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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, Germmaire Ethiopinne, and Praetorius, Aethiopische Grammatik, in English there is no such book. Crichton;s translation of Bezold’s edition of Dilmann’s great work on Ethiopic Grammar has no reading exercises, and is hopless 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 – 12, all vocabularies must also be thoroughly memorized. Sections 95 – 96 and 107 – 108 should be most carefully studied, as also selections 97 - 106. All preposition, adverbs, conjunctions, and interjections should be committed to memory. The section on syntax, 117 – 134, should be carefully worked through, and the examples and exercises diligently read. All this this begin done, the student need have no fear of lacking the longer reading exercise 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 Aethio – pica, T. O. Weigel, Lipseae, 1866, and work through it form 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, 1997; and A. Dillmann, Lexicon Linguae Aethiopicae cum Indeice Latino, T. O. Weigel, Lipsaiae, 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, has contributed much to the accomplishment of this task.

SAMUEL. A.B. MERCER.

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GRAMMAR

INTRODUCTIONS

1. Some centuries before the Christian era, a Semitic People who spoke a pure

Semitic language, which they called ልሳነ ግዕዝ ‘the tongue of the free’ migrated from Yemen in Arabia to Abyssinia in Africa. At Axum as a center 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 Tigre, Tigrina 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 Semtic 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 from, 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 Aethipico – Latinum afw 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.

CAPTER 1

THE ALPHABET

1. 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.

1. The Consonants arranged according to the organs of speech are;
2. Gutturals አ ዐ ሀ ሐ ኅ
3. Palatals ገ ከ ቀ የ
4. Dentals ደ ተ ጠ
5. Labials በ ፈ ጰ ተ
6. Sibilants ዘ ሰ ጸ ሠ ፀ
7. Nasals መ ነ
8. Linguals ረ ለ
9. Semi – Vowels ወ የ
10. Interchange among the consonant;

ዘ Is often found instead of ሰ ሠ or ጸ

ጸ Is often found instead of ፀ

ጸ Is often found instead of ሠ

ሰ Is often found instead of ጸ

ሰ Is often found instead of ፀ

ALPHABET

(Consonants with Vowels)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name | a | u | i | a | e | e | o | Transcription | Hbrew and Arabic equivalents |
| 1hoi | ሀ | ሁ | ሂ | ሃ | ሄ | ህ | ሆ | h |  |
| 2 lawe | ለ | ሉ | ሊ | ላ | ሌ | ል | ሎ | I |  |
| 3 haut | ሐ | ሑ | ሒ | ሓ | ሔ | ሕ | ሖ | H |  |
| 4 mai | መ | ሙ | ሚ | ማ | ሜ | ም | ሞ | M |  |
| 5 shaut | ሠ | ሡ | ሢ | ሣ | ሤ | ሥ | ሦ | Sh |  |
| 6 re’es | ረ | ሩ | ሪ | ራ | ሬ | ር | ሮ | R |  |
| 7 sat | ሰ | ሱ | ሲ | ሳ | ሴ | ስ | ሶ | S |  |
| 8 kaf | ቀ | ቁ | ቂ | ቃ | ቄ | ቅ | ቆ | k |  |
| 9 bet | በ | ቡ | ቢ | ባ | ቤ | ብ | ቦ | b |  |
| 10 tawe | ተ | ቱ | ቲ | ታ | ቴ | ት | ቶ | t |  |
| 11 harm | ኀ | ኁ | ኂ | ኃ | ኄ | ኅ | ኆ | H |  |
| 12 nahas | ነ | ኑ | ኒ | ና | ኔ | ን | ኖ | n |  |
| 13 ‘alf | አ | ኡ | ኢ | ኣ | ኤ | እ | ኦ | A |  |
| 14 kaf | ከ | ኩ | ኪ | ካ | ኬ | ክ | ኮ | K |  |
| 15 wawi | ወ | ዉ | ዊ | ዋ | ዌ | ው | ዎ | W |  |
| 16 ‘ain | ዐ | ዑ | ዒ | ዓ | ዔ | ዕ | ዖ | ‘a |  |
| 17 zai | ዘ | ዙ | ዚ | ዛ | ዜ | ዝ | ዞ | Z |  |
| 18 yaman | የ | ዩ | ዪ | ያ | ዬ | ይ | ዮ | Y |  |
| 19 dant | ደ | ዱ | ዲ | ዳ | ዴ | ድ | ዶ | D |  |
| 20 gaml | ገ | ጉ | ጊ | ጋ | ጌ | ግ | ጎ | G |  |
| 21 tait | ጠ | ጡ | ጢ | ጣ | ጤ | ጥ | ጦ | t |  |
| 22 pait | ጰ | ጱ | ጲ | ጳ | ጴ | ጵ | ጶ | P |  |
| 23 sadai | ጸ | ጹ | ጺ | ጻ | ጼ | ጽ | ጾ | S |  |
| 24 dappa | ፀ | ፁ | ፂ | ፃ | ፄ | ፅ | ፆ | D |  |
| 25 af | ፈ | ፉ | ፊ | ፋ | ፌ | ፍ | ፎ | F |  |
| 26 pa | ፐ | ፑ | ፒ | ፓ | ፔ | ፕ | ፖ | P |  |

5. Vowels.

1. The Vowels are a e I o u

2. the fundamental Vowel is a, thus, በ is ba.

3. short e is like the vocal shewa is Hebrew, the shortest and most colorless of vowel sound. It is to be pronounced like the first e in believe.

4. short e represents the short sound of all vowels but a.

5. to render certain foreign sounds, several Amharic and Tigre characters have been adopted. They are;

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| a | u | i | a | e | e | o | Transcription |
| ሸ | ሹ | ሺ | ሻ | ሼ | ሽ | ሾ | Sh |
| ቸ | ቹ | ቺ | ቻ | ቼ | ች | ቾ | Tsh |
| ኘ | ኙ | ኚ | ኛ | ኜ | ኝ | ኞ | Gn |
| ኸ | ኹ | ኺ | ኻ | ኼ | ኽ | ኾ | Kh |
| ዠ | ዡ | ዢ | ዣ | ዤ | ዥ | ዦ | J |
| ዢ | ዡ | ዢ | ዣ | ዤ | ዥ | ዦ | J |
| ጀ | ጁ | ጂ | ጃ | ጄ | ጅ | ጆ | Dj |
| ጨ | ጩ | ጪ | ጫ | ጬ | ጭ | ጮ | Tch |
| ቐ |  | ቒ | ቓ |  | ቕ | ቖ | K |
| ቘ |  | ቝ | ቛ |  | ቝ |  | Ku |

6. A special mode of pronunciation was developed in the case of the four sings, ኀ ቀ ከ ገ. A u – sound was introduced between the consonant and the leading vowel whenever the consonant was to be pronounced with an a- sound or an I – e sound. For this purpose the following signs are used;

AlPHABET

U – Containing Gutturals and Palatals

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ቈ | - | ቍ | ቋ | ቌ | ቍ | - | Kua, & c |
| ኈ | - | ኍ | ኋ | ኄ | ኍ | - | Hua, & c |
| ኰ | - | ኵ | ኳ | ኴ | ኵ | - | Kua, & c |
| ጐ | - | ጕ | ጓ | ጔ | ጕ | - | Gua, & c |

7. Some letters are found with the ua (ፐ) sign written either above or below the letter. They are in part; ሿ ዅ ሻ ሏ ሟ ሯ ቷ ቧ ኗ ጇ ዷ ጧ ጯ ዷ ዟ ዧ

8. the following letters, which are very similar in form, should be carefully distinguished;

ሀ and ህ ባ and ገ

ሃ and ዛ ኅ and ን

ሐ and ጠ ጉ and ኑ

ም and ሞ ኡ and ሱ

ማ and ግ and ጣ ዋ and ቀ and ዎ

ሠ and ወ ው and ዉ and ሙ

ሠ and ወ ዓ and ን and ኅ

ረ And ሪ ዖ and ያ

ር And ሮ ዩ and ዮ and ዪ

ከ and ሰ and ስ ደ and ዶ and ዳ

ሳ and ክ and ሰ and ስ ፋ and ፉ

ሳ and ላ and ኀ and ዕ ፈ and ፍ

9. Read;

ሀ ሉ ሒ ማ ሤ ር ሶ ቅ ቤ ታ ኂ ኑ ኣ ኩ ዊ ዖ ዜ ዬ ይ ግ ጤ ጰ ጺ ፀ ፈ ፑ ሾ ች ኜ ኻ ዢ ዢ ጀ ጩ ቒ ቛ ቈ ኁ ኳ ᎆ ዅ ሷ ዅ ጝ ሏ ሟ ሯ ጢ ዥ ህ ሃ ጠ ም ጣ ጠ ሩ ሪ ሮ ኖ ስ ላ ዕ ኅ ኑ ኡ ዎ ሙ ዓ ዬ ደ ፋ ፉ ፍ

CHAPTER II

11. Reduplication of Consonants.

1. the doubled consonants 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 ሰሰለ sassala from ስልሰለ ነደ nadda for ነደደ

3. the second radical of the intensive of all verbs is doubled, e.g ቀተለ kattala.

4. the doubling of a consonant can only be heard when it is followed by a vowel e.g ልብ is pronounced leb, but ልበ is pronounced lebba.

5. the following are some common words where reduplication occurs; እለ አላ እወ እመ ህየ እፎ ጥቀ ሕቀ.

12. the Reading of e.

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 ውእቱ weetu ወልቡ walebbu.

3. without accent and reduplication;

a. in the first syllable of a word it is always vocal, e.g ልብ leb

b. at the end of a word it is usually silent, e.g ሌሊት lelit, except when it belongs to a palatal with a guttural, a semi – vowel or a guttural, e.g ኁልቍ hulkue, በደው badwe ቅብእ kebe or when it must from an open syllable, e.g ወእምዝ waemze

READING OF E

E. In the middle of a word;

(1) it is silent after a vocal e e.g ውስተ westa

(2) it is vocal after a silent e e.g ትቅትሊ tekteli.

(3) two successive e’s cannot be silent except at the end of a word e.g ሐረስት harast.

4. 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 ኪ ኰ

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

3. a closed syllable ends in a consonant e.g ሆን

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, ው and ይ constituted a syllable by themselves, and were pronounced u and I, e.g ውሉድ ulud, ይገብር lgaber.

b. No syllable begins with two consonants. Whenever two consonants come together at the beginning of a syllable, the first takes a short, e.g ግበር gebar. In later pronunciation, however, the e was not heard, e.g ፍኖት fnot.

7. syllable may end in vowel or a consonant.

(1) final vowels may be long or short, e.g ሜጡ ዝ.

(2) if the syllable ends in a consonant, the vowel may be long whether it has the tone or not, e.g አምላክ amlak ሜጥክሙ metkemmu; or it may be short, ገበርኩ gabareku.

b. A syllable may end in two consonants, but only at the end of a word. The vowel must be short, ፍጥርት when, however, The first of two final consonants is a semi – vowel or an aspirate guttural, the vowel may be long, e.g ሠናይት ነዋኅት.

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 በረከተ barakata.

4. in most cases the tone avoids the ultima; much oftener it rests on the antepenult e.g አንትሙሰ antemmusa; but ofteneset on the penult, e.g ከመ kama.

5. Syllables with long vowels tend to attract the tone, ኅዳጥ hedat.

6. A closed syllable with a short vowel attracts the tone, e.g ነገርን nagarna.

7. Final short vowels, as a rule, even in a closed syllable. Do not take the tone, e.g ሀገር hagar; there are however, exceptions, e.g ገቢር gebar.

8. Final long vowels pass the tone back to the penult, e.g ይቤሉ yebelu

9. In verbs the tone almost alwasys rests upon the penult, e.g ቀተለ katala, exept in Some cases where there is a pronominal suffix, when it rests on the suffix, e.g ይቅትላሁ yekatelahu.

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

11. Gutturals usually attract the tone when followed by a. e.g አስተምሐረ astamhara.

12. Monosyllabic words which are joined to stronger words as prefixs or suffixes do not receive the tone and do not alter the accentuation of the word, e.g በከመ ( = በ + ከመ) bakama, ቀተለኒ

THE TONE

Katalam; except in the case of the verbal suffixes ሆን, ክን, ሁ, and ሃ, e.g ይቀትላሆን yekatelahon (compare above, 9). Words ending in a long vowel, which does not have accent, usually take the tone on the long vowel on taking one of the monosyllables, e.g መኑ manu መኑመ mamuma.

13. There are many irregularities in the tone in Ethiopic, e.g ደመና damana, but ቀተላ katala.

15. Read;

1. Reduplication of consonants; መበለ አክሮስና ዐረገ ፈረሳዊ ጽህቁ ይትፈጸም ይደሎ ይፈቅድ ክሙ ረቢ ወፈጸምኩ ጸልዩ ወልቡ አንትሙሰ ይትቀደስ አበሰነ እመ እምኵሉ ሕቀ

2. reading of e; ውእቱ ወልቡ ከመዝኬ ስምከ ትምጻእ ይኩን ሌሊት ዮም ኍልቍ ወኅድግ በጸው ሃለም ቅብእ መጥባሕት ዘትፈቅድ ኅብስት፡

3. The syllable; ሆ ጐ ቍ ቦ ዮም አሜን በከመ ውሉድ ለነ ይገብር ንሖር አምላክ ዘትፈቅድ ሜጥከሙ ወይቤሎ ገበርኩ ተንሥአ ሠናይት ዘኅሩድ ነዋኅት፡

4. The Tone; በረከተ ነገርነ ኅዳጥ ከመ አንትሙሰ ይበሊ አቡነ ስምከ ሀገር ገበር ቀተለ መኑ ዮጊ ይቀትላሁ መሳፍንት ፍጥርት ውእቱ አስተምሐረ በከመ ወበምድርነ ይቀትላሆን መኑመ ቀተላ

CHAPTER III

PHONETIC MODIFICATIONS

VOWELS

16. Change of Quantity.

1. The vowel a is changed to a before two e’s, except when the firs e belongs to a semi – vowel, e,g ሠላስ fem, ሠለስት, but ንዋይ plural የት.

GRAMMAR

2. The vowel a is changed to a before gutturals with e 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; ይምጻእ become ይምጻእ, የስተአምን becomes የስታእምን, ራሕብ instead of ረሕብ.

3. the vowel e is lengthened to e before some gutturals, e.g ርእየ imperf. ይሬኢ

17. Change of Quality.

1. The vowel a changes to e before a guttural with e in nouns as well as verbs. This is especially true when the guttural is the second radical; e.g ረምሕ changes to ርምሕ, and ይለአክ to ይልእክ prefixes to initial gutturals, however, remain unchanged, e.g አእምር.

2. the vowel a changes to e before a final guttural with a e.g መልአ from መለአ. The same change occurs before the enclitic አ. e.g ምሕረትአ for ምሕረተአ.

3. in the imperfect of all intensive forms a is changed to e e.g ይቄትል.

4. with the exception of the personal prefixes of the reflexive passive, e changes to a before a primal or medial guttural with a, e.g የኅድግ for ኢይኅድ, ለሀቅ, for ልህቀ. After the negative ኢ, e or a is found before the guttural with a e.g ኢየኅድግ or ኢይኅድግ

5. in the fem. Of adjectives of the form ቀቲል, I changes to a, e.g ሐዲስ fem. ሐዳስ

6. The Vowels u and I change to e when they are followed by two e’s, ግቡር fem, ግብርት, እግዚእ, fem እግዝእት.

7. when the vowels I and u meet their semi – vowels የ and ወ, the following changes take place;

I የ and u ወ become e የ and e ወ, e.g ሰትዮ for ሰቲዮ ዝርው for ዝሩው. ዪ and ዉ become ይ and ዉ for መይጥ, መዪጥ ምውት for ምዉት

VOWEL MODIFICATIONS

8. When in the same word two consecutive syllables contain I, the I of the first syllable is changed to e e.g ቀተልኪኒ becomes ቀተልክኒ.

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. e becomes a, e.g አብድ plural አብዳን.
2. e becomes a, e.g ግብር acc. ግብረ
3. I becomes e e.g ኖላዊ acc. ኖላዌ

19. Contraction of a Vowel and Semi – Vowel.

1. a + = ው a, e.g ሞሣእ for መውሣእ

2. e + = ው u, e.g ይኑም for ይንውም

3. a + ይ = e. e.g ሜነ for መይነ

4. e + ይ = I e.g ይሚጥ for ይምይጥ

20. Dusjuntion, or reducing to their former condition vowels formed by contration.

1. o = a + ው e.g ግቦ plural ገበዋት

2. e = e + ይ e.g ምሳሌ plural ምሳልየት

3. e = e + ው e.g እተሉ 2.per. impf. ትተልዊ

4. I = e + ይ e.g ንስሪ conjunctive ይስርያ

CONSONANTS

21. Assimilation.

1. ገ and ቀ assimilate the propominal suffixes ከ, ኩ, or ኪ, e.g አድይቂ for አድይቅኪ.

2. ት as a verbal prefix is assimilated to the dentals ደ, ጠ, e.g ይደሎ for ይትደሎ.

3. The dental becomes ት when the latter comes after the dental, e.g ወለት for ወለድ from ወለድት.

22. Contraction.

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

23. Accommodation to render pronouns more easy.

1. ነ for መ before labials እንበይነ for እምበይነ

2. ዝ followed by ት becomes ስ ኅብስት for ኅብዝት in like manner ጥ after ስ becomes ት.

