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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 EZ 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 **h**^o7*G*?), 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.

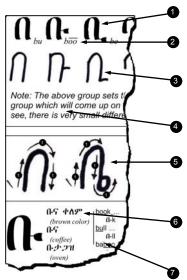
The origins of the language and its people are traced back to the 1st millennium B.C. It is rumored that they are the descendants of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. Immigrants from southwestern Arabia crossed the Red Sea into present-day Eritrea and mixed with the Cushitic population. Thus, new languages formed as a result of this union, Ge'ez (901).

Ge'ez was the classical language of the Axum Empire of Northern Ethiopia. It existed between the 1st Century A.D. and the 6th Century A.D. When the power base of Ethiopia shifted from Axum to Amhara between the 10th Century A.D. and the 12th 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 consonant-vowel 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:



Typed or printed Amharic Alphabet

Pronunciation guide (see page 3)

Handwritten Amharic. Used as an example to improve your penmanship. Remember that this is only one person's way of writing.

Commentary notes by the authors.

Writing guide. The pen indicates where to start, and what motion to follow without raising you pen/pencil from the paper.

Words that include the alphabet that you are studying. This will help you learn new Amharic words.

Another way of learning the correct pronunciation of each Amharic alphabet.

Note: **3 4 5** are your guide to learning how to write the Amharic alphabet. 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.

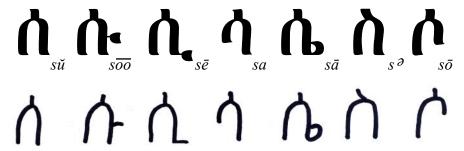
No system of indicating pronunciation is self-explanatory. The following discussion sets out the signification and use of the pronunciation symbols used in this book. The pronunciation symbols discussed below corresponds to the symbols bound in the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). We will describe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

Symbol	Example
й	Used with the first family. Example: measure \underline{me} nt $(\sigma = m\check{u})$, \underline{ha} t $(0 = h\check{u})$, \underline{bu} t $(0 = b\check{u})$, \underline{chu} rch $(f = ch\check{u})$, and \underline{a} pple $(h = a\check{u})$.
\overline{oo}	Used with the second family. Example: \underline{moo} d ($\sigma^{o}=hoo$), \underline{foo} d ($\sigma^{o}=hoo$), \underline{moo} d ($\sigma^{o}=hoo$), \underline{moo} d ($\sigma^{o}=hoo$), and \underline{ru} de ($\sigma^{o}=hoo$).
\bar{e}	Used with the third family. Example: \underline{hea} t ($\mathbf{L}=h\bar{e}$), \underline{fee} t ($\mathbf{L}=f\bar{e}$), \underline{chea} p ($\mathbf{L}=ch\bar{e}$), \underline{dee} p ($\mathbf{L}=d\bar{e}$), and s \underline{lee} p ($\mathbf{L}=b\bar{e}$).
а	Used with the fourth family. Example: \underline{ma} t ($\underline{a} = ma$), \underline{ca} t ($\underline{b} = ka$), \underline{fa} t ($\underline{b} = fa$), \underline{sa} t ($\underline{b} = sa$), \underline{ra} t ($\underline{c} = ra$).
ā	Used with the fifth family. Example: \underline{me} t (${}^{\underline{\alpha}}\mathbf{l}=m\bar{a}$), \underline{we} nt ($\mathbf{l}=w\bar{a}$), \underline{re} nt ($\mathbf{l}=r\bar{a}$), \underline{la} te ($\mathbf{l}=l\bar{a}$), and \underline{hea} d ($\mathbf{l}=l\bar{a}$).
д	Used with the sixth family. Example: $\tan \underline{m}$ ($\mathbf{P} = m^{\partial}$), $\sin \underline{g} \underline{l} \mathbf{e}$ ($\mathbf{A} = l^{\partial}$), $\cot \underline{r} \mathbf{l}$ ($\mathbf{C} = r^{\partial}$), $\cot \underline{f} \mathbf{l}$ ($\mathbf{G} = r^{\partial}$), and $\operatorname{flo} \underline{w}$ ($\mathbf{U} = w^{\partial}$).
ō	Used with the seventh family. Example: \underline{mo} tor $(\mathbf{P} = m\bar{o})$, pho \underline{to} $(\mathbf{P} = t\bar{o})$, \underline{vo} ga $(\mathbf{P} = y\bar{o})$, \underline{ho} pe $(\mathbf{U} = h\bar{o})$, \underline{dog} $(\mathbf{P} = d\bar{o})$.
0	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: $t = \text{represents } \bullet $

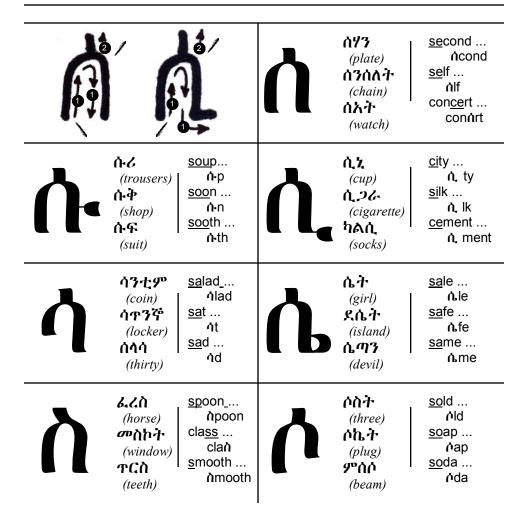
Note: This group sets the basic foundation for $\dot{\mathbf{n}}$, $\dot{\dot{\mathbf{n}}}$, and $\dot{\dot{\mathbf{n}}}$ Group, which are coming up on the next few pages. There are very small differences in the shapes of these letters.

