Pronouns in Argobba

Getahun Amare *
(Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia)

Abstract: This study focuses on the morphosyntactic properties pronouns in Argobba, an endangered Ethio-Semitic language. The data for this study is collected from Shonke, where the language is used widely and actively by elders and the young generation. The study found that the subject, interrogative and demonstrative pronouns are primitive whereas the possessive, object and reciprocal pronouns are derived. It is also argued that the derived pronouns are lexicalized in the present day Argobba. Reflexive meaning is expressed by the base dimah ‘head’ and hims ‘soul’ suffixing possessive pronouns. Likewise, reciprocity is expressed by reduplicating dimah and hims with the connector morpheme li.

Keywords: pronouns, Argobba, Ethio-Semitic language, morphosyntactic properties

1. Introduction

Argobba is one of the seriously endangered Ethio-Semitic languages. It belongs to the South Ethio-Semitic subfamily together with Amharic, Harari and Gurage languages.

In different works, we find Argobba with different levels of endangerment. Batibo (2005:147), for instance, treats it as an extinct or nearly extinct language together with Ge’ez, Gafat, etc. On the word of Gabriel (1992:309), Argobba is in the process of extinction. Correspondingly, Leslau (1997:xv), considers it as a dying language (if not dead in some regions). In recent works, however, it is attested that Argobba is not an extinct language but a seriously endangered one (Getahun, 2009; Wetter, 2010).

On the other side of the fence, for some scholars Argobba is a dialect of Amharic. Bender and Fulas (1978:5), for instance, write, “Amharic does have one quite divergent dialect: Argobba. This is probably best considered as a ‘Muslim dialect.’” Correspondingly, Zelealem (1994:13) says, “I suggest that Argobba and Amharic are dialects of one another,
Pronouns in Argobba

not independent languages.” (Leslau, 1997:131) also brings to a close by saying “The mutual intelligibility combined with many common features between Amharic and Argobba leads me to the conclusion that Argobba is an Amharic dialect.”

However, counter to the assumptions forwarded by the above mentioned scholars, other researchers bear out that Argobba is an independent language. Waldron (1984:50) claims that although Argobba is closely related to Amharic, it is a distinct language. Likewise Wetter (2006, 2010), Getahun (2009, 2010) among others assert that Argobba is an independent language.

The main objective of this research is to describe the morphosyntactic properties of Argobba pronouns. The data for this study is from Shonke and Telha where there are fluent Argobba speakers. They call their language Argobba afičči ‘Argobba’s mouth’.

Pronouns in Argobba come out in two forms: independent and dependent pronouns. The independent pronouns are free lexical elements which take different syntactic positions carrying out different grammatical functions in a sentence. The dependent ones are attached to verbs and nouns. Those which attach to verbs are subject and object agreement pronoun affixes whereas those which attach to nouns are possessive pronoun suffixes which signify the possessor of the thing designated by the noun that the pronoun suffix is attached to.

This study comprises eight sections. In section 2, 3 and 4, subject, object and possessive pronouns are discussed respectively. In section 5, interrogative pronouns are addressed. Section 6 deals with reflexive and reciprocal pronouns. Section 7 focuses on demonstrative pronouns. Finally, section 8 sums up the discussion.

2. Subject pronouns

In Argobba, the following are independent personal pronouns which are associated with subject.

(1) |   |   |
---|---|---|
1   | an | inna |
2 m | ank | ankum |
1 f | antf | |
3 m | iwwat | |
1 f | iyyat | illam |

The subject pronouns take a subject position in a sentence structure as shown in (2) below.

(2) a. an nare into kəmisse met'-čēlu
    n today from Kemissie comep -1Ss

‘I came from Kemissie today.’
Getahun Amare

b. **iyat** bo- mʊśɡid ama xɔyd -ɔtfj
she to- mosque to go.PF -3Fs
‘She went to a mosque.’

c. **iḷom** ḥara jɔrɔh -ɔy
they sheep buy.PF -3PLs
‘They bought a sheep.’

