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INITIA AMHARICA

An Introduction to spoken Amharic

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE,
C. F. CLAY, MANAGER.
London: FETTER LANE, E.C.
Glasgow: 50, WELLINGTON STREET.

Leipzig: F. A. BROCKHAUS.
New York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.
Bombay and Calcutta: MACMILLAN AND CO., LTD.

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INITIA AMHARICA

An Introduction to spoken Amharic

BY

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PART I

GRAMMAR

10857
21/3/11

CAMBRIDGE:
at the University Press
1908

ἐμοὶ δὲ παρὰ πάντα τὸν λόγον ὑποκέεται ὅτι τὰ λεγόμενα ὑπ᾽ ἑκάστων ἀκοῇ γράφω.

HEROD. II. 123.

To

a Friend

PREFACE.

THE words and phrases in this work have been taken down from the mouth of natives[1]. As many as possible of the phrases are such as have been said spontaneously, i.e. are not the products of cross-examination. The Abyssinian, like other members of partially civilised peoples, or uneducated individuals of highly civilised races, does not always speak naturally when questioned by a stranger. If he has had no education of any kind he experiences the same difficulty in answering enquiries concerning the language he unreflectingly uses as would, in similar circumstances, an uncultured European. Those, on the other hand, who have any smattering of learning tend to supply one with 'fine language'[2], which may or may not be idiomatic, instead of the ordinary conversational expressions current among themselves. In any case it is of course incompatible with the position of the white man that natives should address him in the style in which they address one another. I have, therefore, paid more attention to what I have heard natives say to each other than to

[1] While the language of all sorts and conditions of men, from wherever they come, has been noted, it is hardly necessary to say that care has been taken to avoid as informants individuals speaking Tigriñña, Agaúñña, Gallińña, Arabic, etc., and knowing Amharic only as an acquired tongue.

[2] cp. the so-called عربي عالي and نحوي.

what they have said to me, and have not excluded words or modes of expression on account of their so-called vulgarity[1]: the object in view being to give some description not so much of what, in the opinion of learned Europeans and natives, Abyssinians ought to say as of what in point of fact they do say.

In dealing with a spoken language I have not hesitated to use colloquial English.

Those who wish to pursue their acquaintance with Amharic beyond this 'Introduction' I would refer to the writings of Guidi, my indebtedness to which I desire to acknowledge most gratefully. In his magnificent 'Vocabolario', a work indispensable to serious students of the language, there is a brief bibliography of Amharic and kindred subjects.

In the few cases where I have differed from Guidi in regard to the meaning of words[2] it has been with diffidence, and only after repeated verification. Differences as regards form are of more frequent occurrence, as I have concerned myself with the spoken rather than the written word.

The publication of this series has been rendered possible by the financial assistance of the Egyptian Government, as advised by Lord Cromer, and by the liberal attitude of the Syndics of the Pitt Press.

---

[1] Quot homines, tot sententiae: e.g. Mondon-Vidailhet, Gram. p. 201 እንትን: 'Cette façon de parler passe aujourd'hui pour vulgaire': yet I heard this useful word employed repeatedly by Dejjazmach Gassasa, a man of great courtesy and refinement.

[2] In cases like አዘ_ያ or አገሃያ = there, Guidi's 'quello là' (Vocab. p. 487) may be the original meaning: I give the one I find in use.

I wish to express my cordial thanks, for valuable information supplied and for assistance rendered in many ways, to Maj.-Gen. Sir F. Reginald Wingate, K.C.B. etc., Sirdar and Governor-General, Lt.-Col. E. B. Wilkinson, Maj. W. S. R. May, Capt. R. C. R. Owen, C.M.G., A. L. Butler, Esq. and J. Grieve, Esq., of the Sudan Government: to Lt.-Col. Lord Edward Cecil, D.S.O. and Capt. the Hon. C. James, of the Egyptian Government: to Capt. R. B. Black, Capt. C. Garvice, D.S.O. and El Mulazim Awwal Mustafa Effendi Izzeddin, of the Egyptian Army: to H. Farnall, Esq., C.B. etc., of the Caisse de la Dette, to F. B. Wynch, Esq., of the National Bank of Egypt, to W. B. Heard, Esq., late H.M. Vice-Consul at Addis Abeba, to Dr E. A. Wallis Budge, of the British Museum, and to Prof. F. C. Burkitt, Dr M. R. James, George Wherry, Esq., M.A. etc., R. T. Wright, Esq., M.A., A. R. Waller, Esq., M.A. and J. Clay, Esq., M.A., of Cambridge: **እንግዲህ ፡ ላፈ ፡ ወርቅ ፡ ልጅ ፡ ለወልዲ ፡ ማሯም ፡ የሚባል ፡ ሰው ፡ ዘወትር ፡ ብዙ ፡ የረዳኝ ፡ ስራ ፡ ጨርሼ ፡ እግዚአብሔር ፡ ይስጥልኝ ፡ እላለኁ ።**

Notices of errors and suggestions for improvements will be thankfully received, and should be addressed to me

c/o The Sudan Agent,
War Office,
Cairo.

C. H. ARMBRUSTER.

KHARTOUM,
January, 1908.

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[1] In alphabetical order, as most convenient for beginners.

ABBREVIATIONS.

abbr. abbreviated, abbreviation.
acc. accusative.
act. active.
adj. adjective, (-val, -vally).
adv. adverb, (-bial, -bially).
Am. Amharic.
an. animate.
approx. approximate(ly).
Ar. Arabic.
art. article.
aux. auxiliary.
card. cardinal.
caus. causative.
comp. compound.
compos. composition.
conj. conjunction, (-tive).
conjug. conjugation.
conn. connected.
constr. constructed, (-tion).
cont. contingent (mood).
cp. compare.
dat. dative.
dem. demonstrative.
dist. distributive.
e.g. for instance.
emph. emphasis, (-atic).
encl. enclitic.
Eng. English.
esp. especial(ly).
Eth. Ethiopic.
Eur. European.
f. feminine.
fin. final.
Fr. French.
G. Gojjám.
Gall. Gallíñña.
gen. general(ly).
Ger. German.
Gr. Greek.
i. intransitive.
i.e. that is.
imp. imperative.
imperf. imperfect.
impers. impersonal(ly).
inan. inanimate.
ind. indicative.
indecl. indeclinable.
indef. indefinite.
inf. infinitive.
inter. interrogative.
interj. interjection.
iron. ironical(ly).
It. Italian.
juss. jussive.
lit. literal(ly).
m. masculine.
mil. military.
neg. negative.
nom. nominative.
num. numeral.
obj. object.

onom. onomatopoetic.
ord. ordinal.
p. page, passive.
part. participle.
perf. perfect.
pers. person (-al, -ally).
pl. plural.
plup. pluperfect.
pol. polite, the form for addressing superiors.
poss. possessive.
pref. prefix(ed).
pron. pronoun (-nominal).
prop. properly.
prov. proverb.
prp. preposition.
q.v. which see (in vocabularies).
r. reflexive.
rad. radical.
s. substantive.
s.v. under the word (in vocabularies).
sg. singular.
simp. simple.
subj. subject.
subst. substantive (-val, -vally).
suff. suffix(ed).
Š. Šą̊ua (Shoa).
t. transitive.
T. Tigrí̱ña.
v. verb.
vet. veterinary.
vocab. vocabularies.
1st, 2nd, 3rd: the respective persons.

√ root or stem.
– long.
⌣ *very* short.
–⌣ sometimes long, sometimes short.
′ stress accent; words marked with two accents usually have the first when final, the second before another word (§ 8).
† not in general use.
* theoretical form.
= amounts to, is equal to, the same as.
§ refers to the paragraphs of the Grammar (Part I.).

USE OF BRACKETS AND HYPHENS.

In English

(*a*) Inclusive :

dirt, s. (-ty, adj.) = dirt, s. and dirty, adj. (for which Amharic uses the same word).

He (it) is = he is ; also : it is.

(*b*) Explanatory :

Disposition (character) = disposition in the sense of character.

In Amharic

ʃ̥d(j̥)f = ʃ̥dj̥f and j̥df.

tʃ̥q(j̥š)šã = tʃ̥qj̥ššã and tʃ̥qšã.

[የ]ትም[ህ]ርት = የትምህርት, also ትምህርት, የትምርት and ትምርት.

sa̱bábba̱ra̱ (-ẏá-, -är-) = sa̱bábba̱ra̱ ; also sa̱ẏábba̱ra̱, sa̱bábbära̱ and sa̱ẏábbära̱, (see § 7*d*).

In English the masculine is intended unless the feminine is specified, and 'you' and similar words are singular unless marked plural.

In the phrases the Eng. verbs in the 2nd pers. are sg. ; pol., pl., after the translation of a phrase = the same phrase with the *subject* in the pol. or pl.

Try it : —— pol. = try (pol.) it.
pl. = try (pl.) it.

Give him something to eat : —— pl. = give (pl.) him etc.

ABBREVIATIONS OF WORKS REFERRED TO.

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Mondon-Vidailhet, Gram. Grammaire de la langue abyssine (amharique), par C. Mondon-Vidailhet, Paris, 1898.

Munzinger, Vocab. Vocabulaire de la langue tigré, par W. Munzinger, Leipsic, 1865.

Praetorius, Am. Spr. Die Amharische Sprache, von F. Praetorius, Halle, 1879.

Praetorius, Gram. Æth. Grammatica Æthiopica, scripsit Dr F. Praetorius, Carlsruhe, 1886.

Reinisch, Wört. Beḍ. Wörterbuch der Beḍauye-Sprache, von Leo Reinisch, Vienna, 1895.

Vollers and Burkitt, Gram. A Grammar of the Modern Egyptian Dialect of Arabic, by K. Vollers and F. C. Burkitt, Cambridge, 1895.

CORRIGENDA.

Page	line	for	read
3	6, 7	ʰ = ⵛ = ⵜ, ʷ = ⵚ	ʰ = ⵛ, ʷ = ⵚ = ⵜ
9	28	ⵣ ži̯, ž,	ⵣ or ⵥ ži̯, ž,
15	11	ạlsáṭṭạnn	alsáṭạnn
17	27	yaı̯́däll	yáı̯̣däll
18	11	bịlíčličˇ	bịlíčlịčˇ
18	20	dịvlịqlíqq	dịvlịqlị́qq
22	8	nágggạsa	nágggạsạ
31	11	ãlh	ãlh
31	12	hʷónh	hʷonh
34	12	ⵖⵯⵏⵔ :	ⵖⵯⵏⵔ :
35	15	ṣ́ạhaı̯	ṣ́áhaı̯̣
37	9	yắṿárāl	yắṿạ́rāl
44	11	zạṭạná	zạṭạná
57	18–20	-ā-	-ắ-
59	11	ʷo	-ʷo
60	23–25	-ā-	-ắ-
60	26	to him (him, pol.)	(to him, him, pol.)
62	19	aịnạgrắčˇ(čˇ)ạum	aı̯̣nạgrắčˇ(čˇ)ạum
68	16,17	this is (that's)	that is
81	15	ị́ra	ṭị́ra
83	26	ịmạtállạuʰ	ịmạṭállạuʰ
90	13	kạ-lá-kkạ-la	kạ-lá-kkạ-lạ
91	22	-ṿa	-ṿạ
91	23	lạsállạsa	lạsállạsạ
95	22	yịláqm	yịláq(ǐ)m
96	16	láqqạma	láqqạmạ

Page	line	for	read
103	11	"the conjunction -ዎ"	"a conjunction such as -ዎ"
112	24	-gāč(č)yuhāl	-gắč(č)yuhāl
120	25	ãtt(i̯)lą́qmu	ãtt(i̯)lą́qmu
123	10	አይደለሀም	አይዶለሀም
127	10	ắddä-	-ắddä-
134	17	sąti̯čč̣ắllą̄u^{h}	sąti̯čč̣ắllą̄u^{h}
135	7, 27	ắln	ãln
138	24	čč	-čč
140	19	ĩ̈t	fĩ̈t
149	10	mąi̯ąmmą́ryã	mąjąmmą́ryã
172	25	mą́t̤tānāl	mą́t̤t̃ānnāl
176	14	sow	sew
190	27	bí̯	bí̯-
208, 9	5	mą́t̤tŏ͡āl, mą́t̤t^{w}o	mą́t̤(i̯)tŏ͡āl, mą́t̤(i̯)t^{w}o
209	21	(mắ- § 8)	(mắ- ; § 8)
221	13, 14	(šắ-, -ắññ § 6)	(šắ- ; -ắññ § 6)
238	22	yi̯mmắttãl	yi̯mmắttāl
242	5 (end)	(-ärắ-)	(-ärā-)
243	16	ሸ̃-	-ሸ̃
243	19 (end)	tắ-	tä-
252	27	(-äsắ-)	(-äšắ-)
255	8	(-äsắ-)	(-äšắ-)
263	6	ñň	-ñň
297	28	nąsr^{w}ŏ̃t	nąsr^{w}ắt (§ 8)
378	24	tắ-	ṭắ-

ADDENDA.

Page	line			add
14	14	...	...	"but **የለምን** ። yállämi̯n ?, is he (it) absent ?"
63	2	"sg. 3rd f. ;"		"and after sg. 2nd f. (§ 43*b*) ending in resultants in § 7*b* ; e.g. **ክፈይው፡** kí͡fa̯i̯u, pay (f.) him ; divide (f.) it ; **ስጭኝ፡** sí͡č̣i̯ñ, give (f.) me ;"
132	12	**ቁሻል**	...	Š. **ቆሻል** qʷŏ͡mŏ͡āl
„	19	**ቁሞ**	...	Š. **ቆሞ** qʷŏ͡mʷo
„	20	**ጢሼ**	...	Š. **ጤሼ** ṭʸĕ͡šš̆ʸe
„	20	**ቁሜ**	...	Š. **ቆሜ** qʷŏ͡mmʸe
157	1	...	...	§ 54*e*
172	25	...	...	"The simp. perf. is sometimes used to express an immediate future : e.g. **እንግዲህ፡ ሄድነ።** ṅgdʸeh hắdna̯, well, we are going."
209	5	**ná̯i̯**	...	(**ná̯i̯**)
323	10	juss. **ያስይዝ**, imp. **አስይዝ**		"Š. also Isenberg's **ያስያዝ**, **አስያዝ** (Gram. p. 128), and in similar verbs forms corresponding with his **አስማል** (p. 118)."

AMHARIC GRAMMAR.

INTRODUCTION.

Field of the Language.

Amharic (አምኃርኛ or አማርኛ amārĭñña) is the language most widely spoken and written in Abyssinia at the present day[1]. It is indigenous not only in Amhára, the district from which the name is taken, but over the greater part of Central Abyssinia. The ascendency of the Shoan race, whose mother-tongue it is, has established it as the official language of the Ethiopian Empire. As a language of commerce it is heard beyond the limits of Abyssinia proper in the Italian colony of Eritrea, the French Somali Coast protectorate, and the eastern provinces of the Sudan. §1*a*

Dialects.

Two principal dialects of Amharic are distinguished, that of Gojjam (G.) and that of Shoa (Š.). The differences between them are, generally speaking, of a minor character, and barely warrant the use of the term 'dialect' in this connection. Forms marked G. are also in use in the country north and west of Gojjam and those marked Š. also to the south and east of Shoa. §1*b*

[1] For other Abyssinian languages see Cust, Lng. Afr. pp. 87—140.

Place in the Semitic Family.

§ 2 The Ethiopian branch of the Semitic family is divided into two groups, northern and southern. The former is represented by the ancient Ethiopic (ግዕዝ gʕíz) with its modern descendants Tígrê or Khásа (الخاصية) and Tigríñña (ትግርኛ); while Amharic is the chief modern representative of the latter.

A considerable literature has been preserved in Ethiopic, which is still in use as the ecclesiastical language of Abyssinia; but of its sister language of the southern group, of which Amharic is a development, we have no written record.

Thus Amharic stands in the relationship of a niece[1] to Ethiopic, which would appear, moreover, to have exerted, either directly or indirectly, a marked influence on the younger language.

But if Amharic has in great measure assimilated the vocabulary and appropriated the grammatical forms of Ethiopic, it has done so with such independence[2] as to indicate extensive imitation rather than primitive affinity[3].

In its present state it is lacking in some most

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[1] not a daughter: Praetorius, Am. Spr. p. 4, '... was schon Rödiger und Dillmann erkannt haben, dass die heutige amharische Sprache nicht die Tochter des Æthiopischen ist, sondern dass das Altamharische zum Æthiopischen nur in einem geschwisterlichen Verhältniss stand.'

[2] Guidi, Vocab. p. ix.

[3] Munzinger, Vocab. p. iv.

characteristic Semitic features, and those which it displays give one the impression of having been superimposed on an alien (possibly Hamitic) basis. As in Ethiopic, the strong and weak Semitic aspirates are confused, though the Ethiopic characters corresponding with each are retained: ሀ = ኀ = ሐ = ኸ = ሓ = ኻ, but ሀ ሐ ኀ are to-day all pronounced alike and interchanged in writing, or even omitted; similarly between አ = ኣ = ዐ and ኧ = ዓ = ዔ the distinction, both in writing and in speech, has been lost. Many, too, of the consonantal modifications described in § 7 are not found in Ethiopic and are foreign to the spirit of Semitic enunciation. Again, in regard to the construction of the sentence, while Semitic languages co-ordinate phrases, Amharic subordinates them and, like Latin or German, readily encloses a whole period between subject and verb.

The exact place, then, of Amharic in a general classification of languages is open to discussion. Meanwhile, for practical purposes such as the arrangement of dictionaries and the exhibition of its accidence, it is treated as a Semitic language, a system from which I have seen no reason to depart.

PHONOLOGY.

Phonetic Alphabet.

§ 3 In order to designate the pronunciation of Amharic as far as possible without ambiguity I employ the following phonetic alphabet. The principle held in view is that one letter should never represent more than one sound, and one sound should not be represented by more than one letter[1]. In regard to the consonants this is a feasible system; but the fluctuating character of some of the short vowels precludes a strict adherence to it, which would involve the use of an impracticably large number of letters to represent variations of no essential importance. The indications, then, by means of examples taken from European languages of the value of the sounds which occur are, especially in the case of the vowels, only approximately exact.

With the exception of the 'explosive[2]' sounds represented by p̣, q, ṭ, č̣, ṣ, and the guttural χ (frequently pronounced k by Abyssinians themselves) the pronunciation of Amharic presents little difficulty to an Englishman.

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[1] Lepsius, St. Alph. pp. 31, 32, 38.

[2] See end of this §.

Vowels.

All vowels are pronounced short unless marked ¯ = long, ˜ = long or short, ˘ = *very* short.

a	a in It. fatto.
ā	a in father.
ä	e in bet, but more open.
ǟ	e in send, but more open.
ạ	a in formula, e in Fr. le.
ạ̄	e in herd (or er when r has no consonantal value).
e	e in bet, but less open.
ē	e in send, but less open.
i	i in It. minuto.
ī	i in machine.
i̯	i in quick, but pronounced with the lips more closed.
ī̯	i̯ lengthened.
ü	u in Fr. absolument.
ω	a in was.
o	o in It. caro, but more open (not o aperto).
ō	o in It. padrone, but more open (not o aperto).
u	u in full.
ū	u in It. luna.

ä ạ and ω represent the same vowel in Amharic (g͡ïïz § 4). The above examples show, approximately, the commonest pronunciations of this variable vowel[1]. When ä ạ ω are given as alternatives they represent a gradation of sounds from e in 'bet' through approx. u in 'but', eu in Fr. neuf, e in Fr. le, ö in Ger. Götter to a in 'was' (§ 7*d*).

[1] Guidi, Gram. § 4*b*, 'suono non ben determinato'; see Lepsius, St. Alph. p. 48, and cp. our varying pronunciations of e in 'offering', i in 'girl', u in 'occurrence.'

Diphthongs.

Diphthongs are merely their component vowels pronounced in rapid succession without any intervening hiatus. They are marked ⁀. The following approximations are fairly close:

á͡i̯	i in bite.
á͡i̯	ai in Ger. Waise.
á͡u	au in Ger. Haus.
á͡u	o in no.
ɔ́͡i̯	oy in boy.

Consonants.

χ	ch in Ger. noch.
h	h in he.
q	an explosive guttural pronounced a little further back than k[1]; the centre of the tongue is raised towards the palate.
k	k in kin.
g	g in go.
ṅ	ng in singing.
ṭ	tt in hottest, but pronounced with an explosion.
ṣ	sibilant ṭ, similar to ts in pots, but pronounced with an explosion.
č̣	ch in church, but pronounced with an explosion.
č	ch in cheese.
š	sh in she.
ž	j in Fr. je.

[1] but not as far back as Syrian ق.

j	j in jam, but the tongue comes nearer the teeth.
y	y in you.
ñ	ñ in Spanish señor.
t	dental t, as in Fr. tu.
d	dental d, as in Fr. de.
s	s in so.
z	z in prize.
l	l in let.
r	r in red.
n	n in no.
p	p in pot.
p̣	p pronounced with an explosion.
b	b in be.
f̣	bilabial f, (the teeth not touching the lips).
ṿ	bilabial v, b in Spanish arriba.
f	labio-dental, f in fan.
v	labio-dental, v in van.
w	w in went, but the lips are more open: u in It. uomo.

^{h}, ^{y}, ^{w}, are h, y, w, pronounced very slightly, ^{y} and ^{w} almost merged into the adjacent vowel (§ 7*d*), and ^{h} final tending to disappear. y and w may be regarded as the consonantal forms of i̯ and u respectively; after a vowel they often pass into those vowels and form diphthongs (cp. y in layer, w in lower): a+ya=á͡i̯a, a+wa=á͡ua; similarly i̯ and u when doubled (§ 6) become yy, ww (uw).

q, p̣, ṭ, ṣ, č̣ are pronounced with emphasis, and appear to be separated from a following vowel by a slight explosion of breath. They are quite distinct from k, p, t, s, č.

The Amharic Characters.

§ 4*a* Amharic employs the Ethiopic syllabary, with additional signs representing sounds not occurring in Eth. The characters are read from left to right. There are seven forms of each character, each representing the consonant followed by (and including) a different vowel. These seven classes are known by their Eth. names (of which the Am. pronunciation is given).