3. the prefix አ changes to የ after the negative ኢ ኢየእምር for ኢኣእምር

4. other accommodation or permutations are variously found, e.g ኦ permuted to ሀ or ዐ ሀ or ዐ to ሐ or ኅ ገ ብ or ቀ to ሐ ኅ ዐ or ሀ ሐ ደ or ተ to ሐ ደ or ተ ዘ to ሰ or ጸ በ to ወ ፈ ጠ ደ or ተ መ or ነ to ለ or ረ to ደ and ረ to ኦ ሀ ዐ ዘ ሰ or ደ

1. ደ and ተ are suppressed before sibilants without compensation, e.g ይዜከር for ይትዜከር

2. in verbs of initial ወ in subjunctive and all nouns derived therefrom, the ወ is lost e.g ልደት from ወለይ

3. in verbs of medial the ወ is ወ suppressed, e.g አነመ for አንወመ

4. Personal suffixes which begin with ሀ lose it.

5. ወ and የ in substantives derived from roots with final weak letters, are suppressed, e.g ሐም for ሐምው ስም for ስምይ

CONSONANT MODIFICATIONS

6. In Collective nouns beginning with አን the አ is always suppressed, e.g ነኰርኳር አንኰርኰረ

25. Addition.

1, whenever words ending in u or I receive certain suffixes, the vowels u and I are converted into their corresponding semi consonants, ወ or የ e.g ባረክዋ for ባረኩሃ

2. Additions are made in broken plurals of adjectives and substantives, e.g ክሳድ plural ክሳውድ.

26. Metathesis occurs only in certain isolated cases, especially in foreign words, e.g ሙባእ for ምውባእ from ቦአ which, in turn is derived from ባውአ

27. Explain the following changes;

ሰራቂ Plural ሰረቅት ይትመላእ for ይትመለእ ይቤል from ብህለ ይልእክ for ይለእክ ለሀቅ for ልህቅ ግቡር fem ግብርት ዝርው for ዝሩው ቀተልኪኒ becomes ቀተልክኒ ትምህርት plural ትምህርታት ኖላዊ acc. ኖላዌ ቤት For በይት ሀሎ plural ሀለዉ አሐቲ for አሐዲ from አሐድቲ ይነባ for ይነብባ አንበለ for እምበለ ኢይቀትል for ኢእቀትል ይጸሐፍ for ይትጸሐፍ መንታ for መንታው ነገርክዮሙ for ነገርኪሆሙ ይሁብ from ወሀበ

CHAPTER IV

28. Independent Personal Pronoun.

Singular

m. c. f.

1. Pers. - አነ -
2. Pers አንተ - አንቲ
3. Pers, nom. ውእቱ - ይእቲ

acc. ውእተ - ይእተ

GRAMMAR

Plural

m. c. f.

1. pers. - ንሕነ -

2. pers. አንትሙ - አንትን

3. pers. Nom. እሙንቱ or - እማንቱ

ውእቶሙ - ውእቶን

1. The third pers. Pronoun also means that.
2. The third pers. Singular with ዝ or express this very or ዝኩ expresses this very or that very; and with ዘ means even he who.
3. I however is expressed by አንሰ
4. The e in ንሕነ is inusual for a.
5. The personal pronoun can be used as a copular In a sentence with a nominal predicate.

29. Suffixed Personal Pronouns.

Singular

m. c. f. m. c. f.

1 pers. - የ (nominal) - - ነ -

ኒ (verbal)

2. pers. ከ - ኪ ክሙ - ክን

3. pers. ሁ - ሃ ሆሙ - ሆን

1. the forms ክሙ ክን ሆሙ ሆን are always accented.

2. the suffixes of the third person may refer to the subject of the clause, making a reflexive, e.g ሎቱ for himself.

PRONOUNS

30. Emphatic Personal Pronouns.

Singular plural

1. Pers. ሊለየ (or ለልየ) ለሊነ
2. Pers. M. ለሊከ m. ለሊክሙ

f ለሊሃ f. ለሊሆን

1. Accusative (me myself, & c.).
2. Pers. ኪያየ ኪያነ
3. Pers. m. ኪያከ ኪያክሙ

f. ኪያኪ ኪያክን

3. pers. m. ኪያሁ ኪያሆሙ

f. ኪያሃ ኪያሆን

3. Genitive and possessive (of me my selfe, & c.).

a. with the masculine ዚአ.

1. pers. ዚአየ ዚአነ

2. pers. m. ዚአከ ዚአክሙ

f. ዚአኪ ዚአክን

3. pers. m. ዚአሁ ዚአሆሙ

f. ዚአሃ ዚአሆን

b. with the feminine እንቲአ.

1. pers. እንቲአየ እንቲአነ

2. pers. m. እንቲአከ እንቲአክሙ

f. እንቲአኪ እንቲአክን

3. pers. m. እንቲአሁ እንቲአሆሙ

f. እንቲአሃ እንቲአሆን

laliya. Kiyaya. Ziaya. Entiaya.

C. with the plural እለአ.

Singular Plural

1. Pers. እሊአየ እሊአነ
2. Pers. m. እሊአከ እሊአክሙ

f. እሊአሃ እሊአሆን

31. The Reflexive Pronoun is indicated by the use of the word ርእስ head, with suffix appended e.g ቀተል (he killed) ርእስ himself; ቤዘወነ ርእሱ he himself hath saved us. The word ነፍስ soul. Is used in the same way.

32 Demonstrative Pronouns.

1. This,
2. First form;

Singular Plural

m. f. m. f.

mom ዘ ዛ እሉ እላ and እሎን

acc. ዘ ዛ እሉ እላ and እሎን

1. Second form;

Nom. ዝንቱ ዛቲ እሎንቱ and ሉንቱ እላንቱ and እላንቲ

Acc. ዘንተ ዛተ እሎንተ And እሉንተ እላንተ

1. This demonstrative is usually prefixed or affixed to the word next to it, e.g ዝሕዝብ ምስለዛ
2. The longer forms, ዝንቱ & c. are more frequently used than the shorter.

2.That.

a. first form;

Singular Plural

m. f. m. f.

Nom. ዝኩ እንትኩ እልኩ እልኩ

Acc. ዝኰ እንትኩ and እንትኰ

B, Second form;

Nom. ዝኵቱ እንታክቲ እልኵቱ or እልክቱ

ዝክቱ

Acc. ዝኵት እንታክተ እልኵተ or እልክተ

ዝክተ

33. Relative Pronouns.

m. f. c.

ዘ እንተ እለ

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

34. Interrogative Pronouns.

1. who? What?

Singular Plural

m. f. n. c,

nom መኑ መኑ ምንት እለ መኑ and መኑ

acc መነ ምነ ምንተ

1. Which?
2. C.

Nom, አይ አያት

Acc. አየ አያት

1. ሚ 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 ኑ.
3. The noun ስፍን pronouns, size, is used as a pronouns mean how much? How great?

35. Indefinite Pronouns and pronominals.

1. the relative pronoun ዘ is also used in an indefinite way.

2. the interrogative መኑ is also used as an indefinite, usually with the

enclitic ሂ, and in, a negative sense, with the negative ኢ, e.g ኢመኑሂ or the negative ወኢ, e.g ወኢመኑሂ.

1. The interrogative ምንት is used in a similar manner, usually with the enclitic ኒ it is used negatively with ወኢ
2. The interrogative ኢይ is also sometimes used indefinitely.
3. The indefinite is also rendered by ቦ ዘ, and its negative by አልቦ ዘ
4. ኵል entirely, totality, is used pronominally with suffixes ኵሉ ኵላ, & c, and signifies all, every, the whole of. The suffix, as a rule,
5. The numeral አሐዩ one, is used as an indefinite to mean a certain one, each one.
6. The adjective ካልእ is used as an indefinite to mean other.
7. The conjunction ከመ is used with ዘ and ዝ, e.g ዘከመዝ to mean such. It is also compounded with ዝንቱ (ከመ ዝንቱ) or with a pronominal suffix (ከማየ).

PRONOUNS

10. The noun ባሕቲት solitude, uis Combined with suffixes to express the idea alone, e.g. ባሕቲትየ I alone.

11. The nouns ስብእ, ብእሲ, and እገሌ are used as indefinite pronouns, are certain, and any one repecitvely.

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

36. Read and translate;

ንሕነ አነ ውእቶን ውእተ አንሰ ይእተ እማንቱ ውእቶሙ እሙንቱ ይእቲ አንተ አንትሙ ሁ ሆሙ ክሙ ኪ ለሊየ ለሊከ ለሊሁ ለሊክን ለሊሆን ለሊነ ኪያሆሙ ኪያክን ኪያሃ ኪያነ ኪያየ ርእስ ዚአከ ዚአሆን ዚአሁ ዚአነ ዚአክን እንቲአሆን እንቲአየ እንቲአነ እንቲአሃ እንቲአኪ አንቲአክሙ እሊአየ እሊአክን እሊአነ እሊአሁ እረአሆሙ ነፍስ ዝ ዛ እላ ዛቲ ዘንተ እሎንቱ እላንተ ዝኰ እልኩ እንትኩ ዝክቱ እልኵቱ እልክተ ዝክተ እለ ምነ መኑ አይ አያት ሚ ስፍን ኵል አሐዩ ካልእ ዘከመዝ ስብእ መጠን።

CHAPTER V

37. The Skeleton of the Strong Verb.

Stem 1. Simple 2. Intensive 3. Frequentative

1. Root ቀተለ ቀተለ ቃተለ
2. Causative አቅተለ አቀተለ አቃተለ
3. Reflexive – Passive ተቀትለ ተቀተለ ተቃተለ
4. Causative - reflexive አስተቅተለ አስተቀተለ አስተቃተለ
5. The root of the Ethiopic verb has three radicals, e.g ቀተለ he killed.

Katala. Kattala. Akatala. Takatala. Astaketala.

GRAMMAR

1. Each stem has three forms to express; (I) the simple act, e.g ቀተለ he killed;

(2) intensity, e.g, ቀተለ (doubled ተ) he certainly killed; (3) a requentative act, e.g ቃተለ he used to kill.

3. Each form may further express; (I) 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 characteristics (I) of the intensive is a double medial, e.g Kattala; (2) of the frequentative is a long a in the first syllable, e.g katala; (3) of the causative is a prefixed አ; (4) of the reflexive is a prefixed ተ; and (5) of the causative – reflexive is aprefixe አስተ.

38. Vocabulary.

መለከ = to rule. ቀደሰ = to consecrate.

ረከበ = to find. ነገረ = to say.

ሰከበ = to go to be. ዘከረ = to remember.

ቀተለ = to kill. ፈጠረ = to create.

ቀደመ = to precede. ፈደመ = to finish

39. Read and translate;

አስተቃተለ ተቀተለ አቅተለ ተቃተለ አቀተለ ቀተለ ቃተለ አስተቅተለ ተቀትለ አስተቀተለ መለከ አመለከ ተማለከ አርከበ ተረከበ አስተራከከ ተሰክበ አስተሰከበ አስተቅደመ ተቀደመት እቃደመ ተቀድስ አቀደሰ አቃደሰ አሰተንገረ ተነገረ ተናገረ አነገረ ነገረ አዝከረ አስተዛከረ አስተዝከረ አፍጠረ ተፈጠረ አስተፋጠረ አፈጠረ ፋደመ አፈጸመ ተፈጽመ አስተፈጸመ።

CHAPTER VI

40. Simple Stem.

Simple Form.

PRFECT

Singular Plural

3m ቀተለ ቀተሉ

3f ቀተለት ቀተላ

2f ቀተልከ ቀተልክሙ

2f ቀተልኪ ቀተልክን

1c ቀተልኩ ቀተልነ

IMPERFECT

3m ይቀትል ይቀትሉ

3f ትቀትል ይቀትላ

2m ትቀትል ትቀትሉ

2f ትቀትሊ ትቅትላ

1c እቀትል ንቀትል

SUBJUNCTIVE

3m ይቅትል ይቅትሉ

3f ትቅትል ይቅትላ

2m ትቅትል ትቅትሉ

2f ትቅትሊ ትቅትላ

1c እቅትል ንቅትል

IMPERATIVE

2m ቅትል ቅትሉ

2f. ቅትሊ ቅትላ

INFINITIVE GERUNDIVE

ቀቲል ቀቲሎ

Yekatel yektel ketel katil katilo

41. Intensive Form.

Perfect Imperfect Subjective Imperative Infinitive infinitve Gerundive

ቀተለ ይቄትል ይቀትል ቀትል ቀትሎ ቀቲሎ

42. Frequentative Form.

ቃተለ ይቃትል ይቃትል ቃትል ቃትሎ ቃቲሎ

1. The conjuction of the intensive and Frequentative forms follows the Simple form.

43. Read and Translate;

ቀተለት ቀተልኪ ቀተልክሙ ቀተልክን ቀተሉ ንቀትል ይቀትል ንቅትል ትቀትሉ ትቅትል ይቀትሉ ይቅትላ ቅትላ ቀቲሎ ይቀትል ቃቲሎ ይቃትል ቀትሎ መለክነ ንረክብ ደስክቡ ቅምር ቅድሲ ነጊር ዘኪሮ ፈጢሮ ይፋጽም።

CHAPTER VII

44. Causative Stem.

Simple Form.

PERFECT

Singular Plural

3m አቅተለ አቅተሉ

3f አቅተለት አቅተላ

2m አቅተለከ አቅተልክሙ

2f አቅተልኪ አቅተልክን

1c አቅተልኩ አቅተልነ

IMPERFECT

Singular plural

3m ያቀትል ያቀትሉ

3f ታቀትል ያቀትላ

2m ታቀትል ታቃትሉ

2f ታቅትሊ ታቀትላ

1c ኣቀትል ናቀትል

SUBJECTIVE

3m ያቅትል ያቅትሉ

3f ታቅትል ያቅትላ

2m ታቅትል ታቅትሉ

2f ታቅትሊ ታቅትላ

1c ኣቅትል ናቅትል

IMPERATIVE

2m አቅትል አቅትሉ

2f አቅትሊ አቅትላ

INFINITIVE GERUNDIVE

አቅትሎ አቅቲሎ

45. Intensive Form.

Perfect imperfect Subjunctive Imperative Infinitive Gerundive

አቀተለ ያቄትል ያቀትል አቀትል አቀትሎ አቀቲሎ

46. Frequentative Form

አቃተለ ያቃትል ያቃትል አቃትል አቃትሎ ኣቃቲሎ

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

Yakatel yaklel akel akelo aktlo

47. Read and translate;

አቅትሎ አቃቲሎ አቅትላ ናቅትል አቀትሎ አቅትሎ አቅትል ታቅትሉ ያቅትል አቃትል ኣቀትል ያቀትላ ያቀትል ያቄትል አቅተልኩ ያናገር አፈጥር አፍጺም ያዘክር ታቅድሱ ናቀድም አስከብኩ አርከብክሙ ያመልኩ አንገራ አፍጥሩ ያቃድስ።

CHAPTER VIII

48. Reflexive Passive.

Simple Form.

EERFECT

Singular Plural

3m ተቀትለ ተቀትሉ

3f ተቀትለ ተቀትላ

2m ተቀተልከ ተቀተልክሙ

2f ተቀተልቢ ተቀተልክነ

1c ተቀተልኩ ተቀተልነ

IMPERFECT

2m ይትቀተል ይትቀተሉ

3f ትትቀተል ይትቀተላ

2m ትትቀል ትትቀተሉ

2f ትትቀተሊ ትትቀተላ

1c እትቀተል ንትቀተል

SUBJUNCTIVE

3m ይትቀተል &c same as the Imperfect.

Yelktal.

STRONG VERBS

Singular Plural

2m ተቀተል ተቀተሉ

2f ተቀተሊ ተቀተላ

INFINITIVE GERUNDIVE

ተቀትሎ ተቀቲሎ

49. Intensive Form.

Perfect Imperfect Subjunctive Imperative Infinitive Gerundive

ተቀተለ ይትቄተል ይትቀተል ተቀተል ተቀትሎ ተቀቲሎ

50. Frequentative Form.

ተቃተለ ይትቃተል ይትቃተል ተቃተል ተቃትሎ ተቃቲሎ

1. The Conjugation of the Intensive and Frequentative forms follows the Simple

form.

51. Read and translate;

ይትቄተል ተቀትለ ይትቀተል ተቀተልከ ተቀተል ተቀተልኩ ተቀቶ ተቀትላ ተቀቲሎ ተቀተልክነ ተቃቲሎ ይትቀተል ተቃትሎ ትትቀተል ተቃተል እትቀተል ይትቃተል ይትቀተላ ይትቃተል ንትቀተል ተፈጸም ደትሜለክ ተፈጠሩ ተዘከር ትትንገር ንትቀደስ ተቀደምኩ ተሰክቦ ተረኪቦ ተማልኮ።

Takatal takatle takalile.

CHAPTER IX

52. Causative Reflexive.

Simple Form.

PERFECT

Singular plurlar

3m አስተቅተለ አስተቅተሉ

3f አስተቅተለት አስተቅተላ

2m አስተቅተለከ አስተቅተልክሙ

2f አስተቅተልኪ አስተቅተልክነ

1c አስተቅተልኩ አስተቅተልነ

IMPERFECT

3m ያስተቀትል ያስተቀትሉ

3f ታስተቀትል ያስተቀትላ

2m ታስተቀትል ታስተቀትሉ

2f ታስተቀትሊ ታስተቀትላ

1c ኣስተቀትል ናተቀትል

SUBJUNCTIVE

3m ያስተቅትል ያስተቅትሉ

3f ታስተቅትል ያስተቅትላ

2m ታስተቀትል ታስተቅትሉ

2f ታስተቀትሊ ታስተቅትላ

1c ኣስተቅትል ናስተቅትል

IMPERATIVE

2m አስተቅትል አስተቅትሉ

2f አስተቅትሊ አስተቅትላ

Yasakatel yastakel astektl

STRONG VERBS

INFINITIVE GERUNDIVE

Singular Plural

አስተቅትሎ አስተቅቲሎ

53. Intensive Form.

Perfect Imperfect Subjunctive Imperative Infinitive Gerunive

አስተቀተለ ያስተቄትል ያስተቀትል አስተቀትል አስተቀትሎ አስተቀቲሎ

54. Frequentative Form.

አስተቃተለ ያስተቃትል ያስተቃትል አስተቃትል አስተቃትሎ አስተቃቲሎ

1. The Conjugation of the Intensive and frequentative forms follows the Simple

form.

55. Read and translate;

አስተቅተለት አስተቅትሎ አስተቅተልኩ አስተቅቲሎ አስተቅተልነ አስተቀቲሎ ኣስተቀትል ያስተቈትል ናስተቅትል አስተቀትል ያስተቀትል ያስተቃትል ታስተቅትሉ አስተቃትል አስተቅትሉ አስተቅትሊ ታስተቅትል ያስተማልክ አሰተራክብ አስተሰኪቦ አስተቅድሞ ናስተቅድስ ኣስተንግር ኣስተዘክር ያስተፈጥሩ ናስተፈጽም።

The Intensive and Frequentative have each a variant form. They are ቄተለ and ቆተለ respecitively. As a rule, only the imperfect of ቄተለ, namely ይቄትልm is found. Besides the Causative አቆተለ, the form ቆተለ, has a second Causative, namely አስቆተለ, ቆተለ has also the following additional forms in the Frequentative of the Reflexive – Passive; አንቆተለ ተንቆተለ and ተአንቆተለ

As;altele astalilo

CAPTER X

57. Synopsis of the Strong Verb.

I. Root.

2. Simple 2. Intensive 3. Frequentative

Perfect ቀተል ቀትል ቃተለ

Imperfect ይቀትል ይቄትል ይቃትል

Subjunctive ይቅትል ይቀትል ይቃትል

Imperative ቅትል ቀትል ቃትል

Infinitive ቀቲል ቀትሎ ቃትሎ

Gerundive ቀቲሎ ቀቲሎ ቃቲሎ

II Causative.

