

**MORPHOPHONOLOGICAL AND LEXICAL VARIATIONS OF THE WAQOOYI AND
MAAY DIALECTS OF SOMALI**

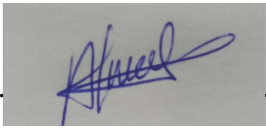
**BY
ADDOW ABDIWALI ALI
REG. NO. C50/35542/2019**

**A PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTERS OF ARTS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF
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Declaration

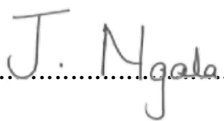
This project is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university.

 Date: 30/11/2021


Addow Abdiwali Ali

Reg. No. C50/35542/2019

This Project has been submitted for examination with our approval as the candidate's supervisors.

 Date: 30/11/2021

Prof. Jane Akinyi Ngala Oduor

 Date: 29 November 2021

Dr. Mohammed Abdulmajid Akidah

Dedication

I dedicate this project to my dear Mother

Halima Mohamoud Abdulle

My dear father

Ali Addow Omar

My dear wife

Ikran Hilowle Hassan

Type text here

My dear children

Abdirisack

Abdullahi

Aatika

Mustalifa

Ikhlaas

All my brothers and sisters who were there for me when I was not around home especially my
dear sister Naima Ali Addow

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Thank you very much all of you

May the Almighty bless you.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

1ps	first person singular
2ps	second person singular
3psm	third person singular masculine
3psf	third person singular feminine
1ppl	first person plural
2ppl	second person plural
3ppl	third person plural
Pt	present tense
Pst	past tense
Fut	future tense
Prog	progressive
Inf	infinitive
Hab	habitual

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Abstract

This research was about the variations that the *Maay* and the *Waqooyi* dialects have. The variations discussed were in phonology, lexis and morphology. The research aimed at bringing out these variations that exist in these two dialects. Data were collected through interviewing people online. Informants were sampled from the people who speak these two dialects. The interview was recorded, transcribed and the variants were identified by the researcher. The research used one part of the comparative methodology which is comparing words or cognates to identify the similarities and differences that the *Maay* and *Waqooyi* dialects have. The study established that the two dialects have many variations in terms of phonology, lexis and morphology. For example, there are some sounds that can't be found in *Maay* dialect which are there in the *Waqooyi* dialects, sounds like /ʃ/ and /h/. The word watermelon is considered to be <xabxab> in *Waqooyi* and <qare> in *Maay*. The inflectional morphemes in the two dialects are different. For example, the future tense inflectional morpheme in the *Waqooyi* is –doon together with –aa while the one in *Maay* is –fadaahaaye together with the infinitive form of the verb.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter starts in 1.1 by discussing the general background to the language of study, Somali. In 1.2, it states the research problem. In 1.3, it introduces the research questions. In 1.4, it lists the corresponding objectives of the study. In 1.5, it explains the justification of the study. In 1.6, it shows the scope and limitation of the study. In 1.7, it defines the key concepts in the study. In 1.8, it reviews the literature on studies done on the major dialects of Somali and studies related to the topic of this study. In 1.9, it explores the theoretical framework to be used in the study. In 1.10, it outlines the methodology which used to obtain data for the study. In 1.11, it points out the sources of the data and how the data is analyzed.

1.1. Background to the Study

This study is about two major dialects of the Somali language. The Study carried comparative analysis of the morphology, phonology and lexis of the Waqooyi and Maay dialects of the Somali language. Before I discuss and explain the dialects let me begin with some general background of the Somali language.

Somali is Cushitic language of Afro-Asiatic family. The Cushitic languages are divided into northern Cushitic, central Cushitic, eastern Cushitic and southern Cushitic. These are sometimes referred as highland Cushitic and lowland Cushitic. The Somali language belongs to the Lowland East Cushitic family which consists of languages such as Rendile, Boni, Oromo languages and the Somali language.

The Cushitic languages are very many and they are around thirty languages with the Somali language being the second in number of speakers after Oromo language (Saeed 1999:3). Figure 1 below states the classification of the Somali language in eastern Cushitic languages as stated in Saeed (1999:3).

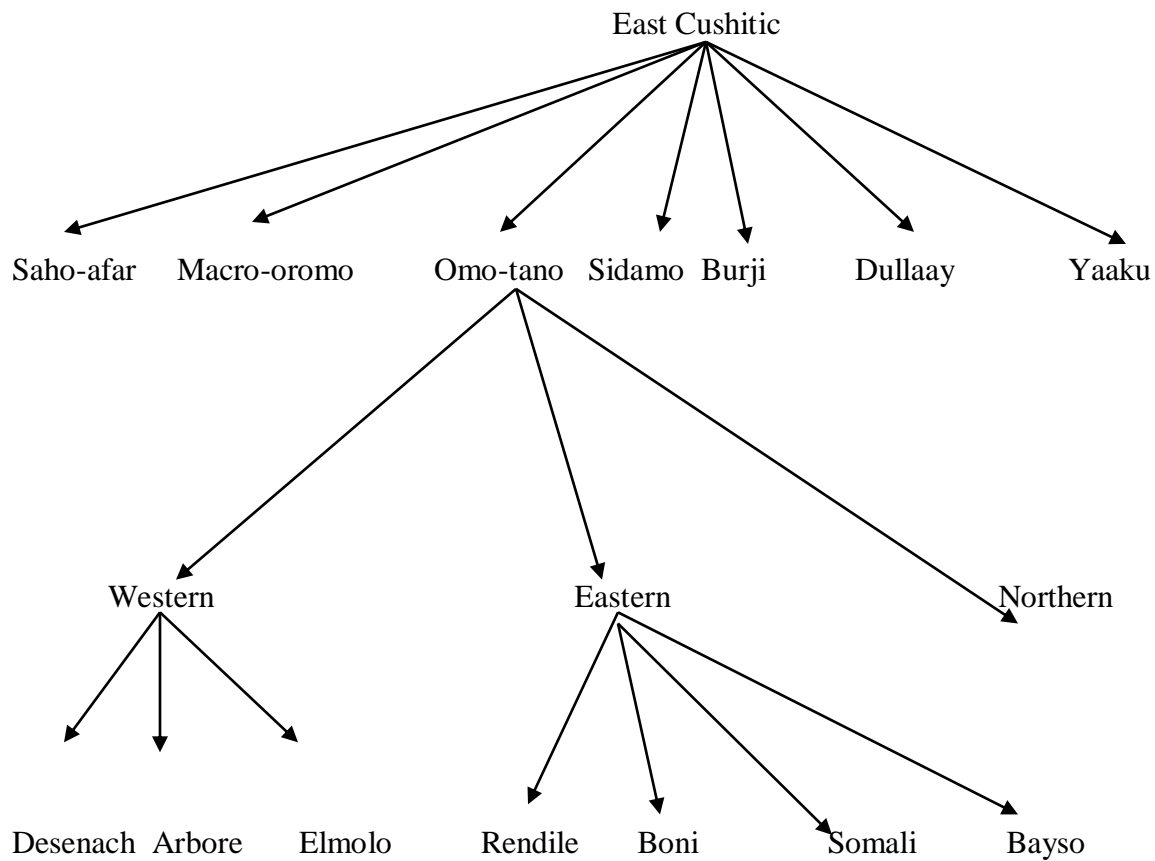


Figure 1: Classification of Eastern Cushitic languages (Adopted from Saeed: 1993: 3)

The Somali language is spoken by approximately 30 million people in Somalia, Djibouti, Ethiopia and Kenya. This number could be less or more since there is no proper census that was carried out in Somalia since the collapse of the central government of Siad Barre. There are also many Somali speakers who are scattered around the globe. When the civil war broke out in Somalia in 1991 many Somalis fled to countries such as Kenya, USA, Canada, Australia, UK and many European countries where they settled.

Somali language was written orthographically in 1972 by the military regime of Siad Barre and it became the official language of the country. Although there was discussion that people should

use the Arabic script to write the language, scholars such as Musa Haji Ismail Galaal and Shire Jama Ahmed decided that they use the Latin orthography in the 1960s. Before the writings of the language Somalis used to write their official letters in either English or Italian.

The Somali language has three major dialects. These three major dialects have sub-dialects. The three major dialects are:

1. Waqooyi dialect: this is the dialect which is spoken in the northern part of Somalia. This is the major dialect of Somali because it is the dialect that is used in schools, public institutions and it is also the dialect that was used in the constitution of Somalia. It can be subdivided into three sub-dialects. They are the sub-dialect spoken in the Puntland region of Somalia, the one spoken in the western part of Ethiopia which is just similar to the one spoken in Djibouti and the sub-dialect spoken in the Somaliland region of Somalia. The current study focused on the Waqooyi dialect spoken in Hargeisa and cities that are around it.

2. Benadiri dialect: it is the dialect spoken mostly by the people that reside in the capital city of Somalia, Mogadishu and the regions that surround it. Those regions are the Middle Shabelle region, Lower Shabelle region and Hiiraan region of Hirshabelle State and South West state of Somalia.

3. Maay Dialect: this is major dialect in Somalia. It is mostly spoken by the people of Digil and Mirifle who reside in the South West, Jubbaland state of Somalia and also the Mandera county of Kenya. This dialect has sub-dialects, for example, the Maay dialect spoken in Jubbaland state is not the same as the one spoken in Baidao city of South West. This study focused on the Maay spoken in Baidao city.

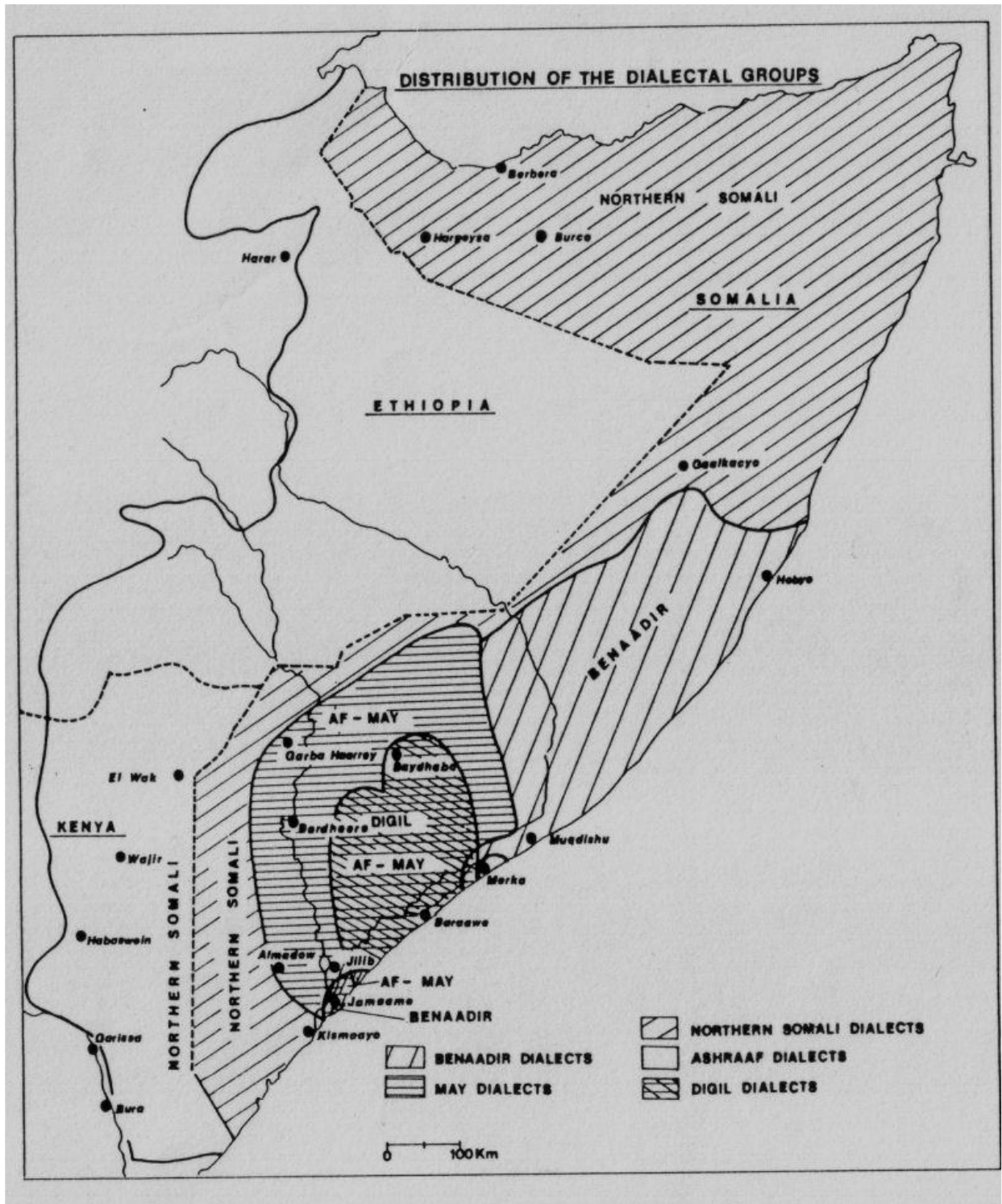


Figure 2: A Map of Somali dialect groups (Lamberti 1986b, p. 51).

