Codadka hadalka iyo codaynta

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Literature review (dib-u-eegis qoraallo hore)

flectional morphology.

In every way this analysis is different from those conducted by earlier workers whose ranks included not only some of the great names among Italian[1] and German[2] philologists but also some relatively unknown people whose interests in Somali were occasioned by sojourns in Somalia as military personnel[3], civil servants[4], or missionaries[5]. Among the

1. For example Moreno and Cerulli.
2. Including Reinisch, Klingenheben, and von Tiling.
3. J.W.C. Kirk and R.C. Abraham are examples.
4. C.R.V. Bell is an outstanding example.
5. Larajasse immediately comes to mind.
6. J.H. Greenberg, The Languages of Africa, Publication Twenty-five of the Research Center in Anthropology, Folklore and Linguistics, Indiana University (Bloomington: Indiana University, 1963).

Lilias E. Armstrong The Phonetic Structure of Somali(1934

- Dhalatay 29 September 1882, Salford, Manchester.
- Geeriyootay 1937
- Laba nin ayaa kala shaqeeyay daraasadda codaynta af Soomaaliga.
- Cusman Dubbad (Adadle)
- Xaaji Faarax (Berbera)

- The Problem of Vowel …. (Andrzejewski 1955)
- Central Somali – A Grammatical Outline (John Saeed 1982)
- Codaynta (Guddiga 1973; Raabbi 1995)
- Cilmi-codeedka (Mansuur & Puglielli, 1999)

- Somali Phonology (Annarita Puglielli, 1997)
- Grammar (John Saeed 1993, 1999)
- Cilmiga codka (Xaashi, 1998)
- Habdhigaalka af Sooamaaliga (Cabdalla Mansuur, 2024

Gorfayn
Shibbanayaasha (Consonants)

- Af Soomaaligu wuxuu leedahay 22 fooniim shibbane, mid kastaa wuxuu leeyahay isbaddel booseed (positional variation or allophonic variation) (Armstrong, 1934 iyo Puglielli 1977).

Nidaamka shaqallada (vowel system)

- Nidaamka shaqallada af Soomaaliga waxaa markii u horaysay si qoto dheer u darsay Madam Prof. Dr Armstrong (1934), oo aqoonsatay 18 fooniim shaqal ah. kaddib Andrzejewski (1955) ayaa isagana tilmaamay 20 shaqal inuu af Soomaaligu leeyahay.

Shaqallada

Waxaa jira farqi u dhaxeeya shaqallada oo kala ah:

- Shaqallo dambe (fudud) (retracting vowels) iyo shaqallo hore (culus) (fronting vowels)
- Shaqallo gaaban (short vowels) iyo shaqallo dheer (long vowel).
- Habdhigaalka rasmiga ee af Soomaaliga laguma darin farqi kore ee u dhaxeey shaqallada. (Puglielli. 1997).

(Puglielli. 1997).

Short Vowels						
Fronting			Retracting			
i, [i]		u, [u]		i [i]		u [ʊ]
e, [e]		o, [o]		e [ɛ]		o [ɔ]
	a,				a [ʌ, a]	
Long vowels						
Fronting			Retracting			
i,i [i:]		u,u [u:]		ii [i:]		uu [ʊ:]
e,e [e:]		o,o [o:]		ee [ɛ:]		oo [ɔ:]
	a,a				aa	

Shaqallada lammaan (Diphthongs)