Perfect አቅተለ አቀተለ አቃተለ

Imperfect ያቀትል ያቄትል ያቃትል

Subjective ያቅትል ያቀትል ያቃትል

Imperative አቅትሎ ያቀትል አቃትል

Infinitive አቅትሎ አቀትሎ አቃትሎ

Gerundive አቅቲሎ አቀቲሎ አቃቲሎ

III. Reflexive – Passive.

Perfect ተቀትለ ተቀተለ ተቃተለ

Imperfect ይትቀተል ይተቄተል ይትቃተል

Subjunctive ይትቀተል ይትቀተል ይትቃተል

Imperative ተቀተል ተቀተል ተቃተል

Infinitive ተቀትሎ ተቀትሎ ተቃትሎ

Gerundive ተቀቲሎ ተቀቲሎ ተቃቲሎ

STRONG VERBS

IV, Causative – Reflexive.

1. Simple 2. Intensive 3. Frequentative

Perfect አስተቅተለ አስተቀተለ አስተቃተለ

Imperfect ያሰትቀትል ያስተቈትል ያስተቃት ል

Subjunctive ያስተቅትል ያስተቀትል ያስተቃትል

Imperative አስተቅትል አስተቀትል አስተቃትል

Infinitive አስተቅትሎ አስተቀትሎ አስተቃትሎ

Gerundive አስተቅቲሎ አስተቀቲሎ አስተቃቲሎ

CHAPTER XI

58. The Intransitive Verbs.

Simple Form.

PERFECT.

Singular Plural

3m ለብሰ ለብሱ

3f ለብሰት ለብሳ

2m ለበስከ ለበስክሙ

2f ለበስኪ ለበስክን

1c ለበስኩ ለበስነ

IMPERFECT

3m ይለብስ, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE

3m ይልበስ ይልበሱ

3f ትልበስ ይልበሳ

2m ትልበስ ትልበሱ

2f ትልበሲ ትልበሳ

1c እልበስ ንልበስ

Labsa. Yelabes. Yelbes.

IMPERATIVE

Singular Plural

2m ልበስ ልበሱ

2f ልበሲ ልበሳ

INFINITIVE GERUNDIVE

ለቢስ ለቢሶ

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;

ለቢሶ ለብሱ ለበስነ ለቢስ ይለብስ ልበሱ ትልበሱ ትልበሲ ለብሰት ይሌብስ ላብስ አስተቃትል እግበር ግበራ ይግበር ያቄትል ትግበር ግበር ትግበሩ ንቅረብ ቀረብኩ ትቅረብ ቅረቢ ቀባ ይትቃረብ ያስተቈርብ።

61. Vocabulary.

ገብረ = to do. ቀርበ = To approach.

CHAPTER XII

62. Strong Verbs of Four Radicals.

PERFECT

3m መንደብ መንደቡ

3f መንደበት መንደባ

2m መንደብከ መንደብክሙ

2f መንደብኪ መንደብክን

1c መንደብኩ መንደብነ

Albas albis albise mandaba

FOUR – AND – MORE – RADICAL VERBS

IMPERFECT

3m ይመነድብ ይመነድቡ

3f ትመነድብ ይመነድባ

2m ትመነድብ ትመነድቡ

2f ትመነድቢ ትመነድባ

1c እመንደብ ንመነድብ

SUBJUNCTIVE

3m ይመንድብ ይመንድቡ

3f ትመንደብ ይመንድባ

2m ትመንድብ ትመንድቡ

2f ትመድቢ ትመንድባ

1c እምንድቢ ንመንድብ

IMPERATIVE

2m. መንድቢ መንድቡ

2f. መንድቢ መንድባ

INFINTIVE GERUNDIVE

መንድቦ መንዲቦ

63. Causative.

Perfect Imperfect Subjunctive Imperative Infinitive Gerundive

አመንደበ ያመነድብ ያመንድብ አመንድብ አመንድቦ አመንዲቦ

64. Reflexive – Passive.

Perfect Imperfect Subjunctive

አስተመንደበ ያስተመንደብ ያስተመንድብ

Imperative Infinitive Gerundive

አስተመንድብ አስተመንድቦ አስተመንዲቦ

GRAMMAR

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

conjugated regularly.

1. The simple stem has an additional form, አምኖደበ; so have the Reflexive - Passive ተመናደበ, and the Causative – Reflexive, አስተመናድቦ.
2. The Reflexive – Passive has in addition a second or weaker form with prefixed አን namely, አንመንደብ.

66. Strong Verbs of Five Radicals.

Perfect Imperfect Subjunctive Imperative Infinitive Gerundive

አድለቅለቀ ያድለቀልቅ ያድለቅልቅ አድለቅልቅ አድለቅልቆ አድለቅሊቆ

67. Read and Translate;

መንዲቦ መንድቦ መንድብ መንድቡ ይመንድቡ ትመንድቡ ንመነድብ እመነድብ ትመንድብ መንድብኩ መንደብክን መንደቡ መንደበት ተመንዲቦ አመንድቦ ተመንደብ ያመንድብ ይትመነደብ አመንደበ ተመንደበ አስተመንድቦ ያስተመነድብ አስተመንዲቦ ተመናደበ አምኖደበ አድለቅልቅ አድለቅለቀ አድለቅሊቆ አነምደበ።

CHAPTER XIII

68, Double Medial Verbs.

Simple Form.

PERFECT

Singular Plural

3m ነበበ ነደ ነበቡ ነዱ

2f ነበበት ነደት ነበባ ነዳ

2m ነበብከ ነደድከ ነበብክሙ ነደድክሙ

2f ነበብኪ ነደድኪ ነበብክን ነደድክን

1c ነበብኩ ነደድኩ ነበብነ ነደድነ

Adlaklaka nababa

DOUBLE MEDIAL VERBS

Singular Plural

3m ይነብብ ይነድድ ይነብቡ, ይነቡ ይነዱ

3f ትነብብ ትነድድ ይነብባ, ይነባ ይነዳ

2m ትነብብ ትነድድ ትነብቡ, ትነቡ ትነዱ

2f ትነብቢ ትነቢ ትነዲ ትነብባ, ትነባ ትነዳ

1c እነብብ እነድድ ንነብብ ንነድድ

SUBJUNCTIVE

2m ይንብብ ይንደድ ይንብቡ ይንደዱ

3f ትንብብ ትንደድ ይንብባ ይንደዳ

2m ትንብብ ትንደድ ትንብቡ ትንደዱ

2f ትንብቢ ትንደዲ ትንብባ ትንደዳ

1c እንብብ እንደድ ንንብብ ንንደድ

IMPERATIVE

2m ንብብ ንደድ ንቡ, ንብቡ ንደዱ

2f ንቢ ንብቢ ንደዲ ንባ, ንብባ ንደዳ

INFINITIVE GERUNDIVE

ነቢብ ነቢቦ

69. Synopsis of the Double Medial Verbs.

1. Root.

1. Simple 2. Intensive 3. Frequentative

Perfect ነበበ ነበበ ናበበ

Imperfect ይነብብ ይኔብብ ይናብብ

Subjunctive ይንብብ ይነብብ ይናብብ

Imperative ንብብ ነብብ ናብብ

II. Causative.

1. Simple 2. Intensive 3. Frequentative

Perfect አንበበ አነበበ አናበበ

Imperfect ያነብብ ያኔብብ ያናብብ

Subjunctive ያንብብ ያነብብ ያናብብ

Imperative አንብብ አነብብ አናብብ

III. Reflexive – Passive.

Perfect ተነበ, ተነበበ ተነበበ ተናበበ

Imperfect ይትነበብ ይትኔበብ ይትናበብ

Subjunctive ይትነበብ ይትነበብ ይትናበብ

Imperative ተነበ ተነበብ ተናበብ

IV Causative – Reflexive.

Perfect አስተነበበ አስተነበበ አስተናበበ

Imperfect ያስተነብብ ያስተኔብብ ያሰተናብብ

Subjunctive ያስተንብብ ያስተነብብ ያስተናብብ

Imperative አስተንብብ አስተንብብ አስተናብብ

70. Vocabulary.

ኅሠሠ = To seek, ሐመ = to be ill.

71. Read and Translate;

ነደደ ነደ ነበቡ ነደድክሙ ትነዳ ትነብብ ትንደዲ እንደድ ትነብቡ ይነቡ ሐመምኪ ትሐሙ ኅሠሠት ትኅሥሡ ንቢ ንብባ ንደዱ ነቢቦ ንደድ ነቢብ ኅሢሥ ኅሥሡ ሕመም ሕማ ይትኔበብ ተነበብ ያስተናብብ ይነብብ ያናብብ ናብብ ንብብ ያንብብ ያስተንብብ ያኔብብ ተነበብ ይትኅሠሥ አስተኅሥሥ አሐመመ።

CHAPTER XIV

72. Initial Guttural verbs.

Simple Form.

PERFECT

Singular Plural

3m አምነ አምኑ

3f አምነት አምና

2m አመንከ አመንክሙ

2f አመንኪ አመንክን

1c አመንኩ አመንነ

IMPERFECT

3m የአምን የአምኑ

3f ተአምን የአምና

2m ተአምን ተአምኑ

2f ተአምኒ ተአምና

1c አአምን ነአምን

SUBJUNCTIVE

3m ይእመን ይእምኑ

3f ትእመን ይእምና

2m ትእምን ትእምኑ

2f ትእምኒ ትእምና

1c እእመን ንእመን

IMPERATIVE

2m እመን አመኑ

2f እመኒ እመና

INFINITIVE GERUNDIVE

አሚን አሚኖ

Amena

73. Synopsis of the Initial Guttural Verbs.

I. Root.

1, Simple 2. Intensive 3. Frequentative

Perfect አምነ አመነ

Imperfect የአምን ይኤምን

Subjunctive ይእመን የአምን

Imperative እመን አምን

II. Causative.

Perfect አእመነ አእመነ

Imperfect ያአምን ያኤምን

Subjunctive ያእምን ያአምን

Imperative አእምን አአምን

III. Reflexive – Passive

Perfect ተአምን ተአመነ ተአመነ ተኣመን

Imperfect ይትአመን ይትኤመን ይትኣመን

Subjunctive ይትአመን ይትአመን ይትኣመን

Imperative ተአመን ተአመን ተኣመን

IV. Causative – Reflexive.

Perfect አስተአመነ አስታእመነ አስተአመነ አስተኣመነ

Subjunctive ያስተአምን ያስተኤምን ያስተኣምን

Imperfect ያስታእምን ያስተአምን ያስተኣምን

Imperative አስታእምን አስተአምን አስተኣምን

74. Vocabulary.

ሐደሰ = to restore. ኅብረ = to unite.

INITIAL GUTTURAL VERBS

75. Read and Translate;

ይእመን ትእምኑ ነአምን ይእምኑ ተአምኒ አመንኩ የአምና አምኑ ተአምኑ አመንኪ አመንኩ አሚኖ ኅቢር እምና ሕደስ ትሕድሱ የኅብር ኅበሩ አመነ ይእመን አምን አእመነ ያኤምን ያእምን ይትኣመን ይትአመን ተአመን አስተአመነ ያስተአምን ያስተኣምን አስተኣምን አስታእምን።

CHAPTER XV

76. Medial Guttural Verbs.

Simple Form.

PERFECT

Singular Plural

3m ለአከ ለአኩ

3f ለአከት ለአካ

2m ለአክከ ለአክክሙ

2f ለአክኪ ለአክክን

1c ለአክኩ ለአክነ

IMPERFECT

3m ይልእክ ይልእኩ

3f ትልእክ ይልእካ

2m ትልእክ ትልእኩ

2f ትልእኪ ትልእካ

1c እልእክ ንልእክ

SUBJECTIVE

3m ይልአክ ይልአኩ

3f ትልአክ ይልአካ

2m ትልአክ ትልአካ

2f ትልአኪ ንልአካ

1c እልአክ ንልአክ

Laaka.

IMPERATIVE

Singular Plural

2m ለአክ ለአኩ

2f ለአኪ ለአካ

INFINITIVE GERUNDIVE

ለኢክ ለኢኮ

77. Synopsis of the Medial Guttural Verbs.

I. Root.

1. Simple 2. Intensive 3. Frequentative

Perfect ለአከ ለአከ ላአከ

Imperfect ይልእክ ይሌእክ ይላእክ

Subjunctive ይልአክ ይልእክ ይላእክ

Imperative ለአክ ልእክ ላእክ

II. Causative.

Perfect አልአከ አለአከ, አልአከ አላአከ

Imperfect ያልእክ ያሌእክ ያላእክ

Subjunctive ያልእክ ያልእክ ያላእክ

Imperative ለልእክ አልእክ አላእክ

III. Reflexive. Passive.

Perfect ተልእከ, ተለአከ ተለአከ, ተለከ ተላአከ

Imperfect ይትለአክ ይትሌአክ ይትላአክ

Subjunctive ይትለአክ ይትለአክ ይትላአክ

Imperative ተለአክ ተለአክ ተላአክ

MEDIAL GUTTURAL VERBS

IV. Causative – Reflexive.

1. Simple 2. Intensive 3. Frequentative

Perfect አስተልአከ, አስተለአከ አስተላአከ

Imperfect ያስተልእክ ያስተላእክ

Subjunctive ያስተልእክ ያስተላእክ

Imperative አስተላእክ ያስተላእክ

78. Vocabulary.

ምሕረ = To be merciful. ሰአለ = To ask.

79. Read and translate;

ለአክከ ለአክነ ላአክክሙ ይልእኩ ትልእክ ትልእካ እልእክ ንልአክ ትልአክ ይስእሉ ትስአል ምሕረት ትምሐር ትምሐሪ መሐሩ እምሕር መሐራ ንምሕር ለኢከ ሰኢል ለአኪ ሰአላ ምሒሮ መሐሪ ተላአክ አለአከ ያልእክ ይልእክ አስተልአከ ተለአክ ያስተላእክ ይላእክ አስተላእክ ያስተልእክ ይትለአክ።

CHAPTER XVI

80. Final Guttural Verbs.

Simple Form.

PERFECT

Singular Plural

3m በጽሐ በጽሑ

3f በጽሐት በጽሓ

2m በጻሕከ በጻሕክሙ

2f በጻሕኪ በጻሕክን

1c በጻሕኩ በጻሕነ

Basha,

IMPERFECT

3m ይበጽሕ ይበጽሑ

3f ትበጽሕ ይበጽሓ

2m ትበጽሕ ትበጽሑ

2f ትበጽኪ ትበጽሓ

1c እበጽሕ ንበጽሕ

SUBJUNCTIVE

3m ይብጻሕ ይብጽሑ

3f ትብጻሕ ይብጻሓ

2m ትብጻሕ ትብጽሑ

2f ትብጽሒ ትብጽሓ

1c እብጻሕ ንብጻሕ

IMPERATIVE

2m ብጻሕ ብጽሑ

2f ብጽሒ ብጸሓ

INFINITIVE GERUNDIVE

በጺሕ በጺሖ

81. Synopsis of the Final Guttural Verbs.

I. Root.

1. Simple 2. Intensive 3. Frequentative

Perfect በጽሐ በጽሐ ባጽሕ

Imperfect ይበጽሕ ይቤጽሕ ይባጽሕ

Subjunctive ይብጻሕ ይበጽሕ ይባጽሕ

Imperative ብጻሐ በጽሕ ባጽሕ

Infinitive በጺሕ በጺሕ ባጺሕ

Gerundive በጺሖ በጺሖ ባጺሖ

FINAL GUTTURAL VERBS

II. Causative.

1. Simple 2. Intensive 3. Frequentative

Perfect አብጽሐ አበጽሐ

Imperfect ያበጽሕ ያቤጽሕ

Subjunctive ያብጽሕ ያበጽሕ

Imperative አብጽሕ አበጽሕ

Infinitive አብጺሕ አበጺሕ

Gerundive አብጺሖ አበጺሖ

III. Reflexive. Passive.

Perfect ተበጽሐ ተበጽሐ ተባጽሐ

Imperfect ይትበጻሕ ይትቤጻሕ ይትባጻሕ

Subjunctive ይትበጻሕ ይትበጻሕ ይትባጻሕ

Imperative ተበጻሕ ተበጻሕ ተባጻሕ

Infinitive ተበጺሕ ተበጺሕ ተባጺሕ

Gerundive ተበጺሖ ተበጺሖ ተባጺሖ

IV Causative – Reflexive.

Perfect አስተበጽሐ አሰበጽሐ አስተባጽሕ

Imperfect ያስተበጽሕ ያስተቤጽሕ ያስተባጽሕ

Subjective ያስተበጽሕ ያስተበጽሕ ያስተባጽሕ

Imperative አስተብጽሕ አስተበጽሕ አስተባጽሕ

Infinitive አስተበጺሕ አስተበጺሕ አስተባጺሕ

Gerundive አስተበጺሖ አስተበጺሖ አስተባጺሖ

82. Vocabulary.

ሠርዕ = To dispose. ነሥአ = To take.

83. Read and Translate;

ይብጻሕ ትብጽሓ እበጽሕ በጻሕኪ በጻሕክን ይበጽሑ በጺሖ ብጻሕ ብጸሓ ተባጽሐ ይትበጻሕ ተበጺሕ አስተበጺሖ ያስተባጽሕ አስተብጽሕ ያስተቤጽሕ አበጺሖ ያብጽሕ ይባጽሕ ይቤጽሕ ብጻሕ ባጺሖ ንሥኢ ንንሣእ ትንሥኡ ንሣእክሙ ንሣእነ ትንሣእ ሠራዕከ ሠርዓ ትሥራዕ ንሥራዕ ሥርዒ።

CHAPTER XVII

84. Synopsis of the Initial Weak Verbs.

I. Root.

1. Simple 2. Intensive 3. Frequentative

Perfect ወፈረ ወፈረ

Imperfect ይወፍር ይዌፍር

Subjunctive ይውፍር, ይፈር ይወፍር

Imperative ውፍር ፈር ወፍር

Infinitive ወፊር ወፊር

Gerundive ወፊሮ ወፊሮ

II. Causative,

Perfect አውፈረ አወፈረ

Imperfect ያወፍር ያዌፍር

Subjunctive ያወፍር ያወፍር

Imperative አውፍር አወፍር

Infinitive አውፊር አወፊር

Gerundive አውፊሮ አወፊሮ

INITIAL WEAK VERBS

III. Reflexive – Passive.

1. Simple 2. Intensive 3. Frequentative

Perfect ተወፍረ ተወፈረ ተዋፈረ

Imperfect ይትወፈር ይትዌፈር ይትዋፈር

Subjective ይትወፈር ይትወፈር ይትዋፈር

Imperative ተወፈር ተወፈር ተዋፈር

Infinitive ተወፊር ተወፊር ተዋፊር

Gerundive ተወፊሮ ተወፊሮ ተዋፊሮ

IV Causative – Reflexive.