in in	(sheep) (sheep) (GC) (door) (door) (MC) (door) (doo
10.4 book (train) 0.5 bull (coffee) 9.0.1 (south) 0.1 boot 0.1	ቢሳዋ de <u>bi</u> t (knife) defl.t defl.t beer (l,r beach butterfly) debit defl.t beach fl.ch
ባል <u>ba</u> nk (husband)	せん (butter) よれ名の (letter) のよう (house) baby Gby bell Gll base Gse
ብርጭቆ bi <u>b</u> le (glass/cup) bi <u>d</u> le sta <u>b</u> le (money) sta·file able (stamp) a·file	በምብ (bomb) በርሳ (purse) በሳሌ (baggy pants)

\bigcup	N	Ω	7	R A	r

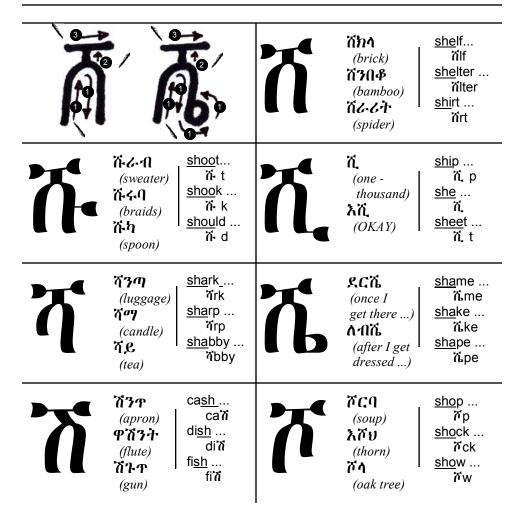


Note: The only difference between this group and Ω is the vertical bar on top of the letter, Ω . This group sounds the same as Ψ (see page 46), and also sounds similar to Ω (see page 66). While Ω has 's' sound with great stress, Ω is pronounced loosely.



ሰ	\uparrow	ሲ	ሳ	ሴ	À	ho
			•			

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



万	ጡ	Ñ	ሻ	ቬ	ħ	飞

Note: Take away the short vertical line from top of $\rightarrow \mathring{n}$, 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.







ጹኒቨርስቲ (university) ዴንቨር (Denver) ቨርሞንት (Vermont)

<u>ve</u>rb ... ที่rb <u>ve</u>rtical ... ที่rtical hea<u>ve</u>n ... hea**ที**ก



<u>Voo</u>doo ... ที_้doo rendez<u>vous</u> rende**กี**



ቪድዮ (video tape) ቪላ ቤት (mansion) video ...

ideo
victory ...
ideo
vistory
vision ...
ideo



ከሬቫት (neck tie) <u>va</u>n... วีก <u>va</u>cuum ... วีcuum <u>va</u>cation ... วีcation



ቤተናም (Vietnam) ቬልቬት (velvet) <u>va</u>in ... **n**in <u>ve</u>ry ... **n**ry <u>ve</u>st ... **n**st



ቴሌቭዥን (television) ኢጎዝሳቭ (Czechoslovakia) mo<u>ve</u>... | mo๋กี | de<u>vil</u> ... | ca<u>ve</u> ... | ca๋กี



ቮሊቦል (volleyball) ቮልስዋገን (Volkswagen) voice ... rice vote ... rte divorce ... dirce

<u></u>	Ī	Ū	$\bar{\gamma}$	Ñ	Ī	Ē

Œ

h_{kŭ} h_{kōo} h_{kē} ካ_{ka} h_{kā} ክ_{kō} h_{kō} ካ ካ ካ ካ ካ ካ ካ ካ

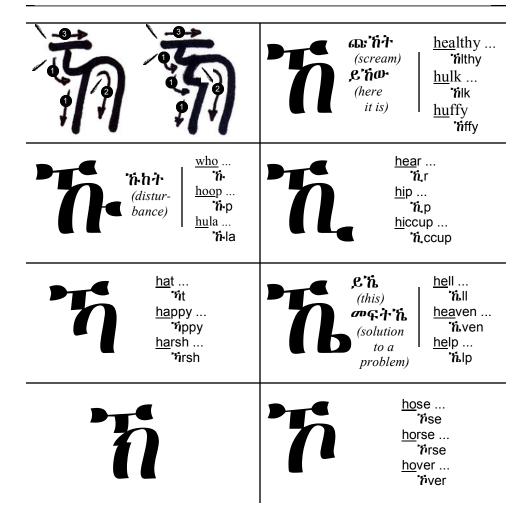
Note: The only thing that differentiates this Group from the Ω group is pointed out by the \overline{arrow} h. This group sets the

