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UMMADDA
SOOMAALIYEED



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SOMALA

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**BAHDA AFAFKKA
KUSHITIK IYO TAARIKHDA
AF-SOOMAALIGA**

Mogadiscio 1983

CABDALLA C. MANSUR

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MY GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THIS BOOK ARE AS

FOLLOWS:

- a) I think it is a very good book and ought to be published. It will be of great Value to Somali students and even to the general public.
- b) The book incorporates the most recent advances of comparative linguistics in the Afroasiatic and cushitic field and provides an excellent guide to further reading. For that reason it would be useful to translate it into English. If this is done it might meet with a favourable reception even outside Somalia.
There is no other single work which provides all such information in an succinct and clear manner.
- c) It is a highly praiseworthy feature of the book that it supplies the evidence in the form of selected examples for its generalized statements.
- d) The book has a very good, up-to-date bibliography and I would suggest that the library of the National University of Somalia should be supplied with photocopies of the works listed by the time the book is published. this would help Somali students and scholars to develop their knowlege and interest in this field. I would also recommend that the library should acquire some works on comparative linguistics in general.

- 3) The author should be congratulated on the way he presents complex and difficult data and theories in a succinct and clear manner.
- 4) It is a scholarly work of substantial value and an important contribution to the advancement of Somali studies in Somalia.

B. W. Andrzejewski

1.

G O G O L D H I G

Dulucda buuggani waxay tahay in indheer garatada Soomaaliyeed, gaar ahaan inta u dhuun daloosha ammuuraha oo ku saabsan afafka iyo dhaqankaba, uu fikrad ka siiyo waxa ay yihiin afafka kushitikada iyo xiriirkooda guud ahaaneed. Ula jeeddadiisa kale waxay tahay in si cilmiyeyan ugu bandhigo wax garadka halka uu ka soo tafiirmay af-Soomaaligu. Dad badan oo aan ka dheregsanayn cilmi-afeedka(Linguistics) waxay aaminsan yihiin in af soomaaligu ka yimid af carbeedka, hase yeeshee waxaa caddaatay in midkoodna midka kale ka iman, lankiinse la sugay inay isir wadaagaan. Af-soomaalitu wuxuu ki mid yahay Bahda kushitik, Carabiguna Bahda Semitik, labadas bahoodba waxay ka mid yihiin qoyska weyn oo lagu magacaabo Afro-asiyatik ama Hamito-semitik.

Buuggani wuxuu yididiilo gelinayaad dadka xiisuhu u sii hayo in ay si qoto dheer uga baaraan degaan taariikhda Soomaaliyeed inta weli ka dahsoon, isagoo buugaani uu noqon karo tusmo.

Nuxurka buuggani wuxuu ku salaysan yahay xogtaxyo huugaag iyo qoraallo badan oo ay qoreen niman ku xeeldheer afafka, dhaqamada iyo taariikhda Bahda Kushiitik, iyo guud ahaan reer Afro-asiyatik. Khubaradaas iyo qoraalladooduba waxay leu taxanyihiin raad raaca buugga.

Amma betooleho wileet oo di medaya cilmiyey

"Bataas loysa"

Waxaan halkaan ka maqnayn waaya aragnimadaydii cilmi-afeed iyo fikradihii buuggaygii takhasuska oo ka hadlaayey dhaqanka iyo afafka kushitikada.

Waxaan quuddarraynayaa in hawshan ay Soomaali badan dhiirigeliso si loogu soo jeesto baarista afkeenna hooyo, oo ilaa haatan culimo shisheeye faraha ku hayso.

Maxaa inoo diiday in aynu hawshaas, innaga oo ka sii wadeyna halka ay khubaradu gaarsisey? Waxay ii la muuqataa waqtii lumis in aan ka tusma qaadano waxa ay aqoonyahannadu horay u qoreen oo halka ka sii wadno. Nasiib wanaag afkeennu wuxuu ka mid yahay afafka Afrika sida sawaaxiliga iyo Hausa oo aad loo ba ray, waana afka saddexaad oo far yeesha, sawaaxiliga iyo amxaariga ka dib. Joesh Pia, oo ka mid ahaa khubaradii ka qaybgashay shirweynihii "Somalia and the World" oo lagu qabtay Muqdisho, Oktoobar 1979, isaga oo ka hadlaya waxyaaba-ha uu af-Soomaligu ku soo biiriyey tiyoriga guud ee garaadka cilmi-afeed ee uu binu-aadanku leeyahay, qaba gabada warkiisa waxaa ka mid ahaa:-

" Finally, let me exhort somalia on the issue of language. The word needs Somali linguists who will work on Somali and the other languages of the Horn, especially the Cushitic languages. We need somalia's gift of two tiered vocalic system to be fully explored and explicated. "

Waxaa mahadnaq weyn mudan, in lagu xusana buuggaan ay sharaf u tahay:-

Yuusuf Xuseen Aadan oo qorista buuggaan wax weyn igala qabtay, Prof. A. Zabariski oo buug iyo qoraallo uu isagu qoray iigu deeqay, Dr. Cali Cabduraxmaan, Guddoomiyaha Akadeemiyada C.S. & F., oo dhiirigelin iyo buugaag igu taageeray, Prof. Bernd Heine oo talooyin iyo dhiirigelin aan ka helay, Muhammed Cabdi Xuseen, Yaslam Maxamed Yaslam, Maxamed muuse Axmed, Maxamud Macallin "Profumo". waxaan la iloobi karin, mahad gaar ahna iga mudan macallinka cilmibaarista af-soomaaliga Prof. B.W. Andrzejewski oo faalla dheer ka bixiyey buuggaan halkaas oo kaga faa'iidaystay talooyin wax tar leh.

REER AFRO-ASIYATIK

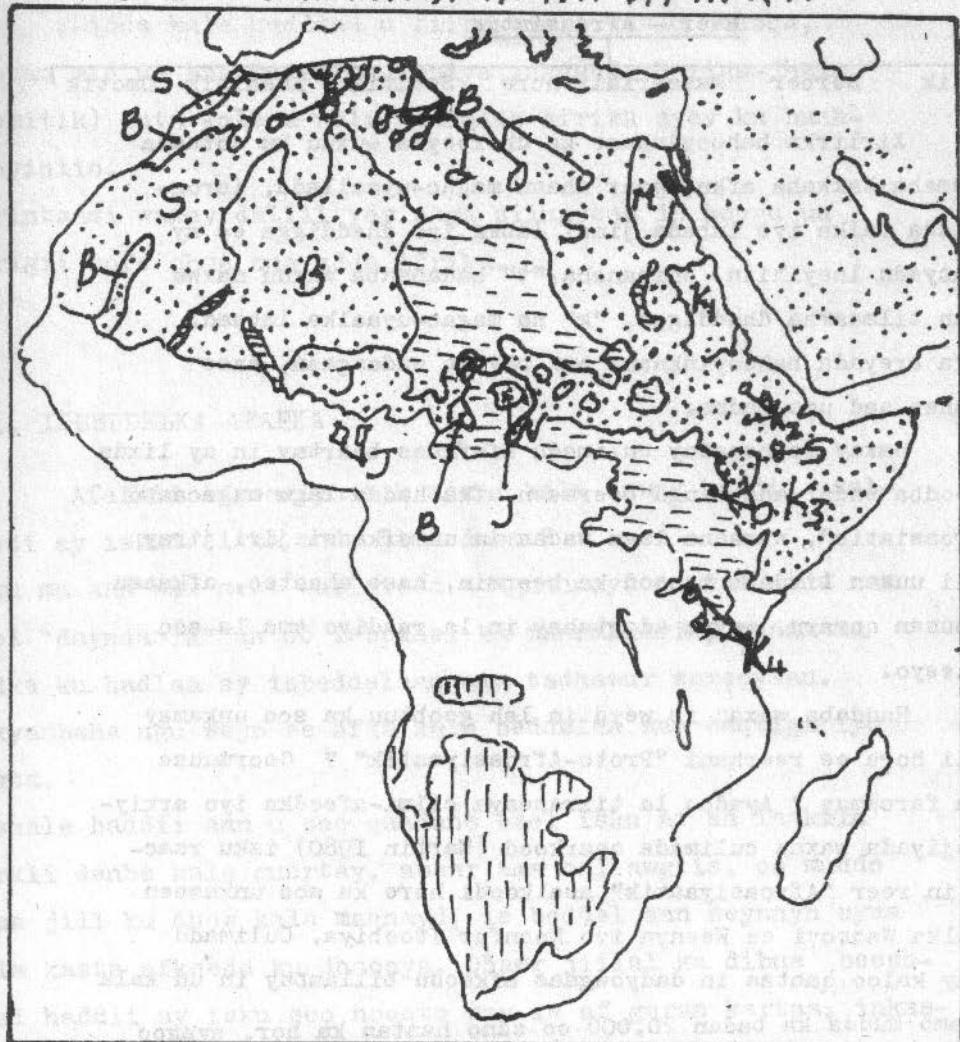
Culimada ku xeeldheer cilmiga afafku waxay koox koox isu eg isugu baheeyeen afafka adduun weynaha lagaga hadlo. Afrika, iyadoo lagaga hadlo qiyaastii kun af, waxaa loo kala qaybiyey afar reer-afeed: "Afroasiatic, Nilo-Sahran, Niger-Kordo-fanian iyo Khoisan". Haddaba, kala qaybintaasi iyadoo ku timid lafagurid cilmi-afeed(linguistic analyses), af soomaaliga wuxuu ku jiraa reer-Afroasiyatik, wuxuuna ka sii yahay bahda "Kushitic". Afafka ka tirsan bahdaas way badan yihiin, waxana lagaga hadlaa Afrika xaggeeda Woqooyi-bari.

Bahda Kushitic waxay xiriir la leedahay shan bahood oo la kala yiraahdo: Semitik, Berber, Afkii Masaaridii hore, Jandik(Chadic) iyo Omotik.

Dadyowga haatan ku hadla afafkaan, oo ku kala baahsan caarradda Aasiya xaggeeda Bariga-dhexe iyo Afrika xaggeeda woqooyi, woqooyi-bari iyo woqooyi-galbeed, waxay tiradoodu gaaraysaa in ka badan qiyastii 175 milyan oo qof.

Lixdaas bahood waxaa laysku oranjiray "Hamito-Semitic" (ama Semito-hamitic), haseyeeshee sannadku markuu ahay 1955 ayaa ni aad ugu xeeldheer afafka Afrika, lana yiraahdo Josoph H. Greenberg u bixiyey reerkaan "Afro-asiatic". Culima kale oo kala ah Reinisch(1873), Cohen(1947) iyo Tucker(1967) waxay u baxsheen "Erythraic". Kuwa kale waxay u baxsheen "Lisramic" (Hodge 1972 "Afrasian" (Dolgopoljskij). Isku soo wada duuboo haatan waxaa caan noqday magaca "Afroasiatic", inkastoo dadka qaarkood ay weli isticmaalaan magacii hore "Hamito-Semitic".

AFAFAKA REER - AFROASIYATIK IYO GUUDHAAN AFAFKAA AFRIKA



CONGO-KORDOFANA

NILO-SAHRAN

KHOISAN

AFROASIYATIK

S - Semitik

M - Masaq. hore

B - Berber

J - Jaadik

O - Omotik

K - Kushitik

K₁ - K. Waqooyi

K₂ - K. Dhexe

K₃ - K. Bari

K₄ - K. Koonfureed

Reer - Afroasiatic

Jaadik	Berber	Masaaridii hore	Semitik	Kushitik	Omotik
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Kiriirka bahooyinkaas ka dhexeeyaa wuxuu ku qotomaa dhismaha Naxwaha afka, gaar ahaan magac-uyaallada, isrogrogidda falka iyo labada jinsi labka iyo dheddigga ee ay magacyadu leeyihiin. Shibanaha "t" badanaaba wuxuu naxwa ahaan tilmaamaa dheddigga, "k" na magac-uyaalka labaad. xagga ereyada bahooyinkaani wax bay ka wadaagaan, hase yeeshiee aad uma badna.

Waxay la noqotay culimadu afafkaas baartay in ay lixda bahoodba wadar ahaan uga beermeen afka hadda lagu magacaabo "Afroasiatic", waxaana lagu wadaa in uu afkaasi jiri jiray intii uusan lixdaas bahood ka beermin, hase ahaatee, afkaasu ma uusan qorayn, weyna adagtahay in la raadiyo ama la soo nooleeyo.

Haddaba waxaa is weydiin leh goobtuu ka soo unkamay afkii hore ee reerkani "Proto-Afroasiyaatik" ? Goormuuse kala farcamay ? Ayadoo la tixraacaya cilmi-afeedka iyo arkiyooloziyada waxaa culimada qaarkood (Martin 1980) isku raacdya in reer "Afroasiyaatik" asalkoodi hore ka soo unkameen tobolka Waqooyi ee Keenya iyo Koonfur Itoobiya, Culimadu waxay kaloo qabtaa in dadyowgaas afkoodu billaabay in uu kala farcamo mudda ka badan 20.000 oo sano haatan ka hor, ayagoo arrintaas ku salaynaaya caddayn cilmi-afeed (linguistic kala oo kala evidence).

Midda kale haddaad u fiirsatid lixdan baahood, haatan mid un baa ku sugar Aasiya xaggeeda Bariga-dhexe (Semitik) inta kalese weli qaaradda Afrika ayey ku banhsanyihiin.

Arrintaasi waxay daliil yar naga siinaysaa in hoygu uu berigii hore ahaa qaaradda Afrika.

2.1. ISBEDDELKA AFAFKAA

Afafkii Afroasiyaaatik maxaa kala duway haddii asalkoodi ay iskumeel ka wada yimaadeen ?

Afku ma aha wax meel weligiisa tiaqnaanaya ee waa sida wax nool "daynaamik" ah oo isbeddel ka maarmikarin, maadaama dadka ku hadlaa ay isbeddelaan' ama tadhawur sameeyaan. Waxyanbaha ugu weyn ee afka kala beddelaa waa waqtiga iyo rugta.

Tusaale haddii aan u soo qaadano beel isku af ah laakiin markii danbe kala guurtay, abaar ama col awgiis, oo muddo laba jiil ku dhow kala maqnayd, is beddel aan weynayn ayaa qola kasta afkeeda ku dhacaya. Dhawr jiilal ka dibna beesh-aasi haddii ay isku soo nogoto way is af garan kartaa, inkastoo qolo kastiiba ay durbadiiba dareemi karto in ay wax isbeddel ahi ku yimaadeen afkaas muddadii ay kala maqnayd. Hase ahaatee haddii beeshaas uu kala maqnaashadoodu gaaro qarniyaa waxaa ihaceysaa inaanay is afgaran karin markii ay isu yimaadaan, maxayeeclay qolo kasta afkeeda waxaa ku dhacay isbeddel woyn. Waxanba la moodaa in ay ku kala hadlayin laba af oo aan is lahayn, inkastoo uu afkoodu markii

hore isku mid ahaa.

Isbeddelka afku saddex siyood ayuu ku iman karaa

(1) Isbeddel gudeed (internal change), waa markii qolo degaankeeda beddelato, halkaasoo hawlo cusub ka bilowdo sida beel raacato ahayd, marka dambana degaanka cusubi ku khasbay in ay noqoto beeralay, erayadeedi waxaa ku badanayaan kuwa beeraleyda waxaana sii ciribtirmaya kuwa raacatada.

(2) Isbeddel codeed (phonological change), waa marka codka isbeddel ku dhaco laakiin ereyadu ay sidooda ku joogaan, taasna ay keentay beelahoo meelo kala fog kala degay, sida ereygan soo socdaa oo soomaalig ah noo tilmaamayo, isagoo aan micniihiisi isbeddelin ayuu afar dhihid yeeshay,

Gar; Gadh; Gaj; iyo Ger.....

(3) Isbeddel dibadeed (External change); waa marka uu af erayo qalaad soo ergado, kana mid noqdaan erayda afkaas. Micno kuma fadhiyo haddii uu af soo ergado erayo badan oo af qalaad ka soo jeeda waayo erayadaas si kasta ha u badnaadeen, haddii si habsami ah oo cilmiyeeyasan (habka baaris-a cilmi-afeedka iyo isberbardhigooda) loo baaro, waxaa la garan karaa in erayadaas aanay shiiqin karin ama weecin karin taariikhda iyo sinjiga afkaas.

isku ekaansha laba af oo ka yimid ergasho eray ma aha wax sal u noqon kara xiriirkha iyo abtirsinya labadaa af.

Haddii laba af ay isaga ekaadaan xagga erayada, sababtu laba un bay noqon kartaa: in asalkooda isku meel ka soo jeedo, ama way kala amaahdeen. Haddaba sideebaa lagu kala ogaanayaa in eray uu yahay mid la soo ergaday iyo in kale ?

Hor iyo horaan waa in aan ogaanaa in adduunka oo dhani uusan jirin af saafi ah oo aan qabin erayo af qalaad.

Bulsho waxay had iyo jeer xiriir la leedahay, ha xumaado ama ha samaado, bulsho kale siiba marka ay daris yihiin Wuxaan ma huraan ah in lays dhaafsado erayo la xariira dhaqanka, ganacsiga, farsamada iyo Diinta. Kolka , af markuu af kale eray ka erganaayo macnihiisu wuxuu yahay inuu ugu soo dhuuntay dhaqan cusub oo qolada wax soo ergatay horey u garanayn. Ka soo qaad af soomaaliga waxa ka buuxa erayo aad u fara badan oo af qalaad ah. Sida erayada ku saabsan diinta badankoodu af carabeedka ayuu ka soo jeedaa. Af iiraaniga waxa an ka soo ammaahsanay erayo badan oo u dhowdhow sagaashameeyo geddigoodna ka soo jeedaan dhan magaalo.

Tusaale:	<u>Soomaali</u>	<u>Iiraani</u>
	Dariishad	Dariije(albab yar)
	Sarkaal	Sarekol(madaxa kulli)
	Dooribeyn	Duurbin(meel fog ka arag)
	Xaraash	Xaraaj
	Miis	Miiz

Afka Sawaaxiligan waxaan ka soo qaadanay: baaquli, yaanyo, hooddi i.w.m.

Hindigana: barasaab, rooti, googorad i.w.m.

Ereyada ee aan amaahda galeyn waa kuwa ku saabsan xubmaha jirka, hawlo la xiriiro cuniddá iyo geerida, waxyaabo caadi ah oo laga helo degaanka sida biyaha ama geed aha, iyé waxyaabo micnahoodu ku caam ah adduunka oo idil sida weynaanta iyo Yaraanta. Intaa oo idil kuma jiro shay ku cusboonaan kara bulsha kasta. Sidaas awgeed afku iska ma lumiyó ereyada ku saabsan waxyaabahaas aan kor ku soo xusnay si uu u qaato kuwa af qalaad. Waxyaaba kale ee ay adagtahay in la kala amaahdo waxaa ka mid ah magac u yaa-lada iyo tirooyinka.

(Haddaba baaristeena waxay ku salaysantahay ereyada aanay badanaaba amaahda galayn).

2.2. BAHOOYINKA REER AFRO-ASIYAATIK

2.2.1. SEMITIK

Bahdani waxay ka kooban tahay: afka carabiga, kan Yahuudiga (Hebrew), kuwa laysku yiraahdo "Aramic" oo haatan baaba'ay, iyo afaf lagaga hadlo carriga Itoobiya xaggeeda woqooyi iyo bartamaheeda.

Bahdan waxaa haatan calanka u sita af-carbeedka isagoo shiiqiyyey inta kale, wuxuuna u yahay afka rasmiga ah quruu-mo ee ka badan labaatan, tirada dadka ku hadlana way sii dhaafeen 100 malyan.

Haddii la sii raad raacay afafka Semitigga waxaa la helay raad caddaynaaya in ay jireen ilaa 5.000 oo sano ka hor. Afka asalkiisi ugu fac weyn bahdan ee laga warhayo taariikhdiisa waa kan la yiraahdo "Akkadian", waxaana lagaga hadli jiray Mesopotamiyidii hore muddo ku dhow 3.000 oo sano C.H. (ciise ka hor). Hase ahaatee labadii kun ee sano ee ku xigtay waxaa si ballaaran loogaga hadlayey xagga bari laba lahjadood oo Akkadian ah, Assyrian iyo Babylonian. Qarnigii siddeedaad c.H. waxaa carrigaas ku faafay afka "Aramaic", wuxuuna si fiican cagaha ugu taagnaa ilaa laga gaaro xilligii Dainta Islaanka, carabiga oo ahaa mid asalk-iisa dad yari kaga hadli jiray jasiiradda carabta, ayaa si la yaab leh ugu fiday bariga dhewe oo dhan iyo afrika xaggeeda woqooyi ilaa badda Atlantik.

Culima ka mid ah Flemming, Hudson, Murtonen iyo kuwa kale waxay ka gun gaareen fikrad sheegayso in bahda Semitik ka soo askumantay markeeda hore dalka Itoobiya, waxayna u gudubtay Areebiya ayadoo kaga tallaabsanayso Baabul Mandab, mudda ku dhow siddeed kun sano haatan laga joogo.

Kumanyaal sano kaddib, waxaa culima badani la noqotay in dad ka mid ah carabta reer Koonfur u soo gudbeen dalka Itoobiya muddo haatan laga joogo 2.500 oo sano; afkooduna, kaddib markii uu' ku larmay afka ummadda meeshaas loogu yimid(waxaana loo maleeyaa dadka goobta loogu yimid in ay ahaayeen qolada la yiraahdo Agew oo ka tirsan Bahda kushitik), wuxuu noqday mid la yiraahdo Ge'ez. Afka Ge'ez ilaa qarnigii IIaad waa lagu hadli jiray, welina Itoobiya wuxuu ku yahay afka murtida iyo suugaantii hore. Ge'ez ka sokow waxaa dhashay afaf kale oo ha tan lagaga hadlo dalka Itoobiya, waxaana ka mid ah af Amxaariga, Tigrinya, Tigree, Gurage iyo af Harari. Af amxaarigu inkastoo xudduntiisu ay tahay bartamaha Itoobiya, haddana wuxuu noqday afka rasmiga ahi ee dawladda, khasabna ku noqotay in ay ku wada hadlaan dadyowga deggan caraiga Itoobiya.

Xuruufta maanta la isticmaalo waxaa keenay dadyowga semitik. Xagga taariikhda binu'aadanka amuurtaan sharafteeda waxaa iska leh Finishiyiintii hore, waayo ayagaa bilaabay isticmaalka xuruufta 15 qarni ka hor Dh.C.

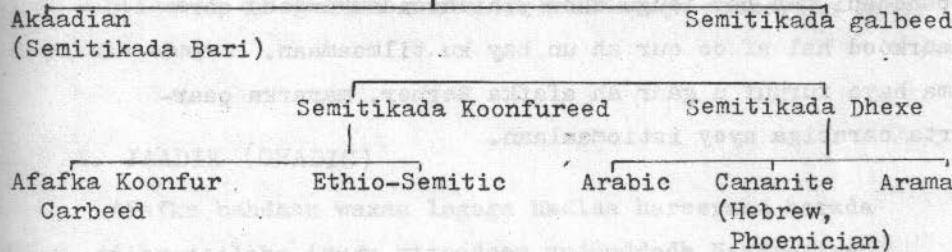
Markii dambe fartoodii waxaa isticmaalay Yahuudda (Hebrews).

iyo reer Aramans. Griiggu xaruuftaan 1000 sano ka hor Dh.C.

ayey soo ergadeen. Kolkii dambana xuruuftii adduunkoo idil

ayey ku baahday.

Semitikadii hore



2.2.2. BERBER

Dadka ku hadla afafka Berber waxay ku firirsan yihiin Afrika xaggeeda woqooyi, laga bilaabo dalka Masaarida dhankiisa galbeed ilaa badda Atlantik. Dadkaasi waxay ku badan yihiin siiba carriga Maroko iyo Aljeeriya.

Dalalka kale ee haatan lagaga hadlo afafkaan, inkastoo dadka ku hadlaa aanay badnayn waxaa weeye: Tunisiya, Liibiya, Nayjer, Maali, Mawritaaniya iyo Senegal.

Maadaama dadyowga ku hadla afafka Berber ay ku kala firirsan yihiin dalalka aan kor ku soo xusnay waxaa ka dhashay afaf in yar kala duwan.

Kuwa ugu waa weyn waxaa la kala yiraahdaa: Shluh, Tamazight, Riffian(intaan Marooko ayaa loogaga hadlaa), Kabyle, Shawiya (Aljeeriya), Turges(Naijer iyo Maali).

Waxaa lagu wadaa in afafkaan ee idil ay berigii hore isku mid ahaayeen oo lagaga hadli jiray Afrikada Woqooyi bad-ankeed.

Afafka bahdaani aad bey isugu dhow yihiin sidaa awgeed qoraayaalka qaarkood hal af oo qur ah un bay ku tilmaamaan.

Weli lama hayo xuruuf u gaar ah afafka Berber, mararka qaarkood farta carabiga ayey isticmaalaan.

2.2.3. AFKII MASARIDII HORE

Afka Masaaridii hore waxaa taariikh ahaan loo qaybin karaa saddex heer: midka qadiimiga ah (3400 - 2200 C.H.), midka dhexe (2200 - I580 C.H.) , iyo mid iyo midka cusub (I580 - C.H. ilaa qarniga saddexaad ee Dh.C. kaddib). Kolkaa kaddib afkii waxaa loo yaqaan afka koxtik. Suugaan aad u ballaaran baa lagu qoray fartii masaaridii hore ee la oran jiray "hieroglyphic".

Afka Masaaridii hore waxaa lagu hadlaayey oo la qoraayey muddo afar kun oo sano, waqtigaa kaddib waxaa si taxan dalkii u gumeystay quwadaha "Hykos, Assyrian, Persian, Macedonian iyo Roomaaniyiintii", iyagoo afkoodi si weyn u

saameeyey una waxyeeleeyey kii masaarida.

Kaddib markii av islaameen dadka reer Masar waxaa af u noqday kan carabiga.

Guud ahaan dalalka Afrikada woqocyi oo dhan waxaa haatan ku ballaaran dhaqanka iyo afka islaanka, hase yeesh ee weli waxaa ku dambeeya afafka Berber oo sii wiiqmaaya iyo kan kobtiga ah oo mmarkii dambo ku hadlaayeen masaarida aanay Muslinka ahayn.