I.	ግዕዝ	g͡ʃi̯z, original, representing the consonant followed by				ą (ä, ω)
II.	ካዕብ	kā́i̯ʸ, second,	„	„	„	ũ
III.	ሣልስ	sā́lis, third,	„	„	„	ĩ
IV.	ራብዕ	rā́ʸi̯, fourth,	„	„	„	ã
V.	ኃምስ	hā́mis, fifth,	„	„	„	ʸẽ
VI.	ሳድስ	sā́dis, sixth,	„	„	„	i or no vowel
VII.	ሳብዕ	sā́ʸi̯, seventh,	„	„	„	ʷõ

There is also a series of characters representing the consonant followed by w and a vowel; this w is often pronounced ŏ before ã.

g͡ʃi̯z		kā́i̯ʸ		sā́lis		rā́ʸi̯		hā́mis		sā́dis		sā́ʸi̯	
ሀ	hã	ሁ	hũ	ሂ	hĩ	ሃ	hã	ሄ	hʸẽ	ህ	hi, h	ሆ	hʷõ
ለ	lą	ሉ	lũ	ሊ	lĩ	ላ	lã	ሌ	lʸẽ	ል	li, l	ሎ	lʷõ
ሐ	hã	ሑ	hũ	ሒ	hĩ	ሓ	hã	ሔ	hʸẽ	ሕ	hi, h	ሖ	hʷõ
መ	mą	ሙ	mũ	ሚ	mĩ	ማ	mã	ሜ	mʸẽ	ም	mi, m	ሞ	mʷõ
ሠ	są	ሡ	sũ	ሢ	sĩ	ሣ	sã	ሤ	sʸẽ	ሥ	si, s	ሦ	sʷõ
ረ	rą	ሩ	rũ	ሪ	rĩ	ራ	rã	ሬ	rʸẽ	ር	ri, r	ሮ	rʷõ
ሰ	są	ሱ	sũ	ሲ	sĩ	ሳ	sã	ሴ	sʸẽ	ስ	si, s	ሶ	sʷõ

gíiz		kâi̯		sáliṣ		ráv̯i̯		hámiṣ		sádiṣ		sáv̯i̯	
ሸ	šą, šä	ሹ	šŭ	ሺ	šĭ	ሻ	šã	ሼ	šʸẽ	ሽ	ši̯, š	ሾ	šʷõ
ቀ	qą	ቁ	qŭ	ቂ	qĭ	ቃ	qã	ቄ	qʸẽ	ቅ	qi̯, q	ቆ	qʷõ
በ	bą	ቡ	bŭ	ቢ	bĭ	ባ	bã	ቤ	bʸẽ	ብ	bi̯, b	ቦ	bʷõ
ተ	tą	ቱ	tŭ	ቲ	tĭ	ታ	tã	ቴ	tʸẽ	ት	ti̯, t	ቶ	tʷõ
ቸ	čä	ቹ	čŭ	ቺ	čĭ	ቻ	čã	ቼ	čʸẽ	ች	či̯, č	ቾ	čʷõ
ኀ	hã	ኁ	hŭ	ኂ	hĭ	ኃ	hã	ኄ	hʸẽ	ኅ	hi̯, h	ኆ	hʷõ
ነ	ną	ኑ	nŭ	ኒ	nĭ	ና	nã	ኔ	nʸẽ	ን	ni̯, n	ኖ	nʷõ
ኘ	ñä	ኙ	ñŭ	ኚ	ñĭ	ኛ	ñã	ኜ	ñẽ	ኝ	ñi̯, ñ	ኞ	ñõ
አ	ã	ኡ	ŭ	ኢ	ĭ	ኣ	ã	ኤ	ʸẽ	እ	i̯	ኦ	ʷõ
ከ	ką	ኩ	kŭ	ኪ	kĭ	ካ	kã	ኬ	kʸẽ	ክ	ki̯, k	ኮ	kʷõ
ኸ	χą	ኹ	χŭ	ኺ	χĭ	ኻ	χã	ኼ	χʸẽ	ኽ	χi̯, χ	ኾ	χʷõ
ወ	wą, wω	ዉ	wŭ	ዊ	wĭ	ዋ	wã	ዌ	wʸẽ	ው	wi̯, wŭ, u	ዎ	wõ
ዐ	ã	ዑ	ŭ	ዒ	ĭ	ዓ	ã	ዔ	ʸẽ	ዕ	i̯,	ዖ	ʷõ
ዘ	zą	ዙ	zŭ	ዚ	zĭ	ዛ	zã	ዜ	zʸẽ	ዝ	zi̯, z	ዞ	zʷõ
ዠ[1]	žą, žä	ዡ	žŭ	ዢ	žĭ	ዣ	žã	ዤ	žʸe	ዥ	ži̯, ž	ዦ	žʷõ
የ	yä	ዩ	yŭ	ዪ	yĭ	ያ	yã	ዬ	yẽ	ይ	yi̯, i, i̯	ዮ	yõ
ደ	dą	ዱ	dŭ	ዲ	dĭ	ዳ	dã	ዷ	dʸẽ	ድ	di̯, d	ዶ	dʷõ
ጀ	jä	ጁ	jŭ	ጂ	jĭ	ጃ	jã	ጇ	jʸẽ	ጅ	ji̯, j	ጆ	jʷõ
ገ	gą	ጉ	gŭ	ጊ	gĭ	ጋ	gã	ጌ	gʸẽ	ግ	gi̯, g	ጎ	gʷõ
ጠ	ṭą	ጡ	ṭŭ	ጢ	ṭĭ	ጣ	ṭã	ጤ	ṭʸẽ	ጥ	ṭi̯, ṭ	ጦ	ṭʷõ
ጨ	č̣ä	ጩ	č̣ŭ	ጪ	č̣ĭ	ጫ	č̣ã	ጬ	č̣ʸẽ	ጭ	č̣i̯, č̣	ጮ	č̣ʷõ
ጰ	pą	ጱ	pŭ	ጲ	pĭ	ጳ	pã	ጴ	pʸẽ	ጵ	pi̯, p	ጶ	pʷõ
ጸ	ṣą	ጹ	ṣŭ	ጺ	ṣĭ	ጻ	ṣã	ጼ	ṣʸẽ	ጽ	ṣi̯, ṣ	ጾ	ṣʷõ
ፀ	ṣą	ፁ	ṣŭ	ፂ	ṣĭ	ፃ	ṣã	ፄ	ṣʸẽ	ፅ	ṣi̯, ṣ	ፆ	ṣʷõ
ፈ	fą	ፉ	fŭ	ፊ	fĭ	ፋ	fã	ፌ	fʸẽ	ፍ	fi̯, f	ፎ	fʷõ
ፐ	pą	ፑ	pŭ	ፒ	pĭ	ፓ	pã	ፔ	pʸẽ	ፕ	pi̯, p	ፖ	pʷõ

[1] also ጀ žą, žä, ጁ žŭ, ጃ žã, ጄ žʸẽ, ጂ ži̯, ž, ጆ žʷõ. ሟ = ሃ + ዉ.

gʃ͡ʃiz	sális	ráṿi	hámis	sádis	ráṿi
		ላ lwã, lŏ͡ã			
		ሟ[1] mwã, mŏ͡ã			
		ሩ rwã, rŏ͡ã			ሯ[2] ryã
		ሳ swã, sŏ͡ã			
		ሻ šwã, šŏ͡ã			
ቈ qwω	ቍ qwĭ	ቋ qwã, qŏ͡ã	ቌ qwẽ	ቍ qwi̯, qwŭ	
		ባ bwã, bŏ͡ã			
		ታ twã, tŏ͡ã			
		ቻ čwã, čŏ͡ã			
ኈ hwa̯, hwω	ኍ hwĭ	ኋ hwã, hŏ͡ã	ኌ hwẽ	ኍ hwi̯, hwŭ	
		ና nwã, nŏ͡ã			
ኰ kwω	ኵ kwĭ	ካ kwã, kŏ͡ã	ኴ kwẽ	ኵ kwi̯, kwŭ	
		ኻ χwã, χŏ͡ã			
		ዟ zwã, zŏ͡ã			
		ዷ dwã, dŏ͡ã			
ጐ gwω	ጕ gwĭ	ጓ gwã, gŏ͡ã	ጔ gwẽ	ጕ gwi̯, gwŭ	
		ጧ ṭwã, ṭŏ͡ã			
		ፏ č̣wã, č̣ŏ͡ã			
		ፗ ṣwã, ṣŏ͡ã			
		ፇ[3] fwã, fŏ͡ã			

[1] also ሞ, ሚ.

[2] used for rwã, rŏ͡ã, by those who reject ሩ; native opinion on the point is divided.

[3] also ፍ.

Value of Characters.

In the traditional Ethiopic pronunciation the vowels of all the classes except g͡ʃ̱ʃ̱z and sa̱dis are considered long; but in spoken Amharic they are all constantly shortened (§ 7*d*). § 4*b*

The vowel of g͡ʃ̱ʃ̱z differs from that of rä̱y̱ not so much in quantity (rä̱y̱ often being short) as in quality, in which it varies (§ 3) in different words. But in ሀ ሐ ኀ አ ዐ[1] it is of the same quality[2] as rä̱y̱. The above are its commonest values after the various consonants; but ለ lä, lω, and ቸ č̣a, č̣ω also occur. For this and other variations in pronunciation see § 7*d*.

Some characters which represented different sounds in Eth. are now pronounced the same and are interchangeable in writing:

ሀ = ሐ = ኀ ha
ሠ = ሰ sa̱
አ = ዐ a
ጸ = ፀ s̱a̱

ኍ is also written ልዋ, ሟ = ምዋ etc., and ሯ = ርያ or ሪያ.

አ and ዐ (§ 2) contain no consonant, but are vowels and as such may be blended with an adjacent vowel (§ 7*a*)[3].

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[1] g͡ʃ̱ʃ̱z in these 5 letters as in the rest is theoretically short, and is usually pronounced so unless the accent (§ 8) falls on it when it is often pronounced long.

[2] ha, hä occur as pronunciations of ኸ ኻ.

[3] ያለ (for የ- + አለ § 7*a*) sometimes sounds yäällä, i.e. the crasis is not always complete; but no hiatus occurs between ä and á in any way comparable with ኦ.

Punctuation.

§ 4c ፡ marks the end of a word.
፣ corresponds to a semicolon.
። ,, ,, full stop.
፧ marks the end of a paragraph.

Doubling of Consonants.

§ 5 In English we pronounce doubled consonants as if they were single, only one f being heard in offer, stiffer, etc. In Amharic doubled consonants are pronounced double: ff as -ff f- in 'off fur' (pronounced without any hiatus between the words) or ff in Italian goffo; ṭṭ as -t t- in 'hot tea', etc.

The Amharic characters represent not only single but also double consonants with a following vowel: ለ = lạ or llạ.

Thus since ተ = t, tị, tt or ttị
ነ = n, nị, nn or nnị
ሸ = š, šị, šš or ššị,

ተነሽ tị́nnịš, small, might be transliterated in 64 different ways.

There are no means of indicating by Amharic characters whether a consonant is doubled or not, or whether the consonant of a character in column VI of the syllabary (sā́dịs) is followed by a vowel or not: and in both cases both alternatives are equally common:

አመመ á-mmạ-mạ, it ached.
አመም ạ́-mạ-m, pain.
ቅልጥም qạ́-l-ṭị-m, marrow.
ንግግር nị-gạ́-ggị-r, pronunciation.
ምድር mə́-dị-r, ground.

ክፍት ki̱-f-t, open.
ይክፈት yí̱-k-fa̱-t, let him open.
ልክ li̱-kk, measurement.
እንልክላችኋለን i̱-nni̱-li̱-ki̱-llā-čči̱-hwá-llä-n, we send to you (pl.).

This defect of Amharic orthography has involved the designation by the same characters of words with different pronunciations and meanings:

አለ	(*a*)	ála̱,	he said,
	(*b*)	állä,	he is present;
አልገባም	(*a*)	algá̱ya̱m[1],	I will not enter,
	(*b*)	algá̱bbām[2],	he has not entered;
ይመታል	(*a*)	yi̱má̱tāl,	he will strike,
	(*b*)	yi̱mmá̱ttāl,	he will be struck.

A knowledge of the accidence, especially that of the verb (§ 21, § 7*c*), enables one to tell to a certain extent when a consonant is single and when double, and of what significance the doubling may be; but in a great many cases the exact form of a word cannot be gathered from its representation in Amharic characters, but must be learned by experience.

Doubling of Final Consonants.

§ 6 The remarks in § 5 refer to the general question as to whether any component consonant of an isolated word is single or double. But when words are augmented by suffixes or combined with other words in

[1] I have not heard the pronunciation given by Isenberg, Gram. p. 153, note: አልመጣም alĕmat'am, I do not come.

[2] For ya̱ and bb see § 7*d*.

a sentence a further question arises[1], that of the variation of a final consonant between being single or double or either.

Certain final letters are doubled before a vowel at the beginning of a suffix or of a following word before which there is no pause or break in the sense, but otherwise remain single:—

-ል -l, see -ኦ, -ወይ, አይዶለም below; cp. § 32*a*.

-ም -m, suff. attached to indef. pron. (§ 16) and to neg. verb (§ 37), also conj. = and, even, also, (§ 48*b*):

ምንም ፡ ከዚህ ፡ አልነበር ። mǹ̤m käzzíh alnábbar, there wasn't anything here,

ምንም ፡ አልነበር ። mǹ̤mm alnábbar, there wasn't anything;

-m is also occasionally doubled before በ and የ, especially when y becomes ʸ (§ 7*d*):

ምንም ፡ ቢሆን ፡ mǹ̤mm[2] bíhʷon, whatever may be the case, on any account,

ምንም ፡ የለ ። mǹ̤mm yállä (-mmʸál-), there isn't anything,

ሁሉም ፡ ያዘ ። húllumm yázą̀, he seized everything;

-ች -č, (i) in the pl. ending -ʷō ች (§ 10*b*):

ፈረሶች ፡ መጡ ። fárą̀sʷōč̣ mát̤̣tu, (the) horses have come,

ፈረሶቹ ፡ farą̀sʷóčču, the horses,

ፈረሶች ፡ አመጡ ። fárą̀sʷōčč amát̤̣tu, they have brought some horses;

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[1] Guidi, Redupl., discusses the first but not the second of these questions.

[2] also -im̤.

(ii) the f. suff. -ች -č (§ 24):

ነበረች ፡ nąbbąräč, she was,

አልነበረችም ፡ alnąbbąräččim, she was not,

እርሷ ፡ ነበረች ፡ አለ ፡ irsŏă nąbbąräčč ála, he said it was she;

-ን -n, the pers. suff. (§ 12*c*) us, to us:

አሉን ፡ álun, they told us,

አላሉንም ፡ alálunnim, they did not tell us,

ይሉናል ፡ yílunnāl, they will tell us,

ሰጠን ፡ sąṭṭąn, he gave us,

አልሰጠን ፡ አለ ፡ alsąṭṭąnn ála, he refused to give us;

-ኝ -ñ, (i) the pers. suff. (§ 12*c*) me, to me:

ሰጠኝ ፡ sąṭṭäñ, he gave me,

አልሰጠኝም ፡ alsąṭṭäññim, he did not give me,

አልሰጠኝ ፡ አለ ፡ alsąṭäññ ála, he refused to give me;

(ii) standing for -ኒ -ni (§ 7*b*) of the part. (§ 31, § 36, § 42):

ለማኝ ፡ ląmmāñ, a beggar,

ለማኞች ፡ ląmmáññōč, beggars,

ለማኝ ፡ ነበር ፡ ląmmáñ nąbbąr, he was a beggar,

ለማኝ ፡ አለ ፡ ląmmáññ állä, there is a beggar;

(iii) in some parts of verbs with last rad. ኘ:

አግኝ ፡ ágįñ, find,

አግኘው ፡ ágįññăŭ, find him,

አግኝ ፡ አለኝ ፡ ágįññ álläñ, he told me to find;

(iv) in certain words:

ኩፍኝ ፡ kúffįñ, small-pox,

ኩፍኝ ፡ አይደለም ፡ kúffįññ ăidálläm, it is not small-pox;

-ጥ -ṭ in certain words:

መጠጥ : mə́ṭəṭ, something to drink,

መጠጥ : አለ ። mə́ṭəṭṭ állä ?, is there something to drink ?

-ይ -i, (i) standing for -ሊ -li (§ 7*b*) of the part. (§ 31, § 36, § 42), is single or doubled when nothing follows or before a consonant, doubled before a vowel:

ቀይ : qə́i or qəyy (§ 3), red (part. of ቀላ qə́llã),

ቀይ : ነው ። qə́i (qəyy) nəw, it is red,

ቀዩ : qə́yyu (§ 11) the red one,

ቀይ : አይደለም ። qəyy aidə́lläm, it is not red ;

(ii) in parts of verbs with last rad. የ is usually single when nothing follows or before a consonant, doubled before a vowel:

ይቂይ ። yiqwəi, let him wait,

ይቂይ : ነበር ። yiqwə́i nə́bbər, he was waiting,

ይቂየኝ ። yiqwə́yyäñ, let him wait for me,

አትቂይ : አሉኝ ። attiqwə́yy áluñ, they told me not to wait.

The inter. suff. -አ -ə́ and -ወይ or -oይ (sə́vi + ይ) -wə́i (-wə́i, -wí) double certain consonants when they are attached to them:

-ል -l, of the aux. -አል -āl (§ 32):

ይበቃል ። yiyə́qāl, it is enough,

ይበቃላ ። yiyə́qāllá ?, ይበቃልወይ ። yiyə́qāllwə́i ?, ይበቃሎይ ። yiyə́qāllwí ?, is it enough ?

-ም -m (as above):

አይደለህም ። aidə́llähim, you are not (§ 40),

አይደለህሞይ ። aidə́llähimmwí ?, are you not ?

-ች -č in certain words:

ድንች : dn̤nn̤č, potato,

ድንቻ ። dn̤nn̤čča ?, potato ?

The w of -wa͡i̯ (-wo͡i̯, -wi̯) is doubled after a vowel:

መጣወይ ። mäṭṭawwi̯ ?, has he come ?

-ን -n in certain words is single when nothing or a consonant follows, single or doubled before a vowel:

ማን mān ?, who ? (§ 15),

ማን : ያውቃል ። mān ya͡iuqāl ?, who knows ?

ማን : አለህ ። mān (-nn) ālläh ?, who told you ?

ምንድን mi̯ndi̯n ?, what ? (§ 15),

ምንድን : መጣ ። mi̯ndi̯n mäṭṭa ?, what came ?

ምንድን : አመጣ ። mi̯ndi̯nn amäṭṭa ?, what did he bring ?

-ን -n in ይህን yi̯hän (acc.; § 8; § 13*a*) is single or double in any position:

ይህን : ፈረስ : አምጣ ። yi̯hän (-nn) fära̯s änṭa (§ 7*d*), bring this horse,

ይህን : አምጣ ። yi̯hän (-nn) änṭa, bring this.

In analogy with the above variations the ll of አይዶለም a͡i̯dälläm (-dä- § 7*d*; § 40) becomes l when the -ም is dropped, unless a vowel follows, and -ኝ -ññ in parts of verbs with last rad. ኘ is pronounced single:

ድግ : አይዶለም ። dägg a͡i̯dälläm, and

ድግም : አይዶል ። däggi̯mm a͡i̯däl, he is not good;

ያይዶል : እንደሆን : ya͡i̯däll i̯ndäh^{w}on, if he is not;

biggäñ for biggäññ ቢገኝ : if he is found.

The doubled final -ል -ll
-ቅ -qq
-ክ -kk
-ጥ -ṭṭ
-ጭ -č̣č̣

of adv. and interj. of more than one syllable constr. with አለ álạ (s.v. √ባለ) usually become single before a consonant:

ብልጭልጭ : አለ : bịlíč̣lič̣č̣ álạ, it lightened,

ብልጭልጭ : ይላል ። bịlíč̣lič̣ yịlāl, it is lightening,

ብልጭልጭ : ሊል : ነው ። bịlíč̣lič̣ lịl na͡u, there is going to be lightning.

-qq, -kk are sometimes retained before y:

ስቅቅ : ይላል ። síqịqq yịlāl, it grates,

ሸክሸክ : ይላል ። šąkśąkk yịlāl, it makes a slight rattling sound;

and sometimes before any consonant:

ድብልቅልቅ : አለ ። dịvlíqlịqq álạ, it was in great confusion,

ድብልቅልቅ : ይላል ። dịvlịqlíqq (§ 8) yịlāl, it is in great confusion,

ድብልቅልቅ : ሲል : dịvlịqlíqqĭ (§ 7*d*) sịl, when it is in great confusion.

When such words are not constr. with አለ their final consonant may be single, and remain so before a vowel:

ድብልቅልቅ dịvlíqlịq, in great confusion,

ድብልቅልቅ : አይደለም ። dịvlíqlịq a͡idálläm, it is not in great confusion.

Monosyllabic adv. and interj. and those ending in consonants other than the above usually keep a doubled final consonant always doubled:

ዘወ፡ አለ ። zą́͡uw (§ 3) álą, he entered unexpectedly,

ዘወ፡ ቢል፡ zą́͡uwį̆ (§ 7*d*) yį̄l, if he enters unexpectedly;

ጎፈፍ፡ አለ ። gʷófą̄ff álą, he was very stout,

ጎፈፍ፡ የሚል፡ ሰው፡ gʷófą̄ff yämmį́l są͡u, a very stout man.

Crasis or Contraction of Adjacent Vowels. § 7*a*

When the formation of words, grammatical inflexion, or the application of other prefixes or suffixes involves the meeting of certain vowels, the following contractions and modifications occur:

g͡ɪ̄̆z + g͡ɪ̄̆z = rā́yį̄, e.g. **ያለ** yállä, which exists,
ą̄(ä) + ã (§ 4*b*) = ã for **የ-** yä- + **አለ** állä;

g͡ɪ̄̆z + rā́yį̄ = rā́yį̄, e.g. **ባመት** bámąt, by the year,
ą̄(ä) + ã = ã for **በ-** bą̄- + **ዓመት** ā́mąt;

g͡ɪ̄̆z + sádį̄s = g͡ɪ̄̆z, e.g. **የርሱ** yā́rsŭ, of him, his,
ą̄(ä) + į̄ = ą̄(ä) for **የ-** yä- + **እርሱ** ɪ́rsŭ;

rā́yį̄ + g͡ɪ̄̆z = rā́yį̄, e.g. **ይመጣል**, yįmą́ṭāl, he is coming, for **ይመጣ** yįmą́ṭã + **-አል** -āl (§ 32);
ã + ã = ā

rā́yį̄ + rā́yį̄ = rā́yį̄ e.g. **ጌታቸው** gʸētā́čč̣ą͡u, their master, for **ጌታ** gʸétã + **-ā́ቸው** -ā́čč̣ą͡u (§ 12*b*);
ã + ā = ā

sə́dəs + gə͡ʔəz = rə́ḳə, e.g. **ላምጣ** lánṭã (§ 7*d*)?, shall I
ə + ã = ã bring?, for **ል-** lə- + **አምጣ** ánṭã;

sə́dəs + sə́dəs = sə́dəs, e.g. **ስሔድ** səhə́d, when I go,
ə + ə = ə for **ስ-** sə- + **እሔድ** ə͡hə́d;

sə́dəs + **ያ** = sə́ləs + **ያ**[1] e.g. **ሲያመጣ** siyāmə́ṭã (sə͡ām-,
ə + yã = i(ə §7*d*) + yã syām-), when he brings, for
ስ- sə- + **ያመጣ** yāmə́ṭã;

sə́dəs + **ይ** = sə́ləs, e.g. **ሲመጣ** sīmə́ṭã (sə͡im-), when
ə + yə = ī (ə §7*d*) he comes, for **ስ-** sə- + **ይመጣ**
yə͡imə́ṭã.

የ may arise from sə́ləs:

sə́ləs + gə͡ʔəz = sə́dəs + **ያ**, e.g. **ትለቅምያለሽ** tə͡ləqmyə́läš,
ī + a = (the con- you (f.) are picking, for
sonant) + yã **ትለቅሚ** tə͡ləqmi + **አለሽ** álläš
(§ 32*a*).

የ may arise from hə́məs:

hə́məs + gə͡ʔəz = sə́dəs + **ያ**[2], e.g. **ለቅምያለሁ** ləqəmmyə́llə͡u[h]
ʸə̃ + ã = (the con- (§ 7*d*), I have picked, for
sonant) + yã **ለቅሜ** ləqəmmʸe + **አለሁ** ál-
lə͡u[h] (§ 32*a*);

hə́məs + rə́ḳə = sə́dəs + **ያ**[2], e.g. **በርያቸው** bəryə́čč ə͡u, their
ʸə̃ + ā = (the con- bull, for **በሬ** bə́rʸe + **ā́ቸው**
sonant) + yā -ə́čč ə͡u.