المنافعة الم	hne (heavy hne (drum h74.0 (lips)	<u>cu</u> lt h lt
hብያ (cup) ኩራብ (lantern) ሽንኩርት (onion)	ኪኒን (pill) ሙኪና (car) ሀኪም (docte	ኪd mon <u>k</u> ey
ትርታ (map) ማስቲካ (gum) ካልሲ (socks) ተጠ	hh (cake, h.3,P (Keny mah) (my lo	<u>ca</u> ke h ke <u>ca</u> pe
のかれた。 (bike) ナカ (tank) カイント (matches) cake cah monk monh drunk drunh	ኮፍያ (hat) ኮስብ (star) ኮረንብ (electric	ric <u>Ro</u> rea Prea

n	77	ሽ	ን	n	n	٣
			A			

ኸዂኺኻኼኽኾ ኻዂዃኻዀኽ፞፞

Note: Remove the horizontal bar that the arrow is pointing to 'n, and you will have the group from the previous page (n's pronunciation is more stressed that 'n). This group also sounds very similar to U/A/'n, but 'n is a pronounced loosely and with a lower tone.



ክ	<i>ጉ</i>	ዃ	57	ħ	別	ゲ

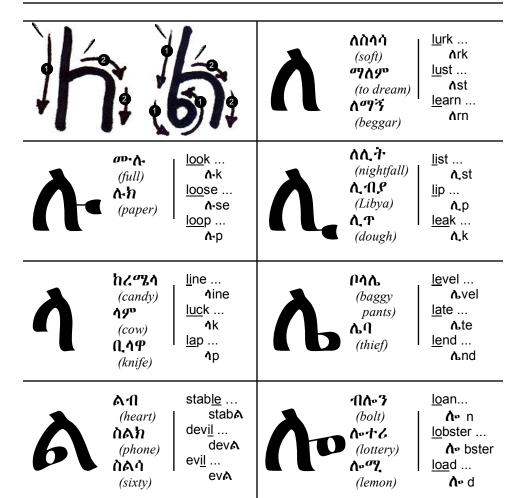
Note: Family #1 and #4 of this group sound the same. Furthermore, this group sounds the same as **0** (Page 54). See Amharic 101 for more information as to why we have these two

in the	አንበሳ (lion) አሳ (fish) አረንጓዱ (green) አንበሳ apple Apple accident Accident Accident Anger
Aから (prince) oopse かpse ooze かze	ኢትዮጵያ <u>Egypt</u> (Ethiopia) ኢንጆሬ (strawberry) ኢንግሊዝኛ <u>e</u> nough (English) ኢ nough
This alphabet sounds just like h	ኤርትራ (Eritrea) ኤሊ (turtle) ይgg ኤgg Eritrea ኤritrea elephant ኤlephant
እሳት (fire) አርሳስ (pencil) አንቁሳል (egg)	አም

ከ	ኩ	'n	ካ	ኤ	ኽ	ጉ
			(

Λ_{lŭ} Λ_{lōō} Λ_{lē} Λ_{la} Λ_{lā} Α_{lō} Λ_{lō} h h h h h h h h h h h

Note: The handwritten Λ, looks like → Λ with out the arch on top (pointed out by the arrow). Keep in mind that typed and handwritten Amharic sometimes look quite different (Example: Զ Group, Զ Group, and Ջ).



h	h	h	7	h	6	ho

ት ት ኒ ና ኔ ን ኖ ካ ት ኒ ና ኔ ን ኖ

Note: This group sets the basic form for ኘ and ኀ. The groups that you have seen so far have two "legs" while the next few groups will only have one "leg" (Example: ተ, ፕ, ቶ, ኂ, ቀ,

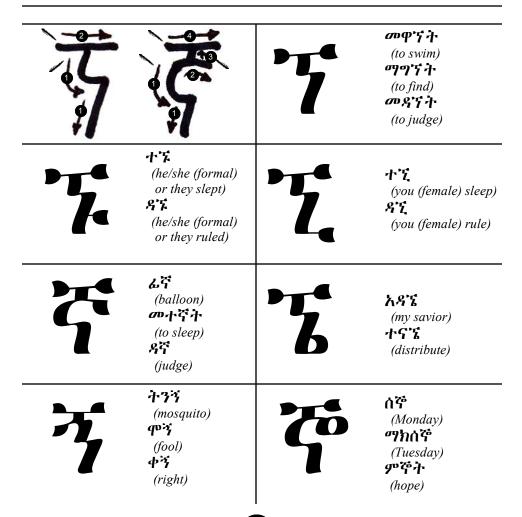
ST ST	inumber inumber imber imber nerve irve nurse irse
noon noon rn snoop sroop srp noodle rdle	mድሃኒት neat (medicine)
フィ nap (Christmas) イp カイテカ nasty (pineapple) イタリー イタリー イタリー イタリー 「 final (diesel) fire	のと neck (courage) 中野と (giraffe) 入と (me) neck **Stick native **Stive nation **Stion
ጉንዳን noo <u>n</u> (ant) noo ? አንቁላል spoo n (egg) spoo ? ንግስት baloo n (queen) baloo ?	(to inhabit) パ

ሃ	7	ኒ	5	6	3	50

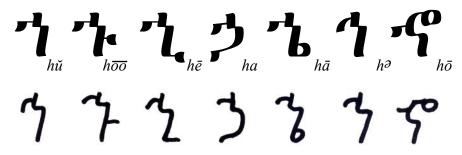
ኘ ኧ ኚ ኛ ኜ ኝ **ኞ** ኝ ኙ ኚ *ኛ ኜ ኝ ኞ*

Note: If you remove the horizontal bar on top 5, you will get

's (see previous page). The two groups also sounds a bit similar.



