# Writing \& Reading AMHARIC 

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## Introduction

The main purpose of this book is to help you learn and improve you Amharic penmanship. In addition, you will learn the correct pronunciation of the Amharic alphabets while learning new vocabulary words.

Shining Star Multimedia has been providing computer based programs called The Amharic Language Multimedia Series, an interactive multimedia software that will teach you how to speak, read, and write in Amharic since 1996. This program is divided into four volumes labeled Amharic 101, 102, 103, and 104. In addition to this series, we provide another program called Amharic The $\boldsymbol{E Z}$ Way (software and audio CD). This program is designed to teach you important and often used phrases and words.

Please visit our web site at www.Amharic.com for more information, price, and online demo.

## History Of Amharic Language

Amharic (or $\boldsymbol{K}^{\boldsymbol{0 y}} \boldsymbol{C} \boldsymbol{C}$ ), is the national language of Ethiopia. Being a Semitic Language of the Afro-Asiatic Language Group, this language is related to Hebrew, Arabic, and Syrian. Aside from this language, Afan Oromo (Oromiffa), Tigrinya, Somali and many other languages are spoken in Ethiopia. It is also the official language of the media, government, and cross-communication.

The origins of the language and its people are traced back to the $1^{\text {st }}$ millennium B.C. It is rumored that they are the descendants of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. Immigrants from southwestern Arabia crossed the Red Sea into present-day Eritrea and mixed with the Cushitic population. Thus, new languages formed as


Ge'ez was the classical language of the Axum Empire of Northern Ethiopia. It existed between the $1^{\text {st }}$ Century A.D. and the $6^{\text {th }}$ Century A.D. When the power base of Ethiopia shifted from Axum to Amhara between the $10^{\text {th }}$ Century A.D. and the $12^{\text {th }}$ Century A.D., the use of the Amharic language spread its influence, hence becoming the national language.

Amharic is a syllabic language which uses a script which originated from the Ge'ez alphabet. It has 33 basic characters (groups) with each having 7 forms (families) for each consonantvowel combination. Unlike Arabic, Hebrew or Syrian, the language is written from left to right.

## Instruction

This book is designed to help you improve your penmanship, learn the Amharic alphabet (with the correct pronunciation), and expand your vocabulary. Here is a brief explanation of this book's arrangement:


Note: (3) (5) are your guide to learning how to write the Amharic alpha- bet. Practice you penmanship on the right page for each alphabet group using these guides. It is better to use pencil so that you can erase mistakes for second try.

## Guide to Pronunciation

Correct pronunciation is an intrinsic component of this book. For some languages, such as Amharic, Tigrinya, Swahili, etc., the correspondence between orthography and pronunciation is so close that one needs only spell or write a word correctly to indicate its pronunciation. Modern English, however, displays no such consistency in sound and spelling.

No system of indicating pronunciation is self-explanatory. The following discussion sets out the signification and use of the pronunciation symbols used in this book. The pronunciation symbols discussed below corresponds to the symbols bound in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). We will describe each pronunciation symbol using examples.

