

Comparison in Kambaata: Superiority, Equality and Similarity

Yvonne Treis
CNRS-LLACAN

This paper is an in-depth study of the expression of comparison in Kambaata, a Highland East Cushitic language of Ethiopia. It discusses not only quantitative comparison, i.e. comparison of relative and absolute inequality and comparison of equality, but also analyses the morphology and syntax of expressions of qualitative comparison, i.e. comparison of similarity. Apart from predicative constructions, the analysis takes into account attributive comparative, superlative, equative and similitive constructions. In the comparative construction (lit. 'X is tall from Y'), the standard of comparison is marked by the ablative case, as in most languages spoken in the Horn of Africa. Kambaata distinguishes between two superlative constructions, one of which is based on the comparative construction ('X is tall from all'), while the other is characterised by a locative standard of comparison ('X is tall among Y'). Furthermore, Kambaata has two equative constructions. The first is based on the similitive construction ('X is tall like Y'); the second is a periphrastic construction ('X is tall to the extent Y'). The paper argues that the enclitic morpheme which marks the standard of comparison in the similitive construction originates from a noun meaning 'manner'.

1. Introduction

This paper is a study of the expression of comparison in Kambaata, a Highland East Cushitic language of Ethiopia. It encompasses analyses of quantitative and qualitative comparison.¹ It is concerned with comparison of inequality (§3), similarity (§4) and equality (§5). While works on comparison in little known languages often focus on predicative comparison constructions with simple nominal standards of comparison, I will go further, examining constructions with complex clausal standards and attributive comparison constructions. The first sections of this article provide information on the classification and location of the language (§2) and give an overview of important grammatical aspects that are required as background for the discussion of comparison (§3-5). To the best of my knowledge, this paper is so far the most detailed study of the expression of comparison in a Cushitic language. My analyses are based on data collected during fieldtrips to the Kambaata-speaking area from 2002 to 2007 and in 2016. Apart from narratives, conversational data and mock dialogues,² my corpus also includes texts from local publications.³ These sources are supplemented by elicited data. I have generally attempted to avoid translation elicitation but have resorted to target language manipulation elicitation or text-based (ancillary) elicitation (Chelliah & de Reuse 2011: 370-73, 379), whenever elicitation was necessary at all. All data is

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²The sources of my corpus data are given in [square brackets].

³Local publications: K89 = Kambaatissata (1989), Geetaahun (2002), QL = Saint-Exupéry (2018), and John = Gospel of John (Kambaata and Hadiyya Translation Project Hosaina 2005).

presented in the official Kambaata orthography (see Treis 2008: 73-80), supplemented by accents to indicate phonemically distinctive stress.

2. Typological overview of Kambaata

Within the Cushitic branch of the Afro-Asiatic language phylum, Kambaata belongs to the Highland East Cushitic (HEC) language group. It is spoken in the South of Ethiopia in an area approximately 300 km south-west of the Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa in the Kambaata-Xambaaro Zone (Figure 1). The immediate neighbours of the Kambaata are speakers of other Highland East Cushitic languages (Alaaba and Hadiyya) and Omoto languages of the Omotic family (Wolaitta and Dawro). According to the 2007 Ethiopian census, there are 615,000 Kambaata speakers.

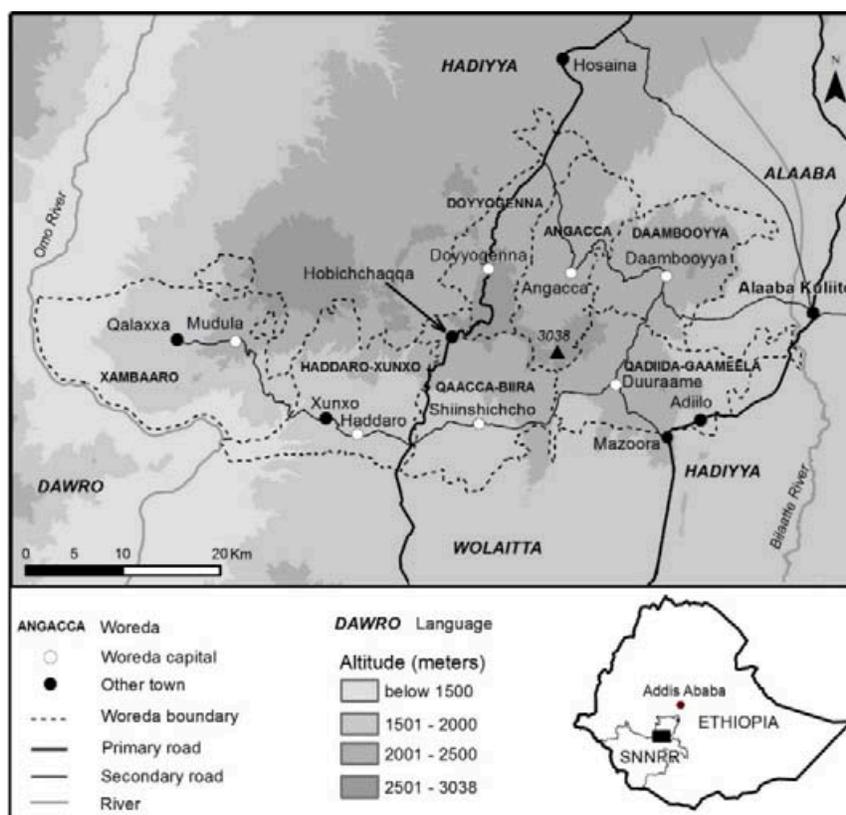


Figure 1. Kambaata-Xambaaro Zone and its woredas
(Map designed by Jérôme Picard, CNRS-LLACAN, 2016; Sources: ESRI, USGS data.humdata.org; all boundaries are unofficial)

Kambaata is exclusively suffixing and, regarding its morphological type, agglutinating-inflectional with many portmanteau morphemes. It is both head- and dependent-marking with a fairly elaborate case system and subject agreement on verbs. It is consistently head-final; hence all modifiers, including relative clauses, precede the noun in the noun phrase, and all dependent clauses precede independent main clauses. The main verb or a copula is usually the last constituent in the sentence. Clifting is a very common focussing device.

Kambaata has four major open word classes: nouns, adjectives, verbs and ideophones, all of which can be defined on the basis of morphological and morphosyntactic criteria (Treis 2008: 81-97). Nouns are obligatorily specified for one of nine cases, and for either masculine or feminine

gender. Table 1 exemplifies the case paradigms of the masculine noun *dum-á* ‘back room (of a house)’ and the feminine noun *gat-i-ta* ‘backyard’. The accusative is the functionally unmarked case. It marks not only direct objects but also certain temporal and manner adverbial phrases, and it serves as the citation form of nouns.

		<i>dum-á</i> (m.) ‘back room’	<i>gat-i-ta</i> (f.) ‘backyard’
Accusative	ACC	<i>dum-á</i>	<i>gat-i-ta</i>
Nominative	NOM	<i>dúm-u</i>	<i>gát-i-t</i>
Genitive	GEN	<i>dum-í</i>	<i>gat-é</i>
Dative	DAT	<i>dum-ii(-ha)</i>	<i>gat-ée(-ha)</i>
Ablative	ABL	<i>dum-íichch</i>	<i>gat-éechch</i>
Instrumental/Comitative/Perlative	ICP	<i>dum-iin</i>	<i>gat-éen</i>
Locative	LOC	<i>dum-áan</i>	<i>gat-éen</i>
Oblique/Vocative	OBL	<i>dúm-a</i>	<i>gát-e</i>
Predicative (with COP2)	PRED	<i>dúm-a</i>	<i>gát-i</i>

Table 1. Case paradigms of a masculine and a feminine Kambaata noun

In attributive function, adjectives agree in case and gender with their head noun. They are marked for three cases (nominative, accusative, oblique) and two genders (masculine, feminine). Apart from being used as modifiers, adjectives can be used as the head of a noun phrase without further measures (e.g. nominalisation, dummy head) being taken. In this syntactic function, they have the full case-marking potential, i.e. they inflect for nine cases.

Kambaata makes a morphological distinction between fully finite main clause verbs and various types of semi-finite and non-finite dependent clause verbs: relative verbs, converbs, purposive verbs and verbal nouns. In Table 2, the verbs are arranged from left to right on a scale of decreasing finiteness. While Kambaata has nine independent, case-inflecting personal pronouns (1s, 2s, 2hon, 3m, 3f, 3hon, 1p, 2p, 3p), subject agreement morphemes on verbs distinguish maximally between seven (1s, 2s, 2hon = 2p, 3m, 3f = 3p, 3hon, 1p), and minimally between five forms (1s = 3m, 2s = 3f = 3p, 2hon = 2p, 3hon, 1p).

	← FULLY FINITE			NON-FINITE →	
	MAIN VERBS	RELATIVE VERBS	CONVERBS	PURPOSIVES	VERBAL NOUNS
SUBJECT AGREEMENT	5-7 forms	5-7 forms	5 forms	5 forms	-
ASPECT	Imperfective Progressive Perfective Perfect	Imperfective Progressive Perfective Perfect	Imperfective Perfective	-	-
MOOD	Indicative Imperative/Jussive Apprehensive	-	-	-	-
NEGATION	+	+	+	-	-
SWITCH REFERENCE	-	-	+	+	-

Table 2. Inflectional categories on main and dependent verbs in Kambaata
(+ / - = category can or cannot be morphologically marked)

Ideophones are invariable and are always accompanied by a support verb which carries the inflection. In intransitive clauses ideophones combine with *y-* ‘say’ or *ih-* ‘become’, and in transitive clauses with *a’- ~ ass-* ‘do’.

3. Comparison of inequality

Comparison of inequality subsumes comparison of superiority and inferiority. For both types of comparison, a distinction can be made between relative inequality (e.g. *Susan is taller than Peter; Peter is less tall than Susan*) and absolute inequality (superlativity) (e.g. *Susan is the tallest of her family; Peter is the least tall of his family*). Kambaata does not have a grammaticalised construction for comparison of inferiority, but expresses inferiority periphrastically (§3.3). Hence the focus of this section will be on comparison of superiority (§§3.1-3.2).