5	7	5	5	飞	3	ኇ፟፝
			6 3			



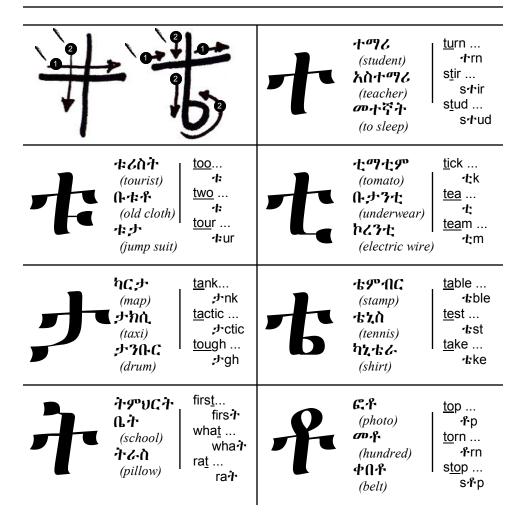
Note: If you remove this little bar 'i (pointed out by the arrow), you will get 'i. This Group sounds the same as υ and ι in Amharic. See Amharic 101 for more information. Similar to those two groups, Family #1 and #4 sound the same in Amharic.

	7
7	7
3	ъ
4	-6
	6

ኃ	7	፟	3	7	7	50

れた た til た til た til た til た til よ til</th

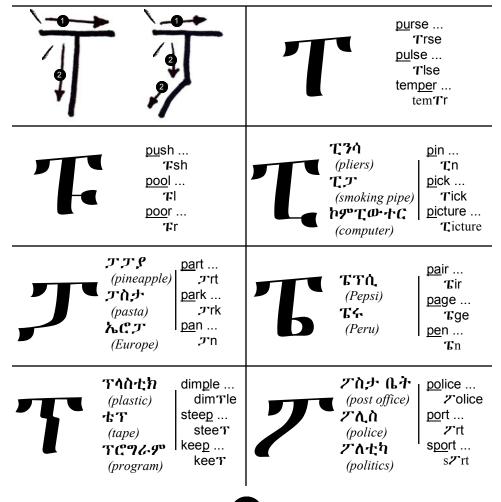
Note: This one legged Group sets the basic form for T, Ť, 1, and 中. It resembles the shape and sound of the English letter 't'.



+	†	t	ナな	7	7

TFTJTT

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



T	F	T	丁	て	7	7

FEEFER Cha Chā FA K

アキモ チモチギ

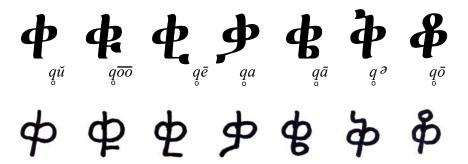
	デにがる (kind) デにずる (merchant) (merchant) (to rush) chart chart creature cre・デre
Choose 等e Choo-choo train 非 注 train	・ (critic) れんさ (boring person) こだ (champion)
デルタ (China) トロチ (saddle) デル (saddle) デル (tolerant person)	で cheery 「 check) (check) (check) (check) (check) (chain (check (when) だ in check た check で check
************************************	大学へと、 chop 学り chore 学で choice **

Ŧ	丰	Ŧ	天	て	至	干

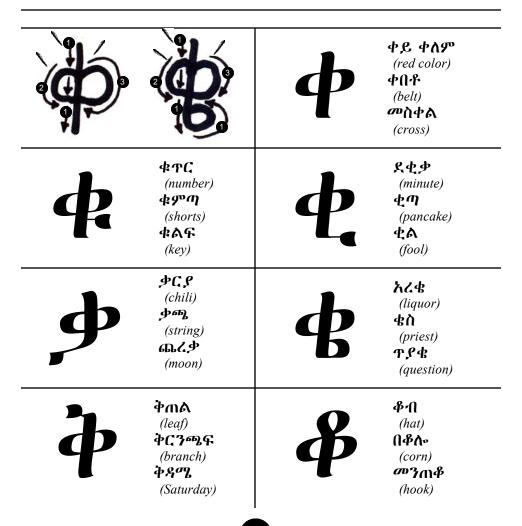
Note: This is one of the simplest groups to write out.

7	77HA (money) 706 (farmer) 77 (Christmas) govern 7vern gut 7t gullible 7llible
ሕርጉዝ (pregnant) ሽጉጥ (gun) ጉልበት (knee)	ጊንጥ (crab) መስጊድ (mosque) ጊደር (veal)
(bed) つはの (newspaper) つる (stagecoach) gather つather gang つng gamble つmble	はな gaze (bed)
fragment (wedding) (medding) (food) (food) (wall) fragment fragment fragment single single eagle eagle eagle	ጎበዝ go (brave) ጎ ጎማ gost (tire) ጎst ጎዶሎ God (not full) ጎd

7	7	Z	フ	7	7	[†]



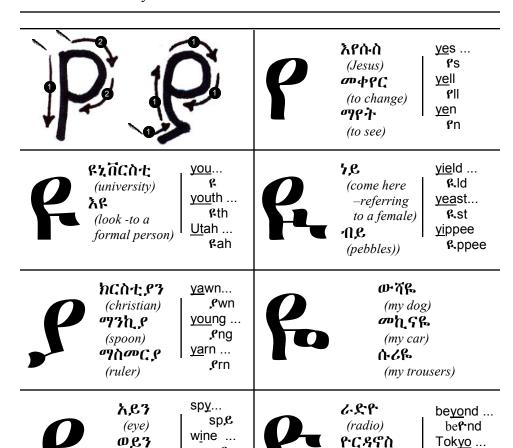
Note: Fold the 'arms' on ♣, and you will get ♣. It sounds similar to ħ when pronounced with less stress. Since this group has such great stress, we could not find English words with the ♣ sound.