2.2.4. JAADIK (CHADIC)

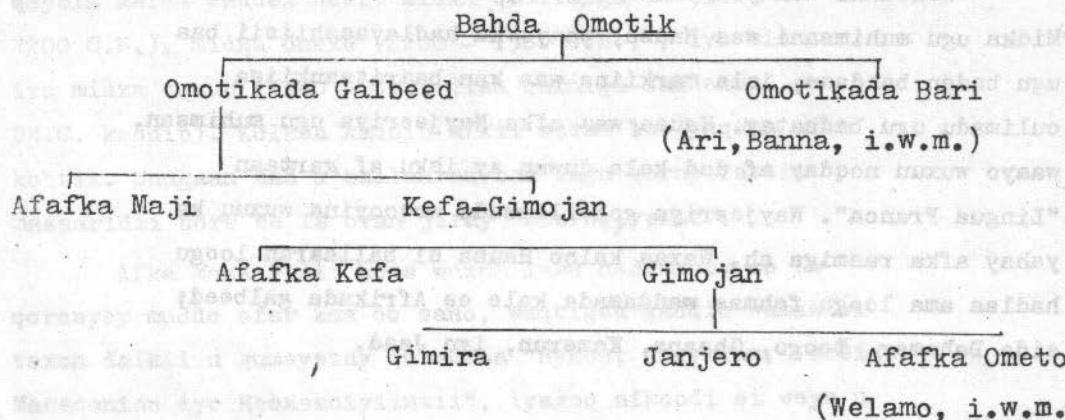
Afafka bahdaan waxaa lagaga hadlaa hareeraha harada Chad, siiba meelaha isugu yimaadaan xuduuddada Nayjeeriya, Kamerun, Jaad iyo Jamhuuriyadda Afrikada Dhexe. Waxaa kaloo jira afafka Hausa oo ka mid ah bahdaan, waxaan looga hadlaa meela badan ee Afrikada galbeed.

Bahdaani waxay ka kooban tahay in ka badan II4 af. Midka ugu muhimsani waa Hausa, waayo ku hadlayaashiisii baa ugu badan bahdaan, isla markiina waa kan baaritaankiisa culimadu ugu badsatay. Hausa waa afka Nayjeeriya ugu muhimsan, waayo wuxuu noqday af dad kala duwan ay isku af gartaan "Lingua Franca". Nayjeeriya gobolladeeda woqoyina wuxuu ka yahay afka rasmiga ah. Waxaa kaloo Hausa si ballaaran loogu hadlaa ama loogu fahmaa waddamada kale ee Afrikada galbeed; sida Dahomey, Toogo, Ghaana, Kamerun, iyo Jaad.

2.2.5. OMOTIK

Inta ka horraysay sannadka I969 Bahda Omotik waxay ka tirsanayd Bahda Kushitik, waxaan loo yihiin kooxda kushitikada galbeed. Harold Fleming(I969) oo ah aqoon yahan weyn xagga cilmiga Antropology, kaddib markii uu baaris ball-aaran ku sameeyey Itoobiya xaggeeda Koonfureed, wuxuu caddeeyey in afafka Omotik aanay ka mid ahayn Bahda Kushitik ee. ay iskooda u yihiin bah gaar ah oo raacsan reerka wayn "Afro-asiyastik".

Dadka ku hadla afafka bahdaan waxay deggan yihiin Itoobiya Koonfur-galbeed, waxaana ka mid ah afafka bahdaan: Kaffa, Omoto, Mao, Gimera, Janjero, afafka Aroid iyo kuwa Dizoid.



2.2.6. KUSHITIK

Bahdani waxay ka koobantahay afartameeyo af, badan-kooduna lahjada ayey leeyihiin, waxaana lagaga hadlaa Soomaaliya, Itoobiya, Eritreeya, Jabuuti, Keenya xaggeeda woqooyi iyo xaggeeda Bari, Suudaan xaggeeda Bari iyo Tansaniya xaggeeda woqooyi. Tirada dadka ku hadlana waa in ka badan I4 malyuun.

Afafkaan qaarkood waxay ku dhow yihiin in ay ciribtirmaan, waayo, dadka ku hadlaa waa in aan ka badnayn boqollaal ruux qaarkood weyba suuleen.

Afafka ugu waaweyn ee bahdaas ku jiraa waxaa weeye: Oromo, Soomaali, Sidamo, Afar-Saho, Beja(Bedawiye) iyo Agaw.

K U S H I T I K			
Kush. Woqooyi (Beja)	Kush. Dhexe (Agaw)	Kush. Bari Saho-Afar	Kusn. Koon-fureed(Iraqw) Oromo Soomaali

Xiriirka ka dhixeyya afafka bahda kushitik waa naxwaha, ereyada iyo fonolojiga.

Isku xigga ereyada:-

^oOromo oo ah qolada ugu tirada badan bahda Kushitik (10 malyan oo qof qayaastii), shisheeyuhuse u yaqaanay Galla, haatan waxaa u shaac-baxay magacoodii Oromo oo ay iyagu rasmi ahaan isugu yaqaanaan.

2.3. EREYADA ISU EG

SITTINBER A.S.S.

Ereyadani waxay ka mid yihiin kuwa ay reer Afroasiy-aatik wadaagaan:

I. Tufid Kushitik: Beja tuuf; Soomaali tuf; Oromo tufa(ereygaan bahda oo idili way wadaagtaa).

Masaaridii hore: tf

Semitik: Carabig tafta

Jaadik: Hausa toofa; longone tufa

2. Ma....?(erey weydiin) Kushitik: Sidaao ma(y); Soomaali ma; Oromo maani.

Berber: Shilha ma(ma? iyo yaa?)

Masaaridii hore: ma (ma? iyo yaa?)

Semitik: Carabi ma; Hebrew ma; Akkadian miin; Ge'ez mii (meeqa?)

Jaadik: Hausa mee, mii, sokoro ma.

3. Kab(ta) Kushitik: Oroma Kope; Soomaali kab

Masaaridii hore: cb(t)

Jaddik: kaap.

4. San Kushitika: Soomaali san; afar san

Omotik: Chara sinan

Jaadik: Klesen sin

Masaaridii hore: snsn(urin)

- af ~~ooggeddel smar~~ Kushitik: Soomaali af; Iraqew aafa;
Beja yaf(waa erey ku caam ah bahda
badankeeda).
- Jaadik: Hausa afa; Augas po.
- Semitik: Carabi fam; Ge'ez af; akkadian
pu; Hebrew pee.
- Hilib (so') Kushitik: Beja sa; Soomaali so';
jaadik: Buduna su; Gidder soa.
- Libaax Kushitik: Soomaali aar.
Berber: awar
- Masaaridii hore: rw
Semitik: Hebrew ari; akkadian aruu;
Ge'ez arwe(dugaag)
- Jaadik: Kumbu aru(shabeel); Mubi oruna.
- Biriq Kushitik: Khamir birqa; Soomaali biriq.
Masaaridii hore: brq (ifin)
Semitik: Hebrew boraq; Akadian baraagu
- Jaadik: Batta Garna baratje
- Min(guri) Kushitik: Sidamo mine-; Kamir nin (iyo
kuwo kale oo badan ayaa la wadaaga
ereygaan).
Jaadik: Dera mina,
Semitik: Carabi bana; Hebrew bano (wax
dhisan).

- I0. Wadne(laab) ~~is klempen~~ Kushitik: Oroma labbe; Soomaali laab. ~~bedde da manoo in vere no~~
- Omotik: Kaffa nibbo; Janjero niba.
- Masaaridii hore: y b
- Semitik: Hebrew leb; Aramai libb; Ge'ez leb; Akkadian libbu.
- II. Il ~~is klempen~~ ~~bedde da~~ Kushitik: Beja lili; Soomaali il; Quwara il, yil; Iraqw ila(waa ku caam bahda oo idil)
- Jaadik: Hausa ido, Buduma yil. Masaaridii hore: yr(t).
- Berber: Ghadames wel.
- I2. Dhimasho ~~is klempen~~ ~~bedde da~~ Kushitik: Oroma amuut; Soomaali (maay) amuudi. Masaaridii hore: mwt. Berber: emmet.
- Semitik: Carabi maita; Ge'ez mota; Hebrew meo.
- Jaadik: Hausa mutu; Hinna maat.
- I3. Sac ~~is klempen~~ ~~bedde da~~ Kushitik: Beja sa; Soomaali sac; Burunji se. Jaadik: Hausa sa. Berber: Tuareg esu.

14. Bax ~~baa~~; Kushitik: Beja baay; Afar ba; Oromo ba; Soomaali bax.
 Jaadik: tera ba; Dera be;
 Semitik: Hebrew bo(imow); Carabi baa
 (soo noqo); Ge'ez bo (imow)
 Omotik: Welamo b; kullo bee.
15. Cunug Kushitik: Soomaali wiil.
 Jaadik: Somrai wiil; Affade ul.
 Berber: u (wiil); ul(t) (gabar)
 Semitik: Carabi walad; Hebrew yalad.
16. Dambe, dib Kushitik: kamir dirba; Bilan danbi;
 Soomaali dambe, dib, dabo, saho daban.
 Jaadik: Mutura duba; Gidder debo.
 Semitik: Carabi dabara, dubur.
17. Geed Kushitik: Soomaali geed; Mbugu (m)xatu.
 Jaadik: Bata kade; Gemergu xatta; chire
gotto.
 Masaaridii hore: xt.
 Semitik: Akkadian xattu(ul, laan).
 Jaadik
18. U ek, sida Kushitik: Oromo aka; Soomaali ek;
 Omotik: Janjero akka(sidaas....maxay?).
 Jaadik: Ngamo aka (sidee?).
 Barber: Ghadames mak (siduu u eg yahay?)
 Semitik: Carabi ka; Akkadian kii.

19. Gacanta bidix Kushitik: Saho guraa; Soomaali gur;
 Sidaamo guroa.
 Jaadik: Angas kul; kulung gulana
 (dhinaca bidix); Somrai gele.
20. Jilib Kushitik: Beja gunba; saho guluub;
 Soomaali jilib; Bilin girib; Iraqw
 gurun guro.
 Jaadik: Angas kirm; Musgu gurfa.
 Berber: Kabyle keref(jilba laabid);
 touareg jeraff(et).
21. Duulid Kushitik: Beja faar(boodid); Bogo
 fir; Soomaali firir.
 Jaadik: Buduma far(duulid, boodid);
 Ankwa d'aar(boodid) Angas piar(boodid)
 Berber: shilh firri.
 Masaaridii hore: Po (duulid).
 Semitik: Carabi(farra; aramaio far).
22. Cunid Kushitik: Beja tiyu; Sidamo it.
 Omotik: Janjero tà.
 Jaadik: Bolewa ti; Hausa ca.
 Masaaridii hore: t' (rooti)
 Berber: ca; tett.
 Semitik: Akkadian te'u; Mehri (Koonfur
 Arabiya) towuu.

23. Tumid - garan- Kushitik: Saho tak; Oromo daku; Bogo dadaku. Soomaali daqijin.
cid. Jaadik: Hausa dooka; Karekare duku; kilba digga.
Berber: Tuareg degdeg.
Masaaridii hore: dkw (ubax, tume).
Semitik: Hebrew doqaq; Carabi daqqaqa, dakka; Akkadian daqaqu(daqijin).
24. Lo' Kushitik: Bogo lau; Saho-Afar laa; Soomaali le'; Oromo loonii.
Jaadik: Karekare lo (hilib, xoolo); Mubi la.
25. Magac Kushitik: Beja sim; haddiyya sum; Soom-aali Sami.
Omotik: Janjero sun.
Jaadik: Hausa suuna; Angas sem; Somrai Sumo.
Berber: isem(?).
Semitik: Carabi ism, Hebrew shem; Akkad-ian shum.
26. Meel Kushitik: Sidamo ba'a; Soomaali bed, bar.
Omotik: Gudeela beyo.
Jaadik: Monhol bi; Logone mba.
Masaaridii hore: bw.

3.

BAHDA KUSHITIK

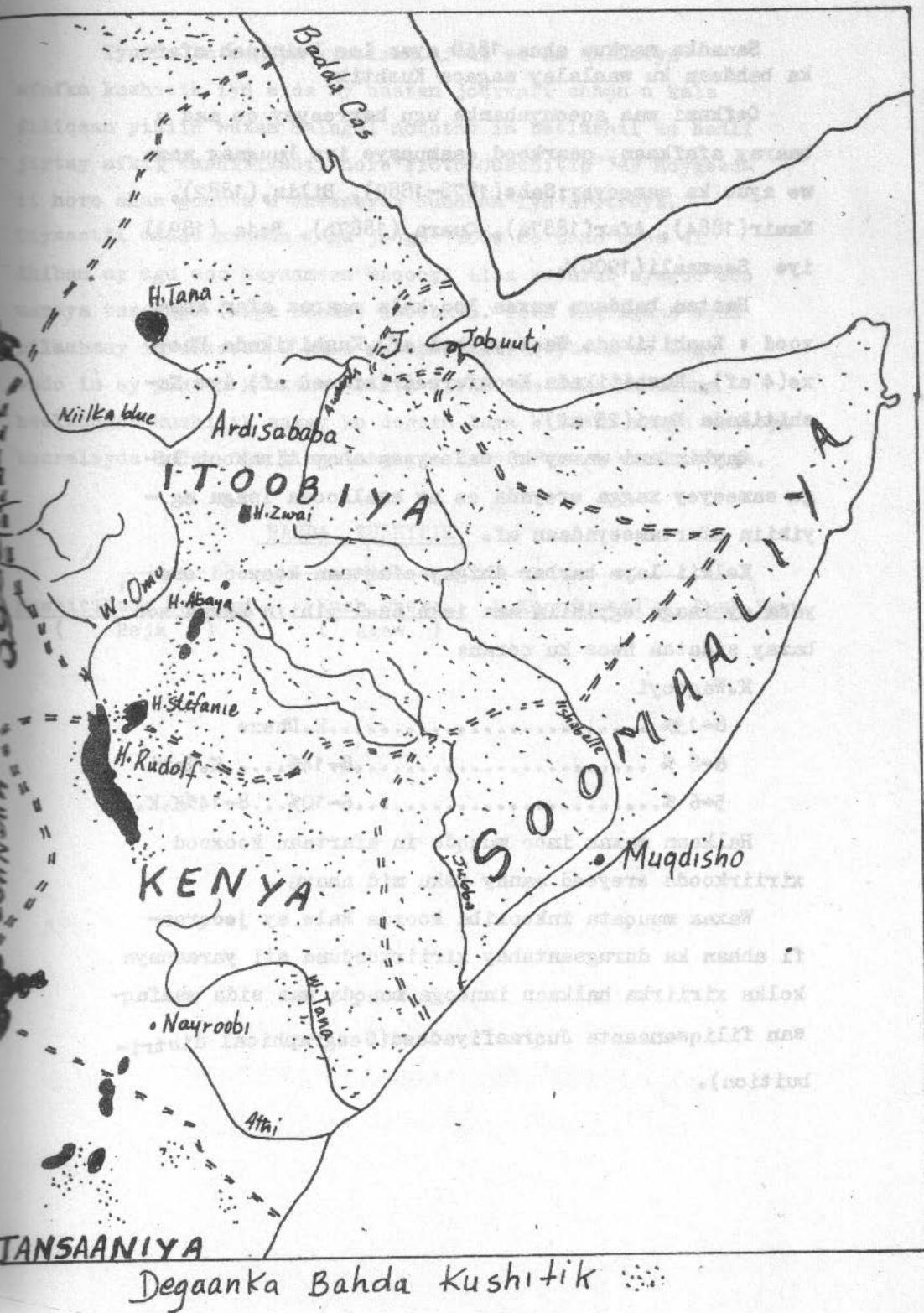
ku hadlayaasha afafka bahdani waxay ku baahsan yihiin Afrika xaggeeda Waqooyi-Bari: Soomaaliya, Itoobiya, Eritre-yea, Jabuuti, Keenya xaggeeda Waqooyi iyo xaggeeda Bari, Suu-dan xaggeeda Bari iyo Tansaaaniya xaggeeda Waqooyi.

Bahdani waxay ka kooban tahay afartameeyo af, badankoo-dun lahjado ayey leeyihiin, qaarkood waxay ku dhow yihiin in iy ciriintirma n, waxyo dadka ku hadlaa waa in aan ka bad-neyn bogollaal ruux, qaarkood wayba suuleen. Tirada dadka ku hadlaa if fka ni waxaa lagu ciyaasaa in ka badan 14 mal-yuun.

Xiriirkii kr dhaxxeeyn afafka bahda Kushitik waa: dhismaha weerta, naxwaha, ereyada iyo fanolojiga.

Istu ekaanta afafkaas oo ah xagga naxwaha iyo ereyadaba kollabu muhiim wax sabab la'een dhelan karo. Sidaa darteed culimadu afafka ka shageysa waxay la noqotay in afafka kushitika la yira hdo ay ka beermeen af qur ah oo abaaday oo aan maanta jirin, sida afafka la tiinka la yiraahdo oo kale, afkaas oo ay ka wada beermeen maanta waxaa loo bixiyey kushitigii hore ama "Proto - Kushitic".

Magaca kushitik wa magac ay culimadu ka soo qaadatay Yuhuuddii iyo Masaaridii hore. Waddamada Masar ka soo xigga xagga Koonfur ilan geeska Afrika ayaa lagu magacaambi jiray "Kuush". Xagga ta riikhda diimaha bariga dhexe, kuush waa curadkii xaam, Xaumna wa walaalkii Saam, aabbahoodana Nuux ayuu shaa.



Sanadka markuu ahay 1858 ayaa Lee Reinisch afaf-ka bahdaan ku waqlalay magaca Kushtik.

Qofkani waa aqoonyahanka ugu herreeyey oo aad u baaray afafkaan, qaarkood qaamuusye iyo buugaag nax-we ayuu ka sameeyey; Sahe(1878-1889), Bilin,(1882), Kamir(1884), Afar(1887a), Quara (1887b), Beja (1893) iye Seemaali(1900)'.

Haatan bahdaan waxaa loo kala saaraa afar kooxood : Kushitikada Waqooyi(hal af), Kushitikada Dhexe(4 af), Kushitikada Keomfureed (sidaed af) iye Kushitikada Bari(25 af)'.

Qaybintani waxay ku saleeyantahay tirakoob lagu sameeyey xagga ereyada ee ay asalkooda isaga eg-yihiin afartameeyadaan af.

Kelkii lays barbar dhigay afartaan keoxood ereyada ay isaga egyihiin ama isku asal yihiin waxaa soobaxay sidatan heos ku qoran:

K.Waqooyi

8-13%	K.Dhexe
6-8 %	8+14%....K.Bari
5+6 %	6-10%...8+14%K.K.

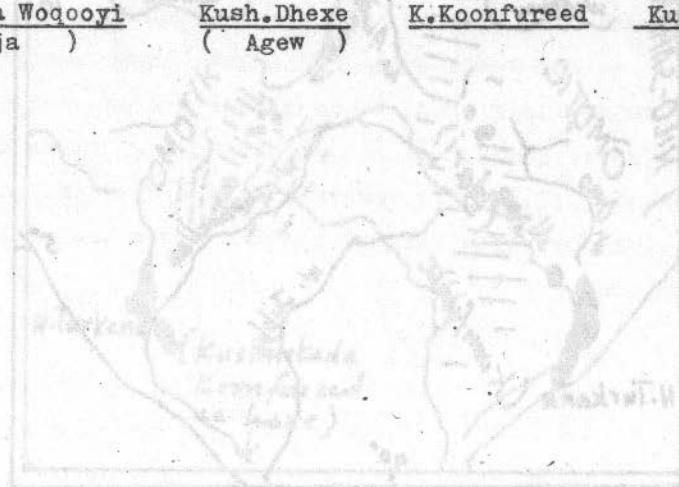
Halkaan waxaa inoo muuqda in afartaan kooxood xiriirkooda ereyeed aanay isku mid ahayn .

Waxaa muuqata inkooxiba kooxda kale ay jooqraafi ahkaan ka durugsantahay xiriirkooduna sii yaraanaya kolka xiriirkha halkaan innooga muuqda waa sida waafaqsan filiqsanaanta Juqraafiyadeed(Geographical distribution).

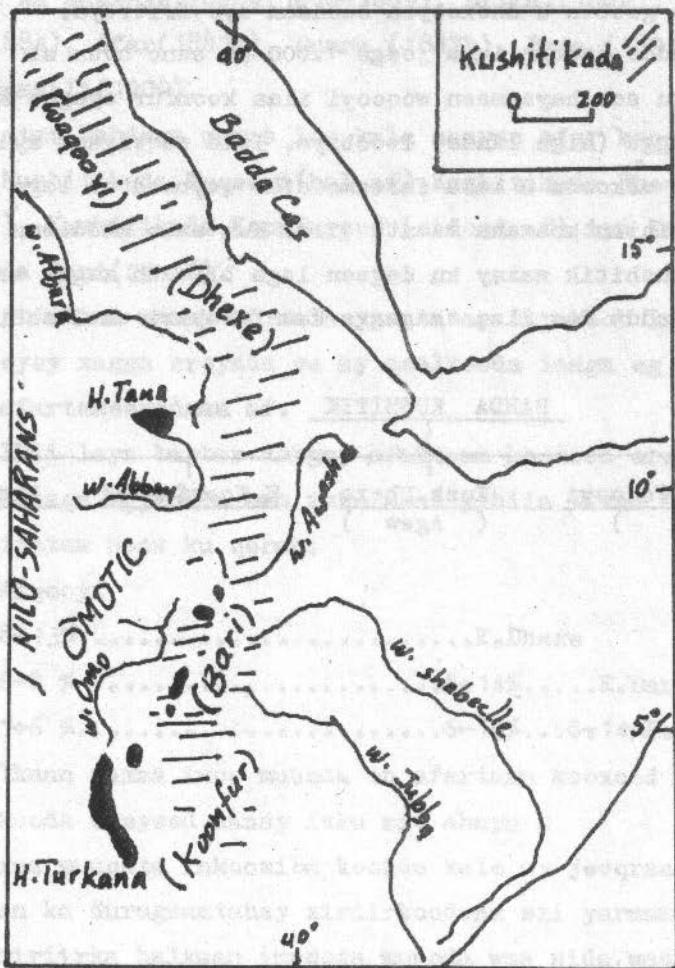
Iyadoo la eegaya xiriirka afeed ee ka dhexeeuya
 afafka kushitik iyo aida ay haatan joqraafi ahaan u kala
 filiqsan yihiin waxaa malagal noqotay in beelashii ku hadli
 jirtay afkii kushitikadii hore "Proto-Cuschitic" ay hoygeed-
 ii hore ahaa goobta u dhexeeysa Suudaan iyo Eritreya.
 Qiyaastii muddo haatan laga joogo 7.000 oo sano ayaa si
 dhiban ay ugu soo hayaameen woqooyi ilaa koonfur ayagoo sco
 maraya taagagga (high lands) Itoobiya. Isla waqtigaas ayuu
 bilaabmay in afkoodu u kala farcamo afar qeybood oo lagu
 wado in ay yihiin kooxaha maanta jira. Kun sano kaddibna
 beelashaas kushitik waxay ku degeen laga bilaabo xagga woqooyi
 buuraleyda Badda Cas ilaa taagagga koonfur-bari ee Itoobiya.

BAHDA KUSHITIK

Kushitikada Woqooyi (Beja)	Kush. Dhexe (Agew)	K. Koonfureed	Kush. Bari
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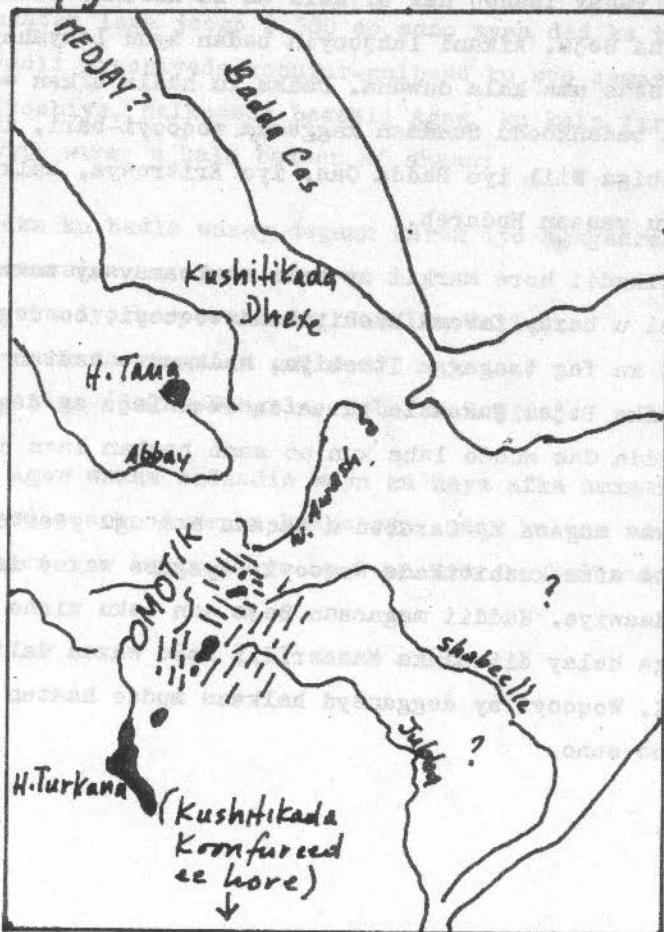


Yaa... Ma zaiddii hore



Bilourga fedidda Kushitikada
qiyaastii 5-4 Kun oo sano C.H.

Kalabaxa Kooxaha Kushitikada
qiyaastii 3 Kun oosano C.H.



Kushitikada Bari ee Taayogga
Kushitikada Bari ee Deexda ////
Yaaku-Werizoiddi hore !!!!!

3.1. AFARTA KOOX EE BAHDA KUSHITIK

3.1.1. Kushitikada Waqooyi

Kooxdaan waxaa lagu wadaa in ay tahay qolada afkeddu ugu fac dheer yahay isagoo hal af keli ah ka kooban, waxaan la yiraahdaa Beja. Afkani lahjooyin badan ayuu leeyahay, hase yeeshii saas uma kala duwana. Dadka ku hadla afkan waxay deggan yihiin badankoodu Suudaan xaggeeda woqooyi-bari, inta u dhexaysa webiga Niil iyo Badda Cas, iyo Eritreeya, halkaasoo afka loogu yaqaan Hadareb.