3.1. Comparison of superiority

In the Kambaata predicative comparative construction, the comparee functions as the subject. As such, it is nominative-marked, e.g. *Bóq*, the nominative form of the personal name *Boqé* in (1). The parameter of comparison is expressed by the predicate, which is a member either of the word class of adjectives (1), or of the sub-word classes of property ideophones (2) or property verbs (4).⁴ The comparee in subject function triggers gender agreement on adjectival parameters and person/gender agreement on verbal parameters and on support verbs of ideophonic parameters (agreement is marked by underlining in (1)-(2)).

- (1) *Bóq* {*Makkeeb-éechch*} *qeráa’rr-u-a*
 PN.mNOM PN-fABL long-mPRED-mCOP2
 ‘Boqe is taller than Makkeebe (lit. Boqe is tall {from Makkeebe}).’ (K89: 2.79)

- (2) *Buttu’ll-a-sí* *hagár-u* {*garad-d-a-sí = hann-íichch*}
 cubs-fGEN-DEF colour-mNOM adult-PL1-fGEN-DEF=NMZ2-mABL

gambáll *y-áano*
 black.IDEO say-3mIPV
 ‘The colour of the (civet) cubs is darker than that of the adults (lit. The colour of the cubs is dark {from that of the adults}).’ (K89: 6.56)

There is no grammaticalised parameter marker; the form of the parameter itself is no different from that of the positive construction (see the literal translation). The standard of comparison, i.e. the entity against which the comparee is measured and found to be unequal, is expressed by an ablative-marked adjunct. In (1) and all following examples, the standard phrases occur in curly brackets in the Kambaata and the translation line. The primary elements of the predicative comparative construction and their grammatical functions are summarised in (3).

⁴The terms “property ideophone” and “property verb” include those members of the word classes of ideophones and verbs that are cognate with (i.e. have the same stem as) an adjective, e.g. *gambáll y-* (ideophone) ‘be(come) black’ – *gambáll-á(-ta)* (adjective) ‘black’; *qeráa’rr-* (verb) ‘be(come) tall, long’ – *qeráa’rr-ú(-ta)* ‘tall, long’.

(3) Predicative comparative construction

(i) Adjectival parameter

Comparee	Standard	Parameter
GENDER _i /NOM SUBJECT	GENDER _j /ABL ADJUNCT TO PARAMETER	GENDER _i /COP PREDICATE

(ii) Verbal parameter

Comparee	Standard	Parameter
GENDER _i /NOM SUBJECT	GENDER _j /ABL ADJUNCT TO PARAMETER	GENDER _i /PERSON _i /TAM PREDICATE

Whereas two entities are compared in (1)-(2), one can also compare two conditions of one and the same entity at different times. In (4), a current medical condition is compared to the previous condition, and a temporal noun serves as the standard of comparison.

- (4) (...) *íib-u-si-i* *muggítt-uhu-u* { *won-áachch* }
fever-m.NOM-3mPOSS-ADD diarrhea-mNOM-ADD before-fABL
- woyy-án* *marr-óochch* (...)
be_better-3mIPV go-3mPFV.REL.ABL
‘(...) if the fever and the diarrhoea get better {than before}, (...).’ (K89: 4.8)

The occurrence of the ablative case is not restricted to the comparative construction. Elsewhere in the language, the ablative case marks oblique objects and adjuncts which may express the source (5), origin or starting point of an actual (literal) or metaphorical (figurative) movement, the starting point in time, the source material of a production process, what is avoided, what one is protected or saved from (6), or the maleficiary of an event.

- (5) *Daalal-óochch* *buul-á* *argicc-áamm*
PN-mABL mule-mACC borrow.MID-1sIPV
‘I borrow a mule from Dalaalo.’ (K89: 1.88)
- (6) (...) *gid-iichchí-i* *wól-o* *daaf-iichchí-i*
cold-mABL-ADD other-mOBL danger-mABL-ADD
- ka'mm-am-áan-sa*
protect.MID-PASS-1sIPV-3pO
‘I protect them from cold and other dangers.’ (K89: 3.47)

Furthermore, some relational nouns, such as *zakk-ú* ‘after’, *etar-ú* ‘beyond, exterior; apart (from)’ and *bir-íta* ‘before, front’, and some adjectives, such as *annann-á(-ta)* ‘different (from)’ and *wol-ú/-íta* ‘other (than)’ (7), govern ablative complements.

- (7) *Góoll-u* *maal-íichch* *wol-ú=rr-a* *it-táa-ba'a*
civet_cat-fNOM meat-mABL other-mACC=NMZp-mACC eat-3fIPV-NEG1
‘The civet cat doesn’t eat anything other than meat.’ (K89: 6.57)

The Kambaata canonical comparative construction would be categorised into the common comparative typologies as follows: In Stassen’s typology, it would be labelled a Separative Comparative (1985: 39f), because the standard of comparison is encoded as an adverbial phrase with a separative (‘from’) interpretation. Like most languages employing this comparative construction type (Stassen 1985: 40), Kambaata has SOV constituent order. In Stassen’s less-fine grained WALS typology (2013), the Kambaata comparative construction would be labelled a Locational Comparative, the most common worldwide type. In Dixon’s (2008) typology, the Kambaata comparative construction would be labelled type A1, which subsumes constructions in which the parameter is the head of a copula complement or a verbless clause complement and in which the comparee is encoded as the subject and the standard of comparison as an oblique NP (2008: 789f). In Heine’s (1997: 112) typology, the Kambaata comparative construction follows the Source schema (‘X is Y from Z’). Zelealem & Heine (2003: 56f) claim that the Source Schema is the primary schema of the Ethiopian Linguistic Area but uncommon elsewhere in sub-Saharan Africa. Thus Kambaata is a typical Ethiopian language with respect to the encoding of comparison of superiority.

3.1.1. Constituent order

As seen in (1)-(2) above, the basic constituent order in the comparative construction is

Comparee – Standard – Parameter

As is expected of a rigidly head-final language, the parameter is always the final constituent of the comparative construction. The order of comparee and standard is, however, pragmatically determined to a certain extent, and examples in which the comparee follows the standard are also attested in my corpus. Interrogative comparative examples are a case in point: in (8), a speech act participant is asked to which entity the parameter of comparison (richness) is applied to a higher degree. By the very nature of being questioned, it is undetermined which one of the two compared entities serves as the comparee or standard. Hence both entities are encoded in coordinated, additive-marked ablative NPs. The subject function is occupied by a question pronoun enquiring about the comparee. The question pronoun is placed in the pre-predicate slot, as is typical of non-clefted interrogative sentences in Kambaata.

(Standard + Standard) – *Wh*-Comparee – Parameter

- (8) {*Handis-oochí-i* *Duuball-iichí-i*} *áy-i-s* *abb-á*⁵
 PN-mABL-ADD PN-mABL-ADD who-mNOM-DEF big-mACC
duuballáashsh-a-a *y-itán?*
 rich-mPRED-mCOP2 say-2sfICO
 ‘Who do you think is richer, Handiso or Duuballa? (lit. {From Handiso and from Duuballa,} who is rich, do you say?)’ [DW_Dialogue_2014-12-10]

If the sentence focus is on the comparee it occurs in the pre-predicate slot.⁶

⁵According to a native speaker, *abb-á* ‘big; much’ is not obligatory in (8). It implies here that both men are rich, while this implication is absent without *abb-á* (in this case one of the two would be expected to be poor).

⁶As suggested by an anonymous reviewer, one could also assume that the standard is topicalised in (9). The pragmatic factors determining the constituent order remain to be explored.

Standard – Comparee_[Focussed] – Parameter

- (9) {*Ba'-is-soontí* *ba'-is-íichch*} *qophphán-u-kk*
 turn_bad-CAUS-2sPFV.REL turn_bad-CAUS-mABL lie-mNOM-2sPOSS

ammóo *baas-á* *fárr-a-a*
 but much more-mACC bad-mPRED-mCOP2
 ‘{Compared to (lit. from) the mischief you have done} your lie is much/even worse.’
 (K89: 4.45)
- (10) {*Ben-á* *ir-íichch*} *Aacaam-é* *ír-u-bay*
 PN-fGEN land-mABL PN-fGEN land-mNOM-RHET

lét-a-a-nii?
 green-mPRED-mCOP-ADD
 ‘{Compared to (lit. from) Bena’s land,} isn’t Aacaame’s land greener?’ [Elicited]

The canonical constituent order Comparee – Standard – Parameter is not retained in the attributive comparative construction (see §3.1.4).

3.1.2. Higher and lower degree of superiority

The comparative construction can be expanded by adverbial modifiers specifying the degree of superiority. The converb form of *abbis-* ‘exceed’ (11),⁷ multiplicative numerals (12) or ACC-marked adjectives in adverbial function, e.g. *qah-ú* ‘small, a bit’ (13) and *baas-á* ‘much more’ (9), occur before the parameter.

- (11) *Mannoom-á* *íib-u* {*bikk-íichchi-s*} *abbíshsh*
 body-fGEN heat-mNOM norm-mABL-DEF exceed.3mPCO

abb-ée = da (...) *móos-i-ta* *mal-áa*
 be_big-3mPFV.REL=COND illness-mGEN-fCOP2 sign-fPRED
 ‘If the body temperature is much higher (lit. exceedingly high) (...) {than its norm}, it is a sign of an illness.’ (K89: 8.101)
- (12) *Ziishsh-í* *wom-á* *umúr-u* {*wól-ua-n-s*}
 bee-mGEN queen-fGEN age-mNOM other-m.OBL-N-DEF

ziishsh-í = hann-íichch *ont-íta* *kod-áta* *qeraa'rr-áno*
 bee-mGEN=NMZ2-mABL five-fACC time-fACC be_long-3mIPV
 ‘The queen bee lives five times longer than the other bees (lit. The age of the queen bee is five times long {from that of the other bees}).’ (K89: 4.27)

⁷The verb *abbis-* ‘exceed’ is the causative form of *abb-* ‘be(come) big, great, honoured’.

- (13) *Me'-áa* *waaliy-íchch-ut* {*goon-ch-íchchi-s*} *qah-ú <n>ka*
 female-fGEN walia-SG-fNOM male-SG-mABL-DEF small-fACC<N>

gabbéem-a-ta
 short-fPRED-fCOP2
 'The female walia ibex is a bit shorter {than the male (walia ibex)}.' (K89: 5.40)

The adjective *abb-á(-ta)* 'big; much' fulfils various functions in the comparative construction. Firstly, it can express the parameter of comparison as in (14).