The current study focused two of the three major dialects which are Waqooyi and Maay dialects. This study discussed the differences the dialects have in terms of morphology, phonology and

lexis. Some studies were carried out on some of the dialects like Benadiri and Maay, but no research was carried out on the variations that the Maay and Waqooyi dialects of Somali have. This study figured out the differences that the dialects have. This research focused on the morphological, phonological and lexical aspects of the nouns and verbs of the two dialects under study and their differences.

1.2. Problem Statement

Some studies have been done on the dialects of the focus of this study. For example, Andrzejewski (1961) did the variations of nouns in the *Waqooyi* dialects; Sulub (2020) studied the Benadiri dialect, especially the morphophonological process on the noun. Ugas (2015) did research on the morphophonological process of the verb of the Maay dialect. However, to the best of my knowledge, no research has been carried out on the morphophonological and lexical variations of the *Waqooyi* and *Maay* dialects of the Somali language. No systematic study has been carried out to investigate the variation in these two dialects yet they are part of the three dialects of the Somali language. This is the gap in knowledge that this study would like to bridge.

The examples in the table below, for example, show that there are variations in the sound segments yet no systematic investigation has been carried out to identify the exact variations in the sounds among other variations.

Dialect	The word	Gloss
Waqooyi	<Gadh> /ɣɑd/	Chin
Maay	<Ger> /ɣer/	Chin

The examples above show just one the variations that the two dialects have. The differences can be seen in both the vowels and consonants in the two dialects.

The study generally focused on the differences that the two dialects have in their nouns and verbs.

1.3. Research Questions

The study answered the following questions:

- i. What are the phonological variations between *Waqooyi* and *Maay* dialects?
- ii. What are the lexical variations between *Waqooyi* and *Maay* dialects?
- iii. What are the differences in the inflectional morphology between *Waqooyi* and *Maay* dialects?

1.4. Research Objectives

The study worked on the following objectives:

- i. To investigate the phonological variations between *Waqooyi* and *Maay* dialects.
- ii. To examine the lexical variations between *Waqooyi* and *Maay* dialects.
- iii. To find out some of the differences in inflectional morphology of the verbs in *Waqooyi* and *Maay* dialects.

1.5. Justifications of the Study

This research is very important to those who want to discuss and compare the differences in the major dialects of the Somali language. The researcher focused on the variations in the morphology, lexis and also phonology. The study used comparative linguistics to compare the similarities and the differences that these two major dialects of the Somali language have.

Linguists have noticed that the morphology and the phonology of the Somali language is very complex. The current study is very important to the speakers of the two dialects under study since it answers questions that the speakers have always asked, for example, questions to do with the difference between the dialects.

The study will be beneficial for student of linguistics especially those who are interested in studying the major dialects spoken by Somalis. It can also be used as pedagogy in second

language learning. The study is also very important for those who want to do research on the same dialects.

1.6. Scope and Limitation of the Study

The current study was limited to the major dialects of the Somali language and it compared two of the major ones, which are *Waqooyi* dialect and *Maay* dialects. The study focused on the phonology, morphology and lexis. Differences of the two dialects.

Since the study had to do with phonological differences, it was necessary to identify the vowel and consonant sounds of the two languages.

1.7. Definition of the Key Terms

Dialect: a dialect is specific form of a language which is specific to a particular region of social group.

Variation: the difference that exists in two languages or dialects, the difference may either be words or sounds.

Cognates: these are words that have the same derivation linguistically as other words in the same language or different languages.

Comparative linguistics: this is the area of linguistics which deals with comparing languages to establish their historical relatedness.

Sound correspondence words or sounds that can be found in the same related cognate sets of the same position.

Mutual Intelligibility this is the understanding between two or more people who speak two or more variety of languages.

1.8. Literature Review

Many researchers have researched on the Somali language in general. Joseph Pia (1965) did sounds and inflections of the Somali language in his phd dissertation where he focused the sounds of the language in general. He based his research on the northern dialect which is considered to be the standard Somali that is used in written works of the Somali language. He discussed how some of the nouns and verbs in the Somali language get inflected. He also discussed the phonological process of those verbs and nouns. In the current study the researcher compared and contrasted the dialect Joseph studied with Maay dialect.

Saeed (1999) has written a book titled “Somali”. He discussed deeply the Somali language in terms of phonology, morphology and discourse. He has given very detailed examples on each of the three sections. He had based this book on the northern dialect of Somalia because this dialect is considered to be lingua franca. However, this study only focused the differences that the two major dialects under have with the exception of discourse.

Galaal and Andrzejewski(1956) conducted research on “Hikmad Somali” which means Somali wisdom. They have discussed deeply in their book “the Isaaq dialect” which is one of the sub-dialects of the Waqooyi dialect spoken in the northern part of Somalia. They also researched tone of this dialect and how it affects some of the nouns in this dialect. The current research also studied this dialect of Isaaq, but was not be limited to only nouns, it also studied the verbs of this dialect.

Dawit’s (2012) “reconstructing Proto-consonant Phonemes of Lowland East Cushitic Language” was about the three sub-dialects of Oromo language which are Borana, Konso and Kawwada. The researcher discussed briefly on the similarities that the three dialects share. The current study did the same thing by discussing the similarities that two dialects under study have.

Saeed’s phd thesis (1982) was on “Focus and Topic in Somali”. He discussed thoroughly the structure of the noun phrase in the Somali language and also the wh-movement or focus fronting. He also explained the different forms of inflections and derivations of the nouns in the Somali language. Saeed’s research was about only one dialect but in the current study, the researcher explained the different forms of inflections of the verbs this dialect as well as the other dialect.

Andrzejewski(1961) did research on “ declension of Somali nouns”. He focused on the northern dialect of Somali which is spoken in the northern part of Somalia. He discussed how the nouns of this dialect get inflected. However, in this study the researcher focused how the inflected nouns are different from the inflected nouns of Maay dialect.

Sulub (2020) researched on “noun of Benadiri dialect.” He discussed deeply the morphological and phonological processes of that dialect’s nouns. He explained thoroughly the inflectional and derivational morphology of the Benadiri dialect as well as tonal changes. Ugas (2015) also did the morphological and phonological processes of the verbs in the Maay dialect. In the current study, it compared the morphophonological and lexical variations of the two dialects under study.

1.9. Theoretical Framework

The study was guided by the comparative method to carry out systematic reconstruction of the vowel change and affixes changes on the dialects of the Somali language. The main reason why comparative method is used to compare sister languages to recover their parent language. According to Campell (2013:198), it is very important in the classification of languages, in the prehistory of the language, in the relationships of the distant linguistic hereditary among others.

Habitually, the first thing in comparative reconstruction is reconstructing the phonemic inventory followed by reconstructing the morphology and syntax of the early language. This current study, however, was limited to the sound change system that exist in the the two of the major dialects of the Somali language.

1.9.1. The Comparative Theory

According to Dimmendaal (2011:4) linguists believe that Sir William Jones was the first scholar who initiated the theory of comaparative method. He was a Biritish based in Calcutta, India during the colonial period. Dimmendaal (2011:4) expresses that “the systematic relation between Sankskrit and the better known languages Latin and Greek in terms of their lexicon and grammar” that is accounted for the basic development of the comparative method by the Neogrammarian.

Campell (2013:107) Suggests that “the aim of reconstruction by the comparative method is recover as much as possible the ancestor language (the proto-language) from a comparison of the

related languages, the descendants of the original language, and to determine what changes have taken place in the various languages that developed from the proto-language”. The theory of comparative method according to Campbell (2013:110-112) and discussed and summarised in Dimmendaal (2011:13) is characterised by general views which some of them are as follows:

1. The initial phase in the comparative method is to demonstrate that the dialects under study or languages have common ancestry. Cases where proof of genetic relationships exist among dialects or other language will only be applicable in this conceptual framework.

2. The second phase in the comparative method is to examine the related words of the data or transcribed words and assemble their cognate forms. For instance, the following table captures the sets of cognates of Waqooyi and Maay dialects:

Waqooyi	Maay	Gloss
/gaɖ /	/yer/	Chin
/mu:s/	/mɔ:s/	Banana
/ba:sabɔ:r/	/ba:sipɔ:r/	Passport

(Source: Mary Paster 2006: 78,80)

3. The third phase of the comparative method is to set up sound correspondence and establish sound correspondence sets from the cognates shown in the following table. This table shows the sound correspondence sets of the Waqooyi and Maay dialects of Somali language.

Waqooyi	Maay	Gloss
-ɖ	-r	Chin
-uu-	-oo-	Banana
-b-	-p-	Passport

1.10. Cognates

Fromkin et.al (2014: 348) states cognates as “words in related languages that developed from the same ancestral root”. For example, the Maay words of gorony (ostrich), Doory (hen) and Galluus (botton) are cognates of goronyo, dooro and Gulluus of Benadiri dialects. Cognates are very important in comparative method when you want to compare dialects or languages that have the same ancestry.

In this study, the researcher did not use everything in the copmarative theory, but it was just limited to one part of the comparative theory which is comparing words or cognates. The rest of the the theoretical framework is not useful in this work. The study have chosen to use only this part because it was comparing the words in the two dialects (Waqooyi and Maay).

1.10. Methodology

The following section provides what is the source of the data and how it is collected and analysed

1.10.1. Data source

The researcher collected 100 nouns and verbs of the two dialects, seventy five nouns and twenty five verbs on each dialect. The source of my data was 10 speakers of two dialects, five speakers on each dialect. The researcher, as someone who was born and raised in the capital city of Somalia, Mogadishu where there are people who speak all the dialect and being a teacher who taught students from those regions, the researcher could identify who speaks the dialect and knows very well. Those 10 people contributed to the study of these dialects. the researcher understands both of the dialects under study, but the researcher also consulted with linguists who belong to those two dialects for authenticity of the data.

1.10.2. Data Collection

The researcher relied on primary data of hundred basic nouns and verbs of the two dialects under study. The study used 10 respondents that speak and write the dialects very well. The researcher have chosen these respondents according to their knowledge of their dialects and video conferencing. These literate respondents were very important to the study because the researcher asked the nouns and the verbs in English so that every one could answer in their dialect. The 10 respondents were five male and five female for gender balance. The age gap of the respondents was between 20 and 70 years old who resides in Eastleigh and Mogadishu. The researcher collected data through oral interview which has taken place online. They were writing on the chat what I ask in their dialect and I was writing it down. This made easy for the researcher to look it many times so that to be able to identify the difference and the similarity.

The study have chosen the respondents through snowball sampling. According to Dorneyei (2007:98) snowball sampling “involves a ‘chain reaction’ whereby the researcher identifies a few people who meet the criteria of the particular study and then asks these participants to identify further appropriate members of the population”. The respondents of this study were ten literate people who could write and were also familiar with video conferencing.

1.10.3. Data Analysis Procedure

The hundred nouns and verbs that were collected from the two major dialects under study were analyzed using the comparative method principles and presuppositions. As we know that the Waqooyi and Maay dialects are all from the same language, the second step was to compare and analyse the cognates. The cognate sets of the dialects were analyzed to identify the sound correspondence. This was followed by comparing the differences that the dialects have in terms of lexis and phonology as well as morphology.

1.11. Conclusion

In this topic of the study “A MORPHOPHONOLGICAL AND LEXICAL VARIATIONS ” which is a case study of the two major dialects of the Somali language was introduced. The researcher discussed here the background of the study of the Somali language and the two major dialects under study which are: *Waqooyi* dialect and *Maay* dialect. Problem statement, research questions and objectives were also highlighted. In this chapter the justification of the study, scope and limitation and the key concepts of the research were also discussed. The literature review and theoretical framework of the study were also covered in this chapter as well as how the data in the research was collected and analyzed.

CHAPTER TWO

THE PHONEMIC INVENTORY OF WAQOOYI AND MAA Y DIALECTS

2.0. Introduction

This chapter discusses the sound system of the Waqooyi and Maay dialects of Somali. It's very important to note the difference between the two dialects in order to understand their morphological, phonological and lexical differences which will be discussed in the following chapters. The discussion starts with a description of consonants of both dialects (Waqooyi and Maay) followed by the vowel system of each dialect.

2.1. Waqooyi Consonants

The Waqooyi dialect which is the standard dialect of the Somali language has twenty-two consonant sounds. The twenty two consonant sounds of this dialect are identified by Saeed (1999:7):

	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Alveolar	Post alveolar	Retroflex	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Stops	b		t d		ɖ	k g	q		ʔ
Fricatives		f	s	ʃ			x	ħ ʕ	h
Affricates				ʈʣ					
Nasals	m		n						

Trill			R						
Lateral				l					
Glides	w			j					

Table1: Consonant sounds of the Waqooyi dialect (Adopted from Saeed (1999:7) with some changes in their arrangement

In the table above we can see that the Waqooyi dialect which is the standard dialect of the Somali language has eight stops, seven fricatives, one affricate, two nasals, one trill, one lateral and two glides. This dialect has voiced and voiceless consonants as shown in the table above.