Kushitikadii hore markii ay kala qaybsamaysay waxaa durbadii gooni u baxay faraca kushitikada woqooyi, oo degay woqooyi, meel ka fog taagagga Itoobiya, halkaasoo haatan looga hadlo afka Beja. Waxaa la hubaa in reer Beja ay degeen buuraleyda Badda Cas muddo laba kun oo sano hantani laga joogo.

Beja waa magaca ay Carabtu u taqaan ama ugu yeerto dadka ku hadla afka kushitikada Woqooyi, ayaguse waxay isu yaqaaniin Bedaawiye. Haddii magacaan Beja aan isku xirno magaca Medjay oo laga helay diiwaanka Masaaridii hore waxaa daliil noqonaya in K. Woqooyi ay degganeyd halkaas muddo haatan laga joogo 5.000 oo sano.

1.2. Kushitikada Dhexe

Kooxdani waxaa loo yaqaanaa Agew, waana koox yar oo u firirsan woqooyi Itoobiya. Waxaa la aaminsan yahay in toobiya taagaggeeda Sare, waagii hore, ay degganeed beeshii gew. Muddo haatan laga joogo 2.500 oo sano aayaad ka tiran boqortooyadii areebiyada koonfur-galbeed ku soo qamaam-en carriiga Itoobiya, halkaasoo beeshii Agew ku kala firiay. Dabadeedna waxay u kala baxeen af ahaan:

Bilin (dadka ku hadla waxay degaan keren iyo agagaareheeda, woqooyi Asmara).

Khamir (seqota iyo hareeraheeda, Gobolka Wallo).

Qwara (Harada Tana xaggeeda galbeed).

Awngi ama Awiga (dalka Dangala, Gobolka Gojjam).

Afafka Agew waxaa cadaadis weyn ku haya afka amxaariga daas daraadeed qaarkood weyba baaba'een, qaar kalena wey i'rabaan, Bilen iyo Awiga mooye oo u eg inay ka badbaadeen daadiskaas.

3.1.4. "Kushitikada Bari

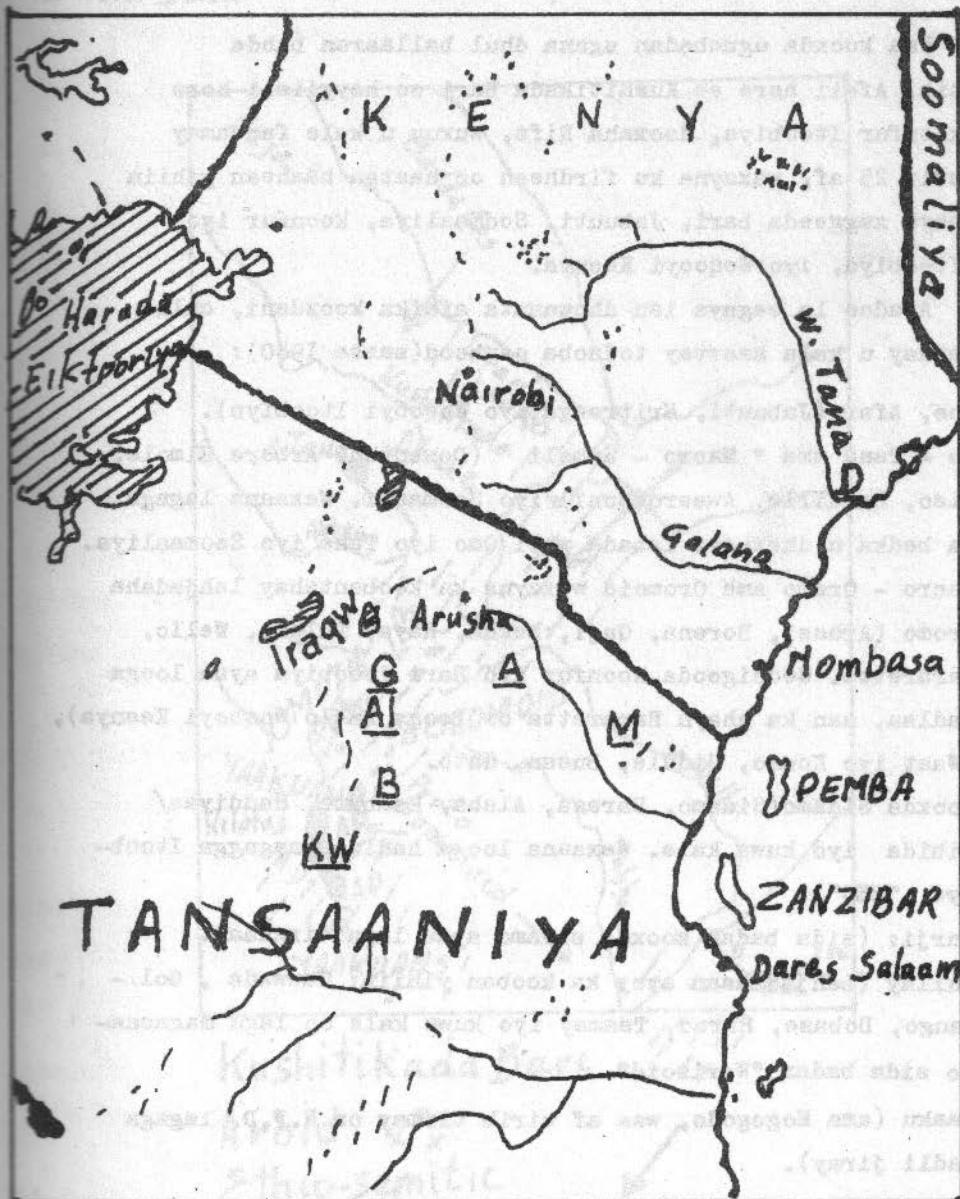
Waxaa kooxdaani ka kooban tahay siddeed af oo kale: Iraqw, Gorowa, Alagwa, Burunge, Asax, Qwdza, Ma'a iyo Dahalo. Siddeedooda waxaa ugu caansan Iraqw. Dadka ku hadla afka Dahalo un baa deggan keenya xaggeed woqooyi inta kale woqooyi Tansaaniya ayaa lagaga hadlaa.

Kooxdani waxaa laga wadaa in ay ka soo dalaabday mark-eedi hore Koonfur Itoobiya kaddibna u soo tallabsatay woqooyi Tansaaniya. Afafkani waxay halis ugu jiraan in ay cirib tir-maan maadaama dadka ku hadlayd ay aad u yaryihiin, isla mar-kiina ay dhaxda ugu jiraan, kuna xeerarsan, dad ku hadla afafka Bantu. Afafkani waxay u dhowyihii afka Oromada, taasina waxay adkaynaysaa fikraddii ahayd in ay ka soo dalaabeen Koonfur Itoobiya.

Kush. Koonfureed

Kooxda	Iraqw	Asax	Qwdza	Ma'a	Dahalo
	Iraqw	Goruwa	Alagwa	Burunge	

Kushiti Kada Koonfureed



D Dahalo

30 100 150 200 250 km

KW Kuradza

M Ma'a

G Gorowa

B Burunge

Al Alagwa

A Isa

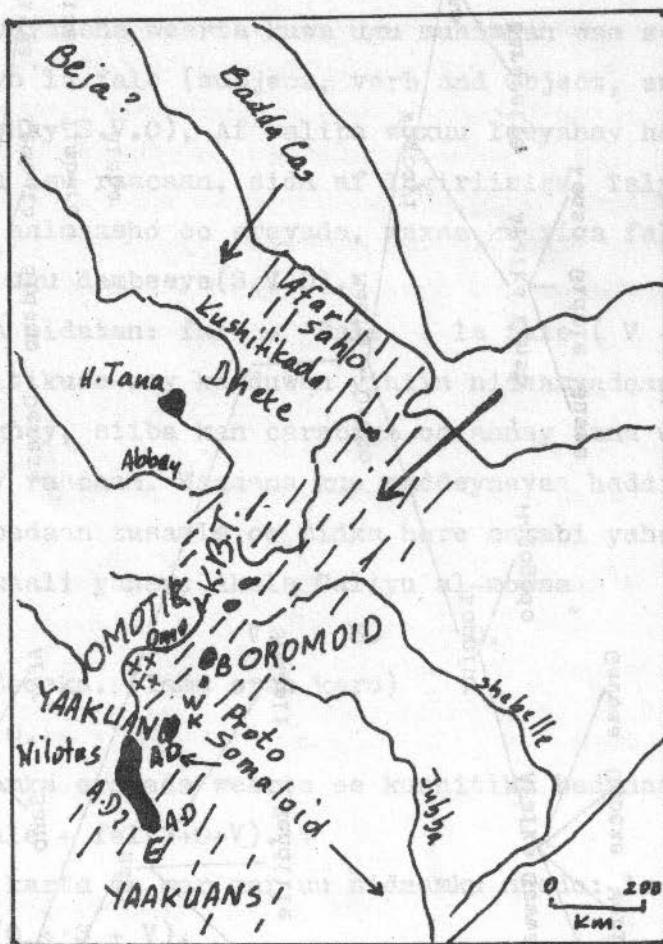
3.1.3. KUSHITIKADA BARI

Waa kooxda ugubadan ugana dhul ballaaran bahda kushitik. Afkii hore ee Kushitikada Bari oo hoygiisii hore ahaa koonfur Itoobiya, dooxaha Rift, wuxuu u kale farcamay qiyaastii 25 af, waxayna ku firdheen oo haatan baahsan yihiin Eritreeya xaggeeda bari, Jabuuti, Soomaaliya, koonfur iyo Bari Itoobiya, iyo Woqooyi Keenya.

Ayadoo la eegaya isu dhowaanta afafka kooxdani, culimadu waxay u kala saartay toddoba qaybood(sasse 1980):

1. Saho, Afar (Jabuuti, Eritreeya iyo Woqooyi Itoobiya).
2. Omo - Tana ama " Macro - Somali " (Desenech, Arbore Elmole, Baiso, Rendille, Aweerq(Boni) iyo Soomaali. Wuxaana lagaga hadlaa bedka u dhixeyya labada webi Omo iyo Tana iyo Soomaaliya.
3. Macro - Oromo ama Oromoid waxayna ka koobantahay lahjadaha Oromo (Arussi, Borena, Guji, Mecha, Raya, Tulema, Wello, Barareta. Geddigooda Koonfur iyo Bari Itoobiya ayaa looga hadlaa, aan ka ahayn Barareta oo looga hadlo Woqooyi Keenya), Waat iyo Konso, Gidole, Bussa, Gato.
4. Kooxda Sidamo(Sidamo, Darasa, Alaba, Kambata, Haddiyyaa/Libida iyo kuwa kale. Wuxaana looga hadlaa taagagga Itoobiya "HEC").
5. Burji: (sida badan kooxda sidamo ayaa lagu tirshaa).
6. Dullay (Lahjadahaan ayey ka kooban yihiin: Gawwada , Gol-lango, Dobase, Harso, Tsamay iyo kuwa kale oo lagu magacaa-bo sida badan "Werizoid".
7. Yaaku (ama Mogogodo, waa af cirib tirmay oo N.F.D. lagaga hadli jiray).

Kala baxii Kushitikada Bari iyo dhalashadii
 "Ethio-semitic" oo dhacay Kunkii sano ee C.H.



Kushitikada Bari

Aroid $\times \times$
 Ethio-semitic



Arbore Dasenech

A D

Baiso

B

Werizoid

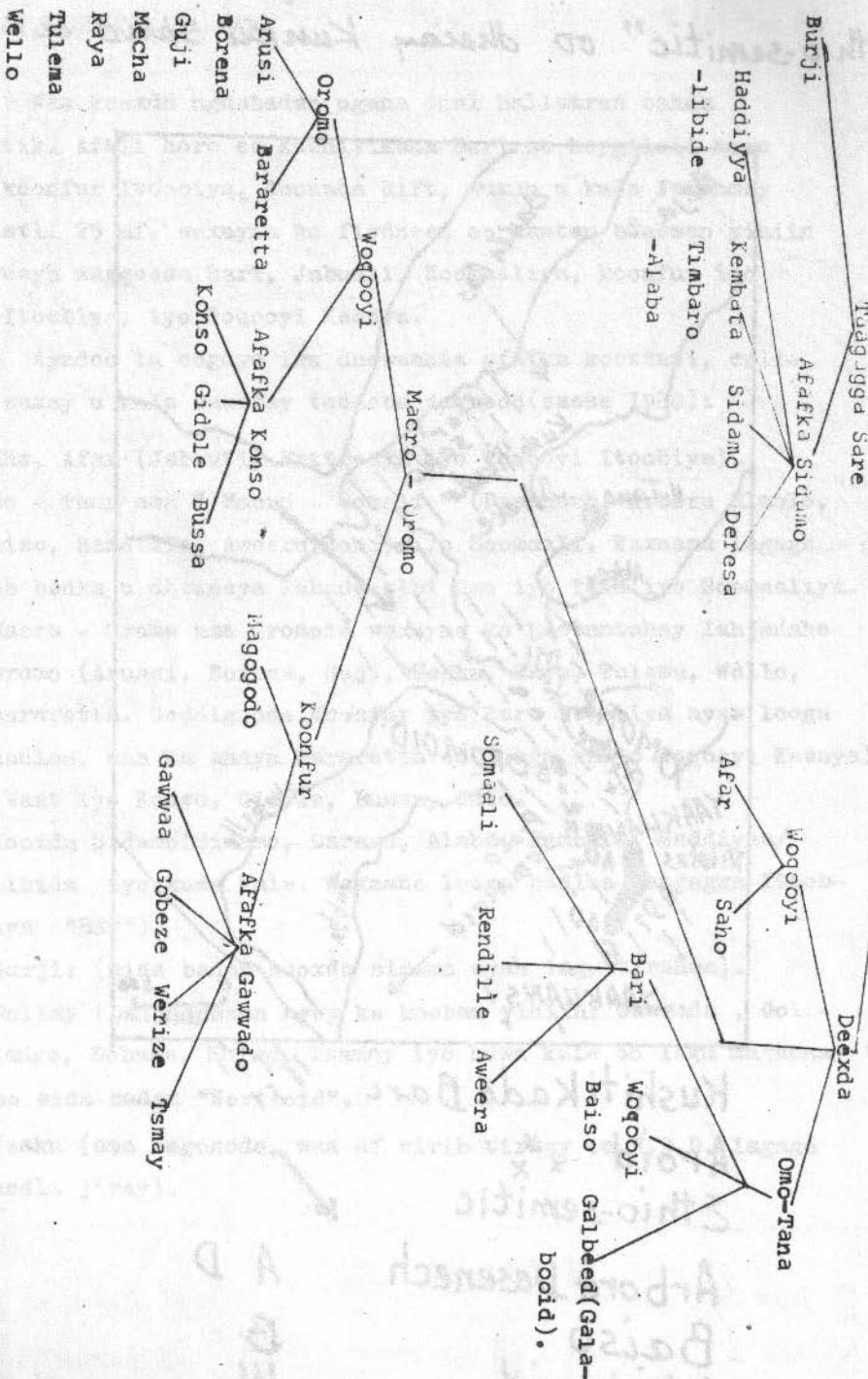
W

Konsoid

K

Elmolo

E



3.2. Xiriirkai ka dhexeeyaa afafka baahda Kushitik

3.2.1. Isku xigga erayada

Curiyayaasha weerta kuwa ugu muhimsan waa saddex:
 Fale, fal iyo la fale (subject, verb and Object, ama ayagoo
 la soo gaabshay S.V.O), Af waliba wuxuu leeyahay hab ay
 curiyayaashu isu raacaan, sida af Ingiriisiga, Talyaaniga
 iyo inta la halmaasho oo erayada, waxaa ku xiga falka la
 falaha ayaa ugu dambeeyaa(S.V.O).

Carabigu waa sidatan: fal + Fale + la fale (V + S + O.).
 Afafka kushitikuse wey ka duwan yihiin nidaamyaadaan aanu kor
 mu soo sheegnay, siiba kan carabiga oo aanay sina uga suur-
 toobin in ay raacaan. Waxaana kuu caddeynayaan haddii aad u
 fiirsato labadaan tusaale oo midka hore carabi yahay kan
 iambena soomaali yahay: Akala Caliyu al-mowsa

V. S. O.

Cunay cali Mooska. (lama oran karo)

V. S. O.

Nidaamka erayada weerta ee kushitika badanaaba waa
 fale + la fale + fal(S+O+V).

Waxaa dhici karta in mar mar uu nidaamku noqdo: la fale +
 fale + fal (O + S + V).

Soomaali :-	a.	Hanad	Faras	buu	Fuulay
		S	O		V
	(wirdar)				

b. Faras buu Hanad Fuulay

O S V

Oromo:- a. Niitin ilm dhalté(naag ilmo dhash)

S O V

b. Ilm niitin dhalté(ilmo naag dhas)

O S V

Sidamo:- Manci doobico o fino(ninku libaaxuu)

S O V

Beja :- Ane too'door afila(anigu gabaraan)

S O V

Afar :- A'nu Saar fa'ke(anigu kiish ba)

furay)

S O V

Iraqw :- Bähä gin àr(waraabaha isaguu)

S O V

Dasenech:- Cari he ye ginini(masku waa i)

S O V

Dahalo:- ani isanna kodi fallé(anigu hawlbaan)

qabtay)

S O V

• Halkaan shibanaha "C" waxaa loo akhriyaa sida ingiriiska loo akhriyo "ch".

3.2.2. Kabayaasha (affixes) falka

Guud ahaan falalka afafka kushitik waxay leeyihiin astaan lagu garto qofka sameeyey falka. Astaantaasina waxaa laga helaa ereyga falka xaggiisa dambe.

Falka waxaa samayn kara: aniga, ad-iga, isaga, iyada oo keli keli ah, iyo annaga, idinku, ayaa oo wadar ah.

Magac u yaalladaani mid waliba markuu fale yahay wuxuu badanna falka gadaal ka raacsiiyaa dibkabayaashaan (suffix), amaba la yiraahdo magac u yaallada falka: -a/-ta/-a/-ta oo keli ah, iyo -na/-tan/-ana oo wadar ah. Tusaale:

<u>SOOMAALI</u>	<u>OROMO(Galla)</u>	<u>Afar(fak = furid)</u>
1. anigu....gargaar-aa	I. Kàrkàar-a	I. fak-a
2. adigu....gargaar-taa	2. Kàrkàar-ta	2. fak-ta
3. isagu....gargaar-aa ayadu....gargaar-taa	3. Kàrkàar-a kàrkàa- <u>ti</u>	3. fak-a fak-ta
4. annagu...gargaar-naa	I. Kàrkàar-na	I. fak-na
2. idinku...gargaar-taan	2. Kàrkàar-tani	2. fak-tan(a)
3. ayagu....gargaar-aan	3. Kàakàar-aani	3. fak-an(a)

SIDAMOAWNIGI (Agew)

Be ja (duur=booqasho)

I. hun - a
2. hun - ta
3. hun - a
 hun - ta

I. des - è
2. des - té
3. des - é
 des - té

I. duur - a
2. duur - ta
3. duur - ya
 duur - ta

I. hun - na
2. hun - tina
3. hun - na

I. des - né
2. des - tana
3. des - ana

I. duur - na
2. duur-taana
3. duur - yaan

3.2.3. Falka hor-kabayaasha leh (prefix)

Falalka Kushitik qaarkood hor-kabayaal ayey leeyihiin, sida kuwa carabta ku magacawdo "anayta", a-/ ta-/ ya-/ ta-, na-/ ta-/ ya-/.

Af Soomaaligu shan fal un baa hor-kabayaal lahaan kara. Shantaas waxaa lagu magacaabay falalka adag(strong verbs), inta kalena waxaa lagu magacaabay falalka nugul(weak verbs).

S O O M A A L I:

I. a- qaannaa
2. ta-qaannaa
3. ya-qaannaa
 ta-qaanna

I. i- maadaa
2. ti- maadaa
3. yi- maadaa
 ti- maadaa

I. a- allaa
2. ta- allaa
3. ya- allaa
 ta- allaa

I. na- qaannaa
2. ta- qaaniin
3. ya- qaaniin

I. ni- maadnaa
2. ti- maadaan
3. yi- maadaan

I. na- allnaa
2. ta- allaan
3. ya- allaan

Halkaan shigashaa ayaa weesoo loo sababiga aadhaa inaykiiskee loo sidheeyo.

Rendille (àxam = cunid)

1. <u>i</u> - raahdaa	I. <u>a</u> - hay	I. àxam
2. <u>ti</u> -raahdaa	2. <u>ta</u> - hay	2. t- àxam
3. <u>Yi</u> -raahdaa <u>ti</u> -raahdaa	3. <u>ya</u> - hay <u>ta</u> - hay	3. y- axam t- axam
I. <u>ni</u> -raahdaa	I. <u>na</u> - hay	I. n' -axam
2. <u>ti</u> -raahdaan	2. <u>ti</u> - hiin	2. t-a'mx-in
3. <u>yi</u> -raahdaan	3. <u>yi</u> - hiin	3. y- amx-in

Afar(emete=imaasho) Saho(ahaansho) Dasench(imaasho)

I. <u>emeté</u>	I. <u>a</u>	I. Yimize
2. <u>temeté</u>	2. <u>ta</u>	2. Cimeze
3. <u>Yemeté</u> <u>temeté</u>	3. <u>a</u> <u>ta</u>	3. Cimeze yimize
I. <u>nemetéé</u>	I. <u>na</u>	I. Cimeze
2. temón	2. <u>tan</u>	2. yimeze
3. yemeten	3. <u>yan</u>	3. cimeze

A W N G I(aqaan)Reja

I. (y) agè	I. a- dir
2. <u>tage</u>	2. ti- dira dh. ti- diri

3. <u>yage</u>	3. i- dir
<u>tage</u>	dh. ti- diri
I. <u>agne</u>	I. ni- dir
2. <u>tagana</u>	2. ti- dirna
3. <u>yagana</u>	3. i- dirna

Falalka afafka Kushitik oo leh hor-kabayaasha waxay kala yihin: Saho 430 fal, Beja 350, Afar 140, Soomaali 5, Agaw 5, Dasenech 3, Aweero 6, Rendille 3 (?), Elmolo (?).

Culimadu waxay qabtaa, sida cilmi-afyahanka (Linguist) Andrzej Zaborski, in falalka leh hor-kabayaalka ay yihin kuwa ugu facweyn. Habkaan waxaa lahaan jirtay Kushitikadii hore amaba afkii hore Hameto-Semitik.

Sida muuqata afafka Kushitikada qaar un baa kaydiyey habkaas oo hor-kabayaasha leh, inta kale waxay wada leeyihiin nooca cusub oo ah falka dibkabayaasha leh (suffix), kuwaasoo horay aan u soo aragnay. Dad yar baa waxay qabaan in habka falalka hor-kabayaasha leh laga keenay afka carabiga. Laakiin Zaborski arrintaas wuu ka gilgishay, wuxuu yiri: "Af soomaaligu ereyo aad badan ayuu ka soo amahsaday carabiga, haseyeeshee naxwaha aad buu uga xaddidan yahay xagga amaahda". Haddaba sidee baa afafka kale ee kushitikada ah ay ugu badan yihin habka hor-kabayaasha oo ay soomaaliga ugu yaraadeen, maad-aama soomalidu ay ka mid tahay qolyaha Afrika Islaannimada ugu horreysay. Taas ka sokow, xiriirkha carabta iyo Soomaalidu wuxuu ahaa wax muddo dheer soo jiray.

Haddaan wax ka taa taabano kabayaasha kale waxaan aragnaa in xarafka "S" uu noqon karo kabaha muujiya wax sababidda(Causative); tusaale:-

Soomaali	: cab- sii < cab
Oromo	: dabar- siisi (gudbi) < dabri (gudub)
Sidaamo	: dafur- si (daalsii) < dofur (daalid)
Beja	: tam- s (cunsii) < tam (cun)
Saho	: kor- is° (korsii) < kor<(cun)
Bilin(Agaw)	: gab- sa - na (hadalsii) < gab-na (hadal-)

3.2.4. Wadar

Baracyada qarkood waxay wadar noqon karaan kolka shibansha ereyga ugu dambeeya ee magaca kelida ah mar laband xagga dumbe lagu celiyo.

Soomaali	: dal < dalal dab < dabab
Saho	: af < afaf (af < afaf)
Sidamo	: lebool < leboolil-e (qoolley < a.)
Bilin	: al < alal (il < ilo)
Burunge	: balu < balalu (maalin < maalmo)
Alagwa	: iliba < ilibabu (caano badan).

- Lahjad soomaali ah oo looga hadlo Degmada Diinsoor ayaa ayana kabka sababidda u ah " -is " sida saho; (Tusaale: waraab-is (cabsii), karis (kari), dereeris (socodsii).

3.2.5. Jinsi

Waxay Bahdani wada qabtaa jinsiga naxwaha, labka iyo dhaddigga, waxayna kale leeyihiin guud ahaan labadaan curye "K" iyo "t" .

Jinsigu wuxuu la xariiraa magacyada, magac u yaallada iyo isrog-rogga falka (Verb conjugation). Qodobka, oo ah caddeeyaha jinsiga, wuxuu galaa magaca aakhirkiisa; sida soomaaliga: nin- ka, naag- ta. Bejase wey hormariyaan mararka qaarkood.