- (14) *Baad-óon-ta-nne* {*shomboq-íin* *hujat-eennó*
 country-mLOC-L-1sPOSS bamboo_species-mICP work-3honIPV.REL

huj-éechch} *leem-íin* *hujat-eennó* *húj-it*
 work-fABL bamboo_species-mICP work-3honIPV.REL work-fNOM

ább-a-ta
 big-fPRED-fCOP2
 'In our country, work with *shomboqu*-bamboo is more widespread (lit. big, much) {than work with *leema*-bamboo}.' (K89: 6.53)

Secondly, if modifying the parameter, it marks a higher degree of superiority of the comparee with respect to the standard (15), and thus has the same function as the degree adverbials in (11)-(13).

- (15) *Qáanc-u* {*fuutt-íchch}* *abb-á* *qáar-a-a-nii*
 enset_fibre-mNOM cotton-mABL big-mACC strong-mPRED-mCOP2-ADD

kee'mm-áno-a-nii
 be_heavy-3mIPV.REL-mCOP2-ADD
 'Enset fibre is much stronger and heavier {than cotton}.' [Elicited]

If fully reduplicated, *abb-á* 'big; much' can express an extra-high degree of superiority (16).

- (16) *Da'llis-u* {*Caakkis-óochch}* *abb-á <n>ka* *abb-á*
 PN-mNOM PN-mABL big-mACC<N> big-mACC

qeráa'rr-u-a
 tall-mPRED-mCOP2
 'Da'lliso is MUCH taller {than Caakkiso}.' [DW_Dialogue2014-12-10]

Thirdly, *abb-á* 'big; much' makes comparison of superiority possible, if the predicate of the clause is not an adjective, property verb or property ideophone; see the non-property verb *qorab-* 'take care' in (17).

- (17) *Hadar-áta* {*beet-íichch*} *abb-á* *qoráb-u*
 deposit-fACC son-mABL big-mACC take_care-mNOM

has-is-áno

want-CAUS-3mIPV

‘One has to take more/better care of the thing/person left in one’s safekeeping {than of one’s son}.’ (K89: 5.48)

For the use of *abb-á* ‘big; much’ with clausal standards see §3.1.3.

Kambaata has two inherently comparative adjectives, *woyy-á(-ta)* ‘better’ (24) and *baas-á(-ta)* ‘worse, (negative) more’ (19),⁸ and two corresponding inchoative-stative verbs *woyy-* ‘be(come) better’ (18) and *baas-* ‘be(come) worse, (negative) more’.⁹ Even if no standard of comparison is mentioned in the immediate context, these property lexemes imply that two (or more) entities are compared to each other and that the comparee exhibits the parameter encoded by the adjective to a higher (or, depending on the context, to the highest) degree.

- (18) *Xuujj-oommí = g-iin* *át* {*esáachch*} *abbís-s* *woyy-íteent*
 see-1sPFV.REL=G-mICP 2sNOM 1sABL exceed-2sPCO be_better-2sPRF
 ‘I can see (that) you are/have become much better than me.’ (K89: 3.4)

- (19) *Tín* *báas-a-ta* *buxím-a*
 P_DEM1.fNOM worse-fOBL-fCOP2 poverty-fPRED
 ‘This is worse/the worst poverty.’ (Possible context: Last year, we were extremely poor, but this year the situation is even worse.) [Elicited]

3.1.3. Clausal standards

If a whole clause headed by a finite verb expresses the standard, it is nominalised (NMZ2) so that it can carry a case morpheme (20)-(21). Clausal standards are commonly followed by the degree marker *abb-á* ‘big, much’ (20) or *aluud-ú* (ACC) (20) / *alíud-iin* (ICP) ‘above’ (21).¹⁰

- (20) *Xáph-u-s* {*has-is-anó = hann-íichch*}
 root-mNOM-DEF want-CAUS-3mIPV.REL=NMZ2-mABL
aluud-ú (or: *abb-á*) *qeraa ’rr-ée = da (...)*
 above-mACC [~ big-mACC] become_long-3mPFV.REL=COND
 ‘If the roots grow longer {than desired (lit. it makes want)}, (...).’ (K89: 8.9)

⁸*Baas-á* can also be used as an intensifier in adverbial function (9).

⁹Inherently comparative lexemes meaning ‘(be/become) better’, some of which are cognate to the Kambaata lexeme, can be found in related East Cushitic languages, e.g. K’abeena/Alaaba *k’oh-* ‘be better’ (Crass 2005: 296, Schneider-Blum 2007: 95), Sidaama/Gedeo *woyya* ‘better’ (Kawachi 2007: 38, Wedekind 1990: 405), Konso *woyy-* ‘be better’ (Ongaye 2013: 167), Oromo *wayya* ‘be better’ (Gragg 1982: 402).

¹⁰*Aluud-ú* ‘above; north’ and *alíud-iin* ‘above’ are used outside the context of comparison as locative adverbials; they have resulted in the merger of *al-í wud-ú* (up-mGEN side-mACC) and *al-í wud-iin* (up-mGEN side-mICP).

- (21) *Gajáajj-u-s* {*has-is-anó = hann-íichch*} *alúud-iin*
 reason-fNOM-DEF want-CAUS-3mIPV.REL=NMZ2-mABL above-mICP
- hígg*¹¹ *shamm-ó = tannéehaa-t*
 pass.3fPCO rot-3mPFV.REL=REAS.VV-COP3
 ‘The reason (for these bananas tasting bad) is that they are riper (lit. more rotten) {than desired (lit. it makes want)}.’ [TH_Tä2003-09-05]

If the clause is headed by a verbal noun, which retains the argument structure of a verb but inflects like a noun (Treis 2012), no additional nominalisation is necessary. In (22), verbal nouns are used as heads of the standard and the comparee NP.

- (22) {*Beeh-íichch*} *méxxin* *ít-u* *wóyy-a-a*
 share-mABL alone eat-mNOM better-mPRED-mCOP2
 ‘Eating alone is better {than sharing}.’ [Elicited]

3.1.4. Attributive comparative construction

Apart from the predicative comparative construction, Kambaata also has an attributive comparative construction (23). Here all components of the comparative construction are found inside one NP. The comparee is the head of the NP, which can occupy any syntactic function in the clause. It is modified by a phrase containing the parameter preceded by the ablative-marked standard. Adjectival parameters agree with the comparee in case and gender (23-i); verbal parameters¹² show gender and person agreement and need to be relativised (23-ii). If the relative verb expressing the parameter is negative, it also agrees in case (and, again, in gender) with the head;¹³ this additional agreement morpheme occurs in round brackets in (23-ii).

(23) Attributive comparative construction

- (i) Adjectival parameter – see ex. (24)
- | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| [[{Standard} | Parameter] _{MODIFIER} | Comparee] _{NP} |
| GENDER _j /ABL | CASE _i /GENDER _i | CASE _i /GENDER _i |
| ADJUNCT TO | ATTRIBUTE TO | ANY SYNTACTIC |
| PARAMETER | COMPAREE | FUNCTION |
- (ii) Verbal parameter – see ex. (25)
- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| [[{Standard} | Parameter] _{MODIFIER} | Comparee] _{NP} |
| GENDER _j /ABL | GENDER _i /PERSON _i /TAM/REL
(-CASE _i /GENDER _i) | CASE _i /GENDER _i |
| ADJUNCT TO | ATTRIBUTE TO | ANY SYNTACTIC |
| PARAMETER | COMPAREE | FUNCTION |

The attributive comparative construction is exemplified in (24)-(26). In (24), two coordinated comparee nouns (‘metal and stone’) are modified by an adjective, expressing the parameter (‘better’), which itself governs the adjunct expressing the standard of comparison (‘from/than

¹¹According to a native speaker, the converb *hígg* ‘passing’ could be dropped without a change in meaning.

¹²Including verbs accompanying ideophonic parameters.

¹³Treis (2012) provides more information on negative relative verbs (participles).

wood’) (cf. (23-i)). The comparee nouns in (24) are marked for the nominative case because they function as the subject of *dagámmee* ‘(3m) is found’.

- (24) (...) [[{*haqq-íichch* *wóyy-u*]_{MODIFIER} *birát-uhu-u* *kín-uhu-u*]_{NP}
 wood-mABL better-mNOM metal-mNOM-ADD stone-mNOM-ADD

dag-ámm-ee = tannée (...)

find-PASS-3mPRF.REL=REAS

‘(...) because metal and stone (which are) better (i.e. more useful) {than wood} are found (...).’ (K89: 4.74)

In (25), the noun expressing the comparee (‘poem’) is the object of *xáaf* ‘Write!’ and requires the accusative case in this function. The preceding modifier phrase contains a negative relative verb expressing the parameter of comparison, which itself governs the standard noun phrase (‘from/than ten lines’) as an adjunct.

- (25) (...) [[{*tordúm-a* *maar-íichch* *kot-tumb-úta*]_{MODIFIER} *qexeeshsh-áta*]_{NP}
 ten-mOBL line-mABL be_small-3fNREL-fACC poem-fACC

xáaf

write.2sIMP

‘(...) write a poem (which is) not shorter {than ten lines}.’ (K89: 5.35)

The attributive comparative construction becomes fairly complex when the standard of comparison in the modifier phrase is again modified. In (26), the standard *taméech* ‘from/than the use’ is preceded by the genitive noun *daabb-ó* ‘of bread’, which is itself modified by two coordinated genitive nouns (‘of wheat and oats’) and a relative clause (‘which is very common in Ethiopia’).

- (26) [[{*Tophph-é* *aaz-éen* *abbís-s* *lall-ítee*
 Ethiopia-fGEN inside-mLOC exceed-3fPCO occur-3fPRF.REL

alas-í-na *gardaam-í* *daabb-ó* *tam-éechch* }
 wheat-mGEN-CRD oat-mGEN bread-fGEN use-fABL

[*kot-tumb-ut*]_{PARAMETER}]_{MODIFIER} *tám-it*]_{NP} *yóo-se*
 be_small-3fNREL-fNOM use-fNOM COP1.3-3fO

‘It (= food made from enset) has a use (i.e. benefit) that is no less important {than the use of wheat and oat bread which is very common in Ethiopia}.’ (K89: 5.55)

3.2. Comparison of absolute superiority

For the expression of absolute superiority (superlativity), we find two different superlative constructions in Kambaata. One has an ablative-marked universal quantifier as the standard of comparison; the other has a locative standard of comparison. Most commonly, the standard phrase precedes the comparee phrase. The English paraphrases are as follows:

- (27) (i) Ablative superlative construction: ‘From all (X), A is good.’

