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with
Chrestomathy
and Glossary

SAMUEL A. B. MERCER

A notable grammar
by the outstanding linguist and author of
Assyrian Grammar
and many other books

ETHIOPIC
GRAMMAR
with
Chrestomathy and Glossary

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PREFACE

IN French and in German, each, there is an excellent beginner's book for the study of Ethiopic—Chaine, *Grammaire Éthiopienne*, and Praetorius, *Aethiopische Grammatik*. In English there is no such book. Crichton's translation of Bezold's edition of Dillmann's great work on Ethiopic Grammar has no reading exercises, and is hopeless for a beginner, although an indispensable reference book for the advanced student. The present book is an attempt to fill this gap for English-speaking students, for there is no reason why they should be compelled to learn Ethiopic through the medium of a foreign language.

Years of experience in teaching Semitic languages have taught the author that 'there is no royal road' to these tongues, and the quickest and most efficient way to acquire a reading knowledge of them is to begin by memorizing the skeleton of the language. With this in view, therefore, Ethiopic grammar has been presented in skeleton. Nevertheless, some parts of the skeleton are less important than others; for example, sections 16-27 need only be very carefully read, and the paradigms of weak verbs, sections 58-94, need only be diligently compared with those of the strong verb. But the strong verb, sections 37-57, must be thoroughly and absolutely committed to memory, as well as the contents of sections 2-14. All vocabularies must also be thoroughly memorized. Sections 95-96 and 107-108 should be most carefully studied, as also sections 97-106. All prepositions, adverbs, conjunctions, and interjections should be committed to memory. The sections on Syntax, 117-134, should be carefully worked through, and the examples and exercises diligently read. All this being done, the student need have no fear of tackling the longer

PREFACE

reading exercises in the Chrestomathy. When the whole book has been completed, the student will be ready to begin advanced work. He should then procure A. Dillman, *Chrestomathia Aethiopica*, T. O. Weigel, Lipsiae, 1866, and work through it from beginning to end. After that he ought to be ready for independent work in Ethiopic. Then his chief tools, in addition to texts or manuscripts, will be: A. Dillmann, *Ethiopic Grammar*, second edition by Carl Bezold, translated by James A. Crichton, Williams and Norgate, London, 1907; and A. Dillmann, *Lexicon Linguae Aethiopicae cum Indice Latino*, T. O. Weigel, Lipsiae, 1865.

The Glossary here appended contains every word necessary for the translation of the exercises in the Grammar and Syntax and of those in the Chrestomathy.

The author's object has been to make this book as brief and concise as possible. He warns students against thinking that they can acquire an adequate knowledge of Ethiopic without much memory-work. If the above directions are followed, the author feels that the object for which this book has been prepared will be attained—namely, to add to the number of English-speaking students interested in the study of Ethiopic.

This preface would be incomplete without a sincere word of thanks to those workers in the Clarendon Press, who, by their care and trained accuracy, have contributed much to the accomplishment of this task.

SAMUEL A. B. MERCER.

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CHICAGO.

May 10, 1919.

CONTENTS

GRAMMAR

SECTIONS		PAGE
1. Introduction		7
2-10. Alphabet		9
11. Reduplication of Consonants		14
12. Reading of ደ		14
13. Syllable		15
14. Tone		16
15. Reading		17
16-20. Vowel Modifications		17
21-27. Consonant Modifications		19
28-36. Pronouns		21
37-57. Strong Verbs		27
58-61. Intransitive Verbs		37
62-67. Four-and-more-radical Verbs		38
68-71. Double Medial Verbs		40
72-75. Initial Guttural Verbs		43
76-79. Medial Guttural Verbs		45
80-83. Final Guttural Verbs		47
84-86. Initial Weak Verbs		50
87-89. Medial Weak Verbs		52
90-92. Final Weak Verbs		53
93-94. Irregular and Doubly Weak Verbs		57
95-96. The verb with Suffixes		60
97-101. Nouns		62
102-103. Participles		67
104-106. Adjectives		69
107-108. Nominal Suffixes (Attachment)		73

CONTENTS

SECTIONS	PAGE
109-110. Prepositions	74
111-112. Adverbs	76
113-114. Conjunctions	77
115-116. Interjections	78

SYNTAX

117-120. Nouns	79
121-124. Verbs	80
125-126. Simple Sentences	82
127-128. Interrogative Sentences	83
129. Copulative Clauses	84
130-132. Relative Clauses	85
133. Reciprocal Clauses	86
134. Optative Expressions	87
136. Model Analysis and Translation	88
CHRESTOMATHY	91
GLOSSARY	104

GRAMMAR

INTRODUCTION

§ 1. SOME centuries before the Christian era, a Semitic people who spoke a pure Semitic language, which they called **አማርኛ** 'the tongue of the free', migrated from Yemen in Arabia to Abyssinia in Africa. At Axum as a centre they founded a kingdom which, in the third century, was converted to Christianity. Their language, which we now call Ethiopic, remained the spoken tongue till the beginning of the seventeenth century, when it was superseded by Tigrē, Tigrīña, and Amharic. Since then, however, it has persisted as the language of the Church and of literature.

The Ethiopic tongue is more closely related to Arabic than to any other Semitic language, but its affinities to Assyrian and Hebrew are also close.

The majority of extant Ethiopic literature, with the exception of some inscriptions, has been handed down in manuscript form, and is ecclesiastical in character, the chief being versions of the books of the Old and the New Testaments. There is a considerable amount of theological, poetical (religious), and liturgical literature, and some historical, chronological, legal, mathematical, and medical material.

Although the people of Europe first became interested in the language and literature of Ethiopia as early as the sixteenth century, very little was done until the time of Ludolfus who

published a *Grammatica Aethiopica* in 1661, and a *Lexicon Aethiopico-Latinum* a few years later. Ludolfus may well be called the father of Ethiopic studies. An unfortunate lull followed his efforts, and the study of Ethiopic was neglected until the time of Hupfeld in 1825. Since then such men as Tuch, Ewald, and especially Dillmann, Praetorius, Bezold, Guidi, Chaine, and Littmann have done good work.

CHAPTER I

THE ALPHABET

§ 2. The Ethiopic script, brought by the Semites from South Arabia to Abyssinia, is very similar to that found on the Minao-Sabaic inscriptions.

The alphabet or syllabary—for each sign represents a syllable—consists of twenty-six signs written from left to right. Formerly they were written from right to left like Hebrew, Aramaic, and Arabic.

§ 3. The consonants arranged according to the organs of speech are:

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Gutturals | አ ዓ ገ ቃ | <i>harm</i> |
| gamb kaf, | ኅ ን | <i>kof jaman</i> |
| dent tave | ኅ ከ | <i>tait</i> |
| bet af | ፁ ዓ ተ | <i>pait tave</i> |
| zai sat | ፁ ዓ ዘ ተ | <i>sadat ſaut dappa</i> |
| 4. Labials | በ ዓ ድ ተ | <i>mai nahas</i> |
| 5. Sibilants | ኩ ዓ ዲ ተ | <i>shaut</i> |
| 6. Nasals | ኩ ዓ ዔ | <i>rees, lawe</i> |
| 7. Linguals | ኩ ዓ | <i>wawé</i> |
| 8. Semi-vowels | ወ ዓ | <i>jaman</i> |

§ 4. Interchange among the consonants:

<i>zai</i>	H	<i>is often found instead of ቃ, ዓ, or ዘ.</i>	<i>sadat</i>
<i>sadai</i>	ገ	<i>”</i>	ገ <i>dappa</i>
<i>sat</i>	ኅ	<i>”</i>	ወ <i>shaut</i>
<i>Sat</i>	ኅ	<i>”</i>	ሻ <i>sadai</i>
<i>sat</i>	ኅ	<i>”</i>	ወ <i>dappa</i>

GRAMMAR

ALPHABET

(CONSONANTS WITH VOWELS)

Name	<i>a</i>	<i>ā</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>ī</i>	<i>ā</i>	<i>ē</i>	<i>ē</i>	<i>ī</i>	Trans- scription	Hebrew and Arabic equivalents
1. hōi	וֹ	וֹ	אַ	אַ	אָ	אַ	אָ	אָ	<i>h</i>	<i>הָ</i> , <i>ه</i>
2. lawe	וּ	וּ	אַ	אַ	אָ	אַ	אָ	אָ	<i>l</i>	<i>לְ</i>
3. haut	וָ	וָ	אַ	אַ	אָ	אַ	אָ	אָ	<i>h</i>	like German <i>ch</i> , <i>χ</i> , <i>הָ</i>
4. māi	וֵ	וֵ	אַ	אַ	אָ	אַ	אָ	אָ	<i>m</i>	<i>מָ</i>
5. shaut	וֶ	וֶ	אַ	אַ	אָ	אַ	אָ	אָ	<i>s̥h</i>	<i>שָׁ</i> , later <i>שָׁ</i>
6. rē'ēs	וְ	וְ	אַ	אַ	אָ	אַ	אָ	אָ	<i>r</i>	<i>רְ</i>
7. sāt	וִ	וִ	אַ	אַ	אָ	אַ	אָ	אָ	<i>s</i>	<i>סִ</i>
8. kaf	וִי	וִי	אַ	אַ	אָ	אַ	אָ	אָ	<i>k</i>	<i>קִ</i>
9. bēt	וִי	וִי	אַ	אַ	אָ	אַ	אָ	אָ	<i>b</i>	<i>בִּ</i>
10. lawe	וִי	וִי	אַ	אַ	אָ	אַ	אָ	אָ	<i>t</i>	<i>תִּ</i>
11. harm	וִי	וִי	אַ	אַ	אָ	אַ	אָ	אָ	<i>h</i>	<i>חִ</i> , emphatic

12.	nabās	نَبَّاسٌ	b	بَ	b	بَ	n	نَ						
13.	'alf	أَلْفٌ	k	كَ	k	كَ	g	جَ						
14.	kāf	كَافٍ	h	هَ	h	هَ	w	وَ						
15.	wāwī	وَّاَوِي	w	وَ	w	وَ	v	عَ						
16.	'ain	أَيْنٌ	o	أَيْنٌ	o	أَيْنٌ	a	أَيْنٌ						
17.	zai	زَائِي	H	هَ	H	هَ	z	زَ						
18.	yaman	يَامَانٌ	q	يَامَانٌ	q	يَامَانٌ	r	يَامَانٌ						
19.	chant	صَانْتٌ	l	صَانْتٌ	l	صَانْتٌ	t	صَانْتٌ						
20.	gaml	غَامِلٌ	l	غَامِلٌ	l	غَامِلٌ	m	مَ						
21.	tait	تَائِتٌ	m	تَائِتٌ	m	تَائِتٌ	k	كَ						
22.	pait	پَائِتٌ	k	پَائِتٌ	k	پَائِتٌ	g	گَ						
23.	sadāi	سَادَاءِي	g	سَادَاءِي	g	سَادَاءِي	θ	ثَ						
24.	dappā	دَابَّا	θ	دَابَّا	θ	دَابَّا	d	دَ						
25.	af	أَفٌ	l	أَفٌ	l	أَفٌ	r	رَ						
26.	pa	پَأْ	r	پَأْ	r	پَأْ	p	پَ						

Note.—Each of these 182 forms is really a syllable; for example, **H** is pronounced *hū*, **Φ** *kē*, and **H** *zū*.

CHAPTER II

§ 11. Reduplication of Consonants.

1. The doubled consonant is written only once, nor has it any external sign (as in Hebrew) to show that it is doubled. The ability to recognize a doubled consonant comes mainly through practice.

2. Reduplication always appears as the result of the assimilation or contraction of consonants, e.g. **ሰሳል** *sässälä* from **ሰሰሰለ**, **ናዳል** *näddä* for **ናደረ**.

3. The second radical of the intensive of all verbs is doubled, e.g. **ቁጥል** *kättälä*.

4. The doubling of a consonant can only be heard when it is followed by a vowel, e.g. **ለብ** is pronounced *lēb*, but **ለብ** is pronounced *lēbbā*.

5. The following are some common words where reduplication occurs: **አለ**, **እለ**, **እወ**, **እመ**, **የለ**, **እይ**, **ተዋ**, **ሐዋ**.

§ 12. The Reading of ē.

1. Its reading is similar to that of *shewa* in Hebrew.

2. If it is accented or if it comes before reduplication it is always vocal, e.g. **ወሬቻ** *wē'ētū*, **ወልቻ** *wälēbbū*.

3. Without accent and reduplication:

a. In the first syllable of a word it is always vocal, e.g. **ለብ** *lēb*.

b. At the end of a word it is usually silent, e.g. **ለልት** *lēlit*, except when it belongs to a palatal with a guttural, a semi-vowel, or a guttural, e.g. **ሁኤቅዴ** *huelkue*, **ባድዴ** *bädwē*, **ቁበ** *kēb'ē*; or when it must form an open syllable, e.g. **ወልምዴ** *wälēmzē*.

READING OF ē

c. In the middle of a word:

- (1) It is silent after a vocal ē, e.g. **ወልት** *wěstā*.
- (2) It is vocal after a silent ē, e.g. **ተዋል** *tékfēlī*.
- (3) Two successive ē's cannot be silent except at the end of a word, e.g. **ሐራስት** *härasl*.

d. In foreign words the foreign pronunciation is followed so far as possible.

§ 13. The Syllable.

1. Every syllable must have a vowel or a diphthong, e.g. **ከ**, **ከ**.

2. An open syllable ends in a vowel, e.g. **ዘ**.

3. A closed syllable ends in a consonant, e.g. **በ**.

4. A long or a short vowel may stand in an open syllable.

5. A long or a short vowel may stand in a closed syllable.

6. The beginning of a syllable:

a. Every syllable must begin with a consonant. In later pronunciation, however, **ወ** and **ለ** constituted a syllable by themselves, and were pronounced *u* and *i*, e.g. **ወቃለ** *üñüd*, **ለጋብር** *igäbär*.

b. No syllable begins with two consonants. Whenever two consonants come together at the beginning of a syllable, the first takes a short ē, e.g. **ገብር** *gēbär*. In later pronunciation, however, the ē was not heard, e.g. **ገብር** *snōt*.

7. The end of a syllable:

a. A syllable may end in a vowel or a consonant.

(1) Final vowels may be long or short, e.g. **ዘጋቢ**, **ዘ**.

(2) If the syllable ends in a consonant, the vowel may be long whether it has the tone or not, e.g. **አጭዝክ** *'amläk*, **ጠግኗሚ** *mätkämimū*; or it may be short, **ገብር** *gäbarékū*.

b. A syllable may end in two consonants, but only at the end of a word. The vowel must be short, **ገብር**. When, however,

the first of two final consonants is a semi-vowel or an aspirate-guttural, the vowel may be long, e.g. **ወፋይት**, **ቁጥጥ**.

§ 14. The Tone.

1. The method of fixing the tone in Ethiopic can no longer be exactly determined in detail, but the general rules are clear.

2. The tone depends upon the number of syllables or the nature of the vowels in a root word.

3. As a rule the tone rests upon one of the last three syllables, but it may be still further back, e.g. **በርከተ** *bäräkäta*.

4. In most cases the tone avoids the ultima; much oftener it rests on the antepenult, e.g. **አንተመስ** *'antämmäsa*; but oftenest on the penult, e.g. **ከዥ** *kämä*.

5. Syllables with long vowels tend to attract the tone, **፩፪ታ** *ħedät*.

6. A closed syllable with a short vowel attracts the tone, e.g. **ነጋ** *nägärnä*.

7. Final short vowels, as a rule, even in a closed syllable, do not take the tone, e.g. **ሀገር** *hägar*; there are, however, exceptions, e.g. **ገብር** *gebär*.

8. Final long vowels pass the tone back to the penult, e.g. **የበለ** *yebélü*.

9. In verbs the tone almost always rests upon the penult, e.g. **ቁጥ** *käṭälä*, except in some cases where there is a pronominal suffix, when it rests on the suffix, e.g. **ለቁጥሁ** *yekäṭälähü*.

10. In nouns the tone is found on or as near as possible to the last long syllable, e.g. **ከዳስ** *ħädäš*.

11. Gutturals usually attract the tone when followed by ä, e.g. **አስተምሳረ** *'astämħärrä*.

12. Monosyllabic words which are joined to stronger words as prefixes or suffixes do not receive the tone and do not alter the accentuation of the word, e.g. **አከው** (= **አ** + **ከው**) *ħäkämä*, **ቁጥሉ**

käṭäläni; except in the case of the verbal suffixes **ሁን**, **ኩን**, **ሁ**, and **ሂ**, e.g. **ለቁጥሁን** *yekäṭälähön* (compare above, 9). Words ending in a long vowel, which does not have the accent, usually take the tone on the long vowel on taking one of the monosyllables, e.g. **ሙቱ** *männü*, **ሙቱሙ** *männumä*.

13. There are many irregularities in the tone in Ethiopic, e.g. **ደመና** *dämänä*, but **ቁጥ** *käṭälä*.

§ 15. Read:

1. Reduplication of consonants: **ሙስ**: **አክርስ**: **ቦረን**: **ፈረሰ**: **ኝዐ**: **ደተፈረም**: **ደረሰ**: **ከሙ**: **ሪስ**: **መፈጸም**: **ገል**: **መሰ**: **አንተሙስ**: **ደተፈሰ**: **አስስ**: **አሙ**: **አምክስ**: **ስቅ**:

2. Reading of ē: **መእች**: **መለስ**: **ከሙክ**: **ቢያዴ**: **ተምጽእ**: **የካን**: **ለለት**: **የም**: **የልቀ**: **መእራት**: **ቢያዴ**: **የለም**: **ቍብ**: **መጥበስ**: **ዘተፈቅ**: **የዓለት**:

3. The Syllable: **ወ**: **ቃ**: **ቁ**: **የም**: **አግድ**: **ቢክ**: **መፈጸ**: **ቢ**: **ደንብ**: **ንቅ**: **አምክ**: **ዘጋጀ**: **ዘተፈቅ**: **የፖጥክ**: **መደብ**: **ገበር**: **ተኞች**: **መፈጸት**: **ዘተፈቅ**: **የሕና**:

4. The Tone: **ቦረት**: **ነጋ**: **ቁጥ**: **ከሙ**: **አንተሙስ**: **ደበስ**: **አስስ**: **ቢያዴ**: **ቁጥ**: **መስ**: **የረ**: **ለቁጥሁ**: **መስፍን**: **ቁጥር**: **መእች**: **አስተምሳረ**: **ቢክ**: **መወፈር**: **ለቁጥሁን**: **ሙቱሙ**: **ቁጥ**:

CHAPTER III

PHONETIC MODIFICATIONS

VOWELS

16. Change of Quantity.

1. The vowel ä is changed to å before two ē's, except when the first ē belongs to a semi-vowel, e.g. **ዋስስ**, fem. **ዋስስት**, but **ንዋይ**, plural **ዋዋት**.

2. The vowel *ă* is changed to *ă* before gutturals with *ĕ* in all verbs with final gutturals; in some causative reflexive forms of verbs, whose first consonant is a guttural; and in most substantives with a guttural. Examples: **ՔՐՈՒ** becomes **ՔՐՈՒ**, **ՔՆԻՒԹ** becomes **ՔՆԻՒԹ**, **ՀԱՌ** instead of **ՀԱՌ**.

3. The vowel *ĕ* is lengthened to *ĕ* before some gutturals, e.g. **ԸՆ** imperfect. **ԸՆ**.

§ 17. Change of Quality.

1. The vowel *ă* changes to *ĕ* before a guttural with *ĕ* in nouns as well as verbs. This is especially true when the guttural is the second radical, e.g. **ՀՊԾ** changes to **ՀՊԾ**, and **ՔԱԽ** to **ՔԱԽ**. Prefixes to initial gutturals, however, remain unchanged, e.g. **ՀԽՄԸ**.

2. The vowel *ă* changes to *ĕ* before a final guttural with *ă*, e.g. **ՄԱԽ** from **ՄԱԽ**. The same change occurs before the enclitic **հ**, e.g. **ՊՐԱԿՏ** for **ՊՐԱԿՏ**.

3. In the imperfect of all intensive forms *ă* is changed to *է*, e.g. **ՔՓՏ**.

4. With the exception of the personal prefixes of the reflexive passive, *ĕ* changes to *ă* before a primal or medial guttural with *ă*, e.g. **ՔԵԾ** for **ՔԵԾ**, **ԱՍՎ** for **ԱՍՎ**. After the negative **հ**, *ĕ* or *ă* is found before the guttural with *ă*, e.g. **ՀՔԵԾ** or **ՀՔԵԾ**.

5. In the fem. of adjectives of the form **ՓԼԱ**, *i* changes to *ă*, e.g. **ԹՔԱ**, fem. **ԹՔԱ**.

6. The vowels *ս* and *ւ* change to *ĕ* when they are followed by two *e*'s, e.g. **ԴԱԾ**, fem. **ԴԱԾ**, **ՀԴԱԽ**, fem. **ՀԴԱԽ**.

7. When the vowels *i* and *ւ* meet their semi-vowels **Պ** and **Ո**, the following changes take place:

i **Պ** and *ւ* **Ո** become *ĕ* **Պ** and *ւ* **Ո**, e.g. **ՈՒՐ** for **ՈՒՐ**, **ԽԸՈ** for **ԽԸՈ**. **Պ** and **Ո** become **Լ** and **Ո**, e.g. **ՄԸԼ** for **ՄԸՊ**, **ՄԸՈՒ** for **ՄԸՈՒ**.

8. When in the same word two consecutive syllables contain *i*, the *i* of the first syllable is changed to *ĕ*, e.g. **ՓԻՃՆ** becomes **ՓԻՃՆ**.

9. Other vocal changes will be understood as they are met with in the treatment of the different parts of speech.

§ 18. Crasis.

When the final vowel of a word meets with an initial vowel of a suffix, the following are the chief changes which take place:

1. *ă* becomes *ă*, e.g. **ԽԱԾ**, plural **ԽԱԾ**.
2. *ĕ* becomes *ă*, e.g. **ԴԱԾ**, acc. **ԴԱԾ**.
3. *i* becomes *է*, e.g. **ԳԱՊ**, acc. **ԳԱՊ**.

§ 19. Contraction of a vowel and semi-vowel.

1. *ă* + **Ո** = *օ*, e.g. **ՊՐՈ** for **ՊՐՈՈ**.
2. *է* + **Ո** = *ւ*, e.g. **ԸՆԳ** for **ԸՆՈԳ**.
3. *ă* + **Լ** = *է*, e.g. **ՄՑ** for **ՄԸՑ**.
4. *է* + **Լ** = *ի*, e.g. **ԸՆԼ** for **ԸՆԸԼ**.

§ 20.

Disjunction, or reducing to their former condition vowels formed by contraction.

1. *օ* = *ă* + **Ո**, e.g. **ԴՈ**, plural **ԴՈՒ**.
2. *ւ* = *է* + **Լ**, e.g. **ՊՐՈՒ**, plural **ՊՐՈՒՆ**.
3. *ւ* = *է* + **Ո**, e.g. **ՀԻՒ**, 2. per. impf. **ԴԻՒ**.
4. *ի* = *է* + **Լ**, e.g. **ԸՆԸ**, conjunctive **ԸՆԸԼ**.

§ 21. Assimilation.

1. **Դ** and **Փ** assimilate the pronominal suffixes **ն**, **ի**, or **ն**, e.g. **ՀԵԾՓ** for **ՀԵԾՓԻՆ**.

2. ቴ as a verbal prefix is assimilated to the dentals ላ, ጥ, e.g. ወለዕም for ወተለዕም.

3. The dental becomes ቴ when the latter comes after the dental, e.g. መሰጥ for መሰረት from መሰረጥ.

§ 22. Contraction.

In verbs where the first of the two contracting consonants is like the second and has a ፳, e.g. ከለ for ከለቸ.

§ 23. Accommodation to render pronouns more easy.

1. ተ for መ before labials: አንበደት for አምበደት.

2. ክ followed by ቴ becomes ስ: ተሰስት for ተበከት; in like manner ተ after ስ becomes ቴ.

3. The prefix ክ changes to ወ after the negative እ; እኩያምር for እኩያምር.

4. Other accommodation or permutations are variously found, e.g. ክ is permuted to ቤ or ቦ; ቤ or ቦ to ሲ or ተ; ተ, ስ, or ባ to ሲ, ተ, ቦ, or ቤ; ሲ, ወ, or ቤ to ሲ, ወ, or ቤ; ክ to ስ or ወ; ስ to ወ, ሲ, ቤ, or ቦ; መ or ተ to ስ or ቤ; ስ to ወ or ቤ; and ወ to ክ, ቤ, ቦ, ክ, or ወ.

§ 24. Suppression.

1. ወ and ቴ are suppressed before sibilants without compensation, e.g. ወከከር for ወተከከር.

