N-Words in Dawurotsuwa

Aklilu Adera Naba
Addis Ababa University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Abstract—This article investigates n-words in Dawurotsuwa, which is classified under the Omotic language family under the Afroasiatic phylum. Speakers of the language are found in Ethiopia, specifically in the southwest part of the country. The study aims to describe n-words in this language, which is one of the scarcely described languages in the area. N-words in the language are formed by suffixing the morpheme -kka/-nne to content question words. These morphemes also mark indefiniteness in the language. These formed n-words express negation in fragmented answers but don’t in a complete main clause. In the main clause, they are accompanied by sentential negative markers to transfer negative meanings. In Dawurotsuwa, n-words are not inherently negative. These n-word-forming morphemes -nne and -kka are also used for coordinating conjunction and emphatic coordination, respectively. The morpheme -kka also serves as a scalar focus suffix. They also express a specificity that is indefinite, but when the specificity is definite, the last vowel changes to -o and becomes only -kko. Thus, n-words can be named indefinite pronouns.

Index Terms—n-word, negative, scalar, indefinite

I. INTRODUCTION

This article investigates n-words in Dawurotsuwa, which belongs to the Omotic language family, and is a member of the Afroasiatic phylum. Köhler (2020) says that Omotics are located solely in the Southwest part of Ethiopia. Dawurotsuwa, the language of the current study, is found in the North Ometo cluster under the North Omotic family (Bender, 1976; Fleming, 1976).

It was Laka who created the term n-word for the first time. It was used in the work to label those expressions in Romance that are allowed to occur with a standard negative marker or express negation by themselves even in the absence of the standard negative marker. The name ‘n-words’ was given to these expressions because most of them begin with n- (Lake, 1990). The equivalent in Dawurotsuwa can be named nne/kka-words as these morphemes are suffixed to the base to form n-words. Haspelmath (1997) uses ‘negative indefinite pronoun’ for special indefinite pronouns that are only used in negative sentences and always express negation; in some languages, these indefinite pronouns are sufficient to express sentential negation by themselves. The term ‘negative polarity items’ is also used to refer to those indefinite pronouns which can occur in the absence of the negative operator, such as within conditionals and interrogatives (Haspelmath, 1997).

N-words in Dawurotsuwa are formed by attaching morpheme -nne/-kka to content questions words like ʔáýáá ‘what’. There are similar examples in the world’s languages like Polish which marks by means of suffixes such as -s, -kolwiek (Haspelmath, 1997).

This article is organized as follows: in Section (II) n-words will be discussed. Under this section, their occurrences, scalar meanings, and types will be dealt with. Then in Section (III), the relation between the focus marker and the negative operator will be discussed. In the last section, a brief etymological source of the negative markers will be provided.

II. N-WORDS

It is not easy to describe the occurrences and meanings of n-words because they are diverse in the world’s languages. This diversity makes it difficult for n-words to formulate the structural or meaning characteristics to identify them. However, there are some points to identify their occurrences (Giannakidou, 2006). Thus, in this article, n-words in Dawurotsuwa are identified based on the following definition:

1) N-word:
   An expression α is an n-word iff:
   (a) α can be used in structures containing sentential negation or another α-expression yielding a reading equivalent to one logical negation; and
   (b) α can provide a negative fragment answer (Giannakidou, 2006, p.328)

Penka (2006) says n-words consist of both negative and indefinite meanings. When a negative marker and two or more n-words in a clause result in a single negative interpretation, it is named ‘Negative Concord’ (NC) (Giannakidou & Zeijlstra, 2017). The following table gives the standard negation markers in Dawurotsuwa. This paradigm will help to note the relation between the negative markers and n-words forming morphemes morphologically.

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In (2), morpheme -nne- is a sentential negative marker for 3SG.M. For the remaining persons, it is -kk-. There is no other element found in this sentence that expresses negation. On the other hand, in (3), žáyáá-nne/-kka ‘nothing’ functions as a negative reply to an affirmative interrogative. As we can see, the indefinite pronoun consists of elements similar to the sentential negative marker -nn/-kk-. However, žáyáá-nne/-kka which expresses negation in the fragment fails to express negation when it occurs with the sentential negation as in (4a). It has been functioning as a negative reply in (3). It should be noted that the gloss ‘nothing’ doesn’t represent the equivalent meaning for the Dawurotsuwa žáyáá-nne/-kka version. The reason is that the English version is always inherently negative, but the Dawurotsuwa’s is not. This is a foundation for the discussion in (C). In addition to the negative fragment answers, n-words express negation in omitted predication in disjunction and coordination. In (4b&c), -nne/-kka doesn’t co-occur with a sentential negative marker, but it does express negation.

### Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Verb Paradigm</th>
<th>Negative Morpheme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1SG</td>
<td>b-a-béé-kk-e</td>
<td>-kk-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2SG</td>
<td>b-a-béé-kk-a</td>
<td>-kk-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3SGF</td>
<td>b-a-béé-kk-u</td>
<td>-kk-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3SGM</td>
<td>b-i-béé-m-a</td>
<td>-nn-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1PL</td>
<td>b-i-béé-kk-o</td>
<td>-kk-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2PL</td>
<td>b-i-béé-kk-ita</td>
<td>-kk-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3PL</td>
<td>b-i-béé-kk-ino</td>
<td>-kk-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The morpheme -kka is also used for emphasized coordination, as in (6a). When the coordinates are more stressed than other elements of the sentence, the morpheme -kka is attached to both nominals in the coordination. The morpheme -nne is not used in this context because it is used in ordinary coordination, and not attached to two coordinates at the

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same time, as in (6b).

6a)  NDAÖN-én+d-kaa  ññåjóó-á-kaa  ñå
Dana-NOM-and.EMP  Anjore-NOM-and.EMP  3SG.M.ACC
íttú-ë-ë-d-ino
know-3PL-PFV-DECL
‘Both Dana and Anjore have known him’

b) * NDAÖN-én+d-kaa  ññåjóó-á-nee  ñå  ñer-á-ë-ë-d-ino
Intended: ‘Both Dana and Anjore don’t know him’

In Dawurotsuwa, the morpheme -kka also describes emphatic negative coordination, as in (7). Although the nominals that are attached with this morpheme, i.e., NDAÖN-ë and Nñåjóó-á in the example (7) below are negative alternatives that none of them knows the person referred to, the standard negative marker -kko- is suffixed to the main verb. As we can see, in both affirmative (6a) and negative (7) emphatic coordination, the same morphological element -kka is used. The difference lies in the attachment of the negative marker to the main verb.

7)  NDAÖN-én+d-kaa  ññåjóó-á-kaa  ñå
Daana-NOM-and.EMP  Anjore-NOM-and.EMP  3SG.M.ACC
íttú-ë-ë-d-ino
know-3PL-PFV-DECL
‘Neither Dana nor Anjore knows’

In addition, -kka morpheme is used to represent omitted elements that may agree or disagree with an antecedent. In (8a), the sentence is affirmative. The second speaker in (8b) attaches -kka to 1SG.NOM by omitting the predicate to express that he shares the same situation as in (a).

8a)  Ngun-NOM  laas’a-a  m-ë-d-d-a
Guj-NOM  lunch-ACC  eat-3SG.M-PFV-DECL
‘Gujja has eaten the lunch.’

b)  ñånn-ë-nn
1PL.NOM-also
‘Me too’

Moreover, the same morpheme -kka is used to represent the omitted negative antecedent predicate. In (9a) the sentence is negative. The second speaker in (9b) attaches -kka to 1SG.NOM by omitting the negative predicate to express that he shares the same situation as in (a). As we can see, the same morphological element -kka is used for representing both affirmative (8b) and negative (9b) predications when they are omitted.

9a)  Ngun-NOM  laas’a-a  m-ë-bë-d-d-a
Guj-NOM  lunch-ACC  eat-3SG.M-PFV-DECL
‘Gujja has not eaten the lunch.’

b)  ñånn-ë-nn
1PL.NOM-also
‘Neither me’

There is another morpheme -kko which is similar to the -nne/-kka phrase morpheme -kka in element -kk- but different in its final vowel - o and -a. This morpheme -kko is used to express vocative. It describes a direction in which something or someone heads on as in (10). On the other hand, this morpheme is also used for expressing specific indefinite situation as in (10b).

10a)  ñåkko
down-VOC
‘in/down word direction’

b)  ñåko-ë-nn  soo-n  deë-ë
Who-INDEF  home-LOC  exist-3SG.M-DECL
‘Somebody is at home’

Moreover, morpheme -kka is used to express addition to what is already available. In example (11), Guja is just an additional person to those who are already in the house. In this usage, it is not possible to use -nne. This shows that -nne and -kka overlap functionally to a certain extent but they are not synonymous.