(ii) Locative superlative construction: ‘Among X, A is good.’¹⁴

These constructions are considered semantically equivalent by native speakers; they may, however, have pragmatic differences that remain to be explored.

3.2.1. Ablative superlative construction

The ablative superlative construction is built on the model of that expressing relative superiority (see §3.1); the only difference concerns the choice of the standard of comparison, which is either the universal quantifier *horá* ‘all’ (28a) or a numeral quantifier (28b) that specifies the number of members in the set with which the comparee is compared. The individual standard of comparison of the comparative construction is replaced by a standard denoting the entire set of possible individuals in the superlative construction.

- (28) a. {*Hor-íichchi-n*} *gabbánch-u-s* *áy-ee-t?*
 all-mABL-N short-mNOM-DEF who-mNOM.VV-COP3
 ‘Who is the shortest? (lit. {From all,} the short (one) is who?)’ (K89: 2.79)
- b. *Agánn-u* {*sas-íichchi-ssa-n*} *gabbánch-u-a*
 PN-mNOM three-mABL-3pPOSS-N short-mPRED-mCOP2
 ‘Aganno is the shortest of the three of them (lit. short {from the three of them}).’
 (K89: 2.79)

The quantifier can also be used as a modifier in the standard phrase, as in (29) where the head of the standard phrase is the nominalising enclitic =*r* ‘ones, thing(s)’.

- (29) {*Hór-aa=r-íichchi-n*} *abbíshsh*
 all-mOBL=NMZp-mABL-N exceed.3mPCO
- kichche’-ishsh-o-’ée-hu* *m-á* *agújj-ee-he?*
 be_sad-CAUS-3mPFV-1sO.REL-mNOM what-mACC seem-3mPRF-2sO
 ‘Which incidence do you think has made me saddest? (lit. {From all things,} the one that has made me very sad seems (to be) what to you?)’ (K89: 6.124)

A morpheme *-n* of a yet undetermined pragmatic function – and hence just glossed “N” – is obligatorily added phrase-finally after the ablative morpheme of the standard NP in the superlative construction; cf. (28)-(29). While this *-n*-morpheme is also found in other contexts,¹⁵ it is to be noted that the standard in the comparative construction of relative superiority (§3.1) is not combined with this morpheme except in the following grammatically determined context: If the standard of comparison contains a disjunction, the conjunct preceding *ikko* obligatorily co-occurs with the *-n*-morpheme (30). Note, however, that the connector *ikko* triggers the occurrence of *-n* in all contexts, i.e. even outside of the comparative construction. More work is still required on the

¹⁴I have chosen ‘among X’ as the literal translation of the locative-marked standard. Given that the Kambaata locative expresses a vague locative relation, I could have also chosen ‘in X’, ‘on X’ or ‘at X’.

¹⁵The *-n*-morpheme is frequently found on nouns and pronouns of all cases except the genitive, on modifying and predicative adjectives and numerals, and on subordinate verb forms. There are even instances where it is attested on main verbs (for a preliminary analysis see Treis 2008: 220-27).

functional range of *-n*, which is simply labelled an “emphasis marker” by Schneider-Blum (2007) in Alaaba, Kambaata’s closest relative.

- (30) (...) {*lokk-áachchi-n ikko gammaam-íichch*} *ább-at tám-it*
 foot-fABL-N or equine-mABL big-fNOM use-fNOM
yóo-s
 COP1.3-3mO
 ‘(They) are of better use {than feet or equines} (...).’ (K89: 5.55)

Kambaata’s primary superlative construction, in which the standard is expressed by a universal quantifier, belongs to the cross-linguistically most widespread Type A (Absolute Comparison Superlatives) in Gorshenin’s typology (2012: 83).

3.2.2. Locative superlative construction

Whereas the ablative superlative construction (§3.2.1) is widely attested in my corpus, the locative type is less common. Two instances are attested in a mock dialogue, on the basis of which I was able to elicit several additional examples; two other examples were overheard, and one example was found in a local publication. The ablative superlative construction (§3.2.1) can be considered a sub-type of the comparative construction (§3.1). In contrast, the locative superlative construction is not directly formally related to the comparative. Instead, it is a simple positive construction, i.e. non-comparative qualifying construction, extended by a locative adjunct. The locative standard *qophphan-áan* ‘among lies’ in (31) refers to the totality of lies from which the comparee, *isé=bíi* ‘hers (i.e. her lie)’, is singled out and to which it is compared. Another superlative construction with a locative standard is given in (32). The ablative and locative superlative types do not only differ with respect to the case marking on the standard NP but the locative type also lacks a universal or numeral quantifier.

- (31) {*Qophphan-áan*} *isé=bíi* *baas-á*
 lie-mLOC 3fGEN=NMZ1b.mNOM much_more-mACC
fárr-a-a! *Hatt-íta* *ám-a-’* *re-tée*
 bad-mPRED-mCOP2 how-fACC mother-fNOM-1sPOSS die-3fPRF
y-ít *qophphan-táa-la?*
 say-3fPCO lie-3fIPV-MIT
 ‘Her lie is the worst ever (lit. {among lies,} hers is very bad)! How dare she say that her mother has died (lit. How dare she lie, saying: ‘My mother has died.’)?’
 [DW_Simulation Market Dialogue_2014-12-24]

- (32) *Āā xúujj-eemm, {min-éen} isí=bii qeráa`rr-u-a.*
 yes see-1sPRF house-mLOC 3sGEN=NMZ1b.mNOM tall-mPRED-mCOP2
- Tadáa iill-án qax-ée isí=g-a shool-ú*
 now reach-3mICO extent-fDAT 3mGEN=G-mACC/OBL four-mACC
- fooq-á minn-ee`íi áy yóo`?*
 floor-mACC build-3mPRF.REL.NMZ1a.mNOM who.mNOM COP1.3
 (Preceding question by dialogue partner: Have you seen the house that Degefu built?)
 ‘Yes, I have seen it, it’s the tallest house (lit. {among houses,} it is tall). Who has ever
 built (a house with) four floors like he (has done)?’ [DW_Simulation Market Dialogue_2014-
 12-24]

A native speaker confirmed that *qophphanáan* ‘among lies’ (31) and *minéen* ‘among houses’ (32) could be replaced by ablative standards plus a universal quantifier (§3.2.1), i.e. *qophphaníichch horíichchin* ‘from/than lies’ and *miníichch horíichchin* ‘from/than all houses’, respectively.

Ex. (33) is taken from a local Kambaata publication on oral literature; ex. (34) was overheard.

- (33) {*Haqq-áan*} *fárr-u m-áha-a-n? Undulúmm-a-a*
 wood-mLOC bad-mNOM what-mPRED-mCOP2-Q mortar-mPRED-mCOP2
 ‘What is the worst wood(en thing) (lit. Among wood, the bad is what?) – The mortar.’
 (Geetaahun 2002: 152)
- (34) {*Haqq-áan*} *fárr-u tontóon-a-a,*
 wood-mLOC bad-mNOM plant_species-mPRED-mCOP2
- {*cii`-áan*} *fárr-u hagás-oo-t,*
 birds-fLOC bad-mNOM wattled_ibis-mNOM.VV-COP3
- {*mann-áan*} *fárr-u ebál-oo-t*
 people-mLOC bad-mNOM PN-mNOM.VV-COP3
 (Context: Speaker A mentions the creeper *tontoona* in a conversation, which makes
 Speaker B recite a mock poem) ‘The worst tree is the [smelly] *tontoona*-creeper, the
 worst bird is the wattled ibis, [and] the worst person is So-and-so.’ [overheard]

Unlike the comparative construction (§3.1) and the ablative superlative construction (§3.2.1), the locative superlative construction has a rigid word order. As seen in all attested examples, the standard of comparison always precedes the comparee. Permutations tests have shown that the superlative interpretation is lost if the order of standard and comparee is reversed (35)-(36).

- (35) {*Kambaat-í hegeeg-óon*} *Angácc-u gíd-a-a*
 PN-mGEN area-mLOC PN-mNOM cold-mCOP2
 ‘Angacca is the coldest area of Kambaata.’ [Speaker judgment: Expression of highest
 degree] [Elicited]

- (36) *Angácc-u* {*Kambaat-í hegeeg-óon*} *gíd-a-a*
 PN-mNOM PN-mGEN area-mLOC cold-mCOP2
 ‘Angacca is a cold place in the Kambaata area.’ [Speaker judgement: Not necessarily the coldest place] [Elicited]

Kambaata’s secondary superlative construction, in which the scope is expressed in a locative adverbial phrase and marked by a morpheme not used as a standard marker in the comparative construction, belongs to Type S[cope] Superlative of Gorshenin’s (2012: 111f) typology.

3.2.3. Attributive superlative construction

Kambaata has an attributive superlative construction in which all components of the comparison (comparee, standard and parameter) are found inside one NP. In (37), the comparee *kasalá* ‘charcoal’ is the direct object of *áffeemm* ‘I have grabbed (i.e. I have)’. In the comparee NP, of which *kasalá* is the head, we find a modifier consisting of the adjective *danaam-ú* ‘good’, expressing the parameter of comparison, and the universal standard *hor-íichch-in* ‘from all’.

- (37) (...) *mát-o* [{*hor-íichchi-n*} *danaam-ú*]_{MODIFIER} *kasal-á*]_{OBJECT NP}
 one-mOBL all-mABL-N good-mACC charcoal-mACC
- áff-eemm* *y-áyyoo* *manch-ín* *gambá* *y-éemm*
 grab-1sPRF say-3mPROG.REL man.SG-mICP come_across.IDEO say-1sPFV
 ‘(...) I came across a man who claimed: “I have the best charcoal (lit. I have grabbed {from all} good charcoal)”.’ [DW_Simulation Market Dialogue_2014-12-24]

Adjectives can be used as heads of NPs without being nominalised, as the use of *fayy-á* ‘healthy’ in (38) illustrates. The referent with the quality expressed by the adjective is determined by the (extra-)linguistic context.

- (38) *Fayy-á* *aaqq-itéent*
 healthy-mACC take-2sPRF
 ‘You took the healthy one (understood from the context: healthy child).’ [TH_2003-05-28]

Hence, we also find examples in which the comparee of an attributive superlative construction is retrievable from the context and thus omitted. In (39), the adjective *kee’mmáashsh-u* ‘(the) heavy (ones)’ has become the head of the NP from which the comparee was dropped.