2. In verbs of initial መ, in subjunctive and all nouns derived therefrom, the መ is lost, e.g. ልዕት from መለይ.

3. In verbs of medial መ, the መ is suppressed, e.g. እመው for እኩመው.

4. Personal suffixes which begin with ቤ lose it.

5. መ and ወ, in substantives derived from roots with final weak letters, are suppressed, e.g. ሲያም for ሲያመ, ሰያም for ሰያመ.

6. In collective nouns beginning with ክ, the ክ is always suppressed, e.g. ከከርክ from ከከርከር.

§ 25. Addition.

1. Whenever words ending in ስ or ት receive certain suffixes, the vowels ሂ and ት are converted into their corresponding semi-consonants, ወ or ወ, e.g. በረሱም for በረሱሁ.

2. Additions are made in broken plurals of adjectives and substantives, e.g. ከከር; plural ከከርዎች.

§ 26.

Metathesis occurs only in certain isolated cases, especially in foreign words, e.g. መብእል for ምወብእል from በእል which, in turn, is derived from በወብእል.

§ 27. Explain the following changes:

አራቅ, plural አራቅቶት; ዘተሙስ for ዘተሙስስ; ወበል from በወበል; ወልሳነ for ወልሳነ; ስወቅ for ህወቅ; የወር, sem. የወርት; ከወርው for ከወርው; ተተሰሳለ becomes ተተሰሳለ; ተምህርት, plural ተምህርታት; የሚው, acc. የሚው; በት for በወት; ህወት, plural ህወዢዎች; እስተት for እስቴድ from እስቴድ; ይጋድ for ይጋድ; እንጓድ for እምጓድ; እረቀተል for እእቀተል; ይጽሕፍ for ይጽሕናፍ; መነገድ for መነገ዗; የወርወመ for የወርወመ; ይዘጋል from ወዘጋል.

CHAPTER IV

§ 28. Independent Personal Pronoun.

	Singular		
	m.	c.	f.
1 pers.	—	እ ¹	—
2 pers.	እኔ ²	—	እኔት ³
3 pers. nom.	ወእኔ ⁴	—	ወእኔት ⁵
acc.	ወእኔት ⁶	—	ወእኔት ⁷
¹ እኔ. ² እኔት. ³ እኔት. ⁴ ወእኔ. ⁵ ወእኔት. ⁶ ወእኔት. ⁷ ወእኔት.			

Plural

	m.	c.	f.
1 pers.	—	՚մի ¹	—
2 pers.	՚մուս ²	—	՚մուս ³
3 pers. nom.	{ ՚մու՞՛՛ ⁴ or ածու՞՛՛ ⁶ }	—	՚մու՞՛՛ ⁵

1. The third pers. pronoun also means *that*.
 2. The third pers. singular with **H** or **Hh** expresses *this very* or *that very*; and with **H** means *even he who*.
 3. *I however* is expressed by **କାହା**.
 4. The *č* in **କାହା** is unusual for *ā*.
 5. The personal pronoun can be used as a copular in a sentence with a nominal predicate.

§ 29. Suffixed Personal Pronouns.

	Singular			Plural		
	m.	c.	f.	m.	c.	f.
1 pers.	—	¶ (nominal)	—	—	‡	—
		£ (verbal)				
2 pers.	h	—	h	həvə	—	h?
3 pers.	v	—	v	vəvə	—	v?

1. The forms **հօր**, **հէ**, **Աօր**, **Աէ** are always accented.
 2. The suffixes of the third person may refer to the subject of the clause, making a reflexive, e. g. **ԱԷ** *for himself*.

¹ nehná.
⁶ večeřítnu.

² *anlēmmū.*
⁷ *wē'čtōn,*

3 *Österr.*

* *prūnūtū.*

5 ēmāntū.

⁶ we'etōnu.

7 *Wetton.*

§ 30. Emphatic Personal Pronouns.

1. *Nominative* (*I myself, &c.*).

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1 pers.	ԱՆՔ¹ (or ԱՆՔ)	ԱՆՔ
2 pers. m.	ԱՆԻ	m. ԱՆԻՏՈՒ
	f. ԱՆԻ	f. ԱՆԻՑ
3 pers. m.	ԱՆՄ	m. ԱՆՄՈՒ
	f. ԱՆԿ	f. ԱՆԿՈՒ

2. Accusative (*me myself, &c.*).

1 pers.	h.ℓℓ²	h.ℓℓ¹
2 pers. m.	h.ℓh	h.ℓhσω
f.	h.ℓh	h.ℓh²
3 pers. m.	h.ℓℓ³	h.ℓℓ³σω
f.	h.ℓℓ³	h.ℓℓ³σ

3. Genitive and possessive (*of me myself, &c.*).

a. With the masculine **Hñ.**

1 pers.	H.ຂ ?	H.ຂ
2 pers. m.	H.ຂ h	H.ຂ hσ-
f.	H.ຂ h	H.ຂ h?
3 pers. m.	H.ຂ h-	H.ຂ hσ-
f.	H.ຂ h	H.ຂ h?

b. With the feminine **אַתְּ**.

1 pers.	አንተእና	አንተእና
2 pers. m.	አንተእከ	አንተእከዎች
f.	አንተእከ	አንተእከን
3 pers. m.	አንተእሱ	አንተእሱዎች
f.	አንተእሱ	አንተእሱን

1 *läliyă.*

² *kīvāvā.*

3 77' 2 V. 1.

4 *Επιτήδειον*

c. With the plural ՀԱՅ.

	Singular	Plural
1 pers.	ՀԱՅ ¹	ՀԱՅ
2 pers. m.	ՀԱՅԻ	ՀԱՅԻՄ
f.	ՀԱՅԻ	ՀԱՅԻՆ
3 pers. m.	ՀԱՅՄ	ՀԱՅՄԸ
f.	ՀԱՅԿ	ՀԱՅԿՆ

§ 31.

The Reflexive Pronoun is indicated by the use of the word ԾԱՅ² head, with the suffix appended, e. g. ՓՐԱ (he killed) ԾԱՅ himself; ՍԵԽՈՒ ԾԱՅ he himself hath saved us. The word ԽԳՈ soul, is used in the same way.

§ 32. Demonstrative Pronouns.

i. This.

a. First form:

	Singular	Plural
m.	Ի	մ.
nom.	Ի	Ի ³
acc.	Ի	Ի ⁴ and Ի ⁵

b. Second form:

nom.	Ի՞Ւ	Ի՞Ւ	Ի՞ՒՎ	Ի՞ՒՎ
acc.	Ի՞Ւ	Ի՞Ւ	Ի՞ՒՎ	Ի՞ՒՎ

i. This demonstrative is usually prefixed or affixed to the word next to it, e. g. ԻՖԻԱ, ԹՐՈՒԻ.

ii. The longer forms, Ի՞ՒՎ, &c., are more frequently used than the shorter.

¹ էլլայդ. ² ր' էս.

³ էլլի. ⁴ էլլա

⁵ էլլօն.

⁶ շենթի.

⁷ էլօնտի.

2. That.

a. First form:

	Singular	Plural
m.	մ.	մ.
nom.	Ի՞Ւ	Ի՞ՒԻ
acc.	Ի՞Ւ	Ի՞Ւ և Ի՞ՒԻ

b. Second form:

	c.
nom.	Ի՞ՒՎ ⁴
	Ի՞ՒՎ
acc.	Ի՞ՒՎ
	Ի՞ՒՎ

§ 33. Relative Pronouns.

	Singular	Plural
m.	մ.	c.
nom.	Ի	Ի ⁶

1. Ի may be used for the f. singular and for the m. and f. plural.
2. Ի is also used to express *that which* or *what*.
3. Whatsoever is rendered by ԻՒ.
4. Ի like Ի is usually prefixed or affixed to the word next to it.

§ 34. Interrogative Pronouns.

i. Who? What?

	Singular	Plural
nom.	ՄՈՒ ⁸	ՄՈՒ
acc.	ՄՈՒ	ՄՈՒ

¹ շեկէ. ² շուէկէ. ³ էլլէկէ. ⁴ շէկրէտէ. ⁵ շուտէկէ.
⁶ շուէ. ⁷ էլլէ. ⁸ մանու. ⁹ մուէ.

2. Which?

c.	c.
nom. አይ ¹	አይ
acc. አይ	አይ

1. ማ what? is also used for the neuter, and is almost always joined to the succeeding word.

2. These interrogatives are used both in direct and in indirect questions, and are often strengthened by an enclitic particle, especially **ለ**.

3. The noun ብርሃን prominence, size, is used as a pronoun to mean how much? how great?

§ 35. Indefinite Pronouns and Pronominals.

1. The relative pronoun **H** is also used in an indefinite way.
2. The interrogative **ወእ** is also used as an indefinite, usually with the enclitic **ለ**, and, in a negative sense, with the negative **አ**, e.g. **አመካለ**, or the negative **ወእ**, e.g. **ወእመካለ**.
3. The interrogative **ምንት** is used in a similar manner, usually with the enclitic **ለ**. It is used negatively with **ወእ**.
4. The interrogative **አይ** is also sometimes used indefinitely.
5. The indefinite is also rendered by **ብ**: **H**, and its negative by **አልብ**: **H**.

6. **ዘል** entirely, totality, is used pronominally with suffixes **ዘል**, **ዘላ**, &c., and signifies all, every, the whole of. The suffix, as a rule, is governed by the gender and number of the noun referred to.

7. The numeral **አክብ** one, is used as an indefinite to mean a certain one, each one.

8. The adjective **ካል** is used as an indefinite to mean other.

9. The conjunction **ሁወ** is used with **H** and **ዘል**, e.g. **ሁወዘል**, to mean such. It is also compounded with **ዘጥቃ** (**ሁወ**: **ዘጥቃ**) or with a pronominal suffix (**ሁማን**).

¹ ደያዥ.

10. The noun **በስተት** solitude, is combined with suffixes to express the idea alone, e. g. **በስተትም I alone**.

11. The nouns **ቢሮ**, **ብኩል**, and **አንብ** are used as indefinite pronouns, one, certain, and any one respectively.

12. The noun **መጠን** measure, standing alone, or with **ዘል** or **ዘጥቃ**, expresses the idea so great. When it stands alone it also means how great, how much.

§ 36. Read and translate:

ነስቱ እኔ፡ ወእታን፡ ወእታ፡ እንሰ፡ ይእታ፡ እማን፡ ወእታው፡
እመን፡ ይእታ፡ እንተሙ፡ ሆ፡ ሆመ፡ ከዚ፡ ካ፡ ለለም፡ ለለሁ፡
ለለሁ፡ ለለሁ፡ ለለሁ፡ ለለሁ፡ ከይ፡ ከይ፡ ከይ፡ ከይ፡ ከይ፡
ርእስ፡ ከእስ፡ ከእም፡ ከእሁ፡ ከእ፡ ከእሁ፡ ከየእሁም፡ ከየእ፡
አንተአ፡ ከንተአ፡ ከንተአ፡ ከንተአሁሙ፡ ከስተአ፡ ከስተአ፡
አስተአ፡ ከስተአ፡ ከስተአ፡ ከስተአሁሙ፡ ከስተአ፡ ከስተአ፡
አስተአ፡ ከስተአ፡ ከስተአ፡ ከስተአ፡ ከስተአ፡ ከስተአ፡ ከስተአ፡
ዝርፍ፡ ከዝርፍ፡ ከዝርፍ፡ ከዝርፍ፡ ከዝርፍ፡ ከዝርፍ፡ ከዝርፍ፡
ዝርፍ፡ ከዝርፍ፡ ከዝርፍ፡ ከዝርፍ፡ ከዝርፍ፡ ከዝርፍ፡ ከዝርፍ፡
ዝርፍ፡ ከዝርፍ፡ ከዝርፍ፡ ከዝርፍ፡ ከዝርፍ፡ ከዝርፍ፡ ከዝርፍ፡

CHAPTER V

§ 37. The Skeleton of the Strong Verb.

Stem	1. Simple	2. Intensive	3. Frequentative
I. Root	ቀጥል ¹	ቀጥል ²	ቀጥል
II. Causative	አቀጥል ³	አቀጥል	አቀጥል
III. Reflexive-passive	ተቀጥል ⁴	ተቀጥል	ተቀጥል
IV. Causative-reflexive	እስተቀጥል ⁵	እስተቀጥል	እስተቀጥል

1. The root of the Ethiopic verb has three radicals, e. g. **ቀጥል** he killed.

¹ ቁጥልል.

² ቁጥልል.

³ አቅጥልል.

⁴ ተቅጥልል.

⁵ ዓስተቅጥልል.

2. Each stem has three forms to express: (1) the simple act, e.g. **ՓԻԱ** *he killed*; (2) intensity, e.g. **ՓԻԱ** (doubled Ի) *he certainly killed*; (3) a frequentative act, e.g. **ՓԻԱ** *he used to kill*.

3. Each form may further express: (1) a causative idea of the simple, intensive, or frequentative; (2) a reflexive, passive, or reflexive-passive idea of the simple, intensive, or frequentative; (3) a causative-reflexive idea of the simple, intensive, or frequentative.

4. The characteristic (1) of the intensive is a double medial, e.g. *kättälä*; (2) of the frequentative is a long ա in the first syllable, e.g. *kältälä*; (3) of the causative is a prefixed հ; (4) of the reflexive is a prefixed Ի; and (5) of the causative-reflexive is a prefixed ՀՈՒ.

§ 38. Vocabulary.

ԹՐԻ = to rule.

ՎԵՐ = to consecrate.

ՀՅԱ = to find.

ԱՐԵ = to say.

ՈՒՅ = to go to be

ՀՅԵՐ = to remember.

ՓԻԱ = to kill.

ՀԱՅ = to create.

ՎԵՐՄ = to precede.

ՀԱՅՄ = to finish.

§ 39. Read and translate:

ՀՈՒԹԻՆ; ԻՓԻՆ; ՀՎԻՆ; ԻՎԻՆ; ՀՓԻՆ; ՓԻՆ; ՓԻՆ;
ՀՈՒԹԻՆ; ԻՓԻՆ; ՀՈՒԹԻՆ; ՄՈՒՆ; ՀՄՈՒՆ; ԻՀՄՈՒՆ;
ԻՀԿՈՒՆ; ՀՈՒԹԵՆ; ԻՀԿՈՒՆ; ՀՈՒԹԵՆ; ՀՈՒԹԵՆ; ԻՎԵՐՄ;
ԻՎԵՐՄ; ՀՎԵՐՄ; ԻՎԵՐՄ; ՀՎԵՐՄ; ԻՎԵՐՄ; ԻՎԵՐՄ;
ԻՎԵՐՄ; ՀՎԵՐՄ; ԻՎԵՐՄ; ՀՎԵՐՄ; ԻՎԵՐՄ; ԻՎԵՐՄ;
ԻՎԵՐՄ; ՀՎԵՐՄ; ԻՎԵՐՄ; ՀՎԵՐՄ; ԻՎԵՐՄ; ԻՎԵՐՄ;

CHAPTER VI

§ 40. Simple Stem.

Simple Form.

	PERFECT	
	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
3 m.	ՓԻԱ	ՓԻԱ
3 f.	ՓԻԱԴ	ՓԻԱ
2 m.	ՓԻՃԻ	ՓԻՃԻՆ
2 f.	ՓԻՃԻ	ՓԻՃԻՆ
I c.	ՓԻՃԻ	ՓԻՃԻ

IMPERFECT

3 m.	ԵՓԻԱ¹	ԵՓԻԱ
3 f.	ԴՓԻԱ	ԵՓԻԱ
2 m.	ԴՓԻԱ	ԴՓԻԱ
2 f.	ԴՓԻԱ	ԴՓԻԱ
I c.	ԱՓԻԱ	ԴՓԻԱ

SUBJUNCTIVE

3 m.	ԵՓԻԱ²	ԵՓԻԱ
3 f.	ԴՓԻԱ	ԵՓԻԱ
2 m.	ԴՓԻԱ	ԴՓԻԱ
2 f.	ԴՓԻԱ	ԴՓԻԱ
I c.	ԱՓԻԱ	ԴՓԻԱ

IMPERATIVE

2 m.	ՓԻԱ³	ՓԻԱ
2 f.	ՓԻԱ	ՓԻԱ

INFINITIVE

ՓԻԱ⁴

GERUNDIVE

ՓԻԱ⁵

¹ *yekhtel*.

² *yektel*.

³ *kel*.

⁴ *kattil*.

⁵ *kattilo*.

§ 41. *Intensive Form.*

Perfect Imperfect Subjunctive Imperative Infinitive Gerundive
ՓԻՆ **ՔՓԻՃ** **ՔՓԻՃ** **ՓԻՃ** **ՓԻՃ** **ՓԻՃ**

§ 42. *Frequentative Form.*

ՓԻՆ **ՔՓԻՃ** **ՔՓԻՃ** **ՓԻՃ** **ՓԻՃ** **ՓԻՃ**

1. The conjugation of the Intensive and Frequentative forms follows the Simple form.

§ 43. *Read and translate:*

ՓԻՆ; ՓԻՃ; ՓԻՃԻՄ; ՓԻՃԻՇ; ՓԻՆ; ԿՓԻՃ; ՔՓԻՃ;
 ԴՓԻՃ; ԴՓԻՃ; ԴՓԻՃ; ՔՓԻՃ; ՓԻՆ; ՓԻՃ; ՔՓԻՃ;
 ՓԻՃ; ՔՓԻՃ; ՓԻՆ; ՄՈՒՆ; ԿՀԻՇ; ԵԽԻՇ; ՓՄԱ; ՓԲՈՒ; ՄՀԱ;
 ԽԻԾ; ՀՄԱ; ՔԿՐԹՄ;

CHAPTER VII

§ 44. *Causative Stem.**Simple Form.*

PERFECT

	Singular	Plural
3 m.	ՀՓԻՌ	ՀՓԻՌ
3 f.	ՀՓԻՌՈՒ	ՀՓԻՌ
2 m.	ՀՓԻՌԻ	ՀՓԻՌԻՄ
2 f.	ՀՓԻՌԻ	ՀՓԻՌԻՆ
1 c.	ՀՓԻՌԻ	ՀՓԻՌ

	Singular	IMPERFECT	Plural
3 m.	ՔՓԻՃ ¹	ՔՓԻՃ	ՔՓԻՃ
3 f.	ԵՓԻՃ	ՔՓԻՃ	ՔՓԻՃ
2 m.	ԵՓԻՃ	ԵՓԻՃ	ԵՓԻՃ
2 f.	ԵՓԻՃ	ԵՓԻՃ	ԵՓԻՃ
1 c.	ՀՓԻՃ	ՀՓԻՃ	ՀՓԻՃ

SUBJUNCTIVE

3 m.	ՔՓԻՃ ²	ՔՓԻՃ
3 f.	ԵՓԻՃ	ՔՓԻՃ
2 m.	ԵՓԻՃ	ԵՓԻՃ
2 f.	ԵՓԻՃ	ԵՓԻՃ
1 c.	ՀՓԻՃ	ՀՓԻՃ

IMPERATIVE

2 m.	ՀՓԻՃ ³	ՀՓԻՃ
2 f.	ՀՓԻՃ	ՀՓԻՃ

INFINITIVE

ՀՓԻՃ⁴

GERUNDIVE
ՀՓԻՃ⁵

§ 45. *Intensive Form.*

Perfect Imperfect Subjunctive Imperative Infinitive Gerundive
ՀՓԻՌ **ՔՓԻՌ** **ՔՓԻՌ** **ՀՓԻՌ** **ՀՓԻՌ** **ՀՓԻՌ**

§ 46. *Frequentative Form.*

ՀՓԻՌ **ՔՓԻՌ** **ՔՓԻՌ** **ՀՓԻՌ** **ՀՓԻՌ** **ՀՓԻՌ**

1. The conjugation of the Intensive and Frequentative forms follows the Simple form.

¹ *yâkâtel.*

² *yâktel.*

³ *âktel.*

⁴ *âktlo.*

⁵ *âktliô.*

§ 47. *Read and translate:*

ՀՓԵԼ; ՀՓԵԼ; ՀՓԵԼ; ՀՓԵԼ; ՀՓԵԼ; ՀՓԵԼ; ՀՓԵԼ;
ԵՓԵԼ; ԵՓԵԼ; ՀՓԵԼ; ՀՓԵԼ; ԵՓԵԼ; ԵՓԵԼ; ԵՓԵԼ;
ՀՓԵԼԻ; ՅԴԿ; ՀՃՐԸ; ՀԳՋԸ; ԵԱԿ; ԺՎԵԸ; ՀՓԵԼՄ;
ՀՆԻՌԻ; ՀՃՌԻՄ; ՔՄԱԼԻ; ՀԴՂ; ՀԳՐԿ; ԵՓԵԼԻ; ՀՓԵԼԻ;

CHAPTER VIII.

§ 48. *Reflexive-Passive.**Simple Form.*

PERFECT

	Singular	Plural
3 m.	ԵՓԵԼ	ԵՓԵԼԸ
3 f.	ԵՓԵԼՏ	ԵՓԵԼ
2 m.	ԵՓԵԼԻ	ԵՓԵԼԻՄ
2 f.	ԵՓԵԼԻ	ԵՓԵԼԻ
1 c.	ԵՓԵԼԻ	ԵՓԵԼ

IMPERFECT

3 m.	ԵՐՓԵԼ ¹	ԵՐՓԵԼԸ
3 f.	ԵՐՓԵԼ	ԵՐՓԵԼ
2 m.	ԵՐՓԵԼ	ԵՐՓԵԼԸ
2 f.	ԵՐՓԵԼ	ԵՐՓԵԼ
1 c.	ԵՐՓԵԼ	ԵՐՓԵԼ

SUBJUNCTIVE

3 m. **ԵՐՓԵԼ**, &c., same as the *Imperfect*.

¹ *yerkərləl*.

IMPERATIVE

	Singular	Plural
2 m.	ԵՓԵԼ ¹	ԵՓԵԼ
2 f.	ԵՓԵԼ	ԵՓԵԼ

INFINITIVE

ԵՓԵԼՈ²

GERUNDIVE

ԵՓԵԼՈ³

§ 49. *Intensive Form.*

Perfect Imperfect Subjunctive Imperative Infinitive Gerundive
ԵՓԵԼ ԵՐՓԵԼ ԵՐՓԵԼ ԵՓԵԼ ԵՓԵԼ ԵՓԵԼ

§ 50. *Frequentative Form.*

ԵՓԵԼ ԵՐՓԵԼ ԵՐՓԵԼ ԵՓԵԼ ԵՓԵԼ ԵՓԵԼ

i. The conjugation of the Intensive and Frequentative forms follows the Simple form.

§ 51. *Read and translate:*

ԵՐՓԵԼ; ԵՓԵԼ; ԵՐՓԵԼ; ԵՓԵԼԻ; ԵՓԵԼ; ԵՓԵԼԻ;
ԵՓԵԼ; ԵՓԵԼ; ԵՓԵԼ; ԵՓԵԼԻ; ԵՓԵԼ; ԵՓԵԼԻ;
ԵՐՓԵԼ; ԵՓԵԼ; ԵՐՓԵԼ; ԵՓԵԼԻ; ԵՐՓԵԼ; ԵՓԵԼ;
ԵՐՓԵԼ; ԵՐՓԵԼ; ԵՐՓԵԼ; ԵՐՓԵԼ; ԵՐՓԵԼ; ԵՐՓԵԼ;
ԵՐՓԵԼ; ԵՐՓԵԼ; ԵՐՓԵԼ; ԵՐՓԵԼ; ԵՐՓԵԼ; ԵՐՓԵԼ;

¹ *təkərləl*.

² *təkərləl*.

³ *təkərləl*.

CHAPTER IX

§ 52. Causative-Reflexive.

Simple Form.

PERFECT			
Singular		Plural	
3 m.	հՈՒՓԻ՛Ը	հՈՒՓԻ՛Ծ	
3 f.	հՈՒՓԻ՛ԾԴ	հՈՒՓԻ՛ԾԴ	
2 m.	հՈՒՓԻ՛ԾԻ	հՈՒՓԻ՛ԾԱՆ	
2 f.	հՈՒՓԻ՛ԾԻ	հՈՒՓԻ՛ԾԱՆ	
I c.	հՈՒՓԻ՛ԾԻ	հՈՒՓԻ՛ԾԱՆ	
IMPERFECT			
3 m.	ՔՈՒՓԻ՛Ը ¹	ՔՈՒՓԻ՛Ծ	
3 f.	ՔՈՒՓԻ՛Ծ	ՔՈՒՓԻ՛Ծ	
2 m.	ՔՈՒՓԻ՛Ծ	ՔՈՒՓԻ՛Ծ	
2 f.	ՔՈՒՓԻ՛Ծ	ՔՈՒՓԻ՛Ծ	
I c.	ՔՈՒՓԻ՛Ծ	ՔՈՒՓԻ՛Ծ	
SUBJUNCTIVE			
3 m.	ՔՈՒՓԻ՛ԾԱ ²	ՔՈՒՓԻ՛Ծ	
3 f.	ՔՈՒՓԻ՛ԾԱ	ՔՈՒՓԻ՛Ծ	
2 m.	ՔՈՒՓԻ՛ԾԱ	ՔՈՒՓԻ՛Ծ	
2 f.	ՔՈՒՓԻ՛ԾԱ	ՔՈՒՓԻ՛Ծ	
I c.	ՔՈՒՓԻ՛ԾԱ	ՔՈՒՓԻ՛Ծ	
IMPERATIVE			
2 m.	ՀՈՒՓԻ՛ԾԱ ³	ՀՈՒՓԻ՛Ծ	
2 f.	ՀՈՒՓԻ՛ԾԱ	ՀՈՒՓԻ՛Ծ	

1 *yāstikītīl.*

² *yāstāk'čl.*

3 *čistá kteří.*

INFINITIVE	GERUNDIVE
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
እስተዋጥና¹	እስተዋጥና²

§ 53. Intensive Form.

