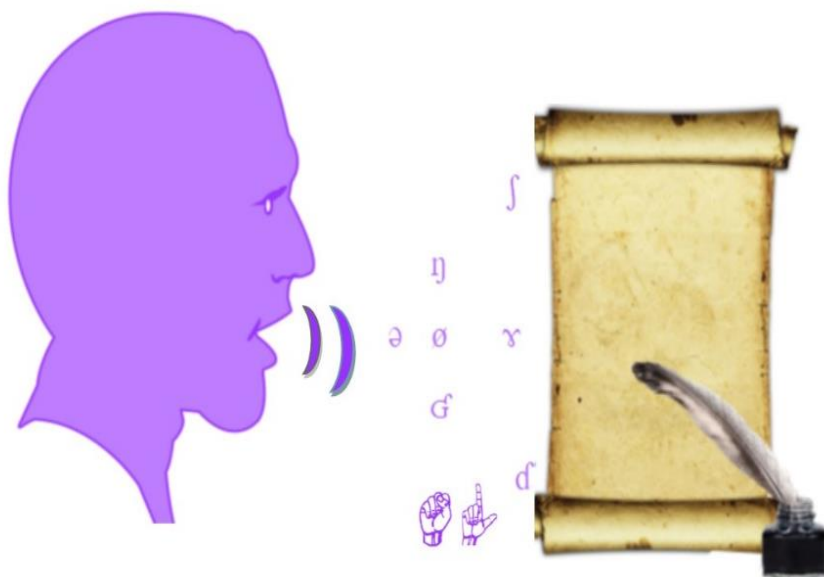


Bulletin of the Department of Linguistics and Philology

ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

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Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Bulletin of the Department of Linguistics and Philology



**Department of Linguistics and Philology
College of Humanities, Language Studies,
Journalism and Communication
Addis Ababa University**

Bulletin of the Department of Linguistics and Philology

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Editorial

Language, Linguistics and Development

Language is ubiquitous in our life. There does not seem to be an aspect of our life which does not involve language. Without it as a vehicle of communication, socio-economic development is unthinkable. Along with its role as a dynamic agent of change, language is in a constant state of flux and more so during the information (computer or digital) age of the twenty-first century.

Taking into account the current global reality and, especially, the critical situation our country is in, the Department of Linguistics and Philology at Addis Ababa University, which began its journey-forty years back by launching a bachelor's program in Linguistics, is now additionally conducting a bachelor's program in Sign Language, master's and doctoral programs in Linguistics and Philology. Apart from engaging in high-level manpower training, the staff members of the department conduct research individually as well as collaboratively and publish outputs.

The Department, waddling between its twin disciplines—Linguistics (a scientific study of language) and Philology (a field of study for making knowledge available by examining ancient manuscripts and

texts of various ages)—appraises its curricula periodically with the primary objective of making meaningful contributions towards the country-wide development endeavor. The Department also aims to respond to the needs of the international labor market to the extent possible vis-à-vis human resource development.

The bachelor's program in Linguistics will greet the next academic year—2012 (Gregorian 2019/20)—with an improved curriculum. Accordingly, new courses which are oriented towards training manpower for the current needs have been incorporated in the curriculum. The courses are related to: computer science, communication, communication disorder, media, and culture. They are precursors to the respective advanced scientific studies. The course related to computer science is a forerunner of Computational Linguistics which is concerned with enabling computers to analyze and process natural language as well as with understanding how people, by the analogy of computers, process natural language. Similarly, the course related to communication disorder is an antecedent to Clinical Linguistics which deals with pathology affecting speech.

To exploit language as a unique and vital resource, Linguistics is indispensable. It is responsible for unraveling the mysteries of language as a system of communication. Thus, for gains in literacy rate

and education in general and, most of all, in producing manpower with the required scientific knowledge and skills for development, the key role of Linguistics cannot be over emphasized. Accordingly, the Department of Linguistics and Philology is committed to facilitating the means of drawing the most out of language for development. Educated and informed citizenry that are aware of the avenue to development cannot be easily swayed from a rational choice of a socio-economic goal and sustained political stability. producing manpower with the required scientific knowledge and skills for development, the key role of Linguistics cannot be over emphasized. Accordingly, the Department of Linguistics and Philology is committed to facilitating the means of drawing the most out of language for development. Educated and informed citizenry that are aware of the avenue to development cannot be easily swayed from a rational choice of a socio-economic goal and sustained political stability.

News

New Dean, Associate Deans Appointed to CHLSJC

A new dean and two associate deans have been appointed to The College of Humanities, Language Studies, Journalism and Communication (CHLSJC) as of the second semester of 2018/19 academic year. The new Dean is Dr. Amanuel Alemayehu and the Associate Dean for Postgraduate Studies is Dr. Girma



Dr. Amanuel Alemayehu

Mengistu while the Associate Dean for Undergraduate Programs is Dr. Agaredech Jemaneh. The Associate Dean for Research and Technology



Dr. Agaredech
Jemaneh

Transfer, Dr. Mulusew Asrate, has already held the position for some months. The new deans were appointed to the respective posts by the Vice President of the University after having competed with other



Dr. Girma Mengistu

candidates. Dr. Amanuel alemayehu is from the Department of Oromo Language, Literature and Folklore, Dr. Girma from the Department of Linguistics and Philology, Dr. Agaredech from the School of Journalism and Communication and Dr. Mulusew from the Department of Amharic Language, Literature and Folklore. The former executives of the college were Prof. Zelealem Leyew, Dean, Dr.

Hailu Gutema, Associate Dean for Graduate Studies, Dr. Amanuel Alemayehu, Associate Dean for Undergraduate Programs and Dr. Mersha Alehegne, Associate Dean for Research and Technology Transfer.

The College of Humanities, Language Studies, Journalism and Communication (CHLSJC) comprises the following six departments:

1. Department of Amharic Language, Literature and Folklore
2. Department of Oromo Language, Literature and Folklore
3. Department of Tigrigna Language, Literature and Folklore
4. Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures
(English, Arabic, French, Chinese, and Modern European Languages)
5. Department of Linguistics and Philology
6. School of Journalism and Communication

The College runs 14 undergraduate, 14 Master's and 14 PhD programs. While the undergraduate and Master's programs are regular as well as extension (evening) programs, the PhD ones are only regular.

LCB Evaluation and Research Workshop Conducted

LCB (Linguistic Capacity Building: Tools for Inclusive Development in Ethiopia) project conducted its annual evaluation at Central Hawassa Hotel in Hawassa, November 5-6, 2018.

Mrs. Janette da Silva, Senior Advisor, the Knowledge Bank, Section for Research, Innovation and Higher Education, NORAD (Norwegian



Evaluation and research workshop participants

Agency for Development Cooperation) was present at the meeting. Issues related to achievements, costs and benefits, areas of further development and lessons drawn were raised and discussed. The

outcome of the meeting reflected that the project was on the right track.

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Dr. Hirut W/Mariam Promoted to Full Professor



Prof. Hirut W/Mariam

Dr. Hirut Woldemariam who is affiliated to the Department of Linguistics and Philology (College of Humanities, Language Studies, Journalism and Communication, Addis Ababa University) has been promoted to the academic rank of full professor by the Board of Addis Ababa University. The Board reviewed and recognized Dr. Hirut as full professor as of 5th March, 2019 (26th Yekatit 2011). Prof. Hirut has published a book and more than 30 research articles in different reputable journals. She earned both her BA and MA degrees in Linguistics from Addis Ababa University and her PhD in Linguistics from the Institute of African Studies, University of Cologne, Germany. Prof. Hirut is currently minister of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education.

Before having been appointed as founding minister to the new Ministry of Science and Higher Education since October 2018, she had served as minister of Culture and Tourism from 2008 to 2016 and as minister of Labor and Social Affairs from April to October 2018. Previously,

she had served in different leadership positions ranging from Department Head to Vice President at Addis Ababa University, the oldest and largest higher education institution in Ethiopia.

Prof. Hirut was born in Debremarkos, Gojjam (Ethiopia) June 05, 1969. She is married to Dr. Tegene Hawando, a surgeon, and they have three children.

Prof. Baye Yimam Participates in Academic Events

Prof. Baye Yimam participated in two academic events in April 2019—in ACALAN's (African Academy of Languages) Scientific and Technical Committee meeting and in a national conference of Hawassa University. The ACALAN Scientific and Technical Committee meeting took place in Brazzaville, Republic of Congo, on 3-5 April, 2019. The meeting reviewed ACALAN's regular activities, and a ten-year strategic plan developed for the period 2019-2029. Prof. Baye participated in the meeting in his capacity as a member of the Assembly of Academicians.

ACALAN promotes Africa's integration and development through the African languages. It encourages the empowerment of African languages through the use of multiple languages, especially in the education sector.

At the Third National Conference of Hawassa University, which was



Participants of the consultative meeting

conducted on 19-20 April 2019, Prof. Baye was a keynote speaker. The theme of his speech was: "Enquiry into Socio-Cultural Changes and Development".

LCB 2nd PhD Research Workshop Conducted

The second PhD research workshop of the LCB (Linguistic Capacity Building: Tools for Inclusive Development in Ethiopia) for the year 2018-2019 was

conducted at
Karrayyuu Hill
Resort Hotel in
Adama from May 9
through 11, 2019.



Five PhD candidates

LCB 2nd PhD research workshop in progress

presented a chapter each from their respective dissertations and got constructive comments particularly from assigned assessors and also from other participants of the workshop.

After the workshop for the PhD candidates was wound up, each researcher of the LCB project made a presentation of a concept paper for a full-fledged paper to be presented at the colloquium in Norway, September 2019.

Prof. Zelealem Leyew Wins Research Award

Prof. Zelealem Leyew won a research award of Alexander von Humboldt Foundation and is at present a fellow at Goethe University, Frankfurt am Main, Germany. The title of his research

proposal was “Dying words, concepts and grammatical features in a dialect of Amharic: Culture, environment and contact-induced changes as driving forces”. The term of the fellowship is from 1 July through 30 December 2019.