- (39) [{*Ka’lilixx-íichch* *hor-íichchi-n*} *kee’mmáashsh-u*]_{PARAMETER} \emptyset _{COMPAREE}
 accident-mABL all-mABL-N heavy-mNOM
- makíin-i-a* *ka’lilixx-a*
 car-mGEN-mCOP2 accident-mPRED
 ‘The most dangerous accidents are car accidents (lit. {From all accidents,} the heavy (ones) are car accidents).’ (K89: 4.106)

Attributive superlative examples with a locative standard NP (§3.2.2) are not (yet) attested in recorded or written data. Elicitation confirmed, however, that they are possible (40).

- (40) { *Woqq-áan* } *orc-áam-u* *woqq-óo* *Duuráam-e-a*
 road-mLOC mud-AAM-mNOM road-mNOM PN-fGEN-mCOP2
 ‘The muddiest road is the Durame one (lit. {Among the roads,} the muddy one is the one of Durame).’ [Elicited]

3.3. Comparison of inferiority

Kambaata does not have a grammaticalised or conventionalised comparative construction of inferiority. In order to express that someone has a quality to a lesser degree than somebody else, periphrases with the inchoative-state verb *kot-* ‘be(come) not enough, less, insufficient, small, decrease’ are possible but rarely attested in my database (41).

- (41) *Handis-ó* *dúub-u* { *hiz-ee-sí=hann-íichch* }
 PN-mGEN wealth-mNOM brother-mGEN-3mPOSS=NMZ2-mABL
qah-ú<n>ka *kot-áno*
 small-mACC<N> be_small-3mIPV
 ‘Handiso’s wealth is a little less {than his brother’s} (i.e. Handiso is a little less rich than his brother).’ (K89: 3.17)

Instead, inferiority is expressed by negative equative constructions (§5) (42)-(43).

- (42) *Hór-a-ni-i!* *Haláab-u* *Hoosaan-í* *qax-á* *qee’rr-áno-ba’a*
 all-mOBL-L-ADD PN-mNOM PN-mGEN extent-mACC be_far-3mIPV-NEG1
 ‘Not at all! Alaaba is not as distant as Hosaina.’ [Intended translation target: ‘... Alaaba is less distant than Hosaina.’] [Elicited]

- (43) *Is-óoni-n* *béet-u-ssa* *y-eennó* *qax-á*
 3m-mLOC-N child-mNOM-3pPOSS say-3mIPV.REL extent-mACC
kaa’ll-im-bá-ssa
 help-3mNIPV-NEG1-3pO
 (Context: Now the couple is old, and they cannot cultivate their land any longer.) ‘On top of that, their son doesn’t help them as much as expected (lit. as much as one says).’ [Intended translation target: ‘... their son helps them less than expected.’] [Elicited]

4. Comparison of similarity

A similative construction is a type of comparison construction expressing equal manner or quality between a comparee and a standard of comparison (Haspelmath & Buchholz 1998, Fuchs 2014). Kambaata marks the standard of similative comparison by an enclitic multifunctional morpheme =*g* (gloss: G); the standard is a genitive modifier to =*g* (44).

	=g (m.) 'manner'		<i>dum-á</i> (m.) 'back room'	<i>min-í</i> (m.) 'house'
ACC	=g-a	← syncretism ←	<i>dum-á</i>	<i>min-í</i>
NOM	=g-u		<i>dúm-u</i>	<i>mín-u</i>
GEN	=g-íi		<i>dum-í</i>	<i>min-í</i>
DAT	=g-íi(-ha)		<i>dum-íi(-ha)</i>	<i>min-íi(-ha)</i>
ABL	=g-íichch		<i>dum-íichch</i>	<i>min-íichch</i>
ICP	=g-íin		<i>dum-íin</i>	<i>min-íin</i>
LOC	=g-áan		<i>dum-áan</i>	<i>min-éan</i>
OBL	=g-a		<i>dúm-a</i>	<i>mín-e</i>
PRED	=g-a		<i>dúm-a</i>	<i>mín-i</i>

Table 3. Case paradigm of =g compared to that of masculine full nouns

The case paradigms of =g and the noun *dum-á* 'back room', a masculine noun of the -á-declension, are almost identical.¹⁷ The =g-morpheme only lacks a difference between the accusative and oblique case (the syncretic form is glossed ACC/OBL), which is a type of syncretism not attested for any other nominal declension.¹⁸ While the vast majority of masculine nouns distinguish between eight cases, the =g-morpheme distinguishes only between seven. Another small difference concerns the genitive form, which is a long -íi for the manner morpheme but a short -í for nouns of the -á-declension. The equal sign indicates that the enclitic =g is phonologically and syntactically dependent on a host. It is stressless in certain cases and can never be used in isolation.

4.2. The manner nominalising function of =g

The =g-morpheme is attached to any type of modifier phrase and generates nominalised phrases that are translatable as 'manner/way of [(pro)noun]' (47), '[adjective] manner/way' (48)-(49), or 'manner/way that [relative clause]' (50). The resulting manner phrases can assume any syntactic function and any semantic role in the clause. Ex. (47) contains two manner-nominalised phrases, the subject noun phrase *Sabir-ó=g-u* 'Sabiro's way' and the ablative-marked adverbial noun phrase *Shaameeb-í=g-íichch* 'from/than Shaameebo's way'.

- (47) {*Shaameeb-í=g-íichch*} {*Sabir-ó=g-u*} *wóyy-a-a*
 PN-mGEN=G-mABL PN-mGEN=G-mNOM better-mPRED-mCOP2
 'Shaameebo's way (of doing things) is better than Sabiro's way (lit. {From Sabiro's way,} {Shameebo's way} is better).' [Elicited]

Apart from genitive (pro)nouns, the manner nominaliser takes adjectival phrases as input. Most frequently, =g is used with the adjectives 'good', i.e. *danáam-o=g(g)-a* 'well, in a good way' (49),

¹⁷See Treis (2008: 103) for an overview of the nine feminine and twelve masculine nominal declensions.

¹⁸The ACC and the OBL forms cannot be differentiated if the case marker is the last morpheme of the word. However, the presence of additional suffixes, e.g. the pragmatically determined morpheme -n, causes a distinction to surface again between the ACC and OBL forms, which was presumably made in an earlier stage of the language. The combination of =g-a OBL and -n results in =g-a-n (67). In contrast, in the ACC case, the -n is infixated into the older, non-eroded ACC form =g-aha, which results in =g-anka (59).

and ‘bad’, i.e. *fárr-a=g(g)-a* (48) and *híil-a=g(g)-a* ‘badly, in a bad way’. Apart from these three adjectives, =g is attested in 14 other adjectives in the Kambaata schoolbooks (K89).

- (48) *Ku* *hegéeg-u* { *fárr-a = gg-a* } *fooshsheeh-áyyoo’u*
 A_DEM1.mNOM area-mNOM bad-mOBL=G-mACC/OBL smell-3mPROG
 ‘This area smells {in a bad way/badly}.’ [Elicited]

- (49) *Ta* *huj-íta* *hujat-íi* *kann-íichch*
 A_DEM1.fACC work-fACC work-mDAT P_DEM1m-mABL
 { *danáam-u = gg-u* } *yóo-ba’a*
 good-mNOM=G-mNOM COP1.3-NEG1
 ‘There is no better way than this (one) to do the work (lit. There is no {good way} from this (one) to do the work).’ [Elicited]

In Kambaata, modifying adjectives always agree with their head noun (Treis 2008: 88-93) – and thus with the manner nominaliser – in case and gender. The oblique case of the adjective in (48) and the nominative case of the adjective in (49) are triggered by the accusative/oblique and the nominative case markers of the enclitic =g, respectively.¹⁹ As seen in (47)-(49), the manner morpheme is realised either as a single =g or a geminate =gg in free variation. The geminate =gg is a frequent variant of =g when the stress falls on the penultimate syllable of the host.

Finally, the manner nominaliser takes clausal inputs; more precisely, it is added to modifying (relative) clauses. The nominalised entity is used in object function in (50).

- (50) (...) { *mat-íta* *zar-án-tee* *oddishsh-áta*
 one-fACC tear-PASS-3fPRF.REL clothes-fACC
 gob-baantí = g-a } *kúl*
 sew-2sIPV.REL=G-mACC/OBL tell.2sIMP
 ‘Explain (lit. tell) {the way in which you mend torn clothes} (...)!’ (K89: 6.74)

4.3. The nominal origin of the manner nominaliser =g

Even though =g is no longer used as an independent word, it is very likely that =g goes back to a fully-fledged noun ‘manner, way of doing something’. The original form is, however, unknown. Sidaama, a closely related HEC language, has a noun *gara* (m.) ‘manner, way of doing something’ (Gasparini 1983: 114, Kawachi forthcoming), whose Kambaata cognate may have served as the source for =g. The nominal origin of =g is reflected in its case-marking potential (Table 3). It can also host morphemes that are found on regular nouns, e.g. the additive morpheme ‘also, too’ (ADD) (51), the interrogative *-nmu*-morpheme ‘and what about?’, and the pragmatically determined *-n*-morpheme (N) (59).

¹⁹Cardinal numerals and demonstratives, which are also case/gender-agreeing modifiers, cannot be the input of the manner nominalisation. Native speakers reject as ungrammatical forms such as **lám-u=gg-u* two-mNOM=G-mNOM ‘two ways’ or **ku=g-u* A_DEM1.mNOM=G-mNOM ‘this way’. It is, however, possible to add the manner nominaliser to ordinal numerals, e.g. *woná=g-u* ‘the first way’ (NOM), *lankí=g-u* ‘the second way’ (NOM) etc. Ordinal numerals do not show case/gender-agreement; they share features of genitive nouns (for details see Treis 2008: 236f, 313ff; 2017a).

- (59) (...) *qakkíchch-u* *láah-u* *he'-anó* *plaaneet-áan*
 small-mNOM prince-mNOM live-3mIPV.REL planet-mLOC
- { *wól-o* *plaaneet-í=g-a <n>ka* } *danáam-u =rr-u-u*
 other-mOBL planet-mGEN=G-mACC<N> good-mNOM=NMZp-mNOM-ADD
- fárr-u =rr-u-u* *mut-áno-a*
 bad-mNOM=NMZp-mNOM-ADD sprout-3mIPV.REL-mCOP2
- (...) on the planet where the little prince lived there grew good ones (= plants) and bad ones (= plants) {as on other planets}. (QL 2018)

The comparee can also be a temporal adverbial. Example (60) does not compare the similarity in manner of two entities with respect to a predicate but the similarity of a situation or an event at two different points in time, i.e. this year and last year.