| Symbol | Example |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\breve{u}$ | Used with the first family. Example: measurement $(\boldsymbol{\omega}=m u ̆)$, <br>  |
| $\overline{O O}$ | Used with the second family. Example: mood ( $\boldsymbol{\omega}==h o o$ ), food $(\boldsymbol{\psi}=f o o)$, would $\left(\boldsymbol{\omega}_{\mathbf{c}}=\right.$ woo $)$, should $(\overline{\mathrm{h}}==$ shoo $)$, and rude $(\boldsymbol{\zeta}=$ roo $)$. |
| $\bar{e}$ | Used with the third family. Example: heat $(\mathbf{\%}=h \bar{e})$, feet $(\boldsymbol{\sigma},=f \hat{e})$, cheap <br>  |
| $a$ | Used with the fourth family. Example: $\underline{\boldsymbol{m a t}}\left({ }^{\boldsymbol{a} \boldsymbol{\eta}=m a), \underline{\boldsymbol{c}} \boldsymbol{t}(\boldsymbol{\eta}=k a) \text {, }}\right.$ fat $(\mathbf{f}=f a)$, $\underline{\boldsymbol{a} t}(\boldsymbol{\ell}=s a)$, $\underline{\text { rat }}(\boldsymbol{c}=r a)$. |
| $\bar{a}$ | Used with the fifth family. Example: $\boldsymbol{m} \boldsymbol{e t}(\boldsymbol{\sigma} \boldsymbol{\square}=m \bar{a})$, went $(\boldsymbol{T}=w \bar{a})$, $\underline{\text { rent }}(\boldsymbol{\boldsymbol { \sigma }}=r \bar{a})$, late $(\boldsymbol{\Lambda}=l \bar{a})$, and $\boldsymbol{h e a d}(\boldsymbol{\zeta}=h \bar{a})$. |
| $\partial$ | Used with the sixth family. Example: tea $\underline{\boldsymbol{m}}\left(\boldsymbol{g}^{\mathrm{N}}=m^{2}\right)$, $\operatorname{sing} \underline{\boldsymbol{l}} \boldsymbol{e}\left(\boldsymbol{A}=l^{2}\right)$, $\operatorname{curl}\left(\boldsymbol{C}=r^{2}\right)$, stiff $\left(\mathbf{G}=f^{2}\right)$, and flow $\left(\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot=w^{2}\right)$. |
| $\bar{O}$ | Used with the seventh family. Example: $\boldsymbol{m o t o r}\left(\boldsymbol{q}^{\mathbf{P}}=m \bar{o}\right)$, <br>  |
| $\bigcirc$ | This symbol is an indication of high-set stress mark. When this symbol is placed under a consonant, it is pronounced with great stress. Example: $\mathrm{t}=$ represents $\boldsymbol{\pi} \quad(a$ high stressed $\boldsymbol{\uparrow})$, ch $=$ represents $\boldsymbol{\Omega} \boldsymbol{\Omega}$ (a high stressed $\quad \mathbf{F}$ ), and $\mathrm{k}=$ represents $\boldsymbol{\phi}$ (a high stressed $\quad \mathbf{h})$, and $\mathrm{s}=$ represents $\mathbf{2}$ or $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ (a high stressed $\mathbf{i}$ ). |

##  กワロクロのก

Note：This group sets the basic foundation for $\mathbf{i}, \overline{\mathbf{n}}$, and $\check{\mathbf{n}}$ Group，which are coming up on the next few pages．There are very small differences in the shapes of these letters．

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| :---: | :---: |
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## $\cap 円 \cap \eta \cap 円 \rho$

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## andondond

nir n

r斿


Note: The only difference between this group and n is the vertical bar on top of the letter, $\mathbf{n}$. $\leftarrow$ This group sounds the same as w (see page 46), and also sounds similar to $\mathbf{7}$ (see page 66). While $\mathbf{2}$ has ' $s$ ' sound with great stress, $\mathbf{i}$ is pronounced loosely.

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| :---: | :---: |
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|  |  |
|  |  |

## ウ 九 え ウ ゥ ウ 「

## $\square$ <br> $\qquad$

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$\qquad$
$\qquad$

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$\qquad$

## $\pi \pi \pi \pi \pi x$ <br> 

Note: This group has similar appearance to $\mathbf{n}$, with the exception of the short horizontal bar on top $\rightarrow$ in. The two letters even sound similar. While in has 's' sound, it has 'sh' sound.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
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方而元页百元

##  $\bar{\Pi} \bar{n} \bar{n} \bar{\eta} \bar{万} \bar{n} \bar{\Gamma}$

Note: Take away the short vertical line from top of $\rightarrow \mathbf{n} \mathbf{n}$, and you will get this group. This group is often used in words that are either borrowed from the English or other language. It is mostly used to describe objects with non-Amharic names.