In the following table, I will present the consonant sounds of the Waqooyi dialect with an example word. The table consists of the orthographic representation of the phoneme, its IPA symbol, an example of the word using graphemes and IPA symbols (transcription) and, lastly, its English gloss.

Grapheme	IPA	Example	Transcription	Gloss
B, b	/b/	Badh	/bad/	Half
T, t	/t/	Tog	/tɔg/	Lake
J, j	/dʒ/	Jaar	/ dʒa:r/	Neighbor
X, x	/ħ/	Xaydh	/ ħaid/	Fat
Kh, kh	/x/	Khajil	/ xajil/	Shy
D, d	/d/	Digaagad	/diga:ɡad/	Chicken
R, r	/r/	Reer	/re:r/	Family
S, s	/s/	Sayr	/sair/	Spilt

Sh, sh	/ʃ/	Shaadh	/ʃa:d/	Shirt
Dh, dh	/d/	Dhismo	/d̪ismo/	Building
C, c	/ʕ/	Caagad	/ʕa:ɡad/	Container
G, g	/ɡ/	Gadh	/ɡad/	Chin
F, f	/f/	Feedh	/fe:d/	Rib
Q, q	/q/	Qaad	/qa:d/	Miraa
K, k	/k/	Keen	/ke:n/	Bring
L, l	/l/	Laxoox	/laħo:ħ/	A kind of pancake
M, m	/m/	Meherad	/meherad/	Shop
N, n	/n/	Nin	/nin/	Man
W, w	/w/	Wiyil	/wijil/	Rhino
H, h	/h/	Hooyo	/hɔ:jɔ/	Mother
Y, y	/j/	Yaxaas	/jaħa:s/	Crocodile

Table2: The Waqooyi consonant sounds with examples

2.1.1. Stops

In the Waqooyi dialect, there are eight stops, five are voiced and three are voiceless. They are /b/, /t/, /d/, /d̪/, /k/, /ɡ/, /q/ and /ʔ/. They are discussed below.

The stop /b/ in this dialect is voiced bilabial stop and it usually found at word initial position as shown below:

1.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
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Beydh	/beid̥/	move (v)
Badhi	/baɖi/	east
Bidix	/bidih̥/	left

Its occurrence word finally is discussed in Chapter three which discusses thoroughly the sounds of both dialects

The phoneme /t/ is a voiceless alveolar stop. It appears on word initial and final positions in this dialect. Its occurrence in word final positions will be discussed in Chapter three below.

2.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Timir	/timir/	kind of food
Tan	/tæn/	this
Tag	/tag/	left

The voiced alveolar stop /d/ is found word initially and finally. In word medial position, it is realized as a different sound as discussed in Chapter three below.

3.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Daad	/da:d/	flood
Dad	/dad/	people
Daacad	/da:ʃad/	serious

The phoneme /d/ is voiced retroflex stop. It is found at word final position as shown in the following words.

4.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Gabadh	/gæbæd/	wife
Baadh	/ba:d/	search
Xaydh	/ħaid/	fat

The voiceless velar stop /k/ is found at word initial and word final position in this dialect. Consider the following words:

5.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Keen	/kɛ:n/	bring
Xabak	/ħabak/	glue
Kaluun	/Kalu:n/	fish

/g/ is voiced velar stop. In this dialect of the Waqooyi, this sound appears in word initial, medial and final positions as we can see in the following words.

6.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Geed	/ge:d/	tree
Magaalo	/maga:lɔ/	city

Wadaag

/wada:g /

share

The voiced uvular stop /q/ is found at the initial, the medial and final positions of words in this dialect. Consider the examples below:

7.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Qalad	/qælad/	mistake
Baqdin	/bæqdin/	fear
Xaaq	/hæ:q/	sweep

2.1.2. Fricatives

Fricatives are those sounds made with friction or a turbulence of airflow. Waqooyi dialect has seven fricatives, namely /f/, /s/, /ʃ/, /x/, /ħ/, /ʕ/ and /h/.

/f/ is a voiceless labiodental fricative. This phoneme appears in word initial and final positions as illustrated in the following examples:

8.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Faras	/faras/	horse
Ficil	/fiʕil/	action
Baraf	/baraf/	ice
Af	/af/	language/ mouth

The voiceless alveolar fricative /s/ appears at word initial and final positions in this dialect as seen in the examples below.

9.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Seedi	/se:di/	brother-in-law
Sabar	/sabar/	tolerance
Qalaas	/qælæ:s/	finished
Qas	/qas/	violence

/ʃ/ is voiceless post-alveolar fricative and it is found, just like the /s/ sound, at word initial and final positions in this dialect as illustrated in the following examples:

10.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Shurbad	/ʃurbad/	drink
Shacab	/ʃaʃab/	population
Geerash	/ge:raʃ/	garage

The voiceless uvular fricative /χ/ is written orthographically as <kh> in the Waqooyi dialect. The words that have this sound in every dialect of the Somali language are borrowed from the Arabic language. Consider the following examples:

11.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
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Khamiis	/χami:s/	Islamic men's dress
Khubaro	/χubaro/	experts
Kheyr	/χeir/	good

The voiceless pharyngeal fricative /ħ/ in Waqooyi appears in all word positions. It can come at word initial, word medial and word final positions as shown in the following examples:

12.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Xabxab	/ħabħab/	melon
Xigto	/ħigto/	relative
Bax	/baħ/	go

The sound /ʕ/ is a voiced pharyngeal fricative in this dialect. It is found in all word positions as shown below.

13.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Ceeb	/ʕe:b/	shame
Bac	/baʕ/	plastic
Bacaad	/baʕa:d/	sand

The phoneme /h/ is a voiceless glottal fricative which appears in all word positions. Here are some examples of it:

14.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Hoo	/hɔ:/	take
Bahal	/bahal/	animal
Bah	/bah/	sub clan

2.1.3. Affricate

Waqooyi, there is only one affricate which is /dʒ/. It is also found in all word positions. The following examples are only its word initial the other word positions are discussed in the third chapter.

15.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Jaar	/dʒa:r/	neighbor
Jano	/dʒanɔ/	paradise
Jeer	/dʒe:r/	hippopotamus

2.1.4. Nasals

Waqooyi, there are two nasals which are the voiced bilabial nasal /m/ and the voiced alveolar nasal /n/. The voiced bilabial nasal /m/ appears in all word positions. The following are examples of it in the initial position; the other word positions are discussed in chapter three.

16.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Madax	/madaħ/	head
Muruq	/muruq/	muscle
Miyi	/miji/	countryside

6

The /n/ is a voiced alveolar nasal which also appears in all word positions in this dialect. Consider the examples below.

17.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Naar	/na:r/	hell
Banaan	/bana:n/	field
Naxash	/naħaʃ/	coffin

2.1.5. Trill

The Waqooyi dialect has only one trill which is the voiced alveolar trill /r/ which comes at word initial, word medial and word final positions. Consider the examples below

18.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Riix	/ri:ħ/	push
Baraar	/bara:r/	happiness
Reer	/re:r/	family

2.1.6. Lateral

There is one lateral in this dialect of Waqooyi which is voiced post alveolar lateral /l/. This phoneme can appear in all word positions of this dialect.

19.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Laydh	/laid/	light
Bil	/bil/	moon
Balaadh	/bala:d/	wide

2.1.7. Glides

There are two glides in Waqooyi. The first one is the voiced bilabial glide /w/ and the voiced palatal glide /j/. The voiced bilabial glide /w/ appears in two positions, word initial and word medial positions as we can see in the following examples:

20.

Orthography	Transcription	Glide
Waraabe	/wara:be/	hyena
Cawar	/ɕawar/	blind
Cows	/ɕaus/	grass

The other glide in this dialect is the voiced palatal glide /j/ which can appear in all word positions as shown in the following examples:

21.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
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Yeel	/je:l/	allow
Xayaat	/ħaja:t/	female human name
Caay	/ʕa:j/	insult

2.2. Consonants of the Maay dialect

The Maay dialect has twenty-four consonant sounds. This dialect is different from the other two major dialects of the Somali language because it doesn't have the pharyngeal fricatives and the voiceless uvular fricative. It also has other sounds that the other two dialects do not have. Here are the consonant sounds of the Maay dialect of Somali are in Table 3 below.

	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Dental	Alveolar	Post alveolar	Retroflex	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Stops	b p			t d		ɖ	k g	q		ʔ
Fricatives		f	θ	s	ʃ		ɣ			h
Affricates					ɖʒ					
Nasals	m			n	ɳ		ŋ			
Trill				r						
Lateral					l					
Glides	w				j					

Table3: The consonantal sounds of the Maay dialect

In the table above we have seen that the Maay dialect has nine stops, six fricatives, one affricate, four nasals, one trill, one lateral and glides. In the following table, I present the consonant sounds of the Maay dialect with an example of a word. The table consists of the orthographic representation of the phoneme, its IPA symbol, an example of the word using graphemes and IPA symbols (transcription) and, lastly, its English gloss.

IPA	Orthography	Example	Transcription	Gloss
/b/	B, b	Bar	/bar/	Black dot
/p/	P, p	Hapad	/hapad/	Bullet
/t/	T, t	Tuky	/tuki/	Crow
/d/	D, d	Dereng	/dereŋ/	Mat
/ɖ/	Dh, dh	Dharbaang	/ɖarba:ŋ/	Slap
/k/	K, k	Kor	/kɔr/	Body
/g /	G, g	Gow	/gɔu/	Hill
/q/	Q, q	Qar	/qar/	Edge
/f/	F, f	Faras	/faras/	Horse
/s/	S, s	So'	/sɔʔ/	Meat
/ʃ/	Sh, sh	Shafardhig	/ʃafardɨg/	Breakfast
/θ/	Th, th	Mathy	/maθi/	Head
/ɣ/	Gh, gh	Meghel	/meyel/	Men
/h/	H, h	Hir	/hir/	Waves
/dʒ/	J, j	Jeel	/dʒe:l/	Love
/m/	M, m	Maas	/ma:s/	Debt

/n/	N, n	Nuughow	/nu: you/	Suck
/ɲ/	Ny, ny	Nyow	/ ɲou/	Hey you
/ŋ/	Ng, ng	Lang	/laŋ/	Man
/r/	R, r	Raka	/raka/	Frog
/l/	L, l	Lipee	/lipe:/	Lion
/w/	W, w	Withaay	/wiθa:i/	Friend
/j/	Y, y	Yahaas	/yaha:s/	Crocodile

Table4: The Maay consonant sounds with examples

As we saw in the table above, the Maay dialect has nine stops, six fricatives, one affricate, four nasals, one trill, one lateral and one two glides. Each of them is discussed below.

2.2.1. Stops

The nine stops that the Maay dialect has are /b/, /p/, /t/, /d/, /dʒ/, /k/, /g/, /q/ and /ʔ/. I will elaborate each of these stops with examples. The phoneme /b/ is a voiced bilabial stop that comes at all word positions. In the following example only its initial position is discussed, the other word positions are discussed in chapter three below.

22.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Badar	/badar/	food
Bilday	/bildej/	mirror
Buur	/bu:r/	mountain

The sound /p/ is a voiceless bilabial stop which comes in the medial position of words in this dialect as shown below:

23.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Lipee	/lipe:/	lion
Heped	/heped/	chest
Hapad	/hapad/	bullet

The voiceless alveolar plosive /t/ appears at word initial position in the Maay dialect.

24.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Tiif	/ti:f/	bag
Tiir	/ti:r/	pillar
Tanaaday	/tana:daj/	become reach

The /d/ which is voiced alveolar plosive also appears at the initial position of words in the Maay dialect.

25.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Dufaang	/dufa:ŋ/	storm
Daango	/da:ŋo/	popcorn

Dibi	/dibi/	an ox
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The voiced retroflex stop /ɖ/ in the Maay dialect appears at the initial position of words.

26.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Dhuuro	/ɖu:ro/	ant
Dhuung	/ɖu:ŋ/	throat
Dhib	/ɖib/	trouble

The voiceless velar stop /k/ appears at word initial position as show in the following examples.

27.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Kuraj	/kuraj/	teen
Kung	/kɔŋ/	thousand
Kanini	/kanini/	tablet

The voiced counterpart of the above sound /g/ also appears at the initial position of words.

28.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Gaasimow	/ga:simou/	telecommunication
Gaabow	/ga:bou/	short

The sound /q/ also appears at word initial position just like most of the stops in this dialect. Here is an example of it:

29.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Qaling	/qaliŋ/	pen
Qaang	/qa:ŋ/	debt
Qad	/qad/	ink

The voiced glottal stop /ʔ/ appears at word medial and final positions in this dialect as shown below:

30.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Loʔ	/lɔʔ/	cattle
Goʔ	/gɔʔ/	cover
Goʔaan	/gɔʔa:n/	decision

2.2.2. Fricatives

In the Maay dialect of Somali language, there are six fricatives which are /f/, /s/, /ʃ/, /ɣ/ and /h/. The voiceless labiodental fricative /f/ comes at word initial and final positions in this dialect as shown in the following examples:

31.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Fool	/fɔ:l/	forehead
Af	/af/	mouth
Fuur	/fu:r/	fatty

The voiceless dental fricative /θ/ only appears in the middle positions of words. For example,

32.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Bathanye	/baθaŋe/	many
Bathar	/baθar/	food
Bithaar	/biθa:r/	bald

The voiceless alveolar fricative /s/ comes at the initial position of words. Consider the examples below.