	<u>Qodobka labka</u>	<u>Qodobka dhaddigga</u>
Soomaali:	-k	-t
Sidamo :	-k; <u>-c</u> ; - h	-t
Dasenech:	<u>-c</u> ; -n	-t
Oromo :	-k; -c	-t
Beja :	w-	-t

3.2.6. Magac u yaallada

<u>Soomaali</u>	<u>Oromo</u>	<u>Afar</u>	<u>Sidaamo</u>	<u>Bilin</u>
I. ani - (ga)	ana	a'nu	ani	an
2. adi -	ati	a'tu	ati	ati
3. isa -	isa	ussuk	isi	ni
iya	isi	is	ise	neri
I. anna -	nu	na'nu	nu	yan
2. idin -	isani	isin	kin'e	antén
3. iya -	isaani	oson	isna	naw

3.2.7. TIRADA

<u>Soomaali</u>	<u>Oromo</u>	<u>Afar</u>	<u>Sidamo</u>
1. kow	tokko	in'ki	mite
2. Laba	lama	nam'ma	lame
3. Saddex	sadi	sidi'ha	sase
4. afar	afur	affa'ra	shoole
5. shan	shan	koo'na	onte
6. lix	jaa	li'ha	leye
7. toddoba	torba	malhe'na	lamala
8. siddeed	sadheet	bahara	stte
9. Sagaal	sagaal	saga'la	honse
10. tobam	°tama (kudhan)	taba'na	tonne

Tama ayuu shaq cida ka muunato tiroovinkaan: afurtama (afurtan), soddoma (soddon).

3.2.8. Ereyada isu eg

Ereyada ugu caamsan Bahda Kushitikada waxaa ka mid ah:

Il = leelit (Beja), ill(Awngi), il-tet(Qimant), il(Bil.)-intii(afar), intii(saho), il (soomaali), il(i) (Baiso), indo(Rendille), ille(Haddiyya), ille (libido), il'lita(kembata), illit(Alaba), ille (sidamo), ille(Derasa), iile(Burji), ila(Borena Oromo), iija(Qottu Oromo) ija(Mecha Oromo) ilda (Konso), iinda (Gidole), ilca(Bussa), iynd'a (Arbore), ilil(Dasenech), ila (Iraqw), il(xamta), ila(Magogoto).

Af = yef(Beja), aab "afar" (bilen), Af (afar), af(saho) af(Somali), af(Rendille), a'fooha (kambata), afo (Alaba), afo (Alaba), af' (sidamo), afoo (Deresa), af'fay (Burji), aafan (Borana Oromo), **aafaan**(qottu Oromo), afaan(Mecha Oromo) afa(konso), af(o) (Dasen-ech), afa (Iraqw).

Ilig = irki(awagi), irrku(Qimant), in'kwi(Bilen), iko(Saho), ilig(somali), ilko(Baiso) ink'e (Haddiyya), ink'e Ink'e (libido), in'ku'uta (Kembala), inkut (Alaba), hiinko(sidamo), iso(Deresa), iilka (Burji), ilkaan (Borana Oromo), ilko(Qottu Oromo), ilkon(Mecha Oromo) ilgita(Konso), ilit(Gidole), ilica (Bussa), ilge (Gawwada), iligo (Gobeze), igoko (werize), ilge(Tsamai) Ilkwa (Arbore), sinno (Iraqw), iruq(Xamta).

Ani(ga)= anu (Beja), an(Awngi), aan (Qimant), an (Bilen), anu (Afar), anu (Saho), ani- (Somali), ani (Baiso), an(i) (Rendille), ane (Haddiyya), ane (libido), aan(i) (Kembala), ani (Alaba), ane (Sidamo), ane (Derasa), ee (Burji), ane (Borena Oromo), ane (Qottu Oromo), ani(Mecha Oromo), ana(Konso), ane(Gidole), ana (Bussa) ano(Gawwada), ano (Gobeze), ano(Werize), anu (Tsamai), ani(Iraqw), aan(Xamta).

AFAFKA KUSHITIKADA BARI

4.1. Naxwaha

Naxwa ahaan kushitikada Bari waa kooxda aad u maydisay astaanta K / t oo kale saarta sinjiga, labka iyo dheddigga, oo ay kushitikadii hore lahayd. Tusaale:

Soomaali :- -ka / -ta

Tsamay :- -ko / -te

Afar :- - / -ta

Konso-Gidole:- / -ta

Habka falka hor-kabka leh waa ku badan yahay, waxaan mid ah qolyaha kaydiyey habkaas: Afar, saho, Soomaali, Sseero, Rendille, Dasenech, Arbore.

Waxaa kaloo kooxdaan wadaagtaa, marka laga saaro inta taagga sare (HEC) sumadda falaha oo ah -i. Tusaale af Soomaaliga marka falaha uu yahay dheddigga, aan raacsanayn qodob, shibanaha "i" baa magaca ugu dambaynaya :

Soomaali:- Gabari waa timid.

Dasenech:- Cari he ye ginini & Masku waa i qaniinay

Oromo :- Hayyuui nà argé = Ugaasku waa i arkay

Xagga ereyada and bay isugu dhowyihiin, inkasto farqi weyn u dhexeeyo qolada deggan Taangga sare(Highland East Cusitic) iyo inta kale oo deggan dooxooyinka(low land East Cusitic). sababtuna waxay tahay kuwa taagga sare waxaa aad u saameeyey Bahda Omotik oo ay deris yihiin.

4.2. Fonolojiga

Xagga fonolojiga, shaqallada waxaa lagu wadaa in kushitikada Bari ee hore(Proto-east-Cushitik) ay lahayd shanta shibane oo marne dheeraadaan marne gaabtaan sida Soomaaliga:

i	e	a	o	uu
ii	ee	aa	oo	uu

Shibanayaashuna waxaa lagu wadaa in ay ahaayeen:-

t, k, b, d, g, d, d'(dh fudud), k'(q fudu), sh, h,
x, s, c, m, n, l, r, 'w, y, ', ,

4.3. Ereyada ay kushitikada Bari Wadaagaan.

K.B.H^o.

*Tuf :- Saho-Afar(tuf); Somali(tuf-); arbore(tuf-); Oromo
(tuf -); Konso (tuf-); Gidole(shuh -); sidamo(tuf-);
Darsasa(tuf); Alaba(tuf-); Kambata(tuf-); Haddiyya
(tuf-); Burji(tuf-); Dullay (-tuf - ama cuf-).

* Tom(m)an-Somali (toban); Baiso(tomon, toman); Dasenech(tommon)
tomn. Elmolo(tomon); Boni(toman); Oromo(tama ayuu ahaa sida
ka muuqato afurtama, soddoma); Sidamo(tonn-e, tomn-e)
Haddiyya(tomn-o); Burji tann-a ; Saho(tamman, tomon)
Afar(toban, laban).

^oK.B.H. = Kushitikadii Bari ee hore.

* TUM :- Afar (tum-); Somali (tum-); Rendille (tum-);
 Boni (tum-a) (tum-aal); Oromo (tum-); Konso
 (tum-); Gidole (shum-); yaaku (tuu'-).

* K'ot :- Somali (qod-); Rendille (khud-); Boni (od-);
 Arbore (kot-); Dasenech (g'ot/z-); Oromo
 (k'ot-), konso (qot-); Gidole (k'osh); Gawaada
 (qot-); Baiso (oshe).

* at- :- Saho- Afar (at-u); Somali (adi-ga); Baiso (ati);
 Rendille (ati); Boni (adi); Oromo (ati); Konso
 (at- ti); Gidole (at- te); Sidamo (ati); Darasa
 (ati); Alaba (ati); Kambata (ati); Haddiyya(ati)
 Dullay.
 :- (ato, aco); Burji (aashi).

* Gat :- Somali (gad-); Rendille (-gat-); Boni(kad-);
 Oromo (gat- "tuur"); konso (kat-); Gidole
 (kash); Sidamo (gat-); Darasa (gat-); Kambata
 (gat-); Alaba (-gat); Haddiyya (gat-); Burji
 (gat-).

* Matx :- Somali (madax); Baiso (mete); Rendille (matax);
 Boni (mada'); Arbore (mete); Dasenech (me); El-
 molo (meté); Oromo (mataa); Konso (matta); Gidole
 (mashsh (a)); Yaaku (mitch).

- * Kuf :- Somali (kuf-); Rendille (kuf-); Arbore (kuf-); Dasenech (kuf- "dhimasho").
- * Kac :- Somali (kac); Boni (ki'_i "kici"); Dasenech (ke'); Elmolo(ke'-); Oromo (ka'); konso(kha-); Gidole (ha'-); Sidamo (ka'-); Darasa (ke-); Alaba (ki-); Haddiyya (ki'-); Burji (ka'-); Grawada (khac "buub"); Harso (kac-); Yaaku (ke'e).
- * Ilka :- Saho (ilko); Somali (ilig, ilko); Rendille (ilakh, ilko); Boni (ilk-e); Baiso (ilk-o); Arbore ilk-wa ; Elmolo (ilk-o'); Oromo ilk'aani Konso (ilk-itta); Gidole (ilh-itt, ilh-a); Grawada (ilg-e); Harso (ilg-akko); Burji (irk'a), Sidamo (ink-o); Kambata (ink-e); Alaba (ink'u); Haddiyya (ink'-ee); Yaaku (inj-e-ni).
- * Lukk :- Somali (luki-); Baiso (luk-ale); Desenech (lug) Oromo (lukk-uu); konso (lukk-al-itta), Gidole (lukk-al-itt); Sidamo (lukk-icco); Harso (lukk-al-akko).

Komo, Elmolo(turun); Boni(turun); Gidole(turun); konso (turun); Sidamo(turun); Burji(turun); Baiso(turun); Yaaku(turun); Haddiyya(turun);

- * Kabeel :- Somaali (shabeel); Boni (shuweel); Rendille
 (kabil); Sidamo(kebeel-co); Haddiyya (kabee-a);
 Yaaku(ce'pen); Baiso(keebeel).
- * Kilm :- Saho-Afar (kilm); Somali (shilin); Rendille
 (cilm); Boni (shilm-i); Oromo (shilma, shilin-
 ii).
- * Kimbir :- Saho (kimbiro); Baiso (Kimbiri); Dasenech
 (kimidd'i); Arbore(kirmate); Somali (shimbir);
 Rendille (eimbir); Boni (shimir); Oromo shimbir-
 a, simbir-a).
- * Kirb :- Somali (shirib); Oromo (shirb); Burji(shibir)
 Konso(kirp); Gawwada (khirip); Harso (hirp-).
- * Bik-ee :- Somali (biyo); Rendille (bic-c); Boni (biy -o);
 Baiso (bek-e); Dasenech (bi-c); Oromo (bish-
 aani, bis'aani); Elmolo (bec-e); Arbore(bic-e);
 Konso (pish-a).
- * K'ab :- Saho (kab); Somali(qabo, qab-); Boni (ob);
 Elmolo (ap "taabo"); Das. (g'a)(b)); Arbore
 (kab); Oromo (k'ab-); konso (qap-); Gidole
 (k'ap-); Sidamo (ab-'id'), qaadasho, naag
 qabid; Dullay (qab-); Burji (k'af).

- * Malab :- Saho-Afar(mal(a)b); Somali(malab); Rendille (malab); Boni (malub); sidamo iyo kambatta (malab-o); Haddiyya (marab-o); Baiso(malab).
- * 'arab (maroodi) :- Somali (arbe); Rendille(arab); Elmolo(arap); Arbore (arb-a); Dasenech ('arba; arb-u); Oromo (arba-a); Konso(arp-a); Gidole (arp(a) Burji(arb-a); Harso iyo Gollango (arap-ko); Yaaku (erap-e) Baiso(erreb).
- * 'aabb-/ :- Saho-Afar (abb-a); Somali(aabb-e); Rendille (ab-a); Baiso (abb-o); Oromo(abb-aa,aabb-oo "abow"); Konso(aapp-a); Gidole(app-a); Hiddiyya(aabb-a); Burji(aabb-o); Yaaku (paa).
- * dey/ doy :- Somali(day); Boni(day "isku day"); Arbore (day); Elmolo (day); Oromo(day-aa); Konso iyo Gidole(tooy-); Haddiyya (do-); Harso (tay-); Yaaku(tey).
- * dib/ dub :- Somali(dib-ka); Rendille(dub); Boni(tib); Elmolo(dup); Desenech(dum); Oromo(dub-a); Konso(tup-a); Alaba(dubb-o); Haddiyya(dubb-o); Gawwada, Herso iyo Gollango(tup); Somali (dabo); Baiso(deb-e).
- * gal :- Somali(gal-); Rendille(gel-); Boni (kal) Baiso (gale);Oromo(gal-); Konso iyo Gidole (kal-); Sidamo; Darasa, kam(gal-); Haddiyya (gaar-); Burji(gal -).

- * erg :- Somali(erg-o); Rendille(erg); Boni(ark-);
 (dirid) Dasenech(erg); Oromo(erg-); Konso(erk-);
 Gidole(erk-iyyo "amaahin"); Haddiyya(erg-);
 Burji(erg-); Gawwada(erak-); Harso(erek-);
 Yaaku(erek-).

- * gilib :- Somali(jilib); Oromo jilb-a); Burji(jiliba);
 Rendille(jilib); Boni(shilub); Konso(kil-a)
 Gidole(kilp); Dullay (kilp-ay-o); Baiso(gilib);
 Saho-Afar(gulub); Sidamo(gulupp'o); Darasa
 (gulub); Kambata(gulub); Haddiyya(gurubb-o).

- * Fur :- Somali(fur); Rendille(fur); Boni(fur-); Dasenech
 (fur-); Oromo(fur); Konso(fur-); Gidole(fur-iyy-);
 Burji(fur-); Haddiyya(hor-).

- * Af :- Saho-Afar(af); Somali(af); Rendille(af); Boni
 (af); Dasenech(af); Oromo(af-aa) ; Sidamo, Darasa,
 Alaba(af-o); Haddiyya (af-o); Burji(af-a).Conso
 (afaa)

- * k'uf(a)c- :- Saho(u fuc); Boni(ufa'-); Somali(qufac-); Elmolo
 (yu-f); Dasenech(g'uf); Oromo(k'ufa-); Burji
 (k'uf-ey); Harso(gufac); Yaaku(qope'e); Baiso
 (ufi).

- * Wazn :- Saho(wazana, wadana); Somali(wadne); Rendille
 (weyn-a); Boni(wenn'e), Dasenech(wozin-ni);
 Oromo(orc-ee) ; Konso(otan-ta); Sidamo(wadan-a);
 Kambata(wazan-a); alaba(woqan-a); Baiso(wodana).

- * Lam(m) :- Saho(lamm-a); Afar(lamm-ay); Somali(laba, lamma); Rendille(lam-a); Boni(low'); Arbore (lam-a-); Elmolo(laam-a); Baiso(lam(m)-a); Oromo (lam-a), Konso(lam-itta); Sidamo(lam(m)-e); Haddiyya(lam-o); Burji(lam-a); Dobase(lamm-ay); Dasenech(naam-a).
- * Laf :- Saho-Afar (laf a); Somali (laf); Rendille (laf); Boni(laf) Arbore(lef); Dasenech(laf-itti); Elmolo(lafa); Baiso(lef-i); Oromo(laf-ee); Konso (lafta); Gidole(laf-ta).
- * d'al :- Saho-Afar (dhal-); Somali(dhal-); Rendille (dhal-); Boni(d'el-); Dasenech(d'al-); Oromo (d'al-); Konso(d'al-/; d'el-); Gidole(d'al-); Burji(d'al-); Dullay(d'al-); Yaaku(del-).
- * Col :- Somali(col); Rendille(xol); Boni(ol); Elmolo (is-dol); Oromo (lool); Haddiyya(or-a).
- * Malx :- Saho-Afar(malax); Somali(malax); Dasenech (mel-tii); Oromo(mala-a); Konso(mal-a); Gidole (malh-a) mall-a); Sidamo (mal-a); Haddiyya (mar-a); Burji(mal-a); Gawwada(malx-akko); Harso iyo Gollango(malax-ko); Yaaku(mileh); Baiso(melé).

- * arrab :- Afar(arraba-a); Somali(carrab); Rendille (xarrab); Boni(arub); Dasenech(ere); Elmolo (errep); Baiso(irreb-i); Oromo(arraba-a) Konso(arrap-a) Gidole(arrap(-a)); Sidamo iyo Darasa(arrab-a) Haddiyya(allaab); Burji(arrab-a); Dullay(arrap-ko); Yaaku (ere).
- * So'(hibil) :- Somali(so'); Dasenech(so'), Gidole(so'-a); Bussa(so'a), Baiso(soo).
- * Man/min :- Somali(min); Rendille(min); Boni(min, Minte); Oromo man-a); Konso(man-a); Gidole(man-a); Sidamo, Darasa; Haddiyya(min-e); Alaba (min-o); Burji(min-a); Dullay(man-o); Baiso(min).
- * Inam-/inm :- Somali(inan, inan); Rendille(inam, inam); konso(inn-a, inan-ta); Gidole(inm-a, inam "dh"); Harso(inan-ko).
- * Xundhur :- Somali(xundhur); Rendille(handhur); Boni (hanuur); Elmolo(unyur'); Oromo(hand'uur-a); Gidole(hand'uur-ti); Burji(han'ur); Gawwada (xuud'ur-te).

- * Kum :- Somali(kun); Oromo(kum-a); Konso(kum-a); Sidamo (kum-e); Haddiyya(kum-a); Burji(Kum-a) Gallango (suddu) siyo Harso(kum-a).
- * amm(an) :- Somali(ammin, imm(in)-ka); Oromo(amm-a); Konso (amm-a); Gidole (amm-an-n-e); Haddiyya(amm-an-i "ammin").
- * d'amx :- Saho(dhamax); Somali(dhaxan); Boni(d'ahan); Dasenech(d'eeny); Oromo(d'aam-od'); Gidole (d'amh-aad'); Yaaku(dehm-o).
- * d'oookk' :- Somali (dhoob); Rendille(dhob); Boni(d'oon-e); Oromo(d'oob); Konso(d'oop); Gidole(d'opp-); Dullay(d'oop); Yaaku(t'ap-ais).
- * Waak :- Somali(waaq); Elmolo(waak); Rendille(wakh); Baiso(wah); Oromo(waak'a); Konso(waaq-a); Basenech(waag); Haddiyya (waa-a).
- * wac :- Saho(wac); Somali(wac); Rendille(wax-); Boni (wa'-); Dasenech(ve'-); Elmolo(we'-); Oromo (waa-m-); Dullay(oc-); Haddiya(wee-sh).
- * war :- Saho-Afar(war-e); Somali(war(ka)); Rendille (war-s-ad); Oromo(war-ee); Sidamo(wor-e); Haddiyya(wor-e); Burji (wor-s-ad').
- * Waraab :- Somali(waraab); Rendille(warab-); Oromo (waraab-); Konso(oraap-); Gidole(oraap); Yaaku (irpa-); Baiso(Woraabe).

- * Yeel :- Somali (yeel-); ueel-sii); Rendille(yel); Dasenech(yel-m-ette); konso(yaal); Baiso (yele).
- * Ooy :- Somali(ooy); Rendille(oy-); Boni(oy-) Oromo (oo(u)-); sidamo (ooy-); Burji(ooy-) Harso (ooy-); Baiso (iyee).
- * ayyaan :- Somali(ayaan); Oromo(ayyaan-a); Konso (ayyan-a); Gidole(ayyaan); Sidamo(ayyan-a); Haddiyya (ayyaan-o); Burji(ayaan-a),; Gollango iyo Dobase (ayyaan-a).
- * aayy :- Somali(aa-yo); Rendille (ay-o); Boni(aay-ð); Baiso(ay-o); Oromo(aayy-oo); Konso(aayy-o); Haddiyya (ayy-a "walaasha"); Burji(aayy-oo); Saho-Afar(aay-a "abow-abay").
- * Awr :- Saho_awr "dibi"; Somali_awr; Rendille (or"awr iyo dibi"); Boni_oor "labka maroodiga" Basenech_awr-io ; Oromo(oor-oo); "Awrta la rarto".
- * ayo :- Saho(ay); Somali(ay-o); Oromo(ce-nnu); Konso iyo Gidole (ay-nu); konso(ay-sha "halka"); Sidamo(ay); Haddiya(ay).
- * lo' :- Afar lo-w); Somali (lo'); Oromo(loon); Konso(low-aa); Gidole(loh-a); Dullay (lo'-a); Dasenech(lo).

AFAFKA OMO-TANA

Omo - Tana waxaa lagu magacanbay qayb ka mid ah Afafka kushitikada Bari oo lagaga hadlo dhulka ballaaran ee u dhexeeyaa labada webi Omo iyo Tana amaba inta u dhaxaysa harada Turkana(Rodolf) ilaa badda Hindiya. Marka soomaalida laga saaro midna dadkiisu kama badmaa 20.000 oo qof.

"Magacan waxaa dhowan" u bixiyey afafkan aqoon-yahan Jarmal ah; Héne (1976b), isagoo ka shidhal qardanayo magacii ahaa "Macro-Somali" ee horay caalim kale mareykan ah, Fleming (1964), u bixiyey Soomaali Rendille iyo Baiso wada jirkooda. "Somaloid" ayuu u bixiyey khabiir kale maraykan ah, Bender (1971).

5.1. Afafka

Afafka Omo - Tana waxaa ka mid ah:- Soomaali, Aweerd, Rendille, Baiso, Dasenech(Galab), Elmole, Arbore iyo dhowr lhiadood.

5.1.1. Aweera (Boni)

Aweera (Boni): waa afka aad ugu dhow af Soomaaliga; waxaa ku hadla dad ugaarsata iyo beeraley isku jira ah, waxayna deggan yihiin inta u dhaxaysa webiga Tana(degmada Lamu) iyo xuduudda Soomaaliya iyo Keenya.

5.1.2. Rendiile

Rendiille:- waxaa ku hadla dad raacata ah oo deggan woqooyi keenya, siiba harada Turkana agteeda(Degmada Marsabud xaggeeda Koonfureed). Tirada dadka afkaas ku hadla waa in aan ka badnayn 15.000.

5.1.3. Baiso

Baiso :- ku hadlayaasha afkaan waa dad tiradoodu aad u yartahay waxayna deggan yihiin jasiirad ku dhextaalla harada Margarita (Abaya) oo lag helo koonfur-Dhexe ee Itoobiya.

Afka ka sokow culimadu waxayba qirsantahay in golodnan aad u shababdo soomaalida xagga quruxda muuqaalka.

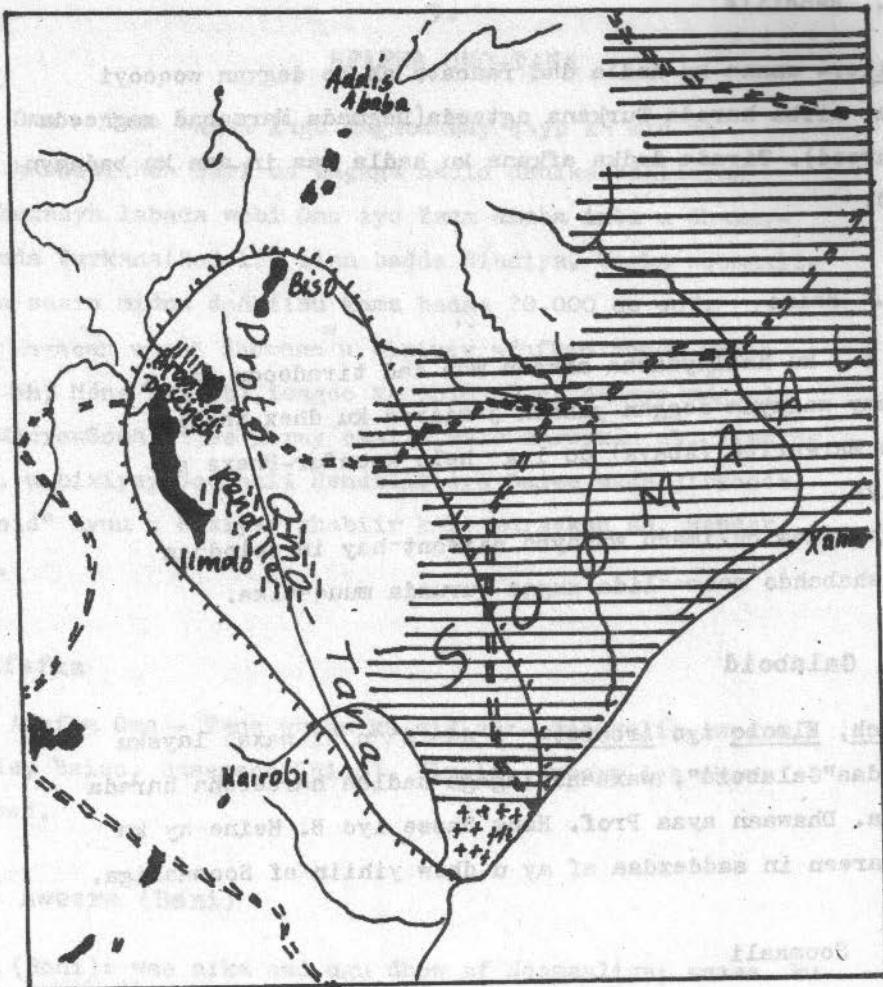
5.1.4. Galaboid

Dasenech, Elmolo iyo Arbore:- saddexdaan af waxaa laysku yiraahdaa "Galaboid", waxaana lagaga hadlaa hareeraha harada Turkana. Dhawaan ayaa Prof. Hans Sasse iyo B. Heine ay ka gun gaareen in saddexdaa af ay u dhow yihiin af Soomaaliga.

5.1.5. Soomaali

Af-Soomaaliga waxaa lagaga hadlaa Soomaaliya, Jabuuti, Ogadeeniya, woqobyi kiinya iyo hareeraha webiga Tana.