Dr. Amsalu Tefera Completes Postdoc Research

Dr. Amsalu Tefera, who was doing his postdoc research at Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich-Germany has successfully completed and rejoined the Department of Linguistics and Philology. The fellowship was awarded to him by Alexander von Humboldt Foundation for the period of three years (2015-2018). His research topic was “Ethiopian Tradition on Angelology with a particular focus on the Homiliary of St. Uriel (Dərsanä Ura’el)”. He has already published his findings on the prestigious *Aethiopica* journal (vol. 21) and some more are forthcoming.

The Project Term of LCB Extended

The project term of Linguistic Capacity Building: Tools for Inclusive Development in Ethiopia (LCB) (2014-2018) has been extended to 2019. The extension was made official by two addenda signed by the president of Addis Ababa University, Prof. Tasew Woldehana and Solbjørg Sjøveian, Assistant Director, Section for Research, Innovation and Higher Education, NORAD, on 10 December 2018 and

20 June 2019. The time extension would allow finalization of speech corpora for eight languages and PhD studies of candidates supported by the project.

The LCB project is run collaboratively by Addis Ababa University (AAU), Oslo University (UiO), Hawassa University (HU) and Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), will be wound up in December 2020. The extension will give time to finalize the speech corpora for eight languages and time for PhD students supported by the project to finish their studies. The project is funded by NORAD (Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation) through NORHED (Norwegian Program for Capacity Development in Higher Education and Research for Development).

Beyond Access Conducts 2nd Annual Review

The second annual review meeting of the project Beyond Access was conducted at Lewi Resort in Hawassa, December 14-15, 2018. The meeting was a platform for reviewing the progress of the project.

It was attended by Dr. Douglas Tendai Phiri, the representative from NORAD (Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation) and members of the project team from the partner institutions, i.e., AAU and Bahr Dar University. The attendees evaluated



the

activities of the Some participants of the annual meeting project, the challenges it faced, and its future undertakings. Overall, the project was found to be on the right track and progressing well.

Proposal Submitted to DAAD for Collaboration

Prof. Dr. Axel Fleisch, Director of Institute of African Studies of Goethe University, Frankfurt am Main, submitted a project proposal to DAAD (Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst—German Academic Exchange Service) for funding collaboration between Goethe University and the Department of Linguistics and Philology, AAU during his visit to Addis, June 16-18, 2019. Agreement for collaboration between Addis Ababa University and Goethe University was reached when the two institutions exchanged fact-finding missions.

The AAU delegation to Frankfurt included Prof. Zelealem Leyew, the then Dean of College of Humanities, Language Studies, Journalism and Communication and Dr. Girma Mengistu, the then Chairperson of the Department of Linguistics and Philology. In reciprocity, the contingeng from the Institute of African Studies, Goethe University included Prof. Dr. Rainer Vossen, Dr. Ulrike Zoch, Dr. Bernhard Koehler and Dr. Martin Bickl. During the fact-finding missions, the respective delegations discussed issues related to fruitful cooperation with the higher officials of the respective Universities. Accordingly, such areas of collaboration as organizing workshops and training programs on how to produce multimedia electronic teaching materials for BA and MA degree programs run by the Department of Linguistics and Philology, facilitating internship programs for students of both institutions and exchanging staff. To make the collaboration legal, a memorandum of understanding has been drafted by the two parties and submitted to higher officials of both Universities for final signature.

Dr. Mersha Publishes a Book, Organizes Conference and Presents Papers

Dr. Mersha Alehegne, who was promoted to the rank of Associated Professor as of June 10, 2018, published a book, organized a conference, presented papers and gave talks at various conferences.



He published a book entitled በእንተ ስማ ለማርያም፤ ጥንታዊው የኢትዮጵያ ትምህርት፤ ይዘቱ፤ ሥርዓቱ፤ ሕይወቱ፤ 2011፤ አዲስ አበባ፤ ፋር ላይንት ማተሚያ ቤት (In the Name of St. Mary: The Ancient

Ethiopian Education: Content, System, Life; 2018, Addis Ababa, Far East Printing Press). Representing the Department of Linguistics and Philology (AAU), he initiated holding the 1st International Conference on Ethiopian Written Heritage and chaired the organizing committee (formed by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism). The conference was held in Addis Ababa in the hall of the Ethiopian Authority for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage, October 8 – 9, 2018. The conference was hosted by the National Archives and Library of Ethiopia.

The titles of the papers Dr. Mersha presented at various conferences are:

- Indigenous Practices of Preserving Manuscripts in Ethiopia: Rationale, Methods and Techniques (1st International Conference on Ethiopian Written Heritage, Oct. 8-9, 2018)
- The Nile/Abay Quest in Ancient Ge'ez Ecclesiastical Sources: An Overview (20th International Conference of Ethiopian Studies, Mekelle, Sept. 30-Oct. 5)
- Towards a Comprehensive Study of the Indigenous Text-Critical Methods of Ethiopia: A Focus on Recently Printed Ge'ez New Testament (20th International Conference of Ethiopian Studies, Mekelle, Sept. 30-Oct. 5)
- Māzagbtā Gə'əz: A Textual Legacy of Medieval Ethiopia Hungry for a Workable Text-Critical Method (27th Annual Conference of the College of Humanities, Language Studies and Journalism and Communication, AAU, June 11-12, 2018)

The topics of the talks given by Dr. Mersha were:

- የኢትዮጵያ የብራና መጻሕፍትና ሀገራዊ ፋይዳቸው (Bahir Dar University, May 9, 2018)
- ሀብተ ግእዝ፤ አይነቱ ፥ ይዘቱ ፥ ጥቅሙና ተግባራችን (Gondar University, MY 11 2018)

Gold Medal Awarded to Student of Linguistics

Yelegoy Olesurali Nakarama, an undergraduate student of the Department of Linguistics and Philology, AAU, won the university gold medal upon graduation with a bachelor's degree in General Linguistics. He was selected for the award from the College of Humanities Language Studies, Communication and Journalism for his high performance and scoring a cumulative grade average of 3.91. Below is a personal recount about his life.



“I came from the south western part of Ethiopia, West Omo Zone, from the village called Tulgit. I am now 23 years old. I became a first grader in Tulgit Primary School in September 2004. In Tulgit, I completed grade four and went to Kibish, my home town. In Kibish, when I was a fifth and sixth grade student, I was also a literacy teacher of the Suri language. Apart from my own classes, I loved to teach those who were younger than myself.

“For my seventh grade, I went to Mount Olive School in Hawassa. After completing my high school and preparatory classes in Hawassa at SOS Herman Gmeiner School and Tabor Education Center respectively, I joined the Department of Linguistics and Philology,

AAU, in the academic year 2016/17. Since I loved to study linguistics, I was very excited. So, I pursued my studies with passion. Besides, I was working as a part-timer with the Suri Translation Project of SIL (Summer Institute of Linguistics). I am happy to serve my community in this manner. After my bachelor's studies, I graduated on July 13, 2019 with the degree Bachelor of Arts (BA) as a gold medalist of the College of Humanities, Language Studies, Communication and Journalism, AAU.

“In the future, I would love to use my natural ability to engage in postgraduate studies, work hard, become a professional and help my community as well as my country. Indeed, I am lucky and proud to be part of Addis Ababa University; specially, the Department of Linguistics and Philology”.

Dr. Muna Presents Papers at Three Conferences

Dr. Muna Abubeker, a staff member of the Philology branch of the Department of Linguistics and Philology, presented three papers at three conferences. She presented the first paper at the Spring School of Slave and the Slave Trade in Ethiopia and Beyond which took place at the Institute of Ethiopian Studies (IES), Addis Ababa University, from April 15 through 19, 2019. The title of her paper was “Slavery in the 19th century Harar City State: An Insight into Cases of Court Documents”. The Spring School was organized by a project called

SLAFNET A Slavery in Africa: A Dialogue between Africa and Europe, 2018-2020. It is a project funded by the European Commission.

Dr. Muna's second paper—"The 19th Century Court Documents of Harar"—was presented at the 20th International Conference of Ethiopian Studies in Mekelle, October 1-5, 2018. The study, which is related to her PhD dissertation—"Text Edition and Annotated Translation of a Court Registry (Diwan) Manuscript of Harar", describes court documents in Arabic whose registration was carried out by a Qadi (judge) called Abdurahman Muhammed. The documents concern day-to-day documentation of the court. Among the contents of the documents are matters related to marriage, divorce, inheritance, land transaction, house rent, donation, trust money and handing over. The documents are, specifically, of the period 1827-1837.

The third paper—"Ajami Manuscripts of Harar from 19th century Court Documents and a Harari Text Sung Today"—was presented at



Conference participants during lunchtime

The 1st International Conference on Ethiopia's Manuscripts Under the theme the Written Heritages in the land of the origins. [ajami = the text of non-Arabic language

written in Arabic script; here Harari written in the Arabic letters]. The conference was held in Addis Ababa in the hall of the Ethiopian Authority for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage, October 8&9, 2018. It was organized by Addis Ababa University and the National Archives and Library of Ethiopia. The study compares the old orthographic representations of the 19th century court documents and that of the Harari Zikri (menzuma ‘poetic song’) written in this (21st) century and sung for zikri ‘praising rituals’.

Dr. Shimelis Gives a Talk and Presents a Paper

Dr. Shimelis Mazengia gave a lecture on “The Structure of Afaan Oromoo” at The 7th Annual Seminar of The Department of Afaan Oromoo and Literature of Dilla University, May 13-14, 2019. Participants of the seminar were students, staff members of the department and others from the university community. Another topic



Dr. Shimelis giving a talk

that was discussed at the academic event was “Ethnoecology and Ecopoetics” which was presented by Dr. Assefa

Teferra from the Department of Oromo Language, Literature and Folklore, Addis Ababa University. The purpose of the seminar was to

enable both students and staff to share knowledge and gain from the expertise of guest scholars.