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[1] This is a point of orthography rather than of phonology; the common pronunciation is syã̄m-.

[2] If the consonant in sə́dəs is one of the resultants in § 7*b* it may become rə́ḳə, absorbing **ያ**: e.g. **አይችያለሁ** aiə͡ččyə́llə͡u[h] or **አይቻለሁ** aiə͡ččállə͡u[h], I have seen, for **አያቼ** áiə͡ččʸe + **አለሁ** álla͡u[h].

ⷯ may arise from kə̂i̯ or sə́vi̯:

kə̂i̯ + rə́vi̯ = sə́di̯s + ⷴ,	e.g.	ሰጢ፦ⷯ (= ሰጥዋ፦ⷯ § 4*b*)
ũ + ã = (the consonant) + wã̃		sə̣ṭṭwə́čč͡ə̣u, they gave them, for ሰጡ sə́ṭṭu + -ə́ ፦ⷯ -əčč͡ə̣u;
sə́vi̯ + gi̯i̯z = sə́di̯s + ⷴ,	e.g.	ለቅሻል (= ለቅምዋል § 4*b*)
ʷõ + ã = (the consonant) + wã̃ (õã̃)		lə̣qmõ͡āl, he has picked, for ለቅሞ lə̣qmʷo + -አል -āl (§ 32*a*).

Modification of Consonant by following Vowel. § 7*b*

When, in the same circumstances, especially in the formation of parts of the verb (§ 43), l, s, t, n, z, d, ṭ, ṣ are followed by i, y or e in the same word, they are thus modified:

ለ፡ li, ልይ ly	become	ይ	i̯ (yy § 6).
ሌ lʸe	„	ዬ	ye or የ yä.
ሢ, ሲ፡ si, ሥይ, ስይ sy	„	ሽ	š.
ሤ, ሴ sʸe	„	ሼ	šʸe or ሽ šä.
ተ፡ ti, ትይ ty	„	ች፦	č.
ቴ tʸe	„	ቼ	čʸe or ች čä.
ኒ ni, ንይ ny	„	ኝ	ñ (ññ § 6).
ኔ nʸe	„	ኜ	ñe or ኘ ñä.
ዚ፡ zi, ዝይ zy	„	ጋ፫	ž.
ዜ zʸe	„	ዟ	žʸe or ዝ žä.
ዲ፡ di, ድ፦ይ dy	„	ጅ፦	j.
ዴ dʸe	„	ጄ	jʸe or ጅ jä.
ጠ፡ ṭi, ጸ፡, ፂ ṣi, ጥይ ṭy, ጽይ, ፅይ ṣy	„	ቍ፦	č̣.
ጤ ṭʸe, ጼ, ፄ ṣʸe	„	ፍዬ	č̣ʸe or ፍዼ č̣ä.

If the original consonant was doubled (§ 5) the resultant consonant is doubled also:

e.g. with the model

ለቀመ lą́qqąmą, pick, ger. sg. 1st ለቅሜ lą́qįmmʸe, part. ለቃሚ ląqą́mi,

cp. ሰቀለ są́qqąlą, suspend, ger. sg. 1st ሰቅዬ są́qįyye, part. ሰቃይ są́qą̂į (-ą́yy § 6),

ነገሠ nągg̱asa, reign, ger. sg. 1st ነግሼ nągįššʸe, part. ነጋሽ nągą́š,

ከፈተ kąffątą, open, ger. sg. 1st ከፍቼ kąfįččʸe, part. ከፋች kąfą́č.

In the part. of bilitteral verbs (§ 42)

ሢ, ሲ also becomes ሺ ši,

ቺ „ „ ቺ či, etc.

E.g. ላሰ lą́są, lick, part. ላሽ lāš or ላሺ lą́ši, for *ላሲ lą́si,

ቀጣ qą́ṭṭã, punish, part. ቀጭ qąč or ቀጪ qą́či, for *ቀጢ qą́ṭi.

Exception:

አነጠ ánnąṭą, fashion, ger. አንጭ ánnįččʸe, but part. አናጢ an(n)áṭi.

Cp. also

ጀመረ ją́mmąrą, begin, መጀመሪያ (§ 7*a*) mąjąmmą́ryã, initial,

and

ጨረሰ čą́rrąsą, end, መጨረሻ mąčärrą́šã, final,

ቀነተ qą́nnąṭą, girth up, መቀነጭ mąqąnnąčã, girth.

This modification does not occur invariably

throughout the accidence; e.g. the pers. suff. -ʸe, my (§ 12*b*), does not cause it, and pref. like ስ- s(i̯)-, when (§ 45), are not susceptible of it.

Assimilation of Consonant by following Consonant.

The assimilation of adjacent consonants is comparatively infrequent; the following occur in the verb: § 7c

ል l in the neg. pref. አል- al- (§ 37, § 38), is assimilated by, and in writing disappears before, the following letters, which with the exception of y are then doubled (§ 5) in pronunciation, (a- often being lengthened):

r, e.g. አረሳም ărrə́ssăm, he did not forget, for *አልረሳም alrə́ssăm;

t, in the pref. ት- tɨ̯- of the sg. 3rd f., 2nd m., f., and pl. 2nd (§ 26, § 27):

e.g. አትርሳ ăttɨ́rsă, do not forget, for *አልትርሳ altɨ́rsă;

n, in the pref. እን- i̯nn(i̯)- of the pl. 1st (§ 26, § 27):

e.g. አንረሳም ănn(i̯)rə́săm, we shall not forget, for *አልንረሳም al(i̯)nn(i̯)rə́săm;

y (§ 7*b*), in the pref. ይ- yi̯- of the sg. 3rd m., pl. 3rd (§ 26, § 27), አልይ- alyi̯- becoming አይ- a͡i̯-:

e.g. አይረሳም a͡i̯rə́săm, he will not forget, for *አልይረሳም alyi̯rə́săm.

ት t, of the reflexive or passive pref. ተ- tə- (§ 22*a*, § 41*a*) is assimilated by any following consonant, which is doubled (§ 5)[1] in pronunciation, ት disappearing in writing:

e.g. ይለቀማል yi̯llə́qqə̄māl, it will be picked, for *ይትለቀማል yi̯tlə́qqə̄māl,

ይቈረጣል yi̯qqwə́rrə̣tāl, it will be cut, for *ይትቈረጣል yi̯tqwə́rrə̣tāl.

§ 7*d* *Variations and Anomalies of Pronunciation.*

The pronunciation of Amharic varies not only in the mouth of individuals of different districts, but also, as in English[2], in that of the same individual on different occasions, according as he speaks slowly or fast, carefully or carelessly, to a superior or to a companion.

A native, too, that has any knowledge of reading, is inclined on occasion to pronounce words as they are written, there being many gradations of the extent to which this is done.

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[1] But if this assimilating consonant is itself followed by another consonant it is usually pronounced single:

ይንቀጠቀጣል yi̯ñqə̣ṭə́qqə̣ṭāl, he is trembling, from ተንቀጠቀጠ tə̣ñqə̣ṭə́qqə̣ṭə̣;

or either single or double:

ይርገበገባል yi̯r(r)gə̣və́ggə̣vāl, it is waving, from ተርገበገበ tə̣rgə̣və́ggə̣və̣.

[2] Cp. our use of 'sha'n't', 'don't', 'won't', etc.; such words might well prove unintelligible at first hearing to a foreigner knowing 'shall not', etc.

An exhaustive treatment of the subject of variation in pronunciation would be beyond the scope of this work; but the following instances will give some indication of its nature and the extent of its prevalence.

Vowels.

Those marked ⏑ are commonly pronounced short unless accented (§ 8):

e.g. መጣ : mą̈ṭṭ̈ã, he came, usually mą̈ṭṭ̈a:

ይህ : የመጣ : ነው ። yį̈he yämą̈ṭṭ̈á nâ̤u, this is he who came.

But they often remain short even when accented, unless the accent is received from an enclitic; and ã generally remains short in ã́̂u, ã́̂i̤.

ǵ̤̂î̤z, ą̈, ä, ω (§ 3): for value after consonants and with no consonant preceding see § 4; often ä before h, l, r, t, č, č̣, š, ž, j, ñ, especially when they are final or followed by i or i̤, and before any single consonant followed by i:

ሰጠ są̈ṭṭ̈a, he gave,

ሰጠኝ są̈ṭṭ̈añ or są̈ṭṭ̈äñ, he gave me,

part. ሰጭ są̈č̣ or säč̣ (§ 7*b*), giver;

ሰፋ są̈ff̈ã, (*a*) he sewed, (*b*) it was broad;

part. ሰፊ (*a*) są̈fi or sä̈fi, tailor,
(*b*) są̈ffi, broad;

ä followed by u gen. forms â̤u:

የለም yä̈lläm, there is none,

የለውም yä̈llâ̤um, he has none;

usually ω after w:

ወንድ wωnd, male,

ወምበር wώmbạr (-är), chair,

ቄየ qwώyyä, he waited.

kā́i̯, ĭ: final u is generally weak, sometimes very short:

ብርቱ bịrtŭ, strong;

and the u of -**ሁ** -hu (or -**ኩ** -ku, see **ሀ** below) in the verb when it (the vowel u) is final approaches ŭ:

ሰማሁ sạ́mmãhu, I heard, approaches sạ́mmãhŭ, and is also written **ሰማኍ** sạ́mmãhwŭ, sạ́mmãhw.

The u of **ሁ** hu is often displaced, i.e. precedes instead of following h:

(i) in the sg. 1st ending -**ሁ** of the simp. perf. (§ 25), especially in verbs retaining the vowel of the last rad. (§ 42*a*, *b*, § 32) or with last rad. a guttural:

lạ́qqạmuh for lạ́qqạmhu **ለቀምሁ**, I picked,

sạ́mma͡uʰ for sạ́mmãhu **ሰማሁ**, I heard,

sạ̈́ṭṭạ̈͡uʰ for sạ̈́ṭṭạhu **ሰጠሁ**, I gave,

álla͡uʰ, álla͡uʰ, for állähu **አለሁ**, I am present,

እለቅማለሁ i̯laqmálla͡uʰ, I am picking,

አደግሁ áddạguh, I was brought up.

This ending is also written -**ኍ** hwŭ, which becomes -uh; and by a similar displacement **ኋ** hwã becomes uhã:

ba͡uhálã for bạhwálã **በኋላ**, after.

(ii) in the pron. suff. (§ 12 *b*, *c*) and 2nd pl. ending (§ 25) -ā**ችሁ** -ā́č(č)yuh, for -ā́č(č)i̯hu (see **ወ** below):

አገራችሁ agi̯rā́č(č)yuh, your (pl.) country,

ለቀማችሁ li̯qqi̯mā́č(č)yuh, you (pl.) picked.

But before a suff. other than the aux. -**አል** -āl (§ 32, § 12*c*) this displacement does not occur:

ለቀማችኋል li̯qmā́č(č)yuhāl for li̯qmā́č(č)i̯hwāl, you (pl.) have picked,

but **ለቀማችሁት** li̯qqi̯mā́č(č)i̯hut[1], you (pl.) picked it,

ሰማሁህ sə́mmahuh, I heard you,

ሰጠሁት sə́ṭṭi̯hut, I gave him,

የለሁም yə́lli̯hum, I am not present,

ያደግሁበት yáddi̯ghubbi̯t, in which I was brought up.

A similar displacement occurs in

á͡urʸe for árwʸe **አርዌ**, beast,

lə́gə́m for li̯gwə́m **ልጓም**, bridle,

and cp. mə́ʷwq (mə́ʷwq) **መወቅ** for mə́ʷq̆o (mʸə́ʷq̆o) **ሚቆ**, oribi,

tə́kkosi̯ for tə́kkʷwsi̯ **ተኰሰ**, scorch,

ə́kkul for i̯kkul **እኩል**, half.

sə́li̯s, ĭ: often i̯, especially when not accented:

ሲመጣ sĭmə́ṭa or si̯mə́ṭa, when he comes;

sometimes when accented:

ሒድ hi̯d, go.

---

[1] occasionally -ā́č(č)ŭhut.

For sálịs before -ያ -yã see § 7*a*: it is pronounced as sádịs + yã:

መለኪያ mạlạ́kkyã, measure.

rá́ṿị, ã: occasionally ä in the ending -ያ -ya when unaccented (§ 8):

መሳሪያ mạssárya or -ryä, tool,

but መሳሪያ ፡ ነው ። mạssaryá nậu, it is a tool.

hámịs, ʸẽ: the ʸ is most noticeable when ʸẽ is accented, and in ሬ rʸẽ́;

ē in ሌላ léla, other;

ạ̃, ã̃ in ሐደ hã́dä (hạ̃́-, -dạ, less commonly hʸẽ́-) he went.

sádịs, ị:

often ŭ after w, and sometimes, if accented, ũ:

ውስጥ wŭsṭ, interior,

ውብ wŭṿ, beautiful,

ውበት wŭ́ṿät (wṹ-), beauty;

ü in

ክፉ kị́fu, kŭ́fu or kṹfu, bad,

ክፍት kịft (kṹft), open, ክክ kịkk (kükk), coarse-grained;

ạ in

እንስሳ (ị)nsạ́sa, domestic animal,

ጥር ṭạrr (ṭịrr), January,

እረግ ár̥ạg!, nonsense!

ä, e, in

ይህ yị́he (yã́he), this.

sə́dis, i tends to disappear in rapid speech, even though accented by a slower speaker:

የመጣውን ፡ እቃ ፡ ፍታው ። yämaṭṭáun iqā fitau becomes yämaṭṭáun qaftáu, undo the baggage that has come;

ይሻዩ ፡ እቃ ፡ yäšáiu iqa becomes yäšáuqa, the tea-things.

Unaccented i is dropped when the word is easily pronounced without it, as often becomes the case when a suff. is added:

ነብር näv̆ir, leopard,

ነብሩ näv̆ru, or näv̆ru, the (his) leopard;

በመስል bimäsil, if it seems,

በመስለው bimäs(ĭ)lau, if it seems to him.

Initial i disappears after a preceding vowel:

እስከዚህ iskäzzih, as far as this,

መጡ ፡ እስከዚህ ። mäṭṭu skäzzih, they came as far as this.

In words beginning with in-, iṅ-, im- the i is often omitted, the n, ṅ or m forming a syllable by itself[1]:

እንኳን ṅkwān, indeed,

እምቢ ፡ አለ imbi älä or mbi älä, he refused;

but after a consonant the i is heard:

ልጅ ፡ እምቢ ፡ አለ ። lij imbi älä, the child refused.

sə́dis without a vowel, on the other hand, is often slightly vocalised in a word ending in two consonants or in one doubled (§ 6) consonant

[1] as in Bantu mtu (∠⌣), etc.

when it is followed by one beginning with a consonant, especially an enclitic (§ 8):

ስምንት sə́mmənt, eight,

ስምንት ፡ ብር ፡ sə́mmənt̆ ə̀rr, eight dollars;

ውድ wŭdd, expensive,

ውድ ፡ ነው ። wə́ddə̆ nə̀au, it is expensive;

ዝም ፡ በል ። zə̀mm bäl, and zə́mmə̆ ə̀äl, be quiet.

ə̀, ə̆ is often prefixed to initial r, and sometimes to n(ə̀), which then lose a following ə̀:

እረዳ ə̆rə́dda for ረዳ rə́dda, he helped,

imp. ርዳ rə̀da or እርዳ ə́rda, help;

ነካ nə́kka, he touched,

imp. ንካ nə̀ka or እንካ ə́nka (ə́nka), touch.

sə́və̀, ʷõ: the ʷ is most noticeable when ʷõ is accented, and in ሮ rʷõ;

ə̀, ä in አይዶለም a͡ə̀də́läm (-də́-), he is not, no, (§ 40).

Consonants.

(In discussing a letter under this heading g͡ə̀ə̀z is used as the simplest and original form without reference to its inherent vowel.)

ሀ, ሐ, ኀ: final h after a vowel is weak, and after a diphthong tends to disappear (see kə́a͡ə̀v above):

áyya͡uʰ አየሁ, I saw.

Initial h is often lost:

ə́gər አገር for hágər ሀገር, country;

ịlm **ኦልም** for hịlm **ሕልም**, dream,

áttạmạ **ኦተመ** for háttạmạ **ኀተመ**, he sealed.

h is displaced in

mạhátạm for máhtạm **ማኅተም**, seal,

bhári for báhri **ባሕሪ**, character.

h after a consonant interchanges with k,

in the ending -**ሁ** -hu (§ 25), also written -**ኩ**:

láqqạmku **ለቀምኩ** for láqqạmhu **ለቀምሁ**, I picked,

and with k, χ,

in the ending -**ህ** -h (§ 25, § 12 *b*, *c*):

ãlχ, ãlk, for ãlh **ኦልህ**, you said,

h^{w}onχ, h^{w}onk, h^{w}oṅk, for h^{w}ṍnh **ሆንህ**, you have become,

rấsχịn, rāskịn, for rấshịn **ራስህን**, your head (acc.).

This -h or -k is sometimes assimilated to or assimilates an adjacent guttural, which is then doubled (§ 6), g becoming kk:

a͡úwωqq for a͡úwωqh **ኦወቅህ**, you knew, you have understood,

adárrạkka͡u for adárrạgha͡u **ኦደረግህው**, you did it,

fállạkk for fállạgh **ፈለግህ**, you wanted.

መ: m sounds n in

ánṭã for ámṭã **ኦምጣ**, bring.

ረ: see sádịs above.

ሰ: s sounds z in

mạzf for mạsf **መስፍ**, anvil.

ቀ: q in Š. is pronounced like hamza[1] ʾ in Arabic: (cp. the Cairene pronunciation of ق):

 č̣ąrą́ʾā for č̣ąrą́qā ጨረቃ, moon,

ʾíy̰ʸe for qíy̰ʸe ቅቤ, butter.

በ: when doubled always bb; beginning a sentence usually, and after m always, b; otherwise b or v̰:

ይባላል yibbálāl, it is said,

በቅሎ፡ነበር። bą́qlʷo nąbbär, it was a mule,

occasionally, v̰ą́qlʷo nąbbär,

ወምበር wə́mbär, chair,

ተባለ tabála or tav̰ála, it was said,

ይህ፡በቅሎ፡ yíhe bą́qlʷo (v̰ą́-), this mule.

ንበ varies between nb, mb, nv̰:

አንበሳ anbą́ssa, ambą́ssa and anv̰ą́ssa, lion.

በ is often f in

ክብት kąft or kąvt, property,

ገብስ gąfs (-vs, -bs), barley.

ቸ: č occasionally sounds almost yy in G.:

sʸétʷōyy for sʸétʷōč ሴቶች, women.

ን: see sə́dis above;

final n is often weak after ʸe, ʷo, u, and is dropped in

qwə́gmʸe for qwə́gmʸen ቋግሜን, part of September,

ə́wω, ə́u͡ω, for ə́wωn አወን, yes,

(í)ntʷō እንቶ for (í)ntʷōn እንቶን, what's-his-name (§ 16).

---

[1] Vollers and Burkitt, Gram. § 2 B. 1, "a simple suspension or catching of the breath.....in Fr. the h in 'la honte' is a true hamza."

n before gutturals often (but not always) becomes ṅ:

dṇgạ or dṇṅgạ ድንገት, perhaps,

ጭንቅ č̣ṇq, difficult.

n before b may become m: see ለ above.

ኘ: ñ affects preceding ạ, see g͡i̯̣iz above;

final ñ sometimes becomes i̯̣:

nā͡i̯̣ for näñ ነኝ, I am (§ 13*b*),

ámā͡i̯̣ for ámāñ አማኝ, loyal.

ከ: k interchanges with h, χ, see ሀ above:

ያህል yahl, about, nearly, is a cont. (§ 26) of

አከለ ákkạlạ (q.v.), to amount.

G. has hạ- for kạ- ከ-, in, from,

hā́zzih for kā́zzih ከዚህ, here,

hā́mdi̯̣r for kā́mdi̯̣r ከምድር, on the ground.

ኸ: χ interchanges with h, k, see ሀ above;

pronounced h in

ጮኸ č̣ʷóhạ, he shouted.

ወ: for w and u see § 3.

ወ· wi̯̣, wŭ (see sā́di̯̣s above), ʷu, becomes u after ạ, ä, ã, ẽ, i̯̣ and forms diphthongs with them, i̯̣u becoming yu:

ወጣ wí̯̣ta and wŭ́ṭa, come out,

አወጣ a͡uṭa, take out.

ዘ: z is sometimes s before h (χ, k, see ሀ):

yãsh for yãzh ያዝሀ, you took,

yãsχ for yãzχ ያዝኽ, = ያዝሀ

yãsk for yãzk ያዝክ, = ያዝሀ

sometimes assimilated to following š:
yãšš for yãzš ያዝሽ, you (f.) took.

ዠ: see ጀ; ž arising from zi, z^{y}e (§ 7*b*) does not interchange with j.

የ: for y and i̯ see § 3.

ይ yi̯ following a̯, ä, ω, ã becomes i̯ and forms diphthongs with them:

ይሁን yíhun, let him be,

አይሁን ái̯hun, let him not be;

initial ይ- yi̯- may do this with the final vowel of the preceding word:

ደህና ፡ ይደሩ ። dähnái̯däru!, good-night! (pol.).

In the mouth of many individuals yy between vowels tends to become i̯, and i̯ to become ^{y} or disappear altogether:

ያስታያል ። yastáyyāl, yastái̯āl, he lets (something) be seen,

ሀያ háyã, hái̯ā (Š.), twenty,

አያልፍም ። ai̯álfi̯m, a^{y}álfi̯m, aál-, he will not pass.

Similarly initial y becomes ^{y}:

ክፉም ፡ የለ ። kífumm yállä, -mm^{y}áll-, there isn't any bad.

ደ: d before other consonants often becomes r:

qárm^{w}o for qá̯dm^{w}o ቀድሞ, formerly,

li̯hárnäñ for li̯hád näñ ልሔድ ፡ ነኝ ። I am going,

hárku for hádku ሔድኩ I went,

wώssärku for wώssa̯dku ወሰድኩ, I removed,

አድርገው ádri̯gau̯ becomes árgau̯, do it.

ጀ: initial j interchanges with ž in Š.:

ጀግራ jǧgra or ጋግራ žǧgra, guinea-fowl;

when this variation occurs in a verb it continues throughout its derivatives:

ጀመረ jə́mmərə (ገር- žə́-), begin,

ተጀመረ təjə́mmərə (ተገር- təžə́-), be begun,

መጀመሪያ məjəmmárya (መገር- məžə-), beginning;

sometimes when final: ልጋር liž, for ልጅ lij, child.

j arising from di, dʸe (§ 7*b*) does not interchange with ž.

ጨ: sometimes almost yy before t:

afwáyytôāl for afwáčtôāl አፍጭትል, he has whistled.

ጸ, ፀ: ṣ is ṭ out of G.:

ጣፈ ṭáfə, and ጸፈ ṣáfə (G. and 'learned'[1]), write,

ጠሐይ ṭáhai, and ፀሐይ ṣáhai (G. and 'learned'), sun.

ፈ: f or v in

ነፍስ nəfs or nəvs, soul.

Accent.

By accent is meant stress accent, and by the accent of a word the principal stress that falls on it: thus the accent of 'cab-proprietor' is on the 'a' or the syllable of which 'a' is the vowel. § 8

(The sentence accent, by which an emphatic word in a sentence receives more stress than other words,

[1] i.e. used elsewhere by those with some knowledge of Ethiopic; in G. it is a genuine survival.

and intonations indicating a question, surprise, a menace, etc., are similar to those of English.)