<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>Subjunctive</i>	<i>Imperative</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Gerundive</i>
କରୁଥିଲା	କରୁଥିଲା	କରୁଥିଲା	କରୁଥିଲା	କରୁଥିଲା	କରୁଥିଲା

§ 54. Frequentative Form.

አስተዋጥነት የስተዋጥና የስተዋጥና አስተዋጥና አስተዋጥና አስተዋጥና

1. The conjugation of the Intensive and Frequentative forms follows the Simple form.

§ 55. Read and translate:

հծութեան; հծութեան; հծութեան; հծութեան; հծութեան;
հծութեան; հծութեան; ըծութեան; գծութեան; հծութեան; ըծութեան;
ըծութեան; շծութեան; հծութեան; հծութեան; հծութեան; շծութեան;
ըծութեան; հծութեան; հծութեան; հծութեան; ըծութեան; հծութեան;
հծութեան; ըծութեան; հծութեան; հծութեան; ըծութեան; հծութեան;

§ 56.

The Intensive and Frequentative have each a variant form. They are **ՓԻՆ** and **ՓԻՌ** respectively. As a rule, only the imperfect of **ՓԻՆ**, namely **ԵՓԻՆ**, is found. Besides the Causative **ՀՓԻՆ**, the form **ՓԻՆ** has a second Causative, namely **ՀՈՓԻՆ**. **ՓԻՆ** has also the following additional forms in the Frequentative of the Reflexive-Passive: **ՀՎՓԻՆ**, **ԴՎՓԻՆ**, and **ՏՀՎՓԻՆ**.

¹ *ästiåktelö.*

2 *ăstăktîlō.*

CHAPTER X

§ 57. Synopsis of the Strong Verb.

I. Root.

	1. Simple	2. Intensive	3. Frequentative
Perfect	ՓԻՆ	ՓԻՆ	ՓԻՆ
Imperfect	ՔՓԻՃ	ՔՓԻՃ	ՔՓԻՃ
Subjunctive	ՔՓԻՃ	ՔՓԻՃ	ՔՓԻՃ
Imperative	ՓԻՃ	ՓԻՃ	ՓԻՃ
Infinitive	ՓԻՃ	ՓԻՃ	ՓԻՃ
Gerundive	ՓԻՃՐ	ՓԻՃՐ	ՓԻՃՐ

II. Causative.

	1. Simple	2. Intensive	3. Frequentative
Perfect	ՀՓԻՆ	ՀՓԻՆ	ՀՓԻՆ
Imperfect	ՔՓԻՃ	ՔՓԻՃ	ՔՓԻՃ
Subjunctive	ՔՓԻՃ	ՔՓԻՃ	ՔՓԻՃ
Imperative	ՀՓԻՃՐ	ՀՓԻՃՐ	ՀՓԻՃՐ
Infinitive	ՀՓԻՃՐ	ՀՓԻՃՐ	ՀՓԻՃՐ
Gerundive	ՀՓԻՃՐ	ՀՓԻՃՐ	ՀՓԻՃՐ

III. Reflexive-Passive.

	1. Simple	2. Intensive	3. Frequentative
Perfect	ԴՓԻՆ	ԴՓԻՆ	ԴՓԻՆ
Imperfect	ՔԴՓԻՃ	ՔԴՓԻՃ	ՔԴՓԻՃ
Subjunctive	ՔԴՓԻՃ	ՔԴՓԻՃ	ՔԴՓԻՃ
Imperative	ԴՓԻՃ	ԴՓԻՃ	ԴՓԻՃ
Infinitive	ԴՓԻՃՐ	ԴՓԻՃՐ	ԴՓԻՃՐ
Gerundive	ԴՓԻՃՐ	ԴՓԻՃՐ	ԴՓԻՃՐ

IV. Causative-Reflexive.

	1. Simple	2. Intensive	3. Frequentative
Perfect	ՀՈՒՓԻՆ	ՀՈՒՓԻՆ	ՀՈՒՓԻՆ
Imperfect	ՔՀՈՒՓԻՃ	ՔՀՈՒՓԻՃ	ՔՀՈՒՓԻՃ
Subjunctive	ՔՀՈՒՓԻՃ	ՔՀՈՒՓԻՃ	ՔՀՈՒՓԻՃ
Imperative	ՀՈՒՓԻՆ	ՀՈՒՓԻՆ	ՀՈՒՓԻՆ
Infinitive	ՀՈՒՓԻՆՐ	ՀՈՒՓԻՆՐ	ՀՈՒՓԻՆՐ
Gerundive	ՀՈՒՓԻՆՐ	ՀՈՒՓԻՆՐ	ՀՈՒՓԻՆՐ

CHAPTER XI

§ 58. The Intransitive Verbs.

Simple Form.

PERFECT

	Singular	Plural
3 m.	ՈՈ՛Ռ ¹	ՈՈ՛Ռ
3 f.	ՈՈ՛ՌՇ	ՈՈ՛Ռ
2 m.	ՈՈ՛ՌՒ	ՈՈ՛ՌՒԹ
2 f.	ՈՈ՛ՌՒ	ՈՈ՛ՌՒՇ
1 c.	ՈՈ՛ՌՒ-	ՈՈ՛Ռ

IMPERFECT

3 m. ՔՈՈՌՇ², &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE

	Singular	Plural
3 m.	ՔԸՈՌՇ ³	ՔԸՈՌՇ
3 f.	ՔԸՈՌՇ	ՔԸՈՌՇ
2 m.	ՔԸՈՌՇ	ՔԸՈՌՇ
2 f.	ՔԸՈՌՇ	ՔԸՈՌՇ
1 c.	ՔԸՈՌՇ	ՔԸՈՌՇ

¹ labš.² yelabš.³ yelbš.

IMPERATIVE	
Singular	Plural
2 m. ԱՈՌ ¹	ԱՈՌ
2 f. ԱՈՌ	ԱՈՌ
INFINITIVE ԱՈՌ ²	GERUNDIVE ԱՈՌ ³

§ 59.

The Intensive and Frequentative, as well as the Simple, Intensive, and Frequentative of the Causative, Reflexive-Passive, and Causative-Reflexive, are formed on the basis of the Transitive Verbs.

§ 60. *Read and translate:*

ԱՈՌ; ԱՈՌ; ԱՈՌ; ՔԱՅՈՒ; ԱՈՒ; ԿԱՅՈՒ; ԿԱՅՈՒ;
 ԱՈՌՒ; ՔԵ-ԱՈՒ; ՀՈՒ; ՀՈՒՖԻՇ; ՀՉՈՅ; ՉՈՅ; ՔՉՈՅ; ՔՓԻՇ;
 ԿՇՈՅ; ԿՇՈԿ; ԿՎՀՈՒ; ՓՀՈՒ; ԿՎՀՈՒ; ՓՀՈՒ; ՓՀՈՒ;
 Ք-ԿՎՀՈՒ; ՔԾԻՓԿԱՌ;

§ 61. Vocabulary.

ԴՈԶ = to do.

ՓՀՈՒ = to approach.

CHAPTER XII

§ 62. Strong Verbs of Four Radicals.

PERFECT

3 m. ՄՈՒԾՈՒ ⁴	ՄՈՒԾՈՒ
3 f. ՄՈՒԾՈՒՐ	ՄՈՒԾՈՒ
2 m. ՄՈՒԾՈՒՌ	ՄՈՒԾՈՒՒՄ
2 f. ՄՈՒԾՈՒՌ	ՄՈՒԾՈՒՒՆ
1 c. ՄՈՒԾՈՒՌ	ՄՈՒԾՈՒՑ

¹ Լօնժ,² Լօնժ,³ Լօնժէօ.⁴ Խօնդանաւ.

IMPERFECT	
3 m. ՔԱՅԻԾՈՒ	ՔԱՅԻԾՈՒ
3 f. ԿԱՅԻԾՈՒ	ԿԱՅԻԾՈՒ
2 m. ԿԱՅԻԾՈՒ	ԿԱՅԻԾՈՒ
2 f. ԿԱՅԻԾՈՒ	ԿԱՅԻԾՈՒ
1 c. ԿԱՅԻԾՈՒ	ԿԱՅԻԾՈՒ

SUBJUNCTIVE	
3 m. ՔԱՅԻԾՈՒ	ՔԱՅԻԾՈՒ
3 f. ԿԱՅԻԾՈՒ	ԿԱՅԻԾՈՒ
2 m. ԿԱՅԻԾՈՒ	ԿԱՅԻԾՈՒ
2 f. ԿԱՅԻԾՈՒ	ԿԱՅԻԾՈՒ
1 c. ԿԱՅԻԾՈՒ	ԿԱՅԻԾՈՒ

IMPERATIVE	
2 m. ՄՈՒԾՈՒ	ՄՈՒԾՈՒ
2 f. ՄՈՒԾՈՒ	ՄՈՒԾՈՒ
1 c. ՄՈՒԾՈՒ	ՄՈՒԾՈՒ

INFINITIVE	GERUNDIVE
ՄՈՒԾՈՒ	ՄՈՒԾՈՒ

§ 63. Causative.

Perfect Imperfect Subjunctive Imperative Infinitive Gerundive
 հսո՞չքը Քայիծու Քայիծու Կայիծու Կայիծու Կայիծու

§ 64. Reflexive-Passive.

Կայիծու Ք-Կայիծու Ք-Կայիծու Կայիծու Կայիծու Կայիծու

§ 65. Causative-Reflexive.

Perfect Imperfect Subjunctive
 հնիտայիծը Քնիտայիծը Քնիտայիծը

Imperative Infinitive Gerundive
 հնիտայիծու հնիտայիծու հնիտայիծու

1. All these stems, as well as the different parts of the derived forms, are conjugated regularly.

2. The Simple stem has an additional form, **አጥቃለሁ**; so have the Reflexive-Passive, **ተመናለሁ**, and the Causative-Reflexive, **እስተመናለሁ**.

3. The Reflexive-Passive has in addition a second or weaker form with prefixed **հՀ**, namely, **հՀարվես**.

§ 66. Strong Verbs of Five Radicals.

Perfect *Imperfect* *Subjunctive* *Imperative* *Infinitive* *Gerunditive*

§ 67. Read and translate:

መንደብ; መንደብ; መንደብ; መንደብ; ደመንደብ; ቴመንደብ;
ንመንደብ; አመንደብ; ትመንደብ; መንደብበ; መንደበባኝ; መንደብ;
መንደበበ; ቴመንደብ; አመንደብ; ትመንደብ; ደመንደብ; ደተመንደብ;
አመንደብ; ትመንደብ; ላሰተመንደብ; ደሰተመንደብ; ላሰተመንደብ;
ተመንደብ; ዕምጽደብ; ዕረስቀልቁ; ዕረስቀልቁ; ዕረስቀልቁ; ዕመንደብ;

CHAPTER XIII

§ 68. Double Medial Verbs.

Simple Form.

PERFECT

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>
3 m.	ଶୁଣ୍ଟ ²	ଶୁଣ୍ଟ	ଶୁଣ୍ଟ
3 f.	ଶୁଣ୍ଟା	ଶୁଣ୍ଟା	ଶୁଣ୍ଟା
2 m.	ଶୁଣ୍ଟିନ୍	ଶୁଣ୍ଟିନ୍	ଶୁଣ୍ଟିନ୍ଦ୍ରା
2 f.	ଶୁଣ୍ଟିନ୍	ଶୁଣ୍ଟିନ୍	ଶୁଣ୍ଟିନ୍ଦ୍ରା
1 c.	ଶୁଣ୍ଟିନ୍	ଶୁଣ୍ଟିନ୍	ଶୁଣ୍ଟିନ୍

1 ďdlăklăkă.

² näbåbă.

IMPERFECT

<i>Singular</i>			<i>Plural</i>
ብር	ይ.፩.፩.	ይ.፩.፩.	ይ.፩.፩.
ብር	ት.፩.፩.	ይ.፩.፩.	ይ.፩.፩.
ብር	ት.፩.፩.	ት.፩.፩.	ት.፩.፩.
ብር, ታ.፩.	ት.፩.	ት.፩.፩.	ት.፩.፩.
ብር	እ.፩.፩.	እ.፩.፩.	እ.፩.፩.

SUBJUNCTIVE

3 m.	էՆՈՂ	ԷՆԸԾ	ԷՆՈՐ	ԷՆԸԾ
3 f.	ԴՆՈՂ	ԴՆԸԾ	ԴՆՈՐ	ԴՆԸԾ
2 m.	ԴՆՈՂ	ԴՆԸԾ	ԴՆՈՐ	ԴՆԸԾ
2 f.	ԴՆՈՐ	ԴՆԸԾ	ԴՆՈՂ	ԴՆԸԾ
I c.	ՃՆՈՂ	ՃՆԸԾ	ՃՆՈՐ	ՃՆԸԾ

IMPERATIVE

2 m.	3-0-0	3-0-0	3-0-0	3-0-0
2 f.	3-0-3-0-0	3-0-0	3-0-3-0-0	3-0-0

INFINITIVE

GERUNDIVE

30.0

§ 69. Synopsis of the Double Medial Verbs.

I. Root

1. Simple	2. Intensive	3. Frequentative
କାନ୍ଦିବୁ	କାନ୍ଦିବୁ	କାନ୍ଦିବୁ

II. Causative.

	1. Simple	2. Intensive	3. Frequentative
Perfect	አንበብ	አንበብ	አናበብ
Imperfect	ደንበብ	ደንበብ	ደናበብ
Subjunctive	ደንበብ	ደንበብ	ደናበብ
Imperative	አንበብ	አንበብ	አናበብ

III. Reflexive-Passive.

	1. Simple	2. Intensive	3. Frequentative
Perfect	ተኋብ, ተኋቦብ	ተኋብ	ተኋቦብ
Imperfect	ደተኋብብ	ደተኋብብ	ደተኋቦብ
Subjunctive	ደተኋብብ	ደተኋብብ	ደተኋቦብ
Imperative	ተኋብ	ተኋብ	ተኋቦብ

IV. Causative-Reflexive.

	1. Simple	2. Intensive	3. Frequentative
Perfect	አስተኋብብ	አስተኋቦብ	አስተኋቦብ
Imperfect	ደስተኋብብ	ደስተኋቦብ	ደስተኋቦብ
Subjunctive	ደስተኋብብ	ደስተኋቦብ	ደስተኋቦብ
Imperative	አስተኋብብ	አስተኋቦብ	አስተኋቦብ

§ 70. Vocabulary.

የወጣ = to seek.**ሰመድ** = to be ill.

§ 71. Read and translate:

የደረጃ; ካደ; ክበብ; ጥደደክመድ; ተኋይ; ተኋቦብ; ተኋደድ; አኋደድ;
 ተኋቦብ; ደቦብ; ስመምኩ; ተስመድ; የሆመት; ተኋሆመ; ገበብ; ገበብ;
 ገደድ; ገበብ; ገደድ; የገደድ; የሆመ; ስመም; ስማ; ደተኋቦብ;
 ተኋቦብ; ደስተኋቦብ; ደተኋብ; ደኋብ; ገበብ; ደኋብ; ደስተኋብ;
 ደተኋብ; ደኋብ; ተኋብ; ደተኋሆመ; አስተኋሆመ; አስመመ;

CHAPTER XIV

§ 72. Initial Guttural Verbs.

Simple Form.

PERFECT

	Singular	Plural
3 m.	አግማት	አግማቶች
3 f.	አግማቻት	አግማቻቶች
2 m.	አመንት	አመንቶች
2 f.	አመንቻት	አመንቻቶች
1 c.	አመንት	አመንቶች

IMPERFECT

	Singular	Plural
3 m.	የአግማት	የአግማቶች
3 f.	የአግማቻት	የአግማቻቶች
2 m.	የአመንት	የአመንቶች
2 f.	የአመንቻት	የአመንቻቶች
1 c.	የአመንት	የአመንቶች

SUBJUNCTIVE

	Singular	Plural
3 m.	ደአግማት	ደአግማቶች
3 f.	ደአግማቻት	ደአግማቻቶች
2 m.	ደአመንት	ደአመንቶች
2 f.	ደአመንቻት	ደአመንቻቶች
1 c.	ደአመንት	ደአመንቶች

IMPERATIVE

	Singular	Plural
2 m.	አመንት	አመንቶች
2 f.	አመንቻት	አመንቻቶች

INFINITIVE

አማካት

GERUNDIVE

አማዋጥ¹ ፍመኑል.

§ 73. Synopsis of the Initial Guttural Verbs.

I. Root.

	1. Simple	2. Intensive	3. Frequentative
Perfect	አግኝ	አመኝ	
Imperfect	የአግኝ	የእአግኝ	
Subjunctive	ደአመኝ	የአመኝ	
Imperative	አመኝ	አግኝ	

II. Causative.

Perfect	አእመኝ	አእመኝ
Imperfect	የአእመኝ	የእአእመኝ
Subjunctive	ደአእመኝ	የአእመኝ
Imperative	አእመኝ	አግኝ

III. Reflexive-Passive.

Perfect	ተአግኝ, ተአመኝ	ተአመኝ	ተአመኝ
Imperfect	ይተአመኝ	ይተአመኝ	ይተአመኝ
Subjunctive	ይተአመኝ	ይተአመኝ	ይተአመኝ
Imperative	ተአመኝ	ተአመኝ	ተአመኝ

IV. Causative-Reflexive.

Perfect	አስተአመኝ, አስተአመኝ	አስተአመኝ	አስተአመኝ
Subjunctive	የአስተአመኝ	የአስተአመኝ	የአስተአመኝ
Imperfect	የአስተአመኝ	የአስተአመኝ	የአስተአመኝ
Imperative	አስተአመኝ	አስተአመኝ	አስተአመኝ

§ 74. Vocabulary.

አደበ = to restore.*የዘረዘሩ* = to unite.

§ 75. Read and translate:

ደአመኝ; ተአግኝ; የአግኝ; የእአግኝ; እመኝ; የእአመኝ;
 እመኝ; ተአመኝ; እመኝ; እመኝ; እመኝ; የእርሃ; የበርር; እመኝ; ስዕድ;
 ተስፋሽ; የእበርር; የእመኝ; እመኝ; ያአመኝ; እግኝ; የእአግኝ; የእአመኝ;
 ያአመኝ; ያተአመኝ; ያተአመኝ; ተአመኝ; እስተአመኝ; የእስተአመኝ;

CHAPTER XV

§ 76. Medial Guttural Verbs.

Simple Form.

PERFECT

	Singular	Plural
3 m.	አእከ ¹	አእከ-
3 f.	አእከት	አእከ
2 m.	አእከዬ	አእከዬ-
2 f.	አእከዬ	አእከዬ
i c.	አእከዬ	አእከ

IMPERFECT

3 m.	ይአእከ	ይአእከ
3 f.	ተአእከ	ይአእከ
2 m.	ተአእከ	ተአእከ
2 f.	ተአእከ	ተአእከ
i c.	አልአክ	ንአእከ

SUBJUNCTIVE

3 m.	ይአእከ	ይአእከ
3 f.	ተአእከ	ይአእከ
2 m.	ተአእከ	ተአእከ
2 f.	ተአእከ	ተአእከ
i c.	አልአክ	ንአእከ

¹ *lit'akki*.

IMPERATIVE	
Singular	Plural
2 m. ስእከ	ስእከ-
2 f. ስእከ	ስእከ
INFINITIVE	
ስእከ	ስእከ
GERUNDIVE	
ስእከ	ስእከ

§ 77. Synopsis of the Medial Guttural Verbs.

I. Root.

	1. Simple	2. Intensive	3. Frequentative
Perfect	ሰእከ	ሰእከ	ሰእከ
Imperfect	ደሰእከ	ደሰእከ	ደሰእከ
Subjunctive	ደሰእከ	ደሰእከ	ደሰእከ
Imperative	ስእከ	ስእከ	ስእከ

II. Causative.

Perfect	አሰእከ	አሰእከ, አሰእከ	አሰእከ
Imperfect	ደሰእከ	ደሰእከ	ደሰእከ
Subjunctive	ደሰእከ	ደሰእከ	ደሰእከ
Imperative	ስሰእከ	ስሰእከ	ስሰእከ

III. Reflexive-Passive.

Perfect	ተሰእከ, ተሰእከ	ተሰእከ, ተሰእከ	ተሰእከ
Imperfect	ደተሰእከ	ደተሰእከ	ደተሰእከ
Subjunctive	ደተሰእከ	ደተሰእከ	ደተሰእከ
Imperative	ተሰእከ	ተሰእከ	ተሰእከ

IV. Causative-Reflexive.

	1. Simple	2. Intensive	3. Frequentative
Perfect	አስተልእከ	አስተልእከ	አስተላእከ
Imperfect	ደስተልእከ	ደስተልእከ	ደስተላእከ
Subjunctive	ደስተልእከ	ደስተልእከ	ደስተላእከ
Imperative	አስተልእከ	አስተልእከ	አስተላእከ

§ 78. Vocabulary.

ምዕስ = to be merciful.

ስእከ = to ask.

§ 79. Read and translate:

ሰእከ; ስእከ; ስእከው; ይፈልጋ; ችልእከ; ችልእከ; እልእከ;
ንልእከ; ችልእከ; ይፈልጋ; ችልእል; ሚሙርድ; ችልማር; ችልማር;
መስፍ; እምማር; መስፍ; ገዢማር; ስእከ; ስእል; ስእበ; ስእብ;
ግዢማር; መስፍ; ችልእክ; እልእክ; ይፈልጋ; ይፈልጋ; እስተልእክ; ችልእክ;
ይስተላእክ; ይፈልጋ; እስተላእክ; ይስተልእክ; ይተለእክ;

CHAPTER XVI

§ 80. Final Guttural Verbs.

Simple Form.

PERFECT

	Singular	Plural
3 m.	በጽሕ ¹	በጽሕ
3 f.	በጽሕች	በጽሕች
2 m.	በጽሕ	በጽሕዎች
2 f.	በጽሕና	በጽሕናች
1 c.	በጽሕኩ	በጽሕኩ

¹ bāšha

IMPERFECT

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plura.</i>
3 m.	ՖՈՑԻ	ՖՈՑԻՆ
3 f.	ԴՈՑԻ	ԴՈՑԻՆ
2 m.	ԴՈՑԻ	ԴՈՑԻՆ
2 f.	ԴՈՑԻՆ	ԴՈՑԻՆ
1 c.	ՀՈՑԻ	ՀՈՑԻՆ

SUBJUNCTIVE

3 m.	ՖՈՑԻ	ՖՈՑԻՆ
3 f.	ԴՈՑԻ	ԴՈՑԻՆ
2 m.	ԴՈՑԻ	ԴՈՑԻՆ
2 f.	ԴՈՑԻՆ	ԴՈՑԻՆ
1 c.	ՀՈՑԻ	ՀՈՑԻՆ

IMPERATIVE

2 m.	ՊՈՑԻ	ՊՈՑԻՆ
2 f.	ՊՈՑԻ	ՊՈՑԻՆ

INFINITIVE	GERUNDIVE
ՈՑԻ	ՈՑԻՆ

§ 81. Synopsis of the Final Guttural Verbs.