11a)  Ngun-NOM-also  soo-n  deë-ë
Guja-NOM-also  home-LOC  exist-3SG.M-DECL
‘Guja also exists at home’

b) *Ngun-NOM-also  soo-n  deë-ë
Intended: ‘Guja also exists at home’

Furthermore, -kko/-nne is used for forming indefinite pronouns which serve for both affirmative and negative environment. Morpheme -nne/-kka combines with content question words or numeral ñttú ‘one’ to form the negative indefinite pronoun ñttú-nne/-kka ‘no one’ as in (12) below. This will be discussed in detail in the following section

\[1\] This has scalar implicature
Scalar meaning is also transferred by the morpheme -nne/-kka. This function is formed by attaching -nne/-kka to a nominal. Haspelmath (1997) labels this usage as a negative scalar focus suffix. This suffix is attached to the word ḷitti/ ḷiti or nominals to offer this scalar interpretation. Scalar interpretation involves comparison with a set of contextually-specified alternative propositions that are ordered in terms of ranking order.

12) ḷitti-nne/-kka y-i-bēé-nn-a
    one- INDF come-3SG-PFV-NEG-DECL
    ‘Not even one came’

The above discussion shows that multiple functions of the morpheme can be found in a single clause. It is difficult to propose a single gloss for all those morphemes with identical elements, but it is easier to gloss the functions over consistently. In (13), the first -nne which is attached to marota is functioning as a connector while the second -nne which is suffixed to galla is serving as a scalar focus suffix. The scalar -kka which can substitute scalar -nne in (13), can’t take the place of the first -nne which is used as a conjunctive. In the scalar position, -nne and -kka substitute each other as they are presented. Dawurotsuwa doesn’t employ different elements for expressing conjuction and scalar meaning. For both functions, the same morphological elements are used.

13) marota-nne dar-i ḷitti
    Marota.NOM-and Dari.NOM one
    galla-nne/-kka ḷatt-i-kk-ino
    day-INDF work-3PL-NEG-DECL
    ‘Marote and Daro don’t miss class even for one day’

B. Scalar Morpheme

Indefiniteness in a lot of languages is expressed by an item that intends to convey ‘even’ which is a ‘scalar focus particle’ (Haspelmath, 1997). The meaning of ‘also’ and ‘even’ is the same to the extent of even impossible to distinguish the two. If the indefiniteness marking element is similar to an element that carries the meaning of ‘also’, then the root cause for this indefiniteness is the scalar function ‘even’ (Haspelmath, 1997). This phenomenon is clearly visible in Dawurotsuwa; ‘also’ and ‘even’ marking elements are completely the same morphologically.

In the above, we mentioned that scalar usage of -nne/-kka is one of the functions of this morpheme. They are used to form indefinite pronouns as well. These indefinite pronouns, which are formed by combining this morpheme and the interrogative pronoun, always co-occur with verbal negation in Dawurotsuwa, as in (13) above. This scalar meaning forming element is used for forming indefinite pronouns, which is one of the n-words.

For example (14) -kka is used as the focus even in the affirmative. In this example, Dansa is the least likely person to eat the honey among persons who are expected to eat it. The scalar -kka is suffixed to the person named ‘Dansa’. This element shows a hierarchy of persons in numbers who are expected to eat from the most likely to the least likely person. In this usage, -nne is not used. It shows that all people have eaten the honey. In the negative, as in (14b), the pragmatic scale is reversed. In (14b), the most expected person to eat is Dansa, unlike (14a) in which Dansa is the least expected person.

14a) Dansa-ı-kka laafa ʔeessa-a m-ée-dd-a
    Dansa-NOM-SFS small honey-ACC eat-3SG.F.M-PFV-DECL
    ‘Even Dansa has eaten some honey.’

14b) Dansa-ı-kka laafa ʔeessa-a m-i-bēé-nn-a
    Dansa-NOM-SFS small honey-ACC m-i-bēé-nn-a
    ‘Even Dansa has not eaten some honey.’

In example (15) the one who has the greatest probability of being helped in Pola’s family is ʔatto ‘the mother’. This utmost expected candidate to be helped in the family is not being helped. If this utmost person is not helped, then no one is going to be supported in the family. This means that the whole members of the family are not supported by Pola. Haspelmath (1997) calls this most likely alternative ‘low endpoints of the relevant pragmatic scale’; when this is accompanied by a sentential negative marker, it gives ‘universal negation’.