Based on the data collected from Aliyu Amba and Ankober, Leslau (1997:20), identifies the following subject pronoun forms.

(3) 1 ści y(y) ①
sg. 2 m ank
   f anč
3 m ḫɔssu
   f ḫɔssaa
pl. 1 šnna
   2 šnnakum (šnnankum)
   3 ḫɔssa

As can be observed from (3), the 1sg, 3sg and 3pl personal pronouns have completely different forms from the ones in (1). That is, the 1sg is *an* in Shonke and Telha but *ɔy(y)* in Aliyu Amba and Ankober. Likewise the third person pronoun forms ḫɔwat ‘he’, ḫiyat ‘she’ and ḫɔm ‘they’ in Shonke and Telha are *kɔsu, kissa* and *kɔsɔm* respectively in Leslau’s data from Ankober and Aliyu Amba. Notice that the pronoun forms *kɔsu ‘he’* and *kɔssa, in Leslau’s data, are similar to the Amharic *ɛsu ‘he’* and *ɛsɔ ‘she’*. This clearly shows that Leslau’s data is strongly affected by Amharic, the dominant language in the areas.

We also find the following list of subject pronouns in the *SLLE Linguistic Report* 22, 1994, pp16.

(4)   Singular                Plural
1    an                      inna
2m   ank                     ankum
   f antʃ
3m   iwwat                   illáʃ
   f ijjat

It is noted in the report that the Argobba informants in Shewa Robit, where the data was collected, had come from Shonke. In this case, one may anticipate that the subject pronouns will be similar, if not identical, to the ones in (1) from Shonke. However, as is

① In Leslau (1997), the vowels /ɔ/ and /ɔ/ are used for mid central vowel and high central vowel respectively.
observed from (4), there are some remarkable differences. For instance, the 3m and 3f subject pronouns, which are _PWwat and _PWyat_ respectively in (1), appear as _iwwat_ and _ijjat_ respectively in the _SLLE Linguistic Report_. As the data for this study asserts, these pronouns are possessive pronouns not subject pronouns. As to the 3pl pronoun form _Illîâf_ in (4), the Argobba informants for this study completely rejected it. It seems that the word is wrongly transcribed.

With regard to the grammatical features of the independent subject pronouns, it is worth mentioning that the pronouns could be dropped in a sentence without affecting the basic meaning. As we can see in the immediately following discussion, the subject agreement affixes on the respective verbs identify the subject pronouns. The subject independent pronouns are phonetically realized to give emphasis to the subject. Compare the structures in (5a) and (5b) below.

(5)  a. _iyyat_ nare _bî-kemise_ ama _xâyd -ât[fj],

She today to- Kemissie to go.PF -3Fs

‘She went to Kemissie.’

b. nare _bî- kemise_ ama _xâyd -ât[fj]

today to- Kemissie to  go.PF -3Fs

‘She went to Kemissie.’

In (5), the example in (5a) but not in (5b) could also have the meaning ‘it is SHE, not anybody else, who went to Kemissie today.’

In Argobba, besides the above mentioned independent subject pronouns, there are a set of subject agreement pronoun affixes which are attached to verbal stems. The subject agreement affixes can be a prefix or a suffix depending on the aspects of the verbal stems. Consider the following examples for perfective, gerundive and imperfective verbal stems derived from the consonantal root _s - b - r_ ‘break’.

(6) **Perfective Stem**

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | _sâbber -êhu_ |   |
| sg.  | 2m   | _sâbber -ex_ |
|   | f   | _sâbber -êf_ |
| 3m | _sâbber -ô/-a_  |   |
|   | f   | _sâbber -Ôt[Ôf]_ |
| pl.  | 1 | _sâbber -ôna_ |
| 2 | _sâbber -Ôhum_ |
| 3 | _sâbber -ôy_ |

_In the Argobba variety spoken in Shonke and Telha, the 3ms subject agreement in the perfective verb form is -ô; whereas in the Argobba variety spoken in Gacheni, Aliyu Amba and surrounding areas, the pronoun agreement is –a._
As is observed from the examples in (6) and (7), the subject pronouns are suffixes in perfective and gerundive verbs. In the imperfective stem (8), with the exception of 1s, there are prefixes which are attached to the verbal stem, and suffixes attached to the auxiliary. As can be observed from the examples in (8) again, for 3ms pronoun, there is no phonetically realized suffix agreement pronoun following the auxiliary. In the contrary, there is no auxiliary for 1pl pronoun.

