé, pl. met-u	*mañ- (EC 10)
hear	<sup>H</sup> yāmāl-	-malu	maale	maal-	máal	*maql- (LEC 265) Ba maal- (EC <sub>HL</sub> 127)
heart		woðini	wəðone	wòzinni < *wozin-ti	<sup>H</sup> uoðin-ni	*wazn- (EC <sub>B</sub> 187)
horn		gas	gaaso	gáás	gáas	*gaas- (EC 33, 44)
I	<sup>H</sup> yu	yu	yu	yú	yú	Arb yé, El yesé < ECu obj. *yi / *yu (Bl <sub>p</sub> 49-50)
kill	<sup>l</sup> az = <sup>H</sup> ás-	-s	yls	-es-: yeese 3sg., ʔás!	ʔás	*-gši (EC <sub>B</sub> 167)
knee		kur	kurɣ	kúr, pl. kurr-ám	kur, pl. kurram	Arb kuršat id., Rd kursánte knee-cap < *kurs- round (EC <sub>Z</sub> 126-7)
		duk				
know	<sup>l</sup> iàarghe					*ʔarg- see (EC <sub>B</sub> 26)
		onn-	ək	ʔok	ʔók	*ʔog- (EC <sub>B</sub> 154)
leaf					ráš	
		iš = grass				
			neete = ear	neti = ear	nee = ear	
liver		čira	cira	círà	círa	*tir- (EC 11)
(be) long		dir	dīrɣ	dir	dér	*deer- (LEC 109)
louse		izire	izlɣ	ʔiðiddi, pl. ʔiðirè	ʔiðír-ri	*ʔingir- (EC <sub>B</sub> 103)
man = vir			maaðət < *maa- & *-zat people (EC <sub>Z</sub> 140)	máá	mí ~ mu cf. maaðát somebody	cf. *megel (MS 220) < *mV- & *gVl- (see person)
	<sup>H</sup> māyop vir <sup>l</sup> maliab homo	mayep			yáb males	El mō-lepá (MS <sub>S</sub> 5) So lab, Rd lábo, Af lab male cf. Om: Sheko ya:b man, person

many	<sup>H</sup> burne		burnay		búrnab <i>be many</i>	cf. Sam *buur- <i>big</i> (Sm 77)
		luule = <i>all</i>				
meat		so	so	sú	só, pl. sogim	*soʔ- (EC 50)
moon	<sup>I</sup> cui <sup>H</sup> gúiyó	g'ui	g'wi	g'úy	ǵuí	
mountain				gùmiti, pl. gùmù	gummuti <i>hill</i>	Arb gubba <i>top</i> , Or gubba <i>above</i> (EC <sub>L</sub> 33) cf. So gumbur <i>hill</i> Om: Ari gemar, Hm gE:mer <i>mountain</i>
	<sup>H</sup> wār	wər	warɾ			Ts wÓro <i>forest</i>
	<sup>I</sup> labur <sup>H</sup> lābur					
					siri, pl. sirgam <i>hill</i>	So seeri <i>forest</i> (Re)
mouth	<sup>H</sup> áf	afu	af(o)	ʔáfú	ʔaf-u	*ʔaf- (EC <sub>B</sub> 23)
name		mε	maaya	mé	mée	*magʔ- (EC <sub>B</sub> 139)
neck		luuti	luute	luuti	lúut-i, pl. lug-u	*lukm- (EC 21)
new		kana	kaana	kaana	káana	
night		čuri	cuuri	cúuri	cuur-i	? < *-kuari- (TLM 401)
nose		sono	sɔɔno	sòòò	sóon-o	*san- (EC <sub>B</sub> 169)
one	<sup>I</sup> tacar <sup>H</sup> tákkač & tíkkidə	trgidi	taqac	tákàc	takac tikid-đi	Arb takká/tokkó El tóko/taka, Or m./f. tokko/takka, Ko tákka, etc.
person = homo				mú	máa	El mó <i>id.</i> , Arb mó(h) <i>id.</i> , <i>man</i>
		gal		gáál <i>men</i>	gáal <i>people</i>	cf. *megeł- <i>man</i> (MS 220)
rain n.		ir = ʔir (1971)	Irɿ	ʔir	ʔir	*ʕir- (Sm <sub>1</sub> 200), Arb ʔiri, El iri <i>id.</i>
red		bur	burr	bur	búr	*boʔr- (EC <sub>B</sub> 39)
road		gerič	g <sup>y</sup> eeric	g <sup>y</sup> íér-ic, pl. g <sup>y</sup> íér-im	ǵieric	Arb gor, El gôr
root		yiz	(h)ið	<sup>n</sup> ið	<sup>n</sup> ið	*hizz- (EC <sub>B</sub> 95)
sand		yuč	yɔɔc	yuoc		Rd yoóh
say		y-		yeeðe 3sg. ʔát!	ʔát	*-ðh- (EC 41)
	<sup>I</sup> toconàchi- ror					
			liija			
see		arg-	argiye	arg-	ʔárik	*ʔarg- (EC <sub>B</sub> 26)
seed	<sup>n</sup> ilid-					from *ʔil- <i>eye</i>
		fáʔ				
			ruba			
					ʔár	Be ʔáara <i>seed, fruit</i> from ʔàar <i>grow</i> (Re),