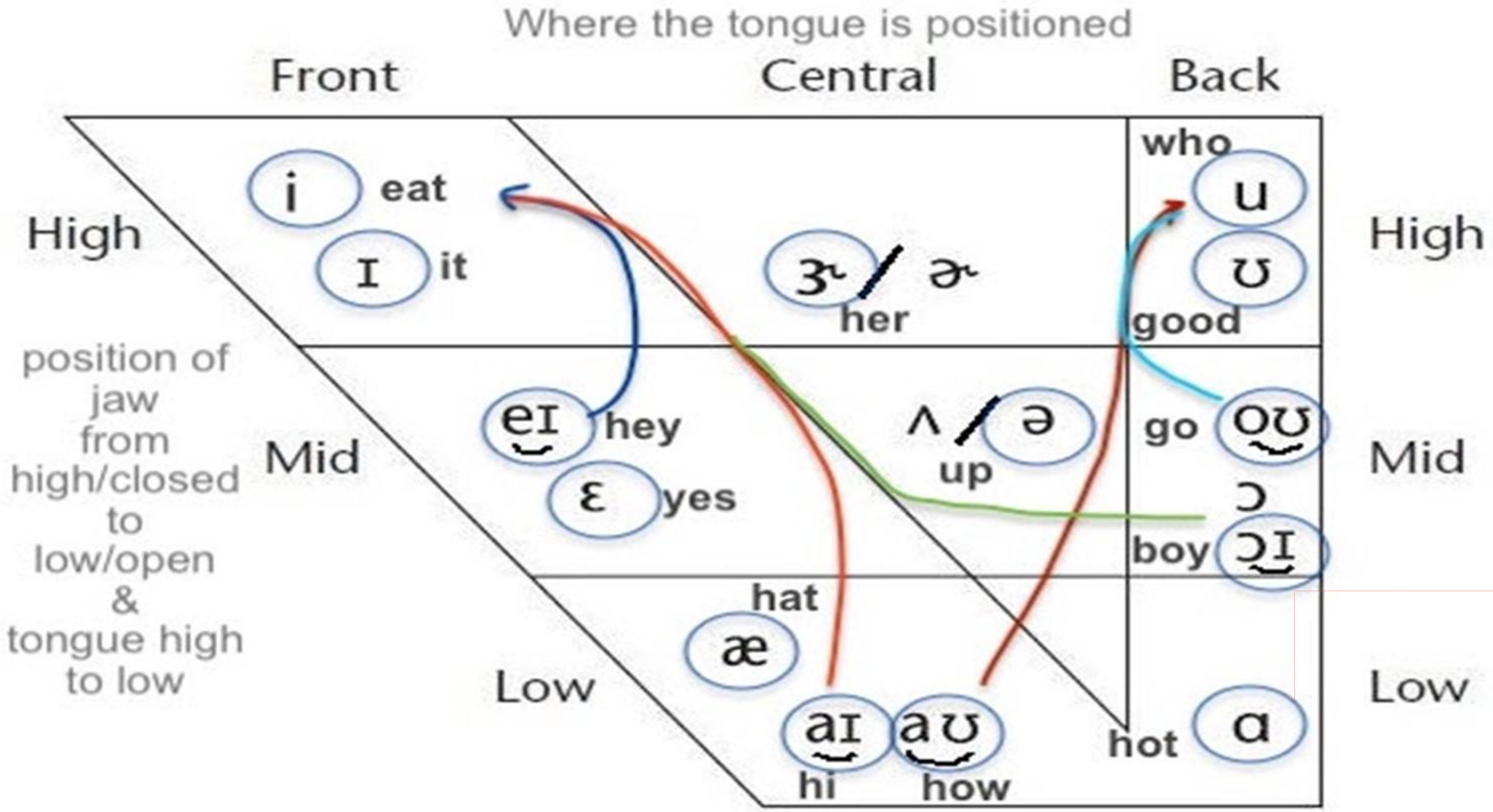
- Marka laga tago shaqallada hal cod, waxaan si joogto ah u abuurnaa dhawaaqyo ka kooban isku darka laba cod, oo loo yaqaan shaqallada lammaan (diphthongs). Markaan soo saarayno shaqallada lammaan, xubnaheenna codka waxay ka guuraan hal meel codeed [a], mid kale ayay u guuran [ɪ], si aan u soo saarno dhawaaqa, sida [aɪ].

- shaqalkani lammaan wuxuu ka yimaadaa hoos (low) wuxuuna u guuraa horesare (high front). Taa badelkeed, waxaan ka guuri karnaa mid hoose ilaa mid dambesare , oo waxaan isu gaynaynaa [a] iyo [ʊ] si aan u soo saarno dhawaaqa [aʊ]. (yule, 2023).

- “Lammaanaanta shaqallada waxaaa afkeenna aabbo u ah labada doorsoome ee w:/w/ iyo y: /j/. iyaga ayaa u kala saara shaqallada lammaan laba kooxood oo kala ah kooxda horraysiineed iyo kooxda gadaaleed ama dambayniiseed. Dhammaan shaqallada lammaan/dhafan ee afkeennu waa shan (5), waxa na ay kala yihiin: ay: /ai/, ey: /ei/, oy: /oi/ oo ah kooxda horraysiineed iyo aw /au/ iyo ow /ou/ oo ah dambaysiineed” (Raabbi, 2013).