15) pol-ı bare ʔatto-kka maadd-è-nn-a
    pola-NOM himself mother-SFS help-3SG.M-PFV-DECL
    ‘Pola doesn’t help even his mother’

Likewise, for example (16), the most expected person to drink alcohol is ‘he’ among his friends, but he has not drunk alcohol. So the scalar focus suffix -nne/kka is attached to the 1SG.NOM in order to show the most likely alternative, but the most likely person has not done it, which is expressed by the sentential negative marker. If the most expected one is not doing it, then no one else is doing the event.

16) tānni-mne/-kka matsoy-ıa ʔuSŠš-a
    1SG.NOM-SFS intoxicated-RELZ drink-ACC
    ʔuSŠš-ā-bēé-kk-e
    drink- 1SG-PFV-NEG-DECL
    ‘Even I have not drunk alcohol’

As we can see above, the Dawurotsuwa -nne/-kka phrase expresses the most likely alternative in the presence of a
sentential negative marker, but it expresses the least likely alternative in the absence of a sentential negative marker. At (17), the least likely person to drink is tāmí but he has drunk it.

\[ \text{tāmí-nne/-kka matsoy-ia} \]  
\[ \text{?uSS-a-a} \]  
\[ \text{1SG.NOM-SFS} \]  
\[ \text{intoxicate-RELZ} \]  
\[ \text{drink-ACC} \]  
\[ \text{?uS-áä-ádd-i} \]  
\[ \text{drink- 1SG-PFV-DECL} \]

‘Even I have drunk alcohol’

When the morpheme -nne/-kka is attached, the meaning it conveys is based on the members in the sequence to be compared. The members don’t have an equal likelihood of accomplishing an event or a situation. The members are sequenced according to their hierarchy from most likely to the least likely status. The most or the least is determined by the presence or absence of a sentential negative marker. If there is the sentential negative marker, the morpheme gives the most likely alternative and vice versa.

On the other hand, -nne/-kka can be used to express an unspecified item, as in (18a). In this example, there is no ranking interpretation. Rather, it expresses the number of elements of the referents. The number can be one, two, three, or more, but deeSS- ‘goat’ can be any one of the considered referents. There is no ‘the most or the least’ expected item among the members. All have equal chances, i.e. deeSS-, to be taken by Pola in the example (18a). When the morpheme is suffixed to plural nouns, it is unacceptable, as in (18b).

\[ \text{pol-i } ðítti ðíSS-a-nne/-kka ðakk-í-bee-nn-a} \]  
\[ \text{Pola-NOM one goat-ACC-INDF take-3SG.M-PFV-NEG-DECL} \]

‘Pola has not taken even one goat’

In the sentence (19a), morpheme -nne/-kka, which expresses negation in (3 & 4) independently above, doesn’t play that role here in collaboration with the sentential negative marker. It is the sentential negative marker that plays the role of expressing negation. The phrase that is formed of -nne/-kka contributes to the negation. If the morpheme is expected to contribute to the negation as in (19a), it is accompanied by the sentential negative marker. This contribution is made irrespective of its place of occurrence in a clause. The place where they appear doesn’t make any difference in its contribution. Whether they occur in the subject position, as in (19b), or object as in (19a), they require a sentential negative marker to contribute to the negation. In this respect, -nne/-kka-phrases have a strict pattern in the language. The places where they are located in a clause don’t make them omit the licensor, i.e., sentential negative marker. The morpheme can also occur in the absence of the sentential negative marker but doesn’t contribute to the negation, as in (20a-d).

\[ \text{pol-i } ðítti ðíSS-a-nne/-kka maaddé-nn-a} \]  
\[ \text{Pola-NOM one brother-ACC-INDF help-3SG.M-NEG-DECL} \]

‘Pola doesn’t help even one person.’

\[ \text{pol-i } ðítti ðíSS-a-nne/-kka maaddé-nn-a} \]  
\[ \text{Pola-NOM one brother-ACC-INDF help-3SG.M-NEG-DECL} \]

‘Pola doesn’t help even one person.’

\[ \text{pol-i } ðítti balay-nne/-kka bayman} \]  
\[ \text{Pola-NOM one mistake-INDF not.exist} \]  
\[ \text{saaf-ee-ádd-a} \]  
\[ \text{write-3SG.M-PFV-DECL} \]

‘Pola has written without making even one mistake’

\[ \text{pol-i } ðítti balay-nne/-kka} \]  
\[ \text{Pola-NOM one mistake-INDF not.exist} \]
\[ \text{saaf-ee-ádd-a} \]  
\[ \text{write-3SG.M-PFV-DECL} \]