33.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Suung	/su:ŋ/	belt
Sung	/suŋ/	poison
Sug	/sug/	wait

The voiceless post alveolar fricative in the Maay dialect appears in the initial position of words, such as those seen in example 34 below:

34.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Shamung	/ʃamʊŋ/	gather
Shaati	/ʃa:ti/	shirt
Sha'ab	/ʃaʔab/	civilian

The voiced velar fricative /ɣ/ appears only in the medial positions of words in the Maay dialect as we can see in the following examples.

35.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Maghool	/maɣɔ:l/	tree
Hoghol	/hɔɣɔl/	rise

The last fricative sound in the Maay dialect which is the voiceless glottal fricative /h/ appears at the initial, the medial and final positions of words.

36.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Hagoog	/hago:g/	cover
Hahir	/hahir/	close
Bah	/bah/	leave

2.2.3. Affricates

There is only one affricate in this dialect. That affricate is /dʒ/ which is voiced post alveolar affricate. It appears on word initial position.

37.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Jinkej	/dʒinkej/	age mate
Jalmad	/dʒalmad/	jug
Jibaal	/dʒiba:l/	hector

2.2.4. Nasals

There are four nasals in the Maay dialect of Somali language. Those four nasals are /m/, /n/, /ŋ/ and /ɲ/. There are two nasals here which are not found in the other two major dialects of the Somali language. /m/ which is voiced bilabial nasal appears at word initial and medial positions of this dialect as shown below:

38.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Muusowday	/mu:soudaj/	smell
Miirsaday	/mi:rsadaj/	satisfied
Hamung	/hamɔŋ/	greed

The voiced alveolar nasal /n/ appears at word initial and medial positions, as seen in the following words.

39.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
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Hanuung	/hanu:ŋ/	guidance
Hanooge	/hanɔ:ge/	tired
Naar	/na:r/	hell

The voiced velar nasal /ŋ/ comes at all word positions as we can see in following words.

40.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Madung	/maduŋ/	this time
Ngjede	/ŋjede/	going
Hanuung	/hanu:ŋ/	guidance

The voiced palatal nasal /ɲ/ in Maay dialect appears at word initial and medial positions as we can see in the following words.

41.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Nyaanyo	/ɲa:ɲɔ/	tomato
Nyaanyuur	/ɲa:ɲu:r/	cat

2.2.5. Trill

There is only one trill in the Maay dialect and this is /r/ which is the voiced alveolar trill. This trill can appear in all word positions in this dialect.

42.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Haroor	/harɔ:r/	run
Hurguf	/hurguf/	conflict
Roor	/rɔ:r/	run away

2.2.6. Lateral

In the Maay dialect of Somali language, there can only be found one lateral which is the voiced alveolar lateral approximant /l/. It can appear at word initial and final positions as shown below:

43.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Lipee	/lipe:/	lion
Lamadung	/lamadun/	these two
Buul	/bu:l	nest

2.2.7. Glides

There are two glides in the Maay dialect of Somali language and those two are /w/ and /j/. These two are bilabial glide and palatal glide. They can both appear in all word positions in the Maay dialect.

44.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Awooy	/awɔ:j/	grandmother

Awuur	/awu:r/	creature
Iyey	/ijej/	loveable
Yamuuday	/jamu:daj/	died

2.3. The Vowels System of the Waqooyi Dialect

As Saeed (1999:12) states there are five vowels in this dialect where every vowel of these five is pronounced with either the tongue root advanced or retracted. When we write these vowels orthographically in this dialect whether it's +ATR or –ATR, only one vowel is represented as we can see in the following:

Front Series	Back Series	Orthography
i	ɪ	I, i
e	ɛ	E, e
æ	ɑ	A, a
ö	ɔ	O, o
u	u	U, u

Table 1: Adopted from Saeed (1999:12) with some changes in the arrangement

These vowels mentioned above also have their long counterparts. When writing long vowels in this dialect orthographically, we just double the short vowels to make them long. For example, ‘i’ will be written as ‘ii’. The table shows the orthographic representation of each sound, its corresponding IPA symbol, whether it is front or back, an example of a word and its transcription and, lastly, its English gloss.

Orthography	IPA Symbol	Front/back	Example	Transcription	Gloss
I	/i/	Front	Inan	/inan/	Girl
E	/e/	Front	Ebedh	/ebedʒ/	Zero
A	/æ/	Front	Calaf	/ʒalaf/	Fate
O	/ö/	Back	God	/göd/	Hole
U	/u/	Back	Gub	/gub/	Burn
I	/I/	Front	Inan	/man/	Boy
E	/ε/	Front	hergab	/hergab/	Flue
A	/ɑ/	Front	Bac	/baʒ/	Plastic
O	/ɔ/	Back	lo'	/loʒ/	Cattle
U	/u/	Back	Un	/un/	Eat
Ii	/i:/	Front	Ciid	/ʒi:d/	Festival
Ee	/e:/	Front	Geed	/ge:d/	Tree
Aa	/æ:/	Front	Caag	/ʒæ:g/	Container
Oo	/o:/	Back	Gool	/gö:l/	Goal
Uu	/u:/	Back	Cuud	/ʒu:d/	Oud
Ii	/I:/	Front	Ciid	/ʒI:d/	Sand
Ee	/ε:/	Front	Eeg	/ε:g/	Look

Aa	/ɑ:/	Back	Baadh	/ba:d/	Search
Oo	/ɔ:/	Back	Gool	/gɔ:l/	Lioness
Uu	/u:/	Back	Uud	/u:d/	Oud

Table5: The Waqooyi dialect's vowels

2.3.1. Front Vowels

In Waqooyi dialect, there are three front vowels which have their long counterparts. Those three front vowels are /i/, /e/ and /æ/

The vowel /i/ is close front unrounded vowel. It can appear in the following positions as shown in the example below.

45.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Bixi	/bihi/	give
Inan	/inan/	a girl

The longer counterpart of this close front unrounded vowel is the vowel /i:/ which appears in the medial position of the word as shown in the following examples.

46.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Biixi	/bi:hi/	male human name
Riix	/ri:h/	push

The mid front unrounded vowel /e/ can come at the beginning and the medial positions of the word as shown below:

47.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Ergay	/ergaj/	messenger

The long mid front unrounded vowel /e:/ appears at the beginning and the medial positions of words as shown in the following examples

48.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Eebe	/e:be/	God
Geed	/ge:d/	tree

The vowel /æ/ is near open front unrounded vowel. It occurs at the word initial positions such as:

49.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Adhi	/æɖi/	goat
Axmed	/æħmad/	a male given name

The longer counterpart of this vowel is /æ:/. This vowel appears at the beginning and the medial positions of the word.

50.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
baadh	/bæ:d/	search
aag	/æ:g/	area

Two of the three front vowels I have mentioned above have also their counterpart with slightly different quality.

The front unrounded vowel /ɪ/ comes at the beginning and the medial positions of the word.

51.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Inan	/ɪnən/	boy
Dil	/dɪl/	kill

The longer counterpart of this vowel /ɪ:/ can appear only appear in the medial position of words as shown below:

52.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Diid	/di:ɪd/	refuse

The vowel /ɛ/ is open mid front unrounded vowel. It appears mostly at word initial position.

53.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Ergo	/ɛrgɔ/	delegates

The longer vowel of /ɛ:/ only appears at the initial position of words.

54.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Eex	/ɛ:ħ/	bias
Eeg	/ɛ:g/	look

2.3.2. Back Vowels

In this dialect of Waqooyi there are three back vowels which are /o/, /ɔ/ and /u/. These three vowels also have their long counterparts.

The /o/ is close mid back rounded vowel which appears in every place or words in this dialect. Here are examples to consider.

55.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Fog	/fog/	far
Gob	/gob/	kind person

The longer counterpart of this vowel appears in the initial and the medial positions of words, such as the ones listed below.

56.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Roog	/ro:g/	carpet

Oog	/o:g/	perform
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This vowel /ɔ/ is open mid back rounded vowel which occurs in the Waqooyi dialect at the initial and the medial positions of words.

57.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Xog	/ħɔg/	information

The long counterpart of this vowel also appears at the initial and the medial positions of the words in this dialect as shown in the following examples:

58.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Xoolo	/ħɔ:lɔ/	animal
Oow	/ɔ:w/	a title for elderly men

The close back rounded vowel /u/ comes at word initial and medial only. Here are examples of it in the following words

59.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Ubah	/ubaħ/	rose
Run	/run/	truth

The long counterpart of this vowel appears at the initial and medial positions of words in this dialect.

60.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Uur	/u:r/	pregnancy
Guur	/gu:r/	marriage

2.3.3. Diphthongs

There are five diphthongs in the Waqooyi dialect of Somali language. They are written orthographically as ‘ay’, ‘aw’, ‘ey’, ‘oy’ and ‘ow.’ Some examples are given below.

61.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Baxay	/baħai/	left
Awr	/aur/	male camel
Eyl	/eil/	a city in Somalia
Oy	/oi/	cry
Ow	/ou/	a title

2.4. The Vowel System of the Maay dialect

The Maay dialect has nine vowels which also have their long counterparts. These vowels can either be front vowels or back vowels as discussed below.

2.4.1. The Front Vowels

The front vowels of the Maay dialect of Somali are five vowels /i/, /ɪ/, /e/, /ɛ/ and /a/ with their longer counterparts I will give here examples of them:

62.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Irid	/irid/	door
Iidoow	/i:dow/	name
Idiris	/idiris/	name
Hiir	/Hi:r/	fat
Ger	/ger/	chin
Geer	/ge:r/	gear
Jer	/dʒer/	Cut
Eel	/ɛ:l/	well
Ab	/ʔab/	drink
Aag	/a:g/	container

2.4.2. The Back Vowels

The back vowels of the Maay dialect of Somali are four vowels with their longer counterparts. Here are examples of them.

63.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Uunse	/u:nse/	oud

Unugey	/unugei/	my kid
Sung	/ sɒŋ/	poison
Muong	/mɔ:ŋ/	the male donkey
Olol	/olol/	flame
Hoog	/ho:g/	strength
OI	/ɔl/	war
Hoor	/hɔ:r/	throw

The data above shows the back vowels of the Maay dialect with their long counterparts.

2.5. Conclusion

In this chapter, the study has discussed the consonant and vowels sounds of the Waqooyi and Maay dialects of Somali language. We have seen that the two dialects have some differences in their sounds. For example, the Maay dialect does not have the voiced and the voiceless pharyngeal fricative while the Waqooyi dialect has. Also the Maay dialect has the voiceless dental fricative, post alveolar nasal and velar nasal which the Waqooyi dialect does not have. We have noticed in this chapter that the Waqooyi dialect has twenty-two consonant and ten vowels while the Maay dialect has twenty-four consonants and nine vowels. In the chapter following this one, it discusses the phonological variations of the two dialects. It will explain thoroughly their sound variations and tone.

CHAPTER THREE

PHONOLOGICAL VARIATIONS

3.1. Introduction

Phonology is the study of sound patterns in a language. Phonological variation is the difference between the two dialects in terms of how words are pronounced. In the two dialects under study there are many phonological variations because the two dialects are very distinct in terms of sounds and how some words are pronounced. Employing the comparative linguistics, this chapter will compare the phonological variations that exist in the two dialects under study. This chapter elaborates the variations in the two dialects in their phonology as well as sounds which are not mentioned in chapter two. I will begin with the sounds from chapter two.

3.2. The Stop /b/ in word medial and final positions

The last chapter discussed this stop in word initial position of both dialects and in example 64, it shows the stop in word final and medial positions of Waqooyi and Maay dialects.

64.

Maay	Transcription	Gloss	Waqooyi	Transcription	Gloss
Habeeb	/habɛ:b/	Soft sound	Xabeeb	/ħabɛ:b/	Soft sound
Habit	/habit/	Chest	Xabad	/ħabad/	Bullet
Gobol	/gɔbɔl/	Region	Gobol	/gɔbɔl/	Region
Hab	/hab/	Hug	Lab	/lab/	Male

The sounds in the above table show the /b/ in word medial and final positions in both dialects of *Waqooyi* and *Maay*. Although some of the sounds in the words above differ, but the /b/ in word medial and final positions is the same.

3.3. The sound /t/ in word final position

The sound /t/ in the word final positions appears on both *Waqooyi* and *Maay* dialects as discussed in chapter two. This sound is orthographically written as <d> and pronounced as /t/ in the *Waqooyi* dialect, but in *Maay* dialect it is the same both orthographically and pronunciation. Consider the following examples.