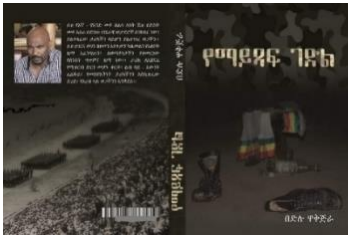
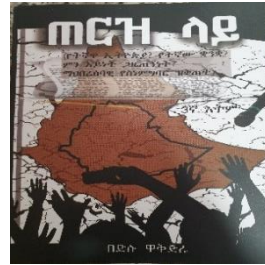
Dr. Shimelis also presented a paper—“Spatial Deictics and Grammaticalization in Tigrinya”—at The 27th Annual Conference of College of Humanities, Language Studies, Journalism and Communication. The conference was held at Nelson Mandela Hall, Addis Ababa University on 6th June 2019. It was organized by the office of the Associate Dean for Research and Technology Transfer of the college.

Dr. Bedilu Wakjira Publishes Critiques

Various publications of Dr. Bedilu Wakjira, a staff member of the Department of Linguistics and Philology, have come out recently. The publications, which are both in prose and poetry, generally focus on Ethiopia that is at a crossroads and whose citizens have to make a choice. The publications, listed below, are three books in Amharic and one poem in English translated from Amharic and published in a review.

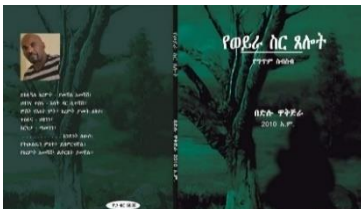
1. ጠርዝ ላይ ‘On the Edge’
2. የማይጻፍ ገድል ‘Heroism which may not be Written’
3. የወይራ ስር ጸሎት ‘Prayer under Olive Tree’
4. Truth, My Child... እውነት ማለት የኔ ልጅ...

ጠርዝ ላይ ‘On the Edge’, published in three editions in three months (March-May, 2019), focuses on various topics including the need for making a rational choice of a political system, languages at various levels and a style of journalism.



የማይጻፍ ገደል ‘Heroism which may not be written’ was published 2017 (2009). The book is a memoir reflecting on the life of young recruits in a national military service training camp in the

1970s of which Dr. Bedilu himself was a part. The book includes about the heroism of a young officer who smothered a detonated hand grenade with his own body and instantly died and saved the lives of the recruits around him.



የወይራ ስር ጸሎት ‘Prayer under Olive Tree’ published (2018) is a collection of poems.

Truth, My Child... እውነት ማለት የኔ ልጅ... was published in PN Review 243 Vol. 45, 1 September-October 2018. The poem, originally in Amharic, was translated by Hiwot Tadesse and Chris Beckett.



Planning and Module Appraisal Workshops Conducted by Beyond Access

A workshop for planning the activities of the project and dividing work among the members of Beyond Access project was held at Desalegn Hotel in Addis Ababa, January 3, 2019. At the workshop, new members of the project team—Dr. Muna Abubekir, Dr. Endris Mohamed, Dr. Mersha Alehegn, Dr. Mulugeta Tarekegn—were



Participants of module appraisal workshop

informed by the project coordinator, Dr. Moges Yigezu, about the nature of the project, its goals, life and activities, as well as about partner institutions and members from each one of them. The coordinator then discussed the activities accomplished so far and the plans to be executed in the future. The workshop then focused on the activities to be carried out in the remaining project lifetime.

Accordingly, Dr. Moges outlined the project plan for the third year and beyond and initiated discussions on division of labor. After rigorous deliberations concerning roles and responsibilities of the members of the project, division of labor was made and members were requested to prepare and submit their respective action plans in accordance with the grand project plan.

Core NLP Project Develops Language Resources

The Core Natural Language Processing (Core NLP) project has identified morph, POS (part of speech), phrase and dependency tagsets as well as associated linguistic structures for three of the major languages of Ethiopia—Amharic, Afaan Oromoo and Tigrinya. The project is run by experts from the Department of Linguistics and Philology (AAU) in collaboration with experts from Information Network Security Agency (INSA) and is sponsored by the Ministry of Innovation and Technology (MinT). Under the project, currently, more than twenty thousand sentences for the three languages are being annotated at four levels: morph, word, phrase and dependency. The outcomes will avail the linguistic structures for computational means.

Almost all Ethiopian Languages are under resourced and that has been found to have impact not only on the growth of the languages and limit their availability in the digital world, but also it entails great

problems related to national, organizational and individual cyber-security issues. As a local initiative of digital humanity, the Core NLP project is expected to contribute to the investigation and development of the local language resources. Its main goal is to investigate and develop the basic (core) language resources including POS taggers, Segmentors, Morph taggers, Syntactic analyzers and Grammar checkers as first version as well as associated corpora for the three languages in an integrated package.

After securing the above resources, the plan is to develop syntactic analyzers based on treebanks and depbanks for the three languages. This will result in parsers as syntactic analyzer tools. Consequently, the second version of the grammar checker will be released by incorporating the syntactic analyzers with the first version of the grammar checker. This would lead to the development and deployment of better grammar checkers related to the three languages.

The investigating and development of the above core language resources could open up several avenues to computational research on the local languages and that, in turn, would lead to better inclusion of our languages into the digital humanity and thereby into the digital world. Core NLP suggests to the concerned stakeholders, academia, linguists, culturalists and professionals to bring their attention to digital

humanity and improve their languages, cultural resources and avail to the digital world and guard against cybercrime.

As the twenty-first century unfolds, computers challenge the way in which we think about culture, society and what it is to be human: areas traditionally explored by the humanities. In a world of automation, Big Data, algorithms, Google searches, digital archives, real-time streams and social networks, our use of culture has been changing dramatically. The digital humanities give us powerful theories, methods and tools for exploring new ways of being in a digital age.

Beyond Access Trains Potential Community Writers

The project, Beyond Access: Improving Quality of Early Years Reading Instructions in Ethiopia and South Sudan funded by NORAD (Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation) conducted a technical training program at Lewi Resort in Hawassa, July 28-29, 2018. The training program which was organized for thirty potential community writers focused on how to write and prepare children's books. The training covered topics related to the preparation of children's books which are culturally and linguistically relevant to their community. It was officially opened by Prof. Zerihun Woldu, Director of Research, Addis Ababa University. The following are modules of the training program:

No.	Module	Trainer	Address
1	Cognitive aspects of story writing I & II	Prof. Baye Yimam	Department of Linguistics and Philology, AAU
2	Perspectives to be considered in writing stories for children	Dr. Byleyegn Tasew	Academy of Ethiopian Languages and Cultures, AAU
		Dr. Moges Yigezu	Department of Linguistics and Philology, AAU
		Dr. Abebayehu Messele	Department of Linguistics and Philology, AAU
3	Principles and parameters of writing stories for children	Dr. Byleyegn Tasew	Academy of Ethiopian Languages and Cultures, AAU
4	Evaluation of current practices in writing stories for children	Dr. Byleyegn Tasew	Academy of Ethiopian Languages and Cultures, AAU
5	Story writing session I & II	Dr. Byleyegn Tasew	Academy of Ethiopian Languages and Cultures, AAU

Each session included discussion whereby trainees raised questions, expressed opinions and gave comments in relation to the various



The community writers in training

disciplines and perspectives related to children's literature. Especially, in relation to the story writing modules I and II, the trainees had the opportunity to write stories and evaluate each one of them

based on the principles they had learned. The trainees were invited to participate in a competition organized by the project. They were also informed that the project will recognize those who would participate in the competition and the authors of top-quality stories would be awarded.

4th Edn of Amharic Grammar of Prof. Baye is Out



A revised fourth edition of the abridged Amharic Grammar of Prof. Baye is out and on the market. The grammar, which is modern in its approach, was first published in 2010. It is a major textbook for lower grades. The unabridged version of the grammar was first published 1994 and its revised third edition came out in 2017. The

fourth edition will come out soon. The unabridged edition is a major textbook for structure courses in universities. Prof. Baye's Amharic Grammar is a forerunner in its modern approach vis-à-vis the grammars of Ethiopian languages.

LCB Project Members Present Papers at 20th ICES

Members of Linguistic Capacity Building: Tools for Inclusive Development in Ethiopia (LCB) presented papers at the 20th International Conference of Ethiopian Studies, which was organized by Mekelle University and was held in Mekelle, October 1-5, 2018. Five of the LCB contingent are staff members—Prof. Baye Yimam, Dr. Shimelis Mazengia, Dr. Derib Ado and Dr. Feda Negesse at Addis Ababa University and Dr. Fekede Menuta at Hawassa University. Another two members of the contingent—Emebet Bekele and Etaferahu Hailu—were PhD candidates who later defended their respective dissertations.

Travel and accommodation expenses for the conference participant LCB members were taken care of by NORAD (Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation). Below is a list of the members of the contingent along with the titles of their respective papers.

Name	University	Title
Baye Yimam	AAU	Is Amharic number cardinal and ordinal only?
Derib Ado	AAU	Five Ethiopian speech corpora
Feda Negesse	AAU	Web corpora for four major Ethiopian languages
Fekede Menuta	HU	Quantification and numeration of entities in space in Gurage
Shimelis Mazangia	AAU	Some aspects of cardinal and ordinal numbers in Oromo
Emebet Bekele	HU	Ethnolinguistic identity and multilingualism among speakers of Gurage language varieties
Etaferahu Hailu	JU	Description of the secret 'languages' of Gurage women Fedwet and Fuga

Prof. Zelealem Presents Papers at Conferences

Prof. Zelealem presented a paper at a conference dubbed Humboldt-Kolleg on Cultural Heritage: At the Intersection of the Humanities and the Sciences. The conference was held at Yarmouk University in Amman, Jordan, 16-18 April 2019. The title of his paper was "What is in a name? The description of plant names in three Ethiopian languages".

Again, on April 2018, Prof. Zelealem participated in a conference organized by the Ministry of Education” and which took place at the ministry itself on April 2019. The topic of the conference was “Language Issues in Education”. Prof. Zelealem presented a paper entitled “A linguistic overview of language acquisition, child language development and childhood bilingualism: What can Ethiopia learn?”