ф	ф	ф	ቃ	ф	ቅ	ф

PRRRES POP

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



Tok P

<u>yoga</u> ...

₽ga

(Jordan)

ኢትዮጵያ

(Ethiopia)

w.ene

f.e.ne

fine ...

(grape)

ቀይ

(red)

Р	P	R	9	B	9	P

 \odot

Note: This group sets the basic form for &.

	ራረስ <u>ru</u> st (horse)
ሩዝ c <u>ru</u> el (rice) ሩጫ (marathon) ዥሩብ (braid) cruel cሩel true tሩ f <u>ruit</u> f ሩt	新刊です。 tree (matches) t c フと free (wagon) f c のでと dream (steering wheel) dr とm
パタウ rat (radio) れるこれ (lantern) れる。 (beer) 「本t rabbit よっbbit cry cd-y	(ox) 年後 (fruit) では、 (fruit) では、 (farmer) great g公t spread sp必d red をは sp必d red をd
መርስብ fu <u>r</u> (ship) fuC h ንራር bu <u>r</u> l (lips) bCl wonde <u>r</u> (Friday) wondC	Rome (chicken) (ACC (cockroach) (LACC (butterfly) Rome Cme role Cle rope Cpe

L	4	b	b	لم	C	C

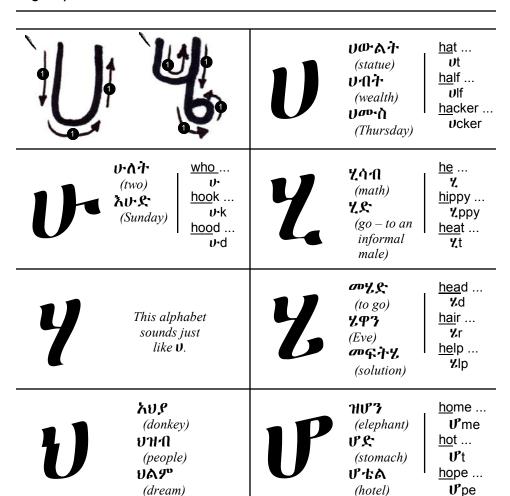
Note: If you remove the line (that the arrow is pointing at) 4.,
you will get the 4 Group. The difference between 4 and 4 is

Pr Pro	6.40 first (horse)
**GD.† (whistle) 4-hc- (Intimidating by boasting about oneself) food 4-d full 4-ll foot 4-t	はない (balloon) はない (alphabet) は film と film (face)
パキに (brave) (brave) (brush) バキキ (Crooked/ curved) fat 年間 年間 年間 年間 年間 年間 年間 年間	がる。 (design) のででる。 (needle) でいる。 (needle) でいる。 (needle) でいる。 (deriver)
ፍቅር (love) ቁልፍ (key) ምንጣፍ (mat) sti <u>ff</u> stiፍ cliff cliff leaf leas	ほうでは、

Ь	5	ե	هم	

ひひとりもかぴ

Note: This group is often found on the first line of most Amharic Alphabet tables. It sounds similar to \mathbf{A} and $\mathbf{7}$ (see Amharic 101) Also, Family #1 ($\mathbf{0}$) and #4 ($\mathbf{1}$) sound the same. This group sets the basic form for \mathbf{v} .



U	U	4	4	4	ี่	v
						_
			•			

ψ ψ Ψ Ψ ψ ψ ψ ψ ψ sĕ sa sa sa so sō

WW4447

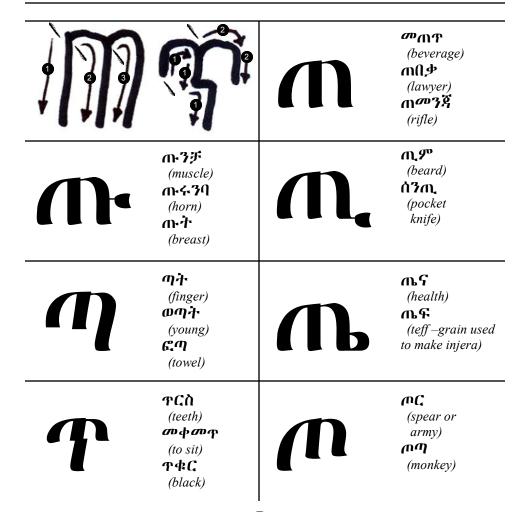
Note: This group looks like two Us stuck side-by-side. It sounds exactly like $\hat{\mathbf{n}}$ in Amharic. See Amharic 101 for more information. Since these two groups sound the same, refer to examples for $\hat{\mathbf{n}}$ on page 8.