65.

Maay	Transcription	Gloss	Waqooyi	Transcription	Gloss
Sumat	/sumat/	mark	Sumad	/sumat/	Mark
Seet	/se:ti/	Brother-in-law	Seedi	/se:di/	Brother-in-law

3.4. The /d/ in word medial position

This sound of /d/ only comes in word medial position in the *Waqooyi* dialect. In the *Maay* dialect it only appears on word initial position as discussed in chapter two. Here is an example of the sound in word medial position. So, in word medial position it changes to the sound /ð/.

66.

Waqooyi	Transcription	Gloss
Badal	/baðal/	Change
Bidaar	/biða:r/	Bald
Badiil	/baði:l/	Shovel

3.5. The /dʒ/ in word medial and final positions

This sound appears at word medial and final positions only in the Waqooyi dialect. Consider the following example.

67.

Maay	Transcription	Gloss	Waqooyi	Transcription	Gloss
Ujeedo	/udʒe:do/	Purpose	Gaajo	/ga:dʒo/	Hunger
Sajaayad	/sadʒa:jad/	Mat	Bajaaj	/badʒa:dʒ/	Tuktuk
Bajaaj	/badʒa:dʒ/	Tuktuk	xaaji	/ħa:dʒi/	Pilgrimage

3.6. The sound /m/ in word medial and final positions

The phoneme /m/ in its word initial position in the dialect of Waqooyi was discussed in chapter two. In this chapter its appearance in word medial and final positions is discussed as shown in example 68.

68.

Maay	Transcription	Gloss	Waqooyi	Transcription	Gloss
Ilmy	/ilmi/	Knowledge	xamaam	/ħama:m/	Toilet
Aam	/a:m/	Eat	sumad	/sumat/	Mark
Amar	/amar/	Order	Amar	/amar/	Order

3.7. The variation between /ʕ/ and /a/

The Maay dialect does not have the sound /ʕ/ which the Waqooyi dialect has, so it uses the sound /a/ and in the place of that sound as shown in the following table.

Maay	Transcription	Gloss	Waqooyi	Transcription	Gloss
Maaling	/ma:liŋ/	Teacher	Macalin	/maʕalin/	Teacher
Maabad	/ma:bad/	Temple	Macbad	/maʕbad/	Temple
Maawiis	/ma:wi:s/	Traditional clothes for Somali men	Macawiis	/maʕawi:s/	Tradition clothes for Somali men

Table 6: The variation between /ʕ/ and /a/ in the Maay and Waqooyi dialects

The sound /ʕ/ is not there in the Maay dialect, so wherever that sound appears in the Waqooyi dialect, it changes into a vowel sound as shown above because the sound is absent in the *Maay* dialect. Consider the following table 3.2.

Maay	Transcription	Gloss	Waqooyi	Transcription	Gloss
Arab	/arab/	Tongue	Carab	/ʕarab/	Tongue
Ambe	/ambe/	Mango	Cambe	/ʕambe/	Mango
Ambuulo	/æmbu:lɔ/	Beans	Cambuulo	/ʕambu:loɔ/	Beans
Ajar	/adʒar/	Thigh	Cajar	/ʕadʒar/	Thigh
Alool	/ælo:l/	Stomach	Calool	/ʕælo:l/	Stomach
Ir	/ir/	Sky	Cir	/ʕir/	Sky
Abitaan	/abita:n/	Drink	Cabitaan	/ʕabita:n/	Drink

Table 7: Change appearance of the sound /ʕ/ from Waqooyi dialect when it changes into Maay dialect

Madah	/mædah/	Head	Madax	/mædah/	Head
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3.8. The Variation between /h/ and /ħ/

The sound /ħ/ can be found in the Waqooyi dialect and not in the Maay dialect. This sound is borrowed from the Arabic alphabet so when there is a word that begins with the sound /ħ/ in the Waqooyi it is realized as /h/ in the Maay dialect as shown in Table 3.3.

Maay	Transcription	Gloss	Waqooyi	Transcription	Gloss
Hanuung	/hanu:ŋ/	Pain	Xanuun	/hanu:n/	Pain
Hafiis	/hafi:s/	Office	Xafiis	/hafi:s/	Office
Hasan	/hasan/	Male name	Xasan	/hasan/	Male name
Halwa	/halwa/	Sweets	Xalwa	/halwa/	Sweets
Harig	/hariq/	Robe	Xarig	/hæriq/	Robe
Habeeb	/habɛ:b/	Someone with soft sound	Xabeeb	/hæbɛ:b/	Someone with soft sound
Hoog	/ho:g/	Strength	Xoog	/ho:g/	Strength

Table: 8: The Variation between the sounds /h/ and /ħ/ in the Maay and Waqooyi dialects.

3.9. The Variation between /q/ and /k/

The variation between these two sounds is that when the sound /q/ appears in words from the Arabic language it gets changed to /k/ in the Maay because they sound is not found in the dialect. However, it is retained in the Waqooyi dialect.

Maay	Transcription	Gloss	Waqooyi	Transcription	Gloss
Kalin	/kalin/	Pen	Qalin	/qalin/	Pen
Makaar	/maka:r/	Skin	Maqaar	/maqa:r/	Skin
Makaaling	/maka:liŋ/	Hook	Maqaalin	/maqa:lin/	Hook

3.10. The Variation between /n/ and /ŋ/

There are many word endings in the *Maay* dialect where word ending is pronounced as /ŋ/ whereas the *Waqooyi* dialect doesn't have such sound. Consider this example,

Maay	Transcription	Gloss	Waqooyi	Transcription	Gloss
Hanuung	/hanu:ŋ/	Pain	Xanuun	/hanu:n/	Pain
Hamuung	/hamu:ŋ/	Miss	hamuun	/hamu:n/	Miss
Gamuung	/gamu:ŋ/	Arrow	Gamuun	/gamu:n/	Arrow

According to the comparative methodology, I have used tables to show the phonological variations that exist in the *Waqooyi* and *Maay* dialects. The tables above show the different sounds that are used on the two dialects.

3.4. Conclusion

In this chapter, the study focused on the phonological variations that can be found in the two dialects of *Waqooyi* and *Maay*. The phonological variations discussed in this chapter were the sound differentiations that the two dialects have. For example, in the *Maay* dialects there are some sounds from the Arabic language that cannot be found in there. Sounds like /ħ/ and /ʕ/ are not there, so these sounds get changed to the closer sounds which /h/ and /ʔ/. The study has given some examples of such changes in the phonology.

CHAPTER FOUR

LEXICAL VARIATIONS IN MAA Y AND WAQO OYI DIALECTS

4.1. Introduction

Lexical variations refer to the different words that are used to refer the same objects or concepts. This chapter will discuss the variations that exist in lexis of the *Maay* and *Waqooyi* dialects of Somali language. These two dialects under study are very distinct compared to the Benadiri and Waqooyi or Benadiri and Maay. They are very different in terms of the words used in the two regions where they are spoken. Applying the comparative theory, the following tables will show the variations that can be found in the two dialects lexically. The following section explains some of those words used in the two dialects.

4.2. Lexical terms represented by different words

In the following section the study will discuss words from the two dialects under study that are different in terms of spelling and pronunciation. It will show the words that are used in the two regions where these two dialects are spoken.

4.2.1. The watermelon variable (Qare/xabxab)

The watermelon variable is very distinct in these two dialects. *Qare* means water melon in the Maay dialect whereas *xabxab* means water melon in the Waqooyi dialect. *Qare* is not just a word used in the Maay dialect, it is also used in the Benadiri dialect and it is used from the central regions of Somalia to southern part of Somalia. *Xabxab* is used in the northern regions of Somalia. The western part of Ethiopia also refers watermelon as *xabxab*.

69.

Maay	Transcription	Gloss
Qare	/qæɾɛ/	Watermelon

Waqooyi	Transcription	Gloss
Xabxab	/ħabħab/	Watermelon

4.2.2. The friend variable (Saaxiib/widaay)

The two words are very distinct in these two dialects. The word *saaxiib* means ‘friend’ not only in the Waqooyi dialect, but also in other dialects like the Benadiri. The word which means friend in the Maay dialect is *widaay* as seen in example 70.

70.

Maay	Transcription	Gloss
Widaay	/wiða:j/	Friend

Waqooyi	Transcription	Gloss
Saaxiib	/sæ:ħr:b/	Friend

4.2.3. The Wife variable (Gabadh/naag)

The word *gabadh* which is used in the Waqooyi dialect to refer to wife is used to refer to daughter in the dialects of the Southern regions, dialects like the Benadiri, so every dialect uses a different word to refer to wife. The Maay dialect uses the word *naag* to refer to wife.

71.

Maay	Transcription	Gloss
Naag	/na:g/	Wife

Waqooyi	Transcription	Gloss
Gabadh	/gabad/	Wife

4.2.4. The Mirror variable (Muraayad/ bilday)

According to the different regions the Somali language is spoken, the word *muraayad* is used to refer to ‘mirror’ except the Maay dialect which uses a different word, namely *bilday* which means ‘mirror’ in the different regions that the Maay is spoken.

72.

Maay	Transcription	Gloss
Bilday	/bildaj/	Mirror

Waqooyi	Transcription	Gloss
Muraayad	/mura:jad/	Mirror

4.2.5. The Mother variable (Hooyo/ umaa)

The Waqooyi dialect and most other dialects in the Somali language use the word *hooyo* to refer to ‘mother’ while in the Maay dialect is used as illustrated in (73).

73.

Maay	Transcription	Gloss
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Umaa	/uma:/	Mother
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Waqooyi	Transcription	Gloss
Hooyo	/hɔ:jɔ/	Mother

4.2.6. The Comb variable (Gadhfeedh/ shanlo)

Most of the Somali dialects use the word *shanlo* to refer to ‘comb’ apart from the Waqooyi dialect which uses a different word which is *gadhfeedh*. These two words are very different and the people in the two regions may not understand what the each other.

74.

Maay	Transcription	Gloss
Shanlo	/ʃanlɔ/	Comb

Waqooyi	Transcription	Gloss
Gadhfeedh	/gadʃe:d/	Comb

4.2.7. The boy variable (Inan/ kurii)

Almost every dialect in the Somali language uses different word to refer to ‘boy’. For example, the Benadiri dialect uses the word *wiil/igaar* /wi:l/ or /iga:r/. The Maay dialect uses *kurii* to refer to ‘boy’ and the Waqooyi dialect uses *inan*.

75.

Maay	Transcription	Gloss
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Kurii	/kuri:/	Boy
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Waqooyi	Transcription	Gloss
Inan	/inan/	Boy

4.2.8. The pot variable (Digsi/surfiyi)

The terms that refer to pot in the two dialects under study are very different. If someone for example, from south western Somalia uses the word *digsi* in the northern region, people in the region might ask him/her what is it? And the same can happen in the northern part of Somalia if someone uses the word *surfiyi*.

76.

Maay	Transcription	Gloss
Surfiyi	/surfiyi/	Pot

Waqooyi	Transcription	Gloss
Digsi	/digsi/	Pot

4.2.9. The cat variable (Bisad/ mukulaal)

The 'cat' word has lexical variations among the Somali dialects. The dialects in the southern region apart from the Maay dialect which uses *mukulaal*, use *yaanyuur and duufo*. Waqooyi dialect use the word *bisad* to refer to 'cat' as shown in 77 below.

77.

Maay	Transcription	Gloss
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Mukulaal	/mukula:l/	Cat
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Waqooyi	Transcription	Gloss
Bisad	/bisad/	Cat

4.2.10. The sorghum variable (haruur/ misgi)

These two terms are used to represent ‘sorghum’ in the dialects of Maay and Waqooyi. The Waqooyi dialect uses *haruur* unlike the Maay which uses *misgi* to refer to ‘sorghum as seen in (78) below.

78.

Maay	Transcription	Gloss
Misgi	/misgi/	Sorghum

Waqooyi	Transcription	Gloss
Haruur	/haru:r/	Sorghum

4.2.11. The pancake variable (Laxoox/ canjeerih)

These two words are very different from each other as seen in the sounds involved. These two words cannot be found in other dialects. The word ‘pancake’ in the Maay dialect is close in pronunciation to the one in Benadiri, but they are not the same. In the Benadiri they use it *canjeero*, /ʃandʒe:ro/ while the Maay uses *canjeerih*, /ʃandʒe:ri/.

79.

Maay	Transcription	Gloss
Canjeerih	/ʕandʒe:ri/	Pancake

Waqooyi	Transcription	Gloss
Laxoox	/lahɔ:ħ/	Pancake

4.2.12. Men variable (Rag/ niman/ meghel)

Since the Waqooyi dialect is the standard dialect sometimes it uses more than one word to refer to certain things. In the Waqooyi dialect the words *rag* and *niman*. are synonyms. They both mean *men*. The Maay dialect uses *meghel* to refer to ‘men’ as seen in (80) below.

80.