Accent must be carefully distinguished from quantity (§ 7*d*):

ይጫን ፡ yi̯č̣ān, let him put the saddle on.

Quantity may influence accent:

በዛብኝ bą̄zzabbi̯ñ, it is too much for me, also bą̄zzā́bbi̯ñ.

For the influence of accent on quantity see § 7*d* and enclitics below.

The stress accent in Amharic is in general much less marked than in English. Amharic speech, like French, runs with an almost even distribution of stress on each syllable. This is one of the reasons why to the beginner, who finds it difficult to distinguish the separate words in a phrase, a native appears to speak much faster than he actually does: and why, even to a practised ear, it is a matter of difficulty in many cases to detect where the principal accent of a particular word lies[1].

Secondary Accent.

Before and after a doubled consonant (§ 5, § 6), or two consecutive consonants, though the principal accent may lie elsewhere, there is often a marked secondary accent, (as on the i in 'cab-proprietor'), which is sometimes almost equal to the principal accent:

---

[1] Guidi, Gram. § 6*b*, 'in generale l'accento non è sempre stabile e chiaro.'

አበለብኝ ፡ ábbạlạbbiñ, he lied to me, sounds to all intents and purposes ábbạlạ́bbiñ,

ይልክልሃል ፡ yi̯lí̯ki̯lli̯hāl, he will send to you, yi̯lí̯kílli̯hāl,

ትመለሳላችሁ ፡ ti̯mmällạsallắččyuh, you (pl.) will return, ti̯mmắllạsálläččyuh,

አግብቷል ፡ ắgi̯ṭo͡ōāl, he has taken in, ắgí̯ṭo͡ōāl,

ይሆናል ፡ yi̯hʷónāl, he will be, yí̯hʷónāl,

ያበራል ፡ yāṿ́ạ́rāl, he is lighting, yắṿ́ạ́rāl,

ጠለየ ፡ ṭ́ạ́lla͡i̯ạ̈, he prayed, ṭ́ạ́lla͡i̯ạ̈.

In some words, such as

ተቀመጥ ፡ tạqắmạṭ, sit down,

it is barely perceptible that the stress on the accented syllable is greater than that on either of the others.

The adequate pronunciation of doubled consonants and unaccented vowels is necessary to ensure syllables not marked with the accent receiving their due share of it.

Accentuation of the Verb.

The accent of the simplest form of the verb (§ 21) falls on the syllable preceding the doubled radical:

ገባ gắbbã, he entered,

ለቀመ lắqqạmạ[1], he picked,

መነዘረ mạnắzzạrạ[1], he changed,

[1] I cannot endorse Afevork's statement, Gram. § 17, 'sulla media radicale, **ደገፈ** degghéfe,' 'sulla penultima radicale, **ገሰገሰ** ghesegghése,' though there is often a perceptible secondary accent on these syllables.

ዘገየ zą́gą́yyä, he was late.

For the accentuation of the derived forms and the conjugations, see §§ 21–45.

The accent of the greater part of the conjugation of the verb is fixed, and as the verb usually comes at the end of the clause (§ 73*b*) its accent is less likely than that of other words to be disturbed by that of an enclitic.

Accentuation of Diphthongs.

An accented diphthong usually has the accent on the first vowel, but it may fall on the second:

ላይ lá͡i, above,

ሰው : ነው ። sá͡u na͡u, it is a man;

ቄሳውስት qʸesá͡ust, priests,

ቄሳውስት : አሉ ። qʸesa͡úst álu, the priests said so.

Final i *and* u.

The accent hardly ever rests on final i or u: but

ይህ : ልጅ : yihé lij, or yíhe lij, this child: (also written **ይኽ**).

Variation of Accent.

Enclitics. An enclitic is a word which is so closely connected both in sense and pronunciation with the preceding word as virtually to form part of it, throwing back, in many cases, its accent upon it, i.e. causing the preceding word, which may or may not preserve its original accent, to be accented on its last syllable. Many monosyllabic words in Amharic are of this nature.

E.g.

ነው· nä́u, he (it) is, ናት nāt, she is, etc. (§ 13*b*);

substantives like

ብር bi̯rr, dollar,

ቀን qa̯n, day,

ልጅ li̯j, child,

ቤት bʸēt, house;

imperatives like

ና nã, come,

ዙር zur, go round,

በል ba̯l (bäl), say;

and the second part of composite prepositions (§ 47*b*)

በ-... ላይ ba̯-... lä́i̯, upon.

ማለፊያ mālä́fya, pleasant;

ማለፊያ ፡ ነው· ። mäläfyä́ (§ 7*d*) na̯u[1], it is pleasant;

መቸ mä́čä?, when?

መቸ ፡ ነው· ። mačä́ na̯u?, when is it?

ትንሽ tǐnni̯š, small,

ትንሽ ፡ ናት ። tǐnnǐ́š nāt, she (it) is small;

መላክተኛ ma̯laktäññä, messenger,

መላክተኛ ፡ ነህ ። ma̯laktäññä́ näh?, are you a messenger?

አምሳ ámsa, fifty,

አምሳ ፡ ብር: amsä́ i̯rr, fifty dollars;

እኩል ŭkkul (§ 7*d*), half,

እኩል ፡ ቀን: ŭkkúl qa̯n, noon;

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[1] Cp. κρεῖττόν ἐστιν.

አንተ ánta, you,

አንተ ፡ ልጅ ። antá (§ 7*d*) lij!, you there! (calling a boy);

እቃ íqa, goods,

እቃ ፡ ቤት ፡ iqá ʸēt, store;

ገንዘብ ፡ ይዘህ ፡ ግዛው ። gánza ʸízäh gízau, take some money and buy it,

ገንዘብ ፡ ይዘህ ፡ ና ። gánza ʸizäh na, bring some money;

ችኩል ፡ ችኩል ፡ በል ። čikkul čikkúl ʸäl, make great haste.

The accent from an enclitic does not rest on final i or u (see above), e.g. the article -ው -u (§ 11), but on the preceding syllable, or the first vowel of a diphthong formed by the article:

መንገዱ mäńgädu, the road,

በመንገዱ ፡ ላይ : bamäńgádu lai, on the road;

ገበታው gäʸätau, the table,

ተገበታው ፡ ዙር ። tägäʸätáu zur, go round the table.

Certain suffixes bring the accent to the vowel immediately preceding them:

e.g. the emphatic suff. -ው -u:

ይህ yíhe, this,

ይህው yihéu, this very one;

ከዚህ kázzih, here,

ከዚህ käzzíhu, just here;

but ተዚያው tázzyau and täzzyáu, just there.

An enclitic does not throw back its accent across a pause, or on to a word with which it is not immediately connected by the sense:

እቃ ፡ ቤት ፡ iqą̄ ṿʸēt, store,

ለዚህ ፡ እቃ ፡ ቤት ፡ የለውም ። läzzíh ḭqa ṿʸēt yállą̄um, there is no receptacle for these things;

የሌባ ፡ ነው ። yälʸēṿą́ nąu, he is a thief,

የሌባ ፡ ደሞ ፡ ነው ። yälʸéṿa dámmʷo nąu, he is a thief, too.

The position of the accent may determine the sense, by showing what words are closely connected:

የዬቷ ፡ ሴት ፡ ልጅ ። yäyetwá-sʸet lḭj?, the child of which woman?

yäyétwa sʸét-lḭj, of which daughter?

In some cases an enclitic may or may not throw back its accent, however closely connected with the preceding word[1]:

አሥር ፡ ብር ፡ assír ṿḭrr, and ássḭr ṿḭrr, ten dollars;

ብዙ ፡ ነው ። bḭzú nąu, and bḭ́zu nąu, it is a lot;

ምንድር ፡ ነው ። mḭndḭ́r nąu?, and mḭ́ndḭr nąu?, what is it?

When accented initial ḭ disappears (§ 7*d*) its accent falls on a preceding vowel; if no vowel precedes, a following n, ṅ, m takes the accent:

አየች ፡ እንደው ። áyyäčč ḭ́ndąu, she just looked;

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[1] Both accentuations are common and apparently they do not differ in meaning: all inquiries on the point meet with the reply ሁሉ ፡ እንድ ፡ ነው ፡ እንዳንጋገር ፡ ነው ።

አየ ፡ እንደው ። ayyä́ nd͡a̤u, he just looked ;

እንኳን ፡ አልመጣም ። ńkwān, alm̤ä́ṭṭām, no, he hasn't come.

The enclitic particle **እንጂ** (j̤)njí, oh, but..., indeed, retains its accent:

አምጣው ። ánṭa͡u (§ 7*d*), bring him,

አምጣው ፡ እንጂ ። ánṭa͡unjí !, oh, but bring him !

The inter. suff. **-ኦ** and **-ውይ** (§ 6) do not throw back their accent:

አልቋል ። álqŏ͡āl, it is finished,

አልቋ ። álqŏ͡āllá ?, is it finished ?

አይዶለም ። a͡i̤dálläm, he is not,

አይዶለሞይ ። a͡i̤dállämmwí̤, is he not ?

Other suffixed particles sometimes affect the accent of the word to which they are attached and sometimes do not:

e.g. **-ማ** -mmä̃, as for,

ይህ yí̤he, this,

ይህማ yi̤hä́mma, as for this;

ፈረሱ fä́ra̤su, the horse,

ፈረሱማ fä́ra̤summa, as for the horse.

Other variations of Accent.

Apart from the disturbance that may be caused by an enclitic, the accentuation of a word varies in many cases according to its position: according, that is, as it stands (*a*) alone or before a pause, or (*b*) before any other word with which it is connected by the

sense; and many words exhibit further variations of accent in each of these positions[1]. The position (*a*) is called in this section 'final', and the position (*b*) 'connected'.

Note. Isolated words in the course of this work marked with two accents usually take the first, sometimes[2] the second, when final, the second when connected. But words with accented suffixes such as -ኽ -ā́, -ውይ -wā̂ì (-wō̂ì, -wí), marked with their own original accent as well, are pronounced with both accents.

Taking any letters ገ, ፈ, ረ, ከ, with which to compose forms as types (without regard to differences in vowels or consonants immaterial in accentuation), the following variations are exhibited by certain forms according to their position:

ግፋ gifā:

fin. gífa:

ስራ sírа, work;

conn. gífa or gifā́: in rapid speech the word loses its accent altogether:

ስራ : በዛብኝ :: sírа (sirā́, sirа) yazzábbiñ, the work is too much for me.

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[1] Afevork, Gram. § 15, 'Intorno all'accento..... l'Amarico non ne ha ancora, con regole e norme fisse, stabilito le leggi.' '...avviene che tante e tante parole si sentano pronunziate ora in un modo, ora in un altro...'

[2] Words of this type are to be heard accented on the last when final in questions: e.g., s.v. ፍርኀ.

*ገፈራ gạfạrã̄:

fin. gạfạ́ra, also gạ́fạra:

ነጠላ nạṭạ́la, open, also nạ́ṭạla,

ዘጠና zạṭạ́na, ninety, also zạ́ṭạna,

እንግዳ ṅgạ́da, stranger, also ṅ́gạda,

በሽታ bạ́šạta, disease;

conn. gạ́fạra, also gạfạrā̄́:

ነጠላ፡ ጫማ: nạ́ṭạla čạ́mma, slipper, also nạṭạlá čạ́mma,

ዘጠና፡ ሞቱ ። zạ́ṭạna mʷótu, ninety died, also zạṭạná mʷótu,

እንግዳ፡ መጣ ። ṅ́gạda mạ́ṭṭa, a stranger has come, also ṅgạdá mạ́ṭṭa,

በሽታ፡ ነካው። bạ́šạta nā́kkau͡, the disease attacked him, also bạšạtá nā́kkau͡.

*ገፈራ gạffạrã̄:

fin. gạffạ́ra, occasionally gạ́ffạra:

ጨለማ čạllā́ma, darkness,

ደመና dạmmạ́na, cloud, occasionally dạ́mmạna,

ፍለጋ fịllạ́ga, track;

conn. gạ́ffạra, also gạffạrā̄́:

ጨለማ፡ ነበር čạ́lläma nạ́bbạr, it was dark, also čạllämá nạ́bbạr,

ደመና፡ ብዙ፡ ነው ። dạ́mmạna bịzu na͡u, it is very cloudy, also dạmmạná bịzu na͡u,

ፍለጋ፡ የለም ። fịllạga yā́lläm, there is no track.

*ገፈር gạfạr :

(prp. + substantive)

fin. gáfạr, also gạfár :

የበግ : yấy̰ạg, of a sheep,

but የላም : ነው : የበግ ። yälấm nạ͡u yäy̰ág ?, is it a cow's or a sheep's ?

conn. gạfár :

የበግ : ሥጋ : yäy̰ág sígạ, mutton.

*ገፈር gạffạr :

fin. gáffạr :

ዬት : ነው : ወምበር ። yēt nạ͡u wómbạr ?, where is the chair ?

ወለድ wólläd, interest,

እንደምን ፤ በወለድ ። ndấmin ? ba͡uólläd ?, on what terms ? at interest ?

ክክ : ነው : ልዝብ ። kúkkĭ nạ͡u lízziy̰ ?, is it fine or coarse ?

ኩፍኝ kúffĭñ, small-pox ;

conn. gáffạr and gạff'ár :

ወምበር : ተሰበረ ። wómbạr tạsábbạrạ, the chair is broken,

በወለድ : ተበደረ ። ba͡uólläd tạy̰áddạrạ, he borrowed at interest,

ልዝብ : ዶቄት : lizziy̰ dʷőqʸet, fine flour, also lízziy̰ dʷőqʸet,

ኩፍኝ : የወጋው : ነው ። kuffĭñ yäwəggá͡u nạ͡u, he is pitted with small-pox.

*ገፈሮ gạfạrʷõ :

fin. gạ́fạrʷo, sometimes gạfạ́rʷo :

ገበሎ gạ́ỵạlʷo, gecko, sometimes gạỵ́ạ́lʷo ;

conn. gạ́fạrʷo :

ገበሎ ፡ አየሁ ። gạ́ỵạlʷo áyyäu͡hʰ, I saw a gecko.

*ገፈር gạf(f)ĭr :

fin. gạ́f(f)ir, occasionally gạf(f)ī́r :

ና ፡ ወዲህ ። na wȯ́dih (occasionally wȯdíh), come here,

ቁይ ፡ ከዚህ ። qwȯ́i̯ kạ́zzih (occasionally kạzzíh), wait here ;

conn. gạf(f)ī́r :

ወዲህ ፡ አትምጣ ። wȯdíh attị́mṭa, don't come here,

ከዚህ ፡ አትቁይ ። kạzzíh attị́qwȯ́i̯, don't wait here.

*ገፋር gạffār :

fin. gạ́flār, sometimes gạffā́r :

መልካም mạ́lkām, excellent,

ሹራብ šúrrāỵ, sock, sometimes šurrā́ỵ,

መምጣት mạ́mṭāt, to come ;

conn. gạffā́r :

መልካም ፡ ነበር ። mạlkā́m nạ́bbạr, it was excellent,

ሹራብ ፡ አምጣ ። šurrā́ỵ ánṭa, bring some socks,

መምጣት ፡ እፈልጋለሁ ። mạmṭā́t ịfạlligálla͡uʰ, I want to come.

*ገፍራ gạfrã :

fin. gạ́frã :

ደኅና dáhnā, well ;

conn. gạfrə̃́, also gáfrə̃ :

ደጎና : ገባ ። dähnā́ gə́bba, he arrived safely,

ደጎና : ወጥ : ይሰራል ። dähnā wɔṭ yisə́rāl, he cooks well.

*ጋፈራ gāfạrə̃ :

fin. gāfə́ra, sometimes gā́fạra :

ማለዳ māləda, early, sometimes mā́ləda,

ጎተራ gʷotạ́ra, barn, sometimes gʷótạra ;

conn. gā́fạra, sometimes gāfạrə̃́ :

ማለዳ : ሐዱ ። mā́ləda hädu, they went early,

ማለዳ : መጡ ። mālədá mäṭṭu, they came early,

ጎተራ : ተቃጠለ ። gʷótạra təqäṭṭə́ləla, the barn was burnt.

*ግፍር gifịr :

fin. gífịr :

ትንኝ tíniñ, mosquito ;

conn. gífịr, also gifír :

ትንኝ : የለም ። tíniñ yälläm ?, are there no mosquitoes ?, also tinín yälläm ?

*ገፈረክ gafạrạk :

fin. gáfạrạk, occasionally gafárạk :

አቀበት áqạvạt, uphill, occasionally aqávạt ;

conn. gáfạrạk :

አቀበት : ሲሐዱ ። áqạvạt sihädu, when they go uphill.

*ገፈረክ gaffạrạk :

fin. gaffárạk :

ሰንሰለት sansə́ləṭ, chain,

ቍልቍለት qwŭlqwŭl̤at, downhill ;

conn. gə́ffə̀rə̀k, also gə̀ffərə́k :

ሰንሰለት ፡ ጠፋ ። sə́nsə̀l̤at ṭə́ffa, the chain was lost,

ቍልቍለት ፡ ሔደ ። qwŭ́lqwŭl̤at hə́dä, he went downhill,

ቍልቍለት ፡ ሲወርድ ፡ qwŭlqwŭl̤á́t siwə́rd, when he goes downhill.

*ገፈራክ gə̀fə̀rāk :

fin. usually gə̀fə́rāk, sometimes gə́fə̀rāk or gə̀fərə́k ;

መሰላል mə̀sə́l̤āl, ladder, sometimes mə́sə̀l̤āl or mə̀sə̀l̤ə́l,

ደረታም də́rə̀tām, broad-chested, sometimes də̀rə̀tə́m,

ውሸታም wŭšə́tām, false, sometimes wŭ́šätām or wŭšätə́m,

በከራይ bə́kirài, for hire, also bə̀kirái ;

conn. gə̀fərə́k :

በመሰላል ፡ ወጣ ። bə̀mə̀sə̀l̤ə́l wə́ṭṭa, he mounted by a ladder,

ደረታም ፡ ፈረስ ፡ də̀rə̀tə́m fə́rə̀s, a broad-chested horse,

ውሸታም ፡ አይደለም ። wŭšätə́m àidə́llăm, he is not false,

በከራይ ፡ አሉ ። bə̀kirái állu, they are to be had for hire.

*ገፋራክ gə̀fārāk :

fin. gə̀fárāk, sometimes gə̀fārə́k :

ደዌታም dwàiə́tām, sickly, sometimes dwàiātə́m ;

conn. gạfārák :

ዱያታም : አይዶለም ። dwa͡iạātám a͡iḍálläm, he is not sickly.

*ገፍርክ gạfịrk :

fin. gáfịrk :

አጥንት ā́ṭịnt, bone,

ንግሥት nígịst, queen ;

conn. gáfịrk and gạfírk :

አጥንት : ተሰበረ ። ā́ṭịnt taṣábbaṛạ, the bone is broken, also ātịnt taṣábbaṛạ,

ንግሥት : ትባላለች ። nigíst tịbbālálläč, she is called a queen.

Words in -ጌፍ -gʸēf, -ጎፍ -gʷōf :

fin. ′-gʸef, ′-gʷof :

ዶቄት dʷóqʸet, flour,

በምን : ይደረጋል ፤ በዶቄት ። bạmín yịddárrạgāl ? bạdʷóqʸet ?, what is it made with ? flour ?

ቸለሎት čílʷot, government office,

ዬት : ናቸው ፤ ተቸለሎት ። yēt náčča͡u ? tạčílʷot ?, where are they ? in the office ?

conn. ′-gʸēf, ′gʷōf, also -gʸḗf, -gʷṓf :

ዶቄት : ሰጠው ። dʷóqʸet sáṭṭa͡u, he gave him some flour, also dʷoqʸḗt sáṭṭa͡u,

ቸለሎት : ሔዱ ። čílʷot hádu, they have gone to the office, also čịlʷṓt hádu.

-ጋፍ -gāf, -ጌፍ -gʸēf, -ጎፍ -gʷōf receive the accent when a suffix is attached to them :

ሰካር sạ́kkār, drunkard,

ሰካሮች sa̱kkár^{w}ōč, drunkards,

ሰካሮቹ sa̱kkār^{w}óčču, the drunkards;

መሬት már^{y}ēt, ground,

መሬቱ ma̱r^{y}ḗtu, the ground;

and there is a perceptible secondary accent on the penultimate in words like

መንገዱ mán̈ga̱du, the road,

ፋኑሱ fánusu, the lantern,

ሴቲቱ s^{y}ḗtitu (-i̱tu), the woman,

ትልቁ tíllḭ̱qu, the large one.

The adj. ending -ኛ -ññā has the accent on the syllable preceding it:

fin. and conn. አማርኛ amārí̱ññā, Amharic,

ምርኮኛ mḭ̱rk^{w}óññā, prisoner;

but when -ው is added the accent varies:

ዬትኛው fin. yḗtiñña͡u, conn. yẽtíñña͡u.

The general tendency in these variations is for the accent to come forward before a suffix or another word: but in some cases nothing but an enclitic brings it forward:

መለከት málḛ̱kḛ̱t, bugle,

መለከቶች málḛ̱kḛ̱t^{w}ōč, bugles,

መለከት : ነፋ። málḛ̱kḛ̱t náffa, he sounded a bugle,

መለከቶቹን : ነፉ። málḛ̱kḛ̱t^{w}ōčču̱n náffu, they sounded the bugles,

መለከት : ነው። malḛ̱kḗ̱t na͡u, it is a bugle.

ACCIDENCE.

The Noun.

The Substantive. § 9

Substantives are of two genders, masculine and feminine, have two numbers, singular and plural, and in addition to the nominative an accusative case.

Gender. § 9*a*

There is no special form of the substantive for either gender.

Number. § 9*b*

The pl. is formed by adding -ʷōች -ʷōč (-ʷōčč before a vowel § 6) to the last consonant of the sg.

ቤት bʸēt, house, pl. ቤቶች bʸétʷōč.

ጌታ gʸétã, master, pl. ጌቶች gʸétʷōč.

ለማኝ lą́mmáñ (§ 8) beggar, pl. ለማኞች lą́mmáññʷōč (§ 6).

In some cases (see vocab.) -ያ -yã disappears:

ባርያ báryã, slave, pl. ባሮች bárʷōč;

and i is sometimes retained:

ሰፊ są́fi, tailor, pl. ሰፎች są́fʷōč

and (not G.) ሰፊዎች są́fiʷōč.

Besides the pl. in -ʷōች some irregular plurals (Ethiopic forms) occur:

በቅሎ bą́qlʷo, mule, pl. በቅሎች bą́qlʷōč,

also አባቍልት abą́qwi̯lt (aẏ-, -qwŭ-, -ቅ- -qi̯-),

and አባቍልቶች abą́qwi̯ltʷōč (aẏ-, -qwŭ-, -ቅ- -qi̯-).

The irregular pls. more commonly in use are given in the vocab.; all nouns with irregular pl. also have the regular pl. in -ʷōች.

§ 9c *Case.*

The accusative is formed by adding -ን -n to the nominative (of which final sa̱dis receives i̱):

nom.	ቤት	bʸēt,	acc.	ቤትን	bʸétɨn.
„	ጌታ	gʸétã,	„	ጌታን	gʸétãn.
„	ለማኝ	lámmāñ,	„	ለማኝን	lɐmmáññɨn (§ 6).
„	ቤቶች	bʸétʷōč,	„	ቤቶችን	bʸētʷóčči̱n (§ 6).

-ን comes after the art. (§ 11) and pers. suff. (§ 12*b*), but before other suff.:

ቤቱን	bʸétun,	the house,
ሴቲቱን	sʸétɨtun,	the woman,
ቤቴን	bʸétʸen,	my house,
ቤቷን	bʸétwān,	her house,
ቤታችንን	bʸētáčči̱nɨn,	our house.
ቤቱንም	bʸétunɨ̱m,	and his (the) house.