Toddobadaan af oo laysku yiraahdo Omo-Tana meelo badan ayey aad isugu egyihiin sidaan tusaalaha hoos idinku tusidoono:-



Afafka Omo-Tana

== Soomaali

||| Rendille

||| Arbore

... Dasenech

+++ Aweer a

Meelaha ay afafkaani isaga egyihiin waxaa ka mid ah

tirada :-

Soomaali	Aweera	Rendille	Baiso	Galab	
Wacooyi	Koonfur				
Kow	Kow	Koog/koon	Kow	koo	takac
laba	lama	low	lama	lama	nama
saddex	sedde	sidde	seyyah	seed(i)	sede
afar	afar	afar	far	afar	afur
shan	shan	shan	shan	ken	cen
lix	li(h)	leh	lih	le	le
toddoba	todoba	diddow	teyba	todoba	tiyya
siddeed	siyeed	siyyed	siyyed	siddeed	siet-
sagaal	sagaal	sagaal	sagaal	saagaal	saal
toban	tumun	taman	tomon	tomon	tommon

VOD	VOD	VOD	VOD	VOD	VOD
clif	clif	clif	clif	clif	clif
clif	clif	clif	clif	clif	clif
clif	clif	clif	clif	clif	clif
clif	clif	clif	clif	clif	clif

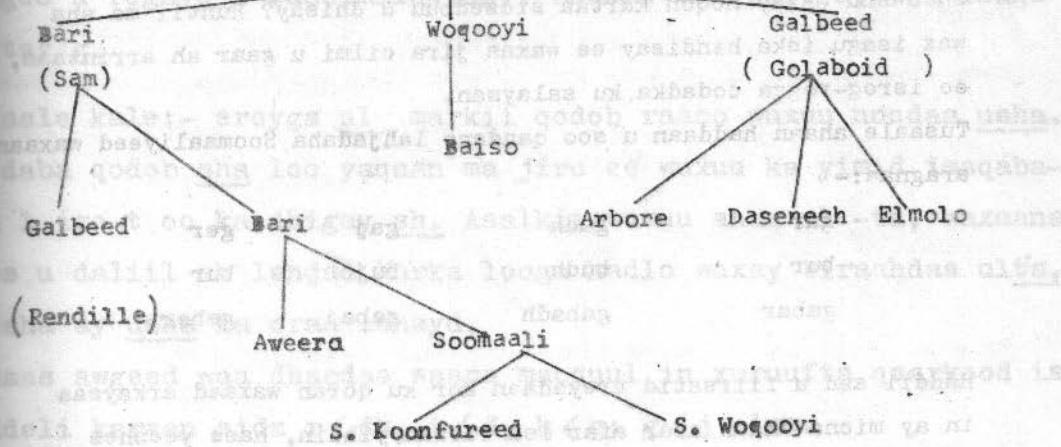
Haddaan wax. ka soo qaadano ereyada ay isaga egyptiin

waxaa ka mid ah:-

Soomaali	Aweero	Rendile	Baiso	Dasenech	Elmolo	Arbore
adi(ga)	adi	ati	ati	-	-	-
madax	mada	matax	mete	me	mete'	mete
kuf	kuf	kuf	-	kuf	kuf	kuf
ilige	ilk-e	ilakh	ilko	-	ilk-o'	ilk-wa
shimbir	shimir	cimbir	kimbiri	kimi- dd'i	-	kirmate
biyo	biy-o	bic-e	bek-e	bi-e	bece'	biye-e
qab	ob	-	-	g'o-(b)op	-	keb-
arbe-	-	arab	-	arab	arap	arb-a
(maroodi)						
dib(dabo)	tib	dub	deb-e	dum	dup	-
diid	tiid	diid	diide	diit	-	did
xidid	hiid-e	xiy	hidid	hiz	huw-e	huyob-o
day	day	-	-	-	doy	doy
kac	ki'-i'	-	-	ke'-	ke'-	-
luqun	nu'un'	lukhun	(margi)	luu- tii	luk	luko
laf	laf	lof	lef	af-itte	laf-a	laf
il	il	il	il-i	il	il	-
carrab	arab	harrab	erreb-i	'ere	errep	-
min	min	min	min	-	min	-
tum-	tum-a	tum-	-	tun	-	-

Soomaali	Aweera	Rendille	Baiso	Dasenech	Elmolo	Arbore
Kundhur	hanuur	handhar	(ufufo)	'onyir	unyur	-
is-a(ga)	ii	ic-e	is-ce	-	is	-
qod-	od-	khud-	oshe	g'ot	-	-
waaq	wah	wakh	<u>naa</u>	waaq	waak	-
wac	wa'-	wakh	uume	we'	we'	-
naas	n'as	naxas	naas-i	-	-	wer
dheg	d'eg	dhog	-	-	tekai	-
fur-	fur-	fur-	-	fur-	-	-
col	ol	xol	-	-	is-olol	-
wadne	wenn'e	weyn-a	wodne	wezin-ni	-	-
qufac	ufa'	-	ufee	g'uf-	yu-f	-

OMO - TANA



6.

AFAFKA SAM

TURNU	TIVVO	LEHGEDD	MUNNAH	TURDUU

Waxaa leysku yiraahdaa afafka Sam qaybta bari ee afafka Omo-Tana.

Afakkiini waxay ka koobanyihiin Soomaaliga, Rendille iyo Aweero iyo lajhado.

Aad bay isaga dhowyihiin afafka Sam xagga naxwaha, ereyada iyo fonolojigaba.

Heine (1978), isagoo baaritaan' aad u cilmiyeysan ku sameeyey saddaxdaan af oo uu ku magacaabay Sam, wuxuu helay siduu u dhisnaa afkii hore ee Sam (Proto-Sam) intuusan kala bixin, qiyastii 2300 oo sano haatan laga joogo. Haaten ma jirto cid ku hedasho afkaas, hase yeeshoo Heine isagoo kaashanaya isrogrogga codka ayuu awooday in uu dib wax uga dhisoo qawaaniintii afkaas baaba'ay. Su'aishu waxay noqon kartaa sideedbuu u dhisay? Runtii ma aha wax isagu iska hindisay ee waxaa jira cilmi u gaar ah arrintaas, oo isroz-rogga codadka ku salaysan.

Tusaale ahaan haddaan u soo qaadano lajhadaha Soomaaliyeed waxaan aragnaa:-

gar	gadh	gaj	ger
bur	budh	buj	bur
gabar	gabadh	gabaj	geber

Haddii aad u fiirsatid ereyadaan kor ku qoran waxaad arkaysaa in ay micna ahaan afar afar isu racsan yihiin, hase yeeshoo dhawaaqoodu in yar kala duwan yahay. Kala duwanaantaas waxaa keenay shibanyaasha kala ah: r, dh, j.

Cilmiafeed yahannadana waxay aaminsantahay in saddexdaan shibane isbeddelkoodu macquul yahay, ayna sax yihiin, waxaana keena isbeddelkaas waqtiga iyo degaanka.

Haddaan sii faahino is rog-rogga xarfaha waxaan ognahay in af Soomaaligu uu leeyahay laba qodob -ta iyo -ka (dheddig, lab). Shibanaha t wuxuu isu rogi karaa d, shibanaha k na g.

Tusaale:-

naag- ta	_____	bad -da
nin -ka	_____	buug -ga

Waxaan ogsoonnahay oo kale in ereyga badda uu dhaddig yahay, asalkiisii hore wuxuu ahay bad -ta. isqabadka labadaa shibane d iyo t ayaa adkaatay, markaasaa shibanaha d uu soo jiitay t isagoo u rogayo d (assimilation), sedaas soo kale ayaa k isugu rogtay g.

Tusaale kale:- ereyga ul markii qodob raaco wuxuu noqdaa usha. Haddaba qodob sha loo yaqaan ma jiro ee wuxuu ka yimid isaqabadika l iyo t oo ka dhigay sh. Asalkii wuxuu ahay ul -ta, waxaana toos u daliil ah lahjad Marka looga hadlo waxay tiraahdaa ulta, meesha ay usha ka oran lahayd.

sidaas awgeed waa dhacdaa waana macquul in xuruufta qaarkood is beddeli karaan sida r<dh, t<d, k<g; g<j iwm.

6.1. Fonolojiya

Afafka Sam waxay wadaagaan shibanayaasha:-

b, c (ch Ing.), d, dh, f, g, h, x, k, l, m, n, q, r, s, t,
w, y, z, c'.

Shibanayaasha is cabta waxay yihiin: mb, ndh, ng, mm, nk, ns, iyo l + shibanayaasha codka lahayn.
Shagalladu wan shan gaa-gaabani iyo shan dhaa-dheer.

6.2. Naxwaha

Isku xigga curiyayaasha weerta; -

I. Curiyayaasha gundhigga u ah weerta waxayu dhisan yihiin
sidaan : fale + la fale + fal (S. C. V.)
Tusaale:-

Ren:- Makhabal w'él - e j'ex - e (ninku wiil buu dilay).

S.

O.

V.

Aweero:- déék - a ðy k'i-difit - a (wiilkü eyga buu dilay)

S.

O.

V.

Soomaali :- Sagal muus bay cuntay
S. O. V.
Maay :- Geberto tarha-waa aanti (qabadha beer bay
S. O. V. cuntay).

- 2) Horjoogayaashu (Prepositions) waxay ka horreeyaan falka, waxayna ka dambeeyaa falaha iyo la falaha.
- 3) Curiyayaasha weydiintu badanaaba falkay ka hormaraan.
- 4) Falkaaliyayaasha waxay raacsan falka weyn.
- 5) Qurubka lahaashaha (genetive) wuxuu gadaal ka raacaa magaca lehaha.
- 6) Kooxda falkabayaasha(adverbial phrase) waxay ka hormaraan falka.
- 7) Sifada tilmaamayaasha iyo magac uyaalada lahaha waxay gadaal ka raacaa magaca, aanu ku jirin tirada oo magaca ka hormarta.
- 8) Astaanta gooraynta(tense) iyo qaabka falka badanaaba falka ayey raacaan.
- 9) Magac-uyaallada la falaha falka ayey ka hormaraan.
- 10) Astaanta diiddada falkay ka hormartaa, marna inta ay ka hormarto ayeyna ka dambaysaa.

Waxa keliya ee aad uga kala geddisan yihii afafkaan Sam xagga israaca ereyada waa tirada.

Soomaali iyo Aweero tirada magaca ayey ka hormariyaan, Rendillese tirada ayay dambey siiyaan.

Bal aan in yar oo tusaalooyin ah aan ka soo qaadano meelaha male ay saddaxdaan af isaga egyptiin iyo siduu ahaa afka ay ka soo askumeen asalkeedi (Proto-Sam).

6.2.1. Magacyada

Magacyadu marka ay wadar yihiin qaarkood waxay leeyihiin dib-kabe oo ah "-o".

Marka magaca dhaddiga ah uu noodo wadar wuxuu isu roga lab.

(Xaruufa hoos ku qoran waxay ka joogaan magacyo la soo gaabiyey:

R. = Rendille, S.= Soomaali, A.= Aweera, M. = Meey (lahiadda G. Baay)

dh= dhedig , L.= lab.

*dheg, *dhe -go dh/L R. dhog, dhog'ò dh/L

S. dheg, dhego "

A. 'deg, 'd'ege "

M. dheg, dheg -a "

*far, *far -o dh/L

R. far, farr'o 1/1

S. far, faro dh/1

A. far, fare dh/1

M. far, farñò dh/1

*kab, *kab -o dh/l

R. kob; kob'o 1/1

S. kab, kabo dh/1

A. kòb, k'obeshò dh/1

M. kab, kabe' dh/1

*laf, *laf -o dh/l

R. laf, laf-o dh/1

S. laf, lafo dh/1

A. laf, lafe dh/1

M. laf, lafe dh/1

Noo kale oo magacyadu wadar ku noqdaan waa marka uu magacu alanleey yahay (monosyllabic) oo uu labalaabmo. Magaca nooqas ahi markuu wadar yahayba waa lab.

*dab	*dabab	R. dab < dab'ab
		S. dab < dabab
		A. tob
*diim	*diimam	R. dim < diim'am
		S. diin(ka)< diiman
		A. tin
		M. di-diin
*sam	*saman	R. Sam < sam'am
		S. san < sanan
		A. San
		M. san
*weil	*weilal	R. wél nyakhut (caruur)
		wel < weil'al (nirgo)
		S. wiil < willal
		A. 'd'éék, will'a
		weel, < wesh
		M. weel,

Magacyada labanlaabma waa kuwa halka alan leh, mar walibana waa lab ha ahaato markay keli keli yihiin iyo marka ay wadar yihiin. Wuxaan labanlaabma shibanaha ugu dambeeya iyadoo had iyo goor uu ka horraynaayo shaqalka "-a-".

S i f a d a :-

Sifada waxay gadaal ka racdaa magaca ay sifaynayso, markay sifadu fal noqoto mooye marka kale jinsiga magaca xiriir lama laha, Magacu hadduu lab yahay iyo hadduu dheddig yahayba sifadu isma beddesho (sida nin weyn, naag weyn).

Markay wadar noqonaysana waxaa la labanlaabaa alanta hore.

* wein	* wa-wein	R. wen	<	wew'en
--------	-----------	--------	---	--------

S.	weyn	<	waa-weyn
----	------	---	----------

A.	wii	/	wiin
----	-----	---	------

M.	wiin	<	wà-wiin
----	------	---	---------

* dheer	* dher-dheer	R. dher	<	dherdh'er
---------	--------------	---------	---	-----------

S.	dheer	<	dhaa-dheer
----	-------	---	------------

A.	'd'eer		
----	--------	--	--

M.	dheer	<	dhe-dheer
----	-------	---	-----------

* yar	* yer-yer	R.	yery'er	(dhuuban)
-------	-----------	----	---------	-----------

S.	yer	<	yer-yer
----	-----	---	---------

M.	yer	<	yer-yer
----	-----	---	---------

6.2.3. Tirada

Proto-Sam	Rendille	Aweera	Soomaali	maay
kow	kow	kow	kow	kow
lamma	l'ama	low	labo	lamma
sizzax	s'éyyax	sidde siddah	saddex	seddé
x'afar	'afar	afar	afar	afar
can	can	shan	shan	shan
lix	lix	lih, li'	lix	li'
t(sh)zobn	teeb'a	didd'ou	toddoba	todoba
sizy'ét	siyy'ét	siyyééd	siddeed	siyeed
saagal	saag'al	s'aagal	sagaal	sagial
tomm'an	tom'on	tam'an	toban	tummun

6.2.4. Tilmaamayaasha

Tilmaamayaasha waxaa ka hormara sumadda jinsiga oo ah k-iyo
 oo kale leh labka iyo dhaddigga, kuunasoo la xiriiraan
 hadba siduu yahay maqaca ay tilmaamayaashu la socdaan.

	(ss)-tum	(ss)-tum	(ss)-tum	(ss)-tum
syn				
ntat				
oyi	oyi	(ss)-ant	oot	oot

Proto-Sam	Rendille	Soomaali	Aweera	^a May- May
L./ dh.				
K-/ t-an(kan dhow)	K/ t-an	K/t- an	K/t-	K/t- an
K / t- a(kan fog)	-a	-a	-a	-a
K/ t-aas(knas dhow)	-as	-aa(s)	-	-aas
K/ t-oo(kaas fog)	-	-oo	-'oo-he	-
K/ t-ii(kaas taato)	-i -us	-ii ieer	-ii	-ii

6.2.5. Macag u yaallada

Magac-uyaallada madaxbanaan:-

Proto-Sam	Rendille	Soomaali	Aweera	M. Maay
ani	ani	ani(ga)	ani	anà
ati	ati	adi-(ga)	ati, adi	adà
usu	usu- us	isa- usa-(ga)	use, us	usà
ice	ice	iya- (da)	ii	iye, ii
inno	inno	inna-(ga); anna-(ga)	-	unnà
atin	atin	idin- (ka)	-	isin
ico	ico	iya- (ga)	iyo	iyo

Magac u yaallada lehiga:-

Magac u yaalka lihiga wuxuu raacaa magaca uu sifeynaaya oo ay isku sinjigana yihiin. Horkabka sinjiga waa k- iyo t- oo kale leh labka iyo dheddigga.

Proto-Sam	Rendille	Aweera	Soomaali	M. May
I. K/t-ay	K/T-aya	K/t-e	K/t-ay	K/t-ay
2. axa	-axa	-aha	-aa	-aa
3. l.-iis dh.-eedh	-isa -ice-edhe	-is -ee'e	-iis -eed	-iishe -iishe
I. -eenaa -anya	-eenaa -anya	-ani -	-eenaa -yo	-aan -
2. -iin	-iina	-eni	-iina	-iin
3. -ood	-ico-odha	-oo'd	-oo,-ood	-iisho,

6.2.6. Qof maabaha "La"

Magac u yaalka qof-maabaha "la" wuxuu ka joogaa fale aan la aqoon:-

R.	S.	A.	M.
la-	la	l-	la

6.2.7. FALKA

Xagga falalka wax yaaba badan ayey wadaagaan afafkaan sida dibkabayaasha oo aad isugu eg.

Proto-Sam:-

	Rendille	::-	'iradh -a
K. I. *-a	Soomaali	::-	aad - <u>aa</u>
	Aweero	::-	àd'edh -a
2. *-ta	Rendille	::-	'ira -ta
	Soomaali	::-	aad - <u>daa</u>
	Aweero	::-	àd'e -ta
	Rendille	::-	'irt- <u>a</u>
3. l. *-a	Soomaali	::-	aad -aa
	Aweero	::-	àd'ed -a
3.dh. *-a	Rendille	::-	ire - <u>ta</u>
	Soomaali	::-	aad - <u>aa</u>
	Aweero	::-	àd'e - <u>ta</u>

Falalka horkabayaasha leh weli wax baa ku dambeeya afafkaan.
waxaa kaloo wadaagaan habka falka looga dhigo farriinley:-

Proto-Sam:-

*arg / *arg-a	Rendille	::-	agnar / 'arga
	Soomaali	::-	arag / arkaa
	Aweero	::-	ark / 'arka
	M. May	::-	arag / aragaa

Rendille :- dhis / dh'isa

Soomaali :- dhis / dhisaa

* dhis/ dh'isa Aweero :- 'dis/ 'd'isa

M. May :- dhis/ dhisà

Rendille :- gel/ g'ela

Soomaali :- gel/ gelaa

* gal / g'ala Aweero :- kal/ k'ala

M. May :- gel/ gelà

Rendille :- jit/ j'ita

Soomaali :- jiid/ jiidaa

* giit/ g'iita Aweero :- shiid/ shiida

M. May :- jiid/ jiidà

Rendille :- wax/ w'awa

Soomaali :- wac/ wacaa

* Wac / w'aca Aweero :- wa'/ w'a'a

M. May :- weer/ weera

Rendille :- Xaw'al/ Xaw'aala

Soomaali :- Xabaal/ xabaalaa

* xaw'aa/xaw'aala Aweero :- haw'aal/ haw'aala

M. May :- habaal/ habaala

	Rendille :- K'ale(y)
	Soomaali :- Kaalay / Kaaliyaa
* K'ääl'ei / kää'l'eia	Aweero :- K'ääl'/ kää'l'ia
	M. May :- Kooy / kooya
	Rendille :- bixi
	Soomaali :- bixi / bixiyaa
* bixi	Aweero :- b'ihi / bih'ia
	M. May :- bih / biya
	Rendille :- uri / urso
	Soomaali :- urso / ursadaa
* ur-i / urs-so	Aweero :- h'ä-uri / urso
	M. May :- ursoy / ursada
	Rendille :- nefsò / nefs'adha
	Soomaali :- neefso / neefsadaa
* neef-s-o / neef-s-idha	Aweero :- neefso / neefs'i'da
	M. May :- neebsoy / neebsada
	Rendille :- kh'abo
	Soomaali :- qabo / qabtaa
* qab-o / qab-dha	Aweero :- 'obo / o'u'da
	M. May :- qoboy / qoboda

Proto - Sam:-

swari nħidu bixi	Rendille :- bixi
margħabu u vsa'	Soomaali :- bixi / bixiyaa
* bixi	Aweero :- b'ihi / bih'ia
	M. May :- bih / biyà

ur-i / urs-so	Rendille :- uri / urso
	Soomaali :- urso / ursadaa
	Aweero :- h'à-uri / urso
	M. May :- ursoy / ursada

neef-s-o/neef-s-idha	Rendille :- nefsò / nefs'adha
	Somali :- neefso / neefsadaa
	Aweero :- neefso / neefs'i'da
	M. May :- neebsoy / neebsada

qab-o / qab-dha	Rendille :- kh'abo
	Soomaali :- qabo / qabtaa
	Aweero :- 'obo / o'u'da
	M. May :- qoboy/ qoboda

dhaq-o	Rendille :- dh'ikho / dh'ikhda
	Soomaali :- dhaqo / dhaqdaa
	Aweero :- 'd'a'o / 'da'a'da
	M. May :- dhaqoy / dhaqada

Ereyada:-

Ereyadaan hoos ku taxan waxay ka mid yihiin kuwa Soomaalida, Rendille, Aweera iyo lahjada Maay ay wadaagaan, asalkooduna isku meel buu ka soo jeedaa:-

Proto-Sam:-

	Rendille :-	'adhi
* adhi	Soomaali :-	adhi(ari)
	Aweero :-	'ire
	Maay :-	eren
	Rendille :-	Af
* af	Soomaali :-	af
	Aweero :-	af
	Maay :-	af
	Rendille :-	'afar;af'ar
* 'afar	Soomaali :-	afar
	Aweero :-	afar
	Maay :-	afar
	Rendille :-	-axa
	Soomaali :-	-aa
* -axa(k/t-aa-da/ga)	Aweero :-	-aha; -a'
	Maay :-	-aa

Proto-Sam:-

	Rendille	Soomaali	Aweero	Maay
*angég	Rendille:- 'ungag	Soomaali:- engeg-an	Aweero :- -aneg	Maay :- -enqeg
*ani	Rendille:- ani; an	Soomaali:- ani(ga);aan	Aweero :- ani; an	Maay :- ana, anna
*arg/ arga	Rendille:- 'argar / 'arga	Soomaali:- arag	Aweero :- 'ark; 'arka	Maay :- arak
*ati, at	Rendille:- ati; at	Soomaali:- adi-(ga); aad	Aweero :- ati, adi; at, ad	Maay :- ada,
*äür	Rendille:- êr, wadar our'är	Soomaali :- awr, wadar awr	Aweero :- öor(lab maroodi)	Maay :- oor(awr badan)

	Rendille	::-	-aya
	Soomaali	::-	-ay
* -ay(k/t-ay-da/ga)	Aweero	::-	-e
	Maay	::-	kiik/tiit-ay
	Rendille	::-	barki, wadar barkiyo
	Soomaali	::-	barke
* barkey	Aweero	::-	- -i
	Maay	::-	barshé
	Rendille	::-	b'één; wadar been'ò
	Soomaali	::-	been
* been	Aweero	::-	b'ée; b'éen
	Maay	::-	been
	Rendille	::-	bic'é; wadar bicey'ò
	Soomaali	::-	biyo
* bice	Aweero	::-	biy'o
	Maay	::-	biyà
	Rendille	::-	bixi
	Soomaali	::-	bixi
* bixi	Aweero	::-	b'ihi / bih'ia
(bixi gal)yo	Maay	::-	bih
	Aweero	::-	
	Maay	::-	

roto-Sam:-	Rendille:- bir
	Soomaali:- bir
* bir	Aweero :- bir
	Maay :- bir
	Rendille:- boqol
	Soomaali:- boqol
* boqol	Aweero :- b'òk'ol
	Maay :- bogol
	Rendille:- bun
	Soomaali:- bun
* bun	Aweero :- bun
	Maay :- bun
	Rendille:- bux
	Soomaali:- buux
* buux	Maay :- buuh
	Rendille: buxi
	Soomaali:- buuxi
* buùx-i/buùx-icà	aweero :- b'ùùhi/bùù'ia
	Maay :- buuy

Rendille:- kab'il; wadar kabitò

Soomaali:- shabeel

* cab'eel Rendille:- cab'eel

Aweero :- shub'éél

Maay :- Shebeel

Rendille:- cek

Soomaali:- sheeg

* ceek

Aweero :- shée

Maay :- sheeg

Rendille:- can

Soomaali:- shan

* can

Aweero :- shàn

Maay :- shan

Rendille:- cel'é

Soomaali:- shalay

* Celei

Aweero :- shàle, sh'éle

Maay :- :- sheley

Rendille :- cil'im

Soomaali :- shilin

* cilmi

Aweero :- shilin

Maay :- shilin

	Rendille:- <u>cimbir</u> , wadar <u>cimbir'ð</u>
* <u>cimbir</u> , W. <u>cimbir-o</u>	Soomaali:- shimbir; shimbiro
	Aweero :- sh'imbir
	Maay :- shimbir
	Rendille:- dub
(bilis)	Soomaali:- dabo
* daib	Aweero :- tib
	Maay :- dub
	Rendille:- d'ato
	Soomaali:- di'id
* da'	Aweero :- ta'
	Maay :- (qubusha)
	Rendille:- dim, wadar diim'am
	Soomaali:- diin, diiman
* diim, W. diim-am.	Aweero :- tin
	Maay :- diin
	Rendille:- dub
	Soomaali:- dub(dubid)
* dub	Aweero :- tub.tuba
	Maay :- dub
	Leeth :-

Proto-Sam:-

	Rendille :- dhag'ax, wadar dhag'ax
	Soomaali :- dhagax, wadar dhagax, dhagxaan
* dhagax, W. dhagax	Aweero :- 'dak'aa <u>c</u> Maay :- (shiid)
	Rendille :- dh'ikho/dhi'ikhda
	Soomaali :- dhaqo/dhaqdaa
* dhaq-o	Aweero :- 'd'a'o / 'da'ada Maay :- dhaqoy / dhaqadà
	Rendille :- dh'arbax
	Soomaali :- dharbaax
* dharbax	Aweero:- 'darb'ah/'darb'aha Maay :- dharbaan
	Rendille :- dheg, wadar dheg'ò
	Soomaali :- dheg, wadar dhego
* dheg, W. dheg-o	Aweero :- 'deg, wadar d'ege Maay :- dheg, wadar dhegé
	Rendille :- dhel
	Soomaali :- dhal
* dhel	Aweero :- 'del / 'd'éla Maay :- dhel

Proto-Sam:-

	Rendille	:-	dh'iri, wadar dhiri'ò
* dheri	Soomaali	:-	dheri
	Aweero	:-	'derg, 'derge
	Maay	:-	dherè'
	Rendille	:-	dh'àrag
* dh'érág	Soomaali	:-	dhereg
	Aweero	:-	'derek / 'd'érka
	Maay	:-	dhereg
	Rendille	:-	dhig, wadar dhiig'ag
* dhiig	Soomaali	:-	dhiig
	Aweero	:-	'diig
	Maay	:-	dhiig
	Rendille	:-	dhis / dh'isa
* dhis / dh'isà	Soomaali	:-	dhis / dhisaa
	Aweero	:-	'dis/ 'd'isa
	Maay	:-	dhis/ dhisé
	Rendille	:-	dhòb, dh'ob
* dhoobo	Soomaali	:-	dhoobo
	Aweero	:-	dhoobe
	Maay	:-	dhoobé