‘Pola has written without making even one mistake’

\[ \text{pol-i } ðítti balay-nne/-kka} \]  
\[ \text{Pola-NOM one mistake-INDF not.exist} \]
\[ \text{saaf-ee-ádd-a} \]  
\[ \text{write-3SG.M-PFV-DECL} \]

‘Pola has written without making even one mistake’

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‘Stop eating anything’

C. Types of N-words

Based on the definition given in (1), n-words in Dawurotsuwa will be discussed in this section. They are negative indefinite pronouns, mule, and minimizers. They serve as a single negative reply for both positive and negative questions.

1. Negative Indefinite Pronouns

In Dawurotsuwa, negative indefinite pronouns are formed by attaching the morpheme -nne/-kka to the content question pronouns and Ḳittance ‘one’. Look at the table below for their formation. It should be noted that Dawurotsuwa indefinite pronouns are not inherently negative because the same form is used for both affirmative and negatives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Negative Indefinite Pronoun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>One</td>
<td>Ṭiṭṭi ‘one’</td>
<td>Ṭiṭṭi-mne, Ṭiṭṭi-kka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Person</td>
<td>Ṭiṇn ‘who/whom’</td>
<td>Ṭiṇn-mne, Ṭiṇn-kka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Thing</td>
<td>Ṭàyày ‘what’</td>
<td>Ṭàyày-mne, Ṭàyày-kka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Ṭàitì ‘when’</td>
<td>Ṭàitì-mne, Ṭàitì-kka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Place</td>
<td>hàk ‘where’</td>
<td>hàk-mne, hàk-kka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Scalar</td>
<td>Proper noun + -kka</td>
<td>Example: Ḳàànànà-kka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Conjunction</td>
<td>-kka…-kka ‘Neither…nor’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As we can see in the table above, each negative indefinite pronoun is suffixed either with -nne or -kka and forms n-word class together in Dawurotsuwa. It should be noted that it is not the content question pronoun alone or the suffix -nne or -kka solely form n-words; it is the combination of both that makes up n-words. Dawurotsuwa n-word forming morpheme consists of the element of the standard negation morpheme. The standard negotiation in Dawurotsuwa is made by using the negative operator -nn-/-kk- (TABLE-1), consider examples in (21b&22b) below. On the other hand, here we observe that the suffix -nne-kka is used to form indefinite pronouns in Dawurotsuwa. As we can see, both negative morphemes and n-word forming morphemes have -nm/-kk- in common.

21a) Dááñ-í laas’a-a m-ee
‘Dana eats lunch’

b) Dááñ-í laas’a-a m-éé-nn-a
‘Dana doesn’t eat lunch’

22a) Ḳánjëóór-á laas’a-a m-àìu
‘Anjore eats lunch’

b) Ḳánjëóór-á laas’a-a m-àìu-kk-u
‘Anjore doesn’t eat lunch’

The morpheme -nne/kka is suffixed to the content question words to form a negative indefinite pronoun in Dawurotsuwa. For instance, in (23), the question word Ḳàyày ‘what’ in (23Q) is suffixed with -nne/kka in (23A) to occur as a negative fragment answer: Ḳàyày-nne/Ḳàyày-kka.

23) Q: Ḳàyàyà bët-àá-dd-ìf
‘What have you seen?’
A: Ḳàyàyà-nne/Ḳàyày-kka
‘Nothing’

Why are the n-word forming morpheme -nne-kka and negative morpheme-nm/-kk- do they have a common element in Dawurotsuwa? This needs detailed study, though we won’t try to answer this question now. Is the n-word morpheme developed from the negative morpheme or vice versa? Of course, there is a certain way that they are connected. I think it will not be an arbitrary as Jespersen states:

The history of negative expressions in various languages makes us witness the following curious fluctuation; the original negative adverb is first weakened, then found insufficient and therefore strengthened, generally through some additional word, and in its turn may be felt like the negative proper and may then in course of time be subject to the same development as the original word (Jespersen, 1917, p.4).

2. Mule
This is the second type of n-word in Dawurotsuwa. This is represented in Dawurotsuwa by \textit{mulokka}, \textit{mule}, \textit{ʔubbakka} as we can see in (24). According to my informant, they prefer \textit{ʔubbakka} to \textit{mulokka}. And they use \textit{mule} without adding \textit{-kka} too. They are categorized under the n-word because they function as a negative reply for both negative and positive questions; they can be used to express negation in a sentence fragment reply, as in (25&26).