In Argobba, like in other sister languages such as Amharic, the subject agreement pronouns are obligatory. What makes Argobba different from Amharic, for instance, is the prefix agreement pronouns in the imperfective verb forms are optional. Furthermore, in the imperfective stem, the subject is commonly identified from the subject pronoun suffix attached to the auxiliary. For instance, ①`

Before closing this subsection, let us make one final remark about the subject pronoun affixes with the gerundive verb forms. The verb forms can go with the past auxiliary `was/were’. In this case, both the verb stem and the auxiliary carry suffix pronoun agreements as exemplified in (9).

① The 2s subject pronoun suffixes in the gerundive stem are -øx and -øf which are -ex and -ef respectively in the perfective stem.
Pronouns in Argobba

(9)  

1  sobirr -e  imbor -ehi

sg.  2m  sobirr -ox  imbor -ex

f  sobirr -of  imbor -ef

3m  sobirr -o  imbor -o

f  sobirr -a  imbor -afa

pl.  1  sobirr -onna  imbor -ena

2  sobirr -ona  iwm -enha

3  sobirr -om  iwm -eny

Notice that the pronoun suffixes attached to the auxiliary are identical to the ones attached to the perfective verb stem.

3. Possessive pronouns

Based on the data collected from Shonke and Telha, the following are the possessive personal pronouns in the language.

(10)  

1  iyyo

2m  ax

f  af

3m  iwwat

f  iyyat

pl.  1  inna

2  axum

3  illam

When we closely look at the pronouns in (10), with the exception of the 1sg and the second person possessive pronouns, the rest are similar to the subject pronoun forms shown in (1). The 1sg and the second pronouns have completely different forms from their subject pronoun counterparts. However, the 1pl and the third person pronouns are interrelated. Let us compare the two pronoun forms side by side as follows.

(11)  

inna ‘we’  inna ‘our’

iwwat ‘he’  iwwat ‘his’

iyyat ‘she’  iyyat ‘her’

illam ‘they’  illam ‘their’

As can be learnt from these examples, the phonetic similarity between the subject and the possessive pronouns shows that they have close relationship.

With the exception of the second person, the rest of the possessive pronouns uniformly begin with the vowel /i/. This uniformity along with their similarity in form with the subject pronoun forms doubtlessly inspires one to be inquisitive to closely examine the internal structures of the pronouns. Following Getahun (2009), the meeting of the mid
central vowel /ə/ and the high central vowel /i/ results in the high front vowel /i/ in the language. This supposition can be attested in the following examples.

(12) a. /lə- ih-u/ [lihu] ‘for his brother’
   b. /θ- ih-u/ [ihu] ‘his brother’s’

In light of this, it may seem plausible to argue that the possessive pronouns are derived from their corresponding independent subject pronouns and the genitive morpheme θ- ‘of’.

Hence the possessive pronouns inna, iwwat, illəm and iyyat are derived in the following manner.

(13) \[ \theta- \] + \[ inna iwwat iyyat illəm \] \[ inna iwwat iyyat illəm \]

It seems that the derivation rule in (13) can be applied to the derivation of the second person possessive pronouns ax ‘your (m)’, af ‘your (f)’ and axum ‘your (pl)’ using phonological processes such as deletion and spirantization.

As the language does not allow a sequence of two vowels, the genitive θ- will be deleted; because the initial sound of the subject pronouns ank ‘you(m)’, antf ‘you(f)’ and ankum ‘you(pl)’ is /a/. Next, n-deletion and spirantization will take place.

The arguments raised so far lead us to claim that possessive pronouns in Argobba are not primitive but derived. It should, however, be noted that synchronically the pronouns are lexicalized items.