Maay	Transcription	Gloss
Meghel	/meyel/	Men

Waqooyi	Transcription	Gloss
Rag	/rag/	Men
Niman	/niman/	Men

4.3. Lexical terms similar except in pronunciation

This section details the terms that are the same in the two dialects except their pronunciation. The following words look similar, but how they are pronounced is slightly different because some of the sounds do not exist in the Maay dialect.

4.3.1. Rice variable (bariis/ bariid)

The two dialects use these two words *bariis/bariid* to refer to ‘rice’. People from the two regions will simply understand the two words when spoken in each region, the difference being the last sound.

81.

Dialect	Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
waqooyi	Bariis	/bari:s/	rice
Maay	Bariid	/bari:d/	rice

4.3.2. Fan variable (marawaxad/marawahad)

The fan which is mostly used in hot areas like Somalia to cool the temperature of a room or an office. The two terms which are used to represent ‘fan’ in the two dialects is slightly different with two sounds because the sound /ħ/ is not found in the Maay dialect.

82.

Dialect	Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Waqooyi	Marawaxad	/marawaħad/	fan
Maay	Marawahad	/marawahad/	fan

4.3.3. Eyes variable (indho/indhi)

The word eye in the Waqooyi and Maay are *indho* and *indhi*, respectively. The first term is also used in the other dialects of the Somali language like the Benadiri dialect.

83.

dialect	Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
waqooyi	Indho	/indɔ̃/	eyes
Maay	Indhi	/indʒi/	eyes

4.3.4. House variable (guri/ gurih)

These two terms are very close to each other in pronunciation apart from the last sound in the Maay which is /h/. The Maay adds that sound to the term from the Waqooyi. *Guri* is represented ‘house’ in the Waqooyi while *gurih* is represented ‘house’ in the Maay.

84.

Dialect	Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Waqooyi	Guri	/guri/	house
Maay	Gurih	/gurih/	house

4.3.5. Watch Variable (saacad/saa’ad)

The terms which are used to refer to ‘watch’ in these two dialects are the same apart from the one in the Maay dialect which does not have the sound /ʃ/ because this sound is not there in the Maay dialect and it uses the sound /ʔ/ instead.

87.

Dialect	Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Waqooyi	Saacad	/sæ:ʕad/	watch
Maay	Saa'ad	/sæ:ʔad/	watch

In terms of the comparative methodology, I have discussed the different words that are used to refer to the same thing using different words in the two dialects. There are also some few words that are the same, but have different pronunciation.

4.4. Conclusion

This chapter has discussed deliberately the lexical variations that are there in the *Maay* and *Waqooyi* dialects. It should be noted that the words, with the same meaning in the two dialects, do not vary greatly in pronunciation. They are very closely related to one another. For example, the words that mean ‘watch’ in the two dialects are similar. There is a slight difference in pronunciation because the *Maay* dialect does not have the sound /ʕ/. The chapter has also reinforced the findings of the chapter on phonological variations.

CHAPTER FIVE

MORPHOLOGICAL VARIATIONS IN MAAAY AND WAQOOYI

5.1. Introduction

Morphology is the study of how words are constructed to form certain meaning. Words contain morphemes and these morphemes can either be free or bound morpheme. Free morphemes are the ones that can stand on their own and still make sense while bound morphemes are the ones that cannot stand on their own and need to depend on another morpheme to make sense. This chapter describes the morphological variations that the two dialects under study have. It discusses the inflectional morphology of each of the dialects. It begins with the inflectional morphology of the verbs of *Waqooyi and Maay* dialects of Somali language followed by their inflectional morphology of the nouns. Employing the comparative methodology theory, the chapter will compare differences in the inflectional morphology of the verbs and nouns of *Maay* and *Waqooyi* dialects.

5.2. Verb inflection of the Waqooyi dialect

The verbs of the Waqooyi dialect are inflected for tense, aspect, mood and negation. I will explain each of these in detail.

5.2.1. Tense

Tense is the change of time. The tense in the waqooyi dialect can be present, past and future. They are discussed in the sections that follow.

5.2.1.1. Present tense

Present tense is used for an action that is happening at the moment of speaking. The inflectional morpheme of the present tense in this dialect is <aa>. The [-t- or -d-] is used to indicate the person markers of (you and she) or feminine and the [-n-] is used to show the plural of (we, you

and they). There are pronouns that I put them in brackets. These pronouns are there only for emphasize and if I leave them out the sentence will still make sense; it will not lose its meaning.

They are:

Pronouns	Transcription	Meaning
Aniga	/aniga/	I
Adiga	/adiga/	you (s)
Asaga	/asaga/	he
Ayada	/ajada/	she
Annaga	/anaga/	we
Adinka	/adinka/	you(pl)
Ayaga	/ajag/	they

90. Waqooyi present tense table

Present tense	Transcription	Gloss
(aniga) waan laq-aa 1ps swallow-pt	/aniga wa:n laqa:/	I swallow
(adiga) waad laq-d-aa 2ps swallow-f-pt	/adiga wa:d laqda:/	You swallow
(asaga) wuu laq-aa 3psm swallow-pt	/asaga wu: laqa:/	He swallows
(ayada) way laq-d-aa 3psf swallow-f-pt	/ajada wai laqda:/	She swallows

(annaga) waan laq-n-aa 1ppl swallow-pl-pt	/anaga wa:n laqna:/	We swallow
(adinka) waad laq-d-aa-n 2ppl swallow-f-pt-pl	/adinka wa:d laqda:n/	You swallow
(ayaga) waay laq-aa-n 3ppl swallow-pt-pl	/ajaga wa:i laqa:n/	They swallow

5.2.1.2. Past tense

Past tense shows something that happened in the past time. The inflectional morphemes of the past tense in this dialect of Waqooyi are <ay, ey and en>. [-t- or -d-] will also be used, just as in the present tense to indicate the feminine gender of the words ‘you’ and ‘she’ and also the [-n-] for the plural markers. Consider the examples in (91) below.

91. Waqooyi past tense table

Past tense	Transcription	Gloss
(aniga) waan cab-ay 1ps drink-pst	/aniga wa:n ʕabaj/	I drank
(adiga) waad cab-t-ay 2ps drink-f-pst	/adiga wa:d ʕabtaj/	You drank
(asaga) wuu cab-ay 3psm drink-pst	/asaga wu: ʕabaj/	He drank
(ayada) way cab-t-ay	/ajada wai ʕabtaj/	She drank

3psf drink-f-pst		
(annaga) waan cab-n-ay 1ppl drink-pl-pst	/anaga wa:n ʃabnaj/	We drank
(adinka) waad cab-t-en-n 2ppl drin-f-pst-pl	/adinka wa:d ʃabten/	You drank
(ayaga) way cab-en-n 3ppl drink-pst-pl	/ajaga wai ʃaben/	They drank

5.2.1.3. Future tense

Future tense marks an action that will happen in the time to come. The future tense in the Waqooyi dialect is formed with the infinitive form of the verb and present tense marker plus <doon> ‘want or wish to’ which expresses the future. The examples are given in (92) below.

92. Waqooyi future tense table

Future tense	Transcription	Gloss
(aniga) waan cabi-doon-aa 1ps drink-fut-pt	/aniga wa:n ʃabi do:na:/	I will drink
(adiga) waad cabi-doon-t-aa 2ps drink-fut-f-pt	/adiga wa:d ʃabi do:nta:/	You will drink
(asaga) wuu cabi-doon-aa 3psm drink-fut-pt	/asaga wu: ʃabi do:na:/	He will drink
(ayada) way cabi-doon-t-aa	/ajada wai ʃabi do:nta:/	She will drink

3psf drink-fut-f-pt		
(annaga) waan cabi-doon-n-aa 1ppl drink-fut-pl-pt	/anaga wa:n ʃabi do:na:/	We will drink
(adinka) waad cabi-doon-t-aa-n 2ppl-drink-fut-f-pt-pl	/adinka wa:d ʃabi do:nta:n/	You will drink
(ayaga) way cabi-doon-aa-n 3ppl drink-fut-pt-pl	/ajaga wai ʃabi do:nta:/	They will drink

5.2.2. Aspect

Aspects in this dialects of the Waqooyi can be divided into progressive aspect and habitual aspect. This two can be further subdivided into present and past.

5.2.2.1. Present progressive

Present progressive shows continuous activity which is taking place at the time of speaking. The markers of the present progressive in this dialect are <ay> and the present tense morpheme <aa>. Here in the aspect [-s-] will be used to show the feminine gender instead of [-t-] in the tense as shown in the examples in (93).

93. Waqooyi present progressive table

Present progressive	Transcription	Gloss
(Aniga) waan cab-ay-aa 1ps drink-prog-pt	/aniga wa:n ʃabaja:/	I am drinking
(adiga) waad cab-ay-s-aa	/adiga wa:d ʃabajsa:/	You are drinking

2ps drink-prog-f-pt		
(asaga) wuu cab-ay-aa 3psm drink-prog-pt	/asaga wu: ʕabaja:/	He is drinking
(ayada) way cab-ay-s-aa 3psf drink-prog-f-pt	/ajada wai ʕabajsa:/	She is drinking
(annaga) waan cab-ay-n-aa 1ppl drink-prog-pl-pt	/anaga wa:n ʕabajna:/	We are drinking
(adinka) waad cab-ay-s-aa-n 2ppl drink-prog-f-pt-pl	/adinka wa:d ʕabajsa:n/	You are drinking
(ayaga) way cab-ay-aa-n 3ppl drink-prog-pt-pl	/ajaga wai ʕabaja:n/	They are drinking

5.2.2.2. Past progressive

This shows an action that was happening sometime in the past. The inflectional morphemes of the past progressive in this dialect are < ay ay > with the exception of the second and third person plurals which use < e > in the place of the second < ay >.. Consider the examples given in (94) below.

94. Waqooyi past progressive table

Past progressive	Transcription	Gloss
(aniga) waan cab-ay-ay 1ps drink-pst-prog	/aniga wa::n ʕabajaj/	I was drinking

(adiga) waad cab-ay-s-ay 2ps drink-pst-	/adiga wa:d ʕabajsaj/	You were drinking
(asaga) wuu cab-ay-ay 3psm drink-pst-prog	/asaga wu: ʕabajaj/	He was drinking
(ayada) way cab-ay-s-ay 3psf drink-pst-f-prog	/ajada wai ʕabajsaj/	She was drinking
(annaga) waan cab-ay-n-ay 1ppl drink-pst-pl-prog	/anaga wa:n ʕabajnaj/	We were drinking
(adinka) waad cab-ay-s-e-n 2ppl drink-pst-f-prog-pl	/adinka wa:d ʕabajsen/	You were drinking
(ayaga) way cab-ay-e-n 3ppl drink-pst-prog-pl	/ajaga wai ʕabajen/	They were drinking

5.2.2.3. Habitual aspect

Habitual aspect expresses something that happens habitually or repeatedly. Habitual aspect of the Waqooyi dialect can be divided into present and past. I will discuss each of them.

5.2.2.3.1. Habitual present

This is something that happens repeatedly in the present. The inflectional morphemes of the habitual present are the words <markasta> ‘always’ which shows something that happens all the time and present tense marker <aa>. Consider the examples in (95).

95. Waqooyi habitual present table

Habitual present	Transcription	Gloss
(aniga) waan cab-aa-markasta 1ps drink-pt-hab	/aniga wa:n ʕaba:markasta/	I always drink
(adiga) waad cab-t-aa-markasta 2ps drink-f-pt-hab	/adiga wa:d ʕabta:markasta/	You always drink
(asaga) wuu cab-aa-markasta 3psm drink-pt-hab	/asaga wu: ʕaba:markasta/	He always drinks
(ayada) way cab-t-aa-markasta 3psf drink-f-pt-hab	/ajada wai ʕabta:markasta/	She always drinks
(annaga) waan cab-n-aa-markasta 1ppl drink-pl-pt-hab	/anaga wa:n ʕabna:markasta/	We always drink
(adinka) waad cab-t-aa-n-markasta 2ppl drink-f-pt-pl-hab	/adinka wa:d ʕabta:nmarkasta/	You always drink
(ayaga) way cab-aa-n-markasta 3ppl drink-pt-pl-hab	/ajaga wai ʕaba:nmarkasta/	They always drink

5.2.2.3.2. Habitual past

This expresses something that happened habitually in the past. In the Waqooyi dialect, the habitual past is expressed with the verb in the infinitive form together with <jir> which means ‘used to’ and past tense markers.

96. Waqooyi habitual past table

Habitual past	Transcription	Gloss
(aniga) waan cabi-jir-ay 1ps drink-used-pst	/aniga wa:n ʕabidʒiraj/	I used to drink
(adiga) waad cabi-jir-t-ay 2ps drink-used-f-pst	/adiga wa:d ʕabidʒirtaj/	You used to drink
(asaga) wuu cabi-jir-ay 3psm drink-used-pst	/asaga wu: ʕabidʒiraj/	He used to drink
(ayada) way cabi-jir-t-ay 3psf drink-used-f-pst	/ajada wai ʕabidʒirtaj/	She used to drink
(annaga) waan cabi-jir-n-ay 1ppl drink-used-pl-pst	/anaga wa:n ʕabidʒirnaj/	We used to drink
(adinka) waad cabi-jir-t-e-n 2ppl drink-used-f-pst-pl	/adinka wa:d ʕabidʒirten/	You used to drink
(ayaga) way cabi-jir-e-n 3ppl drink-used-pst-pl	/ajaga wai ʕabidʒiren/	They used to drink

5.2.3. Mood

Mood is expressed by what is being said about the attitude of the speaker. In Waqooyi dialect there is only imperative mood.