The Ethiopic Accusative.

§ 9*d* The Ethiopic accusative in -ɐ̱ survives in some cases, in which the form but not necessarily the meaning is acc.[1]: the effect in Amharic is generally to give an objective sense to a following noun:

[1] 'Status constructus.' Praetorius, Gram. Æth. § 125, 'Quoad formam status constructi nihil refert num nomen in eo positum nominativi sensum habeat an genitivi an accusativi.'

ንጉሥ nǧ̣gũs, king,

ንጉሠ ነገሥት: nǧ̣gũsạ nǧ̣gạst, king of kings, emperor;

ባል bāl, master,

ባለቤት bālạ̣ʸét, master of the house.

But in some phrases the form in -ạ has the objective sense (§ 67*c*):

ነገር nǧ̣gạr, word,

ነገረ ሰሪ: nǧ̣gạrạ sắri, (maker of words), slanderer.

The Adjective.

The adjective does not differ in accidence from the substantive: § 10

sg. nom.	ደግ dạgg (dä-), good,	ክፉ kị́fu (kŭ-, kŭ-), bad,
acc.	ደግን dắggịn,	ክፉን kị́fun,
pl. nom.	ደጎች dắggʷōč (-čč § 6),	ክፎች kị́fʷōč (-čč § 6),
acc.	ደጎችን dạggʷṓčč̣n.	ክፎችን kị́fʷṓčč̣n.

For irregular (Eth.) pls. see vocabulary; all adj. with these form the regular pl. as well.

There is no special form of the adj. for either gender.

The Article.

The definite article 'the' is expressed by the suffixes: § 11

sg. m. -u, written -ው after a vowel[1],

f. -ị́ቱ -itu (-ị́tu), written -ዪቱ after a vowel,

pl. m. & f. -u.

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[1] i.e. after any class of letter but sắdị̀s (§ 4*a*).

Š. has sg. f. -ዋ -wã.

All the above form the acc. in -ን -n.

ቤት bʸēt, house, ቤቱ bʸétu, the house, acc. ቤቱን bʸétun.

ጌታ gʸéta, master, ጌታው gʸétau͡, the master, acc. ጌታውን gʸétau͡n.

ሴት sʸēt, woman, ሴቲቱ sʸétitu (-i̯tu), the woman, acc. ሴቲቱን sʸétitun (-i̯tun).

ቤቶች bʸétʷōč, houses, ቤቶቹ bʸētʷóčču, the houses, acc. ቤቶቹን bʸētʷóččun.

ፈረስ fáṛas, horse, mare (§ 9*a*),

Š. ፈረሷ fáṛaswã, the mare, acc. ፈረሷን fáṛaswãn.

The article may be attached to a noun sub. or adj. or to the rel. + verb (§ 14).

When it is attached to a verb ending in a consonant, the form -ው is used, connected by the vowel ą̯ (gi͡iz § 4*a*; cp. the mode of connecting the pron. suff. -ው § 12*c*). The f. ending -ች -č (-čč § 6) takes -ው without the connecting ą̯, and in G. -ቱ -itu (-i̯tu).

After a verb ending in -u the art. takes the form -ት -t or -ቱ -tu.

E.g. የሞተ : yämʷótą̯, who died,

የሞተው : ሰው : yämʷotą̯u͡ (§ 8) są̯u͡, the man who died.

የሚወርድ : yämmi̯wórd, that (rel.) descends,

የሚወርደው : ዝናብ : yämmi̯wórdą̯u͡ zi̯nāv, the rain that descends.

የሞተች : yämʷótäč, who (f.) died,

የሞተችውን ፡ ሴት ፡ yämʷotäčč̣yun (§ 6) sʸēt, the woman (acc.) who died, G. **-ቺቱን** -čč̣itun (-i̯t-).

የተገደሉት ፡ ሰዎች ፡ yätag̣äddag̣alut sa͡u̯ʷōč, the men who were killed,

የተገደሉቱን ፡ አየ ። yätag̣äddag̣alutun áyyä, he saw those who were killed,

የመጡቱ ፡ ናቸው ። yämäṭṭutu näčč̣a͡u̯, they are those who came.

There is no form for the indef. art. in Amharic.

The Pronoun.

The Personal Pronoun.

The personal pronouns are of two kinds, disjunctive (the emphasizing and distinguishing forms), which stand alone, and conjunctive, which cannot stand alone, but are suffixes attached to nouns, verbs, etc. § 12

Disjunctive Personal Pronouns.

The disjunctive personal pronouns are: § 12*a*

sg. 1st	**እኔ**	i̯nʸé (§ 8), I.
2nd m.	**አንተ**	ántag̣ (-tä)[1], you.
2nd f.	**አንቺ**	ánči[2], you.
3rd m.	**እርሱ**	i̯rsʷ̃ (§ 8)[3], he, it.
3rd f.	**እርሷ**	i̯rsʷ̃a͡ (§ 8)[4], she, it.

[1] or **አንት** ant, (see vocab.)

[2] **አንች** anč, „ „

[3] or **እሱ** i̯ssʷ̃, (see vocab.), which is generally used of inanimate objects.

[4] or **እሷ** i̯ssʷ̃a͡.

pl. 1st **እኛ** ɨññā (§ 8), we.

2nd **እላንተ** ɨllánt (§ 8)[1], you.

3rd **እርሳቸው** ɨrsāč(č)a͡u[2], they.

The polite form of address is

sg. 2nd **እርስዎ** ɨrsa͡ʷo[3] (§ 8), you, which is constr. with the verb in the pl. 3rd; pl. **እላንተ**.

The polite form of reference is **እርሳቸው**, he, they (e.g. the Rās, the Rāses), with verb in pl. 3rd.

All the above form the acc. in **-ን** -n (§ 9*c*), may take the article (§ 11), and simple and composite prepositions (§ 47) may be constr. with them:

e.g. **እኔን ፡ መታኝ** ። inʸén mättāñ, he (it) struck *me*, myself.

የኔን ፡ አምጣ ። yänʸén ánṭa (§ 7*d*), bring one of (some of) mine (**የ** + **እ** = **የ** § 7*a*).

የኔውን ፡ አምጣ ። yänʸe͡un ánṭa, bring mine.

ታንተ ፡ ጋር : tantā gār, with you (**ተ** + **እ** = **ታ** § 7*a*).

ለርሱ ፡ ነው ። lärsū na͡u, it's for him (**ለ** + **እ** = **ለ** § 7*a*).

በኛ ፡ ታች : bäññā tāč, beneath us (as distinguished from others).

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[1] or **እላንተ** ɨllántaˌ (-tä), **እናንት** (ɨ)nnánt (-**ተ** -taˌ, -tä), s.v. **እነ-**.

[2] or **እሳቸው** ɨssāč(č)a͡u, which is generally used of inanimate objects,

or **እነርሱ** (ɨ)nnársū̆ (-nā̆-), **እነሱ** (ɨ)nnássū̆ (-nā̆-), s.v. **እነ-**.

[3] or **እርስዎ ፡** [**እርሶ**] ɨrsʷṓ, **እሰዎ** ɨssa͡ʷo, **እስዎ ፡** [**እሶ**] ɨssʷṓ; in Š. also used as pol. form of reference.

እላንትን : አልፈልግም ። i̯llántin alfálli̯gim, you (pl.) I don't want.

የናንተይቱ : ናት ። yännantâi̯tu (§ 8) nāt, she is yours (pl.).

እርሶቸውን : አየኑ ። i̯rsǎčča̯un áyyäu^{h}, them I have seen.

Personal Pronouns conjunctive with Nouns. § 12*b*

The personal pronouns conjunctive with nouns, other pronouns (§§ 16—19), and some adverbs, rendering the possessive or genitive, are the following suffixes:

sg. 1st	-^{y}ẽ, after a vowel[1] -ዬ -yẽ (-i̯ẽ, ^{y}ẽ)[2],	my.
2nd m.	-ሀ -h[3],	your.
2nd f.	-ሽ -š,	your.
2nd pol.	-a̯ዎ -a̯^{w}o[4], after a vowel -ዎ -^{w}o,	your.
3rd m.	-u, after a vowel -ው -u,	his, its.
3rd f.	-ዋ -wã (-ŏã),	her, its.
pl. 1st	-ācን -ǎč(č)i̯n,	our.
2nd	-āchu -ǎč(č)i̯hu (-ǎč(č)yuh § 7*d*),	your.
sg. 3rd pol. and pl. 3rd	-āchው -ǎč(č)a̯u,	their (his, pol.)

These all form the acc. in -ን -n.

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[1] i.e. after any class of letter but sǎdi̯s (§ 4*a*).

[2] or -ዬ -yä (-^{y}ä).

[3] or -ሽ -χ (-h), -ህ -k (§ 7*d*).

[4] or -ዎ -wo (-^{w}o); Š. also sg. 3rd pol.

When -ህ or -ሽ are attached to sə́dis (§ 4*a*) it has i, unless they have a further suff.

These suff. are attached as follows:

(*a*) to a consonant: ቤት bʸēt, house.

ቤቴ	bʸétʸe,	my	house.
ቤትህ	bʸétih,	your (m.)	„
ቤትሽ	bʸétiš,	your (f.)	„
ቤተዎ	bʸétaw̃o,	your (pol.)	„
ቤቱ	bʸétu,	his (its)	„
ቤቷ	bʸétwa,	her (its)	„
ቤታችን	bʸētáč(č)in,	our	„
ቤታችሁ	bʸētáč(č)ihu (-č(č)yuh),	your (pl.)	„
ቤታቸው	bʸētáč(č)au̯,	their (his, pol.)	„

acc.

ቤቴን	bʸétʸen,
ቤትህን	bʸétihin (-thin),
ቤትሽን	bʸétišin (-tšin),
ቤተዎን	bʸétaw̃on,
ቤቱን	bʸétun,
ቤቷን	bʸétwān,
ቤታችንን	bʸētáč(č)inin,
ቤታችሁን	bʸētáč(č)ihun (§ 7*d*),
ቤታቸውን	bʸētáč(č)au̯n.

(*β*) to -ã: ጌታ· gʸétã, master.

ጌታዬ	gʸētã̂i̯ʸe (-ã́ʸe)[1],	my	master.
ጌታህ	gʸétāh,	your (m.)	„
ጌታሽ	gʸétāš,	your (f.)	„
ጌታዎ	gʸētá͡ʷo[1],	your (pol.)	„
ጌታው·	gʸétau͡,	his (its)	„
ጌታዋ	gʸētáua[1],	her (its)	„
ጌታችን	gʸētáč(č)i̯n (a + ā = ā § 7*a*),	our	„
ጌታችሁ·	gʸētáč(č)i̯hu (-č(č)yuh),	your (pl.)	„
ጌታቸው·	gʸētáč(č)a͡u,	their (his, pol.)	„

(*γ*) to ʷo: በቅሎ· bą́qlʷo, mule.

በቅሎዬ	bą́qlʷó͡i̯ʸe (-lʷó͡ʸe)[2],	my	mule.
በቅሎህ	bą́qlʷoh,	your (m.)	„
በቅሎሽ	bą́qlʷoš,	your (f.)	„
በቅሎዎ	bą́qlʷó͡ʷo (-lʷő)[2],	your (pol.)	„
በቅሎው·	bą́qlʷou͡,	his (its)	„
በቅሎዋ	bą́qlʷóua[2],	her (its)	„
በቅሏችን	bą́qlŏ͡ačč(č)i̯n,	our	„
በቅሏችሁ·	bą́qlŏ͡ačč(č)i̯hu (-č(č)yuh),	your (pl.)	„
በቅሏቸው·	bą́qlŏ͡ačč(č)a͡u,	their (his, pol.)	„

[1] fin. (§ 8), but conn. gʸétaʸe: ጌታዬ ፡ መጣ ። gʸétaʸe mą́ṭṭa, my master has come. Similarly, conn. gʸétaʷo, gʸétaua.

[2] fin. (§ 8); conn. bą́qlʷoʸe, bą́qlʷō, bą́qlʷoua.

The genders and numbers given above refer to the possessor, not to the object qualified:

e.g. ምስትህ mi̯stih, your wife,

ባልሽ bálii̯š, your husband.

በቅሎቼ baqlʷóčč^{y}e, my mules.

With adv.:

በታቻችን baṭāčča̯č(č)i̯n, beneath us (as distinguished from e.g. above us).

§ 12*c* *Personal Pronouns conjunctive with Verbs.*

The personal pronouns conjunctive with verbs[1], rendering the dative and accusative, are the following suffixes, also used as infixes:

			connecting vowel
sg. 1st	-ኝ -ñ (-ññ § 6),	to me, me.	a̯ (ä)
2nd m.	-ህ -h[2],	to you, you.	i̯ and a̯ (ä)
2nd f.	-ሽ -š,	to you, you.	i̯
2nd pol.	-ዎ -^{w}o[3],	to you, you.	a̯ and none
3rd m.	-ው -u,	to him, him, (to it, it).	a̯
„	-ት after o, u,	„ „ „	none
3rd f.	-ā-ት -āt,	to her, her, (to it, it).	none
pl. 1st	-ን -n (-nn § 6)[4],	to us, us.	a̯ (ä)
2nd	-ā-ችሁ -āč(č)i̯hu (-āč(č)yuh §7*d*),	to you, you.	none
sg. 3rd pol. & pl. 3rd	-ā-ቸው -āč(č)a̯u,	to them, them; to him (him, pol.)	none

[1] also with በ-, ለ-, when joined to a verb (§ 47*a*); also with እነሆ q.v. [2] or -ኽ -χ, -k, (§ 7*d*).

[3] or -ዎት -^{w}ot; Š. also sg. 3rd pol. [4] or -ኑ -nna̯.

These suff. are attached to all parts of the verb (§ 34) except the infin. and part. which, as nouns, take the suff. given in § 12*b*.

The connecting vowel joins them to a verb ending in a consonant.

They are inserted between the verb and the aux. **አለ** (§ 32) or another suff., such as the neg. suff. **-ም** (§ 37).

E.g.:

(*a*) after a consonant:

ይንገር yə́ngər (-ər), let him tell.

ይንገረኝ	yə́ngərəñ (-ərə-),	let him tell me.	
ይንገርህ	yə́ngərih (-ər-),	„ „	you (m.)
ይንገርሽ	yə́ngəriš (-ər-),	„ „	you (f.)
ይንገረዎ	yə́ngərə͡wo (-ər-)[1],	„ „	you (pol.)
ይንገረው	yə́ngərə͡u (-ər-),	„ „	him.
ይንገራት	yə́ngərāt (-ər-),	„ „	her.
ይንገረን	yə́ngərən (-ərə-)[2],	„ „	us.
ይንገራችሁ	yə́ngəráč(č)ihu (-ər-, -áč(č)yuh),	„ „	you (pl.)
ይንገራቸው	yə́ngəráč(č)ə͡u,	„ „	them (him, pol.)

ይነግራል yə́nágrāl, he tells.

ይነግረኛል	yə́nágrəñ̃āl (-äñ-),	he tells me.	
ይነግረሃል	yə́nágrəhāl (-äh-)[3],	„ „	you (m.)

[1] or **ይንገርዎት** : [**-ሮት**] yə́ngərʷot (-ər-).

[2] or **ይንገረን** yə́ngərənnə (-ər-).

[3] or **-ኻል** -χāl.

ይነግርሻል	yi̯nä́gri̯šāl,	he tells you (f.)
ይነግረዎአል	yi̯nä́gra̯ʷ͡oāl[1],	„ „ you (pol.)
ይነግረዋል	yi̯nä́gra̯͡uāl,	„ „ him.
ይነግራታል	yi̯nä́grātāl,	„ „ her.
ይነግረናል	yi̯nä́gra̯nnāl,	„ „ us.
ይነግራችኋል	yi̯na̯grä́č(č)i̯hwāl / (-č(č)yuhāl)	„ „ you (pl.)
ይነግራቸዋል	yi̯na̯grä́č(č)a̯͡uāl,	„ „ them (him, pol.)

አይነግርም a͡i̯nä́gri̯m, he will (does) not tell.

አይነግረኝም	a͡i̯nä́gra̯ññi̯m (-rä-),	he will not tell me.
አይነግርህም	a͡i̯nä́gr(ĭ)hi̯m[2],	„ „ you (m.)
አይነግርሽም	a͡i̯nä́gri̯ši̯m,	„ „ you (f.)
አይነግረዎም	a͡i̯nä́gra̯ʷ͡om[3],	„ „ you (pol.)
አይነግረውም	a͡i̯nä́gra̯͡um,	„ „ him.
አይነግራትም	a͡i̯nä́grātti̯m,	„ „ her.
አይነግረንም	a͡i̯nä́gra̯nni̯m (-rä-)[4],	„ „ us.
አይነግራችሁም	a͡i̯na̯grä́č(č)i̯hum,	„ „ you (pl.)
አይነግራቸውም	a͡i̯na̯grä́č(č)a̯͡um,	„ „ them (him, pol.)

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[1] or -ረዎታል -ra̯ʷ͡otāl, -ርዎታል : [-ሮታል] -rʷotāl.

[2] or -ኽም -χi̯m.

[3] or -ግርዎትም : [ግሮትም] -grʷoti̯m.

[4] or -ንም -nna̯m.

(β) after the ending -ች -č (-čč § 6) of the simp. perf. sg. 3rd f.; the connecting vowel, if there is one, is always i̯ (ǐ y):

ሰጠች sáṭṭi̯ač, she gave.

ሰጠችኝ	sáṭṭi̯ačči̯ñ,	she gave me.
ሰጠችህ	sáṭṭi̯ačči̯h,	„ „ you (m.)
ሰጠችሽ	sáṭṭi̯ačči̯š,	„ „ you (f.)
ሰጠችዎ	sáṭṭi̯ačči̯ʷo[1],	„ „ you (pol.)
ሰጠው	sáṭṭi̯ačču,	„ „ him.
ሰጠቻት	sáṭṭi̯ačča̯t,	„ „ her.
ሰጠችን	sáṭṭi̯ačči̯n[2],	„ „ us.
ሰጠቻችሁ	saṭṭi̯ačča̯č(č)yuh (§ 7*d*),	„ „ you (pl.)
ሰጠቿቸው	saṭṭi̯ačča̯č(č)a͡u,	„ „ them (him, pol.)

(γ) after -a̯ (g͡ii̯z):

ነገረ nágga̯ra̯, he told.

ነገረኝ	nágga̯ra̯ñ (-än),	he told me.
ነገረህ	nágga̯räh,	„ „ you (m.)
ነገረሽ	nágga̯räš,	„ „ you (f.)
ነገረዎ	nágga̯ra̯ʷo[3],	„ „ you (pol.)
ነገረው	nágga̯ra̯u,	„ „ him.
ነገራት	nágga̯rāt,	„ „ her.
ነገረን	nágga̯ra̯n (-än)[4],	„ „ us.
ነገራችሁ	na̯gga̯ráč(č)yuh (§ 7*d*),	„ „ you (pl.)
ነገራቸው	na̯gga̯ráč(č)a͡u,	„ „ them (him, pol.)

[1] or **ሰጠችዎት** sáṭṭi̯ačči̯ʷot.

[2] or **ሰጠችነ** sáṭṭi̯ačči̯nna̯.

[3] or **ነገረዎት** nágga̯ra̯ʷot.

[4] or **ነገረነ** nágga̯ra̯nna̯ (-änna̯).

አልነገረም alnə́ggərəm, he did not tell.

አልነገረኝም	alnə́ggərəñ̃im (-rä-),	he did not	tell me.
አልነገረህም	alnə́ggərähim[1],	„ „	you (m.)
አልነገረሽም	alnə́ggəräšim,	„ „	you (f.)
አልነገረዎም	alnə́ggərə͡wom[2],	„ „	you (pol.)
አልነገረውም	alnə́ggərə͡um,	„ „	him.
አልነገራትም	alnə́ggərātim,	„ „	her.
አልነገረንም	alnə́ggərənnim (-rä-)[3],	„ „	us.
አልነገራችሁም	alnəggəráč(č)ihum,	„ „	you (pl.)
አልነገራቸውም	alnəggəráč(č)ə͡um,	„ „	them (him, pol.)

(δ) after -ũ (kə́ə͡iv):

ነገሩ nə́ggəru, they told.

ነገሩኝ	nə́ggəruñ,	they told	me.
ነገሩህ	nə́ggəruh,	„ „	you (m.)
ነገሩሽ	nə́ggəruš,	„ „	you (f.)
ነገሩዎ	nə́ggərə͡wo[4],	„ „	you (pol.)
ነገሩት	nə́ggərut,	„ „	him.
ነገሯት	nə́ggərwāt,	„ „	her.
ነገሩን	nə́ggərun[5],	„ „	us.
ነገሯችሁ	nəggərwáč(č)yuh,	„ „	you (pl.)
ነገሯቸው	nəggərwáč(č)ə͡u,	„ „	them (him, pol.)

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[1] or -**ኽም** -χim.

[2] or -**ረዎትም** -rə͡wotim.

[3] or -**ነም** -nnəm.

[4] or **ነገሩዎት** nə́ggərə͡wot.

[5] or **ነገሩነ** nə́ggərunnə.

(ϵ) after -ĩ (sáḷis):

ብትነግሪ biṭṭinə́gri, if you (f.) tell.

ብትነግሪኝ	biṭṭinə́griñ (-iñ),	if you (f.) tell	me.
ብትነግሪው	biṭṭinə́gryu,	„ „	him.
ብትነግርያት	biṭṭinə́gryāt,	„ „	her.
ብትነግሪን	biṭṭinə́grin (-in)[1],	„ „	us.
ብትነግርያቸው	biṭṭinagryáč(č)au,	„ „	them.

(ζ) after -ã (ráṿi):

ሰማ sə́mmã, he heard.

ሰማኝ	sə́mmãñ,	he heard	me.	
ሰማህ	sə́mmāh,	„	„	you (m.)
ሰማሽ	sə́mmāš,	„	„	you (f.)
ሰማዎ	sə́mma^{w}o[2],	„	„	you (pol.)
ሰማው	sə́mmau,	„	„	him (it).
ሰማት	sə́mmāt,	„	„	her.
ሰማን	sə́mmãn[3],	„	„	us.
ሰማችሁ	səmmáč(č)yuh,	„	„	you (pl.)
ሰማቸው	səmmáč(č)au,	„	„	them (him, pol.)

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[1] or **ብትነግሪን** biṭṭinə́grinnə (-in-).

[2] or **ሰማዎት** sə́mma^{w}ot.

[3] or **ሰማን** sə́mmãnnə.

(η) after -ʸẽ (hámiṣ):

ሰጥችያለሁ saṭiṣčyállạ͡uʰ or **ሰጥቻለሁ** saṭiṣčállạ͡uʰ,
[= **ሰጥቼ፡ አለሁ፡**; § 32*a*], I have given.

ሰጥቼሃለሁ	saṭiṣčʸehállạ͡uʰ[1],	I have given	to	you (m.)
ሰጥቼሻለሁ	saṭiṣčʸešállạ͡uʰ,	„	„	you (f.)
ሰጥቼዎአለሁ	saṭiṣčʸeʷo͡állạ͡uʰ[2],	„	„	you (pol.)
ሰጥቼዋለሁ	saṭiṣčʸewállạ͡uʰ,	„	„	him.
ሰጥችያታለሁ	saṭiṣčyātállạ͡uʰ[3],	„	„	her.
ሰጥችያችኋለሁ	saṭiṣčyāč(č)yu-hállạ͡uʰ[4] (§ 7*d*),	„	„	you (pl.)
ሰጥችያቸዋለሁ	saṭiṣčyāč(č)ạ͡uál-lạ͡uʰ[5],	„	„	them (him, pol.)