I. Root.

	1. Simple	2. Intensive	3. Frequentative
Perfect	ՈՑԻ	ՈՑԻ	ՈՑԻ
Imperfect	ՖՈՑԻ	ՖԵՑԻ	ՖԵՑԻ
Subjunctive	ՖՈՑԻ	ՖՈՑԻ	ՖՈՑԻ
Imperative	ՊՈՑԻ	ՊՈՑԻ	ՊՈՑԻ
Infinitive	ՈՑԻ	ՈՑԻ	ՈՑԻ
Gerundive	ՈՑԻՆ	ՈՑԻՆ	ՈՑԻՆ

II. Causative.

	1. Simple	2. Intensive	3. Frequentative
Perfect	ՀՈՑԻ	ՀՈՑԻ	ՀՈՑԻ
Imperfect	ՖՈՑԻ	ՖԵՑԻ	ՖԵՑԻ
Subjunctive	ՖՈՑԻ	ՖՈՑԻ	ՖՈՑԻ
Imperative	ՀՈՑԻ	ՀՈՑԻ	ՀՈՑԻ
Infinitive	ՀՈՑԻ	ՀՈՑԻ	ՀՈՑԻ
Gerundive	ՀՈՑԻՆ	ՀՈՑԻՆ	ՀՈՑԻՆ

III. Reflexive-Passive.

Perfect	ԴՈՑԻ	ԴՈՑԻ	ԴՈՑԻ
Imperfect	ՖԴՈՑԻ	ՖԴԵՑԻ	ՖԴԵՑԻ
Subjunctive	ՖԴՈՑԻ	ՖԴԵՑԻ	ՖԴԵՑԻ
Imperative	ԴՈՑԻ	ԴՈՑԻ	ԴՈՑԻ
Infinitive	ԴՈՑԻ	ԴՈՑԻ	ԴՈՑԻ
Gerundive	ԴՈՑԻՆ	ԴՈՑԻՆ	ԴՈՑԻՆ

IV. Causative-Reflexive.

Perfect	ՀՈԴՈՑԻ	ՀՈԴՈՑԻ	ՀՈԴՈՑԻ
Imperfect	ՖՈԴՈՑԻ	ՖԵԴԵՑԻ	ՖԵԴԵՑԻ
Subjunctive	ՖՈԴՈՑԻ	ՖԵԴԵՑԻ	ՖԵԴԵՑԻ
Imperative	ՀՈԴՈՑԻ	ՀՈԴՈՑԻ	ՀՈԴՈՑԻ
Infinitive	ՀՈԴՈՑԻ	ՀՈԴՈՑԻ	ՀՈԴՈՑԻ
Gerundive	ՀՈԴՈՑԻՆ	ՀՈԴՈՑԻՆ	ՀՈԴՈՑԻՆ

§ 82. Vocabulary.

ՎԵՐ = to dispose.*ՎԵՐ* = to take.

§ 83. Read and translate:

ԵՐԱՑԻ; ԴՐՈՑԻ; ՀՈՇԻ; ՈՉԻՒՆԻ; ԸՈՒԺԻ; ՈԶԻ;
ԱԶԻ; ԱԶԻ; ԴՐՈՑԻ; ԸՆԴՈՑԻ; ԴՈՇԻ; ՀՈՇՈՇԻ;
ՀՈՇՈՇԻ; ԸՆԴՈՑԻ; ՀՈՇԻ; ԸՈՒԺԻ; ԸՄՈՒԺԻ; ՈԶԻ;
ՈԶԻ; ԿՄԱ; ԿՅԱ; ԴՐՄԱ; ԽԱԼԻՄԱ; ԽԱՀԻ; ԴՐՄԱ; ՄՃՈՒ;
ՄՃՈՒ; ԴՐՄԱ; ԿՄԱ; ՄՃՈՒ;

CHAPTER XVII

§ 84. Synopsis of the Initial Weak Verbs.

I. Root.

1. Simple 2. Intensive 3. Frequentative

Perfect	ԹՃՀ ¹	ԹՃՀ
Imperfect	ԹՎԳՀ	ԹՎԳՀ
Subjunctive	ԹՎԳՀ, ԹՃՀ	ԹՎԳՀ
Imperative	ԹՎԳՀ, ՃՀ	ԹՎԳՀ
Infinitive	ԹՃՀ	ԹՃՀ
Gerundive	ԹՃՀ	ԹՃՀ

II. Causative.

Perfect	ՀԹՃՀ	ՀԹՃՀ
Imperfect	ԹՎԳՀ	ԹՎԳՀ
Subjunctive	ԹՎԳՀ	ԹՎԳՀ
Imperative	ԹՎԳՀ	ԹՎԳՀ
Infinitive	ՀԹՃՀ	ՀԹՃՀ
Gerundive	ՀԹՃՀ	ՀԹՃՀ

¹ աճ/ճրճ.

INITIAL WEAK VERBS

III. Reflexive-Passive.

	1. Simple	2. Intensive	3. Frequentative
Perfect	ԴԹՃՀ	ԴԹՃՀ	ԴԹՃՀ
Imperfect	ԵԴՎԳՀ	ԵԴՎԳՀ	ԵԴՎԳՀ
Subjunctive	ԵԴՎԳՀ	ԵԴՎԳՀ	ԵԴՎԳՀ
Imperative	ԴԹՃՀ	ԴԹՃՀ	ԴԹՃՀ
Infinitive	ԴԹՃՀ	ԴԹՃՀ	ԴԹՃՀ
Gerundive	ԴԹՃՀ	ԴԹՃՀ	ԴԹՃՀ

IV. Causative-Reflexive.

Perfect	ՀՈՇՈՎՃՀ	ՀՈՇՈՎՃՀ	ՀՈՇՈՎՃՀ
Imperfect	ԵՌԵՎԳՀ	ԵՌԵՎԳՀ	ԵՌԵՎԳՀ
Subjunctive	ԵՌԵՎԳՀ	ԵՌԵՎԳՀ	ԵՌԵՎԳՀ
Imperative	ՀՈՇՈՎՃՀ	ՀՈՇՈՎՃՀ	ՀՈՇՈՎՃՀ
Infinitive	ՀՈՇՈՎՃՀ	ՀՈՇՈՎՃՀ	ՀՈՇՈՎՃՀ
Gerundive	ՀՈՇՈՎՃՀ	ՀՈՇՈՎՃՀ	ՀՈՇՈՎՃՀ

§ 85. Vocabulary.

ԹՃՀ = to go into the field.

ՔՊՈ = to be dry.

ԹՎՃ = to throw.

ԹՎՈՂ = to give birth to.

§ 86. Read and translate:

ԴԹՃՀ; ՀՈՇՈՎՃՀ; ԵՌԵՎԳՀ; ՀՈՇՈՎՃՀ; ԴԹՃՀ;
ԵՌԵՎԳՀ; ԹՎԳՀ; ՀԹՃՀ; ՀԹՃՀ; ԹՎԳՀ; ԹՎԳՀ;
ԹՎԳՀ; ԹՎԳՀ; ՀԹՃՀ; ՀԹՃՀ; ԹՎԳՀ; ԹՎԳՀ;
ԴԹՃՀ; ԴԹՃՀ; ՀԹՃՀ; ՀԹՃՀ; ԹՎԳՀ; ԹՎԳՀ;

CHAPTER XVIII

§ 87. Synopsis of the Medial Weak Verbs.

I. Root.

	1. Simple	2. Intensive	3. Frequentative
Perfect	Φω ¹	Φωω	
Imperfect	ΣΦΩ.ΓΩ	ΣΦΩ.ΓΩ	
Subjunctive	ΣΦΓΩ	ΣΦΩ.ΓΩ	
Imperative	ΦΓΩ	ΦΩ.ΓΩ	
Infinitive	ΦΦΓΩ	ΦΦΓΩ	
Gerundive	ΦΦΓΩ	ΦΦΓΩ	

II. Causative.

Perfect	እቁዱ	እቁዱዎች
Imperfect	ደቁዱ.ግኝ	ደቁዱ.ግኝ
Subjunctive	ደቁጥ	ደቁዱ.ጥ
Imperative	እቁጥ	እቁዱ.ጥ
Infinitive	እቁዱ	እቁዱጥ
Gerundive	እቁጥ	እቁዱጥ

III. Reflexive-Passive.

Perfect	ተቋመሙ	ተቋመሙ	ተቋመሙ
Imperfect	ደንቋመም	ደንቋመም	ደንቋመም
Subjunctive	ደንቋመም	ደንቋመም	ደንቋመም
Imperative	ተቋመም	ተቋመም	ተቋመም
Infinitive	ተቋመኝ	ተቋመኝ	ተቋመኝ
Gerundive	ተቋመኝ	ተቋመኝ	ተቋመኝ

IV. Causative-Reflexive.

አዲተዎች

1 *kōmă.*

MEDIAL WEAK VERBS

stān = to stand.

to place

Sleep = to sleep.

§ 89. Read and translate:

ՀՈՒԹՎԹՄ; ԴՎԹՄ; ԸՆԴՎԹՄ; ԴՎԳԹՄ; ԴՎԹՄ; ՓՎԳԹՄ;
ՔՎՄԹՄ; ՔՎԳԹՄ; ՀՎԳԹՄ; ՀՎՄԹՄ; ՓՎՄԹՄ; ՓՎՄԹՄ; ՓՎՄԹՄ;
ԳՎՄԹՄ; ԳՎՄԹՄ; ԴՎՄԹՄ; ԸՆԴՎՄԹՄ; ԴՎՄԹՄ; ԴՎՄԹՄ;
ԱՎՄԹՄ; ԱՎՄԹՄ; ԱՎՄԹՄ; ԴՎՄԹՄ; ԸՆԴՎՄԹՄ; ԴՎՄԹՄ;

CHAPTER XIX

§ 90. Synopsis of the Final Weak Verbs.

(a) Final u.

I. Root.

	<i>1. Simple</i>	<i>2. Intensive</i>	<i>3. Frequentative</i>
Perfect	תָּוֹסֵף ¹	תָּוֹסֵף	תָּוֹסֵף
Imperfect	בְּתָאָר	בְּתָאָר	בְּתָאָר
Subjunctive	בְּתָאָר	בְּתָאָר	בְּתָאָר
Imperative	תָּאָר	תָּאָר	תָּאָר
Infinitive	תָּוֹסֵף	תָּוֹסֵף	תָּוֹסֵף
Gerundive	תָּוֹסֵף	תָּוֹסֵף	תָּוֹסֵף

i tālāwā.

II. Causative.

1. Simple 2. Intensive 3. Frequentative

Perfect	հինա	հինա	հինա
Imperfect	քին	քին	քին
Subjunctive	քին	քին	քին
Imperative	հին	հին	հին
Infinitive	հինամ	հինամ	հինամ
Gerundive	հինադ	հինադ	հինադ

(b) Final i.

I. Root.

1. Simple 2. Intensive 3. Frequentative

Perfect	ուզ ¹	ուզ	ուզ
Imperfect	քուզ	քուզ	քուզ
Subjunctive	քուզ	քուզ	քուզ
Imperative	ուզ	ուզ	ուզ
Infinitive	ուզե	ուզե	ուզե
Gerundive	ուզդ	ուզդ	ուզդ

III. Reflexive-Passive.

Perfect	տնաս	տնաս	տնաս
Imperfect	քտնաս	քտնաս	քտնաս
Subjunctive	քտնաս	քտնաս	քտնաս
Imperative	տնաս	տնաս	տնաս
Infinitive	տնաս	տնաս	տնաս
Gerundive	տնադ	տնադ	տնադ

II. Causative.

Perfect	հնեց	հնեց	հնեց
Imperfect	քհեց	քհեց	քհեց
Subjunctive	քհեց	քհեց	քհեց
Imperative	հնեց	հնեց	հնեց
Infinitive	հնեցե	հնեցե	հնեցե
Gerundive	հնեցդ	հնեցդ	հնեցդ

IV. Causative-Reflexive.

Perfect	հնուրնաս	հնուրնաս	հնուրնաս
Imperfect	քնուրնա	քնուրնա	քնուրնա
Subjunctive	քնուրնա	քնուրնա	քնուրնա
Imperative	հնուրնա	հնուրնա	հնուրնա
Infinitive	հնուրնամ	հնուրնամ	հնուրնամ
Gerundive	հնուրնադ	հնուրնադ	հնուրնադ

III. Reflexive-Passive.

Perfect	տնիք	տնիք	տնիք
Imperfect	քտնիք	քտնիք	քտնիք
Subjunctive	քտնիք	քտնիք	քտնիք
Imperative	տնիք	տնիք	տնիք
Infinitive	տնիք	տնիք	տնիք
Gerundive	տնիքդ	տնիքդ	տնիքդ

¹ սարցյալ.

IV. Causative-Reflexive.

	1. Simple	2. Intensive	3. Frequentative
Perfect	հնդիւց	հնդիւց	հնդիւց
Imperfect	զնդիւց	զնդիւց	զնդիւց
Subjunctive	զնդիւց	զնդիւց	զնդիւց
Imperative	հնդիւց	հնդիւց	հնդիւց
Infinitive	հնդիւցք	հնդիւցք	հնդիւցք
Gerundive	հնդիւցք	հնդիւցք	հնդիւցք

§ 91. Vocabulary.

ԴԱՎ = to follow.

ՈՀՅ = to pardon.

ԱՌՎ = to understand.

ԱՒԲ = to weep.

§ 92. Read and translate:

ԵՐԱ; ԴԱ; ԵՐԱ; ՔԵԱ; ՀԵՎԱ; ԵՐԱԱՎ; ԴԱԱՎ;
 ԵՐԱԱՎ; ԴԱԱՎ; ՔԵԱԱՎ; ՀԵՎԱԱՎ; ԵՐԱՎ; ԴԱՎ;
 ԴԱՎԱՎ; ԵՐԱՎ; ՀԵՎԱՎ; ԴԱՎԱՎ; ՀԵՎԱՎ; ԴԱՎ;
 ՈՀՅ; ԶԻՋ; ՀՆՁԳ; ՀՆՁԳ; ԴԱ; ԵՐԱ;
 ՈՀՅ; ՀՆՁԳ; ՀՆՁԳ; ԴԱ; ԴԱԻԵ; ԵՐԱԻԵ; ԴԱԻԵ; ՀՆՁԳ;
 ՀՆՁԳ; ՀՆՁԳ; ԴԱ; ԴԱԾԳ; ՈՀՅԱՎ; ՀՆՁԳ; ՀՆՁԳ;
 ԴԱԾԳ; ՀՆՁԳ; ԴԱԾԳ; ԴԱԾԳ; ՀՆՁԳ; ՀՆՁԳ;

CHAPTER XX

§ 93. Irregular and Doubly Weak Verbs.

I. Root.

1. Simple	2. Intensive	3. Frequentative
1. աԾՔ ¹	աԾՔ	—
2. ՔՄՔ	—	—
3. աԾՈ	աԾՈ	—
4. աՉԱ	աՉԱ	—
5. ՔՀ	ԹՄԽ	—
6. ԸԺ	ԶՄՑ	—
7. ՀԵՎ	ԿՇՈ	—
8. ԸՃՔ	—	ԴԺՈ
9. —	աՎ-Ց	—
10. աԺՔ	—	ՊԺՔ
11. ԺԵՎ	—	—
12. ՀԵՎ	ՀԵՎ	—
13. ԿՇՈ	—	—
14. ՊԺՈ	—	—

II. Causative.

1	—	ՀՎՃՔ	ՀՊԻՔ
2.	ՀՄՎՔ	—	—
3.	ՀՎ-ԿՇ	—	ՀՊԺՈ
4.	ՀԵՎ-Ց	—	—

¹ For the meaning of these verbs see the vocabulary at the end of the book.

Causative (continued)

1. Simple	2. Intensive	3. Frequentative
5. հՅՀ	հՅՌ	—
6. հՅԺ	հՅՌԺ	—
7. հՄԻ	հՄՈՒ	—
8. հԱԺՄ	—	—
9. —	հՔՄ-Ս	—
10. հՄ-Ծ	—	—
11. հՏԻՎ	—	—
12. հԱՀԻ	—	—
13. հՄՀՀ	—	—
14. հԱԺՄ	—	—

III. Reflexive-Passive.

1. ԴՎՀՎ	ԴՎՀՎ	ԴՎՀԵ
2. ԴՄՎԴ	ԴՎՎ	ԴՄՎ
3. ԴՄ-Ս	—	ԴՎԺԵ
4. ԴՎԴ	ԴՎՀՀ	ԴՎՄՀ
5. ԴՎ-Դ	ԴՎԺ	—
6. ԴՄՎՀ	ԴԲԺ	ԴՊՎ-Ժ
7. ԴՎՄԳ	ԴԲԼ	—
8. ԴՎՄՎ	—	ԴՎՄՎ
9. ԴՎՄ-Ս	ԴՎՄ-Ս	ԴՎՄ-Վ
10. —	—	—
11. —	—	—
12. ԴՀԻՆ	—	ԴՀԻՆ
13. ԴԻՈՒ	—	ԴԻՄԴ
14. ԴՎՄՈ	—	ԴՎՄՈ

IV. Causative-Reflexive.

1. Simple	2. Intensive	3. Frequentative
1. —	—	—
2. —	—	—
3. հՆԻՎ-ԺՈ	—	—
4. —	—	—
5. —	—	—
6. հՆԻՌՎ-Հ	հՆԻՎ-ԺՈՒ	հՆԻՎ-ԺՈՒ
7. հՆԻՀԻ	հՆԻՌԵ	հՆԻՀԻ
8. հՆԻՇԵ	—	հՆԻՇԵ
9. —	—	—
10. —	—	—
11. —	—	—
12. հՆԻՀԻՆ	—	հՆԻՀԻՆ
13. —	—	—
14. —	—	հՆԻՄՈ

1. First and third weak. 2. Second and third weak. 3. First weak, second guttural. 4. First weak, third guttural. 5. Second weak, first guttural. 6. Second weak, third guttural. 7. Third weak, first guttural. 8. Third weak, second guttural. 9. First and second weak, third guttural. 10. First and third weak, second guttural. 11. Second and third weak, first guttural. 12. First and second guttural. 13. First and third guttural. 14. Second and third guttural.

§ 94. Read and locate :

ԴՎՀՎ; ԴՎՎ; ԴՀԻՆ; ԴՎՄՈ; հՆԻՎ-Հ; հՆԻՎ-ԺՈՒ;
հՆԻՎ-ԺՈՒ; հՎԺԵ; հԵ-ՀՈ; հՆԻՎ-ԺՈՒ; հՆԻՎ-ԺՈՒ; հՆԻՎ-ԺՈՒ;
հՆԻՎ-ԺՈՒ; մԵՎ; ՊԺԵ; ՄՎ-Ծ; ԿՈՒ; ԸԺԵ; ԺՄ; ՊԺԵ; ՄՎ-Ծ;

§ 95. The Verb with Suffixes.

		<i>Singular</i>	<i>Singular</i>	
1.	<i>Forms ending in ā</i>	φτάν.	2 m. φτάන.	2 f. φτάන.
				3 m. φτάන.
				3 f. φτάନ
2.	<i>Forms ending in ī</i>	φτାନ.	φତାନ.	φତାନ୍ୟ
3.	<i>Forms ending in ī</i>	φତାନ୍ୟ	φତାନ୍ୟ	ଫତାନ୍ୟ
4.	<i>Forms ending in ī</i>	ଫତାନ୍ୟ	—	ଫତାନ୍ୟ
5.	<i>Forms ending in ē</i>	ଫତାନ୍ୟ	ଫତାନ୍ୟ	ଫତାନ୍ୟ
6.	<i>Subjunctive Forms</i>	ଲଫରାନ.	ଲଫରାନ.	ଲଫରାନ

GRAMMAR

THE VERB WITH SUFFIXES

		<i>Plural</i>	<i>Plural</i>	
1.	<i>Forms ending in ā</i>	ଫରାନ୍ୟ	ଫରାନ୍ୟ	ଫରାନ୍ୟ
2.	<i>Forms ending in ī</i>	ଫରାନ୍ୟ	ଫରାନ୍ୟ	ଫରାନ୍ୟ
3.	<i>Forms ending in ī</i>	ଫରାନ୍ୟ	ଫରାନ୍ୟ	ଫରାନ୍ୟ
4.	<i>Forms ending in ī</i>	ଫରାନ୍ୟ	—	ଫରାନ୍ୟ
5.	<i>Forms ending in ē</i>	ଫରାନ୍ୟ	ଫରାନ୍ୟ	ଫରାନ୍ୟ
6.	<i>Subjunctive Forms</i>	ଲଫରାନ୍ୟ	ଲଫରାନ୍ୟ	ଲଫରାନ୍ୟ

§ 96. *Read and translate:*

ՓՈՒՏ: ՔՓԴԱԻ: ՓՈՒՒ: ՔՓԴԱ: ՓՈՒՇ: ՔՓԴԱԽԱՌ: ՓՈՒՄԻՆ: ՔՓԴԱՄ: ՓՈՒՐԻ: ՔՓԴԱՐ: ՓՈՒՐԻ: ՔՓԴԱՐԵՐ: ՓՈՒՐՄԱՌ: ՓՈՒՐԻՆ: ՔՓԴԱՐՈՒ: ՓՈՒՐՈՒ: ՔՓԴԱՐՈՒՐ: ՓՈՒՐՈՒՌ: ՔՓԴԱՐՈՒՄ: ՓՈՒՐՈՒՄԻ: ՔՓԴԱՐՈՒՄՆ: ՔՓԴԱՐՈՒՄՆԻ: ՔՓԴԱՐՈՒՄՆՈՒ: ՔՓԴԱՐՈՒՄՆՈՒՐ:

CHAPTER XXII

§ 97. Noun.

I. Gender.

- a. There are three genders: masculine, feminine, and common.
 - b. The masculine has no special termination.
 - c. The feminine has the termination *ə ɿ* (*ə ɿ'*), e.g. *gədɿ'* year, *ɸɿ'* valley; but it sometimes has no ending.

2. Number.

- a. There are two numbers: singular and plural.
 - b. The plural is formed in two ways:

- i. *Strong plural*: formed by means of the termination
 $\bar{a} \dot{\imath}$ for the masculine, e. g. **ଯେତ୍ରେ** *traveller*, pl. **ଯେତ୍ରେଷୁ**;
 and $\bar{a} \dot{\imath}$ for the fem., e. g. **ବୟାହୀ** *year*, pl. **ବୟାହୀରୁ**.
 - ii. *Broken plural*: formed by vocal modification and by
 prefixes and suffixes. The most important forms
 of the broken plural are :

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1. ՓԻԱ ¹	ՓԻԱ	6. ՓԵԱ	
2. ՓԻԱ	ՓԻԱ	ՓԵԱ	ՓԻԱԴԻ
ՓԻԱ	ՀՓԻԱ	ՓԻԱ	
ՓԻԱ		ՀՓԻԱ	
3. ՓԻԱ	ՀՓԻԱ	7. ՀՓԻԱ	ՀՓԻԱ
ՓԻԱ		ՀՓԻԱ	
4. ՓԻԱ	ՀՓԻԱ	8. ԴՓԻԱԴԻ	ԴՓԻԱ
ՓԻԱ			
5. ՓԻԱ	ՀՓԻԱԴԻ	9. ԹՓԻԱ	
ՓԻԱ		ԹՓԻԱ	

10. With *o-* or *e-* inserted; nouns whose second radical have *a*, *ɛ*, *i*, *u*; and those ending in *ɛ* and *ə*.

3. Case.

- a. There are four cases: nominative, vocative, genitive, and accusative.
 - b. The nominative has no distinct termination.
 - c. The vocative is the same as the nominative, or is the nominative with a prefixed or suffixed **λ**, e.g. **λτρας** *O servant,*
ληριλ *O Lord.*
 - d. The genitive has no distinct termination.
 - e. The accusative, where it differs from the nominative, is formed by vocal change;

NOM.	ACC.
ምስል ²	ምስል <i>image.</i>
እጠቃ	እጠቃ <i>creator.</i>
መሠራ	መሠራ <i>healer.</i>

f. The construct state follows the form of the accusative.

1 *kētēl.*

¹² *măsl.*

§ 98. Vocabulary.

መ.አት	= sin.	ተ.አምርት	= a prodigal.
ፊ.ዕ	= fool.	ሙሉፍን	= prince.
ለ.ዝ	= sister.	ሙሉር	= earth.
ሕ.ዘ.ብ	= people.	ቍ.ዕ.ቢ	= priest.
ራ.እ.ስ	= horse.	ዘ.በ.ጽ	= hair-cloth.
ሀ.ገ.ር	= country.	የ.ም.፩	= altar-cloth.
ር.እ.ስ	= head.	ቀ.ኬ.ል	= lamp.
ን.ተ.ሥ	= king.	ከ.ይ.ጥ.ን	= demon.
እ.ዋ.ክ	= door.	አም.ላ.ክ	= god.

§ 99. Read and translate:

፭መት፡ አሳም፡ እናት፡ መዘብ፡ እርፍለ፡ እሂጥር፡ እብቀል፡ እርሳለሁ፡
የገዢ፡ እናቀድ፡ ተአያዥ፡ መሰሪያ፡ በተውርጥ፡ ባጠረድ፡ ቅጠረድ፡ ቅጠረድ፡
ዘባድ፡ የሚሰይ፡ ቅጠረድ፡ ቤተታ፡ እማዳከሁ፡ እንበር፡ ምስለ፡

CHAPTER XXIII

§ 100. Classes of Nouns.

I. Primitive Nouns.

There are many primitive nouns. They represent common objects and elementary ideas, e. g. **garden**.

2. *Derived Nouns.*

a. Formed by vocal modifications and additions.