Perfect አስተውፈረ አስተወፈረ አስተዋፈረ

Imperfect ያስተወፍር ያስተዌፍር ያስተዋፍር

Subjunctive ያስተውፍር ያስተውፍር ያስተዋፍር

Imperative አስተውፍር አስተወፍር ኦስተዋፍር

Infinitive አስተውፊር አስተወፊር አስተዋፊር

Gerundive አስተውፊሮ አስተወፊሮ አስተዋፊሮ

85. Vocabulary.

ወፈረ = To go into the field. ወገረ = To throw.

የብስ = To be dry. ወለደ = To give birth to.

86. Read and Translate;

ተወፈረ አስተወፈሮ ይትዋፈር አስተዋፍር አስተውፊሮ ተወፊር ይትወፈር ያውፍር አወፍር አወፈር ወፊሮ ይውፍር ወፍር ወፈረ ይወፍር ይወልድ ይለድ ለድ ትውግር ይውግራ ንውግር ግሪ ግራ ትወልድ ንወልድ አይብስ ያየብስ አይበሰ።

CHAPTER XVIII

87. Synopsis of the Medial Weak Verbs.

I. Root.

1. Simple 2. Intensive 3. Frequentative

Perfect ቶመ ቀወመ

Imperfect ይቀውም ይቄውም

Subjunctive ይቁም ይቀውም

Imperative ቁም ቀውም

Infinitive ቀዊም ቀዊም

Gerundive ቀዊም ቀዊም

II. Causative

Perfect አቶመ አቀወመ

Imperfect ያቀውም ያቄውም

Subjunctive ያቁም ያቀውም

Imperative አቁም አቀውም

Infinitive አቂም አቀዊም

Gerundive አቂም አቀዊም

III. Reflexive – Passive.

Perfect ተቀውመ ተቀወመ ተቃወመ

Imperfect ይትቀወም ይትቄወም ይትቃወም

Subjunctive ይትቀወም ይትቀወም ይትቃወም

Imperative ተቀወም ተቀወም ተቃወም

Infinitive ተቀዊም ተቀዊም ተቃዊም

Gerundive ተቀዊም ተቀዊም ተቃዊሞ

IV. Causative – Reflexive.

Perfecet አስተቃወመ

MEDIAL WEAK VERBS

88. Vocabulary.

ቶመ = To stand. ኖመ = To sleep.

ሤመ = To place.

89. Read and Translate;

አስተቃወመ ተቀወመ ይትቀወም ተቀዊሞ ተቃወመ ቀዊም ያቀውም ያቁም አቂሞ አቀውሞ ቁም ቆመ ቀውም ቀወመ ቶምከ ቆማ ቶምነ እቀውም ይቀውም ኖመት ኖምኪ ኖምክሙ ሢሚ ይነውም ትነውሚ እሠይም ንሠይም ይሢም ትሢሙ ሤመ ሤምከ ሤምክሙ ሤምነ።

CHAPTER XIX

90. Synopsis of the Final Weak Verbs.

(a) Final u.

I. Root.

1. Simple 2. Intensive 3. Frequentative

Perfect ተለወ ተለወ ታለወ

Imperfect ይተሉ ይቴሉ ይታሉ

Subjunctive ይትሉ ይትሉ ይታሉ

Imperative ትሉ ተሉ ታሉ

Infinitive ተሊው ተሊው ታሊው

Gerundive ተሊዎ ተሊዎ ታሊዎ

II. Causative

1. Simple 2. Intensive 3. Frequentative

Perfect አትለወ አተለወ አታለወ

Imperfect ያተሉ ያቴሉ ያታሉ

Subjunctive ያትሉ ያተሉ ያታሉ

Imperative አትሉ አተሉ አታሉ

Infinitive አትሊው አተሊው አታሊው

Gerundive አትሊዎ አትሊዎ አታሊዎ

III. Reflexive – Passive.

Perfect ተለብወ ተለበወ ተላበወ

Imperfect ይትለበው ይትሌበው ይትላበው

Subjunctive ይትለበው ይትለበው ይትላበው

Imperative ተለበው ተለበው ተላበው

Infinitive ተለቢው ተለቢው ተላቢው

Gerundive ተለቢዎ ተለቢዎ ተላቢዎ

IV. Causative – Reflexive.

Perfect አስተትለወ አስተተለወ አስተታለወ

Imperfect ያስተተሉ ያስተቴሉ ያስተታሉ

Subjunctive ያስተትሉ ያስተተሉ ያስተታሉ

Imperative አስተትሉ አስተተሉ አስተታሉ

Infinitive አስተትሊው አስተተሊው አስተታሊው

Gerundive አስተትሊዎ አስተተሊዎ አስተታሊዎ

(b) Root.

1. Simple 2. Intensive 3. Frequentative

Perfect ሰረየ ሰረየ ሳረየ

Imperfect ይስሪ ይሴሪ ይሳሪ

Subjunctive ይስሪ ይስሪ ይሳሪ

Imperative ስሪ ስሪ ሳሪ

Infinitive ስሪይ ስሪይ ሳሪይ

Gerundive ስሪዮ ስሪዮ ሳሪዮ

II. Causative.

Perfect አስረየ አሰረየ አሳረየ

Imperfect የሰሪ የሴሪ የሳሪ

Subjunctive የስሪ የሰሪ የሳሪ

Imperative አስሪ አሰሪ አሳሪ

Infinitive አስሪይ አሰሪይ አሳሪይ

Gerundive አስሪዮ አስሪዮ አሳሪዮ

III. Reflexive – Passive.

Perfect ተበክየ ተበከየ ተባከየ

Imperfect ይትበከይ ይትቤከይ ይትባከይ

Subjunctive ይትበከይ ይትበከይ ይትባከይ

Imperative ተበከይ ተበከይ ተባከይ

Infinitive ተበኪይ ተበኪይ ተባኪይ

Gerundive ተበኪዮ ተበኪዮ ተባኪዩ

IV. Causative – Reflexive.

Perfect አስተስረየ አስተሰረየ አስተሳረየ

Imperfect የስተሰሪ የስተሴሪ የስተሳሪ

Subjunctive የስተስሪ የስተሰሪ የስተሳሪ

Imperative አስተስሪ አስተሰሪ አስተሳሪ

Infinitive አስተስሪይ አስተስሪይ አስተሳሪይ

Gerundive አስተሪዮ አስተሰሪዮ አስተሳሪዮ

91. Vocabulary.

ተለወ = To follow. ሰረየ = To paradon.

ለበወ = To understand በከየ = to weep.

92. Read and Translate;

ይታሉ ተሉ ይትሉ የቴሉ አትለወ አታሉ ይትለበው ተለበወ ይትላበው ተለበው የስተታሉ አስተተሉ ትትሉ ተለውከ ይተልዋ ተለውክሙ ትትልዉ ተሊዎ አስተታሊዎ ተለቢው አትሊዎ ሳሪ ይሴሪ ሰረየ የሳሪ አሰረየ አስሪ ተበከየ ተበከይ ይትባከይ ተበከይ አበተሰሪ አስተስረየ የስተሰሪ ትስሪ ትስርዩ ስረይክሙ ሰረይከ አሰሳሪዮ ተበሲይ አስሪዮ ሰሪዮ ሰሪይ።

CHAPTER XX

93. Irregular and Doubly Weak Verbs.

I. Root.

1. Simple 2. Intensive 3. Frequentative

1. ወደየ ወረወ -

2 ደወየ - -

3 ወዐለ ወሐከ -

4 ወግአ ወድአ -

5 ዖረ ሐወዘ -

6 ሮሐ ጸውዐ -

7 አተወ ኅለየ -

8 ርእየ - -

9 - ወውዐ -

10 ወሐየ - -

11 ሐይወ - -

12 አኅዘ አኅረ -

13 ኅጥአ - -

14 ብሕአ - -

II. Causative.

1. - አወፈየ አዋከይ

2. አሥወየ - -

3. አውኅደ - አዋሐደ

4. አይድዐ - -

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

Causative (continued)

1. Simple 2. Intensive 3. Frequenlative

5. አዖረ አኅየለ -

6. አቄሐ አሰየሐ -

7 አህከየ አሐለየ -

8 አልሐወ - -

9 አውዐየ አየውሀ -

10 አውዐየ - -

11 አሕየወ - -

12 አእኅዘ - -

13 አህድኦ - -

14 አልሕሐ - -

III. Reflexive – Passive.

1 ተወርወ ተወረወ ተዋነየ

2 ተጠውየ ተረወየ ተጣውየ

3 ተውህበ - ተዋሐደ

4 ተዐውገ ተወድአ ተዋሥአ

5 ተዐውገ ተሐወጸ -

6 ተመውአ ተሰየሐ ተባውሐ

7 ተሐምየ ተሐለየ -

8 ተምህወ - ተላሀየ

9 ተየውሀ ተየውሀ ተያውሀ

10 - - -

11 - - -

12 ተኅብአ - ተኣኅዘ

13 ተኅብአ - ተኣምኅ

14 ተምዕዐ - ተማዕዐ

IRREFULAR AND DOUBLY WEAK VERBS

IV Causative – Reflexive.

1. Simple 2. Intensive 3. Frequenlative

1 አስተውሐሰ - -

2 - - አስተዋሐደ

3 አስተሐሰ - -

4 - - -

5 - - አስተሓየጸ

6 አስተበውአ አስተሐወዘ አስተባውሐ

7 አስተአከየ አስተዐረየ አስተኣከየ

8 አስተርአየ - አስተላሀየ

9 - - -

10 - - -

11 - - አስተዋሐየ

12 አስተአኅዘ - አስተኣኅዘ

13 - - -

14 - - አስተማዕዐ

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;

ተወረወ ተየውሀ ተእኅዘ ተማዕዐ አስተኣኅዘ አስተበውኦ አስተዋሐደ አዋሐደ አይድዐ አስየሐ አህድኦ አእኅዘ ኅጥኦ አኅረ ሐይወ ዋሐየ ወውዐ ኅለየ ሮሐ ሐወዘ ዖረ ወሐከ ወረወ ደወየ።

CHAPTER XXI

95. The Verb with Suffixes.

1c. 2m. 2f. 3m. 3f.

1 Forms ending In a ቀተከኒ ቀተለከ ዋተለኪ ቀተሎ ቀተላ

ቀተልኮ

ቀተልካሁ

ቀተልናከ ቀተልናሁ

ቀተልኖ

2 Forms ending in a ቀተላኒ ቀተላከ ቀተላኪ ቀተላሁ ቀተላሃ

ቀተላ

3 Forms ending in a ቀተሉኒ ቀተሉከ ቀተሉኪ ቀተልዎ ቀተልዋ

ቀተሉዎ ቀተሉዋ

4 Forms ending in e ቀተለተኒ ቀተለከ ቀተለተኪ ቀተለቶ ቀተለታ

ቀተለት

5 Forms ending in e ተቀለተኒ ቀተለተከ ቀተለተኪ ቀተለቶ ቀተለታ

ቀተልኪ

6 Subjective Forms ይቅትለኒ ይቅትልከ ይቅትልኪ ይቅትሎ ይቅትላ

Plural

1 Forms ending in a ቀተለነ ቀተለክሙ ቀተለክን ቀተሎሙ ቀተሎን

ቀተለ

2 Forms ending in a ቀተላነ ቀተላክሙ ቀተላክን ቀተላሆሙ ቀተላሆን

ቀተላ

3 Forms ending in n ቀተሉነ ቀተሉክመ ቀተሉክን ቀተልዎሙ ቀተልዎን

ቀተሉ ቀተሉዎሙ

4 Forms ending in I ቀተልክነ - - ቀተልክዮሙ ቀተልክዮን

ቀተልኪ

5 Forms ending in e ቀተለት ቀተለተክሙ ቀተለተክን ቀተለቶሙ ቀተለቶን

6 Subjective forms ይትለነ ይቅትልክሙ ይቅትልክን ይቅትሎሙ ይቅትሎን

96. Read and Translate;

ቀተለኒ ይቅትልከ ቀተለቶ ይቅትላ ቀተለተን ይቅትልክሙ ቀተለተክን ይቅትሎሙ ቀተለቶን ቀተልክዮን ቀተልዎሙ ቀተልክሙ ቀተልክነ ቀተልዋ ቀተልክዮ ቀተሉኪ ቀተሉከ ቀተልክኒ ቀተለኒ ቀተላከ ቀተሎ ቀተላሃ ቀተለነ ቀተላክሙ ቀተሎሙ ቀተላሆን ነገርከኒ ይነግራከ ይነግሩኪ ንግርዮ ነግርካሃ ይንግረነ ንነግረክሙ ንግርዮሙ ንግርዎን ይነግራሆሙ ነግርናክሙ ነግርከነ።

CHAPTER XXII

97. Noun

1. Gender.

a. there are three genders; masculine, feminine, and common.

b. the masculine has no special termination.

c. the feminine has the termination a ት (a ት) e.g ዓመት year, ቈላት 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 a ን for the masculine, e.g ነግድ traveler, pl. ነግዳን and a ት fir the fem., e.g ዓመት year, pl, ዓመታት

ii. Broken plural; formed by vocal modification and by prefixes and suffixes. The most important forms of the broken plural are;

NOUNS

Singular Plural Singular Plural

1. ቅትል ቅተል 6. ቀታሊ

ቀቲል ቀተልት

ቅተል

2. ቀተል 7 አቅትል

ቀትል አቅታል አቅተል አቃትል

ቅትል 8 አቅትልት ትቃትል

3 ቀትል 9 መቅትል

ቀትል አቅቱል ምቅተል መቃትልት

4 ቅትል መቅተል

ቀትል አቅትል

5 ቅትል

ቀትል አቅትልት

10 with ው or ይ inserted; nouns whose second radical have a e i u; and those ending e and a.

3 Case.

1. There are four cases; nominative, vocative, genitive, and accusative.
2. The nominative has no distinct termination.
3. The vocative is same as the nominative, or is the nominative with a prefixed or suffixed አ, e.g አግብር O servant, እግዚኦ O Lord.
4. The genitive has no distinct termination.
5. The accusative, where it differs from the nominative, is formed by vocal change;

Nom. Acc.

መስል ምስለ Image

ፈጣሪ ፈጣሪ Creator

መሠሪ መሠርየ Healer.

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

Ketel. Masel.

99. Vocabulary.

ኅጢአት sin ትእምርት a prodigal.

አብድ fool መስፍን price.

እንት sister ብሔር earth.

ሕዝብ people ቀሲስ priest

ፈረስ horse ዘብዳ hari cloth

ሀግር country ግምዔ altra – cloth

ርእስ Head ቀንዲል lamp

ንጉሥ King ሰይጣን demon

አንቅጽ Door አምላክ God.

99. Read and Translate;

ዓመት አብዳን እኃት ሕዘብ አፍራስ አህጉር አብቅል አርእስት ነገሥት አናቅጽ ተኣምር መሳፍንት በሓውርት ኅጣይእ ቀሳውስት ዘባድው ግማዕይ ቀንዒላት ስያጥንት አማልክት አግብር ምስለ።

CHAPTER XXIII

100. Classes of Nouns.

1. Primitive Nouns.

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

1. Derived Nouns.
   1. Formed by vocal modifications and additions.

1 ቀተል 7 ቃትል 13 ቅትለት

2 ቅትል 8 ቀቱል 14 ቀተልት

3 ቅትል 9 ቀቲል 15 ቀትለት

4 ቀታል 10 ቅታል 16 ቅተልት

5 ቀተላ 11 ቀትላ 17 ቀቲለት

6 ቅተል 12 ቅትላ

NOUS

B. Formed by prefixes.

1 አ prefixed. 4 ምቅታል 9 ትቅታል

2 መቅተል 5 መቅትል 10 ትቅትልት

3 መቅተት 6 መቅትልት 11 ተቀተል

4 ምቅተል 7 ተቅታል 12 ተቅቲል

C Formed by suffixes.

1 a ን 5 e ት

2 ና 6 o ት

3 ናት 7 I ት

4 e 8 a ት

3 Nouns of Four Radicals.

1. Formed by Vocal modification.

1. ብድብድ plague 3. ፈድፈድ excess

2. ቀልቀል precipice 4. ግልባብ veil

b. Formed by suffixe.

1. ልምላሜ sap 2. ልኅልኅና Weakness.

4. Derived weak and Guttural Nouns.

1. ቀተል final weak የ, ሰፌ junction; ወ, መፀው spring guttural, የዋህ sweetness.

2. ቀተል double medial, ደቅ child

Medial weak, ሞት death

Fianal weak, በድው desert

Guttural, ኅይል strength.

Maktal bedeb mewltaw lemlame katat ketel

3 ቅትል double medial, ልብ herar

Medial weak, ቂም spite

Final weak, እኅው brother

4 ቅተል initial weak, ይበስ dryness

Final weak, ዕበይ grandeur

Final guttural, ስራሕ fatigue.

5 ቅትለት double medial, ፍተት fragment

Initial weak, ውኅደት poverity

5 ምቅታል initial weak, country.

6 መቅተል initial weak ሙላድ country.

7 መቅተል initial weak, ሞፈርት plough

Final weak, መሥረይ remedy

Initial guttural, ማዕመቅ steep hill.

8 ተቅታል final weak, ተበቃው curb – stone.