In Leslau (1997), there is no possessive pronoun at the lexical level. According to him, possession is expressed by yθ- + noun/ pronoun structure. For instance, the possessive form yank ‘your’ is constituted by yθ- ‘of’ and ank ‘you’. As both yθ- and ank can co-occur with other constituents forming different phrase structures, it is possible to argue that yank ‘your’ is not at a lexical but at a phrasal level. This supposition is substantiated by the genitive NP structures in the language. That is, the yθ- + noun structure is used to express different genitive meanings such as locative, temporal, source etc. as exemplified in (14) below.

(14) a. yθ- gat[tfəni sow
   of- Gacheni person
   ‘the man from Gacheni’
   b. yθ- huma/nare zinaw
   of- today rain
'the rain of today'
c. yo- siray dabbo
of- weat bread
‘the bread made of wheat’

Another issue that confirms the proposed idea is that the structures observed in (Leslau, 1997) are exactly the same as the ones in Amharic. In Amharic, the genitive prefix yo- co-occurs with pronouns and nouns to express possessive and other genitive meanings. Hence, it is plausible to argue that the structure to express possession in Leslau (1997) is due to the influence of Amharic.

Another source of data for possessive pronoun is the SLLE Report 22, 1994, pp16. In the Report, however, the data is confused and wrongly transcribed. For instance, the pronoun form iwwat, which is treated as the 3m subject pronoun is also considered as the 2m possessive pronoun. Similarly we also find ijjat considered ambiguously to denote 3fs subject and possessive pronoun. The 3ms possessive pronoun is wrongly transcribed as iwat. The data for this study, therefore, asserts that the data in the report is not reliable to stand for the pronouns in the language.

More to the point, there are dependent pronouns which are suffixed to nouns. The following are the possessive suffix pronouns with the noun ih ‘brother’.

(15) sg. 1 ih -iyye
2m ih -x
f ih -f
3m ih -u
f ih -a
pl. 1 ih -no
2 ih -hum
3 ih -am

Unlike the independent pronouns, these pronoun suffixes are attached to possessed nouns. The independent possessive pronouns specify the following head noun in an NP structure. Compare the structures in (16) for the meaning ‘Her brother came.’

(16) a. iyya ih -tj fi  mat’t’
her brother -DEF come.PF
b. ih -a mat’t’
brother -her come.PF

In (16a), iyya ‘her’ specifies ih ‘brother’ occurring preceding it. In (16b), the possessive

---

\(^{1}\) In Argobba, unlike its sister language Amharic, a nominal head specified by a possessive pronoun obligatorily bears a definite article suffix.
suffix /-a/ is attached to *ih* for the same meaning.

4. Object pronouns

In Argobba, the following are independent object pronouns.

(17) sg. 1 iyyon
     2m axon
     f aфон
     3m iwwaton
     f iyyaton

pl. 1 innan
     2 axumin
     3 ilлим

When we closely look at the internal structure of the object pronouns in (17), we learn that with the exception of 1pl the rest end with *-on* /-ин/. Since the object case marker is –*n* in the language (Getahun, 2009), one may presume that it surfaces as *-on* with singular object pronouns and as –*ин* with the plural ones. With regard to the base, exclusive of the third person, it seems that the bases for the object pronouns suffixes are their corresponding possessive pronouns. Hence, for the 1st and 2nd persons, the object pronouns are derived as possessive pronoun + *-on* /-ин*. For the 3rd person, the base is the subject pronoun and the object pronouns are derived as subject pronoun + *-on* /-ин*.

The non-third object pronouns are, therefore, derived by possessive pronoun + *-on* /-ин*. The third person object pronouns, on the other hand, are derived from the corresponding subject pronoun form and the object marker *-on* /-ин*. The derivation of the object pronouns can be summarized as in (18).