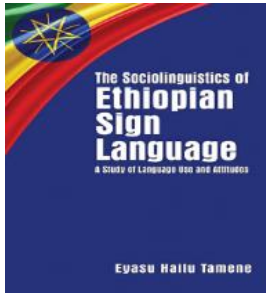
In May, Prof. Zelealem took part in የግፅ ጉባዔ (A Conference on Ge’ez) that was held at Bahir Dar University. At the conference, which took place on ግንቦት 15-16 2011 ዓ/ም (May 23-24, 2019), he presented a paper— “ግፅ ዛሬና ነገ” (Ge’ez Today and Tomorrow).

Earlier, in December 2018, Prof. Zelealem, in his capacity as Dean of College of Humanities, Language Studies, Communication and Journalism, AAU, made a visit to China and participated in the 13th International Confucius Institute Conference. The conference took place at Chengdu, December 4-6, 2018.

Dr. Eyasu’s Book on EthSL Reviewed

Dr. Eyasu Hailu’s PhD dissertation entitled *The Sociolinguistics of Ethiopian Sign Language: A study of language use and attitude* and which was published by Gallaudet University Press, Washington DC,

USA (2017) in a book format has been recently reviewed by two scholars. Both reviewers—Anastasia Bauer (Slavic Department,



University of Cologne, Germany, *Language in Society* 48 (2019)) and Robert Bayley (Department of Linguistics, University of California, Davis)—assessed the dissertation as a valuable addition to the studies of signing communities. A brief summary of the book which appeared on the publisher's website

(<http://gupress.gallaudet.edu/bookpage/>) is given below.

Ethiopian Sign Language (EthSL) emerged relatively recently; its development is closely tied to the establishment of the first school for deaf students in Addis Ababa by American missionaries in 1963. Today, EthSL is used by more than a million members of the Ethiopian Deaf community, but it remains an under-researched language. In this work, Eyasu Hailu Tamene presents a groundbreaking study of EthSL that touches on multiple aspects of Deaf people's lives in Ethiopia

Tamene collects data from three principal groups of people: deaf participants, teachers of deaf students, and parents of deaf children. He examines EthSL use within families, in formal and informal settings, and in various community spaces. He documents the awareness among different groups of the services available for deaf people, such as sign

language interpreters and Deaf associations. He finds that members of the Deaf community show positive attitudes toward the use of EthSL and investigates the factors that impact those attitudes. His work indicates that there are still critical gaps in recognition and support for the use of EthSL, which can pose a threat to the vitality of the language. The Sociolinguistics of Ethiopian Sign Language will help to advance public understanding of EthSL and contribute to improved educational and social outcomes for the Deaf community in Ethiopia.

Undergrad Student Presents a Paper at Colloquium

Yelegoy Olesurali Nakarama, from the Department of Linguistics and Philology, AAU, had his paper read at the 14th Nilo-Saharan



Linguistics Colloquium which took place at the Institut für

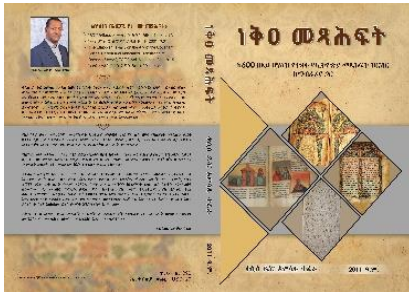
Afrikawissenschaften (Department of African Studies), University of Vienna (Austria), May 30th – June 1st 2019. Yelegoy, who could not participate in the colloquium in person for not being able to get entry visa, had his paper read by Dr. Anne-Christie a linguistic consultant of SIL (Summer Institute of Linguistics, Ethiopia) who was one of the colloquium participants and who helped him while doing research on his mother tongue, Suri (a Nilo-Saharan language). The title of his paper was “A Detailed Description of Nominative case in Suri”.

Even if he could not participate in the conference in person, Yelegoy is happy that he was able to do research on his mother tongue and benefit from the process and practical activities while researching as well as encouraged by the feedback from the colloquium participants at the University of Vienna. He is grateful to the following people and organizations and would like to express his gratitude to: SIL Ethiopia for the help and access to the 14th Nilo-Saharan Colloquium, to the Department of Linguistics and Philology, AAU, for writing a letter to the University of Vienna to secure acceptance, to Seed Company for covering flight, insurance and accommodation expenses and providing him with an internship opportunity, to Dr. Anne-Christie for assisting him in his research as well as presenting his paper at the colloquium, to Mike Bryant and his wife Andrea Bryant for being always there, taking care, advising, and motivating him to do the research and pursue his studies diligently.

Yelegoy graduated with a BA degree in General Linguistics from the Department of Linguistics and Philology, AAU, having won a gold medal award of the university on July 13, 2019.

Dr. Amsalu Tefera Publishes “Source of Books”

Dr. Amsalu Tefera published a book titled ነቅዕ መጻሕፍት (in Ge‘ez ‘Source of Books’). The book consists of valuable information



concerning over six hundred Ge‘ez (Ethiopic) texts. It surveys Ge‘ez literature (including the status of manuscripts) as well as the commentary traditions. It also discusses 128 homilies and other literary genres. Furthermore,

it provides a list of 472 Hagiographies (Gädlät). The 365-page long book is divided into five chapters; of which the last one consists of ten articles of the author on different issues as well as a sixteenth/seventeenth century poem written in old Amharic. The foreword of the book is by the leading Ethiopist, Prof. Getatchew Haile.

“Source of Books” (ነቅዕ መጻሕፍት), which was launched at the College of Business and Economics (AAU), Eshetu Chole Hall on May 30, 2019, is an essential material to those engaged in Ge‘ez Philology generally in Ethiopian Studies.



and

Research Workshop Conducted by Beyond Access

Beyond Access conducted a research workshop at Lewi Resort in Hawassa, November 19-21, 2018. The workshop was a platform for



Some participants of the workshop

members of the project team to present their research outputs. Participants of the workshop included Prof. Zerihun Woldu, Director of Research, AAU, members of the project team and PhD candidates supported by the project.

High-achieving Female Undergrads Awarded

Seventeen female undergraduate students of the Department of Linguistics and Philology who earned high grades during the first semester of the academic year 2018/19 were awarded a monthly book allowance of ETB 1000.00 (one thousand Birr) each. The high-



Awardees

achieving female students were drawn from two batches: 7 Students from year II and 10 students from year III. The project, which is funded by NORAD (Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation) has been supporting high-achieving undergrad female students since January 2017 (first semester). The long-term aim of encouraging high-achiever female undergrad students is to promote gender equality and narrowing the gender disparity that is prevalent in the graduate programs of the Department of Linguistics and Philology, Addis Ababa University.

Dr. Mersha, Prof. Bausi Organize Summer School

Dr. Mersha Alehegne, a staff member of the Philology branch of the Department of Linguistics and Philology, who is at present a fellow researcher at the Hiob Ludolf Center for Ethiopian Studies (HLCES)

(University of Hamburg, Germany) after having won the Alexander von Humboldt Fellowship, is co-organizing The 4th Summer School on Ethiopian and Eritrean Manuscripts with Prof. Alessandro Bausi of HLCES. The Summer School program will take place in Addis Ababa in cooperation with the Department of Linguistics and Philology at Addis Ababa University and the Italian Cultural Institute, September 30 - October 05, 2019.

The objective of the School is to train graduate students as well as junior scholars in methods employed for Ethiopian manuscript studies. The topics range from History to Philology, Codicology, and Cataloguing focusing both on theory and practice. Digitization and analytical description of manuscripts are also topics to be dealt with. The training program, dubbed Ethiopian and Eritrean Manuscript Traditions: Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow, will be conducted with a generous support from the Volkswagen Stiftung.

LCB Researchers Present Papers at 46th NACAL

Seven researchers and two doctoral candidates of Linguistic Capacity Building: Tools for Inclusive Development in Ethiopia (LCB) presented papers at the 46th North Atlantic Conference on Afro-asiatic Linguistics (NACAL) which was held at California State University, Long Beach, CA, June 1 - 3, 2018.

Of the papers listed below, “Effects of dialect, gender and context on vowel duration in Oromo” which was presented by Dr. Feda Negesse had been written jointly by himself and his PhD advisee Tujube Amansa who later earned her doctoral degree.

Along with the above listed researchers was also Prof. Lutz Edzard (University of Oslo) who is one of those scholars who are affiliated to the LCB project from the Norwegian Universities. The title of Prof. Lutz’s paper was “The marked nominative in Arabic, Semitic, and Afro-asiatic”. The seven researcher staff members at Addis Ababa University and Hawassa University along with the titles of their papers were:

Name	University	Title
Dr. Derib Ado	Addis Ababa University	An acoustic analysis of Amharic fricatives
Dr. Feda Negesse & Dr. Tujube Amansa	Addis Ababa University	Effects of dialect, gender and context on vowel duration in Oromo
Dr. Fekede Menuta	Hawassa University	Verbal extension and valence in the Gumer variety of Gurage
Dr. Girma Mengistu	Addis Ababa University	Serial verb constructions in Sezo
Dr. Moges Yigezu	Addis Ababa University	Revisiting the independent pronouns in Hamar: a historical-comparative perspective
Dr. Shimelis Mazengia	Addis Ababa University	Spatial deictics and grammaticalization in Tigrinya
Prof. Zelealem Leyew	Addis Ababa University	Language change in Amharic

The two PhD candidates who presented papers at the conference were: Solomon Getahun Assefa (Hawassa University) and Awlachew Shumneka Nurga (Addis Ababa University). Binyam Sisay Mendisu (UNESCO-IICBA), a former staff member of the Department of Linguistics and Philology, AAU, also presented a paper entitled “Tense and aspect in Hamar”.



LCB contingent at 46th NACAL, USA

The seven researchers and two PhD candidates of the LCB project are grateful to NORAD (Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation) for covering the expenses for travel and accommodation.