101. Read and analysis the following Nouns;

እግር ግብር ሰላም ነገር ጥበብ ነከራ ካህን ሐጹር ግሪፍ ልማድ መሐላ ፍሥሓ ስቅለት አረፍት ኅይመት ግረምት ጸሪቀት አንቀድ መልበስ መርገምት ምስሐብ ምርካብ መቅስም መልዕልት ተግባር ትእዛዝ ትምህርት ተመሀር ተክሊል ብርሃን ቅድስና ግብርናት ቡራኬ ረድኤት ተመሀር ተክሊል ብርሃን ቅድስና ግብርናት ቡራኬ ረድኤት መለኮት ቀደሚት ቅድሳት።

Ketel ketal ketlat mektal mektal

Masculine Common Forms

Nom. Acc. Acc. Nom. Acc.

3 ሠለስቱ ሠለስተ ሠላስ ሥልስ ሥልስ

4 አርባዕቱ አርባዕተ አርባዕ ርብዕ ርብዐ

5 ኅምስቱ ኅምስተ ኅምስ ኅምስ ኅምስ

6 ስድስቱ ስድስተ ስሱ ስድስ ስድሰ

7 ስብዐቱ ሰብዐተ ሰብዑ ስብዕ ስብዐ

8 ስመንቱ ስመንተ ሰማኒ ስምዕ ስምነ

9 ትስዐቱ ትስዐተ ትስዑ ትስዕ ትስዐ

10 ዐሠርቱ ዐሠርተ ዐሥሩ ዕሥር ዕሥረ

11 – 19 ዐሠርቱ ወአሐዱ &c.

20 – 99 20 ዕሥራ 30 ሠላሳ 40 አርብዓ 50 ኅምሳ

60 ስሳ 70 ሰብዓ 80 ሰማንያ 90 ተስዓ

91 ተስዓ ወአሐዱ &c.

100. ምእት acc. ምእተ

1000. ዐሠርቱ ምእት፤ እልፍ multitude, acc, እልፍ pl. አእላፍ

2. ORDINALS.

Masculine Feminine

1 2 3 1 2

1 ቀዳሚ ቀዳማዊ ቀዳማይ ቀዳሚት -

2 ዳግም ዳግማዊ ዳግማይ ዳግሚት ዳግማዊት

3 ሣልስ ሣልሳዊ ሣልሳይ ሣልሲት ሣልሳዊት

4 ራብዕ ራብዓዊ ራብዓይ ራብዒት ራብዓዊት

5 ኃምስ ኃምሳዊ ኃምሳይ ሣምሲት ኃምሳዊት

6 ሳድስ ሳድሳዊ ሳድሳይ ሳድሲት ሳድሳዊት

7 ሳብዕ ሳብዓዊ ሳብዓይ ሳብዒት ሳብዓዊት

8 ሳምን ሳምናዊ ሳምናይ ሳምኒት ሳምናዊት

9 ታስዕ ታስዓዊ ታስዓይ ታስዒት ታስዓዊት

10 ዓሥር ዓሥራዊ ዓሥራይ ዓሥሪት ዓሥራዊት

20 – 90. The cardinal alone, or preceded by ዘ, are used for these ordinals.

Shalastu shalasta. Kadami

ADJECTIVES

3. MULTIPLICATIVES.

a. the noun is rendered by the form ትቅትል, e.g. ትርብዕት fourfold.

b. the adjective is rendered by the form ቅቱል, e.g ርቡዕ fourfold.

c. the adverb is rendered by the form of the acc. Of the noun, e.g ሥልስ thrice.

1. INTRATIVES.

a formed by means of the form ቃትል, preceded by በ, e.g በሣልስ for the third time.

b. the noun ጊዜ with the numeral is also found, e.g ሠለስተ ጊዜ thrice.

5. DISTRIBUTIVES.

a. by repletion of the numeral e.g አሐዱ አሐዱ one by one.

b. by means of the prepositions በ, ለ, ዘ, in a double form, as በበ, ለለ, ዘዘ, e.g each year.

6. PARTITIVES.

Expressed usually by እድ hand, sometimes by ክፍል division, e.g. ሣልስት እድ the third part.

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

1 ፩ 8 ፰ 40 ፵ 100 ፻

2 ፪ 9 ፱ 50 ፶ 200 ፪፻

3 ፫ 10 ፲ 60 ፷ 1000 ፲፻

4 ፬ 11 ፲፩ 0r ፲ወ፩ &c. 70 ፸ 10000 ፼

5 ፭ 80 ፹ 100000 ፲፼

6 ፮ 20 ፳ 90 ፺

7 ፯ 30 ፴

106. Read and translate;

ቀደውት። ጠበብት። አሐቲ። አርባዕቱ። ሰብዑ። ክልኤ። ሥልስ። አሐዱ። ስሳ። እልፍ። ዐሠርቱ። ተስዓ። ወአሐዱ። ኃሞስ። ታስዓይ። ራብዒት። ሳብዓዊት። ቀዳሚ። ዓሥሪት። ሳብዕ። ታስዓዊ። ርቡዕ። በሣልስ። ለለዓመት። ሣልስት እደ። ፲፻ወ፱ወ፬። ፵፫። ፻። ፴።

CHAPTER XXVI

107. The Attachment of Nominal Suffixes.

Singular Singular

forms 1c 2m 2f 3m 3f

1. In a ቀትልየ ቀተለከ ቀትለኪ ቀትሎ ቀትላ

ቀትለ

1. In a ቀኖናየ ቀኖናከ ቀኖናኪ ቀኖናሁ ቀኖናሃ

ቀኖና

1. In o ቅፍሎየ ቅፍሎከ ቅፍሎኪ ቅፍሎሁ ቅፍሎሃ

ቅፍሎ

1. In I ቀታሊየቅ ቀታሊከ ቀታሊኪ ቀታሊሁ ቀታሊሃ

ቀታሊ

1. In e ቀትልየ ቀትልከ ቀትልኪ ቀትሉ ቀትላ

ቀትል

1. In e ቅዳሴየ ቅዳሴከ ቅዳሴኪ ቅዳሴሁ ቅዳሴሃ

Plural

መዋዕል ምዋዕልየ መዋዕልከ መዋዕልኪ መዋዕሊሁ መዋዕሊሃ

Singular Plural

Forms 1c 2m 2f 3m 3f

1. In a ቀትለነ ቀትለክሙ ቀትለክን ቀትሎሙ ቀትሎን

ቀትለ

1. In a ቀኖናነ ለኖናክሙ ቀኖናክን ቀኖናሆሙ ቀኖናሆን

ቀኖና

1. In o ቅፍሎነ ቅፍሎክሙ ቅፍሎክን ቅፍሎሆሙ ቅፍሎሆን

ቅፍሎ

1. In I ቀታሊነ ቀታሊክሙ ቀታሊክን ቀታሊሆሙ ቀታሊሆን

ቀታሊ

1. In e ቀትልነ ቀትልክሙ ቀትልክን ቀትሎሙ ቀትሎን

ቅትል

1. In e ቅዳሴነ ቅዳሴክሙ ቅዳሴክን ቅዳሴሆሙ ቅዳሴሆን

ቅዳሴ

Plural

መዋዕል መዋዕሊነ መዋዕልክሙ መዋዕልክን መዋዕሊሆሙ መዋዕሊሆን

108. Read and Translate;

ነገረነ መዋዕሊነ ነገርናከ መዋዕሊሃ ይነግራኪ ቅትልክን ንግራሁ ቅዳሴሲ ነግርክሙ ቀትሉ ቀትሎሙ ነገርክሙነ ቀታሊሆን ይነግሩክሙ ቀታሊኪ ነግረተክን ቀፍሎየ ቅፍሎሃ ነገረተክን ትነግሮሙ ቅፍሎሆን ቀኖናክን ቀኖናከ ነግርካሆን ቀትለክሙ ይንግሮሙ ቀትልየ።

CHAPTER XXVII

109. Prepositions.

The most Common are;

በ In መትሕተ underneath.

ለ To, towards. ዐውደ About, around.

እምነ From, out of. እንተ In the direction of, to.

ኅበ With, toward. በእንተ In the direction of, in regard to.

እስከ Till, as far as, up to. ህየንተ Instead of.

ከመ as, like, እንበለ and ዘእንበለ without, except,

ውስተ in, into. መቅድመ before, in preference to.

ላዕለ upon, over, above. ማዕዶት beyond, alog.

መልዕልት above, over, upon. ጠቃ and ጥቃ close to.

ዲበ upon, above, over. ቢጸ Beside.

መንገለ Towards, to. ምእኃዘ Beside, close to.

ምስለ With, in the likeness of. ውእደ Beside, close to.

ደኅረ after, behind. ተክለ In place of.

ማእከለ in the midst of, between, among ተውላጠ for, in exchange for.

ታሕተ below, under. መንጸረ and አንጻረ over – against.

PREPOSITONS

አምሳለ and አርአየ like. አፍኣ outside of.

መጠነ and አምጣነ of the size በዕብሬት (only with suffixes)

Of as large as. For sake of.

ከወላ and ከዋላ behind አመ at the time of.

110. Attachment of Suffixes

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. ሊ to me ለነ to us.

ለከ, ለኪ to thee. ለክሙ, ለክን to you.

ሎቱ, ላቲ to him, to her, ሎሙ, ሎን to them.

B. ብየ in me ብነ in us

ብከ ብኪ In thee. ብክሙ ብክን In you.

ቦ ባ (ቦቱ ባቲ) In him, in her. ቦሙ ቦንIn them.

C. ከማየ like me. ከማነ Like us.

ከማከ ከማኪ Like thee ከማክሙ ከማክን like you.

ከማሁ ከማሃ like him, like her ከማሆሙ ከማሆን like them.

d. ምስሌየ with me. ምስሌነ

ምስሌከ ምስሌኪ ምስሌክሙ ምስሌክን

ምስሌሁ ምስሌሃ ምስሌሆሙ ምስሌሆን

3. the preposition ውስተ in, becomes ውስቴት before the suffixes, e.g ውስቴትከ

4. a negative of ቦ is found in the forms አልብየ አልብከ. &c.

CHAPTER XXVIII

111. Adverbs.

The chief adverbs are;

ሁ Interrogative; often in com አሆ particle of affirmation.

Positon, e.g ቦሁ አል negative particle, always

ህየ there with በ and the personal

ለፌ thence, since. Suffix, አልቦ e.g &c.

ሕቀ a little. አመ when, on which.

ሚ how much. እን particle of denial, always

እምዝ then, after. With በ and the personal

ምንት ምንተ why? How? አኮ not, it is not.

ለምንት why? በምንት of አኮ not, it is not.

What manner? እወ affirmative particle.

ማእዜ when? እስከ ማእዜ አይቴ በአይቴ ኅበ አይቴ where?

Until when? እማእዜ since እምአይቴ from where? በአይቴ

When? ኢማእዜ never. Why? How?

ምዕረ once, of sudden. እፎ how.

መጠነ about, nearly. ኵሉ absolutely.

ሶበ when, ሶቤ ክመ almost

ቅሩበ near, nearly. ዓዲ again.

ቅድመ before. ዘልፈ always.

ቀዲሙ ቀዳሚ before, መቅድመ ዝየ በዝየ here, እምዝየ from

መትልወ መትሎ after, following. Here.

ታሕተ መትሕተ under, ታሕቱ ይእዜ now immediately.

ኅበ where, whether ዮም to – day.

ኅቡረ toghere, at once. ደርገ together, at once.

ኑ interrog. Particle. Preposition ለ በ እም.

ኢ negative particle, always pre- ፈድፋደ much, excessively.

Fixed.

112. Commit to Memory the above Adverbs.

CHAPTER XXIX

113. Conjunctions.

1. Conjunctions are independent and dependent. Among the dependent, Some are suffixed, other are affixed.

2. the Chief conjunctions are;

ሂ and, also; always suffixed.

ህየንተ instead of; often with ዘ suffixed.

ለ with subjunctive in exhortations.

እምዘ Since.

አምጣነ በአምጣነ as long as.

ሰ alyways suffixed, autem, contra, sed, vero.

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

ቅድመ እምቅድመ before that, with subjunctive.

ባሕቱ but, however, nevertheless; usually preceded by ወ. Also means rather, preferably.

አላ but.

አመ whe, sometimes while; እምአመ since.

እመ እም if.

ወእመሰ and if on the contrary; ለእመቦ ዘ if by chance; እመኒ እመሂ ለእመኒ ለእመሂ though although.

እስመ because.

እስከ till that.

እንበለ if not, except.

እንከ Then

እንዘ Whilst.

እንገ Perhaps.

አው or

ኬ then; always suffixed.

ከመ in order that; እምከመ when; በከመ as, as if; እምከመ whenever.

ወ and, or but, so that.

ዘ that በዘ whilst, in order that; እምዘ since; በእንተዘ introduces a causal.

ድኅረ after; እምድኅረ after that.

ዳእሙ but, however.

114. Commit to Memory the above Conjunctions.

CHAPTER XXX

115. Interjections.

1. The chief interjections are;

ሐሰ ሓስ sign of aversion.

ሐዊሳ ሐዌሳ sign of joy.

ሰይልዬ ሴልየ woe is me.

ሶ sign of request, please!

ባሕ ባሐ ባሐ salutation.

ነዓ come!

ኦ sing of sorrow.

ኦ vocative.

አህ sign of sorrow.

አሌ alas! Unfortunately!

እንቋዕ joy!

116. Commit to Memory the above Interjections.

SYNTAX

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 ሞት 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; ውእቱ ዝክቱ ዝኩ ዝ ዝንቱ

6. definiteness may be expressed by an appended pronoun, e.g ቀርቡ አርዳኢሁ the disciples came.

7. Definiteness is expressed by periphrasis, e.g ላዕሌሁ ለበዕለ 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; ብእሲ or ሰብእ, fem. ብእሲት; አሐዱ አሐቲ.

b. by means of the preposition እምነ from, out of.

c. by periphrasis, there is, and relative pronoun, e.g እመቦ ዘኅደገ. whosoever putteth away.

d. by means of the negative አልቦ ዘ there is not one who.

119 Relationship of Nouns with one another.

1. The genitive relation is expressed by the construct state, e.g ማሕመመ ወሊድ the pains of childbirth.
2. The genitive relation is also expressed by;
3. The word ዘ, እንተ, እለ used periphrasitically, e.g ቤተ ልሔም ዘይሁዳ Bethlehem of Judah.
4. እምነ To express the partitive genitive, e.g አሐዱ እምኔሆሙ one of them.
5. Infinitives and certain descriptive words govern the accusative.
6. Prepositions very often express relationship between nouns, e.g ላሕ በእንተ እሙ mourning for his mother.
7. Nouns occur in apposition, e.g ብእሲ ነጋዲት a man, a strangeness = a stranger.

120 Read and Translate;

አምላክ። ወነሥአ እምውእቱ እብን ዘውእቱ ብሔር። ወከመዝ ትገብራ ለይእቲ ታቦት። ብእሲት ዕብራዊት። እምነ ትብሲልከ። ቦእለ ሀለዉ እምእለ ይቀውሙ ዝየ። አዋልደ ውእቱ ብሔር። በዕለት ዐባይ እንተ ኵነኔ። እለ ክርስቶስ። ከመ ትኩኑ ውሉደ ለአቡክሙ። እለ እምውስተ ጸሐፍት። ጽጉባን በኵሉ ጥበብ። ውሉደ ረዐይተ።

CHAPTER XXXII

121 The Verbs govern the Noun in the Accusative.

1. Adverbial accusative, e.g በከየ መሪረ he wepi bitterly.
2. Accusative of place and time, e.g ወፅአ ገዳመ he went out to the field.
3. Accusative of measure, e.g የሐጽጽ ፶ መዋዕለ he is too late by fifty days.
4. Accusative of purpose or reference, e.g ተፈሥሐ ፍሥሐ ዐቢየ he rejoiced with great joy.
5. Accusative of relation or limitation, e.g ተኅፀብ ገጸከ wash thy face.
6. Accusative with verbs of saying, &c., e.g ይቤሉኒ they said to me
7. Double accusative, e.g እገብሮ ሕዝበ ዐቢይ I shall make him a great nation.
8. The accusative is used after reflexive verbs, and after the passive of verbs which govern two accusatives, e.g ድልወ ዘተረክበ he was found worthy.
9. Accusative with verbs of being and becoming, e.g እከውን ንጹሐ I sahall be pure.

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Nouns and pronouns are subordinated to the verb by means of prepositions, e.g ይከውኑክሙ ለዕቅፍት they shall become a stumbling – block to you.

123 Verbs Subordinated to Verbs.

1. The Second verb express the kind, manner, circumstances, or time of the action of the first verb.
2. Two verbs set side by side without ወ e,g ደገመ ፈነወ again he sent.
3. The verb of the principal action is sometimes subordinated to the second verb, which is in the infinitive, e.g ቀደምኩ ነጊሮተክሙ I have told you before (lit, I have anticipated to tell you).
4. Second verb may be a gerundive, e.g ኵሎ ዓለመ ፈጸመ እግዚአብሔር ገቢረ ግብሮ God completed the whole world, carrying out his work.
5. The Second verb in the imperfect without ወ, e.g ነበሩ, የዐቅብዎ they sat down, watching him.
6. The second verb may be introduced by a conjunction, e.g ይቤለነ ከመ ኢንብላዕ he told us that we must not eat.
7. The second verb may be in the subjunctive without a conjunction, e.g መሀርዎሙ ይዕቀቡ teach them to observe.
8. Verbs of beginning and ceasing are usually connected by እንዘ, e.g እኅዙ እንዘ ይወግአ ፩ ለካልኡ they began pushing one another.
9. The second verb may denote purpose, consequence, &c., e.g ፈነወ አግብርተ ይጸውዑ he sent forth his servants to call.

124 Read and Translate;

ርኢክዎ ለእግዚአብሔር ገጸ በገጽ። ወፅአ ፀብአ። የአክሉ እልፈ ወኅምስት ምእተ። ተምዕዐ መዐተ። ገሰሳ እዴሃ። ንነሥእ አዋልዲክሙ ለነ አንስቲየ። ይትኅደግ ለክሙ ቤትክሙ በድወ። ኮነ ነዳፌ። እብን ኮነት ውስተ ርእሰ ማእዝንት። መኑ ዘይክል ከመ የሐሊ ሕሊናሁ።

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 ኆጻ ባሕር ብዝኆመ as the sand of the sea (is) their multiude.
4. The personal pronoun may be used as a copula, e.g
5. The words ሀለወ to exit, and ኮነ to be, are used copulas, e.g ሀሎ ወልድ ዝየ there is a lad here.
6. The predicate agrees in gender and number with the subject, e.g ብፁዓን አንትሙ blessed are ye.
7. There is great freedom in the arrangement of the sentence, although the usual order is; predicate, subject, object. Variations occurs for sake of emphasis.
8. The following particles are used for emphasis; ሰ, ሂ, ኒ, ለሊ, ውእቱሂ e.g መዋዕለ ሕይወትየሰ the days of my very life; ውእቱሂ አነሂ ኢያየድዐክሙ neither do I tell you; ባርከኒ ኪያየኒ bless me, ውእቱ ለሊሁ ይኤዝዘኪ even me; and he will command thee.