Proto-Sam:-

	Rendille	:- fiddiso
* fadhdhiso	Soomaali	:- fadhdhiso, fariiso
	Aweero	:- fir'iiso
	Maay	:- fadhew

	Rendille	:- far, wadar farr'ō
* far,W.far-o	Soomaali	:- far, wadar faro
	Aweero	:- far, wadar fare
	Maay	:- far, fara'

	Rendille	:- fiiri
* Fiiri	Soomaali	:- fiiri
	Aweero	:- fiire
	Maay	:- fiiri

	Rendille	:- fol
* fool	Soomaali	:- fool
	Aweero	:- fəol
	Maay	:- fool

	Rendille	:- fur
* fur	Soomaali	:- fur
	Aweero	:- fur
	Maay	:- fur

Proto-Sam:-

* gaal	Rendille	:- gaal, wadar gall'al
	Soomaali	:- geel-a
	Aweero	:- g'aal
	Maay	:- gaal-a
* g'aés	Rendille	:- gas, wadar gas'o
	Soomaali	:- gees, wadar geeso
	Aweero	:- k'aas(gows)
	Maay	:- gaas, gaasa
* gal/g'ala	Rendille	:- gél / g'ela
	Soomaali	:- gal/ galaa
	Aweero	:- kal/ k'ala
	Maay	:- gel/ gela'
* garg'âr	Rendille	:- garg'èr
	Soomaali	:- gargaar
	Aweero	:- Kark'ar-s
	Maay	:- gergaar
* g'arab,w.gerb-o	Rendille	:- g"arb, wadar garb'o
	Soomaali	:- garab, wadar garbo
	Aweero	:- k'arub, wadar karoobt'e
	Maay	:- garab, garbà

Proto-Sam:-

	Rendille	:-	g'àro
* gar-o	Soomaali	:-	garo
	Aweero	:-	-
	Maay	:-	goroy
	Rendille	:-	g'àto / g'àdha
* gat/g'atà	Soomaali	:-	gad / gadaa
	Aweero	:-	kàd / k'àda
	Maay	:-	ged / gedà
	Rendille	:-	gey, wadar gey'ò
* geiz,w.geiz-o	Soomaali	:-	geed, wadar geed-o
	Aweero	:-	k'ée, wadar keet'e
	Maay	:-	geed, geedà
	Rendille	:-	jit / j'ita
* giit/ giita	Soomaali	:-	jiid/ jiidaa
	Aweero	:-	shiid / shiida
	Maay	:-	jiid / jiidà
	Rendille	:-	j'ilib, wadar jilb-ò
	Soomaali	:-	jilib, wadar jilbo
* g'ilib	Aweero	:-	sh'ilub, wadar shilibtää
	Maay	:-	jilib, wadar jilbà

Proto-Sam:-

Rendille :- jit / wadar jit'at

Soomaali :- jid/ wadar jihad

Aweero :- shid, wadar dhitte

Maay :- jid, gidà

Rendille :- goy

Soomaali :- goy

* goy Aweero :- koy

Maay :- goy

Rendille :- gùb / g'uba

Soomaali :- gub / gubaa

* gùb / g'ùbà Aweero :- kùb / k'ùba

Maay :- gub / gubà

Rendille :- gud'ùùd

Soomaali :- guduud

* gud'ùùd Aweero :- kuduud-a

Maay :- guduud

Rendille :- aa

Soomaali :- haa

* haa Aweero :- haa

Maay :- haa

Rendille :- här

Soomaali :- xaar

* haar(shuban) Aweero :- haar

Maay :- haar

Proto-Sam:-

	Rendille	:-	ab'âr
	Soomaali	:-	habaar
* hab'aar	Aweero	:-	haw'aar
	Maay	:-	habaar

	Rendille	:-	am'aaso
	Soomaali	:-	hamhamso(hamaanso)
* hamhaam-s-o	Aweero	:-	hamaamso
	Maay	:-	hamhamso

	Rendille	:-	handh'ur
	Soomaali	:-	xundhur
* handh'uur	Aweero	:-	hundhur
	Maay	:-	hundhur

	Rendille	:-	hanj'uf
	Soomaali	:-	candhuuf
* hanz'uf	Aweero	:-	hany'uf
	Maay	:-	hanjuuf

	Rendille	:-	hel
	Soomaali	:-	hel
* hel	Aweero	:-	hel
	Maay	:-	hel

Proto-Sam:-

	Rendille	:- ib'een
	Soomaali	:- habeen-ka
* hib'een	Aweero	:- haw'en-ka
	Maay	:- hamiin

	Rendille	:- hor
(nix)	Soomaali	:- hor -ta
* hor	Aweero	:- hor-t'eed

	Rendille	:- or'ei
	Soomaali	:- horay
* horei	Aweero	:- hor
	Maay	:- hor

	Rendille	:- xadh'aadh
	Soomaali	:- xadh'aadh(xaraar)
* xadh'aadh	Aweero	:- har'eer

	Rendille	:- xat
	Soomaali	:- xad
* xat	Aweero	:- had

Proto-Sam:-

	Rendille	:-	haw'al
	Soomaali	:-	xabaal
* xawaal	Aweero	:-	hawaal
	Maay	:-	hawaal

	Rendille	:-	xidh
	Soomaali	:-	xidh(xir)
* xidh	Aweero	:-	hir
	Maay	:-	hir

	Rendille	:-	xiy, wadar xiy'ay
	Soomaali	:-	xidid, wadar xidido
* xiiz	Aweero	:-	d'iide, wadar diitte
	Maay	:-	hidid, wadar hididà

	Rendille	:-	x'uri
	Soomaali	:-	khuuri
* xùuri	Aweero	:-	kuuri
	Maay	:-	kuuri

	Rendille	:-	ice
	Soomaali	:-	iya-da
* ice	Aweero	:-	ii
	Maay	:-	iyye, ii

Proto-Sam:-

Rendille :- ice

Soomaali :- iya -ga

Aweero :- iyo

Maay :- iyyoo

Rendille :- -isa

Soomaali :- -iisa

Aweero :- -is

Maay :- iishé

Rendille :- il, wadar indho

Soomaali :- il, wadar indho

Aweero :- il, wadar inne

Maay :- il, wadar indhò

Rendille :- il'im, wadar ilm'o

Soomaali :- ilmo

Aweero :- ilme

Maay :- ilin

Rendille :- -imi(t)

Soomaali :- imid

Aweero :- iaad

Maay :- (kooye)

Proto-Sam:-

* in'ān, w.alb-	Rendille	:- in'ām, wadar albe
	Soomaali	:- inan, wadar hablo
	Aweero	:- hablo, wadar habl'e
	Maay	:- wadar habla

* ing'ir	Rendille	:- inj'ir
	Soomaali	:- injir
	Aweero	:- ish-ir
	Maay	:- injir

* k'āäléi	Rendille	:- k'ale(y)
	Soomaali	:- kaalay
	Aweero	:- k'āäle
	Maay	:- kooy

* kaati(fal & magac)	Rendille	:- k'āti
	Soomaali	:- kaadi
	Aweero	:- kaad'ē-(i)
	Maay	:- kaadi

* kac	Rendille	:- kac-i
	Soomaali	:- kac
	Aweero	:- ka'
	Maay	:- kah

Proto-Sam:-

		Rendille	:-	K'ari
		Soomaali	:-	kari
	* k'ari	Aweero	:-	k'are
		Maay	:-	kari
		Rendille	:-	keen
		Soomaali	:-	keen
	* keen	Aweero	:-	k'ée
		Maay	:-	sheen
		Rendille	:-	k'ixi
		Soomaali	:-	kici
	* k'ici	Aweero	:-	k'i'i
		Maay	:-	kih
		Rendille	:-	kob, wadar kob'o
		Soomaali	:-	kab, wadar kabو
	* kob, w.kob-o	Aweero	:-	kob, wadar k'òbè
		Maay	:-	kob, wadar kobò
		Rendille	:-	kòr
		Soomaali	:-	kor
	* kor	Aweero	:-	kor
		Maay	:-	kor
		Rendille	:-	maka
		Aweero	:-	maka
		Maay	:-	maka

Proto-Sam:-

* kuf/k'ufà	Rendille :- kuf / k'ùfa Soomaali :- kuf / kufaa Aweero :- kùf / k'ùfa Maay :- kuf / kufà
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* kùl'aál	Rendille :- kul'èl Soomaali :- kuleyl Aweero :- kul'éél Maay :- kuleel
-----------	---

* lámma	Rendille :- l'ama Soomaali :- laba Aweero :- lòw Maay :- lamma
---------	---

* laf,w.laf-o	Rendille :- laf, wadar laf-ò Soomaali :- laf, wadar lafo Aweero :- laf, wadar lafe Maay :- laf, wadar lafè
---------------	---

* libaax	Rendille :- libax Soomaali :- libeax Aweer :- juwa'a, juwah Maay :- libe'
----------	--

Proto-Sam:-

	Rendille	:-	l'òòlyo
	Soomaali	:-	lo'
* loi'	Aweero	:-	l'òi
	Maay	:-	lo'
	Rendille	:-	lkh'um, wadar lukhum'ò
	Soomaali	:-	luqun, wadar luqumo
* luqum, wadar luqum-o	Aweero	:-	n'u'un
	Maay	:-	lugun
	Rendille	:-	maal'im
	Soomaali	:-	maalin
* maalim	Aweero	:-	m'àäl
	Maay	:-	maalan
	Rendille	:-	màänta
	Soomaali	:-	maanta
* màänta	Aweero	:-	m'aan-ta
	Maay	:-	maalantun
	Rendille	:-	m'agax
	Soomaali	:-	magac
* magac, macg	Aweero	:-	m'à'ag
	Maay	:-	maga
	Rendille	:-	m'alab
	Soomaali	:-	malab
* m'äläb	Aweero	:-	m'älub
	Maay	:-	malab

Proto-Sam:-

	Rendille	Soomaali	Aweero	Maay
* mandiil	Rendille :- mind'ila	Soomaali :- mandiil, middi	Aweero :- miind	Maay :- maliinda'
* mar	Rendille :- mār	Soomaali :- meer-san(ku maran)	Aweero :- m'ér-e	Maay :- (ka) mar
* matax	Rendille :- mat'ax	Soomaali :- madax	Aweero :- m'ada	Maay :- madà
* meel	Rendille :- meel	Soomaali :- meel, meesha	Aweero :- meel, meesh	Maay :- meel
* min	Rendille :- min	Soomaali :- min	Aweero :- min, wadar minte	Maay :- min, wadar minte
	dafsa'm	dafsa'm	daewa	daewa
	dafsa'm	dafsa'm	daewa	daewa

Proto-Sam:-

* mindhak'h-ar Rendille :- mindhakh'ar

open egg Soomaali :- mindhicir

* mindhiq'ar Aweero :- mine'er

open ad Maay :- medheer

Rendille :- m'òye

Soomaali :- mooye

* mooye Aweero :- mòoi

Maay :- mooya'

Rendille :- m'ùgdi

Soomaali :- mugdi

* m'ùgdi Aweero :- m'ùtte, m'ugde

Maay :- mugde'

naxas - Rendille

Rendille :- naxas, wadar naxas-ò

naas - Soomaali :- naas, wadar naaso

* nà'as, wadar Aweero :- n'à'as

na'as Maay :- naas, wadar naasa'

neefs'i - Rendille :- neefs'i

Soomaali :- neef

* neef Aweero :- néf

Maay :- neef

Proto-Sam:-

	Rendille	:-	su-n'òlho
* soo noqo	Soomaali	:-	soo noqo
	Aweero	:-	h'àà-neo
	Maay	:-	ha noqoy
	Rendille	:-	nùg
* nuug	Soomaali	:-	nuug
	Aweero	:-	n'ùug
	Maay	:-	nuug
	Rendille	:-	n'ùg-so
* nuug-i	Soomaali	:-	nuuji
	Aweero	:-	nuush'ii
	Maay	:-	nuuji
	Rendille	:-	-ico-odha
* k/t -ood	Soomaali	:-	-ood
	Aweero	:-	-oo'd
	Maay	:-	-iisho
	Rendille	:-	orr'ax
	Soomaali	:-	qorrax
* orrax	Aweero	:-	'ora'; òrah
	Maay	:-	iri
	Rendille	:-	'òy
	Soomaali	:-	oy
* oy	Aweer	:-	òy
	Maay	:-	oy

Proto-Sam:-

	Rendille	:-	khat
* qàad	Soomaali	:-	qaad
	Aweero	:-	àad
	Maay	:-	qaad
	Rendille	:-	khob'ob
* qab'òòb	Soomaali	:-	qaboob
	Aweero	:-	ab'òob
	Maay	:-	qaboob
	Rendille	:-	kh'abo
* q'òb-ò	Soomaali	:-	qabo
	Aweero	:-	òbo
	Maay	:-	qoboy
	Rendille	:-	khanno
* qandho	Soomaali	:-	qandho
	Aweero	:-	àanne
	Maay	:-	qandhà
	Rendille	:-	khan'in
* qan'iin	Soomaali	:-	qaniin
	Aweero	:-	an'iin
	Maay	:-	(ka dheg)

Proto-Sam:-

	Rendille	:- kh'òro
	Soomaali	:- qori
* q'òri	Aweero	:- òre
	Maay	:- qorò

	Rendille	:- kh'or/x'òra
	Soomaali	:- qor/qoraa
* qor/q'òra	Aweero	:- or/'òna
	Maay	:- qor/qora

	Rendille	:- khùt / x'ùta
	Soomaali	:- qod / qodaa
* qut / putà	Aweero	:- od / òda
	Maay	:- qod / qodà

	Rendille	:- rax / r'axa
	Soomaali	:- raac / raacaa
* raac/r'aaca	Aweero	:- ra'
	Maay	:- rah / raha'

	Rendille	:- rax
	Soomaali	:- rax
* rax	Aweero	:- rah
(redb sit)	Maay	:- rak à

Proto-Sam:-

Proto-Sam:-

-smək-əjɔŋy

	Rendille	:-	rikh
	Soomaali	:-	riqid
* ri(z)iq	Aweero	:-	rii
	Maay	:-	-
	Rendille	:-	roob
	Soomaali	:-	roob
* roob	Aweero	:-	roob
	Maay	:-	roob
	Rendille	:-	saag'äl
	Soomaali	:-	sagaal
* sagaal	Aweero	:-	s'äagal
	Maay	:-	sagaal
	Rendille	:-	rum
	Soomaali	:-	run
* rum	Aweero	:-	ruñ
	Maay	:-	run
	Rendille	:-	sam
	Soomaali	:-	san
* sam	Aweero	:-	san
	Maay	:-	san

Proto-Sam:-

	Rendille	:-	somb'òb
* samb'òb	Soomaali	:-	sambab
	Aweero	:-	samb'òbe
	Maay	:-	sambab

	Rendille	:-	sir'ir
* sariir	Soomaali	:-	sariir
	Aweero	:-	se'iir
	Maay	:-	sariir

	Rendille	:-	sax
* sac	Soomaali	:-	sac
	Aweero	:-	sa'
	Maay	:-	sa'

	Rendille	:-	sax
* sa'a	Soomaali	:-	saa-ka
	Aweero	:-	sa'aa
	Maay	:-	(hiraabta')

	Rendille	:-	s'òxab
* sacab	Soomaali	:-	sacab
	Aweero	:-	s'ò'abe
	Maay	:-	(dhannaada)

Proto-Sam:-

Rendille :- s'ii

Soomaali :- sii

Aweero :- sii

Maay :- si'

Rendille :- s'éyyax

Soomaali :- saddex

*sizzàx Aweero :- seddé; seddeh

Maay :- sedde'

Rendille :- siyy'et

Soomaali :- siddeed

*sizy'eet Aweero :- siyy'éd

Maay :- siyyeed

Rendille :- sox

Soomaali :- sooh

*sooh Aweero :- sooh

Maay :- sooh

Rendille :- soxo

Soomaali :- soco

*sooo Aweero :- sò'o

Maay :- so'oy

Proto-Sam:-

	Rendille	:-	tùs
*tus	Soomaali	:-	tus
	Aweero	:-	tus'ii
	Maayo	:-	tus

	Rendille	:-	teeb'a
*t(shaqal)zzoba	Soomaali	:-	toddoba
	Aweero	:-	didd'òù
	Maay	:-	todoba'

	Rendille	:-	ul, wadar ul'ò
*ul, wadar ul-o	Soomaali	:-	ul, wadar ulo
	Aweero	:-	ùl
	Maay	:-	ul, ulà

	Rendille	:-	uri, urso
*ur-i, urso	Soomaali	:-	urso
	Aweero	:-	h'ò-uri, urso
	Maay	:-	ursoy

	Rendille	;-	ur
*ur	Soomaali	:-	ur
	Aweero	:-	ur
	Maay	:-	ur

Proto-Sam:-

Proto-Sam:-

ədə'low	-i	Rendille	:- ur'uuri
əfə'low	-i	Soomaali	:- ururi
əsə'low	-i	Aweero	:- eruuri
*urūuri	yeak	Maay	:- aruuri
few	-i	Rendille	
fiw	-i	Rendille	:- usu, us
few	-i	Soomaali	:- usa-(ga)
*usu; us	yeak	Aweero	:- use
		Maay	:- usà
naw	-i	Rendille	:- w'axa
ow	-i	Soomaali	:- wax
*waax	yeak	Aweero	:- waa
		Maay	:- wal
sədə'w	-i	Rendille	:- wal'äl
sədə'w	-i	Soomaali	:- walaal
*wäl'ääl	yeak	Aweero	:- wal'ääl
		Maay	:- walaal-ka
wədə'w	-i	Rendille	:- wal'as-aya
wədə'w	-i	Soomaali	:- walaasha
*wal'aal	yeak	Aweero	:- wal'aash
		Maay	:- walaalla

Proto-Sam:-

	Rendille	:-	war'aba
* waraabe	Soomaali	:-	waraabe
	Aweero	:-	war'aa
	Maay	:-	waraaba
	Rendille	:-	wel
	Soomaali	:-	wiil
* weil, (cunug)	Aweero	:-	weel
	Maay	:-	weel
	Rendille	:-	wen
	Soomaali	:-	weyn
* wein	Aweero	:-	wii/wiin
	Maay	:-	wiin
	Rendille	:-	w'éyna
	Soomaali	:-	wadne
* w'ezne	Aweero	:-	w'éene
	Maay	:-	wedne'
	Rendille	:-	yax(a)s'i
	Soomaali	:-	yaxaas
* yaxaas	Aweero	:-	jah'aas
	Maay	:-	yahaax

Proto-Sam:-

	Rendille	:-	yey
* zey	Soomaali	:-	(isku) day
	Aweero	:-	ki-dei
	Maay	:-	(ki)dey

	Rendille	:-	xaan'ù
* caamu	Soomaali	:-	caano
	Aweero	:-	aane
	Maay	:-	aana(wan)

	Rendille	:-	x'éédhi
* caidhi	Soomaali	:-	ceydhin; ceyrin
	Aweero	:-	eer'i
	Maay	:-	eeran

	Rendille	:-	h'arrab
* carrab	Soomaali	:-	carrab
	Aweero	:-	'arub
	Maay	:-	arrab

	Rendille	:-	xos
* caus	Soomaali	:-	caws
	Aweero	:-	aase
	Maay	:-	eas

Proto-sam:-

* col	Rendille :- xol
	Soomaali :- col
	Aweero :- ol
	Maay :- ol

* cul' es	Rendille :- xul' ēs
	Soomaali :- culus
	Aweero :- ul' ēs
	Maay :- ulus

7.

MUUJIN CILMI-AFEED OO KU SAABSAN ISIRKA
TAARIKHDA SOOMAALIYEED

7.1. RAAD RAACA TAARIKHHEED

Dood badan baa ka taagan halka uu ahaa hoygii hore ee Soomaalidu. Dad aan yarayn oo wax qora, gaar ahaan E. Cerulli iyo I.M.Lewis, ayaa waxay qabaan , iyagoo aan texgelin af Soom-aaliga iyo inta uu xiriirkha la leeyahay, in Soomaalidu ay ka soo askumantay xagga Woqooyi, hase yeeshay ay markii dambe isku fidisay Koonfur iyo Galbeedka Geeska Afrika, halkaasoo laga eryey dad Bantu iyo Oromaa ah oo loo haystay in ay iyagu halkaas uga soo horreeyeyen.

Qore la yiraahdo George P. Murdock ayey isna la noqotay in Soomaalida, Oromada iyo Cafartu ay ku wada sugnayeen taagegga Koonfur-bari Itoobiya qarnigii 5aad C.D., markii dambe oo rustaa laga soo hayaamay Soomaalidu waxay daba socotay Oromada oo usa soo hormartay Geeska Afrika. Fikraddiisa waxaa kaloo ka mid aha-yd in Bantudii degganayd sawaxilka ku fidday bedka labada webi ka hor inta aanay Oromada iyo Soomaalidu cagta soo dhigin.

Ehret(1974) wuxuu isna qabaa in awoowayaashii Soomaalida iyo Rendille ay ka soo talaabeen xuduuddaha Koonfureed ee Itoobiya, waxayna u tallabsadeen xuduudda Kiinya iyo Soomaaliya, taasoo qiyaastii kun sano haatan laga joogo. I.M.Lewisna wuxuu qabaa in muddadaas ay Soomaalidu ku sugnayd Woqooyi-bari ee Geeska Afrika. Harold C. Fleming waxay isna la noqotay in dhulka deexda ah ee u dhexeeyea harada Turkana(Rodolf) xaggeeda bari,

laga bilaabo koonfur webiga Tana ilaa Ogaadeenya xaggeeda Woqooyi uu ahay hoygii hore ee Soomaali weyn (Macro-Somali).

Inkastoo fikradahaan intooda badani isu dhowyihiiin haddana waxaa muuqata in midda Cerulli iyo tan Lewis ay ka soo horjeedaan kuwa kale.

Sida runta ahna fikradaha hore kama durugsana midda uu qoruhu ka soo xigtay Prof. Heine, hase yeeshie, wuxuu haddana soo dhoweynayaa qaar ka mid ah fikradaha dambe ee Cerulli iyo Lewis.

Qoraallada ku saabsan taariikhdi Soomaaliyeed, oo horay le qoray dhammaantood waxay farta inoogu fiiqayaan waxayaabaha dhacay kunka sano ee dambe dhaxdiisa. Dhacdada dhaqanka soo tebiyyay iyana kama fac weynaa xilliga aan soo sheegnay. Hase yeeshie laguma qanci karo in taariikhda Soomaaliyeed ay soo bilaabantay kun sano muddo haatan laga joogo, waayo wey ka fac weyntahay. Soomaali badan baa ku abtirsata wadaaddo carbeed oo ka soo tallaabay jasiiradda carabta dabadeedna guursaday haween loogu yimid dalka. taariikhda iyo dhaqankuna waxay ka hadlaan wixii dhacay waqtigaas wixii ka dambeeyey, laakiinse lama hayo wax carrabbaabaya dadka dalka loogu yimid halka ay ka tafiirmeen.

Haddaba si loo helo raadka taariikhda soomaalidii hore waxaa lagama maarmaan ah in la adeegsado laba aqoon: arkeeyool-ojiyada iyo Cilmi, afeedka.

aydooj oo beeafimooh eddibbaabux need-nisti oo is u dillibsi aqoon: aydiisxay ovi ayntii eddibbaabux qeebhaderist u ammaan qoysu qasim, iyo aydiisxay ovi ayntii eddibbaabux qeebhaderist oo fadlan oo fadlan. Istooye aydiisxay ovi ayntii eddibbaabux qeebhaderist oo fadlan oo fadlan. Istooye aydiisxay ovi ayntii eddibbaabux qeebhaderist oo fadlan oo fadlan. Istooye aydiisxay ovi ayntii eddibbaabux qeebhaderist oo fadlan oo fadlan. Istooye aydiisxay ovi ayntii eddibbaabux qeebhaderist oo fadlan oo fadlan.

7.2. Cilm-iafeedka iyo taariikhda

Habka cilmi-afeedka lagu baaro taariikh ummad (historical Linguistics), siiba xagga dalawgeeda iyo kala guurkeeda waa hab ay culima badani horay ugu guulaystay. Habkaani wuxuu inoo ifinaya fikrado ku saabsan xiriirka isireed ee ay afafku leeyihiin, goobta ay ka soo askumimeen ama ku kala firdheen, iyo jihoo yinka ay ummaduhu u kala guureean.

Habka isbarbardhigga cilmi-afeedka (comparative linguistics) wuxuu suurtagal ka dhigayaa in la ablaableeyo (to classify) ama loo kala saaro koox koox afaf isirwadaaga, koox kastana masileyso beel ay berigii hore isku af ahaayeen, mudda badan kaddibna afaf kala duwan yeelatay. Markii afaf isku isir ahi ay meela kala durugsan kala degaan qaabab kala duwan ayey yeeshaan, inkastoo markoodi hore mid qura ahaayeen, qaababkaasi waxay tilmaan iyo raad raac u noqon karaan geeddi hal goob ka soo jeeda. Sababta dadyowga isirwadaaga ay uga kala fogaadaan rugta hoygoodi hore uu ahaa waxay noqon kartaa in dadyowgaas ay sameeyeen dalaw iyo dhulballarsi ama dad af kale ku hadlaa ay soo dhex galeen oo kala qaybiyeen dadkii isku afka ahan.

Aqoonta casriga ah ee ku saabsan filiqsanaanta afafka xiriirka leh ayaa ku filan si loo sameeyo fikrado aad ugu dhow xaqiicda runta ah oo ku lug leh isirkha iyo geeddiga.

*KINYA
Bealka Kushtikada bari oo
nabad lahaan neeyo af lagu kadio*

Iyagoo adeegsanaya cilmi-afeedka soo saara taariikhda, Murdok(1959) H.S.Lewis(1962), Greenberg(1963), Fleming(1964), Ehret(1974) iyo Heine(1978) waxay dhammaantood ka gun gaareen in hoygii hore ee Kushitikada Bari uu ahaa dhulka u dhixeyya Itoobiya iyo Kiinya.

Waxyaabaha inoo caddeynaya arrintaas waxaa ka mid ah in boqolkii sagaashan afafka kushitikada Bari weli loogaga hadlo meelahaas, oo degaankoodi hore ahayd. Hase yeesh ee Rendille Aweero iyo Mogogodo waxay u guureen xagga Koonfureed, Soomaali iyo Saho-Afarna dhanka woqooyi iyo Bari.