Dr. Derib Ado Gives a Talk at University of Oslo

Dr. Derib Ado, coordinator of LCB (Linguistic Capacity Building: Tools for Inclusive Development in Ethiopia), gave a talk on Language planning and policy in Ethiopia: challenges and prospects at the Department of Linguistics and Scandinavian Studies on June 26, 2018. The talk was attended by staff members and students of the department and the Centre for Multilingualism. Dr. Derib travelled to University of Oslo to participate at the LCB project plan and budget revision meeting with the LCB UiO Project Coordinator Prof. Janne Bondi Johannessen

and the Finance Department of the University managing the project finance.

LCB Project Offers Training

The Language Technology Team of the LCB project (Linguistic Capacity Building: Tools for Inclusive Development in Ethiopia)



Training in progress

conducted a two-day training workshop in Bishoftu, May 23-26, 2018. The training was given to more than 50 participants from the

different Oromia zone culture and tourism bureaus and the Oromia cultural Centre. The training focused on audio and video data collection and transcription for the purpose of building speech corpora. The training was given by Dr. Feda Negesse and Dr. Derib Ado who are researchers of LCB project and staff members of the Department of Linguistics and Philology, Addis Ababa University.

Department Employs Three Philologists

The Department of Linguistics and Philology employed three philologists as of December 28, 2019. The philologist scholars are: Dr.



Dr. Amsalu

Amsalu Tefera Alemu, Dr. Abba Daniel Assefa, and Dr. Abba Petros Solomon Feleke. Their

responsibilities are engaging in teaching, research and rendering

community services. While Dr. Abba Daniel and Dr. Abba Petros newly joined the department, Dr.



Dr. Abba Daniel

Amsalu was a staff member

before he left for his postdoc studies in Germany. His re-employment, instead of re-instatement, is due to termination of his tenure a year earlier as a result of overstayed leave.



Dr. Abba Petros

Synopses of Doctoral Dissertations

Plural Gender

Behavioral evidence for plural as a value of Cushitic gender with reference to Konso

Mulugeta Tarekegne Tsegaye

Leiden University, the Netherlands



This dissertation presents evidence obtained through a variety of picture naming tasks to investigate how native speakers of Konso process grammatical gender and number features. Gender and number features are characterized by an unusual overlapping in Konso and some other Cushitic languages. This intriguing property of gender and number is reflected in the behavior of the third agreement class, often called plural gender, in addition to the masculine and feminine gender. This third agreement class (plural gender) refers to a class of nouns that require plural agreement forms even when they represent single entities. There is an ongoing debate in the linguistics literature concerning the status of this plural gender class for those languages that have it. Currently, two basic hypotheses are contrasted. The plural-as-a-number-feature hypothesis proposes that there is no need for postulating a third gender class for nouns taking plural agreement when they have single-reference. This is

because they can be analyzed as a number value with features indicating irregularity in number agreement similar to pluralia tantum in familiar languages. By contrast, the plural-as-a-gender-feature hypothesis proposes that plural constitutes a gender feature in its own right similar to the masculine and feminine gender. This is because gender and number are two independent agreement systems and adjectives show separate agreement for both categories.

This dissertation provides psycholinguistic evidence for the analysis of this plural agreement class as a value of gender and not number by applying the picture-word interference paradigm to Konso, a Lowland East Cushitic language. While most psycholinguistic studies on the process of grammatical gender and number features have been limited to a handful of European languages in well-equipped laboratories, this dissertation has extended the study onto Cushitic languages in under-resourced semi-rural areas of Ethiopia. One of the main focuses of this dissertation is the role of field-based psycholinguistics for the investigation of gender and number features during speech production. Importantly, the dissertation provides additional evidence as to how bound gender-marked morphemes are processed, one of the contentious issues in the current literature on theories of speech production.

Previous studies in gender-marking languages have repeatedly demonstrated that grammatical gender could affect language processing. For example, in a picture-word interference task, where participants are requested to name pictures while ignoring distractor words accompanying the pictures, German and Dutch speakers were slower to produce a picture when the picture and the distractor have a different gender compared to when they have the same gender. This effect, where the time to name a picture is faster when the name of the picture and a distractor have the same gender, often called a gender congruency effect (Schriefers, 1993).

In Konso, nouns are said to be classified into three gender classes, the third being plural gender besides masculine and feminine (Orkaydo, 2013). In my first fieldwork, I employed two picture-word interference tasks to examine whether or not nouns that have this third value, plural, show the same pattern of effect from gender-congruent/-incongruent distractor words that we see in Dutch and German. In the first experiment, participants named pictures by producing a bare noun while ignoring a simultaneously presented distractor noun. An overall congruency effect of 19 milliseconds (ms) was observed (gender-congruent condition faster than gender-incongruent), which was statistically significant only in the subject analysis of the target gender. In the second experiment, participants produced nouns with a gender-marked definite marker suffix. A non-significant 13 ms overall

congruency effect was observed. The results of the two experiments fail to reach a statistically significant level and hence it was impossible to draw strong conclusions.

The fact that the overall naming time in both experiments was very long (above 1,000 ms on average, which is much longer than most previous studies) might have masked the congruency effect. Participants performed very slowly in naming certain nouns irrespective of their distractor conditions possibly due to semantic interference within different target pictures and/or different distractor words, and the absence of clarity in the pictures used. Similarly, in Experiment 1 (bare noun naming), the number of distractors in the incongruent condition was twice the number of distractors in the congruent condition as there were three gender types in the experiment. The motivation for this was to examine the effect of plural gender nouns independently as targets and as distractors vis-à-vis the other gender classes, which are recognized as values of genders. This might have caused the unintended impact of masking the effect of congruency in the experiment since the total number of distractors in the congruent condition was half the number of distractors in the incongruent condition. Similarly, in Experiment 2 (definite noun naming), distractor words were presented with their gender-marked definite suffixes, which might have an impact on the participants'

responses as it may have led them to focus on form similarity between the target and the distractor.

It could also be possible that there is no congruency effect either in bare noun naming and/or in bound gender-marked morpheme production. Concerning the absence or the presence of gender congruency effect in bound gender-marked production, the evidence accumulated thus far is rather mixed and inconclusive. On the one hand, congruency effect is limited to the production of noun phrases with gender-marked freestanding morphemes and not to the production of noun phrases with gender-marked bound morphemes (Schiller & Caramazza, 2003; Costa, Kovacic, Fedorenko, & Caramazza, 2003; Schiller & Costa, 2006). On the other hand, the congruency effect is observed in the production of noun phrases with gender-marked freestanding morphemes as well as in the production of noun phrases with gender-marked bound morphemes (see Schriefers, 1993; Bordag & Pechmann, 2008). This means that whether there is no gender congruency effect in the language or the effect of congruency may have been masked, and whether plural gender is a proper gender value or a value inherent to the number feature requires additional experiments.

In the second fieldwork, two additional experiments in Konso were conducted with necessary modifications. These modifications

involved avoiding and/or replacing defect stimuli (e.g. semantically related pictures and/or distractors, and less clear pictures), using gender-marked elements only for target utterances and bare nouns for distractors, utilizing an equal number of distractors between congruent and incongruent conditions, and additional training for participants to improve their performance. In Experiment 1, Konso speakers produced nouns with gender-marked definite suffixes while ignoring auditory distractor words. Naming times were significantly shorter when targets and distractor words matched in gender, compared to when they did not. In Experiment 2, participants responded to target pictures by producing one of two sentence types with gender-marked inflections, either with or without an overt subject. Overall, compared to the gender-congruent condition, gender-incongruent distractor words slowed down the naming times of the target pictures significantly. The fact that this gender congruency effect was also observed for the production of plural gender nouns provides evidence that plural gender is processed similarly to masculine and feminine. This supports the analysis of plural as a value of gender. The results also demonstrate that a congruency effect can be obtained in the production of bound gender-marked morphemes, which is consistent with the competition hypothesis for the selection processes of bound morphemes.

This dissertation further examines the status of plural gender with the inclusion of regular multiple-reference number into the experiments. To investigate whether plural is processed as gender or number using picture-word tasks, pictures of one or two objects were presented with a single-reference or a multiple-reference distractor that has the same or different gender as the targets. In Experiment 1, participants responded to the pictures using gender-marked definite nouns; and in Experiments 2 and 3, they responded by producing a sentence with overt-subject and null-subject, respectively. Significant effects of gender congruency were observed in the single-object picture naming condition where the selection of gender suffixes is determined by the target's gender, but not in the multiple-object picture naming condition where the gender-marked suffixes are identical for all. The overall results suggest that plural gender nouns are processed similarly to feminine and masculine single-reference nouns, and differently from regular multiple-reference nouns. This supports the analysis of plural as a gender but not as a number feature in Konso. It also indicates that the gender congruency effect occurs at the phonological encoding level, and the selection of gender-marked suffixes involves competitive processes.

As stated earlier, whether the selection of bound gender-marked morphemes involves competitive processes is an ongoing debate in the speech production literature (see, Jescheniak, Schriefers, & Lemhöfer,

2014; Janssen, Schiller, & Alario, 2014). The results reported in this dissertation reveal the presence of a gender congruency effect in the production of bound gender-marked morphemes. This does not necessarily indicate that bound morphemes are selected competitively. This is because the effect of congruency can be accounted for by both competitive (competition between varied gender-marked forms in the incongruent condition delays response times) and non-competitive (priming between convergent gender-marked forms in the congruent condition speeds up response times) selection models. In this respect, a simple-picture naming task, which does not involve distractors, is the preferred paradigm for determining whether bound morphemes are selected competitively.

