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DASANECH LANGUAGE – STATE-OF-THE-ART

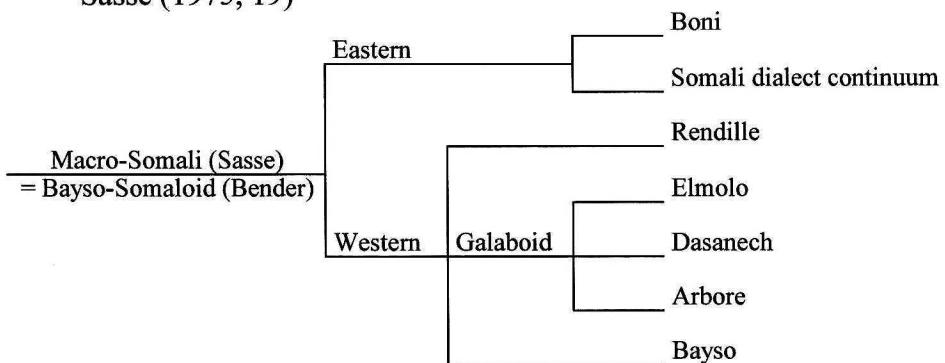
Mauro Tosco, *The Dhaasanac Language. Grammar, Texts, Vocabulary of a Cushitic Language of Ethiopia* (Kuschitische Sprachstudien, Band 17), Rüdiger Köppe Verlag, Köln 2001. xiv + 598 pp. + 20 photos. Price € 65.45. ISBN 3-89645-064-6.

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 Dasenech 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.

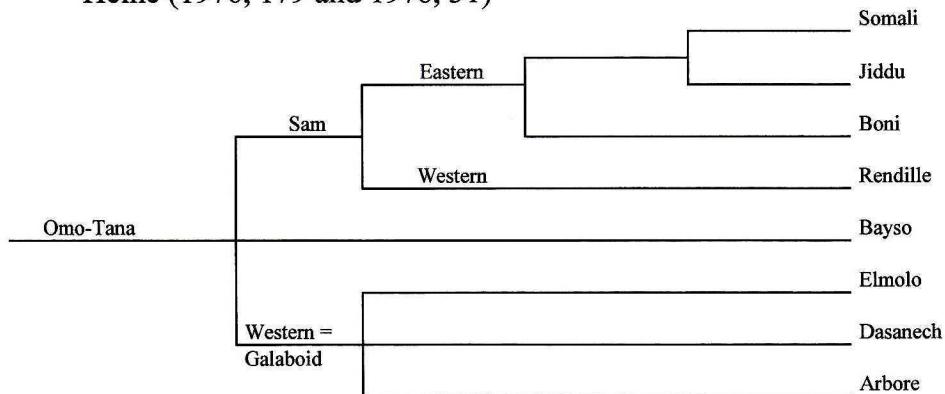
Dasanech is the East Cushitic language spoken in Southwest Ethiopia and Northwest Kenya on the north bank of the Lake Turkana. The last Ethiopian census (1994) gives their number 32.029. In Kenya the last estimation is 2.500 persons in 1980. Tosco judges that their contemporary number lies between 35.000 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.

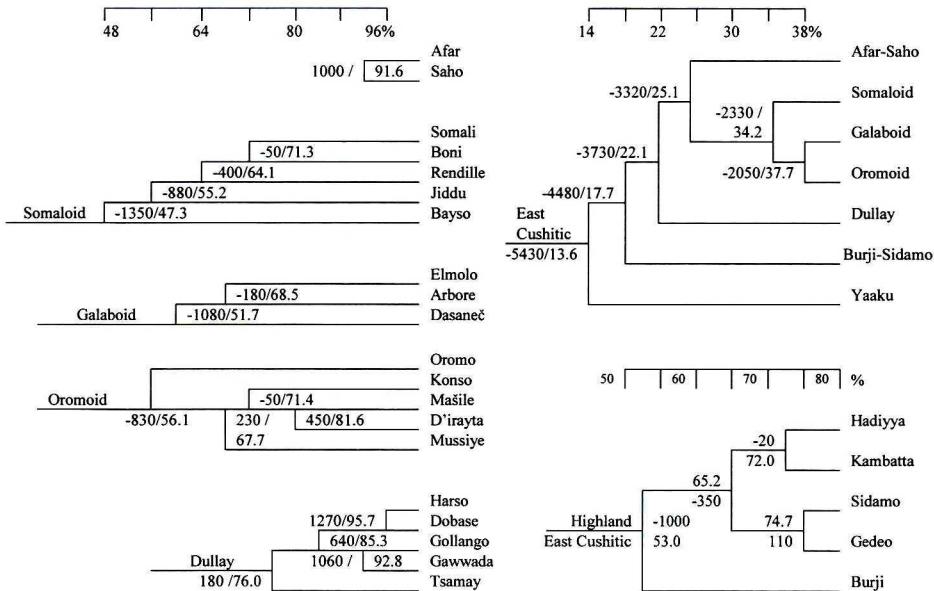
Heine (1976, 179 and 1978, 31)