(18) Possessive Base Object Case Suffix Object Pronoun Form
    iyyo -on iyyon
    ax -on axon
    aфон -on aфон
    inna -ин innan
    axumin -ин axumin

    Subject Base Object Case Suffix Object Pronoun Form
    iwwaton -on iwwaton
    iyyaton -on iyyaton
    ilлим -ин ilлим

Although the derivation of the object pronouns is like what we have argued so far, in the

---

* The first person plural object pronoun is /innan/ because the base stem ends with the vowel /а/.
Pronouns in Argobba

Present day Argobba, they are strongly lexicalized.

As Argobba is an SOV language, the above mentioned object pronouns can be used as a complement of a transitive verb. Consider the structures in (19) below.

(19) a. k’amara āswaton sadda‘n -at[tf] -ay
   Kemera  him insult.PF -3FSs -3MSm
   ‘Kemera insulted him.’

   b. musa āyyaton idd -aya -al -ø
   Musa  her love.IMPF-3FSo -AUX-3MSs
   ‘Musa loves her.’

   c. fatuma āll mín xԴ xԴ ųr -tšt -eyem
   Fatuma  them advise.PF -3FSs -3PLo
   ‘She advised them.’

In Argobba, there are also dependent object pronouns which are suffixed to a verb following the subject pronoun suffix. Consider the following examples.

(20) a. fatuma1 k’amara -n2 garraf -at[tf] -aya2
   Fatuma  Kemera -ACC whip.PF -3FSs -3FSm
   ‘Fatuma whipped Kemera.’

   b. fatuma1 l1 k’amora -n2 gizi2 haw -at[tf] -aya2
   Fatuma  to- Kemera  money give.PF -3FSs -3FSm
   ‘Fatuma gave money to Kemera.’

The object pronoun suffixes vary depending on different aspects. Getahun (2009:113) summarizes the different forms as follows.

(21) sg. 1 -ŋŋŋ -ŋŋŋ -ŋŋŋ
   2m -ɔ -ɔ -ɔk
   f -ŋf -ŋf -ŋŋf
   3m -ŋy -ŋբ -ŋŋy
   f -ŋẏa -ŋբա -ŋŋy
   pl. 1 -ŋɑn -ŋɑn -ŋŋn
   2 -ŋhüm -ŋhüm -ŋkküm
   3 -ŋyem -ŋբեm -ŋŋyem

Let us consider the following examples with perfective, imperfective and gerundive verb forms derived from the root n-k-s ‘bite’.

(22) a. wefɒ -tf tʃi musa -n nikkɔs -o -o
    dog -DEF.M Musa -ACC bite.PF -3MSs -3MSm
    ‘The dog bit Musa.’
Getahun Amare

b. weʃa -tf ṭʃi musa -n yi-naks -οbb -οl -ο
dog -DEF.M Musa -ACC IMPF- bite -3Ms -AUX -3MSs
‘The dog will bit Musa.’
c. weʃa -tf ṭʃi musa -n nakiss -ο -ɔy -οl -ο
dog -DEF.M Musa -ACC bite.GER -3MSs -3Ms -AUX -3MSs
‘The dog has bitten Musa.’

5. Interrogative pronouns

The following are interrogative pronouns in the language.

(23) imbola ‘what’
tet ‘where’
mijje ‘how many/much’
amett ‘how’
man ‘who’
matʃʃे ‘when’
limbola ‘why’

The interrogative pronouns take different positions such as subject, object and adverbial positions in a sentence. The structures in (24) clearly show the case in point.

(24) a. man bet jɛrəh -ο?
who house buy.PF -3MSs
‘who bought a house?’
b. musa imbola jɛrəh -ο?
Musa what buy.PF -3MSs
‘what did Musa buy?’
c. musa matʃʃे bet jɛrəh -ο?
Musa when house buy.PF -3MSs
‘When did Musa buy a house?’
d. musa tet xɔy -ο?
Musa where go.PF -3MSs
‘Where did Musa go?’

6. Reflexive and reciprocal pronouns

Reflexive and reciprocal expressions are conveyed by using dimah ‘head’ and hims ‘soul’ as a base in the language. The reflexive meaning is expressed by dimah ‘head’ and hims ‘soul’ attaching possessive suffix pronouns. The reflexive forms surface in the

① It is possible to argue that limbola ‘why’ is a derivative of the preposition lo- ‘for’ and the interrogative pronoun imbola ‘what’.