P. C. P.	W
U.	Ч.
M	Ч
	4

W	W44	y m	y

mmm nm mm

Note: This group looks like an upside-down ω . It sounds similar to Δ (page 28), but Δ 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 Δ

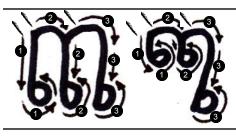


M	M	M	η	M	弈	M
			6			



mmm nm re

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





ጨረቃ (moon) ጨለማ (dark/night) እንጨት (wood)



のうけ (scream) **のし** (knife/blade) **ののけ** (chick)



(drunk)
(drunk)
(D-6)
(outside)
(m-6)
(incoming)



ののの (shoes) (shoes) (yellow) 大子子の (nose)



ቅንጬ (greets)

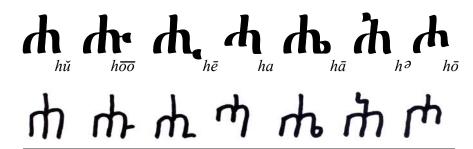


ጭንቅላት (head) ቀጭን (skinny) ጭቃ (mud)

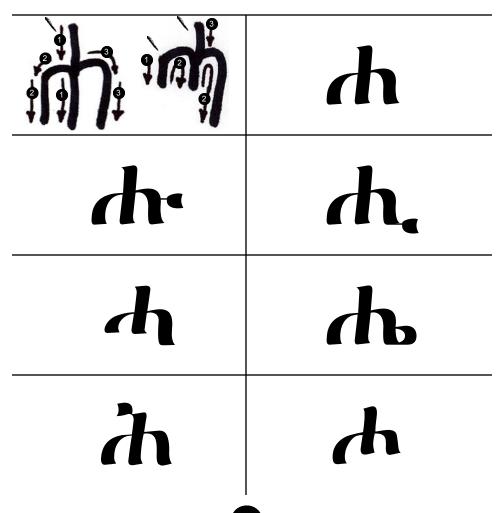


(fat)
(bb.)
(sun glare)
(to scream)

mmm mm m



Note: The 1st and 4th Family of this Group sound exactly the same. This Group also sounds the same as v and \dot{v} in Amharic (see Amharic 101 for more information). Learn the correct pronunciation for this group using the examples on page 44.



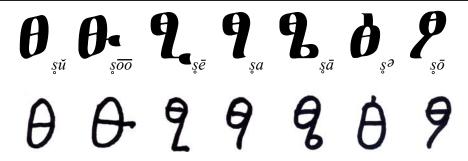
ф	ሑ	Ψ	ψ	m	ሕ	Ψ
			A			

0, 0, 2, 3, 8, 0, 8, 0 0 0, 2, 3, 8, 0, 8

Note: This group sets the basic form for θ , ω , and ω . This group sounds exactly like λ in Amharic. Go to page 18 to see examples of words that contain the letter λ (since these two groups sound the same). See Amharic 101 for more information.

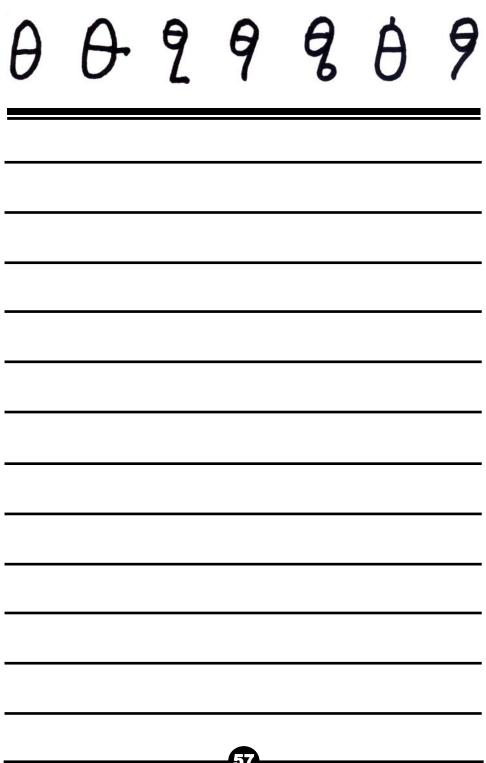
	2
9	%
b	9
	<u> </u>

0	0-	9	٩	જૄ	Q	9
			A			



Note: If you remove the horizontal bar from θ (pointed out by the arrow), you will get θ . This group sounds exactly like \Re in Amharic. Go to page 66 to see examples of words that use the letter \Re .

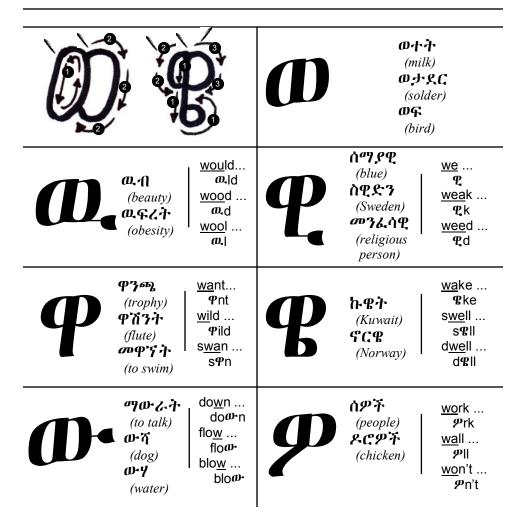
	Ø
Ø.	9.
9	8
ð	P
	6



$\mathbf{Q}_{w\bar{u}}\mathbf{Q}_{w\bar{o}o}\mathbf{Q}_{w\bar{e}}\mathbf{Q}_{wa}\mathbf{Q}_{w\bar{a}}\mathbf{Q}_{w\bar{a}}\mathbf{Q}_{w\bar{o}}\mathbf{Q}_{w\bar{o}}$

OOOPPP

Note: If you place two o's together side-by-side, you will get this Group.