The dissertation also employs this simple-picture naming paradigm to examine whether bound gender-marked morphemes are selected competitively in Konso, in which most of the gender-marked elements are bound morphemes. In two experiments in Konso, participants named pictures of one or two objects by producing a single-reference or a multiple-reference gender-marked utterance and a bare noun (control experiment). In these experiments, the proportions with which gender-marked elements occur were manipulated. In Experiment 1a, the occurrence of gender-marked morphemes was equally often whereas in Experiments 2a and 2b two-thirds of the responses required the converging form (the suffix -n) in the single-reference and

multiple-reference trials. The results of these experiments showed a cost effect for multiple-reference trials when single-reference and multiple-reference gender-marked suffixes differ. This was the case when the occurrence of the proportion of gender-marked morphemes was balanced (Experiment 1a). When the proportion of responses with the converging forms in the single-reference and multiple-reference trials increased to two-thirds (Experiments 2a & 2b), this cost effect disappeared and turned into a benefit-effect for multiple-reference trials for which single-reference and multiple-reference suffixes were identical. The finding of multiple-reference costs for diverging single-reference and multiple-reference gender-marked definite nouns of Experiment 1a goes with the prediction of the competitive model, which predicts a gender by number interaction where there is an additional cost in the production of multiple-reference trials with divergent forms in the single-reference and multiple-reference (a cost-type interaction) when the proportion of gender-marked morphemes is at least balanced in the experiment (see Jescheniak et al., 2014). These patterns of results suggest that bound gender-marked morphemes in Konso are selected in a competitive fashion. This is in accordance with theories of language production that assume gender-marked morphemes are selected competitively (see, Schriefers, 1993; Schriefers, Jescheniak, & Hantsch, 2005; Lemhöfer, Schriefers, & Jescheniak, 2006; Bordag & Pechmann, 2008; Jescheniak et al., 2014).

Another issue investigated in this dissertation is whether it is feasible to apply standard experimental methods to under-represented languages within the field of psycholinguistics in rural areas. Psycholinguistic experiments are often conducted as lab research that requires ingenious experimental designs, advanced lab equipment such as eye-trackers, electroencephalography or even functional magnetic resonance imaging, large groups of experimental participants, and detailed statistical analyses. The present study has shown that it is indeed possible to conduct experiments in the fieldwork context although it involves challenges compared to running experiments in a standardized lab. Conducting experiments on under-studied languages in rural areas requires, among other things, coping with less accessible and less conducive environments, working with small numbers of participants, and dealing with scarcity of stimulus materials.

Overall, the studies reported in the present dissertation have shown that plural is indeed a value of gender and not a number in Konso. Moreover, bound gender-marked morphemes, such as definite suffixes and verb inflections of Konso, involve competitive rather than non-competitive selection mechanism. The studies also played a vital role in extending the psycholinguistic investigation of gender beyond Western languages and in introducing experimental approaches into the study of Cushitic gender.

This dissertation presents the descriptions of the segmental and non-segmental phonology of Kunama, a Nilo-Saharan dialect cluster spoken in Western Eritrea and Northern Ethiopia. The documentation part was done in ELAN 4.8.1, and it provides an annotated multimedia corpus that comprises the names and description of the Kunama cultural artifacts as well as short tales. The study uses primary data recorded from speakers of the Kunama Shukre dialect, spoken by an isolated minority group living in Tahtay Addi Yabo Woreda of Northwestern Zone of the Tigray Regional State, Ethiopia. The Kunama Shukre population is estimated to be 5000-6000. The study has applied both impressionistic and instrumental data analyses methods. In the subsequent paragraphs, the main findings of the study are summarized chapter by chapter and conclusions are drawn.

The Kunama language is one of the Nilo-Saharan languages that have earned little attention from previous linguists. In view of the considerable number of its dialects (eight), little has been known about Kunama linguistics, in general and the suprasegmental phonology, in particular. The Kunama people live in a double periphery and claim to be indigenous to the historic areas in Northern Ethiopia and Eritrea. The society is matrilineal and with clan based social structure. Kunama has rich cultural heritages of tangible and intangible sorts. Despite Kunama's ample linguistic and cultural treasures, the vitality of these

has been critically diminishing, across a longer time span. This study, therefore, is intended to contribute some linguistic facts about the Kunama language.

Kunama (Shukre) has eighteen consonant phonemes /b, m, w, f, d, t, n, s, l, ɲ, ʃ, dʒ, tʃ, j, g, k, ŋ and h/ and two labialized velar allophones [kʷ and gʷ]. The glottal fricative /h/ consonant is claimed to be a marginal, in the Shukre dialect, with no/ rarer distribution to no minimal pair. Other phonetic consonants but with irregular distribution have been detected. Kunama has no word-final consonant while all consonant phonemes occur in word-internal environment. The alveo-lateral liquid /r/ never occurs word-initially, whereas, the velar nasal consonant occurs word-initially and –medially as singleton. However, word-medially, the velar nasal /ŋ/ rather shows high distribution as member of the homorganic nasal-plosive cluster [ŋg]. All consonant phonemes have geminate counterparts, except alveo-palatal /dʒ/, alveo-lateral liquid /r/ and velar nasal /ŋ/, and geminates occur only word-medially. Gemination is phonemic and plays both lexical and grammatical roles. To conclude, the consonant inventory of Kunama is found to be simple, in terms of size and type of consonants.

Segmental and Non-Segmental Phonology of Kunama

Anteneh Getachew Damtew

Addis Ababa University



The description of vowel sounds is based on impressionistic and acoustic analyses. Five phonemic vowels /i, e, a, o, u/ with length distinction /i:, e:, a:, o:, u:/ have been attested. Two phonetic vowels, center-close (high) [i] and center-mid [ə] are found to be frequent, and these occur replacing the basic short vowel phonemes, /i/ and /a, e, o/ in unstressed positions. The acoustic analysis of vowel quality shows no appreciable difference (mean F1 and F2) between the short and long vowels, except that they exhibit much distinction in duration. On average, long vowels are double the duration of their shorter counterparts. The mean formant values of each length pair are shown to be compatible as such both short and long vowels occupy the periphery of the vowel space. This is to mean that the horizontal position, front-back dimension, of the tongue as reflected in F2 values, and the F1 values that indicate the vertical position of the tongue, commonly refers to height distinction, have been found to be closer. Nonetheless, relative degree of centralization is observed on some of the short vowels, and this can be accounted to the length distinction. Along with these, four diphthongs [au, ia, oi and ai] are recorded while the language shows a potential for sequences of three vowels (triphthong). Vowel length is contrastive both lexically and grammatically. In sum, compared with other Nilo-Saharan languages,

the vowel inventory of Kunama is simple. Kunama compensates this by length quality contrast and using ten phonemic vowels.

The Kunama phonotactics allows a sequence of two consonants (CC), only word-medially but bans sequences of three consonants (CCC) at all. By implication, the phonotactics disallows more than one consonant word-initially and does so to geminates. In contrast, a vowel and a diphthong can occur word-initially and all words end with a vowel. Accordingly, Kunama consonant clusters and geminates are heterosyllabic, CC sequence indicating a syllable boundary. The consonant clusters are classified as core and non-core, depending on productivity and frequency in non-derived lexical items. Core clusters follow a general sonorant-obstruent pattern, in which the pre-nasal sequences are the most frequent clusters; whereas, liquid-obstruent and liquid-nasal sequences are less frequent. The latter, nonetheless, can be assumed under core clusters, as they are productive in non-derived lexical items. The non-core clusters take obstruent-obstruent pattern and are less frequent in non-derived words, but they occur across morpheme boundaries following post-lexical alterations.

The Kunama syllable has an obligatory nucleus and optional margins. The basic template is (C) V (C) and gives two open (V, CV) and two closed (VC, CVC) syllables. Onset and coda slots are filled maximally by a single consonant and the language does not have

complex margins. By the same analogy, Kunama clusters and geminates are heterosyllabic. However, the Kunama phonotactics and the constraints thereof do not dictate the preference of onset to coda and vice-versa. This is assumed to be the only gap in the phonotactics of the language. Kunama syllables can also be classified by another relevant parameter, i.e. phonological weight. The prominence of vowel and consonant length, the considerable distribution of diphthongs as well as the presence of moraic consonant codas (liquid, nasals) make the weight parameter relevant to define the syllable structure typology of Kunama. Phonological weight presumes quantity of the mora in the rhyme units (nucleus and coda) of a syllable. Kunama light syllables are mono-moraic, and its heavy syllables are bi-moraic. In terms of presence or absence of coda and quality of coda consonants, Kunama syllables are classified into four types. These are: light-open (V and CV), light-closed (VC and CVC), heavy-open (V:, VV, CV: and CVV) and heavy-closed (VS and CVS) (C stands for non-sonorant coda, S for a sonorant (nasal, liquid) coda that are moraic and add to the weight of that syllable). Super heavy (tri-moraic) syllables in VVN shape occur rarely; whereas, tri-moraic syllables in CVVC, CV:S and CV:C shapes have not been found. (N stands for a nasal coda). In terms of distribution, closed syllables (VC and CVC) in general are constrained word-finally while VC is additionally restricted from word-medial position; whereas, CV is unmarked, occurring in all positions.

Post-lexical alterations may trigger constraint violations and necessitate resyllabification. This process repairs violations by such means as re-aligning surviving segment to vacant syllable slots, making unassociated obstruents to be extra-syllabic and creating a syllabic liquid [l]. To cap it all, the Kunama phonotactics and its constraints manage the syllabification process by themselves, except that the syllabification of intervocalic singleton consonants, as onset of the following syllable, is done in accordance to the onset first principle. This is because the phonotactics of Kunama does not clearly dictate the preference of onset to coda. The only justifiable means offered by the Kunama phonotactics as to onset wins over coda may be inferred from the fact that the CV syllable is unrestricted in the language. On the other hand, the Kunama cluster phonotactics and the syllabification of clusters are wellformed and conform to the SSP, mainly for its consonant clusters are hetro-syllabic and the formation of Kunama core-clusters (sonorant-obstruent) comply with the sonority sequencing principle (SSP).

Vowel nasalization and homorganic nasal-plosive cluster assimilation are observed to be the common phonological processes in Kunama. The morphophonemics, rather, embraces a range of post-lexical alterations; these are, terminal vowel deletion, vowel and glide epenthesis, glide formation, vowel rounding assimilation, consonant

intrusion, gemination and degemination. Among others, the deletion of the terminal vowel [a] is most predictable, especially in boundary hiatus, and this often paves the way for applying the other rules, such as, vowel epenthesis and gemination.