80 Macrolinguistics (2017)
Pronouns in Argobba

following paradigms.

(25) dimah -ìyye / hìms -ìyye  ‘myself’
    dimah -ìx / hìms -ìx        ‘yourself (m)’
    dimah -ìj / hìms -ìj        ‘yourself (f)’
    dimah -ù / hìms -ù         ‘himself’
    dimah -à / hìms -à          ‘herself’
    dimah -ìno / hìms -ìno     ‘ourselves’
    dimah -ìhum / hìms -ìhum   ‘yourselves’
    dimah -ìm / hìms -ìm       ‘themselves’

The pronouns can serve as complements or objects of a transitive verb and a preposition. In their function as an object, the forms obligatorily require the accusative morpheme –n, but not in their use as a complement to a preposition as shown in (26).

(26) a. musa hìms -ù -n goddsl -ø
    Musa soul -POSS.3MS -ACC kill.PF -3MSs
    ‘Musa committed suicide.’
    b. musa lò- hìms -ù sàro fìrràh -ø
    Musa for- soul -POSS.3MS clothes buy.PF -3MSs
    ‘Musa bought a dress for himself.’

Coming back to the reciprocal forms, the reciprocal pronouns are derived by reduplicating dimah ‘head’ and hìms ‘soul’ with the linking element li- between the reduplicated elements. Consider the following examples.

(27) a. wefà-tìf hìms li- hìms -òm innakkòs -øy
    dog-PL soul for- soul -POSS.3PL RECP.bite.PF -3PLs
    ‘The dogs bit each other.’
    b. sòw-àtìf dimah li- dimah -òm iggaddìl -øy
    person-PL head for- head -POSS.1PL RECP.kill.PF -3PLs
    ‘The men killed each other.’

Make a note that in (27), plural possessive pronoun suffixes are attached to the reduplicated pronoun. Notice that the verbs are also marked for the reciprocity.

7. Demonstrative pronouns

In the Argobba variety spoken in Shonke and Telha, besides proximal and distal distinction, the demonstratives are marked for number as shown in (28).

(28) ni      ‘this’
    ?ò       ‘that’
    ìnnen  ‘these’
    ìnno    ‘those’

Macrolinguistics (2017)
From the Argobba variety spoken in Ankober and Aliyu Amba, Leslau (1997:23-25) identifies the following demonstrative pronouns. ①

(29) Near  Sg.  m.  hud  
        f.  huy  
Far   Sg.  m.  [o:]d  
        f.  [o:]y  
Near  Pl.  hulläm  
Far   Pl.  (w)[o:]lläm  

In Argobba, unlike its sister languages such as Amharic, when the demonstratives specify singular nominal heads, the heads obligatorily bear definite article suffixes. Consider the examples in (30).

(30) a. ni  bet⁻ɨtʃi  
      ñi  house -DEF.M  
      ‘this house’  
b. * ni  bet  
      ñi  house  
c. ño  niʃʃa⁻ɨti  
      ño  woman -DEF.F  
      ‘that woman’  
d. *Ýo  niʃʃa  
      Ýo  that  
      woman  

As can be learned from the example in (30), a demonstrative and a definite suffix co-occur in the language.

8. Conclusion

This paper described the morphosyntactic structure of pronouns in Argobba, one of the seriously endangered Ethio-Semitic languages. The data for this study is from the Shonke variety spoken in Shonke and Telha areas in Amhara Regional State. Some different pronoun forms are found in SLLE Report 22 (1994) and Leslau (1997). It seems that the data in the SLLE Report 22 (1994) is somewhat awkward and wrongly transcribed. Then again, the data in Leslau (1997) is from the variety spoken in Aliyu Amba and Ankober, which is highly affected by Amharic.