24) \textit{mule}, \textit{mulokka}, \textit{ʔubbakka} ‘never, not at all’

25) \begin{tabular}{lll}
Q: & Śalu-a & laamoti-ssi \& řáidé \& řimm-aníi \\
& money-ACC & Lamote-DAT & time \& give-2SG.IPFV.Q \\
A: & \textit{mule/mulo-kka}/ʔáídé-kka & all/all-INDF /when-INDF & ‘When will you give the money to Laamote?’ \& ‘Never’
\end{tabular}

26) \begin{tabular}{lll}
Q: & laamot-a & ʔaŠa-a \& ʔuŠ-áí \\
& Laamote-NOM & drink-ACC & smoke-3SG.F.IPFV.Q \\
A: & \textit{mule/mulo-kka}/ʔáídé-kka & all/all-INDF /when-INDF & ‘Does Lamote drink alcohol?’ \& ‘Never’
\end{tabular}

As negative indefinite pronouns need the sentential negative marker to offer negative interpretation, \textit{mule} also needs sentential negative to convey negative interpretation as in (27a&b). In addition, the place where \textit{mule} is located in a clause doesn’t affect its interpretation as in (27b). If there is no sentential negative marker, it doesn’t mean the clause is unacceptable. The clause turns positive, as in (28).

27) \begin{tabular}{lll}
\textit{ʔas-i} & \textit{ʔogi-a} & \textit{ʔer-e-nn-a} & \textit{mule} \\
& person-NOM & road-ACC & know-3SG.M-NEG-DECL all \& ‘No one knows the road’
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{lll}
\textit{mule} & \textit{ʔas-i} & \textit{ʔogi-a} & \textit{ʔer-e-nn-a} \\
& all & person-NOM & know-3SG.M-NEG-DECL \& ‘No one knows the road’
\end{tabular}

28) \begin{tabular}{lll}
\textit{ʔas-i} & \textit{ʔogi-a} & \textit{mule} & \textit{ʔer-e} \\
& person-NOM & road-ACC & all & know-3SG. IPFV.DECL \& ‘All persons know the road’
\end{tabular}

In this language, preceding the verb or appearing at the beginning can’t be an excuse to omit the licensing element in the sentence as the absence of the element will make the sentence positive, as in (27-28) above.

In Dawurotsuwa, if \textit{mule} is needed to convey a negative interpretation, there must be a sentential negative to convey negative interpretation, i.e., scalar focus suffix. For example, in (29a) there is a variation in the expected amount of falls in the car, i.e., once, twice, three times, etc. Once is the last one in the ranking. When this ranking is accompanied by a sentential negative marker, it results in a ‘not at all’ interpretation. On the other hand, the \textit{mule} as in (29b) conveys ‘not at all’ as well, but it doesn’t have a ranking from most to the least, rather it generally expresses, without mentioning specific frequency or order.

29) \begin{tabular}{llllll}
\textit{ta} & \textit{kaam-i} & \textit{ʔittiitua-nne/-kka} & \textit{kund-i} \\
& SG.POSS car-NOM & once- INDF & fall-CVB \& know-3SG.M-NEG-DECL \& ‘My car not fell even once’
\end{tabular}

\begin{tabular}{llllll}
\textit{ta} & \textit{kaam-i} & \textit{mule kund-i} & \textit{ʔer-e-nn-a} \\
& SG.POSS car-NOM & fall-CVB & know-3SG.M-NEG-DECL \& ‘My car fell not at all’
\end{tabular}

Furthermore, both positive and negative questions are replied to using the same form of \textit{mule}. When the question is positive, it is answered with \textit{mulo-kka} as in (30), which gives a negative interpretation. In the negative question also, the same \textit{mulo-kka} is used as a reply as in (31) gives a negative interpretation as well. In both questions, \textit{mulo-kka} conveys a negative meaning.