126. Interrogative Sentences.

1. The independent interrogative;

a. No special sign. The context reveals its presence.

b. introduced by ቦ ዘ is it the case that? e.g ቦ ዘሀለወ ዝየ ብእሲ is any one here?

c. the most common interrogative particle is the enclitic ኑ, e.g ዘንተኑ ገብርኪ hast thou done this? Otherwise ቦኑ is it the case? Is used, e.g ቦኑ እብነ ይሁቦ will he give him a stone? Or ቦኑ ዘ e.g ቦኑ ዘብከ hast thou?

d. the negative interrogative is expressed by ኢ - ኑ e.g ኢያንበብክሙኑ have ye not read?

e. the particle ሁ is used like ኑ, and is compounded with አኮ and አል to make a negative, e.g አቦሁ መጸብሓውያንሂ ከማሁ ይገብሩ do not even the publicans the same?

2. Dependent interrogative;

The dependent question is introduced by እመ, or ለእመ, or እም e.g ከመ ይርእይ እመ ተነትገ ማይ እምነ ምድር to see if the waer was abated from off the earth. The enclitic ኑ, or ሁ may also be used e.g ለእመ ዳኅናኑ አኅዊከ weather thy breathren are well.

3. Disjunctive interrogative;

a. Introduced by አው, or ወሚመ, e.g ወሚመ ኢየሱስሃ or Jesus?

b. Independent disjunctive question, ወእመ or ወለእመ is used e.g ለእመ አንተኑ ውእቱ ዔሳው ወለእመ ኢኮንከ whether thou be my very son Esau or not.

4. Strengthening interrogative paricles;

They are መ, እንጋ indeed; ዮጊ in perplexity; ሰ as an ffix; እወ yea, in replay; አልቦ no; አሆ expresses consent; አንብየ indicates refusal.

128 Read and Translate;

አይቴ አንተ። ወኢድንዐ ሰመይ ለዕሌሁ። አኮ ለዝ ትውልድ። አልቦ ጽድቀ ውስተ አፋሆመ። ዳኅንኑ አቡክሙ ዝኩ አረገዊ ወይቤልዎ ዳኅን። ይትዐቀብዎ ለእመ ይፌውሶ። አሐቲኑ ክመ ለከስ በረከትከ አባ።

CHAPER XXXIV

129 Copulative Clauses.

1. The usual copulative particles are; ወ, the enclitic ሂ, the emphatic ኒ, ወ - ሰ in contrasts, ወእምዝ and then, አው or, ወእመሂ (ወእመኒ) or even, ወለእመ, ወእመ, ወአማእኮ or.
2. Adversative clauses are indicated by more emphatically by the enclitic ሰ, or by ወ - ሰ also by አላ but, እንበለ and ዘእንበለ but only, ዳእሙ but rather. Other particles will be found in Chapter XXIX.
3. Causal expression are usually introduced by እስመ because, and inferences and conclusions are generally indicated by ኬ thus, and እንከ then, therfefore.

130. Attributive Relative Clauses.

1. An attributive relative clause is usually introduced by a relative pronouns, or by such relative particles as ኅበ where, and አመ when. Sometimes there is no introductory word.

2. The relative pronoun Sometimes takes the place of a noun, ዘአምነ….. ይድኅን who believeth….. shall be saved.

3. when the antecedent is expressed, the relative pronoun does not necessary agree with it in gender and numbers, e.g አንስትያ ዘኅረዩ wives whom they might choose.

4. if the relative refers to a suffixed pronoun, the relative takes ለ, e.g ምስለኔ ለእለ ጾርነ with us who have borne.

5. the noun to which the relative refers is often attracted into the relative clause, e.g ውስተ እንተ ቦእክሙ ሀገር in to whatsoever city ye enter.

6. typical relative clause ሀገር እንተ ስማ ሲካር a city the name of which is sychar; ሀገር እንተ እምኔሃ the city from which; (the time) at which በዘ አስተርአጽዮሙ ኮከብ (the time) at which the star had appeared to them; እበን ዘኅበ stones in which.

7. to express participial and adjectival ideas, the relative construction is very common, e.g ዘኢያእመረ unwitting; ዘሀሎ present; ዘይልህቅ the elder; ዘለዓለም everlasting ወልድ ዘበኵራ her firstborn son.

131 Conjunctional Relative Clauses.

1. Declarative clauses are introduced by ዘ, e.g ለምንት ዝንቱ ዘአውፃእክሙነ wherefore is it that ye have brought us out?
2. Supplementary object clause, after verbs of seeing, saying, fearing, beginning, &c., are introduced by ከመ, እስመ, ዘከመ, በከመ, and እፎ, e.g ርእየ ከመ በዝኅ he saw that it abounded; መሐለ ከመ ኢያአምር he swore that he knew not; እፈርህ እምኔሁ ከመ ኢይምጻእ I am afraid of him lest he should come; እኅዙ እንዘ ይወግኦ ፩ ለካልኡ they began to push one another.
3. Final clauses are introduced by ከመ, ዘ, ለ, e.g ይትበሀል ለቅዱሳን ከመ ይኅሥሡ it will be told the saints that they must seek.
4. Consecutive clauses are introduced by እስከ, ከመ, እንዘ, ኢ, ኢ, e.g ከመ ይበሉ ዮም so that it is said to this day.
5. Clausal clauses are introduced by እስመ because, e.g ተፈሥሐ እስመ ተበልዑ he rejoiced because they were eaten.
6. Comparative clauses are introduced by ከመ, በከመ, ዘከመ, አምነ, e.g ዘሰትየ ከመ ይሰቲ ከልብ he wo drinketh as a dog drinketh.
7. Temporal clause are introduced by various adverbs of time (Chapter XXVIII).

132 Read and Translate;

ኵሎሙ ዘዘሐለይሙ ልቦሙ ያምጽኡ። ዘይበጽሕ ርእሱ። ምድር እንተ በውስቴታ ተወልደ ነገረከ በዘ ያስሕተከ። ምድር እንተ ኅበ መጻእነ። ዘየዐቢ ብርሃን ወዘይንእስ ብርሃን። ምንተ ገበርኩ ጽምሚተ ዘትትኅጥአኒ። አእመረ ከመ ትነትገ ማይ። እመ ትፈርህ ባሕቲትከ ወሪደ መን ይብልዎ ይኩን ሰብእ ለወልደ እጓለ።

CHAPTER XXXV

133 Reciprocal Clauses.

1. Conditional Sentences are indicated;
   1. By the context alone.
   2. By አመ (ለእመ) and ሶበ in the protasis, and the apodosis with or without a particle.

In simple conditional sentences the protasis is introduced by እመ or ለእመ, and when negative by እመኢ or ለእመኢ, or አኮ instead of ኢ the apodosis by ወ, or ወ - እንከ, or እንከ alone. The apodosis may also have no out ward marking, e.g እመ ኅደኅ ይመውት if he leves him, them he dies. The protasis may also be introduced by እስመ - ሁ or ኑ.

d. in unreal conditional sentences, the protasis is always introduced by ሶበ, and the apodosis always by እም, e.g ሶበ ነገርከኒ እምፈነውኩከ 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 ሶበ አኮ ያአምሩ if they did not know.

2. Correlation is expressed in the following ways;

a. Both – and, or neither – nor is expressed by ወ - ወ - ወ ሂ ወ - ሂ ኒ ወ - ኒ ሂ ወ - ኒ.

b. As – so is expressed by በከመ ከመ ዘከመ ከመ እንተ on the one hand, and ከማሁ or ከመዝ on the other.

c. the more – the more is expressed by በአምጣነ - ከማሁ.

d. Either – or is expressed by እመኒ - ወእመኒ or እመሂ - ወእመሂ

134 Operative Expressions.

1. A wish may be expressed by the perfect or subjunctive.
2. Operation clause are usually introduced by እመ, and እም, or by ሶበ, e.g ሶበ ሞትነ would that we had died! They may also be introduced by መኑ e.g መኑ ይሁበኒ O that one would give me!, or by መኑ, እመ e.g መኑ እመ አግብኦ ለዝክቱ ሕዝብ ውስተ እዴየ O that one would give this people into my hand.

135 Read and Translate.

መኑ ወሀበነ ዕረፍት። ምንተ ይበቍዖ ለሰብእ ለእመ ኵሎ ዓለመ ረብሐ። እመ ርኢከ ሰራቄ ትረውጽ ምስሌሁ። ሶበ አሕየውክምዎሙ እምኢቀተልኩክሙ። ኮበ ያአምርሁ ባዕለ ቤት ጊዜ ይመጽእ ሰራቂ እምተግሀ ወኢእምኅደገ ይትከረይ ቤቱ። በአምጣነ ይሣቅይዎሙ ከማሁ ይበዝኁ።

CHAPTER XXXVI

136. Model Analysis and Tranalation.

ወየዕቆብሰ ያፈቅሮ ለዮሴፍ እምነ ኵሎሙ ደቂቁ እስመ በርሥአቲሁ ወለዶ ወገብር ሎቱ ክዳነ ዘሕብረ በስቅ። ወሶበ ርእዩ አኅዊሁ ከመ ኪያሁ ያፈቅር አቡሆሙ እምነ ኵሎሙ አኅዊሁ ጸልእዎ አኅዊሁ ወኢክህሉ ተናግሮቶ ቃለ ሠናየ። ወሐለመ ዮሴፍ ሕልመ ወነገሮሙ ለአኅዊሁ ወይቤሎሙ ስምዕዎ ለዝንቱ ሕልም ዘሐለምኩ። እሬኢ ከላስስቲክሙ ዘዘዚአክሙ ማእከለ ገዳም ወተንሥአ ክልስስት ዘዚአየ ወቆመ ወተመይጡ ከላስስቲክሙ ወሰገዱ ለዘዚአየ።

ለዘዚአየ።

ወ conjunction, and, now.

የዕቆብ Jacob.

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

ያፈቅሮ = ያፈቅር + the third masc. sing. Suffix ሁ. Imperfect third masc. sing. II. Of ፈቀረ to love, loved.

ለ preposition to with the intransitive verb ፈቀረ.

ዮሴፍ Joseph.

እምነ expresses the comparative degree, more than.

ኵሎሙ = ኵል + third masc. pl. suffix, all of them.

ደቂቁ from ደቂቅ + third masc. sing. Suffix. The noun is collective, his children.

እስመ Conjunction because.

በርሥአቲሁ = በ + ርሥአቲ + ሁ Preposition m, noun ሥርአት old age; third sing. Masc. suffix his; in his old age.

ወለዶ = ወለደ + ሁ verb to conceive, he conceived him,

ወገብረ = ወ + ገብረ and he made.

ሎቱ preposition ለ and third masc. sing. For him

ክዳነ noun, acc, direct object of the verb ገብረ. A Coat.

ዘሕብረ = ዘ + ሕብረ; genitive particle ዘ with the noun ሕብረ in the constr. State depending upon ዐስቅ. Of a variety.

ዐስቅ diverse colours.

ወሶበ = ወ + ሶበ and when.

ርእዩ They saw. Prefect, third masc. pl. of

አኅዊሁ = አኅዊ + ሁ The brothers of him.

ከመ That. conjunction.

ኪያሁ Him. See the pronoun.

ያፈቅር He loved.

አቡሆሙ = አቡ + ሆመ. Noun and plural suffix, the father of them. እምነ more than.

ኵሎሙ all than.

አነዊሁ = አኅዊ + ሁ the brother of him.

ጸልእዎ = ጸልኡ + ሁ they hated him. Perfect i. of ጸልአ

ወኢክህሉ = ወ + ኢ + ክህሉ and not were they abel. Perfect i. 1 of ክህለ

ተናግሮቶ = ተናገሮት + ሁ to speak to him. Infinitive IV. 3 of ነገረ ቃለ a word.

ሠናየ good. Root ሠነየ and he dreamed.

ዮሴፍ Joseph.

ሕልመ A dream.

ወነገሮሙ = ወ + ነገሮሙ = ነገረ + ሆሙ And he told it to them.

ለአኅዊሁ = + ለ + አኅዊ + ሁ To his brothers.

ወይቤሎሙ = ወ + ይቤል + ሆመ And he said to them.

ስምዕዎ = ስምዑ + ሁ from the verb ስምዐ to hear; hear ye it.

ለዝንቱ = ለ + ዝንቱ To tihis.

ሕልም Dream.

ዘሐለምኩ = ዘ + ሐለምኩ Relative pronoun and perfect first sing. Of I. 1, which I dreamed.

እሬኢ imperfect first sing. Of the verb ርእየ. I saw. ከላስስቲክሙ = ከላስስቲ + ክሙ plural of the noun ክልስስት your sheaves.

ዘዘዚአክሙ = ዘዘ + ዚአክሙ, relative and possessive pronouns. Of each of you.

ማእከለ preposition, in midst of.

ገዳም Field.

ወተንሥአ = ወ + ተ + ንሥአ perf. Third sing. Masc. III. I of the verb ነሥአ it arose.

ክልስስት the sheaf.

ዘዚአየ relative and possessive pronoun. Of me.

ወቆመ = ወ + ቆመ ቆመ. And it stood upright.

ወተመይጡ = ወ + ተ + መይጡ Perfect, third, pl. masc. III. I, of the verb ሜጠ and they came around about.

ከላስስቲክሙ = ከላስስቲ + ክመ As above. Your sheaves.

ወሰገዱ = ወ + ሰገዱ From the verb ደገደ and they made obeisance.

ለዘዚአየ = ለ + ዘ + ዚአየ To that of me.

CHRESTOMATHY

I

GENESIS VI. 1 – 9

ወይቤሎ እግዚአብሔር ለሙሴ ናሁ ትሬኢ ዘእገብር አነ በፈርዖን እስመ በእድ ጽንዕት ይፌንዎሙ ወበመዝራዕት ልዕልት ያወፅእዎሙ እምድሩ ወተናግሮ እግዚአብሔር ለሙሴ ወይቤሎ አነ ውእቱ እግዚእ አስተርአይኩ ለአብርሃም ወለይስሐቅ ወለያዕቆብ እስመ አምላኮሙ አነ ወስምየ እግዚእ ወአይደዕክዎሙ ወዐቀብኩ መሕለየ ኅቤሆሙ ምድረ ከናኦን ምድር እንተ ኅደሩ ውስቴታ ወአነ ሰመዕኩ ገዐሮሙ ለደቂቅ እስራኤል አነ ውእቱ እግዜ ወአወፅአክሙ እምሐይሎሙ ለግብጽ ወእምቅንየቶሙ ወአድሕነክሙ ወእቤዝወክሙ በመዝረዕትየ ልዑል በኵነኔየ ዐቢይ ወእነስአክሙ ሊተ ወእከውነክሙ አምላክ ወተአምሩ አንከ አነ ውእቱ እግዚእ አምላክክሙ ዘአውፅአክሙ እምድረ ግብጽ ወእምሐይሎሙ ለግብጽ። ወእወስደክሙ ውስተ ምድር እንተ ሰፈኅኩ እዴየ ከመ አሀበ ለአብረሃም ወለይስሐቅ ወለያዕቆብ ወእሁበክሙ ለክሙ በርስት አነ እግዚእ ወነገሮሙ ሙሴ ከመዝ ለደቂቀ እስራኤል ወኢሰምዕዎ ለሙሴ እምዕንብዝና ነፍሶሙ ወእምዐጸባ ግብሮሙ።

CHRESTOMATHY

II

Psalm I

ብፁዕ ብእሲ ዘኢሖረ በምክረ ረሲዓን ወዘኢቆመ ውስተ ፍኖተ ኃጥኣን ወዘኢነበረ ውስተ መንበረ መስተሳልቃን። ዘዳእሙ ሕገ እግዚአብሔር ሥምረቱ ወዘሕጎ ያነብብ መዓልተ ወሌሊተ። ወይከውን ከመ ዕፅ እንተ ትክልት ኅበ ሙሓዘ ማይ እንተ ትሁብ ፍሬሃ በበጊዜሃ። ወቈጽላኒ ኢይትነገፍ ወኵሎ ዘገብረ ይፈጽም። አኮ ከመዝ ኃጥኣንሰ አኮ ከመዝ ዳእሙ ከመ መሬት ዘይግሕፍ ነፋስ እምገጸ ምድር። ወበእንተዝ ኢይትነሥኡ ረሲዓን እምይደይን ወኢኃጥኣን ውስተ ምክረ ጻድቃን። እስመ ያአምር እግዚአብሔር ፍኖቶሙ ለጻድቃን ወፍኖቶሙሰ ለኃጥኣን ትጠፍእ።

III

PSALM CXXXVII

ዘዳዊት። ውስተ አፍላገ ባቢሎን ህየ ነበርነ ወበከይነ ሶበ ተዘከርናሃ ለጽዮን። ውስተ ኵሓቲሃ ሰቀልነ ዕንዚራቲነ። እስመ በህየ ተስእሉነ እለ ፄወዉነ ነገረ ማሕሌት ወእለሂ ይወስዱነ ይቤሉነ ሕልዩ ለነ እመሓልዪሃ ለጽዮን። ወእፎ ነሐሊ ማሕሌተ እግዚአብሔር በምድረ ነኪር። እመሰ ረሳዕኩኪ ኢየሩሳሌም ለትርስዐኒ የማንየ። ወይጥጋዕ ልሳንየ ባጕርዔየ ለእመ ኢተዘከርኩኪ ወለእመ ኢበፃዕኩ ለኢየሩሳሌም በቀዳሜ ትፍሥሕትየ። ተዘከሮሙ እግዚኦ ለደቂቀ ኤዶም በዕለተ ኢየሩሳሌም እለ ይብሉ ንሥቱ ንሥቱ እስከ መሠረታቲሃ። ወለተ ባቢሎን ኅስርት ብፁዕ ዘይትቤቀለኪ በቀለ ተበቀልክነ። ብፁዕ ዘይእኅዞሙ ለደቂቅኪ ወይነፅኆሙ ውስተ ኰኵሕ።