Inta soo hartay oo labaatameeyaa ku dhowi degalkoodii iskama nuuxin.

Waxay culimada qaarkeed isku raacsan yihiin in goobta ay deggan yihiin dadka afkoodu isku koox yahay, kala duwanaanta afkooduna aad u sarreeyso, ay tahay halka ay ka soo farcameen dadkaasi ama mudda aad u fog degganaayeen, meelahaase ay deggan yihiin kooxaha heerka kala duwanaanta afkoodu hoosayso aanay ahayn meel muddo saas u dheer la degganaa.

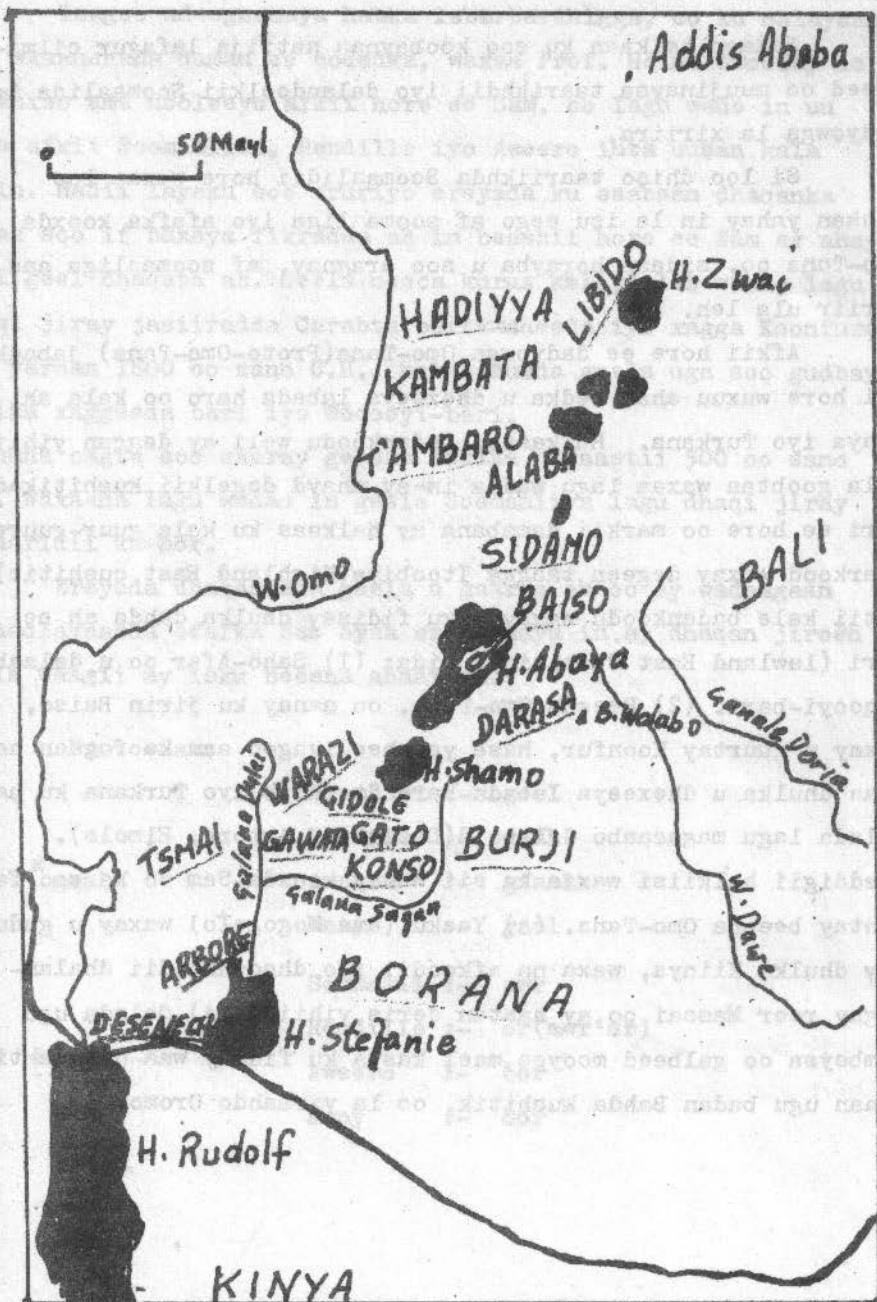
Waxaa suuragalkeedu adag yahay in koox isrwadaagtaa intay meel ka kala guurto meel kale wada degto, waayo geeddiga badani kooxihi af ahaan isku xiriirnaa wuxuu u keenaa, intii ay isku soo shamuumi lahaayeen, kala durug iyo kala firirsanaan.

Qitrade ay cilmi ah ee.

QITRADA SHAMUUMI AF HEEGEE DHEER

Waxaa qidoomi kooxaha aad u qayba ah ee qitrade ee cilmi ah ee

Map of Ethiopia



Degelkii Kushiti kada bari oo
haatan labaatameeyoaf lagaga hadlo

7.3. Beesha Sam

Waxaan halkaan ku soo koobaynaa natiija lafagur cilmi-afeed oo muujinaysa taarikhdi iyo dalandoolkii Soomaalida iyo dadyowga la xiriira.

Si loo dhiso taariikhda Soomaalidii hore waxaa loo baahan yahay in la isu eego af soomaaliga iyo afafka kooxda Omo-Tana oo, sidaan horayba u soo aragnay, af soomaaliga aad xiriir ula leh.

Afkii hore ee dadyowga, Omo-Tana(Proto-Omo-Tana) jabadkii-sii hore wuxuu ahaa bedka u dhexeeyya labada haro oo kala ah Abaya iyo Turkana. Halkaasoo badankoodu weli ay deggan yihiin. Isla goobtaa waxaa lagu wadaa in ay ahayd degelkii kushitikada Bari ee hore oo markii damabana ay halkaas ku kala guur-guureen. Qaarkood waxay degeen taagga Itoobiya(Highland East cushitic) intii kale badankoodu waxay isku fidisay dhulka dahda ah ee bari (lawland East Cushitic), sida: (1) Saho-Afar oo u dalaabay Woqooyi-bari. (2) Beesha Omo-Tana, oo aanay ku jirin Baiso, waxay u guurtay Koonfur, hase yeeshi iyagoo aan ka fogaan halkii ayaa dhulka u dhexeeyya labada haro Stefanie iyo Turkana ku haray qolada lagu magacaabo Galaboid(Dasenech, Arbore, Elmolo). Geeddigii halkiisi waxaa ka sii waday kooxda Sam oo ka soo farcantay beesha Omo-Tana. (3) Yaaku (ama Mogogo) waxay u gudub-tay dhulka Kiinya, waxaa na afkoodii iyo dhaqankoodii dhalan-rogay reer Massai oo ay haatan deris yihiin. (4) Qolada ugu dambeysa oo galbeed mooyee meel kasta ku fidday waa qolada tira ahaan ugu badan Bahda kushitik, oo la yiraahdo Oromo.

Isagoo adeegsanaya habka isbarbardhigga, oo ku salaysan isu ekaanshaha quman ee codadka, waxaa Prof. Heine awooday in uu dhiso ama nooleeyo afkii hore ee Sam, oo lagu wado in uu ahaa afkii Soomaalida, Rendille iyo Aweero inta uusan kala bixin. Hadii laysku soo ururiyo erekada ku saabsan dhaqanka waxaa soo if baxaya fikradda ah in beeshii hore ee Sam ay ahayd beel geel dhaqata ah. Geela nooca kurus keliya leh waxaa lagu dhaqi jiray jasiiradda Carabta bartamaheeda iyo xagga Koonfureed ugu yaraan 1800 oo sano C.H., halkaasuuna geela uga soo gudbay Afrika xaggeeda bari iyo Woqoyi-bari.

Wuxuuna cagta soo saaray geeska Afrika qiyaastii 500 oo sano C.H. Wuxuuna lagu wadaa in geela Soomaaliya lagu dhaqi jiray Masaaridii ka hor.

Ereyada dhaqashada geela u gaarka ah oo ay wadaagaan ku hadlayaasha afafka Sam ayaa caddeynaya in ay dhaqan jireen geela waagii ay isku beesha ahaayeen.

Proto-Sam:

Soomaali :- geel

Rendille :- gaal

* gaal Aweero :- g'aal

Maay Maay :- gaal

Soomaali :- awr

Rendille :- òr(awr'är)

* àur Aweero :- dor

Maay Maay :- dor

1.3. Deenaa Soom

Proto-Sam:

		Soomaali :- hal
		Rendille :- ay'ù(all'ò)
*	hal	Aweero :- -
		Maay :- hal
		Soomaali :- qaalim
		Rendille :- khaalin
*	q'aàlim(lab)	Aweero :- -
		Maay :- (waalà)
		Soomaali :- qaalim
		Rendille :- khaal'im
*	qààl'im(dhed)	Aweero :- -
		Maay :- (qeer)
		Soomaali :- Koor
		Rendille :- k'òro
*	kor	Aweero :- -
		Maay :- koor
		Soomaali :- kurus
		Rendille :- k'uras
*	kurs	Aweero :- -
		Maay :- kurus

Beeshii hore ee Sam in ay ahayd raacato waxaa caddaynaya
ereyadaan soo socdo:-

Proto-Sam:-

* dhaqo	Soomaali	::-	dhaqo
	Rendille	::-	dh'akho

* foofi	Aweero	::-	-
	Maay	::-	dhaqo
	Soomaali	::-	foofi
	Rendille	::-	f'òòfi

* tum(dhufaanid)	Soomaali	::-	tun-mi(lò)
	Rendille	::-	tum(ariga)

* maal	Aweero	::-	-
	Maay	::-	-
	Soomaali	::-	maal
	Rendille	::-	m'aal

Ereyada lòda tilmaamayaa sidaa ugama badna sidaas awgeed
waxay ina tusaysaa in geelu agtooda ka ahaa duunyada ugu muhimsan
Tusaale:-

Proto-Sam:-

	Soomaali	:-	Sac
* Sac	Rendille	:-	Sax
	Aweero	:-	saa'
	Maay	:-	sa'
	Soomaali	:-	lo'
* loi'	Rendille	:-	l'òilyo
	Aweero	:-	lo'oci
	Maay	:-	Lo'

Ereyada ariga waxaa ka mid ah:-

Proto-Sam:-

	Soomaali	:-	ari(adhi)
* adhi	Rendille	:-	àdhi
	Aweero	:-	'ire
	Maay	:-	erin
	Soomaali	:-	maqal
* maqal	Rendille	:-	makhal
	Aweero	:-	-
	Maay	:-	-
* ri'	Soomaali	:-	ri'
	Rendille	:-	rix'i
	Aweero	:-	-
	Maay	:-	ri'

Proto-Sam:-

		Soomaali	:-	waxar
		Rendille	:-	wax'ar
* wax'ar		Aweero	:-	-
Rendille		Maay	:-	waar
		Soomaali	:-	lax
		Rendille	:-	lax
* lax		Aweero	:-	-
		Maay	:-	(idaaley)
		Soomaali	:-	sabeen
		Rendille	:-	sub'én
* saben		Aweero	:-	-
		Maay	:-	sabeen

Iyadoo aan la soo wada kooobi karin ereyada ku saabsan dhaqanka oo ay wadaagaan ku hadlayaasha Sam waxaa kaloo ka mid ah: xabaalidda, gudniinka iyo farsamada birta:-

Sababta ay afka Aweero ugu yaraadeen ereyada raacatadu waxay noqon kartaa iyagoo haatan ugaarsato iyo beeraleey isu beddeley.

Proto-Sam:-

	Soomaali	:-	Xabaal
	Rendille	:-	xawaal
* xuwaal(qabri)	Aweero	:-	hawal
	Maay	:-	hawaal

	Soomaali	:-	gud
	Rendille	:-	-
* gut	Aweero	:-	kud
	Maay	:-	gud

	Soomaali	:-	xabaal id
	Rendille	:-	haw'äl
* xaw'aal	Aweero	:-	haw'aal
	Maay	:-	habaal

	Soomaali	:-	bir
	Rendille	:-	bir
* bir	Aweero	:-	bir
	Maay	:-	bir

	Soomaali	:-	tumaal
	Rendille	:-	tum'äl
* tumaal	Aweero	:-	t'uma
	Maay	:-	tumaal

Celceliska ereyada salka u ah saddexda luqo ee Sam waxay yihiin:-

	100-erey	200-erey
Rendille - Soomaali	51%	46%
Rendille - Aweero	50%	47%
Soomaali - Aweero	59%	56%

Iyadoo la adeegsanayo Cilmiga baarista soo jiridda afafka (glottochronological formula $t = \frac{\log c}{2 \log r}$) waxaa soo baxay waqtiyadii ay kala baxeen:-

	100-erey	200-erey
Rendille - Soomaali	2,228 sano	1,790 sano
Rendille - Aweero	2,295 "	1,740 "
Soomaali - Aweero	1,748 "	1,337 "

Haddaba, kala guurkii beesha Sam ay u kala guireen Galbeed iyo Bari wuxuu dhacay qiyaastii inta u dhexeyso 300 oo sano C.H. iyo 200 sano C.D. Maadaama waqtigaas uu ahaa dhammaadka jiritaanka afkii hore ee Sam (Proto-Sam) waxaa malagal ah in afkaasi uu ka fac weyn yahay taariikhda aan kor ku soo xusnay.

7.3.1. Dalawgii hore ee beesha Sam

Sam, oo ka tirsanayd beeshii hore Omo-Tana oo ka soo guurtay bedka u dhexeeya labada haro, Abaya iyo Turkana, waxay u sii gudubtay bannaanka woqooyi ee Kiinya mudda qiyaastii haatan laga joogo 2.300 oo sano.

Halkaasoo, bartamaha qarnigii koowaad ee C.D., ay beeshii hore ee Sam ka bilowday in ay isku ballaariso xagga Koonfur-bari, ilaa ay ka gaarto webiga Tana iyo badweynata Hindiya, kaddibna dhulka u dhexeeya harada Turkana iyo badweynata Hindi wuxuu noqday bed ay ku baahsanyihiin ku hadlayaasha Sam.

Lafagurka cilmi afeedku wuxuu muujinaya kala guurka beesha Sam ay u kala guurtay Bari iyo Galbeed. Kala guurkaasu ma ahayn mid deg-deg ku yimid. Qiyaastii qarniga VI C.D. goobahaas waxaa lagu wadaa in ay ka abuurmeen lahjado in yar kala duwan.

Markii dambena tartiib tartiib u kala fogaaday láhjadihii ilaa ay ku adkaatay in ay is af gartaan ku hadlayaashoodu.

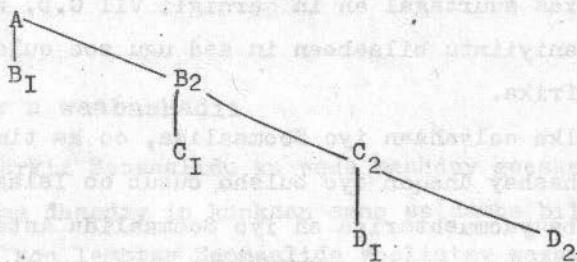
Lahjadaha galbeed waxay isku noqdeen hal af oo iskiis u gaar ah oo haatan loo yaqaan Rendille, lahjadahaan galbeed iyo kuwa bari waxaa lagu wadaa in ay is afgaranjireen ka hor inta aanay kala qaybin Oromodu oo soo dhex gashay qarnigii XVI.

Sam galbeed(Rendille) waxay ku negaadeen meesha ay haatan ku sugaran yihiin, Samka barise waxay sii wateen geeddigoodii. Meel markay ku hakadaanba qolo ayaa ku haraysay inta kalena waxay sii baadi goobayeen degaan cusub oo daaq leh.

Bedka ku hadlayaasha afafka Sam si joogta ah ayuu u sii ballaaranaayey. Markii la gaaray xeebta badweynta Hindiya beesha Samka bari waxay afka saartay Woqooyi, iyadoo isku baahinaysa geeska Afrika.¹⁰

Awooweyaashii soomaaliyeed oo aanay weli Muslimin waxay geeddigii ka sii ambaqaadeen agagaarka webiga Tana iyagoo afkooda saaray xagga woqooyi. Kolkii ay soo gaareen Koofur Soomaaliya, agagaarka labada webi, Awoowyaashii waxay

¹⁰ kala bax baxaan waxaan si fudud ugu muujin karnaa habkaan:



"A" waa qoloda laga yimid. B_1 oo ka farcamantay A meeshii kama fogaan, B_2 ayaa hoygii ka guurtay si ay u hesho degaan kale ee cusub. C_1 ayaa degaankii cusubaa degtay C_2 na horey ayey u socotay, meel fog ayeyna hoy cusub ka dhigatay. Bedkaan cusub ee C_2 wuxuu nooday hoyga D_1 , D_2 na waa qurqur kale oo soo saarta C_2 , waxayna u dalaabday dal kale ee cusub.

Kala farcamida afafka Sam wuxuu aad u shabbaha heemaal-kaan(model): Rendille (B_1) iyo Samka (B_2) waxay ka soo farca-

u kala qaybsameen laba kooxood, Sab iyo Samaale. Kooxda hore waxay degtay bedka u dhaxeeya labada webi, xoola dhaqashadii ay hiddaha u lahaydna waxay ku darsatay beer qodaal. Kooxda kale ee Samaale waxay ka sii ambaqaaday socdaalkii dhulka u dhaxeeya webi shabeelle iyo xeebta Benaadir. Muddo gaaban ayaa soomaalidii ku baahday Geeska Afrika. Haddii ay jirtay cid uga horreysay Soomaalida raasiga waa la eryey ama waa la dhalanrogay af ahann iyo dhaqan ahaamba.

Greddiga beesha Samka Bari qaybtiiisa horey Koonfur/Waqooyi wuxuu dhamaad day qarnigii kow iyo tobanaad, haddaamu ka horraynba.

Waxaa suurtagal ah in qarnigii VII C.D. ka hor ay carabta iyo Iiraaniyiintu bilaabeen in aad ugu soo qulqulaan sawaaxilka geeska Afrika.

Isdhexgalka colyahaan iyo Soomaalida, oo ka timid Koonfur, wuxaa ka dhashay dhagan iyo bulsho cusub oo Islaan ah, halkaasoo carabta baayacmushtariga ah iyo Soomaalida inta muslantay ay sameeyeen aristaaqaraasiya. Dhaqankaan wuxuu and ugu hirgalay magalooyinka xeebma sida:- Saylac, Berbera, Muqdisho, Marka iyo Baraawe. Magaalooyinkaa gaar ahaan Saylac iyo Berbera waxay door weyn ka cayaarayeen dhaqaalaha carabta iyo kan dadka geeska Afrika.

meen Proto-Sam(A) Samka Bari wuxuu u kala baxay Aweero (C_1) iyo Soomaali (C_2) oo markii dambe u kala bayrtay Koonfur (D_1) iyo Waqooyi (D_2) (Waqooyi waxaan ula jeedaa inta ka sareysa Wabiga Shabeelle).

Dekadda Seylac waxaa laga dhoofin jiray, sida I.M. Lewis laga waryey dalaga Soomaaliyeed, siiba hargaha iyo Saamaha, beeyada subagga iyo baalasha gorayada, iyo addooman iyo ilka maroodi oo laga keeni jiray dalka Kabashida; waxaana halkaas laga soo dejin jiray timir, bir, hub, iyo maacuun dhooba laga sameeyey (Seylac waxay noqotay siyaasa ahaan xarunta dhexe ee boqortooy yada Islaanka Audal).

Qarnigii I2aad Soomaalidii degganayd xeebaha woqooyi oo idil waa wada Islaantay, sidaa laga waryey taariikhayahaynka carbeed Yaqut, waxaana laysu diyaariyey in Islaanka lagu fidiyo dhulalka kale.

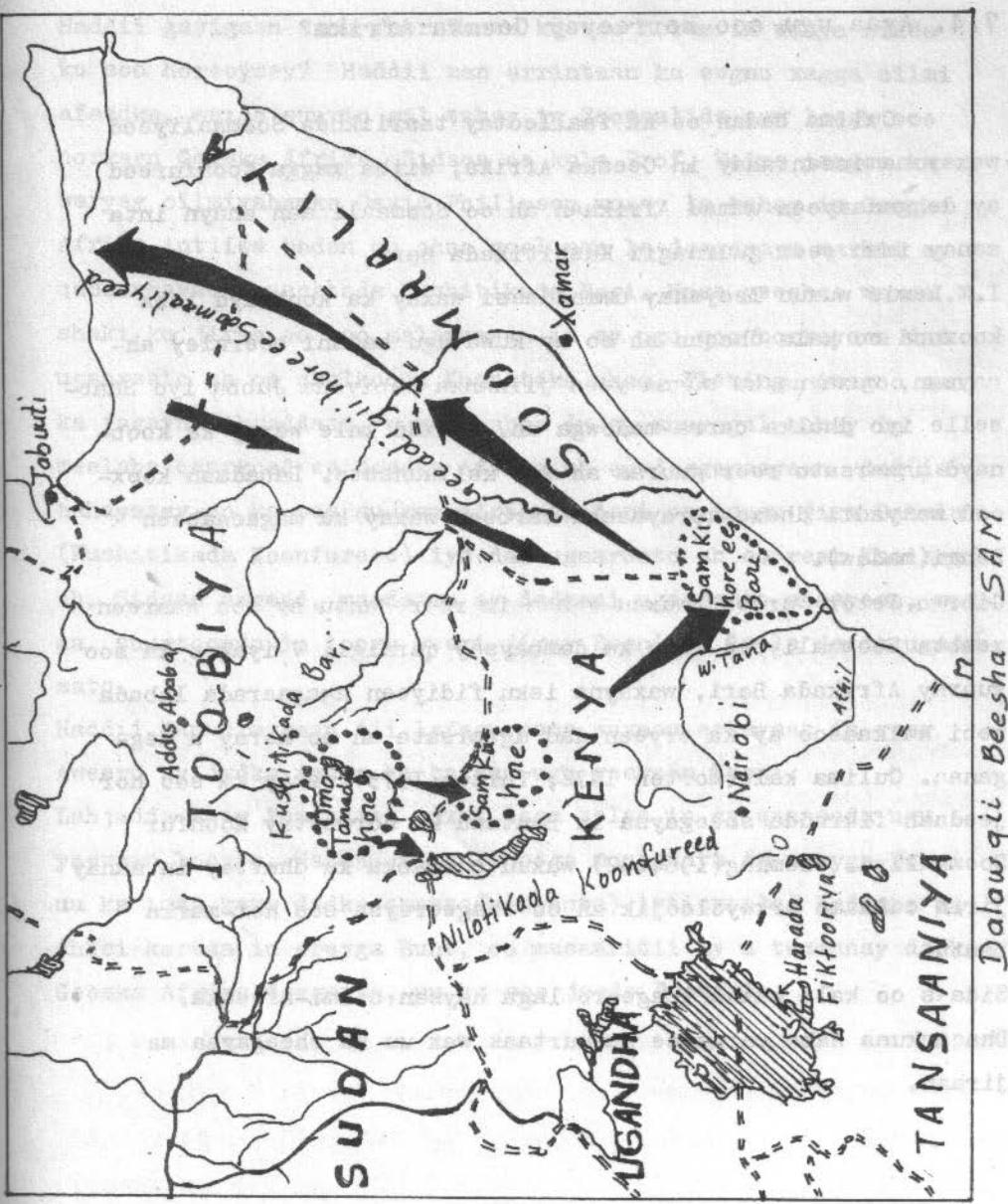
7.3.2. Koonfur u waabashadii

Kaddib markii Soomaalidu ku wada baahday geeska Afrika badankiisa, waxaa dhacday in kunkaan sano ee dambe bilowgiisa geeddigiib dib u soo lambtay Soomaalida Muslintay waxay ka soo guurtay Sawaaxilka Woqooyi-bari(gobolka bari) iyadoo u geeddi ah Koonfur. Sababta keentay soo waabashada Soomaalida Muslintay weli ma cadda. I.M. Lewis(I960:220) wuxuu qabaa in badnaashaha dadka ka soo talabtay Areebiya uu qayb ka qaataay arrintaas. Sidaas oo kale waxaa la arkaa in door weyn ka cayaartay ku biiridda Islaanka.

Qarnigii tobnaad ama kow iyo tobnaad Sheekh Ismaaciil Jabarti oo ka yimid Areebiya wuxuu degay Gobolka Bari, halkaasoo ka unkamay beel Soomaaliyeed.

Waxaa 200 oo sano kaddib isagana Areebiya ka soo tallaabsaday Sheekh Isxaaq oo ka aasaasay beel kale ee Soomaaliyeed Woqooyi galbeed.

Dib u waabashada xagga koonfureed waxaa si fiican oo tifaftiran uga hadlay I.M. Lewis(I960:22) iyo Cerulli (I957). Soomaalidii Muslinton oo ku sugnayd Gobolka Bari, kolkii ay bilawday dib u waabashada, laba dariiq ayey kala qaadday: qolo xeebta badda Hindiya ayey raacdya ilaa webi shabeelle iyo agagaarkiisa, kuwana xagga galbeed ayey u weecdeen halkaasoo ay dagaal isaga horyimaadeen gaalada boqortooyada Itoobiya. Soomaalidii degganayd Hiiraan iyo agagaarkiisa, kaddib markii xagga woqooyi laga soo cadaadiyey, webi Shabeelle ayey u tallaabsadeen, halkaas^o iyuguna ay iska sii riixeen soomaalidii degganeyd Marka iyo agagaar-eheeda qarnigii XVII. Wax la isa sii durkiyo oo dagaallo badan dhacaan, dabayaqaadii geeddigii soomaaliyeed wuxuu gaaray Webiga Tana.



Dalawgii Beesha SAM

7.4. Ayaa ugu soo horreeyey Geeska Afrika?

Culima badan oo ka faallootay taariikhda Soomaaliyeed waxay aaminsantahay in Geeska Afrika, siiba xagga Koonfureed ay degganaayeen ummad Afrikaan ah oo Soomaali aan ahayn inta aanay iman reer guuraagii Kushitikada Bari.