(θ) after -ʷõ (sáṿi):

ነግሯል፡ [**ነግሮአል፡**] nágrõ͡āl, he has told.

ነግሮኛል	nágrʷoññāl,	he has told	me.	
ነግሮሃል	nágrʷohāl[6],	„	„	you (m.)
ነግሮሻል	nágrʷošāl,	„	„	you (f.)
ነግሮዎአል	nágrʷoʷõ͡āl[7],	„	„	you (pol.)
ነግሮታል	nágrʷotāl,	„	„	him.
ነግሯታል	nágrõ͡ātāl,	„	„	her.
ነግሮናል	nágrʷonnāl,	„	„	us.
ነግሯችኋል	nagrõ͡áč(č)yuhāl,	„	„	you (pl.)
ነግሯቸዋል	nagrõ͡áč(č)ạ͡uāl,	„	„	them (him, pol.)

[1] or **ሰጥቼኻለሁ** saṭiṣčʸeχállạ͡uʰ.
[2] or **ሰጥቼዎታለሁ** saṭiṣčʸeʷo͡tállạ͡uʰ.
[3] or **ሰጥቻታለሁ** saṭiṣčātállạ͡uʰ.
[4] or **ሰጥቻችኋለሁ** saṭiṣčāč(č)yuhállạ͡uʰ.
[5] or **ሰጥቻቸዋለሁ** saṭiṣčāč(č)ạ͡uállạ͡uʰ.
[6] or -ኻል -χāl. [7] or **ነግሮዎታል** nágrʷoʷotāl (-rʷōt-).

The Demonstrative Pronoun. §13*a*

The demonstrative pronouns are, for near objects:

sg. nom. m. **ይህ** yə́he (yih, yáhe)[1] this, that,
f. **ይህች** yə́hič (-čč) or **ይች** yič (yičč)[2],
acc. m. **ይህን** yə́hän (-nn § 6) or **ይህንን** yihánnän,
f. **ይችን** yə́čč̣in,
pl. nom. **እነዚህ** (i)nnə́zzih (-áz-, -ə́h; § 8)[3] or **እንህ** (ə́)nnʸə̌h[4] (§ 8),
acc. **እነዚህን** (i)nnə́zzihi̇n (-äz-, -ə́h-), **እንህን** (i)nnʸə̌hi̇n.

For distant or absent objects:

sg. nom. m. **ያ** yã, that, that other,
f. **ያች** yãč (-čč),
acc. m. **ያን** yãn or **ያንን** yánnän,
f. **ያችን** yãčč̣in.
pl. nom. **እነዚያ** (i)nnə́zzyã̆ (-áz-; § 8)[5], or **እንያ** (ə́)nnyã̆ (§ 8),
acc. **እነዚያን** (i)nnə́zzyã̆n (-áz-; § 8), or **እንያን** (ə́)nnyã̆n (§ 8).

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[1] § 7*d*; also written **ይኸ**; G. **እሄ** ə́hʸe.

[2] G. **እሂች** ə́hičč (-ə́čč), ʸə́čč, ə́čč.

[3] or **እለዚህ** illə́zzih (-áz-, -ə́h; § 8).

[4] or **እሌህ** ə́llʸə̌h, **እንህ** (ə́)nnih (-ə́h; § 8), **እለህ** ə́llih (-ə́h).

[5] or **እለዚያ** illə́zzyã̆ (-áz-), **እለያ** ə́llyã̆.

After prefixes

ይህ	becomes	-ዚህ	-zzih (-zi̯-).
ይህች	„	-ዚች	-zzi̯č (-čč).
ያ	„	-ዚያ	-zzyā[1].
ያች	„	ዚያች	-zzyāč (-čč).

[የ]ወዲህኛው (yä)wωdihi̯ññáu (-di̯h-; § 8), the nearer (of two), nearest (of several),

[የ]ወድያኛው (yä)wωdyáññáu (-ωdá- Š.; § 8), the further (of two), furthest (of several);

in these forms -ው is inflected like the article (§ 11).

All the above refer to animate or inanimate objects, and may be used substantivally or adjectivally.

ያ- may be prefixed to its noun.

E.g. ይህ ፡ ይበቃል ። yi̯he yi̯vą́qāl, this is enough.

ያች ፡ ምስቱ ፡ ናት ። yáčči̯ (§ 7*d*) mi̯stu nāt, this is (that's) his wife.

ይህ ፡ ፈረስ : yi̯he fą́ra̯s, this horse, that (near) horse.

ያዛፍ : yą́zāf, that (distant) tree.

ያን ፡ ዛፍ ፡ አትቀረጠው ። yan zāf attiqwŭ́ra̯ta̯u, don't cut that other tree down (that tree we saw, were speaking about, etc.).

እነህ ፡ መጣፎች ፡ የማን ፡ ናቸው ። nnʸēh ma̯tą́fʷōč yämą́n ná́čča̯u?, whose are these books?

እነዚህ ፡ ይበልጣሉ ፡ ተነዚያ ። nnäzzi̯h yi̯va̯lṭállu ta̯nnázzya (§ 7*a*), these are more than those (others).

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[1] but ተያ tą́yą́ (§ 8) or ተዚያ tázzyą́ (§ 8), from, than, in or on that; there.

ስለዚህ : si̯lä́zzi̯h (§ 8), because of this, therefore.

የዚች ፡ ሴት : yäzzí̯čči̯ (§ 7*d*) sʸēt, of this woman.

እስከዚያ : i̯skä́zzyä̃ (§ 8), as far as that, up to there.

ይህ ፡ ይሻላል ፡ ተዚያ ። yíhe yi̯ššá̯lāl tä́zzya, this is better than that other.

የወዲህኛው ፡ ፈረስ : yäwɔdi̯hi̯ññá̯u fä́ra̯s, the nearer (-est) of those horses.

የወዲያኛይቱ ፡ ናት : yäwɔdyāññá̯i̯tu nāt, she is the further (-est) of those.

ነው

The demonstrative particle *ነ- na̯- (nä-), look!, see! (not found alone), takes the pers. suff. conjunctive with verbs (§ 12*c*), and expresses the present tense of the verb 'to be' (§ 40): § 13*b*

sg. 1st	ነኝ	näñ (ná̯i̯ § 7*d*),	I am.
2nd m.	ነህ	na̯h (näh),	you are.
2nd f.	ነሽ	näš,	you are.
2nd pol.	ነዎ	ná̯ʷo,	you are.
3rd m.	ነው	ná̯u,	he (it) is.
3rd f.	ናት	nāt,	she (it) is.
pl. 1st	ነን	nän,	we are.
2nd	ናችሁ	nä́č(č)i̯hu (nä́č(č)yuh),	you are.
3rd	ናቸው	nä́č(č)á̯u,	they are, he (pol.) is.

The monosyllables above are enclitics (§ 8) and cause a preceding word to be accented on the last syllable.

E.g. እኔ ፡ ነኝ ። ịnʸé näñ, it is I.

አንተ ፡ ማን ፡ ነህ ።[1] ántä mān näh ?, who are you ?

የኔ ፡ ነው ። yänʸé nậu, it's mine.

ራስ ፡ ደጎና ፡ ናቸው ። rās dähnā́ nā́čč̣ậu ?, is the Rās well ?

§ 14 *The Relative Pronoun.*

The relative pronoun, which is always prefixed to a verb (§ 34), is, for all numbers, genders, cases and persons:

የ- yä- pref. to simp. perf. (§ 25),
የም- yämm- or እም- ịmm- pref. to cont. (§ 26)
} who, which, what; see § 62.

የም- is yämmị- and እም- is ịmmị- before a consonant (which, if t, becomes tt, § 5); እም- is mm(ị)- after a vowel.

አለ állä (§ 32), he is present, there is, and the neg. የለም (§ 39). አይደለም (§ 40) take የ-, making

ያለ yā́llä (§ 7*a*), he who is present, that which there is,

የሌለ yälʸā́llä, he who (that which) is absent,

ያይደል yâị̣däl (§ 7*a*, -ll § 6), he who (that which) is not.

The neg. pref. አል- al- (§ 37) comes between the rel. and the verb.

The relative refers to animate and inanimate objects.

The antecedent, if expressed, usually follows the

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[1] also written ማነህ ። mánnäh ?

verb to which the relative is attached. If no antecedent is expressed the rel. implies one of any number, gender, case or person, according, if it is in the nom., to that of the verb to which it is attached.

The rel. + verb, being tantamount to a noun, may take the -ን -n of the acc. (§ 9*c*) and the article (§ 11)[1].

E.g. የመጣ : yämäṭṭa, he who (that which) came.

የመጣ : ሰው· : yämaṭṭā́ (§ 8) sa͡u, a man who came.

የመጣህ : yämáṭṭāh, you who came.

የምንመጣ : yämminnimáṭa, we who are coming.

የሚመጣ : ሰው· : yämmimaṭā́ (§ 7*a*; § 8) sa͡u, a man who is coming.

የምትመጡ ። yämmiṭṭmáṭu, you (pl.) who are coming.

እርሱ : ነው· : እሚመጣ ። irsú na͡u mmimáṭa, it is he who is coming.

አንተ : ነው· : እምትመጣ ። antā́ na͡u mmiṭṭmáṭa ?, is it you who are coming ?

ያለ : ይበቃል ። yállä yiyáqāl, what there is is enough.

የማልፈልገው· : ፈረስ ። yämmalfálligа͡u (§ 7*a*) fáras, the horse which I do not want.

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[1] Occasionally, especially in G. and Wallo, a pl. in -ʷōč (§ 9*b*) of the rel. + verb is heard:

የሔዱት : ናቸው· ። yähā́dʷōč náčča͡u, they are those who went, = የሔዱ· : ናቸው· ። yähā́du náčča͡u.

የሚሔዱት : ናቸው· ። yämmihā́dʷōč náčča͡u, they are those who are going, = የሚሔዱ· : ናቸው· ። yämmihā́du náčča͡u.

የመጣን ፡ አየህ ። yämạṭṭan áyyäh?, have you seen who (what) came?

የመጣው ፡ ሰው ፡ yämạṭṭâu sậu, the man who came.

የመጣውን ፡ ሰው ፡ አየህው ። yämạṭṭâun sậu áyyähậu?, have you seen the man who came?

ያለን ፡ ስጠኝ ። yällän sɨṭäñ, give me what there is.

የመጡ ፡ yämạ́ṭṭu, they who (those which) came.

የመጡት ፡ ፈረሶች ፡ yämạ́ṭṭut fárạsʷōč, the horses which came.

የመጡቱ ፡ ናቸው ። yämạ́ṭṭutu náčč̣ậu, they are those who (which) came.

የሚመጡቱን ፡ አየህ ። yämmịmạ́ṭutun áyyäh?, have you seen those who (which) are coming?

ያለበትን ፡ አላውቅም ። yallăbbạtịn alâuŭqịm, I don't know (*α*) who (what) is in it, (*β*) the place in which he (it) is.

ያለችበቲቱ ፡ ሴት ፡ yalläčč̣ɨbbạtitu sʸēt, the woman who is in it.

The Interrogative Pronoun.

§ 15 The interrogative pronouns are,

referring to persons:

sg. nom. **ማን** mān (-nn § 6)?, who?,

acc. **ማነን** mánnän?,

pl. nom. **ማን** mān (-nn § 6)?, or **እነማን** (i̯)nnạ́mán?[1] (-nn § 6; § 8),

acc. **ማነን** mánnän?, or **እነማነን** (i̯)nnạmánnän?

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[1] or **እለማን** i̯llạ́mán? (-nn § 6; § 8)

Referring to inanimate[1] objects:

sg. nom. & acc. ምን mi̯n ?, what ?,

pl. nom. ምኖች mí̯n^{w}ōč ? (-čč § 6),

acc. ምኖችን mi̯n^{w}ṓčči̯n ?

ምን may take the m. art. (§ 11), and the pers. suff. conjunctive with nouns (§ 12*b*).

sg. nom. & acc. ምንድር mí̯ndi̯r ?[2], what ?,

pl. nom. ምንድሮች mí̯ndi̯r^{w}ōč ?[3] (-čč § 6),

acc. ምንድሮችን mi̯ndi̯r^{w}ṓčči̯n ?

ምንድር may take the m. art. (§ 11).

A pl. of ማን and ምን is also formed by repeating them with the conj. -ና -nnã = and:

pl. nom. ማንናማን mān(ni̯n)nã́mā́n ?[4] (-nn ; § 8), who ?,

acc. ማንናማንን mān(ni̯n)nãmā́nnän ?[4],

pl. nom. & acc. ምንናምን mi̯ni̯nnā́mi̯n ?, what ? ;

these forms when used substantivally may be constr. with a pl. or sg. verb.

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[1] also to animals and occasionally to persons:

ምን ፡ ሰው ። mi̯n sa͡u ?, what man ?

ምን ፡ ሆንህ ። mi̯n h^{w}onh ?, what is the matter with you ? (lit. what have you become ?).

ፈረሲቱ ፡ ምንድን ፡ ሆነች ። fárasi̯tu mí̯ndi̯n h^{w}ónäč ?, what has become of (happened to) the mare ?

[2] or ምንድን mí̯ndi̯n ? (-nn § 6).

[3] or ምንድርኖች mí̯ndi̯rn^{w}ōč ?, ምንድኖች mí̯ndi̯nn^{w}ōč ?, (-čč § 6).

[4] The -ni̯n- is dropped in rapid speech.

Referring to animate and inanimate objects:

sg. m. nom. **ማናቸው** mānnáč(č)a͡u?[1], which? (of two or more), acc. **-ቸውን** -čča͡un,
f. nom. **ማናችይቱ** mānnáč(č)ʷoi̯tu?, acc. **-ቷን** -tun,
pl. nom. **ማናቸዎች** mānnáč(č)a͡uʷōč?[2] (**-ችዎች** -ččʷoʷōč; -čč § 6), acc. **-ችን** -čči̯n.

sg. m. nom. **ዬቱ** yĕ́tu?[3], which? (of two or more), acc. **-ቱን** -tun,
f. nom. **ዬቷ** yĕ́twã?[4], acc. **-ቷን** -twã̄n,
pl. nom. **እኔቱ** (i̯)nnʸĕ́tu?[5], acc. **-ቱን** -tun.

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[1] or **ማንላቸው** mānni̯lláčča͡u?, f. **ማንላችይቱ** mānni̯llá ččʷoi̯tu?, etc.

[2] or **ማናቾቹ** mānnāččʷóčču?, **ማንላቾቹ** mānni̯llāččʷóčču?, acc. **-ችን** -ččun,
or **ማኖቻቸው** mānnʷōččā́čča͡u?,
ማንለ°ቻቸው mānni̯llʷōččā́čča͡u?,
ማናቻቸው mānnāččā́čča͡u?,
ማንላቻቸው mānni̯llāččā́čča͡u?,
ማናችቻቸው mānnāččʷōččā́čča͡u?,
ማንላችቻቸው mānni̯llāččʷōččā́čča͡u?,
all with acc. **-ቸውን** -čča͡un.

[3] also written **የቱ** etc., G. **ሀቱ** hą̄́tu?

[4] or **የቲቷ** yĕ́titwã? (-ti̯t-). G. **ሀቲቱ** hą̄́titu?, **ሀቷ** hą̄́twã?

[5] or **እኔዎች** (i̯)nnʸĕ́tʷōč? (-čč; **-ዎቹ** -tʷóčču), acc. **-ዎችን** -tʷóčči̯n (**-ዎቹን** -tʷóčču̯n);
G. **ሀዎች** hą̄́tʷōč? (-čč), acc. **-ዎችን** -tʷóčči̯n, or **እነሀቱ** (i̯)nnahá̯tu? acc. **-ቱን** -tun.

ዬትኛው yĕ́tṇ̈ñn̈au͡?[1] (§ 8), which?, what kind of?, of which **-ው** is inflected like the art. (§ 11)[2].

ስንት sịnt?, how much?, how many?, is indecl., and usually constr. with a sg. noun or verb, sometimes with the pl.

All the above are used substantivally or adjectivally, except **ምንይር**, **ማንናማን** and **ምንናምን**, which are only used substantivally.

E.g. **ማን : ነው ።** mān nạu͡?[3], who is it?

ማንን : አየህ ። mắnnän áyyäh?, whom did you see?

ለማን : ሰጠህ ። lạmắn sạ́ṭṭäh?, whom did you give it (them) to?

ማን : ሰው : ነው : እሚያደርገው ። mān sạu͡ nạu͡ mmyādạ́rgạu͡?, what man is it that will do it? (who is the man that ...?).

እነማን : ናቸው ። nnạmắn nắčč̣au͡?, who are they?

ማን : ናችሁ ። mān nắčč̣yuh?, who are you (pl.)?

ማን : አሉ ። mānn állu?, who are present?

ማንናማን : መጣ ። mānninnāmắn (§ 8) mạ́ṭṭa? (or **መጡ** mạ́ṭṭu), who have come?

ማንናማንን : አየህ ። mānninnāmắnnän áyyäh?, what persons did you see?

ምን : አለ ። mịn állä?, what is there?

ምን : አለ ። mịn ắlạ?, what did he say?

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[1] also written **የትኛው**

G. **ሀትኛው** hặ́tṇ̈ñn̈au͡? (§ 8).

[2] it may be dropped in the pl. **የትኞች** yĕ́tịñn̈ōč (-čč)?, acc. **-ኞችን** -ñn̈ṍčč̣in.

[3] also written **ማነው**.

ምን ፡ ግዜ ፡ ላምጣው ። miṇ gíz^{y}e lắnṭa͡u ? (§ 7*d*), what time shall I bring it?

ይህ ፡ ለኔ ፡ ምን ፡ ነው ። yíhe laṇ^{y}ế miṇ^{y}ế na͡ụ ?, what use is this to me?

ምኑን ፡ ላምጣ ። mínun lắnṭa ?, what shall I bring?

ምንድር ፡ ነው ። miṇdír (§ 8) na͡ụ ?, what is it?

ምንድን ፡ ነበር ። míṇdiṇ nábbaṛ ?, what was it?

ምንድን ፡ አየህ ። míṇdiṇ áyyäh ?, what have you seen?

ምንድሮችን ፡ አየህ ። miṇdir^{w}ốčči̱n áyyäh ?, what objects did you see?

ገበያ ፡ እሔዳለኹ ። ምንናምን ፡ ልግዛ ። gábẹ̣a͡ịa ịhädálla͡ụ^{h} : miṇiṇnámiṇ lígza ?, I am going to market: what things shall I buy?

የማናቸው ፡ ፈረስ ፡ ነው ። yämännắčča͡u (§ 47*a*) fạrás (§ 8) na͡ụ ?, which man's horse is it?

ማንላቸው ፡ ፈረስ ፡ männịlláčča͡u fárạs ?, which horse?

ማናቸይቱ ፡ በቅሎ ፡ ናት ። männắčč^{w}ốịtu ẏạql^{w}ố (§ 8) nāt ?, which (she-) mule is it?

ዬቱ ፡ ነበር ። yếtu nábbär ?, which was it?

የቱ ፡ ሰው ፡ ነበር ። yétu sa͡u nábbär ?, which man was it?

የየታ ፡ ሴት ፡ ልጅ ፡ ነው ። ẏäyētwấ (§ 8) s^{y}ēt li̱j na͡ụ ?, which woman's child is it?

ቤቱ ፡ ዬትኛው ፡ ነው ። b^{y}étu yetịñña͡u (§ 8) na͡ụ ?, which is his house?

የትኛው ፡ ፈረስ : yetịñña͡u (§ 8) fárạs ?, which horse?, what kind of horse?

ስንት ፡ አለ ። sịnt állä ?, how much is there?

ስንት ፡ አሉ ። sịnt állu ?, how many are there?

ስንት ፡ ገንዘብ ፡ ነበር ። sịnt gánzạẏ nábbaṛ ?, how much money was there?

ስንት ፡ ፈረስ ፡ መጣ ። sɨnt fə́rəs mə́ṭṭa ?, or

ስንት ፡ ፈረሶች ፡ መጡ ። sɨnt fə́rəsʷōč mə́ṭṭu ?, how many horses have come ?

ምንኛ mɨnɨ́ññā ?, prop. what kind of ?, is generally used as an intensive adv., how ! ምን may also be used in this way (§ 77 ; s.v. አከለ) :

e.g. ምንኛ ፡ ሞኝ ፡ ነው ። mɨnɨ́ñña mʷóññɨ̄ na͡u !, how foolish he is !

ምን ፡ ትልቅ ፡ ነው ። mɨn tɨllɨ́q na͡u !, how big it is !

The Indefinite Pronoun.

The indefinite pronouns are, § 16

referring to animate objects :

sg. nom. ማንም mánnɨm (-mm § 6), some(-body), any (-body),

acc. ማንንም mánnänɨm (-mm),

pl. nom. አንማንም (ɨ)nnəmánnɨm (-mm),

acc. አንማንንም (ɨ)nnəmánnänɨm (-mm).

Referring to persons :

sg. nom. እንተን (ɨ́)ntən (-än)[1], what's-his-name,

acc. እንተንን (ɨ́)ntänɨn[2],

pl. nom. እንቶች (ɨ́)ntənʷōč (-tä- ; -čč § 6)[3],

acc. እንቶችን (ɨ́)ntənʷóčč̣ɨn (-tä-) ;

these forms may take the art. (§ 11).

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[1] or እንቶ (ɨ́)ntʷō, እንቶን (ɨ́)ntʷōn.

[2] or እንቶን (ɨ́)ntʷōn.

[3] or እነንተን (ɨ)nnə́ntən (-än), with art. -ኑ -nu, acc. እነንተንን (ɨ)nnə́ntänɨn, with art. -ኑን -nun ; this pl. is also used of inanimate objects.

sg. nom. **እገሌ** i̯gá̯lʸe[1], so-and-so,

acc. **እገሌን** i̯gá̯lʸen,

pl. nom. **እነገሌ** (i̯)nna̯gá̯lʸe[2],

acc. **እነገሌን** (i̯)nna̯gá̯lʸen.

Referring to inanimate objects:

sg. nom. & acc. **ምንም** mi̯ni̯m (-mm § 6), anything,

„ „ **ምንምን** mi̯ni̯mmi̯n, anything at all.

sg. nom. & acc. **እንትን** (i̯)nti̯n, what's-its-name,

pl. nom. **እንትኖች** (i̯)nti̯nʷōč (-čč § 6)[3],

acc. **እንትኖችን** (i̯)nti̯nʷo̯čči̯n;

these forms may take the art. (§ 11).

Referring to animate or inanimate objects:

sg. nom. **ማናቸውም** mānnáč(č)â̯um (-mm § 6)[4], some (-body), any(-body), one of the,

acc. **ማናቸውንም** mānnāččâ̯unni̯m (-mm),

pl. nom. **ማናቾችም** mānnāččʷo̯čči̯m (-mm),

acc. **ማናቾችንም** mānnāččʷo̯čči̯ni̯m (-mm).

The pl. of this form is constr. with a sg. or pl. noun.

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[1] G. **የከሌ** yäkä́lʸe, acc. **-ን** -n; **የ-** (q.v.) is dropped after a prp.

[2] G. **እናከሌ** (i̯)nnākä́lʸe, acc. **-ን** -n.

[3] or nom. & acc. **እንንትን** (i̯)ní̯nti̯n.