- (60) *Aní-i* *kazammáan-u* *wóyy-a-a.*
 1sNOM-ADD this_year-mOBL better-mPRED-mCOP2
- { *Nur-é=g-a* } *xíd-at* *haww-is-sim-ba-'e*
 last_year-mGEN=G-mACC/OBL pain-fNOM problem-CAUS-3fNIPV-NEG1-1sO
 'Me, too, I am better this year. Pain doesn't trouble me (as badly) {as last year}.' (K89: 4.125)

To summarise, the invariably ACC/OBL-marked standard phrase gives no indication about which other explicit or implicit noun phrase in the clause is the comparee for which it serves as the standard of comparison.

By definition, simulative constructions express sameness of manner (Haspelmath & Buchholz 1998: 278), whereby manner needs to be understood in a broader sense, i.e. not merely as the techniques, the instruments and the means that are applied and the type of movements (motor patterns) that are carried out. For example, in (54), the compared entities share the same instrument (a shard), and probably also the same technique (licking) and body posture for drinking. In (56), the compared entities share the same means of preparation, namely boiling water. Sameness of manner could also mean that the actions are carried out at the same rate (57) or that the disposition, the attitude or other psychological, social and physical conditions are shared by the compared entities. One can, therefore, argue that the morpheme =g in its function as standard marker in constructions expressing comparison of similarity, as illustrated in the examples in this section, has undergone semantic extension. While =g is a nominaliser of manner in the narrow sense of the word (techniques, instruments, means, types of movement) in the non-comparison examples in §4.2, the manner encoded by =g in simulative constructions embraces the broader sense of the word. The comparee and the standard of comparison may, for instance, have similar properties and possess the same attributes, e.g. in (58) and (59) and they may have a similar shape, habits, needs, intentions, etc. A narrow manner interpretation is often not possible in simulative constructions. In (61), the respect in which comparee and standard are similar is left completely open to interpretation. They could, for instance, carry out an action in the same way, to the same extent, with the same goal, or just share a certain physical, psychological, or social quality.

- (61) *Aní-i kíi-haa =g-a <n>ka*
 1sNOM-ADD 2sGEN-mCOP2=G-mPRED<N>
 ‘Me, too, I do/am like you.’ [Elicited]

4.5. Attributive similitive construction

All elements of a similitive construction may be found in one noun phrase (62).

- (62) Attributive similitive construction
- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| [[{Standard | = <i>g-a</i>] _{STANDARD NP} | Verb] _{MODIFIER} | Comparee] _{NP} |
| GENDER _j /ABL | =manner-mACC/OBL | REL | CASE _i /GENDER _i |
| MODIFIER OF | STANDARD MARKER | ATTRIBUTE TO | ANY SYNTACTIC |
| STANDARD MARKER | | COMPAREE | FUNCTION |

In the attributive construction, ‘an X which V-s like a Y’, the comparee serves as the head of the noun phrase, see *beet-ú* ‘son’ in (63), and the standard of comparison, marked by =*g*, is expressed in a relative clause modifying the head noun.

- (63) [{*Is-í=g-a*} *xeleel-ámm-ee*]_{MODIFIER} *beet-ú*_{COMPAREE}
 3mGEN=G-mACC/OBL curse-PASS-3mPRF.REL son-mACC
- magan-uhú-u aass-ún-ka*
 God-mNOM-ADD give-3mJUS-NEG3
 ‘And may God not give me a son who is cursed {like him}!’ (K89: 8.11)

If a ‘be’ verb is required in the relative clause, ‘an X which is like a Y’, the locative copula *yoo-* ‘be located, exist’ (COP1) is used. It would be ungrammatical to drop the relative verb *yoo* in the attributive similitive construction in (64), as a standard phrase cannot directly modify a noun (as in English ‘there are students like Awwano’).

- (64) [{*Awwan-ó=g-a*} *yoo*]_{MODIFIER} *ros-áan-n-u*_{COMPAREE} *yoo=da (...)*
 PN-mGEN=G-mACC/OBL COP1.3.REL learn-AG-PL3-mNOM COP1.3.REL=COND
 ‘(...) if there are students who are {like Awwano}.’ (K89: 2.8)

If an attributive similitive construction is headless, it is nominalised with a dummy head, e.g. =*r* ‘thing(s), ones’, and thus serves to express ‘N-like thing(s), N-like one(s)’ (65).

- (65) *ba’ll-í=g-a yoo=r-a*
 board-mGEN=G-mACC/OBL COP1.3.REL=NMZp-ACC
 ‘board-like thing’ (K89: 6.73)

The use of *yoo-* (COP1) in the attributive similitive construction (64)-(65) is especially noteworthy because this copula is otherwise found only in constructions expressing location, existence and possession (Treis 2008: 398-407). Instead of *yoo-*, one would have expected the use of the verb *ih-* ‘be(come)’, which is the fully inflectable verbal substitute of the ascriptive and identificational copulas COP2 and COP3 in subordinate clauses (Treis 2008: 427ff).

4.6. Similitive clauses

The standard of comparison is not necessarily a (pro)noun phrase but can also be an entire clause (66)-(67). Similitive clauses are relativised clauses plus the standard marker =g.

- (66) { *Mánn-u min-i-sí am-áta*
 men-mNOM house-mGEN-3mPOSS mother-fACC
sharr-anó =g-a <n>ka *handar-ití-i sharr-itáa'-indo?*
 chase_away-3mIPV.REL=G-mACC<N> dove-fNOM-ADD chase_away-3fIPV-Q
 ‘Do doves chase away (their children) {like men chase away their wives (lit. their mother of the house)}?’ (K89: 8.20)

- (67) { *Mánn-u ayyár-u yoo-ba'íi hé'*
 men-mNOM air-mNOM COP1.3-NEG1.REL.VV live.3mPCO
dandeeh-úmb-o =g-a-n (...) *qég-u*
 be_able-3mNREL-mOBL=G-mOBL-N blood-mNOM
yoo-ba'i =ddá-a he'-íiha dand-áno-ba'a
 COP1.3-NEG1.REL=COND-ADD live-mDAT be_able-3mIPV-NEG1
 ‘{As people cannot survive without oxygen,} they cannot survive if there is no blood (...).’ (K89: 8.100)

Similitive clauses are used in a productive idiomatic sentence pattern which expresses that the subjects do something in a way the situation permits them to do it, which is always interpreted as an uncomfortable, unsatisfactory way of doing something (68). In these patterns, the subordinate clause contains a causative form of the verb in the syntactically superordinate clause. The subject of the subordinate clause is only marked by subject agreement on the verb (3m) but remains otherwise unexpressed; it can be assumed to be *magán-u* (mNOM) ‘God’. The subordinate verb is in the perfective form in all examples, while the aspect marking in the superordinate clause may vary.

- (68) { *Gashsh-ee-'é =g-a* *gáll-eemm*
 spend_the_night.CAUS-3mPFV-1sO.REL=G-mACC/OBL spend_the_night-1sPRF
 (Question: How was your night? – Possible answer:) ‘I passed the night {as (God) made me pass it} (i.e in an uncomfortable way).’ [Elicited]

5. Comparison of equality

By comparison of equality I mean a type of comparison “that ascribes to the comparee the *same* value of the parameter of comparison as to the standard”, as stated by Cuzzolin & Lehmann (2004: 1213, emphasis mine). In other words, following Henkelmann (2006: 371), a quality is attributed to comparee and standard to an “equal extent”. Kambaata distinguishes between two types of equative constructions (69). In the first type, the standard of comparison is dependent on the enclitic nominaliser =g ‘manner’ (§4), in the second type, it is dependent on the noun *qax-á* ‘extent’.

(69) Predicative equative constructions

- (i) Type 1: ‘COMPAREE is good in the manner of STANDARD.’

Comparee	{Standard	= <i>g-a</i> } _{STANDARD NP}	Parameter
GENDER _i /NOM	GENDER _j /GEN	=manner-mACC/OBL	GENDER _i /COP
SUBJECT	MODIFIER OF STANDARD MARKER	STANDARD MARKER	PREDICATE

- (ii) Type 2: ‘COMPAREE is good to the extent of STANDARD.’

Comparee	{Standard	<i>qax-a</i> } _{STANDARD NP}	Parameter
GENDER _i /NOM	GENDER _j /GEN	extent-mACC	GENDER _i /COP
SUBJECT	MODIFIER OF STANDARD MARKER	STANDARD MARKER	PREDICATE

The manner nominaliser =*g* has extended its function from a marker of standards of similitive comparison (§4) to a marker of standards of equative comparison (69i). Equative and similitive constructions differ only in one respect: In equative constructions the parameter of comparison is overtly expressed by adjectives, inchoative-stative property verbs or ideophones.

The syntax of the two equative constructions in (69) is identical. As in the case of the comparative construction (§3), the standard phrase is an adjunct to the predicate expressing the parameter; inside the standard phrase the standard marker is the head, while the standard is a genitive modifier (possessor). The comparee is encoded as the subject; it usually precedes the standard NP, but may be shifted into the pre-predicate slot if focussed (cf. §3.1.1). Both constructions lack a parameter marker. In Henkelmann’s typology of equative comparison (2006: 377), they would thus belong to type I.A (comparee and standard in separate NPs, parameter encoded as predicate, explicit EQUAL concept). In Haspelmath et al.’s (2017) typology, the constructions discussed in this section fall under Type 1 (“Only equative standard marker”), which is the most frequent cross-linguistically.

The constructions in (69) differ with regard to their frequency as well as the origin, multifunctionality and degree of grammaticalisation of their respective standard markers. These aspects will be treated in the following sections. Both constructions are attested in spontaneous, written and elicited data.

5.1. Equative construction with =*g* ‘manner’

In the first type of equative construction, the standard phrase is marked by the manner nominaliser =*g*, which is added to a genitive-marked standard (pro)noun phrase (70)-(71).