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Voodoo ... त्व.doo rendezvous rende冗̈: |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

$\overline{\bar{n} \bar{\pi} \bar{n} \bar{\eta} \bar{\Gamma} \bar{n} \bar{\Gamma}}$

## $h n$ h． $h_{i} h_{b}$ <br> 分ヶ久ク名力个

Note：The only thing that differentiates this Group from the $\mathbf{\Omega}$ group is pointed out by the arrow $\mathbf{n}$ ．This group sets the

|  |  | nqe： <br> （heavy） <br> nnc： <br> （drum） <br> n＂3b．C： <br> （lips） | curtain ．．． <br> hrtain <br> cult ．．． <br> hlt <br> cover <br> nver |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | n． $\mathbf{h}^{3}$ <br> （pill） <br> onh． 9 <br> （car） <br> uh． $9^{\circ}$ <br> （doctor） | kiss ．．． h．ss kid ．．． h，d monkey ．．． monh．y |
|  |  | hn <br> （cake） <br> h． $\mathbf{H P}^{2}$ <br> （Kenya） <br> ซロム月 <br> （my look） | skate ．．． shte cake ．．． <br> hke <br> cape ．．． <br> h．pe |
|  （matches） |  | Пя：P <br> （hat） <br> nhol <br> （star） <br> hlint： <br> （electric <br> cord） | coach ．．． <br> nch <br> Kodak ．．． <br> ndak <br> Korea ．．． <br> hrea |

そヶ久そそう斤

## $7 \pi$ <br> y． <br> 万办元方分号を

Note：Remove the horizontal bar that the arrow is pointing $t \vec{o}$ ＇ i ，and you will have the group from the previous page（＇h＇s pronun－ ciation is more stressed that＇ti）．This group also sounds very similar to $\mathbf{v} / \boldsymbol{h} /=\mathbf{I}$ ，but＇ i is a pronounced loosely and with a lower tone．


あちらら多ちち


Note：Family \＃1 and \＃4 of this group sound the same．Fur－ thermore，this group sounds the same as $\mathbf{0}$（Page 54）．See Am－ haric 101 for more information as to why we have these two


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$\qquad$

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$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ L
$\qquad$




施海 $\boldsymbol{n}$ ，
$\boldsymbol{n}$ 新



$$
h h t h h_{0} 6 h_{0}
$$



Note: This group sets the basic form for '7 and 'i. The groups that you have seen so far have two "legs" while the next few groups will only have one "leg" (Example: †, T, if, 1, 中,

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |




Note：If you remove the horizontal bar on top $\quad 7$ ，you will get
＇（see previous page）．The two groups also sounds a bit similar．



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$\qquad$
$\qquad$


9

3

2


を


Note: If you remove this little bar "i (pointed out by the arrow), you will get \%. This Group sounds the same as $\mathbf{v}$ and $\boldsymbol{\boldsymbol { m }}$ in Amharic. See Amharic 101 for more information. Similar to those two groups, Family \#1 and \#4 sound the same in Amharic.







Note: This one legged Group sets the basic form for $\mathbf{T}$, $\boldsymbol{F}, \mathbf{1}$, and $\boldsymbol{\$}$. It resembles the shape and sound of the English letter 't'.


十七七七七子


Note: If you move the horizontal line of $\uparrow$ to the top, you will get $\mathbf{T}$. This group is often used in words that are borrowed from other languages (see examples below).


TFエ丁旨ち


Note: If you overlay the previous two Groups († and $\mathbf{T}$ ), you will get ${ }^{\ddagger}$. This group also sounds similar to an unstressed as (see page 50).

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# 干キモヲヲ畐亩 

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（1）


Note：This is one of the simplest groups to write out．

|  |  |  | govern ．．． <br> ＇Ivern gut ．．． <br> It gullible ．． Illible |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 7．3T <br> （crab） <br> oonts． <br> （mosque） <br> 7．尺． <br> （veal） | $\begin{aligned} & \text { geek ... } \\ & \text { I.k } \\ & \text { geezer ... } \\ & \text { I.zer } \\ & \text { gear ... } \\ & \text { I.r } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \mathbf{2 T} \\ \text { (bed) } \\ \mathbf{2 , \boldsymbol { T }} \\ \text { (Lord or } \\ \text { owner) } \end{gathered}$ | gaze ．．． <br> ＇bze gate ．．． Ite game ．．． ＇lme |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { go ... } \\ & \text { gost ... } \\ & \text { ist } \\ & \text { God... } \end{aligned}$ |