On the other hand, the deletion of the terminal vowel ceases to happen with a slight pause at morpheme boundary, and it may not operate on other vowel qualities, for example, on the plural suffix /-e/. Following post-lexical changes, constraint violations may arise across morpheme boundaries. In such instances, new syllable boundaries on the surface of outputs can be traced via insertion of a slight pause and resyllabification. Sometimes, the deletion and epenthesis rules seem predictable and circumvent disallowed segment sequences. While the terminal vowel deletion is inevitable as avoidance of boundary hiatus, vowel epenthesis sometimes operates to prevent marked CCC sequences as well as unwanted CC sequences, at morpheme boundary. The morphophonemic rules are often responsible for most of the tonal phenomena in this language.

Three phonemic tone levels (high, mid and low) have been attested in Kunama. They combine in nine ways (HH, MM, LL, HM, HL, ML, MH, LH and LM) on the surface of bi-moraic syllables and on sequences of two mono-moraic syllables. The basic melodies of Kunama, therefore, comprises three levels, three falls and three rises.

On penultimate bi-moraic syllables and phonetically longer word-final vowels as well as in trisyllabic words, a range of complex patterns have been observed. The commonly attested complex (polysyllabic) contour melodies are combinations of rising and falling contours. They are bell shape melodies in MHM, LHL, LML, MHL and LHM patterns. Contour tone licensing is based on sonority space, i.e. phonological weight of a syllable and is related to the mora count of the rhyme constituents in a syllable. Long vowels, diphthongs and a short vowel with a sonorant (S) coda, thus, are claimed to be the main licensors of contour tones. In terms of structure, contour tones have been analyzed on CV:, V:, VV, CVS and VS syllables. However, word-final vowels and monosyllabic (CV) words are supposed to be positional contour licensors.

The analysis of pitch scaling suggests that the high tone can be realized in an extra-high and high pitch ranges with an appreciable interval magnitude, in terms of average F0 values. Accordingly, a four-point pitch height scale is proposed to exist in the tonal space of three distinctive tone levels.

The last part of the discussion on tone concerns the tonal geometry of Kunama in accordance with the tenets of autosegmental phonology. First, the mora is claimed to be the TBU (Tone Bearing Unit) in Kunama, for which arguments are offered. Second, autosegmental

tone association diagrams are proposed to represent lexical melodies of Kunama. The melodic association is represented via three independent tiers: the tonal tier, the TBU tier and the segmental tier. The tone-to-mora alignment operates in left-to-right convention wherein one-to-one and one-to-many associations are shown to be representative of Kunama tone. Many-to-one association is, rather, found at the right most edge where word-final contours are formed on underlyingly short vowels by virtue of the final position. Word-medial voiced consonants in general are assumed to be daughter nodes of the vocalic mora and aligned to the same tonal node of the adjacent vowels. Besides, there are also cases where sonorant codas (nasals and liquids) are aligned to independent tonal nodes. As sonorant consonants are moraic, they are supposed to add to the weight of that syllable in the coda position. In view of the persistence of stem-internal spreading of Kunama tones, the possible lexical melodies are supposed to be upto the OCP (Obligatory Contour Principle). Sequences of the same level tones, therefore, are claimed to operate in one-to-many association.

In Kunama, tone is a grammatical morpheme and marks the possessor number in possessive constructions as well as object person in verbs. Besides, tone distinguishes inclusive vs. exclusive possessors as well as genitive vs. copula. Tone can be an intensifier morpheme in NP formations where adjectives occur in attributive function and carry

contrastive tones. On the other hand, a three-level tone contrast has not been recorded in the grammar while two-level contrasts (high vs. low and high vs. mid) are common.

In relation to derivational contexts, such as, compounding, nominal phrase and nominal sentence formations, tonal processes include, spreading and floating of tone across morpheme boundary, re-linking of floating tones, high tone shifting and docking, contour formation and simplification, low tone plateauing, and tone assimilation. Most of these processes take place in rule ordering fashion and sometimes triggered by morphophonemic deletion of the terminal vowel and elsewhere in the absence of the terminal vowel deletion. At the melodic level of the grammar, the phenomenon of low tone plateau creates OCP compliant sequences whereas mid tone sequences across morpheme boundary are accounted to spreading of the mid tone so that such sequences are not supposed to contradict the OCP. The present study tends more towards analysing lexical tone and tone phrase level. Morphosyntactic tone in general and tone in verb conjugations in particular would make topics of future research.

Kunama applies different strategies to adjust the shape of borrowed words and to adapt sound segments. In adjusting the shape of loanwords, Kunama applies two predictable strategies. The first is word-final epenthesis of the singular nominal vowel [a] in consonant

final borrowed words, and the second is the replacement of other final vowels of loanwords with [a]. These strategies make borrowed words take the shape of Kunama citation form and avoid word-final closed syllables that are marked in Kunama. Following these are adaptation strategies that operate on sound segments, such as substitution, deletion and retention.

Tigrinya ejective consonants and the pharyngeal fricative /h/ invariably undergo the substitution strategy by phonological approximation, the glottal stop of the lending language inevitably undergoes the deletion strategy. However, the substitution strategy in relation to some foreign consonants, such as, the voiced alveolar fricative /z/ is shown to be inconsistent across speakers. Deletion of a foreign consonant is another consistent adaptation strategy, for example, Tigrinya loans having a final glottal stop are adapted with the deletion of this sound instead of epenthesis [a]. The glottal stop in any position of the Tigrinya loanwords is deleted through the adaptation process. In contrast, the mapping of the pharyngeal and glottal fricative /h/ and /h/ consonants in the Tigrinya borrowed words is found to be sporadic. Sometimes both consonants can be elided during the adaptation process, and elsewhere, they are mapped to [k^h] or [k]. Vowel adaptation is found to be, rather, unpredictable and the mapping of vowels to the borrowing language is asymmetrical. It is

unclear whether the vowel mapping is phonetically or phonologically driven.

To the level of the present analysis and data size, the Kunama adaptation process is analyzed to be conservative as such some adapted forms are even found unrecognized by the native speakers whether they are Kunama or Tigrinya origin. In effect, Kunama is expanding its lexicon, and accordingly, new terminologies of science and technology can easily be developed, and thereby support the revitalization effort; Kunama mother tongue education has already been introduced.

Gädlä Abäw wä-Aḥaw [4th Part]

Edition and Annotated Translation with Philological and Linguistic Commentary

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This is a dissertation on one of the most important events of the 15th century Ethiopian religious history, namely the spread of the monastic movement initiated by Ḥṣṭifanos, who lived between 1397/98 and 1444.

The number of literary sources telling the story of Ḥṣṭifanos and of his

followers gives a clear indication of the importance of this episode for the Ethiopian ecclesiastical history. Moreover, differently from the other 14th-15th c. monastic movement of Northern Ethiopia, the one initiated by Ewostatewos (1274-1353), who established several communities in Tigray and Eritrea, the Däqiqä ʾEṣṭifanos concentrated their religious experience around one and only monastic center, that of Däbrä Garzen or Däbrä Kaswa in Gundä Gunde. Therefore, not only this monastery is by far the cradle of the doctrine of ʾEṣṭifanos and his followers, but also the largest part of the literary traditions we know about them originated from that scriptorium.

The general objective of the research is to edit Gädlä Abäw wä-Aḥaw [Fourth Part] using diplomatic edition. Gädlä Abäw wä-Aḥaw [Fourth Part] is a 15th c. Ms. which begins by saying “ከፍል፡ ራብዕ፡ እመጸሐፊ፡ ገድሎሙ፡ ወስጦዖሙ፡ ለአባዊነ፡ ወኢኃዊነ፡ ቅዱሳን” which means “fourth part or section of the book of the acts and martyrdom of our holy fathers and brothers”. It narrates the historical and religious movement of the Däqiqä ʾEṣṭifanos (Stephanites). The Stephanite movement is a fundamentalist sect in the Ethiopian Orthodox Church which shocked both Church and State during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The movement has been known to the outside world mostly from the narratives of the Portuguese embassy that visited Ethiopia during the years 1520-1527.

Many scholars who have written on Däqiqä ʾEṣṭifanos, Taddesse and Getatchew to mention two from the prominent ones, consider the fifteenth century Stephanite movement as a “reform” movement. Getatchew wrote considering ʾEṣṭifanos and his followers as reformers of the church structure, comparing the Ethiopian saint and his deeds to Martin Luther and the schism the German monk promoted in the 16th c. Europe. Consequently, many wrote having this view. Actually, ʾEṣṭifanos was not struggling against the ecclesiastic institutions of the Ethiopian Church, but he was engaged in the re-establishment of a consistent and unique monastic discipline, against misbehavior and spontaneous interpretations of the religious rules.

The Stephanites based their “reform” movement on the notion that monks should lead a rigorously ascetic life, as it was set by the example of their fathers’ monasticism. The church intellectuals should bind the doctrine of Christianity to what is found in “the eighty-one” canonical books of the Bible and the observance of God’s commandments. According to the Stephanites’ understanding, worshipping God alone—the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit—was the core commandment. “They thought the səgdāt, ‘prostration to the ground’, a form that should not be done in veneration even to the Holy Cross or to the icon of Mary and Child, and in respect of and admiration for the king and his name.

The Stephanites strongly maintained the position that prostration (səgdāt) was proper only for God the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit. In contrast, Aṣe Zā'ra Ya'əqob, who was well versed and skilled in religious affairs and had authored at least two religious works Mäṣḥafä Bərhan and Mäṣḥafä Mələd, demanded that believers should prostrate themselves in the following three scenarios:

- a) Lă-səbḥatä səmu yədällu sägid, “prostration is proper for the glory of his name”, whenever the name of Jesus is mentioned.
- b) Lă-kəbrä nəgśa yədällu sägid, “prostration is proper in honor of her reign”, whenever the name of Mary is mentioned; and
- c) Lă-kəbrä mǎngəstu yədällu sägid, “prostration is proper in honor of his kingdom”, whenever the Aṣe's name, Zār'a Ya'əqob called Qwästäntinos or even his title Nəguś or Nəgasi, is mentioned.

Moreover, the study presents a list of the abbots of the monastery in succession by tringulating published literature and local oral traditions from the very beginning of the sect, 15th c. upto 19th century.