- (70) *Án* {*tees-ó* *caf-í* *doo’Il-ó*=*g-a*}
- 1sNOM now-fGEN swamp-mGEN type_of_bird-fGEN=G-mACC/OBL
- dan-aam-íta* *m-íi* *ih-áam-ba’a* *y-itóo’u*
- beauty-AAM-fACC what-mDAT be-1sIPV-NEG1 say-3fPFV
- “‘Why am I not beautiful/as beautiful {like/as that flamingo}?’” she said.’
- [TD2016-02-11_001]

- (71) *Waalii-í máal-u {fellee'-í=hann-í=g-a <n>ka}*
 walia-mGEN meat-mNOM goats-mGEN=NMZ2-mGEN=G-mACC<N>
xee'nnáashsh-a-a
 tasty-mPRED-mCOP2
 'The meat of mountain goats is tasty/as tasty {like/as that of (domestic) goats}.'
 (K89: 5.41)

The nominaliser itself is marked for the ACC/OBL-case and may carry the pragmatically determined morpheme *-n*. In (70)-(71), the parameter is expressed by an adjective, and in (72) by a property verb.

- (72) *Riyéen-u {haarr-í oddishsh-á=g-a} al-éen-ta-nne*
 rayon-mNOM silk-mGEN clothes-fGEN=G-mACC/OBL body-mLOC-L-1pPOSS
laaf-áno-ba'a
 be_soft-3mIPV-NEG1
 'Rayon is not soft/as soft {like/as silk clothes} on our body.' (K89: 6.45)

In (73), the adjectival parameter *xalig-á* 'strong' is the predicate of a subordinate conditional clause and combines with a 'be(come)'-verb, which carries subject agreement and subordinating morphology. If the parameter was a property verb or a property ideophone accompanied by a support verb, it could itself carry the morphology required of predicates in subordinate clauses.

- (73) *{Zoobb-ée=g-a} xalig-á ik-kumbóochch*
 lions-mGEN=G-mACC/OBL strong-mACC be-2sNREL.ABL
urr-ú-' kad-dókkooont
 frontyard-fACC-1sPOSS step-2sAPPR
 'Unless you are strong/as strong {like/as lions}, don't dare to step into my front yard!
 (K89: 6.124; corrected by DW)

In attributive equative constructions, all components of the comparison (comparee, standard and parameter) are found inside one NP. In (74), the comparee *billaww-á* 'knife' is the head of the object NP of the clause. It is modified by an adjectival parameter *iphph-á* 'sharp', which is preceded by the =g-marked standard phrase in adverbial function.

- (74) *{Kíi=hann-í=g-a <n>ka} iphph-á billaww-á hi'rr-áamm*
 2sGEN=NMZ2-mGEN=G-mACC<N> sharp-mACC knife-mACC buy.MID-1sIPV
 'I will buy a knife (that is) sharp/as sharp {like/as yours}.' [Elicited]

Examples in which the clausal standard of an equative construction is marked by =g are not attested in my database; see instead §5.2.3.

5.2. Equative construction with *qax-á* ‘extent’

In the second type of equative construction, the standard phrase consists of the accusative-marked noun *qax-á* ‘extent’, which is preceded by a genitive modifier expressing the standard of comparison; see *Da’llis-ó* ‘of Da’lliso’ (2sGEN) in (75) and *isé* ‘her’ (3fGEN) in (76).

- (75) *Ā’á’ā Caakkís-u {Da’llis-ó qax-á}*²¹ *qeráa’rr-u-a-ba’a*
 no PN-mNOM PN-mGEN extent-mACC tall-mPRED-mCOP2-NEG1
 ‘No, Caakkiso isn’t as tall {as Da’lliso}.’ [DW_Dialogue_2014-12-10]

- (76) *Siggis-í-i {isé qax-á} bíishsh-a-ta*
 PN-fNOM-ADD 3fGEN extent-mACC red-fPRED-fCOP2
 ‘Siggise, too, is as light-skinned (lit. red) {as she (is)}.’ [Elicited]

Even though equative examples with *qax-á* have been readily provided by Kambaata speakers in elicitation sessions, they are much less common than equative construction with =*g* in spontaneously produced data; note, however, that (75) is a non-elicited example. It is not clear whether equality expressions with *qax-á* should be interpreted as a dedicated, conventionalised construction. In particular, it would be interesting to explore the semantic parameter type that *qax-á* can be used with, and the type of equative relation it can express.

In spite of elicited examples such as (76), in which the parameter of comparison is colour, *qax-á* seems to be used primarily for the expression of equality in size and equality of amount. Furthermore, if the parameter of comparison is not overtly expressed (77)-(78) and if *qax-á* thus functions as the predicate of the equative construction, the implicit parameter of comparison is always understood to be size or amount, which shows that *qax-á* is not (yet?) a semantically void standard marker.²²

- (77) *Ku bóos-u hikkánni-a qáx-a*
 A_DEM1.mNOM water_pot-mNOM P_DEM2.mGEN-mCOP2 extent-mPRED
 ‘This water-pot is as (implicit parameter: big) as that one.’ [Elicited]

- (78) *Kan boos-í wó’-u qakkíchch-u-a*
 A_DEM1.mOBL water_pot-mGEN water-mNOM tiny-mPRED-mCOP2
ka[n] isí=biihú-u kánni-a <n>ka
 A_DEM1.mOBL 3mGEN=NMZ1b.mNOM-ADD P_DEM1.mGEN-mCOP2<N>
qáx-a
 extent-mPRED
 ‘The water in this pot is very little, and the one in this (one) here is as (implicit parameter: much/little) as the (first).’ [Elicited]

²¹A native speaker noted that *Da’llis-ó qax-á* could here be replaced by *Da’llisó=g-a* (§5.1) without any apparent change in meaning.

²²Note that size/amount polysemy is also observed in the adjectives *qah-ú(-ta)* ‘small (size); little (amount)’ and *abb-á(-ta)* ‘big; much’.

It is safe to say that the standard marker *qax-á* ‘extent’ is hardly grammaticalised. Unlike the manner nominaliser =g used in the first type of equative construction, it is not phonologically eroded and shows no signs of being encliticised to the standard. As we will see next, it still qualifies as a full noun.

5.2.1. The morphology and polysemy of *qax-á*

Qax-á ‘extent’ is a masculine noun with full case-marking potential (Table 4). As such, it can be used in any syntactic function in the clause.

ACC	<i>qax-á</i>
NOM	<i>qáx-u</i>
GEN	<i>qax-í</i>
DAT	<i>qax-íi(-ha) ~ qax-éé(-ha)</i>
ABL	<i>qax-íichch ~ qax-éechch</i>
ICP	<i>qax-íin</i>
LOC	<i>qax-áan</i>
OBL	<i>qáx-a</i>
PRED	<i>qáx-a</i>

Table 4. Case paradigm of *qax-á* (m.) ‘extent’

The noun *qax-á* is highly polysemous and is used with the concrete lexical meanings ‘amount, quantity, number’ (79),²³ ‘volume, contents’, ‘size, height, length, circumference’, ‘(spatial) distance, limit’, and, as seen in (80), ‘(temporal) distance, period of time, while’.

- (79) *Kánn qax-íichch m-á aass-áan-ke-la?*
 A_DEM1.mOBL amount-mABL what-mACC give-1sIPV-2sO-MIT
 ‘What can I give you from this amount? (i.e. It is too small to share.)’ [Elicited]

- (80) *Halaalis-amm-óochch zakk-íin qah-ú qax-á*
 cut_throat-PASS-3mPFV.REL.ABL after-mICP small-mACC while-mACC

egérr fóol-u-s fúlli-yan reh-ee’íichch (...)
 wait.3mPCO soul-mNOM-3mPOSS leave.3mPCO-DS die-3mPFV.REL.ABL
 ‘After (the bull’s) throat has been cut, one waits a little while, and when the soul has left (the bull) and it has died [...].’ [TH_Tä2003-09-26]

The noun *qax-á* is also used with a more abstract meaning ‘degree’ in (81).

²³For a discussion of the use of *qax-á* to express approximate number see Treis (2017a: §9).

- (81) *Gaaz-í* *hír-at* *ammóo* *abbís-s* *barg-itán*
 fuel-mGEN price-fNOM but exceed-3fPCO add-3fICO
- gal-táyyoo = bikkíiha* *zabb-i-sí* *hír-atí-i*
 spend_time-3fPROG.REL=REAS medicine-mGEN-DEF price-fNOM-ADD
- hikkanní* *qax-á <n>ka* *le'-áyyoo'u*
 P_DEM2.mGEN degree-mACC<N> grow-3fPROG
- ‘Because the price of fuel is rising, the price of medicine is rising at the (same) rate as that one (= the fuel).’ (K89: 7.155)

The noun *qax-á* can also be an adverbial modifier of quality verbs, e.g. *cúlu ass-* ‘be appealing (to somebody)’ in (82).

- (82) *Téesu* *hegeeg-ú-nne* *xuud-deentí-raan*
 now neighbourhood-mACC-1pPOSS see-2sPRF-IRR
- muccúrr* *m-íi* *qax-á-ndo* *cúlu* *ass-áyyoo'u*
 be_clean.3mPCO what-mGEN degree-mACC-Q appealing make-3mPROG
- ‘If only you could see to what degree/extent our neighbourhood has become clean and has been made appealing!’ (K89: 4.126)

In accordance with universal processes of semantic change, it seems reasonable to assume that *qax-á* originally had a fairly concrete meaning of ‘amount’, ‘size’, ‘distance’, ‘period of time’ and only later developed the more abstract sense of ‘degree’, which facilitates its use in the expression of equality.

5.2.2. The equative nomino-adjective *qax-á(-ta)*

Based on the stem of the noun *qax-á* illustrated in §5.2.1, Kambaata also has a dedicated equative nomino-adjective *qax-á(-ta)* ‘which is/are (about) as much/many as, which has (about) the amount/size/ distance, etc. of’.²⁴ As a modifier, it agrees in case and gender with its head noun. In (83) the oblique case of *qax-ata* signals agreement with a feminine non-nominative/non-accusative noun, more precisely with *ma'nnéen* fLOC ‘at a place’. Furthermore, it agrees in gender with its subject if it is used predicatively; see *yamáz-ut* ‘waist’ (84), which triggers the feminine predicative form of *qax-á(-ta)*. The nomino-adjective *qax-á(-ta)* is often interpreted as expressing only approximate equality.

²⁴Cf. dedicated quantitative equatives in European languages, as discussed in Haspelmath & Buchholz (1998: 298-301).