$$
7727697
$$

$\boldsymbol{\phi}_{q u}$

\$$q \overline{O O}$




Note: Fold the 'arms' on $\boldsymbol{+}$, and you will get $\boldsymbol{\$}$. It sounds similar to h when pronounced with less stress. Since this group has such great stress, we could not find English words with the $\boldsymbol{\phi}$ sound.


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##  <br> 

Note: This will be the last of the one-legged Groups. We were unable to find a good English example for the letter fo. It has a distinct "yé" sound.

$P R R \rho R q P$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 45666 G C \\
& \text { LヶしんにCC } \\
& \text { < } \\
& 45 \\
& 6 . \\
& \text { C }
\end{aligned}
$$

| $\angle \zeta G G L C C$ |
| :--- |
| $\overline{=}$ |
| $\overline{=}$ |
| $\overline{=}$ |
| $=-\quad$ |

6.4

64. 60 9. $f \bar{a}$ $f^{\partial} \quad f o ̄$ b

bu

bo $\Varangle 6^{\circ}$

Note: If you remove the line (that the arrow is pointing at) b.,



## b. 9 b 4 b 9 6i

$\square$
$\qquad$

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ L
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## $\boldsymbol{v} \boldsymbol{v}$ <br> Y． 4 <br> $\%$$h \bar{a}$ $\boldsymbol{v} \boldsymbol{u}$ hŭ h $\overline{o o}$ $h^{2}$ $h \bar{o}$ <br> UUと 4 どび

Note：This group is often found on the first line of most Amharic Alphabet tables．It sounds similar to $\boldsymbol{h}$ and＂（see Amharic 101）Also，Family \＃1（U）and \＃4（4）sound the same．This group sets the basic form for $\boldsymbol{w}$ ．




## $\boldsymbol{\omega} \boldsymbol{\omega}$

# $1 \rightarrow$ <br> 1 <br>  <br>  

Note: This group looks like two Us stuck side-by-side. It sounds exactly like ì in Amharic. See Amharic 101 for more information. Since these two groups sound the same, refer to examples for $\mathbf{\Lambda}$ on page 8.


## W W-щ щ щя $\mu$

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#  $t \bar{u} \quad t \overline{o o} \quad t \bar{e}$ $t a \quad t \bar{a}$ ${ }_{\circ} \bar{o}$ <br> <br>  

 <br> <br> }

Note: This group looks like an upside-down שו It sounds similar to $\uparrow$ (page 28), but $m$ is pronounced with high stress. As a result, we were unable to find examples of English words that contain this Group's sound. It sets the basic form for $\boldsymbol{\pi}$

|  | ODInT <br> (beverage) <br> nी, $\boldsymbol{}$ <br> (lawyer) <br> n00\%! <br> (rifle) |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| 77- <br> (finger) <br> (1)TD- <br> (young) <br> 6.77 <br> (towel) |  |
| TC: <br> (teeth) on中00q (to sit) $\boldsymbol{T} \boldsymbol{T} \boldsymbol{C}$ (black) |  |

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## $\square$ <br> $\qquad$

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# แ <br> 觛 $\mathfrak{c o}^{\circ}$ cha $c_{\circ} \bar{a}$ <br> $\mathrm{gb}_{\mathrm{b}}^{\mathrm{bb}}$ $c_{o}{ }_{0} h \bar{o}$  