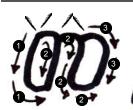


ω	Ω	P	P	P	<u></u>	ዎ
			6			

mi moo me ma mā mo mō

mon-on on on on on

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







መነጽር (eye glass) ድመት (cat) መንገድ (road) measurement ...
measurement ...
movement ...
movemnt
enjoyment ...
enjoymnt



ሙዚቃ (music) ሙዝ (banana) ሀሙስ (Thursday) moon ...

oven

mood ...

oved

smooth ...

soveth

7

ሚዳቆ (deer) ሚስማር (nail) ሎሚ

(lemon)

<u>me</u> ... <u>mee</u>t ... <u>mi</u>lk ... <u>mi</u>lk ...

ማስመርያ (ruler) ማንኪያ (spoon) ማስቲካ

(spoon **何**か七¹ (gum) <u>ma</u>rk ... **17**rk <u>man ...</u> **17**n <u>mat ...</u> **17**t

Z

በርሜል (barrel) ከረሜሳ (candy) ሜዳ

(land)

<u>ma</u>ke ... <u>Make</u> <u>me</u>n ... <u>Make</u> <u>male</u> ... <u>Make</u>

JV 9

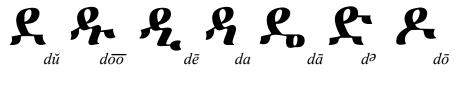
ምስራቅ (west) ምሕራብ (east) ምንጣፍ (rug) tea<u>m</u> ... tea**g**ⁿ fil<u>m</u> ... fil**g**ⁿ stea<u>m</u> ... stea**g**ⁿ

qv

できている。 (fool) でも (death) なでと (large bird)

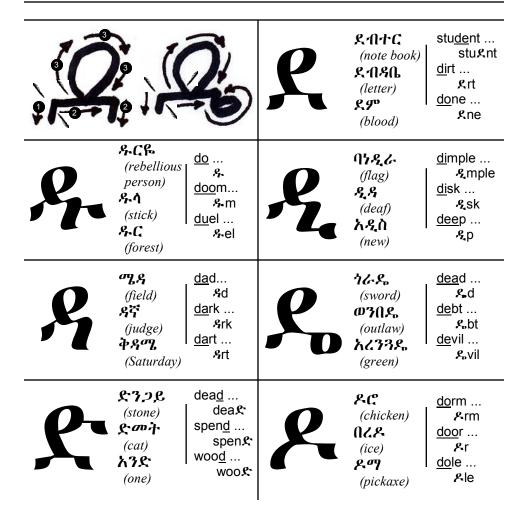
mold ...
Pld
motor ...
Ptor
monk ...
Pnk

<i>m m</i>	. org	og '	on ,	ற	90

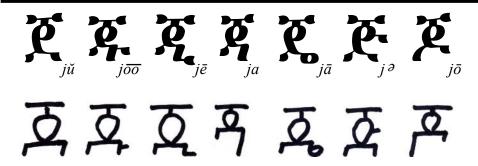


9 9 9 9 9 9

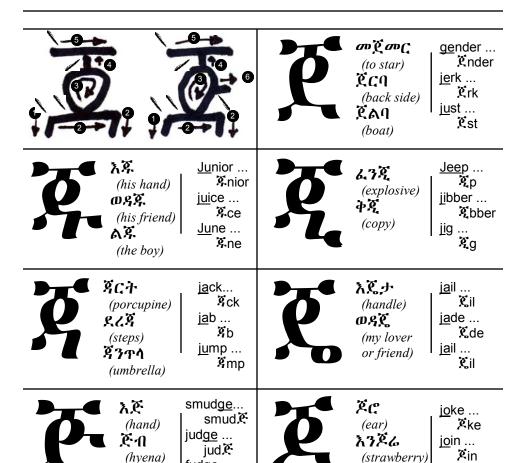
Note: This Group sets the basic form for \mathfrak{X} , \mathfrak{A} , and \mathfrak{A} . Some people write this group like \mathfrak{A} wile others write it as \mathfrak{A} . Both methods are correct.



Д	Q.	ዺ	9	Q	ድ	Д
			6			



Note: This Group is basically a $\mathfrak L$ with and bar on top. Similar to $\mathfrak L$, some people will write it $\mathfrak L$ as and $\mathfrak L$ others as



ቆንጆ

(beauty)

<u>io</u>b ...