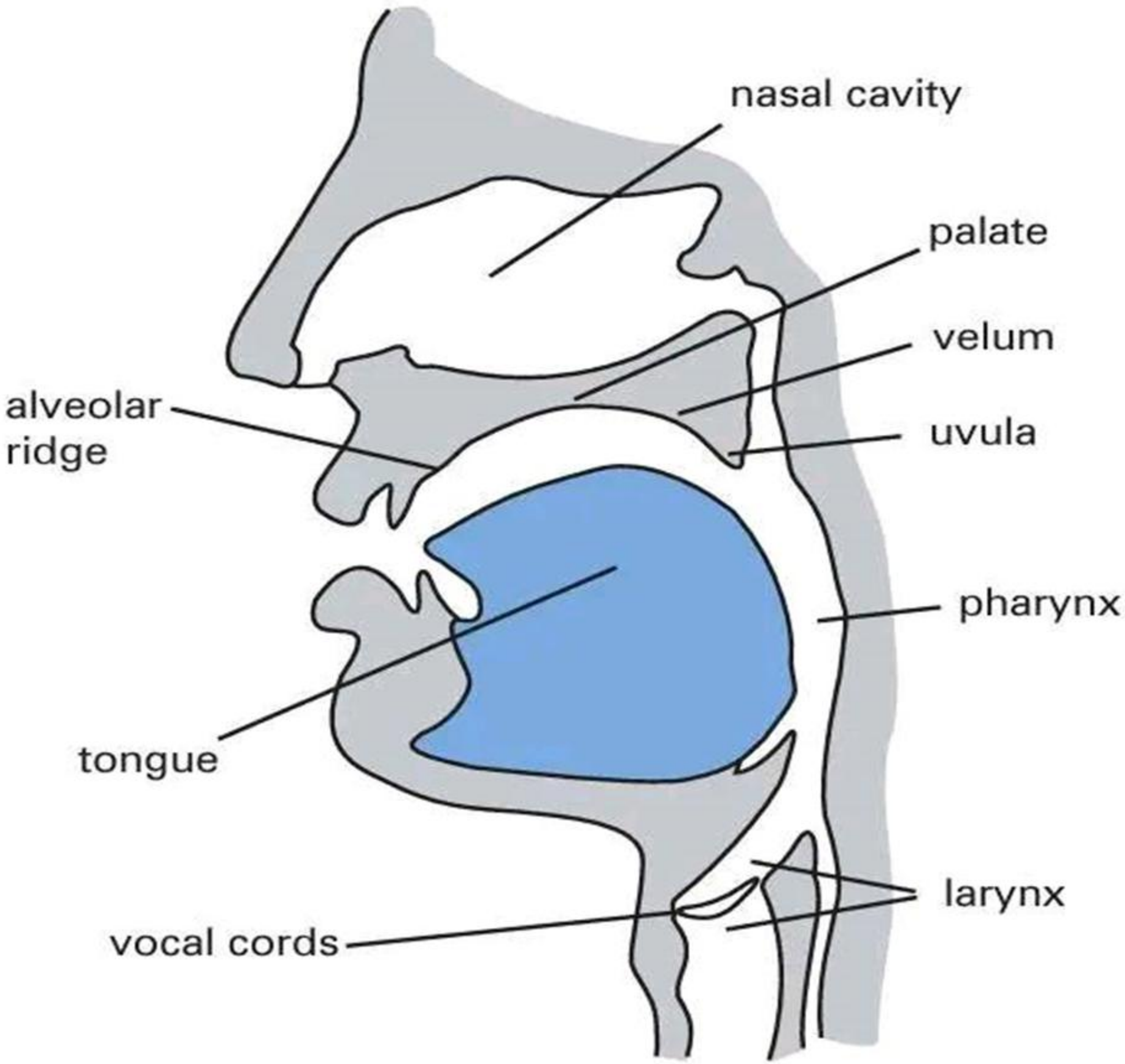
- Raabbi shaqallada lammaan sidan ayuu u qoraa (transcription) [erei], [ɖai], laakiin waxaa loo qori karaa iyadoo la adeegsano shaqal u ekeyaasha (glides) sida [j] or [w]. sidaa darteed shaqallada lammaan aan u qorayno [aɪ] and [aʊ] waxan loo qori sida [aj] ama [aw]. (yule, 2023).