30) \begin{tabular}{llllll}
Q: & \textit{nééni} & gaammu-a & \textit{beʔ-á} & \textit{ʔer-áí} \\
& 2SG.NOM & lion-ACC & see-CVB & know-2SG.IPFV.Q \\
A: & \textit{mulo-kka}/ʔáídé-kka
\end{tabular}
at all- INDF /when- INDF
‘Never’ (i.e., ‘I have never seen a lion’)

31) Q: gaamuu-a néeño beʔ-á-béí-kk-ii
lion-ACC 2SG.NOM see-1SG-PFV-NEG-Q
‘Have you not seen a lion?’
A: mulo-kka/ʔaǎii-kk-
at all- INDF /when- INDF
‘Never’ (i.e., ‘I have never seen a lion’)

On the other hand, in (32) the morpheme -kka is used in the positive sentence and conveys the meaning of ‘completely/altogether’. This morpheme has been used to transfer negative interpretation in sentences above (30 & 31) for both positive and negative questions. This shows that the contribution of either negative or positive meaning depends on whether there is a sentential negative marker or not.

32) pol-i mulo-kka geeŚŚa
Pola-NOM all- INDF neat
‘Pola is completely clean’

The above discussion shows that mule functions as negative replies to both negative and positive questions. It also needs a sentential negative marker irrespective of its location of occurrence in order to convey a negative interpretation. When mule is used, there is no ranking unlike -nne/-kka expressions.

3. Minimizers

Minimizers indicate the smallest amount in the ranked items. This gives them even-reading interpretation (Tubau, 2020; Giannakidou & Zeijlstra, 2017). Minimizers consist of implicit even expressing elements (Tubau, 2016). Indefinite pronouns in certain languages not only occur in collaboration with sentential negative markers but also occur within positive clauses in the absence of the negative morpheme. They are not limited to the negative context. Questions and if-clauses are one of those contexts in which indefinite pronouns occur in the absence of the sentential negative marker. Indefinite pronouns with such features are termed as ‘negative polarity item’. Under this negative polarity item, expressions that are used for representing the smallest amount are also included (Haspelmath, 1997).

Minimizers in Dawurotsuwa are suffixed with even marker -nne/-kka explicitly, as in (33). These express the tiniest quantity and when they are accompanied by the sentential negative marker, they represent someone/that does not exist. For example ʔitti k’aala-nne ‘lit. one word’ expression of tiniest quantity expression as in (33). The last small thing one can say in a speech is a word; one can’t speak less than a word; sometimes one may say a single letter or single sound.

33) ʔitti k’aala-nne/-kka haası-a-bei-kk-e
one word- INDF speak-1SG-PFV-NEG-DECL
‘I have not spoken a word’

In example (34), kuŚia wotsa ‘lit. put hand’ in a scene of beating someone is assumed to be the least incident. If it is less than touching the person beaten, i.e., no contact at all, then one has not been beaten. Touching smoothly with the hand is the first most and least movement in the process of beating. They use this phrase when they want to express they didn’t even touch a person. As we can see in the example below, the negative marker -kk- is attached to the verb.

34) kuŚia wots-á-béí-kk-e
hand put-1SG-PFV-NEG-DECL
‘Lit. I have not put my hand’

In example (35), c’uccai melee ‘Lit. Saliva dries’ is used as a reference when to get something done soon. They spit saliva on the floor and order somebody to come back or do something before that saliva dries. If something is done after that saliva dries, then they think it is done late. Hence, saliva is a deadline they give for accomplishing a task.

35) c’uccai mel-ɛmmaa-ni y-a
saliva dry-NEG-CVBI come-IMP
‘Lit. Come before saliva dries’

In example (36), sebbereee is related to having money. One can’t have less than this amount of money. It is the last minimum amount of money you can have.

36) sebbereee baawa
single penny not.exist
‘Lit. a penny doesn’t exist’

In example (37), c’ucca haası is used when people want to express a lack of water in a pot. They use this minimum reference: single saliva. For liquid, especially water there can’t exist less than single saliva. The last and minimum amount of water that is assumed to be available is saliva.

37) c’ucca haası-ti soo-ni baawa
saliva water-NOM home-LOC not.exist
‘Lit. saliva water doesn’t exist at home’

In example (38), kafú serves for the existence of people or other animals in certain places. For instance, when there is
no one in a field, use a bird as the least minimum entity which can serve as a reference. Then, it is expressed whether the bird is flying or not.

38) kafú baawa/paal-é-nn-a
bird not.exist/fly-3SG-NEG-DECL
‘Lit. a bird doesn’t fly; no one is there’

In example (39), ṭuduts-ia expresses the minimum to assume somebody is beaten. In a process of beating a person, the minimum thing that can be done is to remove a fly that is sitting on somebody literally. Beyond this, a lot of things can be done such as kicking, pushing, etc.