۶b

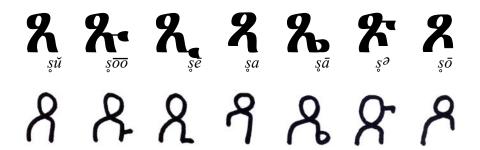
fudge ...

fud.₹

ወዳጅ

(friend)

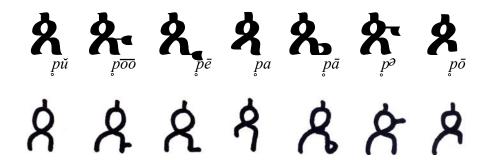
页	耳	瓦	马	ጂ	本	序
			G3			



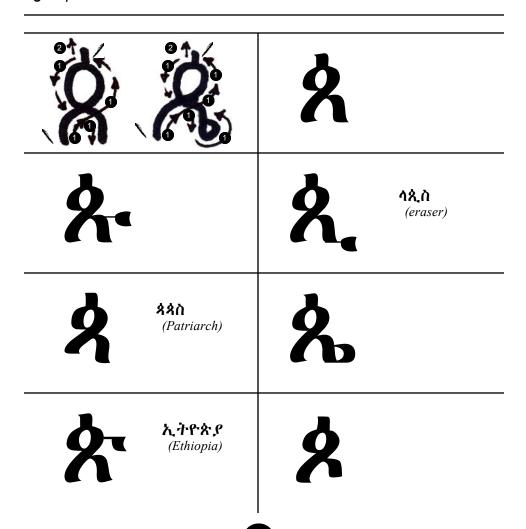
Note: This group also looks very similar to \mathfrak{L} . It sounds like \mathfrak{h} , but pronounced with great stress. It is used interchangeably with \mathfrak{g} since they sound alike in Amharic. We were unable to find any English words that have the \mathfrak{g} sound.

	ጸጉር (hair) ጸሎት (prayer)
ንጹህ (clean) ፍጹም (entirely) ቀረጹ (they carved)	A SER. (stone cutter)
van (baby) maq (to write) van (building)	አኤ (a title, as in አኤ ሶሎሞንኛ King Solomon)
መነጽር (eye glass) ድምጽ (sound) ማጽናናት (to comfort)	スタッ (fasting) スナ (gender)

ጸ	ጹ	ጺ	ኅ	ጼ	ጽ	ዖ



Note: This group looks like \mathbf{R} 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



ጰ	ጱ	ጰ	প	ጴ	ጵ	Å

•]

Note: This Group sets the basic form for าศ.

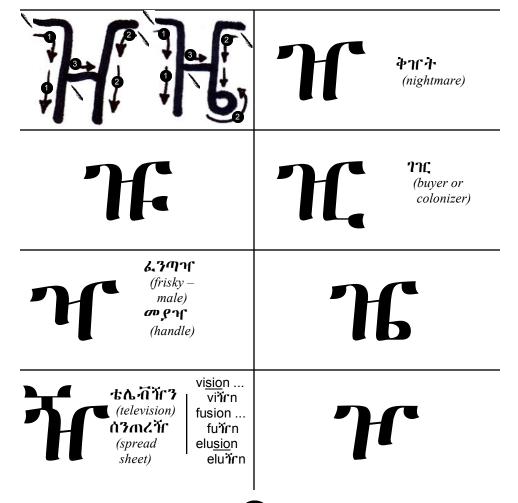
		3	H	ዘ ፌን (song) ዘበኛ (guard) ዘጠኝ (nine)	the II father faHer weather weHr
H	ዙፋን (throne) ብዙ (many) ዙርያ (around)	zoo II- zoom II-m zoology II-logy	H.	ጥንዚዛ (beetle) ዚንቧቤ (Zimbabwe) አዚህ (here)	<u>ze</u> bra
H	ዛፍ (tree) ፌዛዛ (day- dreamer) ሚዛን (scale)	Zaire Иге that Иt zap	Н	出て (news) 出代 (zero) つ出の (news paper)	<u>Ze</u> lda н.lda <u>ze</u> n н.n <u>ze</u> st н.st
H	หรา (rain) หษา (elephant) หลา (diamond)	free <u>ze</u> free ዝ ma <u>ze</u> ma ዝ da <u>ze</u> da ዝ	H	አዞ (crocodile) ሙዞር (to turn) ጌዞ (trip)	zone I ^a ne zodiac I ^a diac

Η	HHH	НН	H

Z

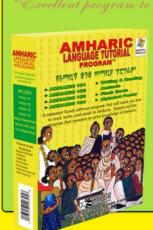
Υ ዡ ዢ Υ ዤ ዥ Υ

Note: This group looks very similar to II (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, If is a cross between I.



Н	H	\mathcal{H}	ዣ	\mathcal{H}	H	۲

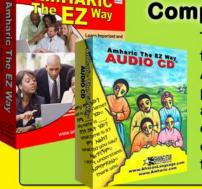
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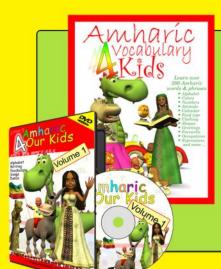
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This is a four volume set that will teach you how to speak, read and write in Amharic. You will learn the Amharic alphabets, reading and writing in Amharic, grammar, vocabulary words, constructing simple and complex sentence, plus more (games, quiz, stories etc). Visit our web site for detail and online demos.

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This computer and audio CD set is suitable for those that want to learn every-day used Amharic phrases and words in a short peroid of time. The program is suitable for all ages and assumes no prior knowledge of Amharic. You will learn correct pronunciation from native Amharic speakers the fast and easy way.





Amharic 4 Our Kids is the first full length Amharic tutorial animation video (DVD) that teaches the alphabet, vocabulary, writing, and cultural dance (እስክሲታ).

Amharic Vocabulary 4 Kids is a colorful book that introduces children to new Amharic vocabulary words.