With regard to personal pronouns, this study found that the subject pronouns are primitive whereas possessive and object pronouns are derived but are lexicalized. It is argued that the possessive pronouns are derived from the genitive morpheme ᶾ- ‘of’ and the

① Nonetheless, the forms are not in use in the present day Argobba.
Pronouns in Argobba

subject pronouns. The derivation of object pronouns is by the accusative case morpheme and the subject or the possessive personal pronoun bases. The accusative case morpheme -on/-in is attached to subject and possessive pronouns to derive the third and the non-third person object pronouns respectively.

In this study, both independent and dependent subject, possessive and object pronouns are identified. The dependent subject pronouns are prefixes and suffixes whereas the dependent pronouns for possessive and object are consistently suffixes.

It is also found that reflexive meaning is expressed by the base dimah ‘head’ and hims ‘soul’ and a possessive suffix. Reciprocity is derived by reduplicating dimah ‘head’ and hims ‘soul’, with the linking morpheme li-. Interrogative and demonstrative pronouns are identified at a lexical level.

References
Batibo, H. M. 2005. Language Decline and Death in Africa: Causes, Consequences, and Challenges [M]. Clevedon: Multilingual Matters Ltd.
Bender, M. L. et al. (eds.). 1976. Language in Ethiopia [M]. London: Oxford University Press.
Bender, M. L. & H. Fulas. 1978. Amharic Verb Morphology [M]. East Lansing: African Studies Center, Michigan State University.
Getahun, A. 2009. Argobba Verb Morphology and Syntax: A Documentation with HPSG Analytic Framework [D]. Ph. D. dissertation, NTNU, Trondheim.
Leslau, W. 1959. A preliminary Description of Argobba [J]. Journal of Ethiopian Studies, 43: 1-29.
Gabriel, S. 1992. A Survey on Language Death in Africa [A]. In M. Brenzinger (ed.), Language Death: Factual and Theoretical Explanations with Special Reference to East Africa [C]. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, 301-417.
Leslau, W. 1959. A preliminary Description of Argobba [J]. Annales d’ethiopie, 3: 251-273.
Leslau, W. 1959. A preliminary Description of Argobba [J]. Annales d’ethiopie, 3: 251-273.
Leslau, W. 1959. A preliminary Description of Argobba [J]. Annales d’ethiopie, 3: 251-273.
Leslau, W. 1959. A preliminary Description of Argobba [J]. Annales d’ethiopie, 3: 251-273.
Leslau, W. 1959. A preliminary Description of Argobba [J]. Annales d’ethiopie, 3: 251-273.
Leslau, W. 1959. A preliminary Description of Argobba [J]. Annales d’ethiopie, 3: 251-273.
Leslau, W. 1959. A preliminary Description of Argobba [J]. Annales d’ethiopie, 3: 251-273.
Leslau, W. 1959. A preliminary Description of Argobba [J]. Annales d’ethiopie, 3: 251-273.
Leslau, W. 1959. A preliminary Description of Argobba [J]. Annales d’ethiopie, 3: 251-273.
Leslau, W. 1959. A preliminary Description of Argobba [J]. Annales d’ethiopie, 3: 251-273.
Leslau, W. 1959. A preliminary Description of Argobba [J]. Annales d’ethiopie, 3: 251-273.
Leslau, W. 1959. A preliminary Description of Argobba [J]. Annales d’ethiopie, 3: 251-273.
Leslau, W. 1959. A preliminary Description of Argobba [J]. Annales d’ethiopie, 3: 251-273.
Leslau, W. 1959. A preliminary Description of Argobba [J]. Annales d’ethiopie, 3: 251-273.
Leslau, W. 1959. A preliminary Description of Argobba [J]. Annales d’ethiopie, 3: 251-273.
Leslau, W. 1959. A preliminary Description of Argobba [J]. Annales d’ethiopie, 3: 251-273.
Leslau, W. 1959. A preliminary Description of Argobba [J]. Annales d’ethiopie, 3: 251-273.
Leslau, W. 1959. A preliminary Description of Argobba [J]. Annales d’ethiopie, 3: 251-273.
Leslau, W. 1959. A preliminary Description of Argobba [J]. Annales d’ethiopie, 3: 251-273.