- Raabbi shaqallada lammaan sidan ayuu u qoraa (transcription) [erei], [ɖai], laakiin waxaa loo qori karaa iyadoo la adeegsano shaqal u ekeyaasha (glides) sida [j] or [w]. sidaa darteed shaqallada lammaan aan u qorayno [aɪ] and [aʊ] waxan loo qori sida [aj] ama [aw]. (yule, 2023).


Where the tongue is positioned
Front
Central
Back
High
Mid
Low
High
Mid
Low
position of jaw from high/closed to low/open & tongue high to low
i eat
ɪ it
ɝ / ɚ her
who u
ʊ good
eɪ hey
ɛ yes
ʌ / ə up
go oʊ
ɔ
boy ɔɪ
hat æ
aɪ hi
aʊ how
hot ɑ

Place of articulation

- Waa meelaha xubnaha codadka ee ay qulqulka hawadu ku xanibanto/joogsato marka codka shibbanaha uu samaysmayo. (Morgan, 2023)
- Meesha uu codku ka soo baxo (Raabbi 1977)
- Meesha uu codka ka samaysmo,
- Meesha codka lagu sameeyo,
- Meesha sameynta codka,
- Meesha codeynta


nasal cavity
palate
velum
uvula
alveolar
ridge
pharynx
tongue
larynx
vocal cords

(Labial consonants) Shibbanayaasha debnaha

- Waa Codadka ku samaysma debnaha (dibno)
- Dibnaale (Siyad, Ciise)
- (Bilabiala) labadebnood (Raabbi 1977)
- cod labadibneed/labadibnaale
- Waa codadka ka unkama marka ay labada dibnood is qabsadaan. (Raabbi 1977).

(Labio-dental) debin ilkoole

- (Labio-dental) bishim-ilko (Xaashi 1998)
- Debnayn ilko (Raabbi 1977)
- cod debin-ilkeed (Morgan)
- dibno-ilkoole
- Waa codka samaysma marka ay is qabsadaan debinta hoose iyo ilkaha sare. (Raabbi 1977)

(Dental consonants)Shibbanayaasha ilkaha

- (Dental) Ilkoole. The Somali language does not have dental phonemes; however, some phonemes exhibit positional variation or allophonic variation that occurs in a dental position.
- Waa Codadka ku samaysma ilkaha hore iyo carrabka caaradiisa
- Dental-alveolar contact occurs when the tongue makes contact with both the teeth and the alveolar ridge.
- Cirrid ilkaale wuxuu samaysmaa marka carrabku uu ku dhego meesha ay cirridka iyo ilkaha kore iska galaan.

(Alveolar) Cirrid

- Waa cadka adag ee haya ilkaha sare
- Waa cod ku samaysma halka ay ilkaha kaga dheganyhiin afka ee loo yaqaan cirridka.
- Apico-alveolar (Caaro-cirrid). Waa codka unkama marka ay is qabsadaan ama isu dhowaadaan cirridka sare iyo carabka caaradiisa. (Raabbi 1977)

Postalveolar) cirrid dambeed

- (Postalveolar) cirrid dambeed
- Codkani wuxuu unkamaa ama samaysmaa marka carrabku uu taabto aad ugu dhowyahay aagga ka dambeeya cirridka (alveolar). **ɖ** & **ʤ** & tʃ

(Palatal consonants) Shibbanayaasha dhanxanagga jilicsan???(Morgan)

- (Palatal consonants) Shibbanayaasha dhanxanagga jilicsan???(Morgan 2023)
- Dhanxanagaale (Siyad, Ciise)
- Dhanxanagga adag waa codadka ku samaysma dhanxanagga adag.
- Waa codadka ka samaysma marka dhanxannaga iyo carrabka isla hawlgalaan. /j/

(Velar consonants) Shibbanayaasha dhanxanagga adag??? (Morgan)

- (Velar consonants) Shibbanayaasha dhanxanagga adag??? (Morgan)
- Dhanxanagga jilicsan waa codadka ku samaysma dhanxanagga jilicsan, dalqada ka hor wax yar.
- Dhanxanag jilleecle (Siyad, Ciise)
- (Velar) Dalqo sare: waa dhanxanagga jilicsan dabadiisa, waxaan samaysama codadka /g/, /k/, /x/. (Raabbi,1977).