97.

Xedh-o close it/ wear it

Wear it-M

Qab-o catch it

Catch-M

5.2.4. Negation

Negation is the process of changing affirmative sentence into negative. The negation marker in the Waqooyi dialect is <ma> as shown in the examples in (98):

98.

(aniga) ma-aan-cunin I did not eat

Not-1ps-eat

(adiga) ma-aad-cunin you did not eat

Not-2ps-eat

5.3. Verb Inflection of the Maay Dialect

The verbs in the *Maay* dialect are inflected in tense and aspect as detailed in the following sections.

5.3.1. Tense

Tense in the *Maay* dialects, like the other dialect of *Waqooyi* marks the present, past and future. It is discussed below.

5.3.1.1. Present tense

The inflectional morphemes of the present tense in the *Maay* dialect are -i, -e and -a.-s shows the feminine marker of the second person singular and plural and the pronoun she.-n also shows the plural marker. Consider the examples in (99) below.

99. Maay present tense table

Present tense	Transcription	Gloss
Ani waraab-e 1ps drink-pt	/ani wara:be/	I drink
Athi waraab-s-i 2ps drink-f-pt	/aði wara:bsi/	You drink
Usu waraab-e 3psm drink-pt	/usu wara:be/	He drinks
Ii waraab-s-e 3psf drink-f-pt	/i: wara:se/	She drinks
Unu waraab-n-i 1ppl drink-pl-pt	/unu wara:bni/	We drink
Ising waraab-s-a-n 2ppl drink-f-pt-pl	/isiŋ wara:bsaŋ/	You drink
Iyo waraab-a-n 3ppl drink-pt-pl	/ijo wara:ban/	They drink

5.3.1.2. Past tense

The inflectional morpheme of the past tense in *Maay* dialect is –i and –aa.–t and –s indicate the feminine gender and –n indicates the plural marker. Consider the examples in (100).

100. Maay past tense table

Past tense	Transcription	Gloss
Ani waraab-i 1ps drink-pst	/ani wara:bi/	I drink
Athi waraab-t-i 2ps drink-f-pst	/aði wara:bti/	You drank
Usu waraab-i 3psm drink-pst	/usu wara:bi/	He drank
Ii waraab-t-i 3psf drink-f-pst	/i: wara:bti/	She drank
Unu waraab-n-i 1ppl drink-pl-pst	/unu wara:bni/	We drank
Ising waraab-s-a-n 2ppl drink-f-pst-pl	/isiŋ wara:bsan/	You drank
Iyo waraab-a-n 3ppl drink-pst-pl	/ijo wara:ban/	They drank

5.3.1.3. Future tense

The inflectional morpheme of the past tense marker in the *Maay* dialect is the word <fadahaaye> together with the infinitive marker of the verbs in *Maay* which is –o. Here are some examples of the future tense in *Maay* dialect:

101. Maay future tense table

Future tense	Transcription	Gloss
Ani waraab-o-fadaahaaye 1ps drink-inf-fut	/ani wara:bofada:ha:je/	I will drink
Athi waraab-t-o-fadaahaayse 2ps drink-f-inf-fut	/aði wara:btofada:ha:jse/	You will drink
Usu waraab-o-fadaahaaye 3psm drink-inf-fut	/usu wara:bofada:ha:je/	He will drink
Ii waraab-t-o-fadaahaayse 3psf drink-f-inf-fut	/i: wara:btofada:ha:jse/	She will drink
Unu waraab-n-o-fadaahaayne 1ppl drink-pl-inf-fut	/unu wara:bnofada:ha:jne/	We will drink
Ising waraab-n-o-fadaahaayse 2ppl drink-pl-inf-fut	/isiŋwara:bnofada:ha:jse/	You will drink
Iyo waraab-n-o-fadaahaayse 3ppl drink-pl-inf-fut	/ijo wara:bnofada:ha:jse/	They will drink

5.3.2. Aspect

Aspect in the *Maay* dialect, just like the *Waqooyi* dialect, is progressive aspect and habitual aspect.

5.3.2.1. Progressive Aspect

The progressive aspect in the *Maay* dialect, just like the *Waqooyi* dialect is divided into present progressive and past progressive. I will begin the discussion with the present progressive aspect.

5.3.2.1.1. Present Progressive

Present progressive aspect in *Maay* dialect is inflected with –hooy together with the infinitive form of the verb as shown in the following examples:

102. Maay present progressive table

Present progressive	Transcription	Gloss
Ani waraab-i-hooy 1ps drink-inf-prog	/ani wara:biho:j/	I am drinking
Athi waraab-i-hooy-s 2ps drink-inf-prog-f	/aði wara:biho:js/	You are drinking
Usu waraab-i-hooy 3psm drink-inf-prog	/usu wara:biho:js/	He is drinking
Ii waraab-i-hooy-s 3psf drink-inf-prog-f	/i: wara:biho:js/	She is drinking
Unu waraab-hooy-n-i 1ppl drink-prog-pl-inf	/unu wara:bho:jni/	We are drinking
Ising waraab-i-hooy-s 2ppl drink-inf-prog-f	/isiŋ wara:biho:js/	You are drinking
Iyo waraab-i-hooy-n	/ijo wara:biho:jn/	They are drinking

3ppl drink-inf-prog-pl		
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5.3.2.1.2. Past progressive

The past progressive in the *Maay* dialect is inflected with the following morphemes: -yi, -ai, -i and -ee.

103. Maay past progressive table

Past progressive	Transcription	Gloss
Ani waraab-a-yi 1ps drink-pst-prog	/ani wara:baji/	I was drinking
Athi waraab-a-s-i 2ps drink-pst-f-prog	/aði wara:basi/	You were drinking
Usu waraab-a-yi 3psm drink-pst-prog	/usu wara:baji/	He was drinking
Ii waraab-a-s-i 3pf drink-pst-f-prog	/i: wara:basi/	She was drinking
Unu waraab-a-n-i 1ppl drink-pst-pl-prog	/unu wara:bani/	We were drinking
Ising waraab-a-s-ee-n 2ppl drink-pst-f-prog-pl	/isiŋ wara:base:n/	You were drinking
Iyo waraab-ayi-n	/ijo wara:bajin/	They were drinking

3ppl drink-pst-prog-pl		
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5.3.2.2. Habitual Aspect

In the *Maay* dialect, habitual aspects are categorized into habitual present and habitual past. This first part will elaborate the habitual present in the *Maay* dialect of Somali language.

5.3.2.2.1. Habitual Present

The habitual present in the *Maay* dialect is inflected with the word <malinkasta> which means always together with –a or –i that is attached to the verb. Consider the examples in 104:

104. Maay habitual present table

Habitual present	Transcription	Gloss
Ani waraab-i-maalinkasta 1ps drink-inf-hab	/ani wara:bima:linkasta/	I always drink
Athi waraab-s-e-maalinkasta 2ps drink-f-inf-hab	/aði wara:bsema:linkasta/	You always drink
Usu waraab-i-maalinkasta 3psm drink-inf-hab	/usu wara:bima:linkasta/	He always drinks
Ii waraab-s-e-maalinkasta 3psf drink-f-inf-hab	/i: wara:bsema:linkasta/	She always drinks
Unu waraab-n-e-maalinkasta 1ppl drink-pl-inf-hab	/unu wara:nema:linkasta/	We awlays drink

Ising waraab-s-e-n-maalinkasta 2ppl drink-f-inf-pl-hab	/isiŋ wara:bsenma:linkasta/	You awlays drink
Iyo waraab-e-n-maalinkasta 3ppl drink-inf-pl-hab	/ijo wara:benma:linkasta/	They always drink

5.3.2.2.2. Habitual Past

<jiri> which means used to is the inflectional morpheme of the habitual past in the *Maay* dialect together with the infinitive verb as shown below:

105. Maay habitual past table

Habitual past	Transcription	Gloss
Ani waraab-i-jir 1ps drink-inf-used	/ani wara:bijir/	I used to drink
Athi waraab-i-jir-te 2ps drink-inf-used-f	/aði wara:bijirte/	You used to drink
Usu waraab-i-jir 3psm drink-inf-used	/usu wara:bijir/	He used to drink
Ii waraab-i-jir-te 3psf drink-inf-used-f	/i: wara:bijirte/	She used to drink
Unu waraab-i-jir-ne 1ppl drink-inf-used-pl	/unu wara:bijirne/	We used to drink

Ising waraab-i-jir-te-n 2ppl drink-inf-used-f-pl	/isiŋ wara:bijirten/	You used to drink
Iyo waraab-i-jir-en 3ppl drink-inf-used-pl	/ijo wara:bijiren/	They used to drink

5.4. Noun inflection of the waqooyi dialect

Nouns in this dialect are inflected for number, gender, and case. In the following section, the study will elaborate each of these in detail beginning with inflection for number in the *Waqooyi* dialect.

5.4.1. Inflection for number

This dialect is inflected for number by adding /-o/, /-yo/ to the singular to form plural noun, but there are some nouns where -n changes into -m before adding -o as shown in the following examples:

106.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Madax-yo	/madaħjɔ/	heads
Inam-o	/inamɔ/	boys
Barkim-o	/barkimo/	pillows
Funaanad-o	/funa:nado/	t-shirts

5.4.2. Inflection for gender

The waqooyi dialect is inflected for gender (masculine and feminine) using –ka and –ga for masculine and –ta and –da for feminine with the definite article as shown in the following examples:

107.

Orthography	Transcription		Gloss
Inan-ta	/inanta/	f	girl
Inan-ka	/inanka/	m	boy
Sariir-ta	/sari:rta/	f	bed
Talefoon-ka	/tale:fɔ:nka/	m	phone
Xabad-da	/habada/	f	bullet
Dibi-ga	/dibiga/	m	bull

5.4.3. Inflection for case

Waqooyi dialect is inflected for absolutive, nominative and genitive classes. In this dialect the absolutive is the base noun without adding anything to it. The nominative marker is –i and the genitive marker is –eed and –ood. Consider the following examples:

108.

Absolutive	Nominative	Genitive	Gloss
Warqad	warqad-i	warqad-eed	letter
Buug	buug-i	buug-ood	book

Geel	geel-i	geel-ood	camel
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5.5. Noun Inflection of Maay Dialect

Nouns in the *Maay* dialect are inflected for number and gender. The study will discuss each of these in detail starting with inflection for number.

5.5.1. Inflection for number

The *Maay* dialect is inflected for number by adding –yaal to the singular to form the plural as shown in the following examples:

109.

Orthography	Transcription	Gloss
Mathy-yaal	/maðija:l/	heads
Withaay-yaal	/wiða:ja:l/	friends
Daah-yaal	/da:hja:l/	curtains

5.5.2. Inflection for gender

The inflectional morphemes of gender in *Maay* dialect are –tih for feminine gender and –ka for masculine gender. Consider the following examples:

110.

Orthography	Transcription		Gloss
Sariir-tih	/sari:rti/	f	bed
Albaab-ka	/alba:bka/	m	door

5.6. A comparative analysis of inflections in Maay and Waqooyi dialects

In this part of the chapter, the study will analyze the difference of the inflections in the two dialects of *Waqooyi* and *Maay*. The following observations were made from this chapter:

1. There is a difference in the pronouns. How they are written and pronounced are totally different.
2. The inflectional morpheme in present tense of *Waqooyi* dialects is –aa while the ones in *Maay* dialect are –i, –e, and a.
3. –ay, –ey and –en are the inflectional morphemes of the past tense in *Waqooyi* dialect whereas –i and –aa are the inflectional morphemes of the past tense in *Maay* dialect.
4. The future tense inflectional morpheme in the *Waqooyi* dialect is –doon together with –aa. However, the morpheme that is inflected for future tense in *Maay* dialect is –fadaahaaye with the infinitive form of the verb.
5. The difference in the present progressive form of the two dialects are –ay together with the present tense morpheme –aa for the *Waqooyi* is inflected with while the *Maay* dialect is inflected with –hooy plus the infinitive form of the verb.
6. In the past progressive the two dialects are inflected –ay-ay with the exception of second person plural and third person which uses –e for *waqooyi* dialect and –yi, –ai, –i, and –ee for *Maay* dialect.
7. The habitual present and the habitual past difference that the two dialects have are; the habitual present in *Waqooyi* dialect is inflected with –markasta together with the present tense inflectional morpheme –aa and the habitual present in the *Maay* dialect is inflected with –markasta plus –i or –a that is attached to the verb. The habitual past difference is that the *Waqooyi* dialect is inflected with the infinitive form of the verb plus –jir and the past tense markers whereas the *Maay* dialect is inflected with –jiri together with the infinitive form of the verb.
8. The noun inflection difference that the two dialects have is: the *Waqooyi* dialects nouns are inflected for number with –o or –yo and some nouns change the last letter –n to –m

before adding the inflection whereas the *Maay* dialect is inflected for number with –yaal. The *Waqooyi* dialect is inflected for gender with –ka and –ga for masculine and –da and –ta for feminine while the *Maay* dialect is inflected for gender with –tih for feminine and –ka for masculine. The difference in the case is that the *Waqooyi* dialect is inflected for case while the *Maay* dialect doesnot inflected for case.