- | | | | | | |
|----|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| 1. | ՓԴԱ ¹ | 7. | ԳԴԱ | 13. | ԳԴՈՒԴ |
| 2. | ԳԴԱ | 8. | ՓԵԱ | 14. | ԳԴԱԴ |
| 3. | ԳԴԱ | 9. | ԳԴԱ | 15. | ԳԴՈՒԴ |
| 4. | ԳԴԱ | 10. | ԳԴԱ | 16. | ԳԴԱԴ |
| 5. | ԳԴԱ | 11. | ԳԴԱ | 17. | ԳԴՈՒԴ |
| 6. | ԳԴԱ | 12. | ԳԴԱ | | |

1 *kätlä.*

b. Formed by prefixes.

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------|-----------|
| 1. እ prefixed. | 5. መቅኬ | 9. ተቅኬ |
| 2. መቅኬ ¹ | 6. መቅኬ | 10. ተቅኬለት |
| 3. መቅኬለት | 7. መቅኬለት | 11. ተቅኬ |
| 4. ምቅኬ | 8. ተቅኬ | 12. ተቅኬለ |

c. Formed by suffixes.

- | | | | |
|----|------------------|----|-----------------|
| 1. | \bar{a} | 5. | \bar{e} |
| 2. | $\bar{\epsilon}$ | 6. | \bar{o} |
| 3. | $\bar{\alpha}$ | 7. | \bar{i} |
| 4. | $\bar{\eta}$ | 8. | $\bar{\bar{a}}$ |

3. Nouns of Four Radicals.

a. Formed by vocal modification.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. ΠΛΗΓΗ plague.
2. ΦΑΦΑ precipice. | 3. ΔΕΔΕΔ excess.
4. ΖΛΩΝ veil. |
|--|-----------------------------------|

b. Formed by prefix.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. የምልታው ³ place of refuge. | 4. መዝኑት ax. |
| 2. መላምልያ new fruit. | 5. ብቃቅ agitation. |
| 3. መዝኑራዊር wheel. | |

c. Formed by suffix.

1. ልግዕላም⁴ sap. 2. ልንሰነድ weakness.

4. Derived Weak and Guttural Nouns.

1. ΦΙΛ⁵ final weak, Φ, ΦΙ junction; Φ, ΦΙΛΦ. spring
guttural, ΦΙΛι sweetness.
 2. ΦΙΛ⁶ double medial, ΦΦ child
medial weak, ΦΦΙ death
final weak, ΦΙΛΦ. desert
guttural, ΦΙΛΦ strength.

¹ mäktäl. ² bēdbēd. ³ mēwēltāw. ⁴ lēmlāmē. ⁵ kātäl. ⁶ kātēl.

3. ՓԻՃ¹ double medial, ԱՌ hear!
medial weak, ՓԹՈ spite
final weak, ՀԿՈՎ brother.
4. ՓԻՃ² initial weak, ԸՋՈ՞ն dryness
final weak, ՕՈԵ՞ր grandeur
final guttural, ԱՆՃ fatigued.
5. ՓԻՌՒ³ double medial, ԳԻՒ՞ր fragment
initial weak, ՄՎԱՐՒ՞ր poverty
medial weak, ՄՎՐՒ՞ր death
final weak, ՒՃՈՎՒ՞ր a following.
6. ԹՎՊՒՃ⁴ initial weak, ՄՎԱՐԵ՞ս country.
7. ՄՎՓՒՃ⁵ initial weak, ՊՎԱՇՒ՞ր plough
final weak, ՄՎՄԵՐԵ՞ս remedy
initial guttural, ՄՎԺԱՄՎԵ՞ր steep hill.
8. ՒՓՒՃ⁶ final weak, ՒԱՓՄՈՎ curb-stone.

§ 101. Read and analyse the following Nouns :

ՀԵՇ; ԴԱՅ; ԽԵՇ; ՔՈՇ; ԽԵՇ; ԽՄՆ; ԺԶԵՇ;
ՃՄԵՇ; ՄԺՄԵՇ; ԳՄԵՇ; ՈՓՈՎՇ; ՀԵՎՇ; ՎԵՎՇ;
ՀԻՓԵՇ; ՄՎԱՇ; ՄՎԱՇՄԵՇ; ՄՎԱՇՄԵՇ; ՄՎԱՇՄԵՇ; ՄՎԱՇՄԵՇ;
ՄՎԱՇՄԵՇ; ՄՎԱՇՄԵՇ; ՄՎԱՇՄԵՇ; ՄՎԱՇՄԵՇ; ՄՎԱՇՄԵՇ;

¹ կերճ. ² կերճ. ³ կերլաճ. ⁴ մերլաճ. ⁵ մարլաճ.
⁶ տակլաճ.

CHAPTER XXIV

§ 102. The Participle or Verbal Noun.

i. PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

a. Gender.

The feminine is formed by the suffix Ւ, e.g. ՌՊԼ the ruler, fem. ՌՊԼՒ.

b. Number.

i. With a few exceptions the plural is regularly formed by ա Շ for masc., and ա Ւ for fem., e.g. ԱԽՈՎ the living, pl. ԱԽՈՎՇ, pl. fem. ԱԽՈՎՒ.

ii. Present participles ending in Շ change the Շ to Ե and add Պ before the plural ending, e.g. ՀՅՈՎ the depositor, pl. masc. ՀՅՈՎՇ, pl. fem. ՀՅՈՎՒ.

c. Case.

Same as the noun.

d. Formation.

i. Present participles are characterized by a long Ա with the second radical, and Ե with the third radical, e.g. ՓՅԱ. .

ii. The chief classes are :

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. ՓՅԱ ¹ (I. 1) | 4. ՓՅՌԱ ⁴ (I. 2) | 7. ՓՅՌԱ ⁷ (I. 3) |
| 2. ՀՎՓՅԱ ² (II. 1) | 5. ՀՎՓՅԱ ⁵ (II. 2) | 8. ՒՎՓՅԱ ⁸ (III. 3) |
| 3. ՒՎՓՅԱ ³ (III. 1) | 6. ՒՎՓՅԱ ⁶ (III. 2) | |

¹ կերժ. ² ակերժ. ³ տակլաժ. ⁴ կերժ. ⁵ ակերժ.
⁶ տակլաժ. ⁷ կարժ. ⁸ տօկերժ.

2. PASSIVE PARTICIPLE.

a. *Gender.*

Same as the present participle, e.g. **ԴՐԱ** *made*, fem. **ԴՐԱՌ**.

b. *Number.*

Same as the present participle, e.g. **ՎՀԱՐ** *finished*, pl. masc. **ՎՀԱՐԻ**, pl. fem. **ՎՀԱՐԻՌ**.

c. *Case.*

Same as the noun.

d. *Formation.*

- Formed by vocal modification.

1. **ՓԷՃ**¹

2. **ՓԷՃ**

- Formed by means of prefixes.

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. ԹՎԻՃ ² (I. 2) | 4. ԹՎԻՃ (I. 3) | 7. ԹՎԻՒԹԻՃ (IV. 3) |
| 2. ԹՎԻՃ (II. 1) | 5. ԹՎԻՃ (II. 2) | |
| 3. ԹՎԻՒԹԻՃ (IV. 1) | 6. ԹՎԻՒԹԻՃ (IV. 2) | |

- Ending in *i*.

1. **ԹՎԻՃ**³ (I. 2)

2. **ԹՎԻՃ** (II. 1)

3. **ԹՎԻՃ** (I. 3)

4. **ԹՎԻՃ** (II. 2)

§ 103. *Read and classify:*

Ի՞նք: ԴՐԱ: ԱՆՔ: ԴԱԾԻ: ԱՄՓԻ: ԷՐԵՆ: ՏԵՂ: ԷՐԵՆ: ԳԵՆ:
ՏԳԵՆ: ԴԱԾԻ: ՎՀԱՐԻ: ԴԻԿ: ԽԻՃ: ԹՎԻՒԹԻՃ: ԹՎԻՉՃ: ԹՎԻՃ:
ԹՎԻՒՃ:

¹ *ktnl.*

² *măkătl.*

³ *măkătli.*

CHAPTER XXV

§ 104. *The Adjective.*1. *Gender.*

Same as the participle, e.g. **ՎԿԵ** *beautiful*, fem. **ՎԿԵՐ**.

2. *Number.*

a. Same as the participle, e.g. **ՎԿԵ**, pl. masc. **ՎԿԵՐ**, pl. fem. **ՎԿԵՐԻ**.

b. Adjectives ending in *i* are treated like the participles ending in *i* (see above).

c. Broken plurals:

1. **ՓԼՅՈՒ**¹ *pure*, pl. **ՓԼՅՈՒՐ**²

2. **ԹՈՅՈՒ** *wise*, pl. **ԹՈՅՈՒՐ**

3. *Case.*

Same as the noun.

4. *Formation.*

The chief classes of adjectives are :

1. **ՓԷՃ**³

3. **ՓՃ**

2. **ՓՃ**

4. **ՓՃ**

§ 105. *The Numerals.*

1. CARDINALS.

<i>Masculine</i>		<i>Feminine</i>	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>
1. ԷԺԻ ⁴	ԷԺԵ ⁵	ԷԺԻ ⁶	ԷԺԻ ⁷
2. ԷՃԵ	do.	do.	do.
3. ԷՃԵ	ԷՃԵՐ	ԷՃԵՐ	ԷՃԵՐ
4. էկէվ	էկէվէլ	էկէլ	էկէդու
5. էկէմ	էկէմէլ	էկէլ	էկէմէլ

Masculine		Common Forms			
Nom.	Acc.	Nom. and Acc.		Nom.	Acc.
3. աղմէ ¹	աղմէ ²	աղմ	աղմ	աղմ	աղմ
4. հշոօթ	հշոօթ	հշոօ	հշոօ	հշոօ	հշոօ
5. չրոնի	չրոնի	չրոն	չրոն	չրոն	չրոն
6. ուշոն	ուշոն	ուշո	ուշո	ուշո	ուշո
7. ուսոն	ուսոն	ուսո	ուսո	ուսո	ուսո
8. ուտոն	ուտոն	ուտո	ուտո	ուտո	ուտո
9. տնօթ	տնօթ	տնօ	տնօ	տնօ	տնօ
10. օսլէ	օսլէ	օսլ	օսլ	օսլ	օսլ
11-19. Օսլէ; աղմէ, &c.					
20-99. 20. օմէ	30. աղմ	40. հշոօ	50. չրոն		
60. ուն	70. ուսոն	80. ուտոն	90. տնօթ		
91. տնօթ; աղմէ, &c.					
100. բոխէ, acc. բոխտ.					
1000. Օսլէ; բոխէ; հակ; multitude, acc. հակ, pl. հակն.					

2. ORDINALS.

Masculine		Feminine		
1.	2.	3.	1.	2.
1. փջոզ ³	փջոզպ	փջոզք	փջոզն	—
2. քցյո	քցյոզ	քցյոզ	քցյոն	քցյոփն
3. ուն	ունով	ունով	ունոն	ունոփն
4. շոօթ	շոօթք	շոօթք	շոօթն	շոօթփն
5. հշոօն	հշոօնք	հշոօնք	հշոօնն	հշոօնփն
6. ուշոն	ուշոնք	ուշոնք	ուշոնն	ուշոնփն
7. ուսոն	ուսոնք	ուսոնք	ուսոնն	ուսոնփն
8. ուտոն	ուտոնք	ուտոնք	ուտոնն	ուտոնփն
9. տնօթ	տնօթք	տնօթք	տնօթն	տնօթփն
10. օսլէ	օսլէզ	օսլէզ	օսլէն	օսլէփն

20-90. The cardinals alone, or preceded by **H**, are used for these ordinals.

¹ shal'astn'. ² shal'astn'. ³ klad'mi.

3. MULTIPLICATIVES.

a. The noun is rendered by the form **ԴՎՇԱՆ**, e.g. **ԸՆՈՅԻ** fourfold.

b. The adjective is rendered by the form **ՓԵՃ**, e.g. **ԸՆՈՅԻ** fourfold.

c. The adverb is rendered by the form of the acc. of the noun, e.g. **ԲԱՇԱ** thrice.

4. ITERATIVES.

a. Formed by means of the form **ՓԵՃ** preceded by **Ա**, e.g. **ՈՎԱՅԻ** for the third time.

b. The noun **ՀԻՅ** with the numeral is also found, e.g. **ՄԱԼՈՒՅԻ** thrice.

5. DISTRIBUTIVES.

a. By repetition of the numeral, e.g. **ԿՃԵՐ**; **ԿՃԵՐ**. one by one.

b. By means of the prepositions **Ա**, **Ա**, **Ի** in a double form, as **ԱԱ**, **ԱԱ**, **ԻԻ**, e.g. **ՈՂՅՅՈՒՅ** each year.

6. PARTITIVES.

Expressed usually by **ՀԵ** hand, sometimes by **ԻՎՃ** division, e.g. **ՊՃԱՆԴՅԻ**; **ՀԵ** the third part.

7. NUMERICAL SIGNS (derived from the Greek letters).

1. ፩	8. ፪	40. ፫	100. ፭
2. ፪	9. ፫	50. ፬	200. ፮
3. ፫	10. ፬	60. ፭	1000. ፯
4. ፬	11. ፯	70. ፮	10,000. ፱
5. ፭	&c.	80. ፯	100,000. ፲
6. ፮	20. ፯	90. ፳	
7. ፳	30. ፴		

§ 106. Read and translate:

ՓՀԱՐԴԻ ԹԱՅԻ ՀԺՈՒՔԻ ՌԱԹԻ ԿԱԼԻ
ՄԱԼԻ ՀԺՈՒՔԻ ԸՆԻ ՀԺՈՒՔԻ ՅԱՎԵՒ ՎԱՐԴԻ
ՄԱՆԵՐԻ ՀԱՅՈՒ ՀԱՅՈՒ ՎԱՐԴԻ ՀԱՅՈՒ ՎԱՐԴԻ
ՀԱՅՈՒ ՎԱՐԴԻ ՎԱՐԴԻ ՎԱՐԴԻ ՎԱՐԴԻ ՎԱՐԴԻ
ՎԱՐԴԻ ՎԱՐԴԻ ՎԱՐԴԻ ՎԱՐԴԻ ՎԱՐԴԻ ՎԱՐԴԻ

CHAPTER XXVI

§ 107. The Attachment of Nominal Suffixes.

Singular	Singular				
Forms	1 c.	2 m.	2 f.	3 m.	3 f.
1. In ā ՓԴԱ	ՓԴԱ՞	ՓԴԱհ	ՓԴԱհ	ՓԴԱ	ՓԴԱ
2. In ā ՓԳԿ	ՓԳԿ	ՓԳԿհ	ՓԳԿհ	ՓԳԿՍ	ՓԳԿԿ
3. In օ ՓԳԱ	ՓԳԱ՞	ՓԳԱհ	ՓԳԱհ	ՓԳԱՍ	ՓԳԱԿ
4. In ī ՓՄԱ	ՓՄԱ՞	ՓՄԱհ	ՓՄԱհ	ՓՄԱՍ	ՓՄԱԿ
5. In ē ՓՒԱ	ՓՒԱ՞	ՓՒԱհ	ՓՒԱհ	ՓՒԱ	ՓՒԱ
6. In ē ՓԶԱ	ՓԶԱ՞	ՓԶԱհ	ՓԶԱհ	ՓԶԱՍ	ՓԶԱԿ
Plural					
մՊՈՃ	մՊՈՃ	մՊՈՃհ	մՊՈՃհ	մՊՈՃՍ	մՊՈՃԿ
Singular	Plural				
Forms	1 c.	2 m.	2 f.	3 m.	3 f.
1. In ā ՓԴԱ	ՓԴԱ	ՓԴԱհմ	ՓԴԱհն	ՓԴԱմ	ՓԴԱն
2. In ā ՓԳԿ	ՓԳԿ	ՓԳԿհմ	ՓԳԿհն	ՓԳԿՍմ	ՓԳԿԿն
3. In օ ՓԳԱ	ՓԳԱ	ՓԳԱհմ	ՓԳԱհն	ՓԳԱՍմ	ՓԳԱԿն
4. In ī ՓՄԱ	ՓՄԱ	ՓՄԱհմ	ՓՄԱհն	ՓՄԱՍմ	ՓՄԱԿն
5. In ē ՓՒԱ	ՓՒԱ	ՓՒԱհմ	ՓՒԱհն	ՓՒԱմ	ՓՒԱն
6. In ē ՓԶԱ	ՓԶԱ	ՓԶԱհմ	ՓԶԱհն	ՓԶԱՍմ	ՓԶԱԿն
Plural					
մՊՈՃ	մՊՈՃ	մՊՈՃհմ	մՊՈՃհն	մՊՈՃՍմ	մՊՈՃԿն

§ 108. Read and translate:

ԻՇԱ; ՄՊՈԾԻ; ԽԵԾԻ; ՄՊՈԾԿ; ԵՎՇԵՒ; ՎԴԱԻՆ; ԴՎԵՐԻ;
ՔՅՈՒՆ; ԵՉԿՈՄ; ՓԴԱ; ՓԴՈՄ; ԵՇԿՈՄ; ՓԺԼՄ; ԵՎՀԿՈՒՆ;
ՓԺԼԻ; ԵՎՀԻՆ; ՓԳԱԲ; ՓԳՈՄ; ՓԳՈՒ; ԵՎՀԻՆ; ԴՎԵՐ; ԴՎԵՐՄ;
ՓԳԵՐՄ; ՓԳԵՒ; ԵՎՀՄ; ՓԴՈՒՄ; ՓԴՈՒՆ; ԵՎՀԸՄ; ՓԴԵՐ;

CHAPTER XXVII

§ 109. Prepositions.

The most common are:

Ո in.
Ո to, towards.
ՀԹՈ from, out of.
ՑՈ with, toward.
ՀՈՒ till, as far as, up to.
հոՅ as, like.
մ-ԾԻ in, into.
ՈՒՈ upon, over, above.
ՄԸՆՁՒՅՆ above, over, upon.
ԶՈ upon, above, over.
ՄԴՒՈ towards, to.
ՄԸՆՈ with, in the likeness of.
ՓԸՄՈ before.
ՀԿՆ after, behind.
ՄԴՀԻՆ in the midst of, between,
among.
ՄԴՒՅՆ below, under.

ՄՊԾԻՒՅՆ underneath.
ՕՈ-Ը about, around.
ՀԴԻ in the direction of, to.
ՈՀԴԻ in the direction of, in
regard to.
ՄՊՀԻ instead of.
ՀՅՈՈ and ՀԽՅՈՈ without,
except.
ՄՊՔ-Ը before, in preference to.
ՄՊԾԵՐԻ beyond, along.
ՄՓ and ՄՓ close to.
Ո.Յ beside.
ՄՊՀԵՒ beside, close to.
Մ-ԾԵՐ along.
ԴԻՆ in place of.
ՄՎ-ԾՈ for, in exchange for.
ՄԴՀԵՐ and ՀԴՀԵՐ over-against.

ՀՄՊՈՒ and ՀԿՀԻ like.
ՄՊՈՒ and ՀԹՈՒ of the size of,
as large as.
ԽՈՒ and ԽՊԴԻ behind.
ՀՄՊՈՒ outside of.
ՈՒՈՆՁՒ (only with suffixes) for
the sake of.
ՀՄՊՈ at the time of.

§ 110. Attachment of Suffixes to Prepositions.

1. Almost all the prepositions may take the personal pronoun as a suffix.
2. The following is the way in which the shorter prepositions take suffixes.

a. Ո. to me.	Ո. to us.
Ո. Ո. to thee.	Ո. Ո. to you.
Ո.Ֆ, Ո.Է to him, to her.	Ո.Մ, Ո.Ն to them.
b. ՈՒ in me.	ՈՒ in us.
ՈՒ. ՈՒ. in thee.	ՈՒ. ՈՒ. in you.
Ո. Ո. (Ո.Ֆ. Ո.Է) in him, in her.	Ո.Մ. Ո.Ն in them.
c. ԽՈՒ like me.	ԽՈՒ like us.
ԽՈՒ. ԽՈՒ. like thee.	ԽՈՒ. ԽՈՒ. like you.
ԽՈՒՄ. ԽՈՒ like him, like her.	ԽՈՒՄ. ԽՈՒ like them.
d. ՄԸՆԵՐ with me.	ՄԸՆԵՐ
ՄԸՆԵՒ, ՄԸՆԵՒ	ՄԸՆԵՒՆ, ՄԸՆԵՒՆ
ՄԸՆԵՄ, ՄԸՆԵԿ	ՄԸՆԵՄ, ՄԸՆԵՄ
3. The preposition մ-ԾԻ in, becomes մ-ԾԵՐ before the suffixes, e. g. մ-ԾԵՐԻ.	
4. A negative of Ո is found in the forms ՀՃՈՒ, ՀՃ-ՈՒ. &c.	

CHAPTER XXVIII

§ 111. Adverbs.

The chief adverbs are :

Ո interrogative; often in com-
position, e.g. **ՈՒ**.

ՈՒ there.

Ու thence, since.

Ու a little.

Ու how much.

ՀՅՈՒ then, after.

ՄՈՒ why? **ՈՄՈՒ** of
what manner?

ՄԴԱԽ when? **ԱԾԻ**: **ՄԴԱԽ**
until when? **ՀՄԴԱԽ** since
when? **ՀՄԴԱԽ** never.

ՄԾԸ once, of a sudden.

ՄԾՈՒ about, nearly.

ՈՒ when, **ՈՒ**.

ՔՆՈ near, nearly.

ՔԵՄ before.

ՔԶՄ, **ՔԶՄՂ** before, **ՄՎՔՀՄ**.
ՄՎՔՂ, **ՄՎՔՐ** after, following.

ՄԴԻ, **ՄՎԴԻ** under, **ՄԴԻ**.

ՉՈ where, whither.

ԴՐԸ together, at once.

Տ, ՏՈ, ՏԸ there, see there.

Հ interrog. particle.

Հ negative particle, always pre-
fixed.

ՀՈՒ particle of affirmation.

ՀԱ negative particle, always
with **Ո** and the personal
suffix, e.g. **ՀԱՈՒ**, &c.

ՀՈՅ when, on which.

ՀԵ particle of denial, always
with **Ո** and the personal
suffix, e.g. **ՀԵՈՒ**, &c.

ՀԻ not, it is not.

ՀՈՅ affirmative particle.

ՀԵՏ, **ՈՀԵՏ**, **ԿՈ**: **ՀԵՏ** where?
ՀՄԴԵՏ from where? **ՈՀԵՏ**
why? how?

ՀԵ how.

ՀՈՐ absolutely.

ՀՈՅ almost.

ՀԶ again.

ՀԱՃ always.

ՀԻ, **ՈԻ** here; **ՀՄՅԻ** from
here.

ՀՃԻ now, immediately.

ՀՄՊ to-day.

ՀԾՇ together, at once.

ՀՎԿ after, following, with the
prepositions **Ո**, **Ո**, **ՀՅՈ**.

ՀԵԿԸ much, excessively.

§ 112. Commit to Memory the above Adverbs.

CHAPTER XXIX

§ 113. Conjunctions.

1. Conjunctions are independent and dependent. Among the dependent, some are suffixed, others are affixed.

2. The chief conjunctions are :

Կ and, also; always suffixed.

ՄԳԴԻ instead of; often with **Ի** suffixed.

Ո with subjunctive in exhortations.

ՀՄՅԻ since.

ՀՄՅՈՒ, **ՈՀՄՅՈՒ** as long as.

Ո always suffixed, *μέν*, *δέ*, *autem*, *contra*, *sed*, *vero*.

ՈՈ temporal, when, &c., with indicative; conditional.

ՔՀՄԸ, **ՀՄՅՔՀՄԸ** before that, with subjunctive.

ՈՒԲ but, however, nevertheless; usually preceded by **Ո**. Also
means rather, preferably.

ՀՈ but.

ՀՈՅ when, sometimes while; **ՀՄՅՀՈՅ** since.

ՀՈՅ, **ՀՄՅ** if.

ՈՀՄԸ and if on the contrary; **ՈՀՄԸ**: **Ի** if by chance; **ՀՄՅ**,
ՀՄՅՀ, **ՈՀՄՅՀ**, **ՈՀՄՅՀ** though, although.

ՀՈՄ because.

ՀՈՒ till that.

ՀՅՈՒ if not, except.

ՀԻՒ then.

ՀԻՒ whilst.

ՀԴԴ perhaps.

ՀՈ or.

ከ then; always suffixed.

ከዥ in order that; **እግዥከዥ** when; **በዥ** as, as if: **እግዥከዥ** whenever.

ወ and, or, but, so that.

ከ that; **በዚ** whilst, in order that; **እግዚ** since; **በእያዝ** introduces a causal.

ደንደረሰ after; **እግዚደንደረሰ** after that.

ቻለሁ but, however.

§ 114. Commit to Memory the above Conjunctions.

CHAPTER XXX

§ 115. Interjections.

1. The chief interjections are :

አብ, **አብ** sign of aversion.

አዋብ, **አዋብ** sign of joy.

ስለፈቅ, **ስለፈቅ** woe is me.

በ sign of request, *please!*

በሐ, **በሐ**, **በሐ** salutation.

ይ come!

እ sign of sorrow.

እ vocative.

እሁ sign of sorrow.