- (83) *Bonqoq-íichchi-s ónt-e xibb-é meetir-í qáx-ata*
 cave-mABL-DEF five-fOBL hundred-fGEN metre-mGEN as_much_as-fOBL
ma'nn-éen móochch-u fellaa'-ú-s bógg-ee
 place-fLOC wild_animal-mNOM goats-mACC-DEF snatch-3mPRF
mánn-u canc-áyyoo íkke
 people-mNOM shout-3mPROG PAST
 'At a place as much as/about 500 metres away from the cave, people whose goats
 had been snatched by a wild animal were shouting.' (K89: 8.22)
- (84) *Uull-á yamá-z-ut 40 kum-é kilomeetir-i-ta*
 earth-fGEN waist-fNOM 40 thousand-fGEN kilometre-mGEN-fCOP2
qáx-a
 as_much_as-fPRED
 'The circumference (lit. waist) of the earth is as much as/about 40,000 km.'
 (K89: 6.164)

Unlike other adjectives in Kambaata, which can govern accusative, dative and ablative complements (Treis 2008: 90), *qax-á(-ta)* combines, unexpectedly, with a genitive phrase, as illustrated by *meetir-í* 'of metre(s)' in (83). Other than that, only nouns (or enclitics of (pro)nominal origin) are modified by genitive phrases. Therefore, the word class status of *qax-á(-ta)* cannot be determined unequivocally and it is called a nomino-adjective.

5.2.3. Equative clauses with *qax-á* 'extent'

If a clause headed by a finite verb expresses the standard of comparison in an equative construction, it is relativised and the clause is thus made the modifier of *qax-á* 'extent'. The standard marker occurs either in the accusative (85) or in the ICP case (86).

- (85) (...) { *iitt-itoonte-'é* *qax-á <n>ka* } *isso'ootá-a*
 love-2sPFV-1sO.REL extent-mACC<N> 3pACC-ADD
iitt-itoonti = g-á-a *dag-gáa'*
 love-2sPFV.REL=G-mACC/OBL-ADD know-3fIPV
 '(...) it (= the world) will know that you loved them {as much as you loved me}.'
 (John 17, 23, literal translation)
- (86) (...) *na'ootí-i* { *dand-inoommí* *qax-ín* } *kabár*
 1pNOM-ADD be_able-1pPFV.REL extent-mICP today
ann-am-aakk-á-nne *kaa'll-ínun*
 father-mother-PL2-fACC-1pPOSS help-1pJUS
 '(...) let us help our parents {as much as we can}.' (K89: 3.98)

My corpus contains only quantitative equatives of the type ‘V as much as’ with a clausal standard where the parameter of comparison is implied in the standard marker *qax-á* ‘extent’. Equatives with a clausal standard and an explicit non-quantitative parameter, e.g. ‘She is as intelligent/beautiful/nasty as we had assumed’, are not attested. Neither do equative constructions with a clausal standard marked by =g ‘manner’ (§6.1) occur. Note, however, that =g cannot replace *qax-á* in the examples in this section.

6. Summary and cross-Cushitic comparison

The Kambaata constructions used for the expression of the four types of comparison studied in this paper, i.e. comparison of relative superiority, absolute superiority (superlativity), equality and similarity, have been shown to have standard markers that are grammaticalised to different degrees. In the comparative construction, the standard phrase is marked by a true case morpheme, the ablative case, which is one of the nine cases for which nouns in Kambaata inflect. The same case morpheme is also used to mark the standard in one type of superlative construction, which is based on the comparative construction and in which the universal quantifier ‘all’ is the standard (‘X is big from all’). In the second type of superlative construction, the standard of comparison is marked by the locative case (‘X is big among Y’).

Like Kambaata, many East Cushitic languages mark the standard of comparison in comparative constructions by an ablative case morpheme or an ablative adposition; see K’abeena (Crass 2005: 296), Alaaba (Schneider-Blum 2007: 94f), Hadiyya (Sim 1989: 354), Afar (Hassan Kamil 2015: 363), Dullay (Amborn et al. 1980: 93, 101), Ts’amakko (Savà 2005: 127), and Somali (Saeed 1993: 107, 191f). The ablative is also one possible – but not the most common – standard marker in Sidaama (Kawachi 2011: 97). Furthermore, standards are ablative-marked in the Central Cushitic language Xamtanga (Darmon 2015: 324). In the East Cushitic group we also find languages that make use of locative adpositions as standard markers; see Konso (Ongaye 2013: 201, 179), Dhaasanac (Tosco 2001: 293) and Oromo (Owens 1985: 28, 77, 128, 233, 265 and elsewhere on Harar Oromo; Gragg 1982: 226 on Wellegga Oromo; Stroomer 1987: 50, 333 on Boraana Oromo). These languages contest Zelealem & Heine’s (2003: 60) claim that “the Source Schema provides the only or one of the main options for encoding comparatives [in the Ethiopian area]”. The South Cushitic language Iraqw has a dedicated comparative morpheme (Mous 1993: 214, 227). In Beja, the only North Cushitic language, the origin of the standard marker, which is also used as a parameter marker, is opaque. It may, however, be related to ablative morphemes in related languages (Vanhove 2017).

In the Cushitic literature, information on superlative constructions is sparse. The K’abeena and Alaaba grammars mention the use of comparative constructions with a universal quantifier (lit. ‘X is big from all’) for the expression of superlativity (Crass 2005: 297, Schneider-Blum 2007: 95). By way of contrast, in some Cushitic languages, we also find constructions without a universal quantifier and with unexpected structural differences between comparative and superlative constructions. While the Somali comparative construction marks the standard with an ablative preposition *ká*, the superlative standard is marked by an unrelated prepositional cluster *úgú*, which might have originated from a combination of a dative ‘to, for’ and a locative preposition ‘in(to), on, at, with’ or a reduplicated dative preposition (Saeed 1993: 192, 201, 206). The illustrative sentences in Gragg’s Oromo dictionary (1982) contain two kinds of superlatives. Some are based on the regular comparative construction with *irra* ‘on’ and with a universal quantifier as standard. Others use the locative postposition *keessa* ‘in(side), into’ > *keessa-a* (in-ABL) ‘from among’ (87).

- (87) *Bineensa keessaa arbi guddaa-d'a*
 [wild.animal in.ABL elephant big-PRED]
 'The elephant is the largest animal (lit. The elephant is big from among wild animals.)'
 (Gragg 1982: 48; glossing and literal translation mine)

Finally, the Iraqw grammar contains a superlative example (Mous 1993: 214) with a locative preposition *bará* as a standard marker and a universal quantifier as part of the standard phrase. This construction is not based on the regular comparative construction with the dedicated standard marker *ta*.

In the Kambaata similitive construction, the standard marker is not a case morpheme but a monosyllabic phrasal enclitic =*g* of nominal origin. The morpheme can no longer be used without a host and has probably undergone phonological reduction in recent times (Kambaata does not have any monosyllabic nouns); it has, however, retained most features of a noun. The similitive standard marker =*g* is also the most common marker of the standard in equative constructions. Alternatively, Kambaata speakers make use of an equative periphrasis of the type 'X is tall to the extent of Y'. The noun *qax-á* 'extent' does not seem to have undergone any phonological reduction and is still used as a full, albeit semantically polysemous (or vague) full noun.

Treis (2017b) shows that in Central Cushitic and Highland East Cushitic, the standard of comparison in similitive constructions is marked by postposed morphemes, whereas in Lowland East Cushitic languages (with the exception of Afar and Saho) it is marked by preposed morphemes. Some Cushitic languages have two different similitive morphemes that are used interchangeably in certain contexts (see also Kawachi forthcoming on Sidaama). The grammatical status of the standard marker varies from language to language. Whereas it is a (semi-)dependent morpheme in most Cushitic languages, in other languages it has a primary use as a free noun meaning 'manner'. And even if a language cannot (or can no longer) use its similitive morpheme as a full noun, its presumed nominal origin may still be reflected in its case-marking potential or the formal marking of the standard that it governs (which is often marked for the genitive case). In 12 out of 20 Cushitic languages investigated by Treis (2017b) the similitive standard marker is also employed as standard marker in equative constructions. Alternatively, some Cushitic languages use a noun 'extent' (or similar) as the head of the equative standard phrase; see Vanhove (2017) for Beja.

This paper has only been able to touch on some of the functions of the Kambaata enclitic morpheme =*g* 'manner; like' in the section on similitive and equative comparison. The morpheme is, however, highly multifunctional; a detailed description of this multifunctionality is provided in Treis (2017b). In the same publication some preliminary information can also be found on the expression of hypothetical similarity ('do as if') (Treis 2017b: §2.4). A more thorough investigation of this sub-type of comparison of similarity is still required.

Abbreviations

A_	adjective
AAM	proprietive
ABL	ablative
ADD	additive ('also', 'and')
APPR	apprehensive
CAUS	causative
COND	conditional

COP1	<i>yoo</i> -copula
COP2	<i>ha/-ta</i> -copula
COP3	VV- <i>t</i> -copula
CRD	coordinative
DAT	dative
DEF	definite
DEM	demonstrative
DS	different subject
f	feminine
G	multifunctional =g-morpheme (source meaning: ‘manner’)
GEN	genitive
hon	honorific, impersonal
ICO	imperfective converb
ICP	instrumental-comitative-perlative
IDEO	ideophone
IMP	imperative
IPV	imperfective
JUS	jussive
L	linker
LOC	locative
m	masculine
MID	middle
MIT	mitigative
N	pragmatically determined morpheme (function as yet unclear)
NEG1	standard negation with <i>-ba(’a)</i>
NEG3	jussive negation with <i>-ka</i>
NIPV	non-imperfective
NMZ1a	nominalisation marked by a long vowel
NMZ1b	nominalisation with = <i>bii(-ta/-ha)</i>
NMZ2	nominalisation with = <i>hann/=tann</i>
NMZp	nominalisation with = <i>r</i>
NOM	nominative
NREL	negative relative
O	object
OBL	oblique
p	plural
P_	pronoun
PASS	passive
PAST	past
PCO	perfective converb
PFV	perfective
PL1	plurative with <i>-C-áta</i>
PL2	plurative with <i>-aakk-áta</i>
PL3	plurative with <i>-n-ú</i>
PN	proper noun
POSS	possessive
PRED	predicative
PRF	perfect

PROG	progressive
Q	question
REAS	reason
REL	relative
RHET	rhetorical question
s	singular
SG	singulative
VV	vowel lengthening

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