Uvular consonants) shibbanaaysha dalqada

- (Uvular consonants) shibbanaaysha dalqada
- Hilib dalqaale (Siyad, Ciise)
- Uvular (dalqo hoose) waa codka ka samaysma hilibdalqada /q/.

(Pharyngeal) Dhuun

- (Pharyngeal) xuruufta dalqada/dhuunta (Keenadiid 1976)
- Dalqaale (Siyaad, Ciise).
- codadka cunaha/dhuunta (Raabbi 1977)
- Dhuunkabaxo waa codadka moqorka dhuunta ku samaysma sida: /ħ/ iyo /ʕ/. (Raabbi 1977)

(Glottal) dhuunta fog

- (glottal) dhunta hoose (Xaashi 1998)
- (Glottal) Bilawga dhuunta (Raabbi 1977)
- (Glottal) Qalaanqulshaale (Siyad, Ciise)
- (Glottal) dhuunta fog

Islisayaasha Fricatives / Fricative sounds

- Marka ay qulqulka hawadu marto dalool ciriiri ah. Islisayaashu waxaa ka mid ah codadkan
- [s ʃ f χ ʕ ħ h].
- slise (från islis ‘friktion’ i fysiken. (Morgan)
- Sabbeeye (Raabbi 1977) sabbeeye (Raabbi 1977)
- Afuufme (Siyaad, Ciise)

(Stops / Plosives) Hakadayaal

- Hakade
- Bafleeye
- Joojin (Raabbi 1977)
- Codadka bafleeya (Raabbi 1977)
- Qarxayaasha (Raabbi 1977)

Hakadayaal

- Hakadayaashu waxay samaysmaan marka qulqulka hawada la joojiyo. Marka qulqulka hawada la sii daayo waxaa dhaca cod sida qaraxa.
- Hakadayaasha waxaa ka mid ah codadkan [b t d ɖ g k q ʔ].

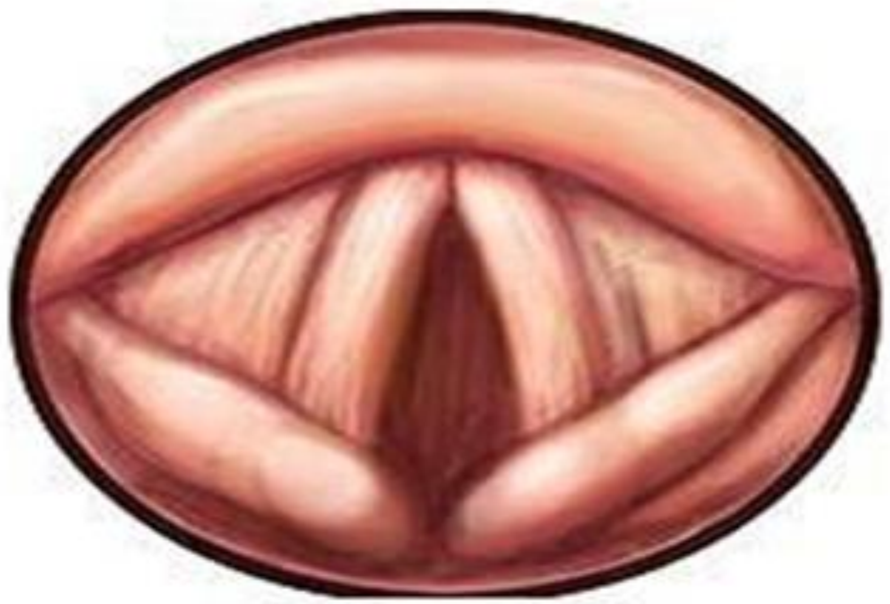
- **Hamasadu /ʔ/ waa shibbane, hakade, oo ka mid ah codadka, waa aamusane ama hakade dhuunta fog ka soo baxa (glottal stop). Codkaasi wuxuu dhashaa kolka xargaha codku ay si degdeg ah u xirmaan oo neeftu ceshoonto, degdegna u furmaan xargaha codku.**