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<i>sit</i>		ledik-	eledi	dik	yédik = <i>live</i>	cf. Af fare <i>grow up</i> So deg <i>live</i> , Bo deg- <i>settle down</i> Om: G1 dog-, Di dah-, Bn dooy- <i>sit</i> (Bd)
<i>skin</i>		ro'odi		lòkòddi, pl. lòkòrù	r/lokódf	?Ya pl. hréktò'
			tuude			
<i>sleep</i>	<sup>1</sup> raf = <sup>H</sup> raf-			raf- <i>spend the night</i>	ráf	*raf- (EC 22)
		ḍin-	ḍine	ḍiin-ik	ḍínaʔ <i>lie down</i>	Af ḍine
<i>small</i>	<sup>1</sup> eninigà <sup>H</sup> nini	ninen	niini	nini, pl. nigini	níni, pl. niggini	El ninina Ya -ni'in
<i>smoke</i>		err	erɿ	ʔeer	ʔéer	Arb ʔirǧat, El friat (MS <sub>S</sub> 6); Af ʔeer, Or aara (EC <sub>L</sub> 121)
<i>snake</i>			carɿ	cár, pl. cààrà	cár	cf. Arb cǎar <i>leopard</i> ?
<i>stand</i>			aligidi		yáal	El al-, Arb ʔEll- < *-aall- (EC <sub>HL</sub> 67)
		dogigilde				
				ke-em-	ǧeé	*kaʃ- <i>get up</i> (EC <sub>B</sub> 112)
<i>star</i>	<sup>1</sup> izinò <sup>H</sup> yidəno	yizeno	izinte	<sup>H</sup> izintti	ʔiðín	*hizk- / *huzk- (EC 35, 36, 37)
<i>stone</i>			waarɿ	wáár	wáar	= <i>mountain</i>
		dab				Ya tépú ?Sam *daddaab- <i>rock</i> (Sm <sub>1</sub> 185)
<i>sun</i>	<sup>1</sup> azo = <sup>H</sup> ádo	aazo	aazo	ʔaaðu	ʔáaðu	*ʃaz- > El áote, Arb ʔawaté, So ʃadʃeed, Or aduu; Dah ʔaddo
<i>swim</i>			aḍaanḍa	ḍaanḍa	ḍánu	? *zak- (EC <sub>Z</sub> 140)
<i>tail</i>			waas	wáás	wáas	Arb was <i>penis</i> ?So was <i>copulate</i>
					dúm <i>tip of the tail</i>	*ḍub- (EC 16)
		sugo		sugu <i>back</i>		D'i sukunna <i>lower part of shoulder</i> (EC <sub>L</sub> 75); OrW saggoo <i>back of head</i> cf. Agaw *sǎg- <i>back</i>
<i>thin</i>					dádfab <i>become thin</i>	Sam *ḍuuban <i>thin</i> (Sm 80)
<i>this</i>	<sup>H</sup> yē/hē m./f.	ello	ela-	<sup>H</sup> í(é)-là		cf. Arb hálo m.
<i>thou</i>	<sup>H</sup> kuno	ku'ni	kuuni	kúuni	kúun-i	Ar ké, El kesé, Ya ʔaáčuk < *ʔa-ki-ku < ECu obj. *ki / *ku (Bl <sub>p</sub> 49-50)