5.7. Conclusion

The chapter discussed the inflectional morphology of the two dialetcs under study (*Maay and Waqooyi*) dialects of Somali language. The verbs in *Waqooyi* dialect are inflected for tense, aspect and mood while the verbs in *Maay* dialect are inflected for tense and aspect only. The present tense inflectional morpheme of the *Waqooyi* dialect is –aa, the past tense markers are –ay, –ey, and –en, the future tense marker in the *Waqooyi* dialect is –doon together with –aa. The present progressive marker in the *Waqooyi* is –ay and –aa and the past progressive markers are –ay-ay with the exception of second and third person plural that use –e. The habitual aspects markers in the *Waqooyi* are –markasta and –aa and infinitive for plus jir and past tense markers for habitual past. in *Maay* the present tense is inflected with –i, –e, and –a, the past tense is inflected with –i and –aa whereas the future tense is marked with –fadaahaaye and infinitive of –o. The nouns in *Waqooyi* dialect are inflected for number, gender and case while the ones in *Maay dialect* are inflected for number and gender. Inflection for number in *Waqooyi* dialect are –o and –yo whereas the inflection for number in *Maay* dialect is –yaal. The *Waqooyi* dialect is inflected for gender with –ka and –ga for masculine and –ta and –da for feminine and *Maay* dialects is inflected for gender with –tih for feminine and –ka for masculine. The *Waqooyi* dialect is inflected for case with –i for nominative and –eed or –ood for genitive while the *Maay* dialect doesnot inflect for case.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1. Summary of findings

This chapter discusses the result of the research in relation to the objectives of the study and the problem statement that the study was to undertake. The study adopted one part of the comparative theory which is comparing words or cognates of two of the three major dialects of the Somali language. The study explained the variations that the two dialects have.

The study has discussed the consonant and vowels sounds of the Waqooyi and Maay dialects of Somali language. We have seen that the two dialects have some differences in their sounds. For example, the Maay dialect does not have the voiced and the voiceless pharyngeal fricative while the Waqooyi dialect has. Also the Maay dialect has the voiceless dental fricative, post alveolar nasal and velar nasal which the Waqooyi dialect does not have. We have noticed in this chapter that the Waqooyi dialect has twenty-two consonant and ten vowels while the Maay dialect has twenty-four consonants and nine vowels.

The first objective of the research was to investigate the phonological variations that exists between the two dialects of Somali language. The study found out that there are phonological variants in *Maay* and *Waqooyi* dialects. for example, the sound

The second objective of the study was to examine the lexical variations between *Maay* and *Waqooyi* dialects of Somali. Although the two dialects are dialects of one language, the study found out that they are very distinct in terms of lexis. For example, the *Waqooyi* daialect refers the word watermelon as ‘xabxab’ while the *Maay* dialect refers as ‘qare’.

The third objective of the research was to account for the morphological variations that the two dialects have especially the inflectional morphology of their verbs and nouns. The sudy found out that the two dialects have some similarities and differences in thir inflectional morphology.

6.2. Conclusion

In conclusion, this study discussed the morphophonological and lexical variations that exist in the two dialects of *Waqooyi* and *Maay*. The research found out the variations that are there between the two dialects mentioned above. Those variations include phonological variations like the sounds /h/ and /ħ/ which the two dialects use interchangeably because the *Maay* dialect does not have the sound /ħ/.

The study found out also there are lexical variations that are there between the two dialects of *Waqooyi* and *Maay*. For example, the word cat is referred in the two dialects using two different words which are *bisad* /bisad/ and *Nyaanyury* /ɲa:ɲuri/.

There are also morphological variations between the two dialects. Those morphological variations include the inflectional morphemes of the future tense. The *Maay* dialect's future tense is inflected with –fadaahaaye together with the infinitive form of the verb while the *Waqooyi* dialect's future tense is inflected with –doon together with the present tense inflectional morpheme –aa.

6.3. Recommendation

This research focused on the variations that *Maay* and *Waqooyi* dialects have in terms of their phonology, lexis and morphology. A research like this was not done before. The researcher recommends that further research on the other dialects and sub dialects that the sub-dialects that the Somali language has.

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APPENDIX I: NOUNS AND VERBS OF MAA Y AND WAQOOYI

Waqooyi	Transcription	Gloss	Maay	Transcription	Gloss
Baadh	/bɑ:d/	Search	Bar	/bar/	Black dot
Bac	/bɑʃ/	Plastic	Hapad	/hapad/	Bullet
Bac	/bɑʃ/	Plastic	Tuky	/tuki/	Crow
Badh	/bad/	Half	Dereng	/dereŋ/	Mat
Caag	/ʃæ:g/	Container	Dharbaang	/d̪arba:ŋ/	Slap
Caagad	/ʃa:gad/	Container	Kor	/kɔr/	Body
Calaf	/ʃalaf/	Fate	Gow	/gɔu/	Hill
Calaf	/ʃalaf/	Fate	Qar	/qar/	Edge
Ciid	/ʃi:d/	Festival	Faras	/faras/	Horse
Ciid	/ʃI:d/	Sand	So'	/soʔ/	Meat
Cuud	/ʃu:d/	Oud	Shafardhig	/ʃafard̪ig/	Breakfast
Dhismo	/d̪ismɔ/	Building	Mathy	/maθi/	Head
Digaagad	/diqa:gad/	Chicken	Meghel	/meyel/	Men
Ebedh	/ebed/	Zero	Hir	/hir/	Waves
Ebedh	/ebed/	Zero	Jeel	/d̪ʒe:l/	Love
Eeg	/ɛ:g/	Look	Maas	/ma:s/	Debt
Feedh	/fe:d/	Rib	Nuughow	/nu: ɣou/	Suck
Gadh	/gad/	Chin	Nyow	/ɲou/	Hey you

Geed	/ge:d/	Tree	Lang	/laŋ/	Man
God	/gÖd/	Hole	Raka	/raka/	Frog
God	/gÖd/	Hole	Lipee	/lipe:/	Lion
Gool	/gÖ:l/	Goal	Withaay	/wiθa:i/	Friend
Gool	/gɔ:l/	Lioness	Yahaas	/yaha:s/	Crocodile
Gub	/gub/	Burn	Irid	/irid/	door
Gub	/gub/	Burn	Iidoow	/i:dow/	Name
Hergab	/hɛrgab/	Flue	Idiris	/idiris/	name
Hergab	/hɛrgab/	Flue	Aag	/a:g/	Container
Hooyo	/hɔ:jɔ/	Mother	Hiir	/Hi:r/	fat
Inan	/inan/	Girl	Ger	/ger/	Chin
Inan	/man/	Boy	Jer	/dʒɛr/	Cut
Inan	/inan/	Girl	Geer	/ge:r/	Gear
Inan	/man/	Boy	Eel	/ɛ:l/	well
Jaar	/ dʒa:r/	Neighbor	Ab	/ʔab/	Drink
Keen	/ke:n/	Bring	Uunse	/u:nse/	oud
Khajil	/ xajil/	Shy	Muung	/mɔ:ŋ/	Themaledonkey
Laxoox	/laħɔ:h/	A kind of pancake	Ol	/ɔl/	war
lo'	/lɔʔ/	Cattle	Unugey	/unugei/	my kid

Meherad	/meherad/	Shop	Olol	/olol/	Flame
Nin	/nin/	Man	Hoor	/ho:r/	Throw
Qaad	/qa:d/	Miraa	Sung	/soŋ/	poison
Reer	/re:r/	Family	Hoog	/ho:g/	strength

APPENDIX II: INFLECTION FOR NUMBER

WAQOOYI	TRANSCRIPTION	GLOSS	MAAY	TRANSCRIPTION	GLOSS
Madax-yo	/madaħjɔ/	Heads	Mathy-yaal	/maðija:l/	Heads
Inam-o	/inamɔ/	Boys	Withaay-yaal	/wiða:ja:l/	Friends
Barkim-o	/barkimo/	Pillows	Daah-yaal	/da:hja:l/	Curtains
Funaanad-o	/funa:nado/	t-shirts	Kalin-yaal	/kalinja:l/	Pens

APPENDIX III: INFLECTION FOR GENDER

WAQOOYI	TRANSCRIPTION	GLOSS	MAAY	TRANSCRIPTION	GLOSS
Inan-ta	/inanta/	The girl	Sariir-tih	/sari:rti/	The bed
Inan-ka	/inanka/	The boy	Albaab-ka	/alba:bka/	The door
Sariir-ta	/sari:rta/	The bed	Aag-tih	/a:gti/	The

					containers
Dibi-ga	/dibiga/	the ox	Gaal-ka	/ga:lka/	The camel

APPENDIX IV: NOUNS OF MAA Y AND WAQOOYI

Maay	Transcription	Waqooyi	Transcription	Gloss
Qaado	/qa:do/	Malqacad	/malqaʕad/	Spoon
Feero	/fe:ro/	Kaawiyad	/ka:wijad/	Iron
Anjeerih	/anje:rih/	Laxoox	/laħo:ħ/	Somali pancake
Siksaan	/siksa:n/	Sharabaado	/ʃaraba:do/	Socks
Toory	/to:ri/	Mindi	/mind/	Knife
Baahy	/ba:hi/	Gaajo	/ga:ɖʒo	Hunger
Waraapy	/wara:bi/	Dhurwaa	/ɖurwa:/	Hyena
Lamy	/lami/	Labo	/labo/	Two
Jheer	/je:r/	Xishood	/ħiʃo:d/	Shy
Dang	/daŋ/	Ujeedo	/udʒe:do/	Purpose
Ming	/miŋ/	Qol	/qol/	Room
Irry	/iri/	Cadceed	/ʕadʕe:d/	Sun
Mallaay	/mal:j/	Kalluun	/kalu:n/	Fish
Ed	/ed/	Cadaan	/ʕada:n/	White
Jeel	/je:l/	Jacayl	/ɖʒaʕail/	Love
Raky	/raki/	Rah	/rah/	Frog
Dereng	/dereŋ/	Sajaayad	/sadʒa:jad/	Mat
So'	/soʔ/	Hilib	/hilib/	Meat

Sed	/sed/	Calaf	/ʃalaf/	Fate
Dhirif	/dʒirif/	Caro	/ʃaro/	Anger
Lang	/lanʒ/	Qof	/qof/	Person
Nyagaf	/ɲagaf/	Saqaf	/saqaf/	Roof
Hunguri	/hunguri/	Dhuun	/dʒu:n/	Throat
Galang	/galanʒ/	Gacan	/gaʃan/	Hand
Irid	/irid/	Albaab	/alba:b/	Door
Taragal	/taragal/	Surwaal	/surwa:l/	Trouser
Fury	/furi/	Fure	/fure/	Key
Hanraab	/hanra:b/	Dumar	/dumar/	Women
Araako	/ara:ko/	Loos	/lo:s/	Peanut
Fiid	/fi:d/	Ubax	/ubaʃ/	Rose
Dheglow	/dʒɛglou/	Koob	/ko:b/	Cup
Roonoyal	/ro:nojəl/	Rag	/rag/	Men
Udub	/udub/	Qaanso roobaad	/qa:nso ro:ba:d/	Rainbow
Seer	/se:r/	Neecaaw	/ne:ʃa:u/	Fresh air
Dhedi	/dʒedi/	Roob	/ro:b/	Rain
Shood	/ʃo:d/	Taleefoon	/tale:fon:n/	Mobile
Habshim dhow	/habʃin dʒou/	Sacab	/saʃab/	Clap
Misaar	/misa:r/	Faas	/fa:s/	Axe
Baaquly	/ba:quli/	Madiibad	/madi:bad/	Plate
Tifik	/tifik/	Dhibic	/dʒibiʃ/	Drop
Ay	/ai/	Dabin	/dabin/	Trap
Tukulush	/tukuluʃ/	Dabagaale	/dabaqa:le/	Squirrel

Karawaay	/karawa:i/	Xoor	/ho:r/	Skunk
Weghel	/weyel/	Wiyil	/wijil/	Rhino
Dooray	/do:raj/	Digaagad	/diga:gad/	Chicken
Kipili	/kibili/	Fiidmeer	/fi:dme:r/	Bat
Ukung	/ukun/	Bayd	/baid/	Egg
Ludaay	/luda:j/	Anyax	/anjah/	Locust
Teesy	/te:si/	Duqsi	/duqsi/	Fly
Limy	/limi/	Liin	/li:n/	lemon