Note：This group looks similar to m with rings on the legs．It also sounds similar to＇ 7 ，but with high stress（this is the same relation－ ship that we saw between + and $\mathbf{n}$ ）．Because of this high stress sound，we were unable to find English examples for this group．

|  |  | の८，ゆ <br> （moon） <br>  <br> （dark／night） <br> 夫＂』⿴\zh11⿰一一 <br> （wood） |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ח16， <br> （drunk） <br> （1）・ある． <br> （outside） <br> $\boldsymbol{\sigma 0}$ ดn． <br> （incoming） |
|  |  | \＄76B5 （greets） |
|  |  | 6 607 <br> （fat） <br> $\sigma^{6} 6$ <br> （sun glare） <br> $\boldsymbol{\sigma} \boldsymbol{\sigma}^{\boldsymbol{b}} \boldsymbol{v}$ <br> （to scream） |

## 6066560 \% $600^{\circ} \% 66$

3
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## 

 あれ小ウげ市かNote：The $1^{\text {st }}$ and $4^{\text {th }}$ Family of this Group sound exactly the same．This Group also sounds the same as $\mathbf{v}$ and＇i in Amhar－ ic（see Amharic 101 for more information）．Learn the correct pronunciation for this group using the examples on page 44.


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$63$

## $0_{i} 0$. <br> 9 <br> 9${ }_{6}$ <br> P 0 <br>  <br> q <br>  <br> $a_{6}$ <br>  <br> 

Note: This group sets the basic form for $\boldsymbol{\theta}$, $\boldsymbol{0}$, and $\boldsymbol{0}$. This group sounds exactly like $\boldsymbol{Z}$ in Amharic. Go to page 18 to see examples of words that contain the letter $\%$ (since these two groups sound the same). See Amharic 101 for more information.


$$
00-q_{2} \quad a_{1} \quad a_{6} 009
$$

## $\square$

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$\qquad$

55

## $\theta$ 0. $\underset{\sim}{S O}$ <br> 2 <br> 9 <br> 20$S_{0} \bar{a}$

$\theta$$\theta$ q


Note: If you remove the horizontal bar from $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ (pointed out by the arrow), you will get 0 . This group sounds exactly like $\boldsymbol{Z}$ in Amharic. Go to page 66 to see examples of words that use the letter 8.



## 

## 

Note: If you place two $\boldsymbol{D}$ 's together side-by-side, you will get this Group.

|  | (1)न•न <br> (milk) <br> (Ш)』C: <br> (solder) <br> (DT: <br> (bird) |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

$\infty \subseteq \Phi \varphi \subseteq \subseteq-\Phi$

## m".". $m \bar{u} m \overline{o o} m \bar{e} m a \quad m \bar{a} m^{\partial} m \bar{o}$ <br> 

Note: This group seems to be difficult to write out. Notice that the first five letters are similar form to the n Group if we simply turn the "legs" in to circles.


# 0000020000900000 

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$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

61

##  <br> Q o R 9 R O R

Note: This Group sets the basic form for $\mathbf{~} \mathbf{R}, \mathbf{8}$, and $\mathbf{k}$. Some people write this group like \& wile others write it as \%. Both methods are correct.


## 白 R R \& R R R

$\square$
$\qquad$
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Note: This Group is basically a $\boldsymbol{e}$ with and bar on top. Similar to $\boldsymbol{R}$, some people will write it 市as and 百 others as

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$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

65


Note: This group also looks very similar to $\boldsymbol{\Omega}$. It sounds like $\mathbf{n}$, but pronounced with great stress. It is used interchangeably with $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ since they sound alike in Amharic. We were unable to find any English words that have the $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ sound.


# Я 凡 Я Я R R 

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$\qquad$

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$\qquad$
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$\qquad$
$\qquad$


Note: This group looks like $\mathbf{2}$ with little vertical bar on top. It also sounds like $\mathbf{T}$, but it is pronounced with great stress. This group is often used in biblical words that describe names and


#  

## $\square$

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$\qquad$

## $\mathrm{H}_{\mathrm{H}} \mathrm{H}$ HHHHHHH

Note: This Group sets the basic form for $\mathbf{1 r}$.


## HHHH HHH

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$\qquad$
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##  

Note: This group looks very similar to H (previous page). It is one of the least used groups in Amharic. It is also difficult to describe the correct pronunciation for it since we couldn't find equivalent English words for it. For example, in is a cross between $?$


## 

2
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

73

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