39) ṭuduts-ia laagg-a-kk-a/dents-á-kk-a
fly-ACC drive-2SG-NEG-DECL/remove-2SG-NEG-DECL
‘Lit. you don’t take off fly from me’

In the above sentences, minimal unit expressions are ṭiti k’aala ‘one/single word’, c’ucca ‘saliva’, sebberee ‘a penny’, kafú ‘a bird’, ṭuduts-ia ‘a fly’. When these minimal amounts are used with sentential negative markers, it expresses total absence/lack. These expressions sometimes are suffixed with -nne/-kka.

III. FOCUS AND NEGATION

In the previous sections, we discussed how n-words are formed in Dawurotsuwa. We have noticed that these morphemes are functioning differently in different places. In this section, more points that will help to grasp the general pattern of these morphemes will be discussed.

Focus indicates the presence of alternatives that are relevant for the interpretation of linguistic expressions (Kriefka, 2007). There are pragmatic and semantic focuses, where the former deals with communicative purposes of the focus, and the latter offers factual information and affects the truth value. The focus evoking semantic elements such as only, also/too, or even can be a cause for change of truth values when the focus varies on the alternatives. When the focus which is placed on alternatives changes, the assertion also changes (Falaus, 2020).

In a similar way, a sentential negation can operate on alternatives. It is assumed that negation is the total exclusiveness of an alternative in the set just like only. Both sentential negation and focus are sometimes represented with a similar marker. On the other hand, the scalar element even shows the alternatives are put in order in comparison with others hierarchically. In this case, both negation and even are scale-reversing items in which they both are related to one another in this regard (Jackendoff, 1992).

Furthermore, Falaus says, “Some of these focus-sensitive particles also function as coordinating particles and can even introduce negation by themselves in a certain context,” (2020, p.11). This phenomenon is prevalent in Dawurotsuwa. Let us consider the following examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>Marker</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>-nne</td>
<td>Coordinating (Non-emphatic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>-kka</td>
<td>Coordinating (Emphatic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>-kka</td>
<td>Coordinating (Emphatic negation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>-kka/nne</td>
<td>Focus particle (even)-scalar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>-kka/nne</td>
<td>Indefinite marker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>-kka/nne</td>
<td>Minimizer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>-kka/-nn-</td>
<td>Standard negation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>-kka</td>
<td>Additive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>-kko</td>
<td>‘some’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is an interesting occurrence in Dawurotsuwa, where all these functions are represented by the same morpheme with very few differences. Haspelmath (2007) states that the element which is used for marking emphatic negation coordination is at the same time employed to express focus particles. In Dawurotsuwa, emphatic negation coordination - kka is used at the same time to mark scalar focus status. Haspelmath (2007) also adds that the markers of indefiniteness are most of the time the same as those of negative focus particles, like not even or neither, even though they are not the same as the sentential negative marker, unlike Dawurotsuwa, where even they are similar to sentential negation. Watanabe (2004) and Shimoyama (2006) mention that there is a tight relationship in morphology between focus markers and negative polarity items. In Dawurotsuwa (as stated in the table above), the indefiniteness forming morpheme is -nne/-kka, which is identical to the focus morpheme -nne/-kka.

IV. ETYMOLLOGICAL SOURCE OF THE NEGATIVE MARKER

Poletto presents the following elements as sources of sentential negative markers by conducting various reviews:

- Negative auxiliary
- A negative copula
- Marker of focus
- Verbal or adverbial elements originally related to verbs that contain lexical negation
- An adverb originally related to the non-animate negative quantifiers corresponding to ‘nothing’
In Dawurotsuwa, the sentential negative marking element has similarities with other functions as we have seen in the table above. What connection do these elements have with each other? Among these elements, the focus marker is the best candidate to assume as the source of the negation marker of Dawurotsuwa.

V. CONCLUSION

This paper investigated n-words in Dawurotsuwa, one of the Omotic languages in Ethiopia. N-words in this language are formed by suffixing the morpheme –nn/-kka. The negative indefinite pronouns are constructed by attaching these morphemes to the content question words. Although the name ‘negative’ is found in the name, it doesn’t mean that the morpheme is inherently negative. These morphemes can appear both in the affirmative and negative. The morphemes are not restricted to the n-words in the language; rather they can serve various functions. Mule and minimizers are also found in the category of n-words. In addition, the focus marker, indefinite forming morphemes, and sentential negative markers consist of resembling explicit particles. This situation creates good ground to assume the focus marker as a source of the negative marker in the language.

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