እለ alas! unfortunately!

እንዳዱ joy!

§ 116. Commit to Memory the above Interjections.

S Y N T A X

CHAPTER XXXI

§ 117. Definiteness in the Noun.

1. There is no article in Ethiopic.
2. Words which are the sole representative of their class are definite, e. g. **ጥዃት** death.
3. Proper names are definite.
4. The context is often depended upon to express definiteness.
5. The following words are used to express definiteness: **ወእቶች**, **ዘዢቶች**, **ዘዢ**, **ዘዢቶች**.
6. Definiteness may be expressed by an appended pronoun, e. g. **ቁርዎ፡ እርዳሳሁ፡** the disciples came.
7. Definiteness is expressed by periphrasis, e. g. **የዕለሁ፡ ለጠዬ፡ ቤት** against (him) the master of the house.

§ 118. Indefiniteness in the Noun.

1. A simple noun is ordinarily indefinite.
2. The following are means of expressing indefiniteness.
 - a. By the use of the following words meaning *one* or *any one*; **አንድ** or **ስተላ**, fem. **አንድታ**; **እኩል**, **እኩል**.
 - b. By means of the preposition **እምነት** from, out of.
 - c. By periphrasis, **በ** there is, and relative pronoun, e. g. **እመዱ፡ የሚደረገት** whosoever putteth away.
 - d. By means of the negative **እልቦ፡ ይ** there is not one who.

§ 119. Relationship of Nouns with one another.

1. The genitive relation is expressed by the construct state, e.g. **ՄՊԻՄԱԹ**: **ՄԱԼ**: *the pains of childbirth.*
2. The genitive relation is also expressed by:
 - a. The words **Ա**, **ՀԻՒ**, **ԱՆ** used periphrastically, e.g. **ՈՒ**: **ՃԵՄԹ**: **ԱԾՎԱ** *Bethlehem of Judah.*
 - b. The preposition **Ա**, e.g. **ՀՅԱԼ**: **ՈՒՐ**: *lord of all.*
 - c. **ՀՄՈՒ** to express the partitive genitive, e.g. **ՀԻՒ**: **ՀՄՈՒՄԹ** *one of them.*
3. Infinitives and certain descriptive words govern the accusative.
4. Prepositions very often express relationship between nouns, e.g. **ԴՒ**: **ՈՒՐ**: **ՀՄՈՒ** *mourning for his mother.*
5. Nouns occur in apposition, e.g. **ՈՒՐ**: **ԻՉԵՐ** *a man, a strangeness = a stranger.*

§ 120. Read and translate:

ՀՄՈՒԻ: **ՄԻՄԻ**: **ՀՄՈՒՄԹ**: **ՀՈՒ**: **ԽՎԱԼԹ**: **ՈՒՐ**: **ՄԻՄ**: **ՄԻՄԻ**:
ԴՐԱ: **ՈԵՀ**: **ՄՐ**: **ՈՒՐ**: **ՕՌԵՎԻ**: **ՀՄՈՒ**: **ԴԱԼԱԻ**: **ՄԻՄ**:
ՍՈՎ: **ՀՄՈՒՆ**: **ԸՓՄ**: **ԿՐ**: **ՀՎԱԼ**: **ՄՀՖ**: **ՈՒՐ**: **ՈՒՐ**:
ՈՒՐ: **ՀԻՒ**: **ՀԻՒ**: **ՀԿԸԴԻ**: **ՀՄՈՒ**: **ԴԻ**: **ՄԻՄ**: **ՄԻՄ**:
ՈՒՐ: **ՀՄՈՒ**: **ՀՄՈՒՄԹ**: **ՀՄՈՒ**: **ՀՄՈՒՄԹ**: **ՀՄՈՒՄԹ**: **ՈՒՐ**: **ԴՐԱ**: **ՀՄՈՒ**:

CHAPTER XXXII

§ 121. The Verbs govern the Noun in the Accusative.

1. Adverbial accusative, e.g. **ՈՒՐ**: **ՄԵՃ** *he wept bitterly.*
2. Accusative of place and time, e.g. **ՄԹԻ**: **ԴՐԱ** *he went out to the field.*
3. Accusative of measure, e.g. **ՔԻԶՔ**: **ՑԱՐՑՈՒ** *he is too late by fifty days.*

4. Accusative of purpose or reference, e.g. **ԴՃՄԻ**: **ԿՐՄԻ**: **ՈՈՐ** *he rejoiced with great joy.*
5. Accusative of relation or limitation, e.g. **ԴՇՅՈ**: **ԴՐԻ** *wash thy face.*
6. Accusative with verbs of saying, &c., e.g. **ԸԱԲՐ** *they said to me.*
7. Double accusative, e.g. **ՀԵՇՈ**: **ԹԻՈ**: **ՈՈՐ** *I shall make him a great nation.*
8. The accusative is used after reflexive verbs, and after the passives of verbs which govern two accusatives, e.g. **ԸԱԲՈ**: **ԽԻՇԻ** *he was found worthy.*
9. Accusative with verbs of being and becoming, e.g. **ՀԻՄՈՒ**: **ԴՇԻ** *I shall be pure.*

§ 122.

Nouns and pronouns are subordinated to the verb by means of prepositions, e.g. **ԸԻՄ-ԻՄ**: **ՈՈՓԳԻ** *they shall become a stumbling-block to you.*

§ 123. Verbs subordinated to verbs.

1. The second verb expresses the kind, manner, circumstances, or time of the action of the first verb.
2. Two verbs set side by side without **Ո**, e.g. **ԸՂՄ**: **Ճ.Լ** *again he sent.*
3. The verb of the principal action is sometimes subordinated to the second verb, which is in the infinitive, e.g. **ՓԸՄԹԻ**: **ԴՀԸԹԻՄ** *I have told you before (lit. I have anticipated to tell you).*
4. Second verb may be a gerundive, e.g. **ԱՆ**: **ՑԱՄ**: **Ճ.Հ**: **ԴԱԼԱ-ՈՒԾ**: **ԴԱԼ**: **ԴԱԾ** *God completed the whole world, carrying out his work.*
5. The second verb in the imperfect without **Ո**, e.g. **ՑՈՒ**: **ՑՈՓՈՒ** *they sat down, watching him.*
6. The second verb may be introduced by a conjunction, e.g. **ԸԱԲՒ**: **ԿԱ**: **Հ.ԴՈՒ** *he told us that we must not eat.*

7. The second verb may be in the subjunctive without a conjunction, e.g. **መዕርምዎ;** **ለዕቃዎ** teach them to observe.

8. Verbs of *beginning* and *ceasing* are usually connected by **አንዘ;** e.g. **እንዘ፡ አንዘ፡ ወጪ፡ እ በኩል፡** they began pushing one another.

9. The second verb may denote purpose, consequence, &c., e.g. **ፈጸመ፡ እጥበት፡ ወጪው፡** he sent forth his servants to call.

§ 124. Read and translate:

ርእስቶ፡ ለእግዥስ፡ ቤ፡ በንግ፡ ወዕ፡ ተብ፡ ይእሰ፡ የእሰ፡ እል፡ መገምስ፡ ምስ፡ ተምቦ፡ መዕ፡ ገዕ፡ እድሃ፡ ኦሥ፡ እጥልኝስ፡ ስ፡ እዝተኞ፡ ወተኞ፡ ለተኞ፡ ለተኞ፡ በተኞ፡ በደው፡ ካ፡ የደው፡ እስ፡ ከተ፡ ወስ፡ ሲ፡ መስ፡ ለማዘም፡ መ፡ ከይከል፡ ከመ፡ የዕለ፡ ስለኅሁ፡

CHAPTER XXXIII

§ 125. Simple Sentences.

1. Every complete sentence has a subject.
2. The predicate in a sentence is usually a verb or an adjective.
3. Subject and predicate may be directly placed side by side, e.g. **ከመ፡ የጋ፡ በፏር፡ የዘዴታው** as the sand of the sea (is) their multitude.
4. The personal pronoun may be used as a copula, e.g. **ሐለቻለስ፡ እ፡** I (am) of God.
5. The words **በለው** to exist, and **ብ** to be, are used as copulas, e.g. **በለው፡ ወልደ፡ ነ፡** there is a lad here.
6. The predicate agrees in gender and number with the subject, e.g. **በዕና፡ እናወው፡** blessed are ye.
7. There is great freedom in the arrangement of the sentence, although the usual order is: predicate, subject, object. Variations occur for sake of emphasis.

8. The following particles are used for emphasis: **ብ,** **ሮ,** **ቴ,** **በለ,** **ውእታ;** e.g. **መዋሉ፡ ማደውኑለ** the days of my very life; **ውእታ፡ አይደለም፡** neither do I tell you; **በርክ፡ ካይደለ** bless me, even me; **ውመእቱ፡ ለለሁ፡ ወእዝኩ፡** and he will command thee.

§ 126.

To express negation the three particles **አ,** **እኔ** and **እል** are used, e.g. **የአ፡ እኔ፡ ማዋረ፡** we cannot go; **እ፡ ከመንፈል፡ እ፡ ከዢ፡** not spiritual, but sensual; **እል፡ ፍቅር፡** not broad.

§ 127. Interrogative Sentences.

1. The independent interrogative:
 - a. No special sign. The context reveals its presence.
 - b. Introduced by **ብ፡ ከ** is it the case that? e.g. **ብ፡ ከሀለው፡ ከ፡ በእስሉ፡** is any one here?
 - c. The most common interrogative particle is the enclitic **፣**, e.g. **ከተተ፡ ጥርክ፡** hast thou done this? Otherwise **ብ፡** is it the case? is used, e.g. **ብ፡ እብ፡ ወሆ፡** will he give him a stone? or **ብ፡ ከ፡** e.g. **ብ፡ ከዕለ፡** hast thou?
 - d. The negative interrogative is expressed by **አ—፣** e.g. **አይነበብለሙ፡** have ye not read?
 - e. The particle **ብ** is used like **፣** and is compounded with **እኔ** and **እል** to make a negative, e.g. **እብ፡ መገብሩው፡ ወንገት፡ ከሆ፡ ወተኞ፡** do not even the publicans the same?
2. Dependent interrogative:

The dependent question is introduced by **እመ,** or **በእመ,** or **እም** e.g. **ከመ፡ ወርሱ፡ እመ፡ ተተገ፡ ማደ፡ እም፡ ምርመራ፡** to see if the water was abated from off the earth. The enclitic **፣** or **ብ** may also be used, e.g. **በእመ፡ የሚገኘ፡ እናወው፡** whether thy brethren are well.
3. Disjunctive interrogative:
 - a. Introduced by **እመ** or **መመላው**, e.g. **መመላው፡ እያወኑ፡** or Jesus?

b. Independent disjunctive questions, **ወእመ** or **ወልእመ** is used, e. g. **ለእመ፡ እንተ፡ ወልቅ፡ ዘመ፡ ወልእመ፡ እኩክ** whether thou be my very son *Esau* or not.

4. Strengthening interrogative particles:

They are **so**; **𠂇** indeed; **𠂇** in perplexity; **𠂇** as an affix; **𠂇** yea, in reply; **𠂇** no; **𠂇** expresses consent; **𠂇-𠂇** indicates refusal.

§ 128. *Read and translate:*

ՀԵՏ: ՀՅԻՌ: ՄԱԾԿՈ: ԱՊՔ: ԱՅՆՍ: ՀԻ: ԱՒ: ԴՎԱԾ: ՀԱՐ: ԶԵԼՓ: Մ-ՆԻ: ՀԿՄԹ: ՀՎԻՆ: ՀԱՒԽՄ: ԱԻ: ՀԵՂՓ: ՄՔԱՆՁ: ՀՎԻՆ: ԸՆՄՓՈԹ: ԱՆՄ: ԸՆՄՓԱ: ՀԻՒՆ: ԻՄ: ԱԻՆ: ԱՀԵՒԽԻ: ՀՊ:

CHAPTER XXXIV

§ 129. Copulative Clauses.

1. The usual copulative particles are: **ወ**, the enclitic **ሮ**, the emphatic **ለ**, **ወ—ኩ** in contrasts, **ወእምኩ** and then, **ኩወ** or, **ወእሙኩ** (**ወእሙለ**) or even, **ወለእሙ**, **ወእሙ**, **ወማግኩ** or.

2. Adversative clauses are indicated by **ወ**; more emphatically by the enclitic **ስ**, or by **ወ—ስ**; also by **ኩ** *but*, **ኩለ** and **ኩንበ** *but only*, **ኩም** *but rather*. Other particles will be found in Chapter XXIX.

3. Causal expressions are usually introduced by **କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ** because, and inferences and conclusions are generally indicated by **ହୁ** thus, and **ତେଣୁ** then, therefore.

§ 130. Attributive Relative Clauses.

i. An attributive relative clause is usually introduced by a relative pronoun, or by such relative particles as *wh* *where*, and *wh* *when*. Sometimes there is no introductory word.

2. The relative pronoun sometimes takes the place of a noun, e. g. **H&g;r&i;** . . . **L&g;r&i;** who believeth . . . shall be saved.

3. When the antecedent is expressed, the relative pronoun does not necessarily agree with it in gender and number, e.g. **እንተ;** **ወደም** wives whom they might choose.

4. If the relative refers to a suffixed pronoun, the relative takes 𠂇, e.g. ՚**ወስኑን** አለበት; **ወርሃ** with us who have borne.

5. The noun to which the relative refers is often attracted into the relative clause, e. g. **ወ-ስተ፡ እያለ፡ በእኔም፡ የገዢ** *into whatsoever city ye enter.*

6. Typical relative clauses: **וְכֹה**: **אֲתָּה**: **וְאַתָּה**; **וְאֵת** the name of which is Sychar; **וְכֹה**: **אֲתָּה**: **אֶלְמֹדְךָ** the city from which; **וְהַ**: **אֲדֹנָצָאָרְסָה**: **וְהַ****עָתָה** (the time) at which the star had appeared to them; **וְכֹה**: **חָרוֹבָה** stones in which

7. To express participial and adjectival ideas, the relative construction is very common, e. g. ԱՆՔՆՈՅՆ unwilling; ԽՈՐ present; ԿԸՆՍՎՈ the elder; ԽՈՉՈՅՈ everlasting; ԹԱԼՅ; ԽՈՒՅ. her first-born son.

§ 131. Conjunctional Relative Clauses

i. Declarative clauses are introduced by **H**, e.g. **ԱԴՐՅԱՌԻՇ ԿՐԵՑ**: **ՀԱՅ**: **ԱՀՎԵ-ԳԼԻԽՄՈՒՆ** *wherefore is it that ye have brought us out?*

2. Supplementary object clauses, after verbs of seeing, saying, fearing, beginning, &c., are introduced by **հաս**, **ձնաս**, **ինաս**, **սիսաս**, and **ձես**, e.g. **Ընդէլ: հաս:** **Ո՞՛ՀԵ** he saw that it abounded; **տամաս:** **հաս:** **և քիչուց** he swore that he knew not; **Ճեցւի: ձեսչըս:** **հաս:** **և քիշուցի** I am afraid of him lest he should come; **Տիկի: ձիկի:** **բայցէի: և սիճէի** they began to push one another.

3. Final clauses are introduced by **հօր**, **Ա**, **Ո**, e.g. **ԵՒՐԱԾ**: **ԱՓՔԱՅ**: **հօր**; **ԵԿՄԱՆ**—*it will be told the saints that they must seek.*
4. Consecutive clauses are introduced by **ՃՆԻ**, **հօր**, **ՃՆԻ**: **և**, **և**, e.g. **հօր**: **ԸՈՒՅ**: **ՔԴՈ** *so that it is said to this day.*
5. Causal clauses are introduced by **ՃՆՄ** because, e.g. **ԴԵՄԻ**: **ՃՆՄ**: **ԴՈԱՅ** *he rejoiced because they were eaten.*
6. Comparative clauses are introduced by **հօր**, **ՈՒՀՕ**, **ԽՀՕ**, **ՀՊՈ**, e.g. **ԽՈՒՅ**: **ՀՈՒՅ**: **ԸՈՒՅ**: **հԵՌՈ** *he who drinketh as a dog drinketh.*
7. Temporal clauses are introduced by various adverbs of time (Chapter XXVIII).

§ 132. *Read and translate:*

ԱՆԵՄ: **ԽԽԺԱԾՄ**: **ՃՐԱՄ**: **ՔՄՑՀԱ**: **ԱՀՈԶԺ**: **ՀՃՐ**:
ԹՎԸ: **ՃՆԻ**: **ՈՎՃԵՅ**: **ԴՎՃԵ**: **ՈՒՀԻ**: **ԸՆԺՈՒՅ**: **ԹՎԸ**:
ՃՆԻ: **ԳՅ**: **ՄԶՃԱ**: **ԽՊՈՅ**: **ՈԿԿՅ**: **ՄԿԵՃԱ**: **ՈԿԿՅ**: **ԹՎՆԻ**:
ԴՈԾԻ: **ՔՄԾՂ**: **ԽԵՐԿԻՏԱ**: **ՃՆՄՀ**: **հօր**: **ԴԻՐ**: **ՊԳԲ**: **ՃՄ**:
ԴԵԾՄ: **ՈՒԺԵՅ**: **ՄՃԵ**: **ՄՅ**: **ԸՈԱՅ**: **ԸԿ**: **ՈՎՃԵ**: **ՃՆՈ**:

CHAPTER XXXV

§ 133. *Reciprocal Clauses.*

1. Conditional sentences are indicated:
 - a. By the context alone.
 - b. By **ՃՄ** (**ՈՃՄ**) and **ՈՈ** in the protasis, and the apodosis with **Ո** without a particle.
 - c. In simple conditional sentences the protasis is introduced by **ՃՄ** or **ՈՃՄ**, and when negative by **ՃՄՀ** or **ՈՃՄՀ**, or **ՃԻ** instead of **Ճ**; the apodosis by **Ո**, or **Ո—ՃԻ**, or **ՃԻ** alone. The apodosis may also have no outward marking, e.g. **ՃՄ**: **ԳՀԿ**:

ԵՄՄՎԴ if *he leaves him, then he dies.* The protasis may also be introduced by **ՃՄՈ—Ո** or **Ւ**.

d. In unreal conditional sentences, the protasis is always introduced by **ՈՈ**, and the apodosis always by **ՃՊ**, e.g. **ՈՈ**: **ՄԿԸ**: **ՃՊՃԵԽԻ** if *thou hadst told me, I would have sent thee away.* The perfect is almost always used in both the protasis and apodosis, though the imperfect is sometimes found, e.g. **ՈՈ**: **ՃԻ**: **ՔՀՄԿ** if *they did not know.*

2. Correlation is expressed in the following ways:

a. *Both—and, or neither—nor* is expressed by **Ո—Ո—Ո**; **Չ**: **Ո—Չ**; **Է**: **Ո—Է**; **Չ**: **Ո—Չ**.

b. *As—so* is expressed by **ՈՒՀՕ**, **հօր**, **ԽՀՕ**, **հօր**: **ՃՆԻ** on the one hand, and **հՄՊՈ** or **հՄՊԻ** on the other.

c. *The more—the more* is expressed by **ՈՒՄՊՈ**—**հՄՊՈ**.

d. *Either—or* is expressed by **ՃՄՀ**—**ՄՃՄ** or **ՃՄ**—**ՄՃՄ**.

§ 134. *Optative Expressions.*

1. A wish may be expressed by the perfect or subjunctive.
2. Optative clauses are usually introduced by **ՃՄ** and **ՃՊ**, or by **ՈՈ**, e.g. **ՈՈ**: **ՊԴԻ** *would that we had died!* They may also be introduced by **ՄՅ**, e.g. **ՄՅ**: **ԸՄՈՒ** *O that one would give me!*; or by **ՄՅ**: **ՃՄ**, e.g. **ՄՅ**: **ՃՄՈ**: **ՈԱՀԻ**: **ԹԱՌ**: **ՄԴԻ**: **ՃԵՐ** *O that one would give this people into my hand.*

§ 135. *Read and translate:*

ՄՅ: **ՄՍՈՒ**: **ԾԵԳԻ**: **ԹՎՆԻ**: **ԸՈՓՄ**: **ՈՈՎՆ**: **ՈՃՄ**: **ԱՄ**:
ՃՆՄ: **ՃՈՒ**: **ՃՄ**: **ԾՀԻ**: **ՈՃՓ**: **ԴԵՎՀ**: **ԹՎՆԱՄ**: **ՈՈ**:
ՃԽՄՎԽՄԳՄ: **ՃՊՃԵԽԻԽՄ**: **ՈՈ**: **ԸՃՊԸ**: **ՈՈՆ**: **ՈՒ**:
ՇԻ: **ԸՄՑՀ**: **ՈՃՓ**: **ՃՊՃԵՄ**: **ՄՃՄՎՃԵ**: **ԸԴԻ**: **ՈԵ**:
ՈՒՄՊՈ: **ԸՄՊԸ**: **հՄՊՈ**: **ԸՄՊԻ**

CHAPTER XXXVI

§ 136. Model Analysis and Translation.

ԹՅԺՈՌ: ՔՃՎԸ: ԱՐԵԳ: ՀՅՈՒ: ԱՄԱՄ: ԶՓՓ: ՀԱՄ: ՈՀՄԿՒՄ: ՄՈՒ: ՄԴԱՀ: ԾԲ: ՀՑԻ: ԱԺՈՀ: ՕՈՓ: ՄՈՒ: ԾՃԲ: ՀԿՊՍ: ԻՄ: Ի.ԸՒ: ՔՃՎԸ: ԱՄՄԱՄ: ՀՅՈՒ: ԱՄԱՄ: ՀԿՊՍ: ԶՃԱՓ: ՀԿՊՍ: ՄՀԿՍՈ: ՏԳՇԸԴ: ՖՈ: ՄԳՐ: ՄԺՈՄ: ԳԵԳ: ԺՃԱՄ: ՄՐԼԸՄ: ՈՃՔՄՍ: ՄՃԱՄԱՄ: ՈՄՅԺ: ՈՄՅԺ: ԺՃԱՄ: ԻԺԱՄԻՒ: ՀՀԱՀ: ԻԼՈՒԵԽՄ: ԻԻԼԵԽՄ: ՄՊՀԻՈ: ՂՅԹ: ՄԴՆՄ: ՄԴՆՄ: ԻԱԼՈՒ: ԻԻԼԵԽՄ: ՄՊՀԻՈ: ԻԼՈՒԵԽՄ: ՄԴՆՄ: ՄԴՆՄ:

ա conjunction, and, now.

ՅՈՒՅԱ Jacob.

Ո a suffix expressing opposition, now on the contrary Jacob.

ՔՃՎԸ = ՔՃՎԸ + the third masc. sing. suffix Յ. Imperfect third masc. sing. II. 1 of ՃՎԸ to love, loved.

Ո preposition to with the intransitive verb ՃՎԸ.

ՔՆԵԿ Joseph.

ՀՅՈՒ expresses the comparative degree, more than.

ԱՄՄԱՄ: ԱՃ + third masc. pl. suffix, all of them.

ԶՓՓ from ՓՓՓ + third masc. sing. suffix. The noun is collective, his children.

ՀԱՄԱ conjunction because.

ՈՀՄԿՒՄ = Ո + ՀՎՀՒ + Յ: preposition in; noun ՀՎՀՒ old age; third sing. masc. suffix his; in his old age.

ՄՈՒ = ՄՈՒ + Յ: verb to conceive; he conceived him.

ՄԴԱՀ = Մ + ԴԱՀ and he made.

MODEL ANALYSIS AND TRANSLATION

89

ՃՎՓ preposition Ո and third masc. sing. for him.

ՀՑԻ noun, acc., direct object of the verb ԴԱՀ. A coat.

ԱԺՈՀ = Ա + ԺՈՀ; genitive particle Ա with the noun ԺՈՀ in the constr. state depending upon ՕՈՓ. Of a variety.

ՕՈՓ diverse colours.

ՄՈՒ = Մ + ՈՒ and when.

ԾՃԲ they saw. Perfect, third masc. pl. of ՃՎԸ.

ՀԿՊՍ = ՀԿՊ + Ս the brothers of him.

ԻՄ that. Conjunction.

Ի.ԸՒ him. See the pronoun.

ՔՃՎԸ he loved.

ԱՄՄԱՄ: ԱՄ + ՄԱՄ. Noun and plural suffix, the father of them.

ՀՅՈՒ more than.

ԱՄՄԱՄ all of them.

ՀԿՊՍ = ՀԿՊ + Ս the brothers of him.

ԶՃԱՓ = ԶՃԱ + Ս they hated him. Perfect I. 1 of ՃԱՓ.

ՄՀԿՍՈ = Մ + Հ + ԿՍՈ and not were they able. Perfect I. 1 of ԿՍՈ.

ՏԳՇԸԴ = ՏԳՇԸ + Ս to speak to him. Infinitive IV. 3 of ԸԸ.

ՓՈ a word.

ՄԳՐ good. Root ՄՔ to be good.