I.M.Lewis wuxuu leeyahay ummaddaasi waxay ka koobnayd laba kooxood oo kala dhaqan ah oo ay kuwa ugu badani beeraley ah-nayeen, wuxayna ku sumayeen jiinanka webiyada Jubba iyo Shabeelle iyo dhulka carra-madowga ah. Kooxda kale waxay ka koobnayd ugaarsato reer guuraa ah iyo kalluunsato. Labadaan kooxood waayadii dhexe qorayaasha carbeed waxay ku magacaabeen Zengi(madow).

Giorgio Peter Turdock wuxuu sabaa in reer Bantu ay soo gaareen xeebta Soomaaliyeed inta ka dambaysay qarnigii V iyagoo ka soo guuray Afrikada Bari, waxayna isku fidiyeen agagaarada labada webi halkasoo ay ka eryeen dad ugaarsata ah oo horay u degganan. Culima kale(Morton 1972; Turton 1975) waxay ka soo horjeedaan fikradda sheegaysa in Bantudu ku hormartay Koonfur Soomaaliya. Fleming(1964:92) wuxuu carrabka ku dhuftay in aanay jirin calaamo arkeyoloojik ah oo taageereysa soo hor-marka Bantu.

Sidaas oo kale waxaa taageero laga haysan cilmi-afeedka.

Dhaqankuna haba yaraatee ummuurtaas wax uu ka sheegayaa ma jiraan.

Haddii gayigaan aanu reer Bantu ku soo hormarin waayo ciidda ku soo horeeysey? Haddii aan arrintaan ka eegno xagga cilmi afeedka, waxaa suurto gal tahay in Soomaalida aan looga soo horrayn Geeska Afrika. Sidaas oo kale Prof. Heine isagoo ka waryey cilmiyahanka David Philipson waxay la tahay in Geeska Afrika intiisa badan uu ahaa meel aan la degganayn markii ay qabsanaayeen raacatada Kushitikada Bari. Hase yeeshay waxaa shaki ku jiraa oo loo malaynayaa in ay ugu soo horreyeen dad ugaarsato ah oo asalkoodu Kushitika ahaa. Fleming, isagoo aan ka fogayn fikraddaas, wuxuu qaba in ay suuragal tahay in meelaha qaarkood ee Geeska Afrika ah ay degganaayeen dad is bahaystay oo ka soo guuray Afrikada Bari oo isugu jira Dahalo (Kushitikada Koonfureed) iyo dad ugaarsato ah oo reer Khoisan ah. Sidaas awgeed, maadaama ay dadkani ugaarsato ahaayeen, waxaa suurtoowda in loogu yeeri jiray Booni oo loola jeeda ugaarsato.

Haddii aan ereygaan sii lafagurnana waxaan arkaynaa in reer Aweero ay dadka iyaga ka baxsan ugu yeeraan Booni.

Lahjadda Maay Maayadana waxaa laga helaa in ay qaansada ugu yeeraan boonta. Halkaa waxaa inooga muuqanaya in ereyga Booni uu ka iman karo dadka qaansada(boonta) isticmaala. Haddaba ma dhici kartaa in ereyga Bunt, oo masaaridii ay u taqaanay dadka Geeska Afrika degganaa, uu ka soo jeedo Boonta?

6. Oromada iyo Soomaalida:-

Ragga sida qotada dheer wax uga qoray arrinta Oromada iyo Soomaalida waxaa ka mid ah Huntingfor(I955:I9) oo ay ula muqato in, markay kushitikada bari ka soo kala guurtay hoygedii hore, Oromadu ugu soo hormartay waqooyi iyo Galbeed Soomaaliya soo gelitaankii Soomaalida ka hor, waxaa fikraddaa soo dhoweeyey I.M.Lewis (I960:2I9) iyo Cerulli(I957). Haseyeeshee waxaa gaashaanka ku dhuftay arrintaas culima kale oo si fiican u dersay taariikhda Soomaaliyeed kana mid yihiin H.S.Lewis(I966) iyo Turton (I975). Marka ariinta laga eego dhanka cilmi-affeedka lama hayo wax ka marakacayo soo hormarka Oromada. Waxyaabaha Cerulli u cuskaday taageeridda fikradda Huntingfor waxaa ka mid ah magacyo-rugeed oo isaga ay la noqotay in ka soo jeedaan Gaallada (Oromo) sida: Gaala-ood; Gaalkacyo; Gaala-eri. Laakiin, H.S.Lewis waxay ugu muuqatay in magacyo-rugeedyadaa aan loo-la jeedin Gaallada ee loo la jeedo gaalo. Qoraaga buugu, uma guuxin labada fikradood oo ah gaalla iyo Gaalo ee, waxay isaga la tahay in ulajeeddadu tahay "geel", wuxuuna cuskaday ereyadan isku dhafan oo dhaqanka geela la xiriira, sida:- haruub-gaal, xeragaal, afagaal, baargaal, gaaljecel, il-gaal(miro) ab-gaal,daba-gaalle(dabo-gaal-leh), sangaalle IWM. haddii loo kuurggalo ereyadaan kor ku xusan waxay na tusayaan in magaca geel uu markii hore ahaa gaal kaddibna isbeddel ku dhacay.

Dirxi sanqada geela gudaheeda ku abuurma.

Haseyeeshee erayga gaal wuxuu isbeddelka uga badbaaday kaddib markuu dhafanaha noqday, oo halkiisa ku adkaaday (fossilised). Maacani laba siyood ayuu ku dhafmaa oo ka imanaya xagga dhismaha naxwaha, mar uu sifeeynayo magac oo uu gadaal ka raaco, sida:- haruub-gaal, oo loola jeedo haruubka geela iyo mar uu falka xagga hore ka raaco sida: gaal-jecel oo loo la jeedo dadka geela jecel.

Waxyabaha kale oo ka marag kici kara in ereygaas asalkiisu ahaa gaal waxaa ka mid ah lahjado badan oo loogo hadlo koonfur Soomaaliya iyo afaf kale oo kushitikada bari ka mid ah oo magaci sidiisi u kaydiyey ilaa xilligaan la joogana ku dhaqmo:- Rendille(gaal), Aweera(g'aal), Oromo(gaal), Grawada(kaal-), Baiso(gaala), Maay(gaal), jiiddu(gaal), dabarre(gaal) IWM.

In ereyga "geel" uu isbeddel ku dhacay waxaa daliil u noqon karà ereyga "gees" oo isaguna sidaa oo kale isbeddel shibbaneed ku dhacay oo markiisi hore ahaa "gaas", tanna waxaa muujinaya lahjadahaan iyo afafkaan oo ay Af-soomaaligu isku bah yihin oo si isu dhow ay u kaydiyeen: Maay(gaas), jiiddu (gaas), Dabarre(gaas); Rendille(gaas, Dasenech, (gaas); Grawadda(gaase), werize (kaaso), tsamay(gaaska), Gidole(kaso); Afar(gayse).

Arrimaha kale oo beeninaya in Oromadu ugu soo horreyn Soomaaliya waxaa ka mid ah in ay jiraan dhinaca Woqooyi^I qubuuro ay ku xabaalanyihiin gaalo iyo dadkii hore haseyeeshee

I. Woqooyi waxaan uga golleeyahay inta Beled-Weyne ka shishays

I.M.Lewis, kaddib markuu faagay saddex ka mid ah qubuurahaas isagoo adeegsanaya qalabka fac-dheerida lagu baarro (Radio-Carbon), wuxuu ka sal gaaray in qubuurahaas ay ku aasanyihiin Soomaali, muddada aaskooduna ka badnayn 250 sano. Go'aankaasna wuxuu ku saleeyey filka uu ogaaday iyo amuuro kale.

Waxaa la hubsaday in jabadkii hore ee Oromadu ka kala guurtay qarnigii XVI (1540) uu ahaa Koonfur Itoobiya, gaar ahaan woqooyi-Galbeed ee Borama. Amuurtani waxay ku salaysantahay oo caddaynaya qoraalla badan oo qaarkood waaya fog la qoray iyo dhaqanka Oromada oo soo tebiyey sheekoooyin waafaaqsan fikradaas.

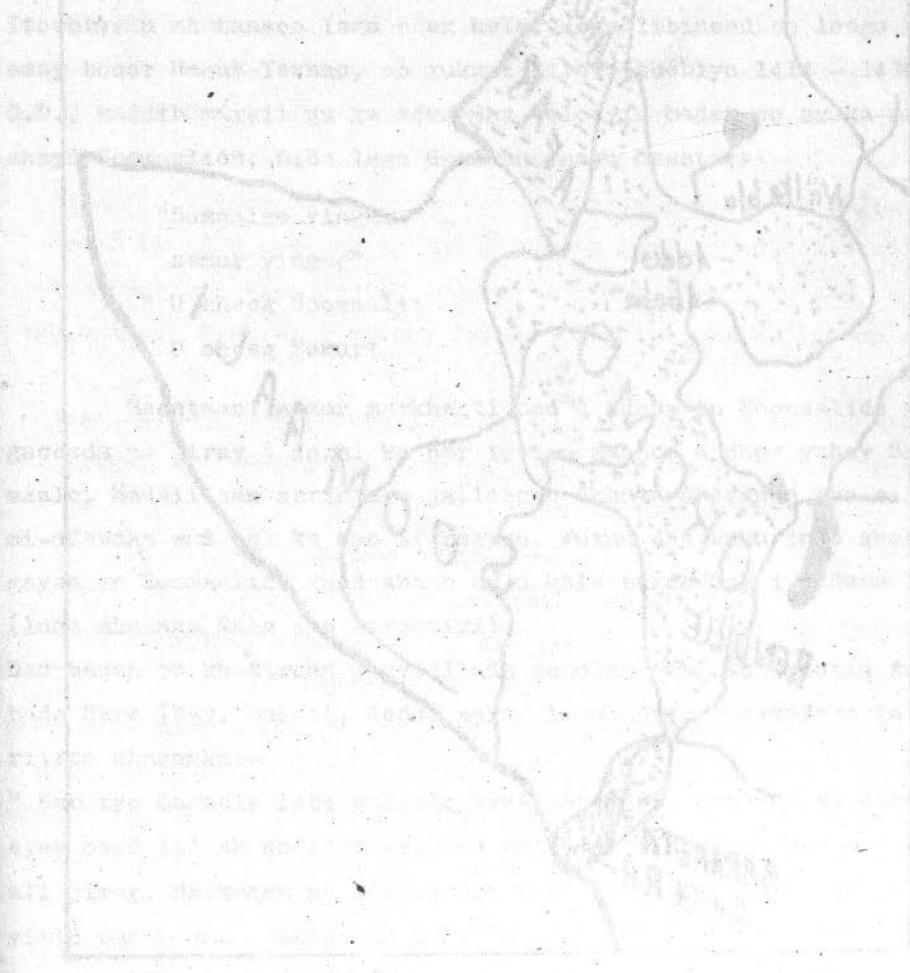
Cilmi-affedkuna wuxuu waafaqay fikraddaas kaddib markii la baaray filiqsanaanta afafka Oromada.

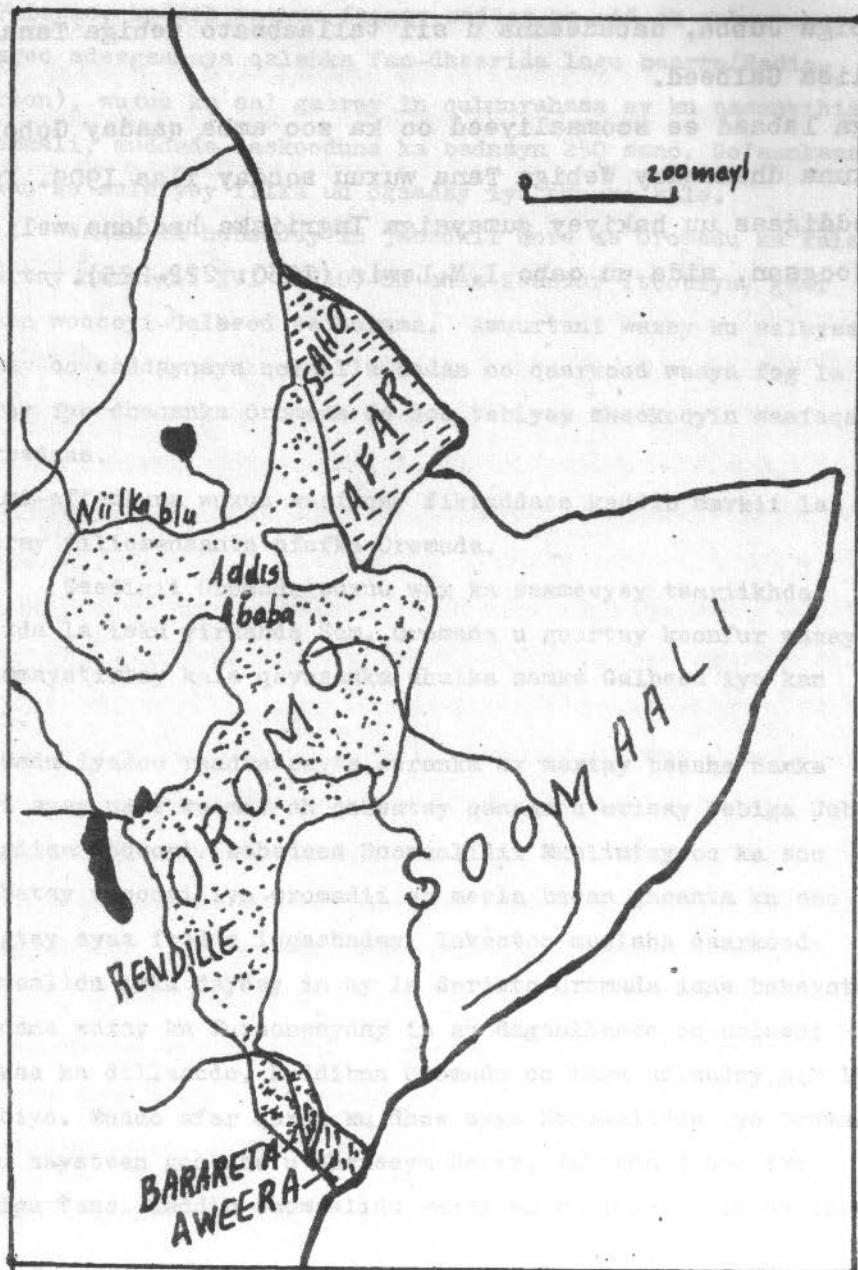
Geedigii Oromada wuxuu wax ka saameeyey taariikhda kooxda la isku yiraahdo Sam. Oromada u guurtay koonfur waxay dhammaystirtay kala qaybsanka dhulka samka Galbeed iyo kan Bari.

Oromadu iyadoo raadraacaysa suranka ay martay beesha Samka Bari ayey qaar ka mid ah qabsatay qaarna u erisay Webiga Jubba xaggiisa Woqooyi. Dabadeed Soomaalidii Muslintay oo ka soo laabatay woqooyi iyo Oromadii oo meela badan gacanta ku soo dhegtay ayaa foodda isgashaday. Inkastoo meelaha qaarkood soomaalidu isku dayday in ay la deristo Oromada isna baheystaan haddana waxay ka fursanwayday in ay dagaallanto oo colaadid halkaa ka dillaacd, kaddibna Oromadu oo laga adkaaday dib loo waabiyo. Muddo afar qarni ku dhow ayaa Soomaalidda iyo Oromadu isku haysteen goobaha u dhexeeya Harar, Jubbada Hoose iyo webiga Tana. Kaddib soomaalidu waxay ku guulaystay in ay qabsa-

to webiga Jubba, dabadeedna u sii tallaabsato webiga Tana dhankiisa Galbeed.

Geediga labaad ee soomaaliyeed oo ka soo amba qaaday Gobolka Bari kuna dhamaaday Webiga Tana wuxuu socday ilaa I909. Inkast-oo geeddigaas uu hakiyey gumeysiga Ingriiska haddana weli ma wada joogsan, sida uu qabo I.M.Lewis (I960: 222-225).





Filiq sanaanta Oromada & Soomaalida

7.6. Xagguu ka yimid magaca "Samaale" ?

Waxay Soomaalidu isku raacsantahay in magaca "Soomaali" uu ka yimid Samaale, oo ah magaca qofkii ugu horreeyey ee Soomaalidu ka soo tafirantay, hase yeeshi lama hayo qoraal ama waxyaabo kale oo caddaynaaya isirkha magaca Samaale iyo sababa-ha keenay in isu beddeelo Soomaali. Shayga ugu horreeya uguna facweyn oo carrabka ku dhuftay magaca soomaaliyeed was dokumenti Itoobiyaan ah taasoo laga dhex helay hees libineed oo loogu hesay boqor Negus Yeshao, oo xukumi jiray Itoobiya 1414 - 1420 C.D., kaddib markii uu ka adkaaday colooyin badan oo ay ka mid ahayd Soomaalidu, sida laga dhadhansanayo heesta:-

"Sumaalee yingar
semur yingar"

" U sheeg Soomaali!
U sheeg Semur!"

Heestaani waxay markhaati cad u tahay in Soomaalida magaceeda uu jiray 5 qarhi ka hor iyo in magaca u dhow yahay Samaale, Maddii aan arrinta u jalleecno dhanka dhacanka ivo cilmi-afeedka waax baq ka soo if baxaya. Wuxuu dhawanku inoo sheegayaan in Soomaalidu guud ahaan ay u kala baxdo Sab ivo Samaale (luqa ahaan na Maay iyo Maxantiri).

Dad badan oo ka tirsan waayellada gobolka awal loo viciin Jubbadha Sare (Bay, Bakool, Gedo) waxa laga hayan sheekadahn la xiriirta dhacanka:-

" Sab iyo Samaale labo walaalo avey shaazeen, waxaan ka dhexeeyey neef lo' ah oo igeer ah. Mid waasabi jiray midna waasabi jiray. Halkaasa na magacyadii loogu kala bixiyey: Sab oo ka yimid sasab ama sabsab iyo samarre oo ka vimid sac-mariile".

Magacaan dambe waxaa taageeraya dhaqanka-loo soomaaliyeed: qof degaankiisu yahay Ceelbuur ayaan ka hayaa in abtirsigiisu ku dha-meeyo Irir Sac-maale, hase yeeshii ninkaasi war uma hayn mic-naha ereygaas ku fadhiyo, wuxuuna sheegay imuu sidaas hooyadii uga maqli jiray.

Aad bay suuragal u tahay xagga cilmi-afeedka in Samaale uu ka yimid sacmaale, waayo shibanaha "c" ayuun bay ku kala ged-disan yihiin labadaas magac. Sideedaba shibanayaasha "c" iyo "x" oo ah xogagayaasha dhuunta (pharyngeal fricatives) waxay afafka kushitikada Bari badankooda u rogeen hamsa (') iyo "h" amaba way xadfaan. Inkastoo Soomaaliga, Saho-Afarka, Rehdlillaha iyo afaf-ka Dullay-ga ay kaydiyeen labadaa shibane, haddana Soomaaliga iyo Saho-Afarka meelaha qaarkood way ka xadfeen sida af Soomaaliga "mudac" iyo "mud" ay isku meel ka soo wada jeedaan, had-dana asalkii waxaa keydiyey magaca (mudac), falkuse wa lumiyey "c"-da.

Sidaas oo kale cilmi-afeedyahannada (sasse''79:42) waxay qabaan ereyga "waran" in uu ka yimid warxan, Soomaliduse ka boodday "x"-da. Haatan waxaa loo yaqaan:-

Rendille:- warxan

Dullay:- orxan

Oromo:- waraan-a (=wara an-a)

Soomaali:- waran

Lahjadda Maay Maayda iyadu weyba lumisay labadaas shibane (tusaale "sac" waxay u yäqaaniin sa'). Arrintaani ma aha mid u gaar ah lahjadaan Maay ee afaf labaataneeya ah oo kushitikada bari ah ayaa ifafalahaan la dabaa.

ay dhici karto in Harar ahayd meesha Carabta Koonfureed looga bartay dhaqashada lo'da, taasina waxay suuragal ka dhigaysaa in la rumaysto in Saho-Afar ay yihiin kuwa ugu horreeyey ee soo ergaday lo' dhaqashada, markii dambana dhaqankaasu wuxuu u soo gudbay Soomaaliya agagaarka xagga Jubba.

Haddaba waxaan arrintaan ku soo gabagabaynaynaa magaca Soomaaliyeed inay suurtowdo in uu dhashay qiyaastii qarnigii V, intii dhaqashada lo'da la barana ye, oo geeddigii hore lagu jiray.

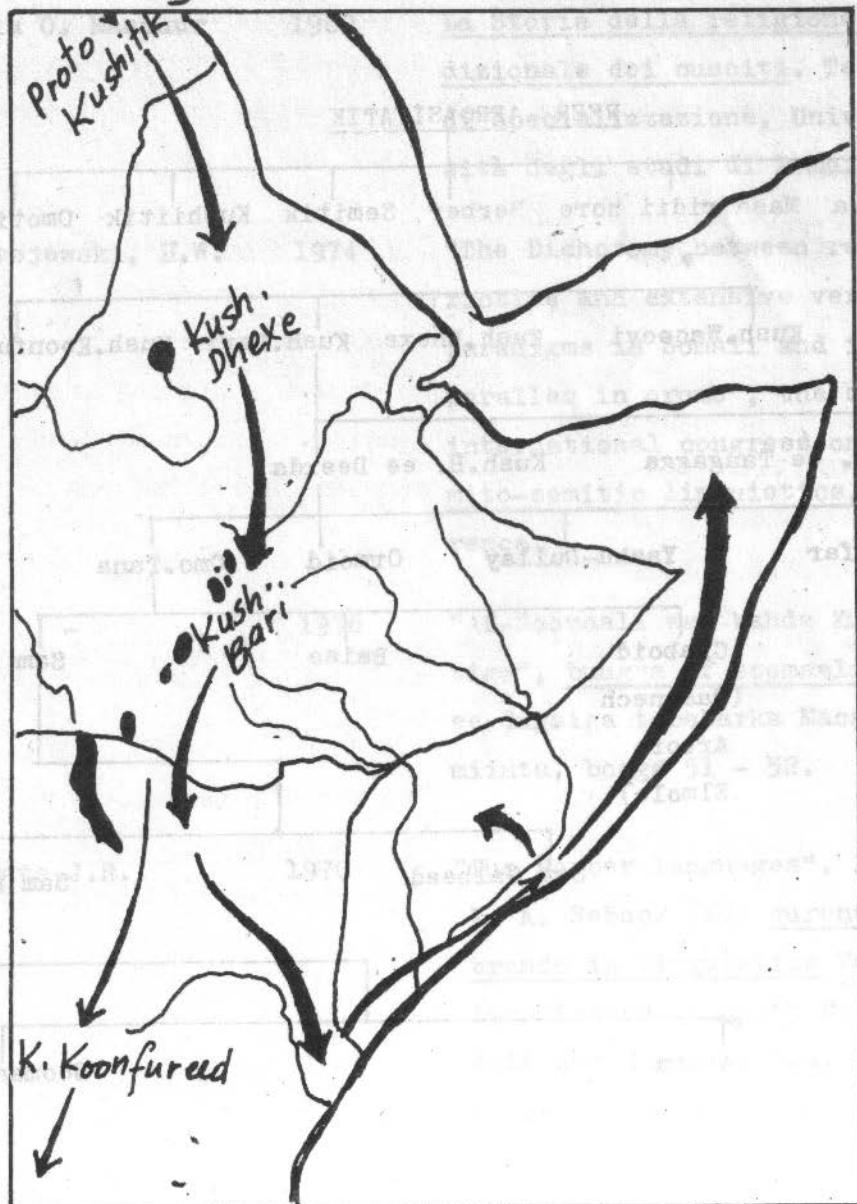
^oMurkock 1959, bog. 310+320, 323 - 324.

Kushitikada Bari ee hore:-

- * Magac, * magc Soomaali(magac), Maay (Magà), Rendille (magaca), Baiso (meege), Dasenech (ma-aaya), Arbore (mak'e), Saho (Migà) Borana (mek'a), konso (maca), Afar (migac),
- * Kac Soomaali (kac), Oromo (kà), Sidaamo (kà) Burji (kà) maay maay (kah).
- * neceb Soomaali (neceb), Afar-Saho (neceb), De-senech (neb), Maay Maay (neeb), Oromo (niyaap'-a), Barji (nab-i).
- * nax Soomaali (nax), Oromo (nah), Kambetta (nah-Gidole (nah), Maay maay (nah).
- * malax Soomaali (malax), Afar (malax), Gidole (malah), Oromo mala-a, Sidamo mala, Konso (mala), Maay maay (mala).

Sidaan horeyba uga soo aragnay af Soomaaliga iyo afafka kale ee Sam waxaay wadaagaan dhowr erey oo ku saabsan geela (bogga. I26) hase yeeshii ereyada la xiriira dhaqanka lo'da aad baa wadaagooda ugu yar yahay. Taasina waxay gundhig u noqotay fikradda sheegaysa in dadyowga ku hadla afafka Sam, intii aanay kala **guurin** oo isku beel ahaayeen , dhalashadii Ciise ka hor, waxydha qiray dhaqan jireen geela. Kolka waxaan oran qarnaa in awooweyaashii Soomaaliyeed ee kore ay geellay ahaayeen, markii ay soo gaareen Koonfur, iyagoo ka soo hayaa-may agagaarka Wehiga Tana, laakiin aanay weli u kale bixin Sab iyo Samaale, ayey waxay barteen dha-qashada lo'da. Murkock wuxuu qabaa in Soomaalidu markay ku baahaysay geeska Afrika ay carabta Koonfureed lo' maalista ka baratay. Fleming isagoo soo dhoweynayo fikraddaas wuxuu raaciyyey in

Dalawgii Bahdä Kushitik



REER AFROASIYATIK

Jaadika Masaaridii hore Berber Semitik Kushiitik Omotik

Kush.Waqooyi Kush.Dhexe Kush.Bari Kush.Koonfureed

Kush.B. ee Taagagga Kush.B. ee Deexda

Saho-Afar

Yaaku-Dullay

Ormoid

Omo.Tana

Glaboid

Baiso

Sam

(Dasenech

Arbore

Elmole)

Sam Galbeed

Sam Bari

Aweera

Soomaali

- R A A D + R A A C -

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