[4] or **ማንላቸውም** mānni̯llá̯č(č)â̯um (-mm), etc.

sg. nom. & acc. **አንዳች** ándáč (-čč § 6; § 8)[1], some (-body); any (-body); one of the.

sg. nom. **አንዳቸው** andáč(č)a͡u[2], some (-body); any (-body); one of the,

acc. **አንዳቸውን** andáč(č)a͡un.

sg. nom. & acc. **አንዳንድ** ándánd (§ 8), some, a few, several,

pl. nom. **አንዳንዶች** andándʷōč (-čč § 6),

acc. **አንዳንዶችን** andandʷóčči̯n.

sg. nom. **አያሌ** ayyálʸe[3], several; much, a good deal, a great many; what a lot!, how many!

acc. **አያሌን** ayyálʸen,

pl. nom. **አያሎች** ayyálʷōč (-čč § 6),

acc. **አያሎችን** ayyālʷóčči̯n.

አያሌ is constr. with a sg. or pl. noun.

sg. nom. & acc. **ሌላ** lélã̄, other, another, different,

pl. nom. **ሌሎች** lélʷōč (-čč § 6),

acc. **ሌሎችን** lēlʷóčči̯n;

with the art. (§ 11), **ሌላው** lélau͡, the other.

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[1] or **አንዳችም** andáčči̯m (-mm § 6).

[2] or **አንድላቸው** andi̯lláč(č)a͡u, acc. **-ቸውን** -č(č)a͡un,
አንዳቸውም andáč(č)a͡um (-mm), acc. **-ቸውንም** -č(č)a͡unni̯m (-mm),
አንድላቸውም andi̯lláč(č)a͡um (-mm), acc. **-ቸውንም** -č(č)a͡unni̯m (-mm).

[3] or **አያል** áyyál (§ 8).

ሁል- hull-, all, every,

with the pers. suff. (§ 12*b*), in addition to which it may take **-ም** -m (-mm § 6);

with -u it may be constr. with pl. noun; it generally follows a noun it qualifies.

Of the above,

እንተን, እገሌ, ምንም, ምንምን, እንትን are used substantivally,

አያሌ is used adjectivally,

and the rest are used in either way.

አንዳች, አንዳቸው and the forms in **-ም** are generally (**ምንም, ምንምን** always) followed by a neg. verb (§ 37), which drops its own final **-ም**, if the pron. has one.

E.g.

ለማንም : ስጥ ። lạmānnı́m (§ 8) sı̣́t, give it to somebody.

ማንም : የለ ። mánnı̣mm yállä (-mm^{y}állä § 7*d*), there isn't anybody.

ማንም : ፈረስ : አይሐድ ። mánnı̣m fárạs ā͡ı̣hı̣́d, no horse is to go, (lit. any horse let-it-not-go).

ማንንም : አላየህ ። mánnänı̣mm aláyyäh?, didn't you see anybody?

ምንም : አላየሁ ። mı́nı̣mm aláyyä͡u^{h}, I didn't see anything.

ምንምን : አልነበር ። mını́mmın alnábbär, it (there) wasn't anything at all.

እንትን : አምጣ ። ńtı̣n ántạ, fetch a what's-its-name, (e.g. something for the name of which one does not know the Amharic).

ለገሌ ፡ ስጥ ። lạgạ́l^{y}e (§ 7*a*) sị̀t, G. **ለከሌ ፡ ስጥ ።** lạkạ́l^{y}e sị̀t, give it (them) to so-and-so.

ለማናቸውም ፡ አትስጥ ። lạmānnā́čč‿ạumm ā́ttisṭ, don't give it (them) to anyone (of them).

ማንላቸውንም ፡ አላየሁ ። mānnịllāčč‿ạ́unnịmm aláyyä‿u^{h}, I didn't see anyone (of them).

ማንላችችንም ፡ ፈረሶች ፡ [or **ፈረስ ፡**] **አላየሁ ።** mānnịllāč-č^{w}ọ́čč‿ịnịm fā́rạs^{w}ōčč (or fā́rạs) aláyyä‿u^{h}, I didn't see any of the horses.

ለማናቸውም ፡ አሽከር ፡ ስጥ ። lạmānnā́čč‿ạumm aškā́r (§ 8) sị̀t, give it (them) to one of the servants.

አንዳች ፡ አላየሁም ። andā́čč aláyyähum, or

አንዳችም ፡ አላየሁ ። andā́čč‿ịmm aláyyä‿u^{h}, I didn't see any.

አንዳቸውን ፡ ጥራ ። andā́čč‿ạun ị́ra, call one of them.

አንዳቸውን ፡ አሽከር ፡ ጥራ ። andā́čč‿ạun áškär ṭị́ra, call one of the servants.

አንዳንድ ፡ ሰው ፡ andánd sạ̀u, a few people.

አንዳንድ ፡ አየሁ ። andánd áyyä‿u^{h}, I saw some.

አንዳንዶች ፡ ሴቶች ። andánd^{w}ōč s^{y}ét^{w}ōč, several women.

አያሌ ፡ እቃ ፡ ayyál^{y}e ị́qa, a good deal of baggage.

እያሌ ፡ ሰዎች ፡ ናቸው ። ayyál^{y}e sạ̀u^{w}ọ́č nā́čč‿ạu, they are a good many men, what a lot of men there are!

ሌላ ፡ ጥራ ። lḗla ṭị́ra, call another.

ሌላውን ፡ ጥራ ። lḗla‿un ṭị́ra, call the other.

ሌላ : ፈረስ : አሳየኝ ። léla fə́raṣ asáyyäñ, show me another horse.

ሌላውን : ፈረስ : አምጣ ። léla͡un fə́raṣ ánṭa (§ 7*d*), bring the other horse.

ሁሉ : húllu, all of it.

ሁሉም : húllum, everything.

የህ : ሁሉ : ነው ። yíhe húllu na͡u, this is all.

ተሁሉም : አገር : ነው ። taḥúllumm agə́r na͡u, it is everywhere, (in every part of the country).

ሁሉን : አልፈልግም ። húllun alfə́lligim, I don't want it all.

ሁሉንም : አልፈልግ ። húllunimm alfə́llig, I don't want any of it.

ሁሉን : ስጠው ። húllun síṭa͡u, give him all of it.

ሁሉንም : ስጠው ። húllunim síṭa͡u, give him everything.

ገንዘቡ : ሁሉ ። gə́nzaẓu húllu, all the money.

ሳጥኖችን : ሁሉ : አምጣ ። sāṭinʷǒčč̣in húllu ánṭa (§ 7*d*), bring all the boxes.

ሁላችን : አለን ። hullǎčč̣in állän, we are all here.

ሒዱ : ሁላችሁ ። hídu hullǎčč̣yuh, go away, all of you.

ወታደር : ሁሉ : ሔደ ። wəttáddär húllu hə̄́dä, or

ወታደር : ሁሉ : ሔዱ ። wəttáddär húllu hə̄́du, or

ወታደሮች : ሁሉ : ሔዱ ። wəttáddəraʷōč húllu hə̄́du, or

ወታደሮች : ሁላቸው : ሔዱ ። wəttáddəraʷōč hullǎčč̣a͡u hə̄́du, all the soldiers have gone.

The Reflexive Pronoun.

For the reflexive pronoun the words § 17

ራስ rās, lit. head,

ነፍስ naf̣s (nä-, -vs), lit. soul,

ባለቤት bālaf̣ʸét (-aṿ-), lit. householder,

ሰውነት sa͡f̣unnaṭ (-ät), lit. person,

and the phrase

በገዛ : እጅ : baf̣gazzájj (§ 8), lit. with what the hand has in its power (s.v. **ገዛ**)

are used with the pers. suff. (§ 12*b*) to express 'self', when it is not expressed with sufficient clearness or emphasis by the reflexive form of the verb (§ 21).

The above refer only to persons, and are used substantivally or adjectivally:

e.g.

ራሱን : ገደለ ። rásun gáddaf̣a, he killed himself.

የሀነንስ : እርሰዎ : ራሰዎ : ይፈልጉታል ። yiḥánnäniss ir-sa͡f̣ʷo rásaf̣ʷo yiféllig̣utāl, but you (pol.) will want this yourself.

ይህ : ለራሳችን : ነው ። yíhe laf̣rāsāčč̣ín (§ 8) na͡f̣u, this is for us ourselves.

ነፍሴን : እላጫለሁ ። náfsʸen i͡f̣lāč̣č̣álla͡f̣uʰ, I shave myself, (or **ሰውነቴን : እላ-** sa͡f̣unnätʸen i͡f̣lā-).

ራስ : ባለቤታቸው : አልነበሩም ። rās ṿālaf̣ʸētāčča͡f̣u alnábbaf̣rum, the Rās himself wasn't there.

በገዛ : እጄ : እመጣለሁ ። bagaf̣zzájjʸe i͡f̣maṭálla͡f̣uʰ, I will come myself.

በገዛ : እኛቸው : አደረጉት ። bagazzajjäčč͡au adärragut, they did it themselves.

በገዛ : እ- is perhaps an emphatic personal rather than a true reflexive pronoun.

The Distributive Pronoun.

§ 18 The distributive pronouns are:

አንዳንድ ándánd (§ 8), indecl., each, one by one, (cp. § 83*a*),

እየ-...-u, iyyä-[1]...-u (written -ው after a vowel), indecl., each; -u is dropped after numerals, or may be replaced by pers. suff. (§ 12*b*).

The above refer to animate or inanimate objects; they are used adjectivally[2]; they may take the pers. suff. of the 1st and 2nd pl. (§ 12*b*, -u disappearing), in which case አንዳንድ may be used substantivally. They do not always logically refer to the noun with which they are constructed.

E.g. ለሁሉ : አንዳንድ : ብር : ስጣቸው ። lahúllu andándǐ (§ 7*d*) yirr sitäčč͡au, give them all a dollar each.

ላንዳንድ : ወታደር : አምሳ : ጥይት : አከፋል ። landánd (§ 7*a*) wättáddär ámsa tíyyit akkäfil, distribute fifty cartridges to each soldier.

አንዳንዳችንን : ጠየቁነ ። andandáčč̣inin tä́yyäqunna, they questioned each of us.

አንዳንዳችሁ : ሒዱ ። andandáčč̣yuh hídu, go one at a time.

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[1] also written ኢየ-

[2] i.e. in constr.: logically they may be substantival.

እየቤቱ iyyäyʸétu, each house.

እየራሱ : በቅሎውን : ያምጣ ። iyyärásu ɣ̣áql^{w}o͡un yámṭa, each is to bring his mule himself.

እየሴቱ : ልጅዋን : ታንሣ ። iyyäsʸétu lɣ̣jwān tánsa, let each woman take up her child.

እየሳጥኑ : ከፈተ ። iyyäsáṭ̣inu káffaṭ̣a, he opened each box.

በየስሙ : ይመልስ ። bɑ̣yyäsɨ̣mu (§ 7*a*) yɨ̣mállɨ̣s, or

በየስማቸው : ይመልሱ ። bɑ̣yyäsɨ̣mäčč͡ɑ̣u yɨ̣mállɨ̣su, let each answer to his name.

አሥር : በየሶስት : ብር : ássɨr ɣ̣ɑyyäs^{w}óstɨ̆ ɣ̣ɨrr, ten at three dollars each.

እየቤታችሁ : ሒዱ ። iyyäɣ̣ʸētáčč͡yuh hɨ́du, each of you go to his (own) house.

The Reciprocal Pronoun.

The reciprocal pronoun is § 19

እርሰ በርስ- ɨ́rsɑ̣[1] bɑ̣rs-[2] (ɣ̣ɑ̣-, -ärs-), with the pl. pers. suff. (§ 12*b*), each other.

This pron. refers to animate or inanimate objects, and is used substantivally or adjectivally.

The pl. of the disjunctive pers. pron. (§ 12*a*) or the dem. pron. (§ 13*a*) repeated, with **በ-** bɑ̣- pref. to the second pron., is used in the same sense.

E.g. **እርሰ : በርሳችን : ተጣላን ።** ɨ́rsɑ̣ ɣ̣ärsáčč͡ɨn tɑ̣ṭállän, or **እኛ : በኛ : ተጣላን ።** ɨ́ññä́ ɣ̣äññä́ tɑ̣ṭállän, we have quarrelled with each other.

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[1] or **እርስ** ɨrs, **እሰ** ɨ́ssɑ̣, **እስ** ɨss.

[2] or **በስ-** bɑ̣ss- (ɣ̣ɑ̣-, -äss-).

እርስ ፡ በርሳችሁ ፡ አትጣሉ ። irs yärsäčč̣yuh attaṭ́álu, don't quarrel with each other.

ሳጥኖች ፡ እርሰ ፡ በርሳቸው ፡ ይጋጫሉ ። sáṭ̣inʷōčč irsa bärsäčč̣au yiggāč̣č̣állu, the boxes knock against each other.

እነዚህ ፡ በነዚህ ፡ ተጋብተዋል ። nnäzzíh yannäzzíh tagāyṭ̣auāl, these and those are connected with each other by marriage.

The Numeral.

The Cardinal Numeral.

§ 20*a* The cardinal numerals are:

		Cypher
፩	**አንድ** and[1],	1.
፪	**ሁለት** húlaṭ̣t (-ätt),	2.
፫	**ሶስት** sʷōst,	3.
፬	**አራት** árátt (§ 8),	4.
፭	**አምስት** ámmiṣt,	5.
፮	**ስድስት** síddiṣt,	6.
፯	**ሰባት** sábát (-áṿ-; § 8),	7.
፰	**ሸምንት** símmiṇt,	8.
፱	**ዘጠኝ** záṭ̣añ (-ä́ṭ̣ä-),	9.
፲	**አሥር** ássir,	10.
፲፩	**አሥራ ፡ ሐንድ** asrãhánd[2],	11.
፲፪	**አሥራ ፡ ሁለት** asrãhúlaṭ̣t (-ätt),	12.
፳	**ሀያ** háʸã (hã́ã)[3],	20.

[1] f. **አንዲት** ándiṭ. [2] or **አሥራንድ** asrã́nd.

[3] Š. **ሀያ** háʸa, hã́ã, **ሃ** hā.

፳፩	**ሀያ ፡ ሐንድ** haʸahánd[1],	21.
፴	**ሠላሳ** salásã,	30.
፵	**አርባ** árbã (-rṿ-),	40.
፶	**አምሳ** ámsã,	50.
፷	**ስልሳ** sɨ́lsã[2],	60.
፸	**ሰባ** sə́bã (-ə́ṿ-),	70.
፹	**ሰማንያ** samə́ñyã,	80.
፺	**ዘጠና** zaṭə́nã (zä-; § 8),	90.
፻	**መቶ** mə́tʷõ,	100.
፪፻	**ሁለት ፡ መቶ** húlatt mə́tʷo,	200.
፲፻	**ሺህ** ših[3],	1000.
፼	**አልፍ** ilf,	10,000.
፲ ፼	**አሥር ፡ አልፍ** ássir ilf,	100,000.
፻ ፼	**መቶ ፡ አልፍ** mə́tʷo ilf,	1,000,000.

ተ- ta- may be used to join numbers above 99:

መቶ ፡ ታንድ[4] mə́tʷo tand or **መቶ ፡ አንድ**[5] mə́tʷo and, 101.

መቶ ፡ ተስልሳ mə́tʷo taslsa or **መቶ ፡ ስልሳ** mə́tʷo sɨ́lsa, 160.

The cardinals are used substantivally or adjectivally.

With animate objects they take the sg. or pl. from 2. to 99, usually the sg. above 99; with inanimate

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[1] or **ሀያ ፡ አንድ** haʸaánd, (-ʸə́nd).

[2] or, occasionally, the T. forms **ስድሳ** sɨ́dsã, **ስሳ** sɨ́ssã.

[3] or **ሺ** ši. [4] or **ተሐንድ** taháand. [5] or **ሐንድ** hand.

objects the sg. or pl. from 2 to 9, usually the sg. above 9:

e.g. **ሁለት ፡ ፈረስ ፡** húlätt fə́rəs, or **ሁለት ፡ ፈረሶች ፡** húlätt fə́rəsʷōč, 2 horses.

ሁለት ፡ ልጅ ፡ አላት ። hulə́tt (§ 8) lij állāt, she has two children.

ስልሳ ፡ ሰው ፡ silsə́ (§ 8) sə͡u, or **ስልሳ ፡ ሰዎች ፡** sílsa sə́͡uʷōč, 60 men.

መቶ ፡ በቅሎ ፡ mə́tʷo və́qlʷo, 100 mules.

አምስት ፡ ሳጥን ፡ ámmist sə́tin, or **አምስት ፡ ሳጥኖች ፡** ámmist sə́tinʷōč, 5 boxes.

አምሳ ፡ ሳጥን ፡ ámsa sə́tin, 50 boxes.

The Ordinal Numeral.

§ 20*b* The ordinal numerals are formed from the cardinals by the suffix **-ኛ**[1] -ə́ññə̃ (-ə́ññə̃):

e.g. **ሁለተኛ** hulättə́ññə̃ (-lä-, -ə́ñ-)[2], 2nd,

ሶስተኛ sʷōstə́ññə̃ (-ə́ñ-), 3rd,

ሀያኛ haʸáññə̃[3], 20th, etc.

1st is **ፊተኛ** fitə́ññə̃ (fi-, -ə́ñ-), or

መጀመሪያ məjəmmáryə̃ (-ár-); but

አሥራ ፡ ሐንደኛ asrahandə́ññə̃ (-ə́ñ-), 11th.

In compound numbers only the last takes the ordinal form:

e.g. **ሠላሳ ፡ አምስተኛ** səlásə ammistə́ññə̃, 35th.

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[1] or **-ኛ** -ññə̃.

[2] or **ሁለትኛ** hulättíññə̃ (-lä-), **ሶስትኛ** sʷōstíññə̃, etc.

[3] or **ሀየኛ** haʸáññə̃.

All ordinals commonly take the art. (§ 11), and **ፈተኛ** and **መጀመሪያ** also the pref. **የ-** yä-:

e.g. **የፈተኛው ሰው** ። yäfi̱täññáu (§ 8) sa̱u, the first man.

የመጀመሪያው ነበር ። yämä̱jä̱mmäryau nä̱bbär, he (it) was the first.

Another ordinal form is in **-ያ** -(ï)yyã[1]:

ሁለተኛ hula̱ttïyyã (-lä-), 2nd, etc.

The Fraction.

Fractions are expressed by the ordinals, usually by the form in **-ያ**: § 20c

e.g. **ሁለት ሰስተኛ**[2]: húlätt sʷōstïyyã, 2/3.

1/2 is **እኩል** i̱kkul (ŭk-), usually adj., or

እኩሌታ i̱kkulʸétã (ŭk-), s.

1/4 is **ሩብ** rub (ruy), or **አራተኛ** arättï̱ññã.

Fractions are joined to whole numbers by **ተ-**:

e.g. **አንድ ተኩል** and tä̱kkul, 1 1/2.

The Verb.

Primitive Form of Verb (Root).

The primitive verb in its simplest form, which is the third person singular of the past[3], consists in three radicals or root-letters[4]: § 21

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[1] or sä́li̱s + **ያ** (§ 7*a*), **ሁለቲያ**, etc.

[2] or **-ቲያ**.

[3] called simple perfect (§ 24).

[4] using 'letter' in the Am. sense of a consonant, single or double (§ 5), with its following vowel (§ 4*a*).

ለቀመ lə́-qqə-mə[1], to pick[2], gather.

ፈለገ fə́-llə-gə, to seek, want.

The consonant of the 2nd[3] radical is doubled (§ 5). In some verbs (type A § 34) it remains single in certain parts of their conjugation; in others (type B § 35) it is doubled throughout[4].

Some verbs, e.g. መሰለ, follow both types, but with a different meaning in each case; others, e.g. ተቀመጠ, follow either type without change of meaning.

The triliteral is the commonest root-form, but there are also quadriliteral verbs[5]:

መነዘረ mə-nə́-zzə-rə, to change,

ከለከለ kə-lə́-kkə-la, to hinder,

with 3rd rad. doubled: and numerous biliteral verbs,

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[1] corresponding in form but not in force with Ar. قَتَّلَ. A perf. corresponding with قَتَلَ does not occur in Amharic, unless in such biliterals as ዘረ z^{w}ə́rə (for *ዘወረ zə́wərə) to revolve, which has caus. ዘወረ zə́wwərə (zə́͡uwərə), to cause to revolve. See Guidi, Coniug. pp. 246—251.

[2] lit. 'he picked'; this root-form being, so to speak, the 'name' of the verb is conveniently represented by our infinitive, which is the Eng. 'name' of a verb.

[3] rarely the 3rd: ዘገየ zəgə́yyä, to be late.

[4] There is nothing, on the face of it, to show which type a verb follows in its conjugation; type B is commonly transitive (Guidi, Coniug. p. 247); type A may be either transitive or intransitive.

[5] A few verbs have more than four radicals,

e.g. አውዳለደለ ə͡udələ́ddələ, to be idle.

most of which are triliteral roots which have lost a rad.:

ጣፈ ṭ̃á-fạ, to write, (cp. Eth. ጸሐፈ),
መጣ mạ́-ṭṭ̃ā, to come, (cp. Eth. መጽአ),
ሰማ sạ́-mmā̃, to hear, (cp. Eth. ሰምዐ).

Derived Forms of Verb.

From the primitive form others are derived[1], of which the commonest are: § 22*a*

(*α*) Passive or Reflexive, formed by prefixing ተ- ta-[2]:

ተለቀመ talạ́qqạma, to be picked,
አጠበ áṭṭạba (-ẏạ), to wash, ታጠበ táṭṭạba (-ẏạ; § 7*a*), to be washed, wash oneself,
ተመነዘረ tạmạnázzạra, to be changed,
ተጣፈ tạṭ̃áfạ, to be written,
ተሰማ tạsạ́mmā̃, to be heard.

(*β*) Causative formed by prefixing አ- a-, expressing causation or effectuation of the action or state of the primitive verb:

አለቀመ alạ́qqạma, to take (animals) to pasture;

from ቀረበ qárạba (-ẏạ), to be near,

አቀረበ aqárạba (-ẏa), to bring near;

from ለሰለሰ lạsạ́llạsa, to be soft,

አለሰለሰ alạsạ́llạsạ, to render soft;

አመጣ amáṭṭā̃, to fetch, bring.

---

[1] No single verb occurs in all the possible derived forms; some verbs occur only in certain derived forms, the primitive form not occurring.

[2] Cp. تَقَتَّلَ.

(γ) Causative formed by prefixing አስ- as-, expressing causation, effectuation, or permission of the action or state, usually by the employment of other persons (§ 68):

አስለቀመ asläqqəmə, to cause or allow to pick or be picked, have (a thing) gathered;

አስከለከለ askələkkələ, to cause or allow to hinder or be hindered;

አስመጣ asmäṭṭă, to cause or allow to come, import.

The causative of verbs with 1st rad. አ is formed by አስ-:

አለፈ ällafə, to pass,

አሳለፈ asällafə, to cause or allow to pass.

Less Common Derived Forms of Verb.

§ 22*b* (δ) A form with ă preceding the doubled rad.[1]:

ዳመጠ dämmaṭə, to gin (cotton);

ቀለቀለ qaläqqaläqqaläqq

ተላጨ tạlắčč̣ä, to be shaved, to shave oneself;

or indicates a habit:

ነከሰ nạ́kkạsạ, to bite,

ተናከሰ tạnắkkạsạ, to have or acquire the habit of biting.