ՄԺՈՄ: Մ + ԺՈՄ and he dreamed.

ՔՆԵԿ Joseph.

ԺՃԱՄ a dream.

ՄՐԼԸՄ = Մ + ՐԼԸ + ՄԱՄ and he told it to them.

ՈՀԿՊՍ = Ո + ՀԿՊ + Ս to his brothers.

ՄՃԱՄԱՄ = Մ + ՃԱՄ + ԱՄ and he said to them.

ՈՄՅԺ = ՈՄՅ + Ս from the verb ՈՄՅՈ to hear; hear ye it.

ՈՄՅԺ = Ո + ՄՅԺ to this.

ԺՃԱՄ dream.

ԻԺԱՄԻՒ = Ի + ԺԱՄԻՒ relative pronoun and perfect first sing. of I. 1, which I dreamed.

አልኑ imperfect first sing. of the verb **ርልኑ**. *I saw.*

ከለበትኩሙ = **ከለበት** + **ኩሙ**, plural of the noun **ከለበት** *your sheaves.*

ዘዘዘለኩሙ = **ዘዘ** + **ለኩሙ**, relative and possessive pronouns. *Of each of you.*

ማሳሰብ preposition, *in the midst of.*

ንደገም *field.*

ወተኞች = **ወ** + **ተ** + **ኞች**, perf. third sing. masc. III. 1 of the verb **ነውች** *it arose.*

ከለበት *the sheaf.*

ዘዘዘለ relative and possessive pronoun. *Of me.*

መቀሙ = **መ** + **ቀሙ**, from the verb **ቀሙ**. *And it stood upright.*

ወተሙያዥ = **ወ** + **ተ** + **ሙያዥ**, perfect, third pl. masc. III. 1, of the verb **ማጠዥ** *and they came around about.*

ከለበትኩሙ = **ከለበት** + **ኩሙ** as above. *Your sheaves.*

ስበረ = **ስ** + **በረ**, from the verb **በረ** *and they made obeisance.*

ዘዘዘለ = **ዘ** + **ዘ** + **ዘ**, to that of me.

CHRESTOMATHY

I

EXODUS VI. 1-9

ወይሁድ; እግዚአብሔር; ለመሰ; ፍዴ; ተራሱ; ከእንዲር; እኩ;
በፋይን; እስመ; በእራ; ዘንዴ; ይደንምሮ; ወጠመክራዕት; ልዕሊ;
የወዕኩምሮ; እምራራ; ወተጥሪ; እግዚአብሔር; ለመሰ; መቋሁም;
እኩ; ወፈቻ; እግዚአ; እስተርክሬኝ; ለእብርሃም; ወሌደሰቅቻ; ወሌደዕቀብ;
እስመ; እምላከሙ; እኩ; ወሰምና; እግዚአ; መከይደብዕምሮ; ወዕቀብኝ;
መሰሰይ; ታቦዕምሮ; ፍዴራ; ከፍድ; ፍዴር; እንተ; ጉዳሩ; ወጠታ;
ወኪ; ለመሰኝ; ገዢሙ; ልራቀቻ; እስራኤል; እንተ; ይቀኑይምሮ; ባብጀ;
ወተክክሬኝ; መሰሰይ; እፍጥኝ; ለመመ; ልራቀቻ; እስራኤል; እኩ; ወፈቻ;
እግዚአ; ወአወቃዕሙ; እምሳይሁሙ; ለጠብቅ; ወአወቃዕሙ; ወአወቃዕሙ;
ወአወቃዕሙ; ወአወቃዕሙ; ለመዘዕዕት; ልዕሊ; ለተኞች; ለበ; ወአወቃዕሙ;

II

PSALM I

Աթօ: Ահան: Ահմէշ: ԱՄԿէ: ՀՃՐԴ: Մհկամ: Մ-ԼՒ: ԳՐԴ: ԵՐԵՎԱՆ: ՄԱԿԱՐ: Մ-ԼՒ: Մ-ԿԱՐ: Մ-ԼՈՒ: Մ-ԼՈՒ:

III

PSALM CXXXVII

ՀՔՓՌ:: Թ-Ը: ՀԳՂՂ: ՈԱՐԿ: ՍՔ: ՅԱԾԻ: ՄԱՒԵԼԻ: ԸՐ:
ԴՀԻՀԸԿԿ: ՈՀՔԴ: Թ-Ը: Խ-ԽԵՂ: ՈՓՃԻ: ԾՅԱՀԵՒԻ: ՀԱՄՎ:
ՈՒՔ: ԴԱՀԱՒԻ: ՀՈ: ԶՄԱՆԻ: ՄՀ: ՄՊՃԵՒ: ՖՃՈՒ: ՔՄԸՀ:
ՔՄԸՀ: ԺՃԲԻ: ՈՒ: ՀՄԿՃԲԳ: ՈՀՔԴ: ՄՃԵ: ԻԺԸ: ՄՊՃԵՒ:
ՀՉԻՃՈՒԸ: ՈՄՔԸ: ՄԿ: ՀՄՎ: ՀՂԸԿՂԸ: ՀԳՂՂԸ: ՈԴԿՂԸԸ:
ՈՒԸՃՈՒ: ՔՄՔԴ: ՄՔԵՐԸ: ԱԴՔ: ՈԴԿԸԳ: ՈԿՄՎ: ՀԴՄՎ:
ՄՈՒՄՎ: ՀՈՊԸՒ: ՈՀԳՂԸ: ՈՓԳԸ: ԴԳՄՎԸ: ԴՀԻՀԿԸԿԸ: ՄՎ:
ՀՉԻՃ: ՈԸՓՓ: ՀՃՄ: ՈԸԸԸ: ՀԳՂՂԸԸ: ՀՕ: Ք-ՈՒ: ՂՄՎ:
ՂՄՎ: ՀՕՒԻ: ՄՄՀԵՒԸ: Թ-Ը: ՈԱՐԿ: ՅԱԾԻ: ԳԵ-Ը:
ԱԵ-ԸՓՓԸ: ՈՓՃԵՒ: Խ-ԽԵՂ: ՈՀՔԴ: ՄՃԵ: ԻԺԸ: ՄՊՃԵՒ:
ՀՉԻՃԸ: ՈԸՓՓԸ: ՀՃՄ: ՈԸԸԸ: ՀԳՂՂԸԸ: ՀՕ: Ք-ՈՒ: ՂՄՎ:
ՂՄՎ: ՀՕՒԻ: ՄՄՀԵՒԸ: Թ-Ը: ՈԱՐԿ: ՅԱԾԻ: ԳԵ-Ը:

IV

2 ESDRAS III

እመ; ቅጽመኑ; እምዕ; ወይቃጥ; ሆነር; ድቶን; ወሸሎት; ወልተ;
በበደን; እኩ; ሰታኬል; ከተሰውዚ; ሰዘራ; ወሸሎት; ይጤትዥ; እኩ;
በውሉት; የምስክብ; ወከሁት; ገዳዊ; ወያዎች; ጉዳኖች; ወልተ; ልቦች;
እሰመ; ሪሳኔ; ለዳቶን; ወተኞቻዕቃወመ; ለሰለ; ይጤት;
ውልተ; በበደን; ወተሆወዕት; ያቆዳ; ጥቃ; ወእዝዕዴ; እተገኘር;
የምስክ; ልቦች; የንረ; ወሰና; እንዘ; እሳል; እግዢል; እኩ;
እንተ; ተሸ; ቅጽመ; እሙ; ልጠርኩ; ለምድር; ወዘዕዴ; በፈተትኩ;
እዝዕዴ; ለመደን; ወእመቅእኩ; ለእዳወ; በሥር; መዋጥ; መዋእቱ;
ገብረ; እደዋህ; ወእቂ; ወተፋት; እስለሁ; መንፈሰ; ሲይወጥ;
ወከኩ; ሲይወ; በቅድማች; ወእነስኩ; ወልተ; እንተ; ተከሰት;
የጣንት; ከእንበለ; ተቀም; የምድር; ወእዝዕዴ; ሆኖ; ተእዛዣ; ይደቃ;
ወለወከ; ወእምዕ; ልጠር; እስለሁ; ወልተ; ተተክ; ወተወድ;
ወተወልድ; እምኩ; እሰባወ; ወቅወድ; ወበአውርች; ከእልወ; ወሰና;
እሰባወ; ቅድመ; እሰባወ; ወሰና; ለለጥወወ; ወሰብ; በቅድማች;
እምዲእኩ; ማየ; እደኩ; እስለሁ; ወቅድ; ወልተ; ተፈጥሮ;
እለወ; ወቅድ; እሰባወ; ወቅድ; ወቅድ; በቅድማች; እምዲእኩ;
ጥጥ; እስለሁ; ወቅድ; እሰባወ; ወቅድ; እደኩ; እስለሁ; ወቅድ;
ወቅድ; እሰባወ; ወቅድ; ወቅድ; ወቅድ; እሰባወ; ወቅድ; እሰባወ;
ወቅድ; እሰባወ; ወቅድ; ወቅድ; ወቅድ; እሰባወ; ወቅድ; እሰባወ;
ወቅድ; እሰባወ; ወቅድ; ወቅድ; ወቅድ; እሰባወ; ወቅድ; እሰባወ;
ወቅድ; እሰባወ; ወቅድ; ወቅድ; ወቅድ; እሰባወ; ወቅድ; እሰባወ;

V

STATUTES OF THE APOSTLES¹ 1-6

2. ԴԱԿԱ: Յ: ՔԵ: ՔԺՂՋ: ՀՀՅՎ: ՆՋԻ: ԽՄՊ: ԽՄ:
ՅՄԺՄ: ՈՃՂԻ: ԽՄ: ԽՄ-ՍՈ: ՈՒ: ՄՀՂՂՄՀ: ՂՋ: ՄՀՄԿՂ:
ԽՄԸ: ՅՍԻ: ՄՀՄ: ԽԻ: Յ: ԽՄԸ: ՅՄՄ: Խ-ՈԱ: ԽՀՄԳՄՎ:
ՔՀԱԵ: ՀԱՄ: Խ-ՈԱ: ԽՀԻ: ՄԳԲ: ՄՂԱ: ՈՒ-ՈԱ: ՈՒ-ՈԱ:
ՔՀՄՄ: ՔԵ: ՔԺՂՋ: ՀԱՄ: ՅՄԿԳՄ: ԳԱՐԵ: ՀՄՂՄՖ: ՀՄԵ:
ՈՒ-ԵՎՄ: ՄՀՄ: ՈՒ-ԵՎՄ: Մ-ՈԱ: ԽԻ: ՅՄԿԳՄ: ԳԱՐԵ:

¹ G. Horner, *The Statutes of the Apostles*, London, 1904, pp. 1-3.

መመኬ፣ ሲደዱት፣ ከዚ-እና፣ ከዚ፣ ታፍቅር፣ ለእንዲሁበር፣ እምነት፣
ወልጠኩ፣ በሽያ፣ ልማት፣ ወተሰብ፣ እስዱ፣ ወ-እና፣ እድሜ፣ እጥት፣
ሃኑ፣ ይሳት፣ ቅጽማት፣ ተሳዝዘ፡ ወከልለታ፣ ሃኑ፣ ይሳት፣ ከዚ፡
ታፍቅር፣ ለአከ፣ ከዚ፣ ያቀሰ፣ በዘንቻ፣ እስዱ፣ አገ፣ መብራት፣
እኔቸውን፣ የቻ፡፡

3. ԴԱԽԻ; Է; ՔԸ; ՄԵՔԸ; ԽՈ; ԽՃՎՓԸ; ՔՉՈՒ; ՈՒ;
ՀՅՇ; ՀԵՉՈԸ; ՈՒՃԼԻ; ԽԵՒ; ՄՃՒ; ԽԵՇՆԱ; ՈՇՆԼԻ;
ՀԵՇՈԸ; ՈՒՃԸ; ՄՃՇՆ; ՀՃՄԸ; ՀԿՑԻ; ՄՄԸ

4. ታሳዝ: ይ: ወይ: የተርድ: አጥቃቻ: ያና: ወአጥዢው:
ወአጥማሽነ: ሲሆን ጉዢነት: አጥመርች: ወአጥከ-: ማእምራራ: ወአጥከ-
ደለው: ከዚህ: ወአጥከ-: መሠሪያ: ወአጥቃቻ: ብልግ: ጉዳለ: በወደት:
ከጊዜ: እስመ: ወአጥምድግኝ: ተዋልድ: አጥቃቻነ: ወአጥፍቅ: ጉምሮ:
ቢሳልክ: ወአጥምትኬ: ወአጥቶአ: መሬት: እምበብአ: ወአጥከ-: ስምዓ:
በአሰጣት: ወአጥከ-: የበ: እኩ-ይ: ጉዢ: መሬት: ወአጥሰል: ከዚ:
ተጠሪ: እኩ-የ: ወአጥከ-: ዘዴልክ: ልዴ: ወዘዴልክ: ልዴ: እስመ:
ዘዴልክ: ልዴ: መሬት: ወአጥከ-: ልጥቅ: ለጥቅ: ወአጥከ-: የትርክ: ከነት:
ወአጥከ-: ተሳወ፡ ወአጥከ-: መኖርቅ: ወአመኅቅዎ: ጉምሮ: በዘዴ፡
ወአጥናይ: ወአመድላዊ: ወአዘዴኩ-ይ: ልዴ፡ ወአጥበየ: ወአጥምናር:
ምናራ: እኩ-የ: ጉዢ: በረከት: ወአጥቶአ: መሬት: እምበብአ: እገል: ጉምሮ:
ወለቦዕዳን: ወለ: ወለቦዕዳን: መሠረሙ: ወለቦዕዳን: እቅወሙ:
እምሮ፣ የትርክ: ልጥቅ:

6. ተሳኑ፡ ይ፡ ይበ፡ ልልቻ፡ እውዳደሩ፡ እተኞ፡ ልታዊ፡ እስመ፡
ፍተወቻ፡ ቴስቻ፡ ንበ፡ ከመጥ፡ ወልምድንሬሁ፡ ቴረሰ፡ ለብት፡
ማቀ፡ ወለቀ፡ ለክሙ፡ እስመ፡ ፍተወቻ፡ ጽፎ፡ መሰከተ፡ ይኤት፡

VI

ANAPHORAS¹

i. Anaphora of the Apostles

Ո.ՅԱՆ: Ա.ՎԻ: Հ.ԴԻ: Ո.Տ: Խ.ԽՈ: Ք.ՊՈՒԹ: Խ.Խ: Կ.ՊՈՒ: Ո.Հ.ՋՊՄ: Փ.Ջ.ՈՒ: Մ.ՊԵ-ԳԻ: Հ.Ո: Հ.ԴՈՈ: Խ.Ս: Հ.ՎՈՒ.ՋՈ: Ո.ՄՈ: Կ.Ա.Ի: Հ.Ո: Հ.ՈՒ.Մ: հ.ՀԵՒ.Ի: Ո.ՀԻ: Մ.ՃԵՒ.Ի: Մ.ՎՈՒ.Մ: Ո.ՀՈՒ.Հ: Կ.ՎՈՒ.Մ: Մ.ՎՈՒ.Մ: Ո.ՀՈՒ.Հ: Վ.ՎՈՒ.Մ:

ակո՞ս; ԶՊՕԵ; ՀՃԻ-Ք; ՈՇԻ; ՓՎՁԸ; ՄՄՄԹՄՄ; ԱՆԱԽՍ; ՀԾԳՀԱՍ; ԹԵՌԵՐՄ; ԿՄՀ; ՈՒՔ; ԿՀՊԾ; ՓՀ; ԵՐՊԳ; ՓՃ; ԱԿԲ; ՈՒՈՒՆԵՔՆՄ; ԵՒԻԽՈՎ; ՓՈՒ; ԴՐԱԾՎ; ԱՒ; ԴԱԿԱ; ԱՃԲ;

¹ Mercer MS. Eth. 3, 62a-62b; 142a-142b; 244b-245a; Mercer, The Ethiopic Liturgy, Milwaukee, 1915, pp. 384, 389.

2. *Anaphora of St. John the Evangelist*

3. Anaphora of St. Cyril

Ուշէ՛: ԱԾԵ՛: ՀԵ՛: ՈՒ՛: ՀՄՌ: ՏԻՌԱՋ: ԱՄՀ: ԿՈՌՇ:
ՈՆՔԹՄ: ՓԶՀՐՇ: Մ-ԱՑ-ԳՇ: ՄԴՀ-ԺՇ: ՀԵՌՈ՛: ՀՎ-Ը: ՀԻՓԾՋՄ: ՈՄՋ:
ՇՄԻ: ՇՈ: ՀԱՄ: ՀՆԻՒ-Շ: ՈՀԻ: ՄՃՄ: ՄՃՄ: ՄՃՄ: ՄՃՄ:
ՈԱՄ: ԽԱ-ՀԻ: ԽՄԲ: ԽՈՂՆԵԼՀԽՄ: ԸԴՎ-ՇՇ: ՄՃՄՄՍ: ՈՄԻ:
ԽՈ: ԳՈՄ: ՈՒԽԵ-ԴՎ-ԸՇ: ՇՄԻՒ-Շ: ՄԿԾՈ: ՀՄԾ-Ծ-Շ: ՒՑԿ: ԱՄՀ:
ՀՊՀ: ՀԾԻՒ-Շ: ՈՀԻ: ՄՓԵՒ-Շ: ՄԿԾՈ: ՄԿԾՈ: ՈՒԽԵ-ԴՎ-ԸՇ: ԸԴՎ-ՇՇ:
ՄԿԾՈ: ՄԿԾՈ: ՄԿԾՈ: ՄԿԾՈ: ՈՒԽԵ-ԴՎ-ԸՇ: ԸԴՎ-ՇՇ: ՇՄԻՒ-Շ:

VII

GENESIS I-III

հիմ: է: սփառ: ԴԱՇ: ՀՂԻԼԿՈՒՄ: ՈՊՔ: ՄԴՐԵՇ: ՄԴՐԸՆ: ՀՄԴՈՒՄ: ՄԱՏԻՇ: ՄԱՏ: ՄԳԱՄՊ: ՄԱՅԱՏ: ՓԼԲ: ՄՄԴԱՌ: ՀՂԻԼԿՈՒՄ: ՔՋԱՋ: ՄԱՅԱՏ: ՄՊՔ: ՄԵՋ: ՀՂԻԼԿՈՒՄ: ՈԵՒՇ: ԱԾՎԴ: ՄԻՒՇ: ՎՃԵՄ: ՎՃԵՄՑ:

հ: Էստրադա: Առյօն: Թարգմանութեան: Վահակ: Վահակով:

ኩ፡ የዚ ወሰናዊ፡ የምድር፡ እምነት፡ ተጠባብ፡ እምነ፡ አስ፡ እርቃ
ከው-ልት፡ የምድር፡ ዘንበረ፡ እግዢ-ለ-በርር፡ ወተብለ፡ እርቃ፡ የምድር
ለ-በለት፡ የምትኩ፡ ወ-ለ-ቁ፡ እይ-ለ-በ-የመ፡ እግዢ-ለ-በርር፡ እ-ተ-በ-ለ-ው-
እም-ቦ፡ ከው-ልት፡ ገ-ት፡ ወተብለ፡ በ-ለ-ት፡ በ-እርቃ፡ የምድር፡ እም-ኩ-
ቦ፡ እ-ይ-ፈ-ሪ፡ ወ-ለ-ት፡ ገ-ት፡ ጉ-በ-ለ-፡ ወ-ለ-ም-ኩ፡ ፍ-ራ፡ ይ-ስ-፡ በ-ለ-ቱ-
ሁ-ለ-፡ ማ-ሳ-ለ-፡ ገ-ት፡ ይ-በ-ለ-፡ እግዢ-ለ-በርር፡ ከ-መ፡ እ-ን-በ-ለ-፡ እ-ያ-ይ-ሁ-
ው-ለ-ሙ-፡ ከ-መ፡ እ-ን-መ-ጥ-፡ ይ-ለ-፡ ወ-ተ-ብ-ለ-፡ እ-ር-ቃ-፡ የ-ም-ድ-ር-፡
ለ-በ-ለ-ት-፡ እ-ቴ-፡ የ-ተ-፡ ከ-ተ-መ-ዋ-ቁ-፡ እ-ሳ-፡ እ-ለ-ሙ-፡ የ-እ-ም-ር-፡ እ-ግ-ዢ-ለ-በ-ር-ር-፡
አ-መ-፡ የ-ለ-ት-፡ ተ-በ-ለ-፡ እ-ም-ኩ-፡ ይ-ት-ፈ-ት-፡ እ-ወ-ደ-ን-ት-አ-መ-፡
ው-ተ-ው-ኩ-፡ ከ-መ-፡ እ-ማ-ለ-ት-፡ ወ-ተ-እ-ም-ኩ-፡ ወ-ለ-፡ ወ-ለ-ኩ-፡ ወ-ለ-ብ-፡ ሌ-ለ-ጥ-፡
የ-ለ-ት-፡ ከ-መ-፡ ማ-ድ-ራ-፡ ይ-ስ-፡ የ-ለ-ሙ-፡ ወ-ለ-ድ-ራ-፡ ወ-ለ-ር-አ-ራ-፡
ው-ዳ-ኩ-፡ የ-ጠ-ራ-፡ የ-ለ-ት-፡ ፍ-ራ-፡ ወ-ለ-ሙ-፡ ወ-ው-ሸ-፡ ሌ-ለ-፡ ወ-ገ-ብ-፡ ሌ-ለ-፡
የ-ሙ-ሉ-፡ ወ-ላ-ይ-ሙ-፡ ወ-ተ-ዳ-ት-፡ እ-ወ-ደ-ን-ት-አ-መ-፡ ሌ-ለ-አ-ይ-ሙ-፡ ወ-እ-ለ-ሙ-፡
አ-መ-፡ የ-ራ-ቅ-ኤ-ም-ሙ-፡ እ-መ-ኩ-፡ ወ-ለ-ፈ-፡ ቅ-ዶ-፡ የ-ለ-፡ ወ-ገ-ብ-፡ ሌ-ለ-፡
ሙ-ዋ-ር-አ-ት-፡ ወ-ለ-ም-ቦ-፡ ቅ-ዶ-፡ እ-ግ-ዢ-ለ-በ-ር-ር-፡ እ-ዝ-ዘ-፡ የ-ሙ-ር-፡ ወ-ል-ት-፡
ገ-ት-፡ ወ-ተ-ታ-ሳ-፡ እ-ይ-ም-፡ ወ-ለ-ብ-፡ እ-ግ-ዢ-ለ-በ-ር-ር-፡ እ-ሞ-ቅ-ድ-ሙ-፡ እ-ግ-ዢ-ለ-በ-ር-ር-፡
ማ-ሳ-ለ-፡ የ-ይ-ሞ-፡ ሌ-ለ-ት-፡ ወ-ለ-ው-፡ እ-ግ-ዢ-ለ-በ-ር-ር-፡ ሌ-ለ-ይ-ም-፡ ወ-ለ-ሙ-፡
እ-ይ-ቱ-፡ እ-ት-፡ ወ-ይ-በ-ለ-፡ እ-ይ-ም-፡ ቅ-ዶ-፡ የ-ለ-፡ ሌ-ለ-ሻ-፡ እ-ዝ-፡ ታ-ሳ-፡ ወ-ል-ት-፡
ገ-ት-፡ ወ-ፈ-ራ-፡ እ-ሙ-፡ የ-ራ-ቅ-፡ ቅ-ዶ-፡ ወ-ተ-ኩ-ለ-፡ ወ-ይ-በ-ለ-፡ እ-ግ-ዢ-ለ-በ-ር-ር-፡
ሙ-ኩ-፡ እ-ይ-ደ-፡ ከ-መ-፡ የ-ራ-ቅ-፡ እ-ት-፡ ሌ-፡ እ-ቴ-፡ ከ-ለ-፡ የ-ዘ-ነ-፡ ከ-ዘ-፡
ወ-ለ-፡ የ-ዘ-ነ-፡ የ-ዘ-ነ-፡ የ-ዘ-ነ-፡ የ-ዘ-ነ-፡ የ-ዘ-ነ-፡ የ-ዘ-ነ-፡ የ-ዘ-ነ-፡ የ-ዘ-ነ-፡

GLOSSARY

U

- ՍՈՅ** and **ՍՐ** to be, to exist.
ՍԻՒ to languish.
ՄԻ to agitate; II. 1 to be amazed.
ՈՒ there.
ՍԵՅ to be great.
ՄԻՋ perdition.
ՄԻԿ city, country, inhabited land.
ՄԻՇ sweat.

Ո

- ԾԱՅՔ** elder.
ԾՈՒ to be alone.
ԾՈ = **Ծ**.
ԾՈՒՐ night.
ԾՐԱԴՐՑ sap.
ԾՄԴԼ custom.
ԾԺԻՒ to become wet.
ԾԽՈ I. 3 to weep.
ԾՈՒ tongue.
ԾՈՒ heart.
ԾՈՒ to clothe.
ԾՈՅ to know, to understand.