- Affricates jacle (Raabbi 1977)
- [ʧ] [ʤ].
- (aspirated): xoogaysane/ bafle

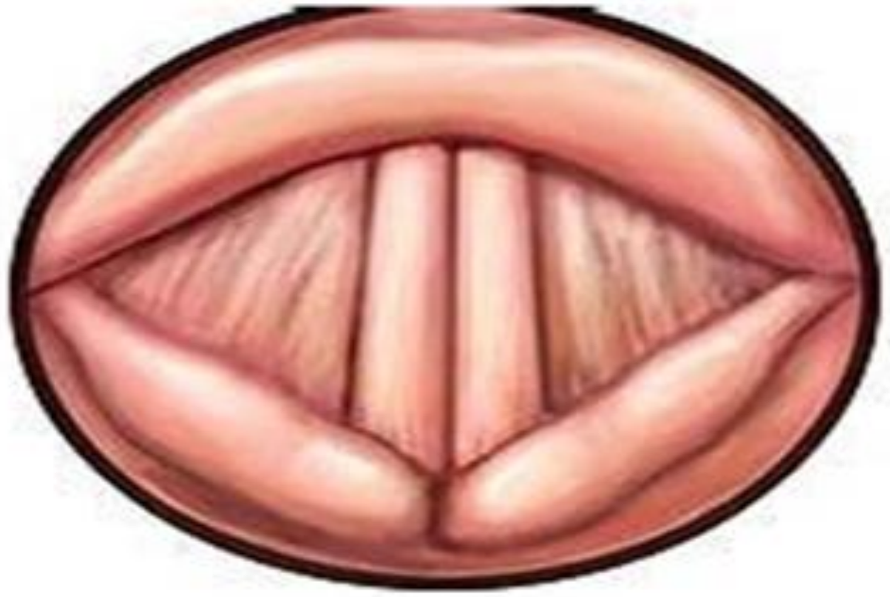
- (lateral): GUDBANE /L/
- (trill): GARIIRE /r/
- (nasals) Sankabaxe

Voicing (codsiin)

- Codle (Voiced): seedaha ku hoos jira sanduuqa codka way xiranyihiin, waana guuxe. (right in IPA chart)
- Codlaawe (unvoiced) seedaha ku hoos jira sanduuqa codka way furanyihiin, waana guuxlaawe. (left in IPA chart)



codlaawid



codlahaan

Armstrong 1934

Consonant Table.

	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Dental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Palato-alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngal	Glottal
Plosive	*b*		*t d*		*ɖ*			*k g*	*q*		ʼ
Affricate						*j*					
Nasal	*m*			*n*							
Lateral				*l*							
Rolled				*r*							
Fricative		*f*		*s*		*ʃ*		*x*		*ħ* ʿ	*h*
Vowel Glide	*w*						*y*	(*w*)			

John Saeed

(1) Consonants

Stops:	b	d		ḍ		g	ɢ		ʔ	
		t				k				
Fricatives:	f	s			ʃ		χ	ħ	h	
										ʕ
Affricate					tʃ					
Nasals	m	n								
Trill		r								
Lateral			l							
Glides	w				j					

John Saeed 1982

		BIL.	LABIO-DENT.	DENT.	ALV.	POST-ALV.	PAL.-ALV.	PAL.	VEL.	UV.	GLOTTAL
CONSONANTS	Plosive										
	+ voice	*b*		*d*		*ḍ*		*ɟ*	*g*	*G*	
	− voice			*tʰ*					*kʰ*		ʔ
	Fricative										
	+ voice										*h*
	− voice		*f*		*s*		*ʃ*				
	Affricate										
	+ voice						*dʒ*				
	Nasal	*m*			*n*			*ɲ*			
	Lateral				*l*						
	Tap				*ɾ*						
	Semi-vowel	*w*						*j*			
VOWELS	short	*ɪ*	*ɔ*	*ʊ*		long		*i:*		*u:*	
		ẹ	*ɒ*	*o*				*e:*		*o:*	
									ɒ:		

²As described in *The Principles of the International Association*, London, 1949.