CHRESTOMATHY

IV

2 ESDRAS III

አመ ፴ ዓመት እምዘ ወድቀት ሀገርነ ጽዮን ወሀሎኩ ውስተ ባቢሎን አነ ሱታኤል ዘተሰመይኩ ዕዝራ ወሀሎኩ ድንጉፅየ አነ በውስተ ምስካብየ ወክሡት ገጽየ ወየዐርግ ኅሊናየ ውስተ ልብየ። እስመ ርኢኩ ሙስናሃ ለጽዮን ወትፍሥሕቶሙ ለእለ ይነብሩ ውስተ ባቢሎን። ወተሀውከት ነፍስየ ጥቀ። ወአኅዝኩ እትናገር ምስለ ልዑል ነገረ ግሩመ ወእቤ እንዘ እብል እግዚኦ አኮኑ እንተ ትቤ ቀዲሙ አመ ፈጠርካሃ ለምድር። ወዘንተኒ ባሕቲትከ አዘዝካሁ ለመሬት ወአውፃእካሁ ለአዳም በሥጋ መዋቲ መውእቱኒ ግብረ እደዊከ ውእቱ። ወነፋኅከ ላዕሌሁ መንፈስ ሕይወት ወኮነ ሕያወ በቅድሜከ። ወአባእካሁ ውስተ ገነት እንተ ተከለት የማንከ ዘእንበለ ትቁም ምድር። ወአዘዝካሁ ሎቱ ትእዛዘ ጽድቅ ወዐለወከ። ወእምዝ ፈጠርከ ላዕሌሁ ሞተ ወላዕለ ውሉዱ። ወተወልዱ እምኔሁ አሕዛብ ወአሕዝብኒ ወነገድኒ ወበሓውርትኒ ዘአልቦ ኁልቈ። ወሖሩ አሕዛብ ኵሎሙ ለለግዕዞሙ ወአበሱ በቅድሜከ ወክሕዱከ ወአንተሰ ኢከላእኮሙ። ወካዕበ በዕድሜሁ አምጻእከ ማየ አይኅ ላዕለ ምድር ወላዕለ እለ ይነብሩ ውስተ ዓለም ወአጥፋእኮሙ ወኮነ ዕሩየ ኵነኔሆሙ በከመ አምጻእከ ሞተ ላዕለ አዳም ከማሁ አምጻእከ ማየ አይኅ ላዕለ እሉሂ። ወአትረፍከ ፩ እምውስቴቶሙ ምስለ ቤቱ ዘስሙ ኖኅ ወእምኔሁ ተወልዱ ኵሎሙ ጻድቃን። ወእምዝ ሶበ አኅዙ ይትባዝኁ ወይምልኡ እለ ይነብሩ ዲበ ምድር ወበዝኁ ውሉዶሙ ወተወልዱ እምኔሆሙ አሕዛብ ወሕዝብኒ ብዙኅ። ወአኅዙ ካዕበ የአብሱ ፈድፋደ እምዘ ቀዲሙ። ወእምዝ ሶበ አበሱ በቅድሜከ ኅረደከ እምውስቴቶሙ አሐደ ዘስሙ አብርሃም ወአፍቀርካሁ ወአርአይኮ ማኅለቅተ ዓለም ባሕቲትከ ለባሕቲቱ ሌሊተ። ወአቀምከ ሎቱ ኪዳነ ዘለዓለም ከመ ለግሙራ ኢትግድፎሙ ለዘርኡ እለ ወፅኡ እምግብጽ። ወወሰድኮሙ ውስተ ደብረ ሲና። ወአጽነንከ ሰማያተ ወኢድለቅለቃ ለምድር ወሆካ ለዓለም ወአርዐድካ ለቀላይ ወአኮስካ ለባሕር ወኅለፈ ፬ አናቅጸ ስብሐቲከ ዘእሳትኒ ወዘድልቅልቅኒ ወዘመንፈስኒ ወዘበረድኒ ከመ ተሀቦሙ ለዘርአ ያዕቆብ ሕገ ወለዘመደ እስራኤል ትእዛዘ ወባሕቱ ኢያእተትከ እምኔሆሙ ልበ እኩየ ከመ ይግበሩ ፍሬ ሕግከ በላዕሌሆሙ እስመ ልበ እኩየ ለሰብ አዳም ቀዳማዊ ወተመውአ። ወአኮ ውእቱ ባሕቲቱ አላ ኵሎሙ እለ ተወልዱ እምኔሁ። ወእምዝ ነበረት ይእቲ ደቄ ምስለ ሕግከ ውስተ ልበ ሕዝብ ምስለ ሥርው እኩይ። ወጠፍአት ሠናይት ወተርፈት እኪት ወኅለፈ መዋዕል ወተፈጸማ ዓመታት። ወአቀምከ ለከ ገብረከ ዘስሙ ዳዊት ወትቤሎ ይሕንጽ ሀገረ ለስምከ ወያብእ በውስቴታ እምነ መባእከ። ወኮነ ብዙኅ ዓመተ ወአበሱ እለ ይነብሩ ውስተ ምድር እንዘ አልቦ ዘያሤንዩ ወኢምንትኒ በከመ ገብረ አዳም ወኵሉ ትውልዱ እስመ እሙንቱሂ ለብስዎ ለእኩይ ልብ። ወመጠውከ ሀገረከ ውስተ እደ ጸላእትከ። ወእቤ አነ በለብየ ይእተ አሚረ ቦኑ ዘይኄይሱ እምኔነ በገቢረ ጽድቅ እለ ይነብሩ ውስተ ባቢሎን ከመ ይንሥእዋ ለሀገረ ጽዮን። ወእምዝ ሶበ በጻሕኩ ዝየ ርኢኩ ኅጢአት ዘአልቦ ኍልቍ ወብዙኃነ ከሓድያነ ርእየት ነፍስየ። ናሁ ፴ ዓመት በዝንቱ አንክሮ አንከረት ልብየ እፎ ትትዔገሦሙ ለኃጥኣን ርእይየ ወከመ ትምህኮሙ ለረሲዓን ወገደፍከ ሕዝበከ ወዐቀብከ ጸላእትከ። ወኢነገርከ ወኢለመኑሂ እፎ ደኃሪታ በዛቲ ፍኖት። ቦኑ ዘይኄይሱ ባቢሎን እምጽዮን ገቢረ። አው ካልእኑ ሕዝብ አእመረከ እምእስራኤል። አው አይኑ ሕዝብ አምነከ ከመ ያዕቆብ በሕግከ ዘኢያስተርኢ ዕሴቱ ወኢፈረየ ጻማሁ። ሖርኩ ውስተ አሕዛብ ወረከብክዎሙ ፍሡሓኒሆሙ እንዘ ኢይዜክሩ ሕገከ ወትእዛዘከ። ወይእዜኒ ድሉ በመዳልው ኅጣውኢነ ወዘእለ ይነብሩ ውስተ ባቢሎን ዘበ ኅቤሁ ይትረከብ ሕቀ መጠነ እንተ ታገብእ ዐይነ መዳልው። ወማእዜኑ ኢአበሱ በቅድሜከ እለ ይነብሩ ውስተ ዓለም አው አይኑ ሕዝብ ዘከመዝ ዐቀበ ትእዛዘከ ወሕዝብሰ ዘፍጹም ኢይትረከብ።

CHRESTOMATHY

V

STATUTES OF THE APOSTLES 1 – 6

በስመ አብ ወወልድ ወመንፈስ ቅዱስ ፩ አምላክ። ዝንቱ ሲኖዶስ ዘአበው ሐዋርያት ዘሠርዑ ለአርትዓ ቤተ ክርስቲያን

ተፈሥሑ ውሉድነ ወአዋልድነ በስሙ ለእግዚእነ ኢየሱስ ክርስቶስ።

1. ትእዛዝ ፩ ይቤሉ ዮሐንስ ማቴዎስ ወጴጥሮስ ወፊልጶስ ወስምዖን ወያዕቆብ ወናትናኤል ወቶማስ

ወቈፉስ ወእንድርያስ ወበርተሎሜዎስ ወይሁዳ ወያዕቆብ እኁሁ ለእግዚእነ በአእምሮቱ ለእግዚእነ ኢየሱስ ክርስቶስ መድኃኒነ ሶበ ተጋባእነ በበይናቲነ አዘዘነ ወይቤለነ ተካፈሉ ምድረ ለርእስክሙ ከመ ይንሣእ ኵሉ ለለ፩ እምኔክሙ መካኖ በከመ ኁልቍክሙ ንሥኡ ሥርዓተ ኤጲስ ቆጶሳት። ወመንበረ ቀሳውስት ፡ ወግብረ ዲያቆናት። ወለብዎ አናጕን ስውስ ወመዓስብ ዘእንበለ ስሕተት ወምግባር ዘይደሉ ከመ ይጽናዕ መሠረታ ለቤተ ክርስቲያን ላዕሌሁ። ወቦቱ ከመ ይግበሩ አምሳለ ሀዘሎ ውስተ ሰማያት ወከመ ይትዓቀቡ እምነ ኵሉ ርስሐት ወያእምሩ እስመ ሀለዎሙ ያውሥኡ በዕለተ ደይን በእንተ ዘስምዑ ወኢዓቀቡ ወአዘዘነ ከመ ንፈኑ ዘንተ ነገረ ውስተ ኵሉ ዓለም። ወይደልወነ ከመ ንኩን ኵሉ ለለ፩ እምኔነ በከመ አግሀደ ለነ እግዚእነ ሎቱ ስብሐት በፈቃደ እግዚአብሔር አብ እምነ መንፈስ ቅዱስ መንዘከር ቃሎ ከመ ነአዝዝክሙ ቦቱ ተዝከረ ወትምህርተ ኦአኃው።

1. ትእዛዝ ፪ ይቤ ዮሐንስ ኦአኃው ንሕነ ነአምር ከመ ንትሐተት በእንተ ኵሉ ዘተውህበ ለነ

ወኢንንሣእ ገጸ ወኢመኑሂ ዘሀሎ ኅቤነ ወእመ ኮነ ፩ ዘሀሎ ኅቤሁ ዘይብል ዘኢመፍትው ይዝልፎ እስመ ዘይብል ዘኢኮነ ሠናየ ወገብሩ ለዮሐንስ ይትናገር ቅድመ። ይቤ ዮሐንስ እስመ ፪ መካናት ፍሉጣት እማንቱ አሐቲ ለሕይወት ወእሐቲ ለሞት ውስተ ዛቲ ፪ መካናት ፍልጠት ወመካነ ሕይወት ዝውእቱ ከመ ታፍቅሮ ለእግዚአብሔር አምላክከ ወፈጣሪከ በኵሉ ልብከ ወትሰብሖ እስመ ውእቱ አድኅነከ እሞት። ዛቲ ይእቲ ቀዳሚት ትእዛዝ። ወካልእታ ዛቲ ይእቲ ከመ ታፍቅር ቢጸከ ከመ ነፍስከ በዝንቱ ኵሉ ሕግ እውነቢያት ኦፍቁራንየ ቦቱ።

1. ትእዛዝ ፫ ይቤ ማቴዎስ ኵሎ ዘኢትፈቅድ ይግበሩ ለከ አንትሂ ኢትግበር ለካልእከ ዝንቱ

ውእቱ ዘትጸልእ ለርእስከ ኢትግበር ለካልዕከ። ወአንተኒ ኦጴጥሮስ እኁየ መሀሮሙ በዝንቱ ነገር።

1. ትእዛዝ ፬ ይቤ ጴጥሮስ ኢትቅትል ነስ ወኢትዘሙ ወኢታማስን ሕፃነ ንዕስተ። ኢትሥርቅ

ወኢትኩን ማእምረ ወኢትኩን ረኣዬ ኮከብ ወኢትኩን መሠርየ። ወኢትቅትል ፃእፃአ ንኡስ በውስተ ከርሠ እሙ ወኢእምድኅረ ተወልደ ኢትቅትሎ። ወኢትፍቱ ንዋዮ ለካልእከ ወኢምንተኒ ወኢትጽላእ መነሂ እምሰብእ ወኢትኩን ስምዓ በሐሰት።ው ኢትኩን ነባቤ እኩይ ላዕለ መኑሂ። ወኢተሐሊ ከመ ትግበር እኩየ ወኢትኩን ዘክልኤ ልቡ ወዘክልኤ ልሳኑ እስመ ዘክልኤ ልሳኑ መሥርገት ውእቱ ለሞት። ወኢይኩን ነገርከ ከንቶ ወኢትኩን ሐሳዌ። ወኢትኩን መናፍቀ ወኢመፍቀሬ ንዋይ ብዙኅ ወኢተዓጋሌ ወኢመደላዌ ወኢዘእኩይ ልቡ። ወኢዕቡየ ወኢትምክር ምክረ እኩየ ላዕለ ቢጽከ ወኢትስላእ መነሂ እምሰብእ አላ ገሥጽ ወለባዕዳን ጸሊ ወለባዕዳን መሀሮሙ ወለባዕዳን አፍቅሮሙ እምነፍስከ ፈድፋደ።

5. ትእዛዝ ፭ ይቤ እንድርያስ ኦወልድየ ጕየይ እምኵሉ እኩይ ወጽላእ ኵሎ እኰየ ወኢትኩን መዓትመ እስመ መዓት ይስሕብ ውስተ ቀትል። እስመ መዓት ጋኔን እኩይ ው እቱ። ወኢትኩን ቀናኤ ወኢቍጡዓ ወኢመፍቀሬ ቀትል እስመ ዝንቱ ያማስን ወያወርስ እኩየ።

6. ትእዛዝ ፯ ይቤ ፈልጶስ አወልድየ ኢትኩን ፈታዌ እስመ ፍትወትሰ ትስሕብ ኅበ ዝሙት ወእምድኅሬሁ ትሬስዮ ለብእሲ ሠሐቀ ወስላቀ ለኵሉ። እስመ ፍትወት ጋኔን መስሕት ይእቲ እስመ ሶበ የኅብር ጋኔን መዓት ምስለ ፍትወት እስመ ውእቱ ሀጕል ለዘይገብሮ ወኅበ ሀሎ መንፈስ ርኩስ ኃጢአት ው እቱ ለነፍስ ለእመ ረከበ ንስቲቴ ኅበ ይበውእ እስመ ያርሕቦ ለውእቱ መካን ወይነሥእ ምስሌሁ ኵሉ መናፍስት ርኩሳነ ወይበውኡ ላዕለ ይእቲ ነፍስ። ወኢየኃድግዎ ለውእቱ ብእሲ ወኢትከሀሎ ይትለዓል ግሙራ ከመ ይርአይ ጽድቀ። ለኃዲገ መዓትክሙ ግበሩ ቦቱ ዓቅመ ከመ ታቍርሩ ወታስተድኅሩ መዓተ ድኅረ መዓትክሙ ከመ ኢያውድቅሙ ሰይጣን ውስተ ገቢረ እኩይ ፈድፋደ መዓት ወፍትወት እኩይ ውእቱ አጋንንተ። ወሶበ። ይቀንይዎሙ አጋንንት ለሰብእ ያውዕዩ ነፍሶሙ ወሶበ ያበጽሕዎሙ ለገቢረ አበሳ ወዓመፃ ይሳለቅዎሙ ወይትፌሥሑ በኃጕለ ነፍሶሙ።

VI

ANAPHORAS

1. Anaphora of the Apostles

በይእቲ ሌሊት እንተ ባቲ አመ ያገብእዎ ነሥአ ኅብስተ በእደዊሁ ቅዱሳት ወብፁዓት እለ እንበለ ነውር አንቃዕደወ ሰመየ ኅቤከ ኅበ አቡሁ አእኰቶ ባረኮ ወፈተቶ ወወሀቦሙ ለእሊአሁ አርዳኢሁ ወይቤሎሙ ንሥኡ ብልዑ ዘኅብስት ሥጋየ ውእቱ ለዘበእንቲአክሙ ይትፈተት ለኅድገተ ኅጢአት።

ወከማሁ ጽዋዐኒ አእኰቶ ባረኮ ወቀደሶ ወመጠዎሙ ለእሊአሁ አርዳኢሁ ወይቤሎሙ ንሥኡ ስተዩ ዝተዩ ዝጽዋዕ ደምየ ውእቱ ለዘበእንቲአክሙ ይትከዐው ወሶበ ትገብርዎ ለዝ ተዝካረ ዚአየ።

CHRESTOMATHY

1. Anaphora of St. John the Evangelist

ነሥአ ኅብስተ በእደዊሁ ቅዱሳት ወብፀዓት ለመርዓትበ ወሕድገቲሃ ለእንተ ኃደገ ምኵራብ አእኵተ ባረከ ወፈተተ ወወሀቦሙ ለአርዳሁ ወይቤሎሙ ዝኅብስት ሥገየ ውእቱ ዘበልዓሂ ኢይመውት ወዘነሥአሂ ኢይማስን ንሥኡ ብልዑ እምኔሁ ኵልክሙ ወከማሁ ስብሐ ዲበ ጽዋዕኒ ወይቤ ዝጽዋዕ ደምየ ውእቱ ዘሐዲስ ሥርዓት ንሥኡ ስተየ እምኔሁ ኵልክሙ መንክር ተአምር ውእቱ ለኵሎሙ እለ ይሰግዱ ሎቱ ዐውዶ ሰቀልየን ዘተጽሕፈ በደሙ ወተዓቅበ በመስቀሉ ወተኃትመ በስቅለቱ በእንተ ሕይወት ዘለዓለም በዘይትኃደግ ኃጢአቱ ወከምዝ ግበሩ ተዝካርየ እስከ ሶበ ትትገብኡ።

3. Anaphora of St. Cyril

በይእቲ ሌሊት እንተ ባቲ አመ የገብእዎ ነሥአ ኅብስተ በእደዊሁ ቅዱሳት ወብፁዓት ወንጹሐት እንበለ ነውር አንቀዕደወ ሰማየ ኅቤከ ኅበ አቡሁ አእኰተ ባረከ ወፈተተ ወይቤ ንሥኡ ብልዑ ዝውእቱ ሥገየ ዘበእንቲአክሙ ይትፈተት ወይትወሀብ ለቤዘ ኵሉ ዓለም በዘይትኃደግ ኃጢአት ወካዕበ እምድኅረ ተጸሩ ነሥአ ጽዋዓ። አዕኩተ ባረከ ወቀደሳ ወይቤሎሙ ለአርዳኢሁ ንሥኡ ስተዩ ዝጽዋዕ ደምየ ውእቱ ዘሐዲስ ሥርዓት ለዘባእንቲአክሙ ይትከዐው ለቤዘ ኵሉ ዓለም በዘ ይትኃደግ ኃጢአት።