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%, Harsa 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 phonems in Dasanech (pp. 16-18):

voice	labial	dento-alveolar	coronal			velar	glottal				
	bilabial		laminal	apical	postalv.	palatoalv.	palatal				
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Plosives											
- oral	b		d	t		j	c	g	k		
- implosive	ɓ				d̪		f	ɠ			
- nasal	m		n			ʃ	ɳ	ŋ			
Fricatives		f	ð	s							
Trill.				r							
Approx.		w		l			y				
- central											
- lateral											

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) / **tikidđi** (as a modifier), 2 - **naama**, 3 - **seddi**, 4 - **?affur**, 5 - **cen**, 6 - **li**, 7 - **tiyya**, 8 - **siet**, 9 - **saal**, 10 - **tommon**, 100 **kúd tikidđi ~ tikilli**, 1000 - **ši tikidđi ~ 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	(^h é) ké ~ kí		kúnnu
1 pl. excl.	píini	jaapí	pí	kínpju
2 pl.	?itíni	?ití	?itíni	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“, **dér**, pl. **deedír** „long, tall“, **ðát**, pl. **ðáaðat** „dark-skinned“. But there is a more general pattern of the adjectival plurals of the type **ráar**, pl. **ráagar** „yellow“, **níní**, pl. **niiginí** „little“, **Þéð**, pl. **Þegeð** „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.: **Pás** „kills“, **yaalla** „stands“, **yeeðe** „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 Haberland	Fleming	Bender	Sasse	Tosco	etymology
<i>all</i>		luule	luule	luulli	lulli	?Sam *nóòl- (Sm ₁ 194)
<i>ashes</i>		ék	eege	?ege	?ége	cf. Arb ?eeg, El éek <i>fire</i> , Ya íkú; Dah ?eega id.
					d'il <i>hot ashes</i>	cf. Du *dil- <i>burn</i>
<i>bark</i>		bor	buurte	boorti	boort-i	?Qwara ber (Flad)
					bokot-i	?Bo-Baddey g'afóód Bo-Jara g'ofo'ód id. or Kb buku-(ta) id.
<i>belly</i>		gere	geere	geere	geer-e	*garf- > Arb geré?, El gere id., So garař <i>bastard</i> (MS _S 4, 11)
<i>big</i>	'gudogà Hgúdo	guddo	guddo	guddu	guddu	*gudd-/*guud- (EC 16)
<i>bird</i>		kimirre	kÍmmÍde	kimíddi, pl. kímírrí <i>small bird</i>	kimír-ri	*kimbir- (EC 13)
	'urrin Hhúrum			"urum <i>big bird</i>		
<i>bite</i>		g'inin-	gInIne	g'inin-	gínin	*kaniin- (EC 25)
<i>black</i>		onor	ɔnor	?onor	?onor	
<i>blood</i>		fás	fás	fás	fás	
<i>bone</i>		lefí-te	lafite	läf-ití, pl. läff-ù	läf-u	*laf- (EC 21)
<i>breast</i>		oto = oðo (1971)	øðo	?óðu, pl. ?ót-ù	?óðu (human)	Arb ?edú, Af-Boon edhum (EC _L 36) Du *fadum- Ya edu'
					gán (animal)	Du *g'an-te <i>udder</i>
		bel <i>chest</i>			bál <i>chest</i>	?HEC *alba <i>face</i>
<i>burn</i>		dunay-	dunay	duun-ay-	bólob	Rd bolkha Saho bolol- (Re) Be balool <i>id.</i> , cf. So belbel <i>flame</i>
<i>claw</i>		addo	ado	"áđ	"áđ <i>fingernail</i>	*fiddi (Sm 99)
		gənif		kònòf	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 _{HL} 91)
		ñλdo = ñebo! (1971)				
<i>cold</i>		den	den	deeŋ	déeŋ	*damh- (EC 25)
					?abbúnab <i>be cold</i>	*kab(b)- (EC _B 112)
<i>come</i>		kade!		káři!	káđe	*kááléè! (Sm 87)
		Raim-	qaylmi	yimeđe 3sg.		*-mtii (EC _B 105)
<i>die</i>			kufe	kuf	kúf	*kuf- <i>fall</i> (EC 11)
		ded				
<i>dog</i>	'cer = "čer	čere (1971)	cIIrr	cir	cér	*ker- (EC 13)
<i>drink</i>	'igh = "ik-	ik-	Ik	?ík	?ík	*fa/i/ug- (EC 17)
<i>dry</i>		gogo	gogoy	gogu	gogu	*angeg- (EC _B 169)
<i>ear</i>	"ñête	nête	neetē	neti	nee	*nabh- (EC 24)
<i>earth</i>	les	les		lès	lés <i>land, ground</i>	Or lafa (EC _G 245)
	Hles			bii	bii <i>soil, ground</i>	*biy- (EC _B 37)
<i>eat</i>	'cocom	kom-	qʷɔye	kom	kóm	*akam- (EC _B 122)
<i>egg</i>		gongo	g'ong'o	g'dong'o	gong-o	?El ínité (MS _S 4)
<i>eye</i>	"il	il = ?il (1971)	iil	?íl, pl. ?innù	?íl	*?il- (EC _B 104) *?ind- (LEC 196)
<i>fat n.</i>		gię				Arb gehen, fat meat, gehIS-fatten, El gé·ni'máda adj. fat (MS _S 4)
			b'odo	buoddi < *buor-ti		So bur, Si bur-o (EC _S 10)
					sálab	
<i>feather</i>				bàälli	bal-li	*baal- (EC _B 31)
		zur = hair				
<i>fire</i>	'iete	giete	g'iete	g'íe-té	fjet, pl. ?éðe	
<i>fish</i>	'bèc = "běč	beič	bœec	béé, coll. běè-c	bée	*bahag- (LEC 262)
	Hkāra					Du *xaar-; SOM: Bn kaara, Hm kara
<i>fly n.</i>			kiiđin	kíiđiŋ	kiiđiŋ	Arb keddit, El kédit
<i>foot</i>	Hkas Bein	g'as = kəs, k'əs, gəs (1971)	g'es	g'ás, pl. g'åssu	gás	cf. Om: Di kus bone Shako ?us id. (Fl) or Hozo keši foot
		bedi				cf. Kf batto id. Amh bat calf(of leg)
<i>(be) full</i>		koč			kóc	