Puglielle 1997

rich and varied consonant system as follows:

Table 26-1. Somali Consonants

	Labial (Dental)	Dental (Alveloar)	Postalveolar	Palatoalveolar	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
stops	b	t d	ɖ			k g	q		ʔ
affricate				dʒ					
nasal	m	n							
lateral		(l)							
rolled		(r)							
fricative	(f)	s		ʃ			χ	ħ ʕ	h
approximant	w					j			

Morgan 2023

Tabellen är inte fullständig...

Artikulations sätt ↓ ställe →	Labialer	dentaler	alveolaren	palataler	veraler	glottaler
Klusiler	b	t , d			k , g	/?/
Frikativor	f	s				h
Affrikata						
Nasaler	m	n				
Tremulanter			r			
Lateraler			l			

j – affrikata

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Denti-	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
	labadibnoole	Debno-ilkoole	Ilkoole	Cirrid	Cirriddambeed	Dhanxanag	Dhanxanag jilicsane	Dalqo	Dhuunkabaxe	Dhuunta fog
Plosive	b		t d		ɖ		k g	q		ʔ
Nasal	m			n						
Trill				r						
fricative		f		s	ʃ		x	χ*	ħ ʕ	h
Lateral fricative										
Approximant	w					j				
Lateral approximant				l						

w: (w) (co-articulated consonant) shibbane xubno wadaag ah, waa dibnoole dhanxanag jilicsane (labial-velar approximant).

ʤ & tʃ: (j) Plastoalveolar/Postalveolar Jaclayaal (affricates

Codaynta (phonology)

- Codayntu waxay diiradda saartaa matalaada dahsoon ee codadka ku jira maskaxdeenna, si aan aqoonsanno oo aan fasirno macnaha ereyada iyadoo lagu saleynayo dhawaaqyada dhabta ah ee aan dhahno ama maqalno

Fooniim

- Mid kasta oo ka mid ah codadka sameeya macnaha kala duwan ee afka waxaa lagu tilmaamaa inay yihiin fooniim. Marka aan baranno alifbeetada, dhab ahaantii waxaan isticmaalnaa fikradda fooniim oo ah hal dhawaaq oo xasilloon, waxaana matala summad gaar ah oo la qoro. (Yule, 2023)

Codaynta (phonology)

- Cabdalla Mansuur (2024) oo arrinkaas ka hadlaya wuxuu yiri: “ Arrintan ma aha ilduuf iyo kubaraarugid la`aan ee kas iyo ogaal ayaa looga tegey! Cilmi-afeedka, gaar ahaan cilmiga “phonology”-ga ayaa si faahfaahsan uga baaraandega. Codadka la qoray waa nooca loo yaqaan "phoneme" codadka laga tegayna waxaa loo yaqaan "allophone”.

Fooniim

- Fooniimku waa asaasi, gooni u taagan (contrastive), waana doorsoomayaasha ku jira joogga (minimal pair). TUS. Ereyada far iyo fan waa joog, keliya waxay kula duwanyihiin doorsoomayaasha r iyo n.
- Sidoo kale ereyada dal & bal, oo ay isaga mid yihiin labada xaraf ee dambe (-al), waxaa micnahooda kala duway labada xaraf: d & b, oo leh codad kala duwan oo ay u yeelaan labada erey macne kala duwan. Xarfaha noocan ah waxaa loo yaqaan fooniim “phoneme”. (Mansur, Cabdalla, 2024).

Allofoonno (Allophones)

- Allofoonnada ma aha asaasi, gooni uma taagna, macnaha ereygana ma baddeli karaan, Farqiga muhiimka ah ee u dhexeeya fooniimka iyo allofoonka waa in haddii fooniimka lagu baddelo mid kale ay ka dhalanayso arrinkaas macne iy dhawaaq cusub, laakiin haddii lagu baddelo allofoon kama dhasho macne cusub, waxaase laga yaabaa in dhawaaqu isbaddelo. (Yule, 2023)

Fooniim

- codad aan u keenayn ereyada micne ka duwan xarfaha la mataanaha ah, waxaana loo yaqaan “allophone”, Waxaan tusaale ahaan u soo qaadanaynaa xarafka p, iyo ereyada dab & dap. Inkastoo labada xarf b & p qaab ahaan ay kala duwanyihiin, haddana xarafka p uma yeelayo ereyga dap micne ka duwan midka dab. Sidaa awgeed xarafka p ma aha mid asaasi ah. (Mansuur, 2024).