VII

GENESIS I – III

ክፍል ፩። በቀዳሚ ገብረ እግዚአብሔር ሰማየ ወምድረ። ወምድርሰ ኢታስተርኢ ወኢኮነት ድሉተ ወጽልመት መልዕልተ ቀላይ ወመንፈስ እግዚአብሔር ይጼልል መልዕልተ ማይ። ወይቤ እግዚአብሔር ለይኩን ብርሃን ወኮነ ብርሃን ወርእዮ እግዚአብሔር ለብርሃን ከመ ሠናይ ወፈልጠ እግዚአብሔር ማእክለ ብርሃን ወማእከለ ጽልመት። ወሰመዮ እግዚአብሔር ለብርሃን ዕለተ ወለጽልመት ሌሊተ ወኮነ ሌሊተ ወጸብሐ ወኮነ መዓልተ ፩። ወይቤ እግዚአብሔር ለይኩን ፈጠር ማእከለ ማይ ከመ ይፍልጥ ማእከለ ማይ ወኮነ ከማሁ። ወገብረ እግዚአብሔር ጠፈረ ወፈለጠ እግዚአብሔር ማእከለ ማይ ዘታሕተ ጠፈር ወማእከለ ማደ ዘመልዕልት ጠፈር። ወሰመዮ እግዚአብሔር ከመ ሠናደ ወኮነ ሌሊተ ወጸብሐ ወኮነ ካልእተ ዕለተ።ው እይቤ እግዚአብሔር ለይትጋባእ ማይ ዘመትሕተ ሰማይ ውስተ አሐዱ መካን ወያስተርኢ የብስ ወኮነ ከማሁ ወተጋብአ ማይ ውስተ ምእላዲሁ ወአስተርአየ የብስ። ወሰመዮ እግዚአብሔር ለየብስ ምድረ ወለምእላዲሁ ለማይ ሰመዮ ባሕረ ወርእየ እግዚአብሔር ከመ ሠናይ። ወይቤ እግዚአብሔር ለታብቍል ምድር ሐመልማለ ሣዕር ዘይዘራእ በበዘርኡ ወበበ ዘመዱ ወዘበበ አምሳሊሁ ወዕፀወ ዘይፈሪ ወይገብር ፍሬሁ ዘእምውስቴቱ ዘርኡ ዘይወፅእ ዘይከውን በበዘመዱ ዲበ ምድር ወኮነ ከማሁ። ወአውፅአት ምድር ሐመልማለ ሣዕር ዘይዘራእ ዘርኡ ዘበበዘመዱ ወበበአርአያሁ ወዕፀወ ዘይፈሪ ወይገብር ፍሬሁ ዘእምውስቴቱ ዘርእ ዘይከውን በበዘመዱ መልዕልተ ምድር ወርእየ እግዚአብሔር ከመ ሠናይ። ወኮነ ሌሊተ ወጸብሐ ወኮነ ሣልስተ ዕለተ። ወይቤ እግዚአብሔር ይኩኑ ብርሃናት ውስተ ጠፈረ ሰማይ ከማ ያብርሁ ዲበ ምድር ወይፍልጡ ማእከለ ዕለት ወማእከለ ዕለት ወማእከለ ሌሊት ወይኩኑ ለተአምር ወለዘመን ወለመዋዕል ወለዓመታት። ወይኩኑ ለአብርሆ ውስተ ጠፈረ ሰማይ ከመ ያብርሁ ዲበ ምድር ወኮነ ከማሁ። ወገብረ እግዚአብሔር ብርሃናተ ክልኤተ ዐበይተ ዘየዐቢ ብርሃን ከመ ይምልክ መዐልተ ወዘይንእስ ብርሃን ከመ ይምልክ ሌሊተ ምስለ ከዋክብቲሁ። ወሤሞሙ እግዚአብሔር ውስተ ጠፈረ ሰማይ ከመ ያብርሁ ዲበ ምድር። ወይኰንንዋ ለዕለት ወለሌሊትኒ ወይፍልጡ ማእከለ ሌሊት ወማእከለ ብርሃን ወርእየ እግዚአብሔር ከመ ሠናይ። ወኮነ ሌሊት ወጸብሐ ወኮነ ራብዕተ ዕለተ። ወይቤ እግዚአብሔር ለታውፅእ ማይ ዘይትሐወስ ዘቦ መንፈቅ ሕይወት ወአዕዋፈ ዘይሰርር መልዕልተ ምድር ወመትሕተ ሰማይ ወኮነ ከማሁ። ወገብረ እግዚአብሔር ዐናብርተ ዐበይተ ወኵሎ ነፍስ ሕይወት ዘይትሐወስ ዘአውፅኦ ማይ በበዘመዱ ወኵሎ ዖፈ ዘይሰርር በበዘመዱ ወርእየ እግዚአብሔር ከመ ሠናይ። ወባረኮሙ እግዚአብሔር ወይቤ ብዙኁ ወተባዝኍ ወምልእዋ ለምድር ወአዕዋፍኒ ይብዝኍ ውስተ ምድር ወኮነ ሌሊተ ወጸብሐ ወኮነ ኃምስተ ዕለተ። ወይቤ እግዚአብሔር ለታውፅእ ምድር ዘመደ እንስሳ ወዘይትሐወስ ወአራዊተ ምድር ዘበበ ዘመዱ ወኮነ ከማሁ። ወገብረ እግዚአብሔር እንስሳ ዘበበ ዘመዱ ወኵሎ ዘይትሐወስ ውስተ ምድር በበዘመዱ ወአራዊተ ምድር በበዘመዱ ወርእየ እግዚአብሔር ከመ ሠናይ። ወይቤ እግዚአብሔር ንግበር ሰብአ በአርአያነ ወበአምሳሊነ ወይኰንን ዓሣተ ባሕር ወአራዊተ ምድር ወአዕዋፈ ሰማይ ወእንስሳሂ ወኵሎ ምድረ ወአራዊት ዘይትሐወስ ዲበ ምድር።ው እገብሮ እግዚአብሔር ለእጓለ እመሕያው በአምሳለ እግዚአብሔር ተባዕተ ወአንስተ ገብርሙ። ወባረኮሙ እግዚአብሔር ወይቤሎም ብዙኁ ወተባዝኍ ወምልእዋ ለምድር ወቅንይዋ ወኰንንዎሙ ለዓሥሳተ ባሕር ወለአዕዋፈ ሰማይ ወለኵሉ እንስሳ ወለኵሉ ዘይትሐወስ ዲበ ምድር። ወይቤ እግዚአብሔር ናሁ ወሀብከክሙ ኵሎ ሣዕረ ዘይዘራእ ወይበቍል በዘርኡ ተዘሪኦ ዲበ ኵሉ ምድር ወኵሉ ዕፀው ዘሀሎ ውስቴቱ ዘርኡ ዘይዘራእ በፍሬሁ ለክሙ ውእቱ መብልዕ፤ ወለኵሉ አራዊተ ምድር ወለኵሉ አዕዋፈ ሰማይ ወለኵሉ ዘይትሐወስ ውስተ ምድር ዘቦ መንፈሰ ሕይወት ወኵሉ ሐመልማለ ሣዕር ይኩንክሙ መብልዐ ወኮነ ከማሁ። ወርእየ እግዚአብሔር ኵሎ ዘገብረ ከመ ጥቀ ሠናይ ወኮነ ሌሊተ ወጸብሐ ወኮነ ሳድስተ ዕለተ።

ክ ፪። ወተፈጸመ ሰማይ ወምድር። ወኵሎ ዓለመ ፈጸመ እግዚአብሔር ገቢረ ግብሮ ወአዕረፈ እግዚአብሔር በላብዕት ዕለት እምኵሉ ግብሩ። ወባረካ እግዚአብሔር ለዕለት ሳብዕት ወቀደሳ እስመ ባቲ አእረፈ እምኵሉ ግብሩ ዘአኅዘ ይግበር እግዚአብሔር። ዛቲ መጽሐፍ እንተ ፍጥረተ ሰማይ ወምድር አመ ኮነት ዕለት እንተ ባቲ ገብረ እግዚአብሔር ሰማየ ወምድረ፤ ወኵሉ ሐመልማለ ሕቅል እምቅድመ ይኩን በምድር ወኵሉ ሐመልማለ ሐቅል እምቅድመ ይኩን በምድር ወኵሉ ሐመልማለ ምድር እምቅድመ ይብቈል እስመ ኢያዝነመ እግዚአብሔር ዲበ ምድር እምቅድመ ይትፈጠር እጓለ እመሕያው። አላ ንቅዐ ማይ የዐርግ ባሕቱ እምነ ምድር ወይስቅያ ለየብስ። ወገብሮ እግዚአብሔር ለሰብእ እምነ መሬተ ምድር ወነፍኅ ዲበ ገጹ መንፈሰ ሕይወት ወኮነ እጓለ እመሕያው ለመንፈሰ ሕይወት። ወተከለ እግዚአብሔር ውስተ ኤዶም ገነተ ቅድመ መንገለ ጽባሕ ወሤሞ ህየ ለእጓለ እመሕያው ዘገብረ። ወአብቈለ ዓዲ እግዚአብሔር እምነ ምድር ኵሎ ዕፀወ ዘሠናይ ለበሊዕ ወሠናይ ለርእይ ወዕጸ ሕይወትነ ማእከለ ገነት ወዕፀኒ ዘያርኢ ወያሌቡ ሠናየ ወእኩየ። ወፈለግ ይወፅእ እምነ ቅድሜሁ ከመ ይስቅያ ለገነት ወምህየ ይትፈለጥ ለአርባዕቱ መኣዝነ ዓለም። ስሙ ለአሐዱ ፈለግ ፊሶን ውእቱ ዘየዐውድ ውስተ ኵሉ ምድረ ኤውላጦን ወህየ ኅበ ሀሎ ወርቅ። ወወርቃ ለይእቲ ምድር ሠናይ ወህየ ሀሎ ዕንቍ ዘየኅቱ ወዕንቍ ሐመልሚል። ወስሙ ለካልእ ፈለግ ጌዮን ውእቱ ዘየዐውድ ኵሎ ምድረ ኢትዮጵያ። ወፈለግ ሣልስ ጤግሮስ ውእቱ ዘየሐውር ላዕለ ፋርስ፤ ወፈለግ ራብዕ ውእቱ ኤፍራጥስ።ው እነሥኦ እግዚአብሔር ለእጓለ እመሕያው ዘገብረ ወሤሞ ውስተ ገነት ከመ ይትገበራ ወይዕቀባ። ወአዘዞ እግዚአብሔር ለአዳም ወይቤሎ እምኵሉ ዕፅ ዘሀሎ ውስተ ገነት ባለእ። ወእምዕፅሰ ዘያሌቡ ሠናየ ወእኩየ ኢትብላዕ እምነኢሁ እስመ በዕለት እንተ ትብልዑ እምኔሁ ሞተ ትመውቱ። ወይቤ እግዚአብሔር ኢኮነ ሠናይ ለእጓለ እመሕያው ይንበር ባሕቲቱ ንግበር ሎቱ ቢጸ ዘይረድኦ። ወገብረ እግዚአብሔር ዓዲ አራዊተ ገዳም እምነ ምድር ኵሎ አራአዊተ ገዳም ወኵሎ አዕዋፈ ሰማይ ወአምጽኦሙ ኅበ አዳም ከመ አርአይ ምንተ ይስምዮሙ ወኵሎ ዘሰመዮሙ አዳም ለለነፍሰ ሕይወት ውእቱ ይኩን ስሞሙ። ወሰመዮሙ አዳም ኵሎ አስማቲሆሙ ለእንስሳ ወለአዕዋፈ ሰማይ ወለኵሉ አራዊተ ገዳም ወለአዳምሰ ኢተረክበ ረድኤቱ ዘከማሁ። ወፈነወ እግዚአብሔር ድቃሰ ላዕለ አዳም ወኖመ ወነሥአ አሐደ እምዐፅመ ገቦሁ ወመልአ ሥጋ መካና። ወነደቃ እግዚአብሔር ለይእቲ ዐፅመ ገቦ እንተ ነሥአ እምነ አዳም ወረሰያ ብእሲቶ ወማጽኣ ኅበ አዳም። ወይቤ አዳም ዝንቱ ውእቱ ዐፅም እምዐፅምየ ወሥጋ እምሥጋየ ዛቲ ለትኩነኒ ብእሲትየ እስመ እምታ ወፅአት ይእቲ። ወበእንተ ዝንቱ ይኅድግ ብእሲ አባሁ ወእሞ ወይትልዋ ለብእሲቱ፤ ወይከውኑ ክልኤሆሙ አሐደ ሥጋ። ወሀለው አዳም ወብእሲቱ ዕራቃኒሆሙ ወኢየኅፍሩ።

ክ ፫። ወአርዌ ምድርሰ እምኵሉ ትጠብብ እምነ ኵሉ አርዌ ዘውስተ ምድር ዘገብረ እግዚአብሔር ወትቤላ አርዌ ምድር ለብእሲት ምንትኑ ውእቱ ዘይቤለክሙ እግዚአብሔር ኢትብልዑ እምዕፀ ዘውስተ ገነት። ወእትቤላ ብእሲት ለአርዌ ምድር እምነ ዕፅ ዘይፈሪ ውስተ ገነት ንበልዕ። ወእምነ ፍሬ ዕፀሰ ባሕቱ ዘሀሎ ማዕከለ ገነት ይቤለነ እግዚአብሔር ከመ ኢንብላዕ እምኔሁ ወከመ ኢንግስሶ ከመ ኢንሙት ይቤ። ወትቤላ አርዌ ምድር ለብእሲት አኮ ሞተ ዘትመውት። አላ እስመ ያአምር እግዚአብሔር ከመ አመ ዕለተ ትበልዑ እምኔሁ ይትፈታሕ አዕይንቲክሙ ወትከውኑ ከመ አማልክት ወታአምሩ ሠናየ ወእኩየ። ወሶበ ርእየት ብእሲት ከመ ሠናይ ዕፅ ለበሊዕ ወሠናይ ለአዕይንተ ወለርእይ ወሠናየ ያጤይቅ ነሥአት ፍሬሁ ወበልዐት ወወሀበቶ ለብአሲሃ ምስሌሃ ወበልዑ። ወተፈትሐ አዕይንቲሆሙ ለክልኤሆሙ ወአእመሩ ከመ ዕራቃኒሆሙ እሙንቱ ወሰፈርዩ ቈጽለ በለስ ወገብሩ ሎሙ መዋርእተ። ወሰምዑ ቃለ እግዚአብሔር እንዘ የሐውር ውስተ ገነት ፍና ሰርክ ወተኅብኡ አዳም ወብእሲቱ እምቅድመ እግዚአብሔር ማእከለ ዕፀዊሃ ለገነት። ወጸውዖ እግዚአብሔር ለአዳም ወይቤሎ አትቱእ አንተ። ወይቤሎ አዳም ቃለከ ሰማዕኩ እንዘ ታንሶሱ ውስተ ገነት ወፈራህኩ እስመ ዕራቅየ አነ ወተኅባእኩ። ወይቤሎ እግዚአብሔር መኑ አይድዐከ ከመ ዕራቅከ አንተ ሶበ አኮ ዘበላዕከ ዘንተ ዕፀ ዘአነ ከላእኩከ። ወይቤ አዳም ብእሲትየ እንተ ወሀብከኒ ምስሌየ ትንበር ይእቲ ወሀበተኒ ወበላዕኩ። ወይቤላ እግዚአብሔር ለብእሲት ዘንተኑ ገበርኪ ወትቤ ብእሲት አርዌ ምድር አስፈጠተኒ ወባለዕኩ። ወይቤላ እግዚአብሔር ለአርዌ ምድር እስመ ገበርክዮ ለዝንቱ ርግምተ ኩኒ እምኵሉ እንስሳ ወእምኵሉ አራዊተ ምድር በእንግድኣኪ ሑሪ ወመሬት ብልዒ ኵሎ መዋዕለ ሕይወትኪ። አስተፃርር ማእከሌኪ ወማእከለ ብእሲት ወማእከለ ዘርእኪ ወማእከለ ዘርኣ ውእቱ ለይዕቀብ ርእሰኪ ወአንቲ ዕቀቢ ሰኰናሁ። ወለብእሲትኒ ይቤላ አብዝኆ ኣበዝኆ ለሐዘንኪ ወለሥቃይኪ ወበሐዘን ለዲ ወወሊደኪ ኅበ ምትኪ ምግባኢኪ ወውእቱ ይቀንየኪ። ወለአዳምሰ ይቤሎ እስመ ሰማዕከ ቃለ ብእሲትከ ወበላዕከ እምነ ውእቱ ዕፅ ዘአዘዝኩከ ከመ ኢትብላዕ እምነ ውእቱ ዕፅ ባሕቲቱ ወባለእከ ርግምተ ትኩን ምድር በተግባርከ ወበሐዘን ብላዕ ኵሎ መዋዕለ ሕይወትከ። አሥዋክ ወአሜከላ ይብቈልከ ወብላዕ ሣዕረ ገዳም። ወበሀፈ ገጽከ ብላዕ ኅብስትከ እስከ ትገብእ ውስተ መሬትከ እንተ እምኔሃ ወፃእከ እስመ መሬት አንተ ወውስተ መሬት ትገብእ። ወሰመየ አዳም ስመ ብእሲቱ ሕይወት እስመ እሞሙ ይእቲ ለሕያዋን። ወገብረ እግዚአብሔር ለአዳም ወለብእሲቱ አዕዳለ ዘማእስ ወአልበሶሙ። ወይቤ እግዚአብሔር ናሁ አዳም ኮነ ከመ አሐዱ እምኔነ ያአምር ሠናየ ወእኩየ ወይእዜኒ ዮጊ ያአምር ወያሌዕል እዴሁ ወይነሥእ እምዕፀ ሕይወት ወይበልዕ ወየሐዩ ለዓለም። ወአውፅኦ እግዚእ እግዚአብሔር ለአዳም እምነ ገነተ ተድላ ከመ ይትገበራ ለምድር እንተ እምኔሃ ወፅአ። ወአውፅኦ ለአዳም ወአኅደሮ ቅድመ ገነት ትፍሥሕት ወአዘዞሙ ለሱራፌል ወለኪሩቤል በሰይፈ እሳት እንተ ትትመየጥ ከመ ይዕቀቡ ፍኖተ ዕፀ ሕይወት።