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<i>give</i>		šiš	šiyε	šii-š	šiiš	Arb sihis-, El sííse Sam *síí/síicá (Sm 95), Ya -is-ε, cf. EC _{Hl} 140
<i>go</i>	'sasen _H si-	si-	seđe	se-eme	sí	Sam *soñō (Sm 96), Ba se-et- < *soñ-at- (OT 76)
				dabaan <i>pretty</i>	dabán	cf. Om: Kc mode Ky mode id. (Be)
<i>good</i>	"míđap	miđup	míđəp	míđáb	míđáb	cf. Om: Kc mode Ky mode id. (Be)
<i>grass</i>	"is		iíš	?iíš	?iíš	*fawš- (EC 44)
<i>hair</i>	"züra	zur = feather	zurr _g	zur	ðúur	?Arb dórr feather El dór-te, pl. dórr
<i>hand</i>	"gil	gil	gil	gíl	gíl	Af gili thumb; cf. Om: Zy gil'a, Ari gilla (EC _L 52)
<i>head</i>	"mē	mē	mee	mé, pl. mētū	mé, pl. met-u	*math- (EC 10)
<i>hear</i>	"yāmäl-	-malu	maale	maal-	máal	*maql- (LEC 265) Ba maal- (EC _{Hl} 127)
<i>heart</i>		wođini	wəđōne	wòzinni < *wozin-ti	"uođin-ni	*wazn- (EC _B 187)
<i>horn</i>		gas	gaaso	gáás	gáas	*gaas- (EC 33, 44)
<i>I</i>	"yu	yu	yu	yú	yú	Arb yé, El yesé < ECu obj. *yi /*yu (B _L 49-50)
<i>kill</i>	'az = "äs-	-s	yłs	-es-: yeese 3sg., ?ás!	?ás	*-gši (EC _B 167)
<i>knee</i>		kur	kurr _g	kúr, pl. kúrr-ám	kur, pl. kurram	Arb kuršat id., Rd kursánte knee-cap < *kurs- round (EC _Z 126-7)
		duk				
<i>know</i>	"iàarghe					*?arg- see (EC _B 26)
	onn-	ɔk	?ok	?ók	?ók	*?og- (EC _B 154)
<i>leaf</i>					rás	
	iš = grass					
<i>liver</i>		čira	cira	círà	círa	*tir- (EC 11)
<i>(be) long</i>		dir	dłır _g	dir	dér	*deer- (LEC 109)
<i>louse</i>		izire	izłır _g	?iđiddi, pl. ?iđíre	?iđír-ri	*?ingir- (EC _B 103)
<i>man</i> = vir			maađət < *maa- & *-zat people (EC _Z 140)	máá	mí ~ mu cf. maađát somebody	cf. *megel (MS 220) < *mV- & *gVl- (see person)
	"mâyop vir "maliaib homo	mayep			yáb males	El mɔ-lépa (MS _S 5) So lab, Rd lábo, Af lab male cf. Om: Sheko ya:b man, person