Խ *խան*

- ԽՈՎ** intelligence.
ԽՆՃԻ weakness.
ԽՀԻ to send.
ԽՈԱ to lift up; II. 1 to elevate.
ԽՈԱ above, upon, against.
ԽՈՒԱ Most High.

Թ *թան*

- ԹՈՒ** to sing.
ԹՈՄ to be ill.
ԹՈՎՃԱ grass, plant, *fem.*
ԹՈՎՃԱ.
ԹՈՎՃԱ onyx.
ԹՈՎԳ to correct.
ԹԵ to go, to walk, to follow.
ԹՈՒ, ՀԹՈՒ to swarm, to move.
ԹՈՒՐ falsehood.
ԹՈՎ false.
ԹՈՒ for a little while.
ԹՎԱ field.
ԹՐԵ III. 1 to examine, to be examined.
ԹԻԶ to build.
ԹՊԸԼ, *pl. ԹՊԸԼՐ* Apostles.

ԹՈՒԻ to be pleased.**ԹՈՒ** to regard.**ԹՈՒ** burden.**ԹՈՒ** to live; **ԹՈՒ** alive.**ԹՈՒՈ**, *pl. ՀԹՈՒՈ*, people, tribe.**ԹՈՒ** sorrow.**ԹՈՒՈՒ** life.**ԹՈՒ** to speculate.**ԹՈՒ** to restore.**ԹՈՒ** new.**ԹՈՒ** law.**ԹՈՒ** rampart.**ԹՈՒ** dowry.**ԹՈՒ** child.**ԹՈ** *մաւ***ԹՈՎՀ** to teach, to be merciful.**ԹՈՎԻ** to spare.**ԹՈՎՈ** to melt.**ԹՈՎՈՎՈՒ** new fruit.**ԹՈՎՈՒ** garment.**ԹՈՎԻ** to rule.**ԹՈՎԻՒ** divinity.**ԹՈՎՈՒՅ** elevation; **ԹՈՎՈՒՅ** above.**ԹՈՎԵ** country.**ԹՈՎՈՒ** to swear; **ԹՈՎՈՒ** oath, covenant.**ԹՈՎՈՒ** song.**ԹՈՎՈՒ** to be merciful.**ԹՈՎՈՒ** stream.**ԹՈՎՈՒ** foundation.**ԹՈՎԸԼ** magician; **ԹՈՎԸԼ** remedy.**ԹՈՎՈՒԾԻ** snare.**ԹՈՎԸՆ** dust, chaff.**ԹՈՎԸՆ**, *pl. ԹՈՎԸՆՆ* apron.**ԹՈՎԸՆ** purchase.**ԹՈՎԸՆ** bride.**ԹՈՎԸՄՈՒ** malediction.**ԹՈՎԸՆ** Moses.**ԹՈՎԸՆ** with.**ԹՈՎԸՆ**, *pl. ՀԹՈՎԸՆ* image, likeness, kind.**ԹՈՎԸՆԻ** shovel.**ԹՈՎԸՆԻ** seducing.**ԹՈՎԸՆՓ** cross.**ԹՈՎԸՆՈՎ** scornful.**ԹՈՎԸՆ** to perish; **ԹՈՎԸՆ** desolation; **ԹՈՎԸՆ** corrupt.**ԹՈՎԸՆ** to deprave.**ԹՈՎԸՆԻ** bed.**ԹՈՎԸՆ** prince.**ԹՈՎԸՆ** food.**ԹՈՎԸՆ** food.**ԹՈՎԸՆ** oblation.**ԹՈՎԸՆ** to die; **ԹՈՎԸՆ** death; **ԹՈՎԸՆ** death.**ԹՈՎԸՆ** husband.**ԹՈՎԸՆ** Matthew.**ԹՈՎԸՆ** end.**ԹՈՎ**: see the pronouns.**ԹՈՎ**: see the pronouns.**ԹՈՎ** any.

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መንበ seat, throne.
ምንት what, why, wherefore.
ምንተ any.
መንከ wonderful.
መንዬስ wheel.
መንከተ ax.
መንደ to afflict.
ምንገለ towards.
መንፈ Spirit, Ghost, wind; spiritual.
መናቁ hypocrite.
ጥኩ to vanquish; III. 1 to be overcome.
የመላር collection, receptacle.
ማኅው soothsayer.
ማሳ skin.
ምንት five.
ማእከ among, between, in the midst, midst.
መእከ quarter, corner.
ማእከተ corner.
መእረ to devise.
የመክ congregation, counsel.
የመክብ synagogue.
መእን place.
የመልታው place of refuge.
መዋል time.
መዓልተ, pl. **መዋል** day.
መዕሙ steep hill.
መንተ anger; **መንተው** angry.
መዕ to be angry; II. to irritate.
መዘጋጀ arm.

ማይ water.
መደገተ balances.
መደወ unfair.
ምድር earth.
መደነ saviour.
መዕገ work.
ምንግስ assembly.
ማጠ to turn.
መጠ to measure; **መጠን** measure, so great, how much?
 how great?
መጠው to give, to deliver.
መጽሐፍ book.
መጽብ publican.
መጽእ to come; II. 1 to bring.
መዕው spring.
ምድር plough.
መፍተው seemly.

w *sheath*

መጥቃ to ridicule.
ማጠ to set, to place.
መጥረት to delight.
መረቅ to steal.
መርው root.
መርዕ to order, to dispose.
መርዕት order, testament.
ማቀ to afflict.
መቆይ vexation.
ማዕ to be beautiful; II. 2 to render beautiful; **ማዕያ** good.
ምክ, pl. **ሕመምክ** thorn.

መዕ to be ripe.
ማዕ herb.
ምን body, flesh, corpse.

c

ርክ to fan.
ርክብ to enlarge; **ርክብ** broad.
ርክተ wickedness.
ርክት heritage.
ርለ to forget.
ርለዎ wicked, ungodly.
ርለዋ to constitute, to place.
ርለዋ to be able.
ርለክ to gain.
ርለዎ, fem. **ርለዎት** four.
ርቶ II. 1 to direct.
ርለ head, top, self.
ርለዋ to see; **ርለዋ** gazer.
ርለ unclean.
ርለብ to observe, to find.
ርለዋ to be drunk.
ርለዎት giants.
ርዕዳ II. 1 to cause to tremble.
ርለክ to help; **ርለክተ** help.
ርለክት, pl. **ሕርለክ** disciple.
ርግምት cursed.
ርጋ to run with.

n *set*

ሰላም peace.
ሰላም to deride; **ሰላም** derision.
ሰክ to melt.
ሰክብ to lead.

ԱԳԻ to extend.
ԱԳԻ prominence, size.
ԱՃՅ to sew together.
ԱՃՅ to beguile.

Փ

ՓԱ word, voice.
ՓՃՓՃ precipice.
ՓԴԻ valley.
ՓԴԵ abyss.
ՓԻՒ to reddish.
ՓՄՈ to arise, to stand.
ՓՔՑ spite.

ՓՀՀ to cool.
ՓՀԱ to approach.
ՓՈՌ, pl. ՓԴՎՈՒՐ presbyter.
ՓԴՈ to kill.

ՓԿՆ envious.
ՓԽՈ to pierce.
ՓԴԱ lamp.

ՓԽՈ to subdue, to rule over, to have in power, to hold in bondage.

ՓՈՀՈ to look up.

ՓԵԱ to go before, to anticipate, to precede.

ՓԵԱ first, eastward.

ՓԵԱ beginning; ՓԵԱՅԻ beginning.

ՓԵԱ to consecrate, to make holy; ՓԵԱ a saint; ՓԵԱ holy, sacred.

ՓԵԴԻ holiness; ՓԵԴԻC holiness.
ՓԵՄՈ irascible.
ՓԵՋԱ leaf.
ՓԿՈ Cephas.

Ո

Ո in, with.
Ո there is, there are.
ՈՍՈ to say, to tell.
ՈԼՈ fig.
ՈԼՈ to eat.
ՈՒՒ to permit.
ՈՒԲԸ, pl. ՈՒՄՈՒՐԸ land, earth, place, region.
ՈՒԾ sea.
ՈՒՖ but, yet.
ՈՒՏԻՇ alone, solitude.
ՈՒԽ to ferment.
ՈՒՍ to light; ՈՒՍՅԻ light.
ՈՒԺԵՂՅՈՒՆ Bartholomew.
ՈՒՀ to bless, to praise.
ՈՒԽԵ benediction.
ՈՒԽԻ blessing.
ՈՒՀԵ cold.
ՈՒԽ to walk.
ՈՒԽ IV. 2 to punish; ՈՒԽ punishment.
ՈՒԽ to put forth, to germinate;
ՈՒԽՈ
ՈՒԽՈ to profit.
ՈՒԽՈՒ in preference to.

ՈՒԵՐԸ together.
ՈՒ house; ՈՒՅ: ԽԸՆՈՒՅՆ the Church.
ՈՒ to enter; II. 1 to lead.
ՈՒՆ man, one, a certain.
ՈՒՆՈՒ woman.
ՈՒՆՈՒ about; ՈՒՆՈՒ Ի because.
ՈՒԿ first-born.
ՈՒՒ to weep.
ՈՒԱ master.
ՈՒԵ some, others.
ՈՒԻ redemptions.
ՈՒԻ to abound, to multiply.
ՈՒԻՆ great, many, much, number.
ՈՒԽ to redeem.
ՈՒԵՈԵ plague.
ՈՒԵՄ desert, desolate.
ՈՒՅ companion.
ՈՒԽՈ to come, to reach, to attain, to arrive, to bring to.
ՈՒԽՈ to estimate.
ՈՒԽՈ, ՈՒԽՈՒ blessed.

Ւ

ՒԽՈ to follow, to join to;
ՒԽՈՒ a following.
ՒԽՈՒ under.
ՒԽՈՒԸ study.
ՒԽՈՒԸՐԸ doctrine, instruction.
ՒՄՈՒՆ Thomas.
ՒՀՀ to spare, to be left.

ՒՈՈԱ pottage.
ՒՈՓՈ curb-stone.
ՒՈՒ ark.
ՒՈՈՒ male.
ՒՀՄՈՒ taken.
ՒՀՄՈՒԸ a sign.
ՒՀՄՈՒԸ, pl. ՒՀՄՈՒ sign.
ՒՀԿՈՒ commandment, precept, statute.
ՒԽՈ to plant.
ՒԽՈԱ marriage.
ՒՄԱԼԵ generation.
ՒԽՈՒԸ memorial, reminder.
ՒԵՆՈՒ delight.
ՒՉՈ to watch.
ՒՉՈԸ work, labour.
ՒԿՄՈՒՅՈ joy; ՒԿՄՈՒՅՈ wealth, delight.

Դ

ԴՈ to be strong.
ԴԱՓՈ number, numbered.
ԴՈՒ to think.
ԴՈՒԸ to go through, to pass away.
ԴՄՈ five; ԴՄՈՒՖ five.
ԴԽՈ to seek.
ԴՀՅ, ԴՀՅ to choose.
ԴՈԸԸ laid waste.
ԴՈ to, in, toward, where, with, by, near.
ԴՈՒԸ to unite.

GLOSSARY

՚በሰት bread.
՚ከሰ to hide.
՚ተመ to stamp, to sign.
՚ይል strength.
՚ይመት tent.
՚የብ to be better.
՚ደረ to station, to place, to sojourn.
՚ለን to leave, to desert, to suffer, to allow, to forgive, to divorce, to lay aside ; II. i to let leave.
՚ይግኑ bill of divorce.
՚የሳ ruin.
՚ጥኩ to be deprived, to miss ; III. i to steal away.
՚ጠቅት sinner.
՚ገረ to be ashamed.

names

՚በ behold.
՚ከነ: see pronouns.
՚ሙ to sleep.
՚ሁጥ to destroy.
՚ሙክ to take, to stand, to sustain.
՚ስተት little.
՚ከክ to take.
՚ቀልቁል agitation.
՚ቀዕ fountain.
՚በረ to sit, to dwell, to remain, to inhabit.

՚በበ to read, to speak, to meditate.
՚በደ prophet.
՚ኅናኤል Nathaniel.
՚ተት to abate.
՚ቃ to prolong.
՚ከብ to be small ; **՚ከብ** small.
՚ከራ to be perturbed, to gaze upon.
՚ከር strange ; **՚ከር** miracle.
՚ውር spot.
՚ዋወ goods.
՚የብ young.
՚ለ to burn.
՚ለቅ to build.
՚የሩ archer.
՚የሁ king.
՚ነረ to say, to tell.
՚ነር word.
՚ነደ clan, tribe ; **՚ነደ** traveller.
՚ነደ to wither.
՚ም sand.
՚የሬ pure.
՚ወን to dash.
՚ፍብ wind, life, soul.
՚ፍን to breathe.

፳

GLOSSARY

՚ከዳደ, ՚ከዳዲ, fem. ՚ከዳቱ, one.
՚ከመ when, in time of.
՚ከመ if.
՚ከመ nor.
՚ከም from.
՚ከም mother.
՚ከምለ god.
՚ከመረ to know, to think.
՚ከመር now, to-day.
՚ከምበ pattern.
՚ከምኑ to believe.
՚ከምኑ out of, by.
՚ከመኑች: see pronouns.
՚ከመኑ to salute.
՚ከምሳ thistles.
՚ከምወኑች out of, one of.
՚ከምዘ than.
՚ከምዘ immediately, now as a conjunction.
՚ከምድኑ after.
՚ከመዳ image.
՚ከመዊ, pl. **՚ከመዊ** serpent, beast.
՚ከመዊ old man.
՚ከመዊ wall.
՚ከመዎ because, as, so, that, as a result. .
՚ከመኤል Israel.
՚ከሞት fire.
՚ከሙ till, even to.
՚ከሙ፡ ብዙ when ?
՚ከብ, pl. **՚ከብዎ** father.
՚ከብርያም Abraham.
՚ከብወል manifest.

GLOSSARY

אַנְךָ any one.
אֲדָם man.
אֶזֶן foot.
אֱלֹהִים Lord, God;
 אֱלֹהִים O Lord.
אֲבָבָל: פָּרָשָׁה bishop.
אֵפֶת mouth.
אָמֵן how.
אֵפוֹתָה Euphrates.
אֲפָתָה wherefore.

ה

הַסְּמָדָה to be possible.
הַבְּנִי priest.
הַלְּכָה entirety, totality.
הַלְּכָה all.
הַלְּכָה all, the whole.
הַלְּבָבָה dog.
הַלְּבָבָה another, the other, second neighbour.
הַלְּבָבָה double, two.
הַלְּבָבָה to hinder, to prohibit.
הַלְּבָבָה willow.
הַלְּבָבָה to deny.
הַלְּבָבָה unfaithfulness.
הַמְּשָׁמֵר as, that, in order that.
הַמְּשִׁמְתָּה to reveal.
הַרְבָּאָה Cherubim.
הַרְבָּה womb.
הַרְבָּה III. 1 to be broken.
הַ to be.
הַלְּלָה vain.

הַיִּשְׁעָה judgement.
הַכָּנָאָן Canaan.
הַלְּבָנָה rock.
הַנֶּמֶשׁ star.
הַדָּבָר again, likewise.
הַזְּבָחָה to pour out, to shed.
הַקְּרָבָה covenant.
הַלְּפָתָה: see pronouns.
הַדְּבָרָה to divide; **הַדְּבָרָה** section, chapter.

וּ

וְ and.
וְעַבְדָּה to give, to bring forth.
וְלָטָה, pl. **וְלָטָהָה** daughter.
וְלָטָה to bring forth, to give birth to, to be born, to lead.
וְלָטָהָה, pl. **וְלָטָהָה** son, child.
וְלִתְהָ to irritate.
וְלִתְהָ to surround.
וְלִתְהָ to be united.
וְלִתְהָ to speak, to answer.
וְלִתְהָ II. 1 cause to inherit.
וְלִתְהָ gold.
וְלִתְהָ to throw.
וְלִתְהָ to go down.
וְלִתְהָ in, among, upon.
וְלִתְהָ to lead.
וְלִתְהָ to decrease; **וְלִתְהָ** poverty.
וְלִתְהָ to play.
וְלִתְהָ any one.

GLOSSARY

וְהַ: see pronouns.
וְהַמְּשָׁמֵר and thus it (is).
וְהַ to be splendid.
וְהַ to make a great noise.
וְהַ to pass the day.
וְהַ to burn, to set on fire.
וְהַ to fall, to cast.
וְהַ to accuse.
וְהַ to throw.
וְהַ to push, to butt.
וְהַ to milk.
וְהַ to be more able.
וְהַ to go out, to give up.
וְהַ to go into the field.
וְהַ to carry.

וּ

וְלִתְהָ world.
וְלִתְהָ to transgress.
וְלִתְהָ, pl. **וְלִתְהָ** day.
וְלִתְהָ year.
וְלִתְהָ violence, wrong.
וְלִתְהָ, pl. **וְלִתְהָ** fish.
וְלִתְהָ to be blind.
וְלִתְהָ naked.
וְלִתְהָ to be equal; **וְלִתְהָ** alike.
וְלִתְהָ to ascend, to come up.
וְלִתְהָ to rest; **וְלִתְהָ** rest.
וְלִתְהָ, pl. **וְלִתְהָ** widow.
וְלִתְהָ remuneration.
וְלִתְהָ to limit.
וְלִתְהָ to watch, to observe, to

sign, to lie in wait for, to keep, to preserve, to establish, to abstain.

וְלִתְהָ Hebrew.
וְלִתְהָ to be great, to be proud;
וְלִתְהָ grandeur; **וְלִתְהָ**, *fem.*
וְלִתְהָ, pl. **וְלִתְהָ** great.

וְלִתְהָ gem.
וְלִתְהָ, pl. **וְלִתְהָ** sea-monster.
וְלִתְהָ anguish.
וְלִתְהָ harp.

וְלִתְהָ Ezra.
וְלִתְהָ, pl. **וְלִתְהָ** eye, poise.

וְלִתְהָ to surround..
וְלִתְהָ then.
וְלִתְהָ coat.
וְלִתְהָ time.
וְלִתְהָ to mock.

וְלִתְהָ to defraud.
וְלִתְהָ to suffer, to have patience with.

וְלִתְהָ cruelty.
וְלִתְהָ, pl. **וְלִתְהָ** tree.
וְלִתְהָ bone, rib.
וְלִתְהָ, pl. **וְלִתְהָ** fowl.

וְלִתְהָ

וְלִתְהָ to reprove.
וְלִתְהָ to be right.
וְלִתְהָ adultery.
וְלִתְהָ season, time.
וְלִתְהָ to commit adultery.

GLOSSARY

חֵדֶר race, family, kind.
חַזֵּק to yield seed; **חַזָּק** seed.
חַלְבָּה hair-cloth.
חַמֵּס to rain.
חַתִּים: see pronouns.
חַלְוָן without, unless, before, ever.
חַנְ: see pronouns.
חַזְ: to remember.
חַדְחָה of the, of this.
חַיָּה: see pronouns.
חַיָּה here.
חַמְלָא great, greater, greatest.

לְ *dent*

לְחַזְקָה to shake; **לְחַזְקָה** earthquake.
לְמַזְבֵּחַ to weigh, to be befitting.
לְמַזְבֵּחַ, *fem.* **לְמַזְבֵּחַ** formed.
לְמַשְׁמֵנָה to save.
לְמַטָּה blood.
לְמַשְׁאָה to eat, to sup.
לְמַבְּדָה child.
לְמַשְׁכֵּן sleep.
לְמַבְּנִים coll. children.
לְמַגְדָּה mountain.
לְמַזְבֵּחַ to delay.
לְמַזְבֵּחַ after.
לְמַזְבֵּחַ end.
לְמַזְבֵּחַ to save, to be well.
לְמַזְבֵּחַ to lie stretched.
לְמַזְבֵּחַ but.
לְמַזְבֵּחַ infirmity.
לְמַבְּדָה David.
לְמַבְּדָה to be sick.
לְמַבְּדָה judgement.
לְמַבְּדָה deacon.
לְמַזְבֵּחַ to repeat.

לְ *gant*

לְמַעֲלָה veil.
לְמַחְאָה to drive away.
לְמַזְבֵּחַ to promise, to confirm.
לְמַזְבֵּחַ at all.
לְמַזְבֵּחַ altar-cloth.
לְמַזְבֵּחַ to reprove.

GLOSSARY

לְמַטָּה fear.
לְמַטְבֵּחַ fear.
לְמַצְבָּה gutter, roof of mouth.
לְמַטְבֵּחַ string.
לְמַתְבֵּחַ to touch.
לְמַתְבֵּחַ body.
לְמַתְבֵּחַ to do, to make, to yield.
לְמַתְבֵּחַ, *pl.* **לְמַתְבֵּחַ** servant, work, workman.
לְמַצְבָּה slavery.
לְמַתְבֵּחַ to incline, to return, to betray; II. to give, to deliver; III. 3 to assemble; IV. 4 to be gathered together.
לְמַתְבֵּחַ Egypt.
לְמַתְבֵּחַ garden.
לְמַתְבֵּחַ demon.
לְמַתְבֵּחַ much.
לְמַתְבֵּחַ groaning.
לְמַתְבֵּחַ custom.
לְמַתְבֵּחַ time.
לְמַתְבֵּחַ, **לְמַתְבֵּחַ** to fly.
לְמַתְבֵּחַ Gihon.
לְמַתְבֵּחַ field.
לְמַתְבֵּחַ to forsake, to repudiate.
לְמַתְבֵּחַ destroyed.
לְמַתְבֵּחַ face, person, nostrils.

לְמַתְבֵּחַ *wait*

לְמַתְבֵּחַ very much, sore.
לְמַתְבֵּחַ to be wise, to be subtle.

לְמַתְבֵּחַ, *pl.* **לְמַתְבֵּחַ** wisdom.
לְמַבְּדָה to pervert.
לְמַבְּדָה to be surely known.
לְמַתְבֵּחַ Tigris.
לְמַבְּדָה to cleave to.
לְמַבְּדָה firmament.
לְמַבְּדָה to perish, to destroy.

patt *sada*
לְמַבְּדָה

לְמַבְּדָה Peter.
לְמַבְּדָה to brood.
לְמַבְּדָה darkness.
לְמַבְּדָה to hate.
לְמַבְּדָה, *pl.* **לְמַבְּדָה** enemy.
לְמַבְּדָה to pray.
לְמַבְּדָה to inscribe, to mark.
לְמַבְּדָה, *pl.* **לְמַבְּדָה** scribe.
לְמַבְּדָה labour.
לְמַבְּדָה secretly.
לְמַבְּדָה to carry, to bear.
לְמַבְּדָה cake.
לְמַבְּדָה morning, sun-rise.
לְמַבְּדָה II. 1 to incline.
לְמַבְּדָה to confirm; **לְמַבְּדָה** strong, firmament.
לְמַבְּדָה to call, shout.
לְמַבְּדָה cup.
לְמַבְּדָה Zion.
לְמַבְּדָה to be righteous.
לְמַבְּדָה right, righteous.
לְמַבְּדָה full, satiated.

GLOSSARY

θ *dappa***λ.Φ.Ζ.** to love.**ΘΖΖ** to be hostile, to become
an enemy.**Φ.Φ.Σ.** beloved.**Θ.Π.Ζ.** war.**λ.Φ.Ζ.** to wish.**Φ.Λ.Ψ.Ζ.** embryo.**λ.Φ.Ζ.** desire, will.**Φ.Μ.Ζ.** to take captive.**λ.Τ.Ζ.** to open.**δ.** *af***λ.Τ.Ζ.** to break.**δ.Λ.Ζ.** river, water.**Φ.Τ.Ζ.** fragment.**δ.Λ.Μ.** to separate, to divide.**λ.Τ.Ζ.** to covet, to be lustful.**Φ.Δ.Μ.Ζ.** separation.**Φ.Τ.Ω.Ζ.** lust.**δ.Λ.Α.Ζ.** Philip.**Φ.Φ.** at.**δ.Λ.Μ.Ζ.** to praise, to rejoice, hail!**Φ.Φ.Ζ.** way.**Φ.Λ.Ψ.Ζ.** prosperity.**λ.Ι.Ω.** to send, to send out, to**Φ.Λ.Ψ.Ζ.** joy.**send away.****Φ.Ζ.** fruit.**λ.Ω.Ω.** to heal.**λ.Λ.Ω.** to be afraid.**λ.Ε.Δ.Ζ.** excess.**δ.Ζ.Ζ.** horse.**λ.Ε.Δ.Ζ.** much more, exceeding.**Φ.Ζ.Ζ.** Persia.**λ.Μ.Ζ.** to create.**λ.Λ.Ρ.Ζ.** Pharaoh.**λ.Μ.Ζ.** creator.**λ.Ζ.Ζ.** to bear fruit.**Φ.Τ.Ζ.** creation.**λ.Ζ.Ω.** to finish, to end, to**prosper.****Φ.Ζ.Ζ.** perfect.