Allofonnada

- Shibbanaasha af Soomaaliga badankood waxay leeyihiin badiil boosed/badiil coded (Allophones). (Arsmstrong 1934, Cardona 1981). Shibbanaashaas qaar ka mid ayaan tusaale ahaan u soo qaadanaynaa.

Phoneme	Allophone	Tus.
/b/	[b]	
	[β]	Labo. toban.
	[p]	Sab, dab

Phoneme	Allophone	
/d/	[d]	Dal
	[ð]	Wadajir. madow
	[ð]	Madax

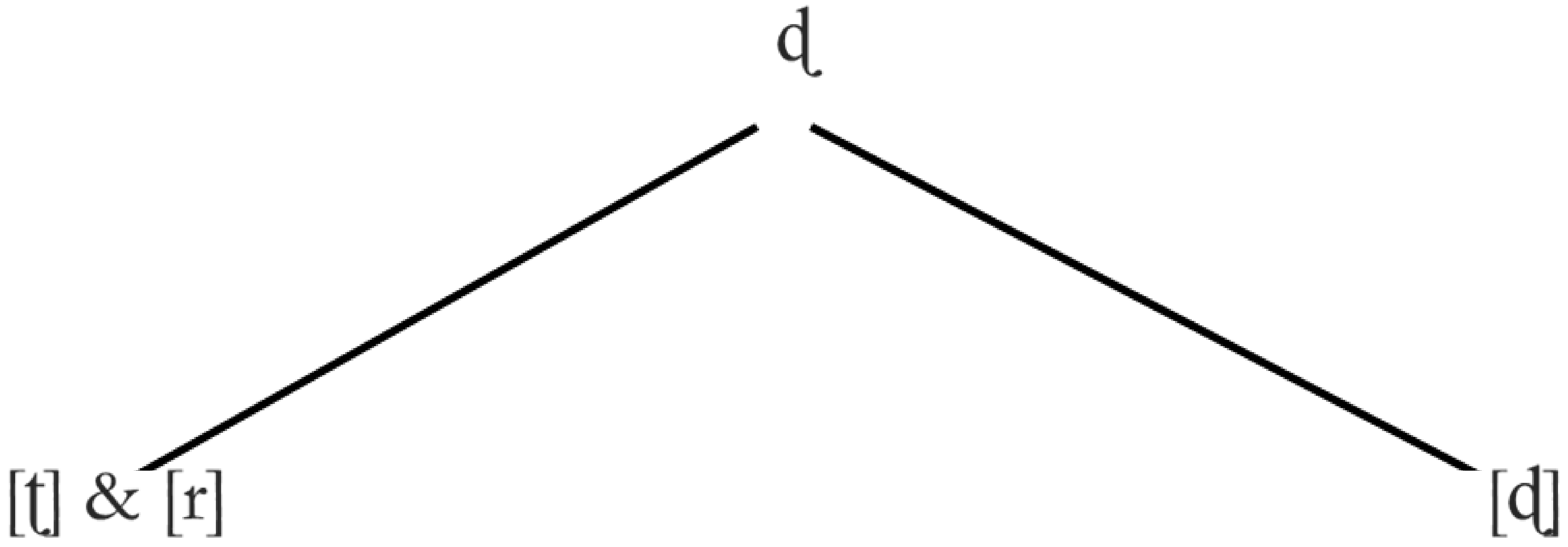
Phoneme	Allophone	Tus
/g/	[g]	
	[ɣ]	Eeg, sagaal,magan,

Phoneme	Allophone	
/ɖ/	[ɖ]	dhab
	[ʈ]	Badh, badhaadh
	[r]	Tidhi, midho

Phoneme	Allophone	
/s/	[s]	
	[θ]	salaaso
	[z]	

Phoneme	Allophone	
/ɖ/	[ɖ]	dhab
	[ʈ]	Badh, badhaadh
	[r]	Tidhi, midho

Duruufaha ama cunsurrada ku xeeran codka (conditioning environment)



- Laba shaqal dhexdooda ama allan dhammaadkiisa meel kale sida bilowga
- Xaaladdan waxaa loo yaqaan duruufaha ku xeeran cod (conditioning environment or complementary distribution).

Mahadsanidiin