<i>many</i>	^H burne		burnay		búrnab <i>be many</i>	cf. Sam *buur- <i>big</i> (Sm 77)
		luule = <i>all</i>				
<i>meat</i>		so	so	sú	só, pl. sogim	*soʔ- (EC 50)
<i>moon</i>	^H cui gúyo	g'ui	g'wi	g'úy	gúi	
<i>mountain</i>				gùmìti, pl. gúmù	gummuti <i>hill</i>	Arb gubba <i>top</i> , Or gubba <i>above</i> (EC _L 33) cf. So gumbur <i>hill</i> Om: Ari gemar, Hm ge:mer <i>mountain</i>
	^H wär	wør	warr			Ts wóro <i>forest</i>
	^H labur ^H lápur					
					siri, pl. sirgam <i>hill</i>	So seeri <i>forest</i> (Re)
<i>mouth</i>	^H af	afu	af(o)	?afu	?af-u	*?af- (EC _B 23)
<i>name</i>		me	maaya	mé	mée	*magf- (EC _B 139)
<i>neck</i>		luuti	luute	luuti	lúut-i, pl. lug-u	*lukm- (EC 21)
<i>new</i>		kana	kaana	kaana	káana	
<i>night</i>		čuri	cuuri	cúúri	cuur-i	? < *-kuari- (TLM 401)
<i>nose</i>		sono	soono	sòònò	sóón-o	*san- (EC _B 169)
<i>one</i>	^H tacar tákkac & tíkkidø	tígidi	taqac	tákac	takac tikid-dí	Arb takká/tokkó El tóko/taka, Or m./f. tokko/takka, Ko tákka, etc.
<i>person</i> = <i>homo</i>				mú	máa	El mó <i>id.</i> , Arb mó(h) <i>id., man</i>
		gal		gáál men	gáal <i>people</i>	cf. *megel- <i>man</i> (MS 220)
<i>rain n.</i>		ír = ?ír (1971)	Irr	?ír	?ír	*?ír- (Sm 200), Arb ?íri, El íri <i>id.</i>
<i>red</i>		bur	burr	bur	búr	*boʔr- (EC _B 39)
<i>road</i>		gerič	g'yeric	g'íér-ic, pl. g'íér-im	g'ieric	Arb gor, El góř
<i>root</i>		yiz	(h)ið	"ið	"ið	*hizz- (EC _B 95)
<i>sand</i>		yuč	yuoc	yuoc		Rd yoóh
<i>say</i>		y-		yeeðe 3sg. ?át!	?át	*-dh- (EC 41)
	^H toconàchi- ror			liija		
<i>see</i>		arg-	argiiyε	arg-	?árik	*?arg- (EC _B 26) from *?il- <i>eye</i>
<i>seed</i>	^H ilid-					
		fa'				
			rruba			
					?ár	Be 'áara <i>seed, fruit</i> from 'áár <i>grow</i> (Re),