<i>three</i>	<sup>1</sup> sedde H sédde		sed(d)e	seddi	sed-di	*s/šaz(z)ih- (EC <sub>Z</sub> 134, 138)
<i>tongue</i>		erre	ere	ʔere	ʔere, pl. ʔerbu	*ʕanrab- (EC 23)
<i>tooth</i>		kačo	qaco	kácinti, pl. kacu	kác-u	ʔBe koos (Re)
<i>tree</i>	<sup>1</sup> gor H g/kwor	gor	kurɿ	g'òr, pl. g'ùòrù	ǵór	*kor- (EC 48) Dah koro
<i>two</i>	<sup>1</sup> naama H nāma	nama	naama	nāamà	naama	*lam(m)- (EC 21) cf. Om: She nam, Oyda naam' i (Bd), Sezo nombre (Fl)
<i>warm</i>				kul	kulláʔ <i>hot</i>	Arb kulǵá, El kúla Sam *kúláil (Sm 89; cf. EC <sub>HL</sub> 118)
<i>water</i>	<sup>1</sup> bie H bíya	biye	mošoc biyye	bie	bie	*bik-ee (EC 13)
<i>we</i>			niina	niíni	niini excl.	Bu naanu Ya niíni'; Dah páni cf. *ʔinno (Sm 87)
				múúni	múuni incl.	AA *muni (Bl <sub>p</sub> 41, 49-50)
<i>wet</i>			nyuraan	ɲuru <i>wet, weak</i>	ɲuru	ʔArb ñoor <i>mud</i>
<i>what</i>		mete	meyte	méétè	méete	*maʔ waħa <i>what thing</i> (EC <sub>B</sub> 146)
<i>white</i>		εð	εð	ʔeð	ʔéð, pl. ʔégeð	*ʕazz- (EC 36)
<i>who</i>		maya	maaya	mááyà	máaya	*maa ʔayy-a <i>which man</i> (EC <sub>B</sub> 30)
<i>woman</i>		salle (1971)				Arb saallé El sáále (MS <sub>S</sub> 7) ʔAf say <i>female</i>
	<sup>1</sup> minni H minnə <i>Ehefrau</i>			minni	min-ni	HEC *mento id. Bu mand-áy <i>young woman</i> ; Iraqw amena <i>woman</i> (EC <sub>B</sub> 140); maybe from *min- <i>house</i> , cf. So min-ka weyn <i>first (= big) wife</i>
	<sup>1</sup> mādədət	madetj <i>thou f.</i> (1971)	maadlōit			cf. Om: Bs meça, Gi maaççi, Shi maaça id.
		galyiet				cf. gal men
				dáǵi <i>wifes</i>	dég-i <i>women</i>	*dazk- (EC 41 & EC <sub>Z</sub> 139)
<i>ye</i>		itini	itini	ʔitini	ʔitini	*ʔatin- (EC 11)
<i>yellow</i>					ráar, pl. ráagar	

## Conclusion

Till the present time the only modern description of Dasanech grammar and lexicon was dispersed in ca. 11 studies of Hans-Jürgen Sasse (1973-84). Now thanks to Mauro Tosco we have a chance to use a first-class monograph analyzing the Dasanech language in admirable entirety.

## Abbreviations

AA Afroasiatic, Af Afar (Parker & Hayward 1985), Amh Amharic (Leslau 1976), Arb Arbore (Hayward 1984), Ba Bayso (Hayward 1979a), Bd Bender 1971, Be Beja (Roper 1928), Bl<sub>p</sub> Blažek 1995, Bn Banna (Bender 1971), Bo Boni (Heine 1982), Bor Borana (Stroomer 1995), Bs Basketo (Bender 1971), Bu Burji (Sasse 1982), Cu Cushitic, Dah Dahalo (Tosco), Di Dime (Fleming 1971), Du Dullay (AMS), E East, EC East Cushitic (Sasse 1979), EC<sub>B</sub> East Cushitic (Sasse 1982), EC<sub>G</sub> (Sasse 1974-75), EC<sub>HL</sub> (Haberland & Lamberti 1988), EC<sub>L</sub> (Lamberti 1988), EC<sub>V</sub> (Sasse 1980), EC<sub>Z</sub> East Cushitic (Sasse 1976), El Elmolo (Heine 1980), Fl Fleming 1971, Gi Gidicho (Bender 1971), Gl Galila (Fleming 1971) Go Gollango (AMS), Hd Hadiyya (Hudson 1989), HEC Highland East Cushitic (Hudson 1989), Hm Hamer, Ji Jiddu (Banti & Ibraaw 1996), Kb Kambatta (Hudson 1989), Kc Kachama (Bender 1971), Kf Kafa (Mikael 1989), Ky Koyra (Bender 1971), LEC Lowland East Cushitic (Black 1974), MS Macro-Somali (Ehret & Nuuh Ali 1984), MS<sub>G</sub> Macro-Somali (Sasse 1975), Om Omotic, Or Oromo (see Bor), OrW Oromo of Wellega (Gragg 1982), OT Omo-Tana (Hayward 1979b), Oy Oyda (Bender 1971), Re Reinisch (1890, 1895, 1902), Rd Rendille (Pillinger & Galboran 1999), S South, Si Sidamo (Hudson 1989), Sm Sam (Heine 1978), Shi Shinasha (Bender), Sm<sub>1</sub> Sam (Heine 1981), So Somali (Luling 1987), TLM Teso-Lotuka-Masai (Vossen 1982), Ts Tsamay (Amborn, Minker & Sasse 1980), Zy Zayse.

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- blazek@phil.muni.cz