The core of the dissertation is the edition of a hagiographic source dealing with the Ḕstifanosite movement, namely Ms. GG006, containing a collection called Gädlä abāw wä'aḥaw [Fourth Part].

Since Ms. GG006 is a codex unicus, a defined textual typology, the diplomatic edition has been preferred as a method. Diplomatic edition is a non-photographic reproduction of the manuscript without any changes, including mistakes and graphic features. This is, of course, a literary text not a document but this method has been preferred because preserving the manuscript of the scribe was found to be necessary. This method may also be preferable if the text is an autograph as it helps other scholars who want to further conduct comparative study on Stephanites movement and want to triangulate the existing tradition with other oral and/or published literature.

Under the philological enquiries the following major philological errors have been discussed: 1) Scribal Errors: አቃመ /aqamä/ (f. 1va) instead of አቀመ /aqämä /, “ he made them stand”; ቃዳሚ /qadami/ (f. 5vb, f. 10va) instead of ቀዳሚ /qädami/, “before”. 2) Orthographic Errors: Instead of አሠረ “path, sole of foot”, the scribe wrote አሰረ (f. 9ra) “to tie”. Instead of ትህረዶ “was stained”, the scribe wrote ትሴረዶ (f. 50ra) “was absolved or pardoned”. 3) Dittographic Errors: (f. 4va) አምአምስጦ instead of አምስጦ, “escape”. (f. 11vb) ዘሐጣጣእኩ instead of ዘሐጣእኩ, “that I lack”. 4) Haplographic Error: ውእኘ (f. 2ra) instead of ውእቱ: እኁ, “this/ that brother” and ውእንበሳ (f. 10vb) instead of ውእቱ: አንበሳ, “the lion”.

Besides, linguistic enquiries related to sound change, deletion, epenthesis, metathesis, and gender and person/number change or confusion have been discussed. For instance, a) Sound change: The change of first order [ä] to fourth order [a] or / ä / > /a/: (f. 1va) ይትቤቃል /yətbeqäl / > ይትቤቃል / yətbeqal/, “he avenges”; / ä / > /a/ and (f. 1va) አቀመ / aqämä / > አቃመ /aqamä/, “he had them stand”; / ä / > /a/; b) Deletion: (f. 12va) ይጥ /yəti/ to mean ይአጥ /yə’əti/, “she”. The deleted sound (consonant) is ‘ə; c) Epenthesis or Insertion: (f. 41vb) ወአብአ > ወአብውአ, wä’abə’o > wä’abəwə’o, “he let him in”; d) Metathesis: (f. 46ra) ሐዶመሙ /ḥadomämu/ to say ሐመዶሙ/ḥamädomu/, “their ash” and (f. 76rb) ርሥእ /rəs’ə/ to say ርእሥ /rə’əs/, “head”; e) Unnecessary Addition of Conjunctions or Prepositions: (f. 9rb) ወይቤልዎሙ፡ ለቅዱሳን፡ ንሕነሰ፡ ኢንወፅእ፡፡ ዮምሰ፡ እስመ፡ በዐል፡ ውእቱ፡፡ The meaning of this sentence is: And they say to the saints, “We don’t come out. Today is a holiday.” However, the meaning of this sentence will be changed when we omit the conjunction “ለ”. ወይቤልዎሙ፡ ቅዱሳን፡ ንሕነሰ፡ ኢንወፅእ፡፡ ዮምሰ፡ እስመ፡ በዐል፡ ውእቱ፡፡ Hence, the meaning of this sentence becomes: And the saints said to them, “We don’t come out. Today is a holiday;” f) Gender Confusion: (f. 3rb) ወእምዝ፡ በጺሐ፡ በይእቲ፡ ዕለት፡ ተንሥኣ፡ ንጉሥ፡ እምይእቲ፡ ሀገረ፡ መንግሥቱ፡ ደብረ፡ ብርሃን፡፡ “Then while arriving that time, the king stood from his royal kingdom Däbrä Bərhan.” ተንሥኣ, “they [3rd per.pl.fem.] stood” should be ተንሥኣ, “he [3rd per. sg. masc.] stood”; g) Number Change/ Confusion: (f. 1vb) እስመ፡ ያአምር፡ ቃዲሙ፡

ከመ፡ ይሄልው፡ ቅዱሳን፡፡ “He had known before that there exist saints.”
ይሄልው, “there exists” should be ይሄል፡, “there exist”.

The dissertation presents the edition of the text Gädlä abäw wä'aḥaw [fourth part] and its annotated translation using apparatus. Based on the diplomatic edition of Gädlä Abäw wä-Aḥaw [Fourth Part] and the key informant interviews, the dissertation concludes that the gädl preserves a vital and extensive historical and theological record of the 15th century Stephanite movement. It also maintains various ancient toponyms, to mention some: Mäḥayto, Diho, Gizabi, Səmay, Gwizam [Gojjam], Bäränta, Ḑbso, Şamo, Zäbər, Hagärä Ḥanat, Dob'a, Zāngo, Qəda, Hagärä Dizay, Ḑnda Gäbṭan, Maya, Bəḥerä Bäli, Bəḥerä Dädäk and Däbrä Ma'əšo.

The text is full of grammatical and orthographic errors. The content dwells at length and very repetitiously on mutilations, burnings, and other torture of the saints, even more than is usually the case in gädlat. This might be just rhetorical exaggeration. On the other hand, the fact that the Stephanite gädlat were written down very soon after the actual historical events argues, as Kaplan (1981), that this may be a true and faithful characterization of what really happened. Unquestionably, there was bitter enmity between the kings and the Stephanites

Enrollment

The tables below present update on student enrollment of the Department of Lingysitics and Philology.

1. PhD

Field of study	Year of Entry																								Total
	2004 (2011/12)			2005(2012/13)			2006(2013/14)			2007(2014/15)			2008(2015/16)			2009(2016/17)			2010(2017/18)			2011(2018/19)			
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
Applied Ling.													11	1	12	2		2				5		5	19
Descriptive & Th. Ling													14		14	4	2	6			9	4	1	5	34
Documentary Ling.	9	1	10	9		9	6		6																25
Exp. Phonetics					1	1	2		2																3
General Ling.	2	1	3	5	1	6	5		5	17	5	22													36
Philology	3		3	5		5	9		9	7		7	8		8							7	2	9	41
Total	14	2	16	19	2	21	22		22	24	5	29	33	1	34	6	2	8			9	16	3	19	158

2. MA

Field of study	Year of Entry															Total
	2007 (2014/150)			2008 (2015/16)			2009 (2016/17)			2010 (2017/18)			2011(2018/19)			
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
Linguistics				3		3										3
Philology	2		2	5	1	6	5		5				7	2	9	22
Total	2		2	8	1	9	5		5				7	2	9	25

3. BA

Field of study	Year of Entry																		Total
	Pre-2007 (2014/15)			2007 (2014/150)			2008 (2015/16)			2009 (2016/17)			2010 (2017/18)			2011(2018/19)			
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	Total	
Linguistics				1	7	8		23	23	12	18	30			23				84
EthSL	6	2	8	5	4	9	5	5	10	11	8	19	6	9	15				61
Total	6	2	8	6	11	17	5	28	33	23	26	49	6	9	38				145

Staff Profile (Academic year 2018/2019)

1. Academic Staff

1.1 Full Professor

- Baye Yimam
PhD, SOAS, London University, *Syntax*
- Zelealem Leyew
PhD, Addis Ababa University and Cologne University,
Sociolinguistics and Descriptive Linguistics

1.2 Associate Professor

- Gerald Heusing
PhD, University of Hamburg, *Morpho-Syntax & Comparative Linguistics*
- Mersha Alehegne
PhD, Hamburg University, *Philology*
- Moges Yigezu
PhD, Laboratoire de Phonologie, Université Libre de Bruxelles, *Phonetics and Phonology*

1.3 Assistant Professor

- Amsalu Teferra
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Philology*
- Abebayehu Messele
PhD, University of Sheffield, UK, Clinical Linguistics
- Bedilu Wakjira
*PhD, Norwegian University of Science and Technology,
Morphology*
- Abba Daniel Assefa
PhD, Catholic Institute of Paris, Philology
- Demeke Asres
PhD, Addis Ababa University, Computational Linguistics
- Derib Ado
PhD, Addis Ababa University, Experimental Phonetics
- Desalegn Hagos (Currently, Department Chair)
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1.4 Lecturer (PhD candidate)

- Abay Tesfaye
MA, Addis Ababa University, Linguistics
(In-house PhD candidate)
- Andargachew Deneke

MA, Addis Ababa University, Special Needs Education

(In-house PhD candidate)

- Dessie Keleb

MA, Addis Ababa University, Philology

- John Koang

MA, Addis Ababa University, Linguistics

(In-house PhD candidate)

- Pawlos Kassu

M.Ed. University of Jos, Nigeria, Sign Linguistics

(In-house PhD candidate)

- Samrawit Bekele

MA, Addis Ababa University, Linguistics

1.5 Home base

- Elizabeth Demissie, Lecturer

MA, Addis Ababa University, Linguistics

(In-house PhD candidate)

- Mulugeta Seyoum, Assistant Professor

PhD, Leiden University, Netherlands, Descriptive Linguistics

- Wondwosen Tesfaye, Associate Professor

PhD, Norwegian University of Science and Technology,

Norway, Morphology & Syntax

2. Technical and Administrative Staff

2.1 Technical Assistant

- Leul Zeray
BA, Addis Ababa University, Sign Language
MSc student, Computational Linguistics
- Mihret Daba
Diploma, Africa Beza College

2.2 Administrative Staff

- Tigist Negash, *Secretary*
- Rahel Demissie, *Messenger*
- Malefia Shiferaw, *Janitor*

2.3 Project Assistant

- Biruk Hailemariam, LCB, NORAD funded project

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Services we offer

- Orthography development
- Dictionary making
- Noise control
- Sign language training
- Language description
- Speech-language therapy
- Pedagogical grammar
- Language technology
- Literacy material development
- Ge'ez and Arabic manuscript cataloguing
- Language documentation
- Corpus development