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						cf. Af fare grow up
<i>sit</i>		ledik-	eledi	dik	yédik = live	So deg live, Bo deg- settle down Om: Gi dog-, Di dah-, Bn dooy- sit (Bd)
<i>skin</i>		ro'odi		lökóddi, pl. lökörü	r/lokód	?Ya pl. hréktö'
			tuude			
<i>sleep</i>	'raf = ^H raf-			raf- spend the night	ráf	*raf- (EC 22)
		din-	dine	dín-ik	dína?	Af ðiine
<i>small</i>	'enimigà ^H níni	ninen	niimi	nini, pl. niginí	níni, pl. niggini	El ninina Ya -ni'in
<i>smoke</i>		err	erṛ	?eer	?eer	Arb Ḳirḡat, El íriat (MS _S 6); Af feer, Or aara (EC _L 121)
<i>snake</i>			carr	cár, pl. cáārà	cár	cf. Arb čáar leopard?
<i>stand</i>			aligIdi		yáal	El al-, Arb ḲEll- < *-aall- (EC _{HL} 67)
		dogigilde				
				ke-em-	gée	*kañ- get up (EC _B 112)
<i>star</i>	'izinò ^H yíðeno	yízeno	izInte	"izintti	?iðín	*hizk- / *huzk- (EC 35, 36, 37)
<i>stone</i>			waarr	wáár	wáar	= mountain
		dab				Ya tépú ?Sam *daddaab- rock (Sm _I 185)
<i>sun</i>	'azo = ^H ádo	aazo	aazo	?aaōu	?aaōu	*áaz- > El áote, Arb ?awaté, So ſad'eed, Or aduu; Dah ?addo
<i>swim</i>			aðaanða	ðaanða	ðánu	? *zak- (EC _Z 140)
<i>tail</i>			waas	wáás	wáas	Arb was penis ?So was copulate
					dúm tip of the tail	*dub- (EC 16)
		sugo		sugu back		D'i sukunna lower part of shoulder (EC _L 75); OrW saggoo back of head cf. Agaw *ság- back
<i>thin</i>					dáðab become thin	Sam *duuban thin (Sm 80)
<i>this</i>	^H yē/hē m./f.	elло	ela-	"ié(é)-lå		cf. Arb háló m.
<i>thou</i>	^H kuno	ku'ni	kuuni	kúunì	kúun-i	Ar ké, El kesé, Ya ?aačuk < *?a-ki-ku < ECu obj. *ki /*ku (Bl _p 49-50)

<i>three</i>	'sedde H sédde		sed(d)e	seddi	sed-di	*s/šaz(z)ih- (EC _Z 134, 138)
<i>tongue</i>		erre	ere	?ere	?ere, pl. ?erbu	*fanrab- (EC 23)
<i>tooth</i>		kačo	qaco	kácinti, pl. kacu	kác-u	?Be koos (Re)
<i>tree</i>	'gor H g/kwor	gor	kurr̥	g'ór, pl. g'uòrù	góर	*kor- (EC 48) Dah koro
<i>two</i>	'naama H náma	nama	naama	náàmà	naama	*lam(m)- (EC 21) cf. Om: She nam, Oyda naam'í (Bd), Sezo nombe (Fl)
<i>warm</i>				kul	kullá? hot	Arb kuldá, El kúla Sam *kúlайл (Sm 89; cf. EC _{HL} 118)
			mošoc			
<i>water</i>	'bie H býia	biye	biiye	bie	bie	*bik-ee (EC 13)
<i>we</i>			níina	jiíni	jiíni excl.	Bu naanu Ya niíni'; Dah jájni cf. *?inno (Sm 87)
				múúni	múuni incl.	AA *muni (Bl _p 41, 49-50)
<i>wet</i>			nyuraan	juru <i>wet, weak</i>	juru	?Arb ŋoor mud
<i>what</i>		mete	meyte	méétè	méete	*ma? waha what thing (EC _B 146)
<i>white</i>		ɛð	ɛð	?eð	?éð, pl. ?éegedð	*fazz- (EC 36)
<i>who</i>		maya	maaya	mááyà	máaya	*maa ?ayy-a which man (EC _B 30)
<i>woman</i>		sclle (1971)				Arb saallé El sáale (MS _S 7) ?Af say female
	'minni H minnə Ehefrau			minni	min-ni	HEC *mento id. Bu mand-áy young woman; Iraqw amena woman (EC _B 140); maybe from *min- house, cf. So min-ka weyn first (= big) wife
	"mādədət	madeti thou f. (1971)	maadlōit			cf. Om: Bs meça, Gi maaççı, Shi maaca id.
		galyiet				cf. gal men
				dágì wifes	dég-i women	*dazk- (EC 41 & EC _Z 139)
<i>ye</i>		itini	itini	?itíni	?itíni	*?atin- (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_p 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_B East Cushitic (Sasse 1982), EC_G (Sasse 1974-75), EC_{HL} (Haberland & Lamberti 1988), EC_L (Lamberti 1988), EC_V (Sasse 1980), EC_Z 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_S 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 (Pillingher & Galboran 1999), S South, Si Sidamo (Hudson 1989), Sm Sam (Heine 1978), Shi Shinasha (Bender), Sm₁ 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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