(ζ) Causative (γ) of (δ) in **አስ-** of which s is assimilated to the next consonant: often with relative or distributive force:

አላቀመ allắqqạmạ[1], pick with others, help to pick;

ከፈለ kắffạlạ, to divide,

አካፈለ akkắffạlạ[2], to divide among others, distribute;

ሰነበተ sạnắbbạtạ, to remain,

አሰናበተ assạnắbbạtạ, to dismiss[3].

(η) Reiterative, (and thence Intensive or the reverse), formed by interposing the single consonant of the doubled rad., with the vowel ã, before that rad.:

ለቃቀመ lạqắqqạmạ, to pick a little here and there, pick out, select;

ፈላለገ fạlắllạgạ, to make a slight search for;

ሰበረ sắbbạrạ, to break,

ሰባበረ sạbắbbạrạ (-ạv̆ắ-), to break to pieces, smash;

ገለበጠ gạlắbbạtạ, to turn over,

ገለባበጠ gạlạbắbbạtạ (-ạv̆ắ-), to turn right over, turn over and over;

---

[1] for **አስላ-** aslắ-. [2] for **አስካ-** askắ-.

[3] here, as in other cases, the connection between the forces of the primitive and derived forms is not clear.

ፈጀ fə́jjä, to destroy,

ፈጃጀ fəjə́jjä, to destroy utterly.

(*θ*) Passive or reflexive of (*η*):

ተለቃቀመ təlaqə́qqəma, be picked out here and there, selected,

ተሰባበረ təsabə́bbarə (-əvə́-), be broken to pieces, smashed,

ተገለባበጠ təgaləbə́bbətə (-əvə́-), be turned over and over, completely disarranged.

(*ι*) Causative of (*η*) in አ-:

አለቃቀመ alaqə́qqəma, cause to pick a little, send to pasture.

(*κ*) Causative of (*η*) in አስ- of which s is assimilated to the next consonant; cp. (*ζ*), to which this form is often equivalent:

አለቃቀመ allaqə́qqəma, pick with others, help to pick,

አገለባበጠ aggaləbə́bbətə (-əvə́-), to cause or allow to be completely disarranged, (§ 68).

(*λ*) Causative of passive or reflexive[1], usually in verbs with 1st rad. 'a' or 'ha':

አወቀ a͡uwəqə, to know,

አስታወቀ asta͡uwəqə, to inform.

(*μ*) A form (usually quadriliteral) with pref. አን- an- (active):

አንጠለጠለ antələ́ttələ, to suspend.

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[1] Cp. اِسْتَقْتَلَ but see Guidi, Coniug. pp. 259, 260.

(*ν*) Reflexive or passive (usually of quadriliteral root), in ተን- tạn-:

ተንጠለጠለ tạnṭạláṭṭạla, to be suspended.

Voice.

§ 23*a* There are no special forms for the voices other than the derived forms given in § 22.

If an English transitive verb is rendered by an Amharic verb in its primitive form, a passive is supplied by the derivative in ተ- (§ 22*a*, *α*); if the Am. verb is in a causative form (§ 22*a*, *β*), a passive may generally be supplied by its primitive form:

e.g. to seek: ፈለገ fállạgạ,
to be sought: ተፈለገ tạfállạgạ;
to bring: አመጣ amáṭṭã,
to be brought: መጣ máṭṭã.

Mood.

§ 23*b* The verb in all its forms, primitive and derived, has the following moods:

Indicative (stating):

ይለቅማል yịláqmāl, he is picking.

Contingent[1] (supposing):

ይለቅም yịláqm, (if, when, etc.) he picks, picked, or will pick.

---

[1] called the simple imperfect by Guidi because of its form; but Isenberg's term 'contingent', considering the use of this form, seems more appropriate. It does not distinguish any tense, but is used to express both perf. and imperf.

Jussive (ordering):

ይልቀም yi̯lqa̯m, let him pick.

Imperative[1] (ordering):

ልቀም li̯qa̯m, pick.

It also has the:

Gerund (a dependent clause in itself):

ለቅሞ lą̇qm^{w}o, he picking, he having picked.

Infinitive (the action):

መልቀም mą̇lqa̯m, to pick, picking.

Participle (the agent):

ለቃሚ la̯qą́mi, one that picks, picker.

Tense.

§24*a* Tenses are distinguished in the indicative only, which has the following:

Perfect:

(*α*) Simple[2]: ለቀመ lą̇qqa̯ma, he picked or has picked.

(*β*) Compound[2]: ለቅ͡ሻል lą̇qmo͡ā̆l, he has picked.

Imperfect:

(*α*) Simple[2], only in the neg.[3]: አይለቅምም a͡i̯lą̇q-mi̯m, he is not picking.

(*β*) Compound[2]: ይለቅማል yi̯lą̇qmāl[4], he is picking.

---

[1] The imperative and jussive are the same mood; I have retained the time-honoured term imperative for the 2nd person of the jussive.

[2] referring to the form.

[3] this is the cont. with neg. pref. and suff. (§ 37); also expresses: he does not pick, he will not pick.

[4] also expresses: he picks, he will pick.

Composite Tenses.

By means of auxiliaries the following tenses are formed from the contingent and gerund: § 24*b*

Pluperfect:

ለቅሞ : ነበር : lą́qm^{w}o nąbbąr[1], he had picked.

Past Imperfect:

ይለቅም : ነበር : yi̯lą́q(ĭ̯)m nąbbąr[2], he was picking.

Similarly

ለቅሞ : ይሆናል : lą́qm^{w}o yi̯h^{w}ónāl, he would pick[3].

ይለቅም : ይሆናል : yi̯lą́q(ĭ̯)m yi̯h^{w}ónāl, he may pick[4].

The Regular Triliteral Verb.

Formation and Inflexion of Parts.

The number, person and gender are shown by adding the following prefixes and suffixes to a stem, which is in the indicative simple perfect the root, in the contingent, jussive and imperative a modification of the root. § 25

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[1] also expresses: he would have picked.

[2] also expresses: he used to pick, he would pick, he ought to have picked.

[3] or: he must have picked.

[4] or: he probably will pick.

Indicative Simple Perfect.

Stem: ለቀመ lą́-qqą-mą (§ 34), or ፈለገ fą́-llą-gą (§ 35).

Suffixes:

sg. 3rd m.	— (stem),	all three radicals		g͡ʃ́ʃ́z (§ 4*a*)
3rd f.	— ቸ -č[1]	„	„	g͡ʃ́ʃ́z
2nd m.	— ህ -h[2]	last	radical	są́dį́s[6]
2nd f.	— ሽ -ś	„	„	są́dį́s[6]
1st	— ሁ -hu[3]	„	„	są́dį́s[6]
pl. 3rd	— u	„	„	k͡ą́į́ʸ
2nd	— ኧችሁ -ą́č(č)į́hu[4]	„	„	rą́ʸį́
1st	— ኝ -nį́[5]	„	„	są́dį́s[6].

§ 26

Contingent.

Stem, type A (§ 34) *ለቀም lą́-q-m[7],
type B (§ 35) *ፈልግ fą́-llį́-g.

Prefixes and suffixes:

sg. 3rd m.	ይ	—		yį́	—
3rd f.	ት	—		tį́	—
2nd m.	ት	—		tį́	—
2nd f.	ት	—	i	tį́	— i
1st	እ	—		į́	—
pl. 3rd	ይ	—	u	yį́	— u
2nd	ት	—	u	tį́	— u
1st	እን	—		į́nnį́	—[8].

[1] -čč (§ 6). [2] also pronounced -ኽ -χ, -ክ -k, (§ 7*d*).

[3] or -hŭ, -uh (§ 7*d*, k͡ą́į́ʸ), ኍ -hwŭ, -uh, -ኩ -ku, -kŭ.

[4] or -ą́č(č)yuh (§ 7*d*). [5] or -ን -n.

[6] except in verb with last rad. doubled, which

For the modification of these prefixes by other pref. see § 45.

The vowel ị of these pref. coalesces with initial a- to form ã- (§ 7*a*):

e.g. **አጠበ** áṭṭạvạ (-bạ), to wash,

cont. stem **አጥብ** a-ṭ-v,

cont. sg. 3rd m. **ያጥብ** yắṭ(ĭ)v, (if, etc.) he washes.

The sg. 1st is written **አጥብ** ắṭ(ĭ)v, not **አጥብ** (§ 4*b*).

[So in caus. conjug. (§ 41*d*, *e*) cont. sg. 1st **አለቅም** ãlą́q(ĭ)m, (if, etc.) I take to pasture, **አስለቅም** ãslą́qqịm, (if, etc.) I cause to pick or be picked.]

The suff. -i (sálịs § 4*a*) of the sg. 2nd f. modifies certain preceding consonants (§ 7*b*):

e.g. **ከፈተ** ką́ffạtạ, to open,

cont. stem. **ከፍት** kạft,

cont. sg. 2nd f. **ትከፍች** tịkáfč, (if, etc.) you (f.) open.

In all cases the form given for pl. 3rd is also used for the polite form of the sg. 2nd and sg. 3rd (§ 12*a*).

The above prefixes and suffixes and those of the ger. and inf. given below (§§ 29, 30) are applied to all verbs, primitive and derived alike.

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retains its vowel: e.g. **ዘገየህ** zạgą́yyäh, you were late: and see § 42*a*, *b*, § 44*b*.

[7] The 2nd rad. sometimes has ĭ in slow speech, lą́qĭm, in cases which can hardly be pronounced without it, e.g. when the word ends with the two consonants.

[8] or ịnn —.

§ 27 *Jussive.*

Stem, type A (§ 34): *ልቀም l-qạ-m,

type B (§ 35): *ፈልግ fạ́-lli-g (same as cont.).

The pref. and suff. are the same as those of the cont. (§ 26).

The 2nd person is only used in the formation of the neg. imperative (§ 37), and the sg. 1st not without pref. ል- (§ 48*a*).

The vowel ị of the pref. coalesces with initial ị to form ị (§ 7*a*):

e.g. ኣጠበ, juss. stem *ኣጠብ ịtạ̣v,

juss. sg. 3rd m. ይጠብ yịtạ̣v, let him wash.

§ 28 *Imperative.*

Stem, type A: ልቀም lí-qạ-m,

type B: ፈልግ fạ́-lli-g.

The suff. are the same as those of the cont. (§ 26). There are no pref.[1]

In the neg. (§ 38) the corresponding persons of the juss. are used for the imp.

---

[1] Verbs with 1st rad. ረ or ኀ are sometimes pronounced, especially in the imp., with an initial ኧ; but this is not confined to the imp. See § 7*d*, under sádị̀s.

Gerund. § 29

Stem, type A (§ 34): *ለቅም ląqm, sg. 1st ląqimm,
type B (§ 35): *ፈልግ fąllig, sg. 1st fąlligg.

Suffixes:

sg. 3rd m.	——	ʷo
3rd f.	——	ã
2nd m.	——	ąህ -ąh (-äh)[1]
2nd f.	——	äኽ -äš
1st	——	ʸe
pl. 3rd	——	ąው -ą͡u
2nd	——	ǻችሁ -ǻč(č)įhu (-ǻččyuh)
1st	——	ąን -ąn (-än).

The suff. -ʸe of the sg. 1st modifies certain preceding consonants (§ 7*b*):

e.g. ከፈተ
ger. sg. 1st stem *ከፍት kąfįtt,
ger. sg. 1st ከፍቼ kąfįččʸe.

Infinitive. § 30

Stem, type A: *ልቀም lqąm,
type B: *ፈልግ fąlląg.

Prefix: መ— mą—.

The inf. is a substantive, and as such may take the -ን of the acc. (§ 9*c*), the art. (§ 11), and the pers. suff. (§ 12*b*):

e.g. መፈለጋችሁን፡ አላውቅም ፡፡ mąfąllągǻččįhun alą͡uŭqim,
I am not aware of your (pl.) seeking.

---

[1] or -ąኽ -ąχ, -äχ (§ 7*d*).

§ 31 *Participle.*

Stem, type A: *ለቃመ ləqām,
type B: *ፈላግ fəllāg.

Suffix: -i (sə́liṣ § 4*a*), which modifies certain preceding consonants (§ 7*b*):

e.g. ከፈተ

part. stem, *ከፋት kəfát,

part. ከፋች kə́fáč (§ 8), one that opens.

The part. is a noun, and as such may take the -ን of the acc. (§ 9*c*) the art. (§ 11), and the pers. suff. (§ 12*b*), and forms a pl. in -ʷōች (§ 9*b*).

§ 32*a* *Compound Tenses.*

Compound Perfect and Imperfect; አለ állä.

The auxiliary verb አለ állä, to be, is attached to the ger. (§ 29) to form the compound perfect, and to the cont. (§ 26) to form the compound imperfect.

አለ, though imperf. (present) in sense, is in form a simp. perf. (§ 25, note 6; § 42*b*), and is conjugated thus[1]:

sg.	3rd m.	አለ	állä, he (it) is.
	3rd f.	አለች	álläč[2], she is.
	2nd m.	አለህ	álläh, you are.
	2nd f.	አለሽ	álläš, you are.
	1st	አለሁ	állə͡au[h][3], I am.
pl.	3rd	አሉ	állu, they are.
	2nd	አላችሁ	alláčč̣ihu (-áčč̣yuh § 7*d*), you are.
	1st	አለን	álläṉ, we are.

[1] አለ only occurs in this tense. [2] -čč (§ 6).

[3] § 7*d*, under kə́i̯; also written አለኑ.

In all the persons of the comp. perf. except the sg. 3rd f. and sg. 1st, and also in the sg. 3rd m. of the comp. imperf. the aux. is shortened to -ā**ል** -āl.

Thus

ለቀሻል lə̀qmə̂āl[1], he has picked,

= **ለቀሞ** lə̀qmʷo + -ā**ል** -āl (§ 7*b*);

ትለቀምያለሽ tilə̀qmyā́lläš, you (f.) are picking,

= **ትለቀሚ** tilə̀qmi + **አለሽ** álläš (§ 7*b*).

A single word is formed by verb and aux., between which, however, a pronominal pers. suff. (§ 12*c*), alone or with a preposition (§ 47*a*), or the conjunction -**ም** (§ 48*b*) may be interposed:

e.g. **ለቀሞታል** lə̀qmʷotāl, he has picked it;

ለቀሞለታል lə̀qmʷollətāl (§ 8), he has picked it for him;

ለቀሞማል lə̀qmʷommāl, and he has picked.

In the comp. imperf. § 32*b*

pl. 3rd **ይለቅማሉ** yilə̀qmā́llu, they are picking,

pl. 2nd **ትለቅማላችሁ** tilə̀qmallā́čč̣yuh, you are picking,

the suff. -u of the cont. (§ 26) disappears.

But when anything is interposed between verb and aux. -u reappears, and -ā́**ሉ** -ā́llu is shortened to -ā**ል** -āl:

e.g. **ይለቅመልኛል** yilə̀qmulliññāl, they are picking for me;

ትለቅመታላችሁ tilə̀qmutallā́čč̣yuh, you (pl.) are picking it.

---

[1] also written **ለቀምዋል** (§ 4*b*).

Alternative Form of Compound Perfect.

§ 32*c* An alternative form of the comp. perf., common in G., consists in the simp. perf. (§ 25) with the suff. -ናል -nnāl[1] for all numbers and persons, the pers. suff. (§ 12*c*), etc. being interposed between verb and aux. as in § 32*a*:

e.g.

ለቀመናል lə̀qqə̀mə̀nnāl, [= ለቅሟል] he has picked;

ለቀመችናል lə̀qqə̀mäčč̣innāl (§ 6; § 8), [= ለቅማለች lə̀qmā́läč,] she has picked;

ለቀመውናል lə̀qqə̀mə̀u͡nnāl, [= ለቅሞታል] he has picked it;

ለቀመለትናል lə̀qqə̀mə̀llə̀ṭ̀innāl, [= ለቅሞለታል] he has picked it for him;

ለቀመምናል lə̀qqə̀mə̀mmi̇̀nnāl, [= ለቅሞማል] and he has picked.

Independent Use of አለ *állä.*

§ 32*d* አለ állä when used independently, i.e. not as an aux., means to exist, be present[2], rather than to be, which is rendered in this tense (present) by ነው nə̀u͡ (§ 13*b*):

ውሃ : አለ ። wŭha állä?, is there any water?

ውሃ : ነው ። wŭhā́ (§ 8) nə̀u͡?, is it water?

ወታደር : አለ ። wɔttáddär állä, there is a soldier, there are some soldiers.

ወታደር : ነው ። wɔttaddā́r nə̀u͡, he (it) is a soldier.

---

[1] a final consonant to which -ናል is attached receiving i̇̀.

[2] = il y a, es gibt, hay, c'è, vi è.

Composite Tenses.

The Past Imperfect; **ነበረ** nə̀bbərə̀.

The aux. verb **ነበረ** nə̀bbərə̀ (-ärə-), or **ነበር** nə̀bbə̀r (-är), to be[1], following the cont. (§ 26) forms the past imperf., both affirmative (§§ 34–36) and negative (§ 38). § 33*a*

Either (*a*) both verb and aux. are conjugated or (*β*) **ነበረ** is impersonal and remains invariable, usually in the form **ነበር**:

e.g. **እለቅም ፡ ነበርኩ** i̱lə̀q(ĭ̱)m nə̀bbə̀rhwŭ (-är-, -ruh § 7*d*),

or **እለቅም ፡ ነበር** i̱lə̀q(ĭ̱)m nə̀bbə̀r (-är), I was picking, or, I used to pick.

The Pluperfect.

The pluperfect is formed § 33*b*

(*a*) in the affirmative by the ger. (§ 29) followed by **ነበረ** (varying as in § 33*a*):

ለቅመህ ፡ ነበርህ lə̀qmäh nə̀bbärh, or

ለቅመህ ፡ ነበር lə̀qmäh nə̀bbə̀r (-är), you had picked;

(*β*) in the neg. (§ 38), and in the apodosis of a conditional sentence introduced by **በ**-, by the simp. perf. (§ 25) followed by **ነበረ** (varying as in § 33*a*):

አልለቀማችሁም ፡ ነበራችሁ allə̀qqə̀mă̆č(č)i̱hum nə̀bbə̀ră̆č(č)yuh (§ 7*d*),

or **አልለቀማችሁም ፡ ነበር** allə̀qqə̀mă̆č(č)i̱hum nə̀bbə̀r (-är), you (pl.) had not picked.

ባለኝ ፡ በለቀምኩ ፡ ነበርኩ ። [**ነበር ።**] bălăñ, bə̀lə̀qqə̀muh (§ 7*d*) nə̀bbə̀ruh (nə̀bbär), if he had told me I should have picked.

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[1] conjugated like **ለቀመ** (§ 25, § 34); only occurs in the simp. perf.

Other Composite Tenses.

§ 33*c* In the same way in similar tenses (§ 24*b*) formed by **ይሆናል** yi̯hʷónāl (comp. imperf. sg. 3rd m. of **ሆነ** hʷŏ̄nạ, to be, become, happen) the aux. may be conjugated or may be impersonal and remain invariable:

e.g. **ይለቅሙ ፡ ይሆናሉ ።** yi̯lą́qmu yi̯hʷonā́llu, or

ይለቅሙ ፡ ይሆናል ። yi̯lą́qmu yi̯hʷónāl, they may pick, or, they probably will pick;

ለቅመው ፡ ይሆናሉ ። lą́qmą͡u yi̯hʷonā́llu, or

ለቅመው ፡ ይሆናል ። lą́qmą͡u yi̯hʷónāl, they would pick, or, they must have picked.

Independent Use of **ነበረ**.

§ 33*d* **ነበረ** when used independently (i.e. not as an aux.) supplies a past both of **ነው** (§ 13*b*) and of **አለ** (§ 32*d*):

e.g. **ውሃ ፡ ነበር ።** wŭ̄ha nąbbär, (*α*) it was water, (*β*) there was some water.

ትናንት ፡ ነበር ፡ ዛሬ ፡ የለም ። ti̯nā́nt nąbbär, zār^{y}e yā́läm (§ 39), yesterday he was present, to-day he is absent (yesterday there was some, to-day there is none).

ፊት ፡ የርሱ ፡ ነበር ፡ አሁን ፡ የኔ ፡ ነው ። fi̯t yärsú nąbbär, ā́hun yän^{y}ē na͡u, formerly it was his, now it is mine.

PARADIGM OF THE REGULAR TRILITERAL VERB.

TYPE A. § 34

ለቀመ lą́qqąmą, to pick, gather.

INDICATIVE.

Simple Perfect (§ 25)

sg. 3rd m.	**ለቀመ**	lą́qqąmą,	he (it) picked or has picked.
3rd f.	**ለቀመች·**	lą́qqąmäč[1],	she picked, etc.
2nd m.	**ለቀምህ**	lą́qqąmh[2],	you (m.) picked, etc.
2nd f.	**ለቀምሽ**	lą́qqąmś,	you (f.) picked, etc.
1st	**ለቀምሁ·**	lą́qqąmhu[3],	I picked, etc.
pl. 3rd[4]	**ለቀሙ·**	lą́qqąmu,	they (you, he, pol.) picked, etc.
2nd	**ለቀማችሁ·**	lą́qqąmą́č-(č)i̯hu[5],	you (pl.) picked, etc.
1st	**ለቀምነ**	lą́qqąmną[6],	we picked, etc.

---

[1] -čč (§ 6).

[2] sometimes lą́qqąmi̯h ; also **ለቀምኽ** lą́qqąmχ, **ለቀምክ** lą́qqąmk, (§ 7*d* under **ሀ**).

[3] (-hŭ) or lą́qqąmuh, also **ለቀምኑ·** lą́qqąmhwŭ (-muh), **ለቀምኩ·** lą́qqąmku, (-kŭ) (§ 7*d*, under kâi̯, **ሀ**).

[4] also sg. 2nd pol. and sg. 3rd pol. (§ 12*a*) in this and all tenses.

[5] or lą́qqąmą́č(č)yuh (§ 7*d*).

[6] or **ለቀምን** lą́qqąmn.

Compound Perfect[1] (§ 32*a*)

sg.	3rd m.	ለቀ͡ሸል	lə́qmo͡ʷāl, he has picked.
	3rd f.	ለቀማለች	ləqmā́lläč[2],
	2nd m.	ለቀመሃል	lə́qmə̀hāl[3],
	2nd f.	ለቀመሻል	lə́qmäšāl,
	1st	ለቀምያለሁ	ləqimmyā́llə̀u͡ʰ[4],
pl.	3rd	ለቀመዋል	lə́qmə̀u͡ʷāl,
	2nd	ለቀማችኋል	ləqmā́č(č)ihwāl[5],
	1st	ለቀመናል	lə́qmənāl.

Compound Imperfect (§ 32*a*, *b*)

sg.	3rd m.	ይለቀማል	yilə́qmāl, he is picking, picks, or will pick.
	3rd f.	ትለቀማለች	tilə́qmā́lläč[6],
	2nd m.	ትለቀማለህ	tilə́qmā́lläh,
	2nd f.	ትለቀምያለሽ	tilə́qmyā́läš,
	1st	እለቀማለሁ	ilə́qmā́llə̀u͡ʰ[7],

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[1] Alternative form in G. of comp. perf. (§ 32*c*):

sg.	3rd m.	ለቀመናል	lə́qqəmənnāl, he has picked.
	3rd f.	ለቀመችናል	lə́qqəmäčč̣innāl,
	2nd m.	ለቀምህናል	lə́qqəmhinnāl,
	2nd f.	ለቀምሽናል	lə́qqəmši̇nnāl,
	1st	ለቀምሁናል	lə́qqəmhunnāl,
pl.	3rd	ለቀሙናል	lə́qqəmunnāl,
	2nd	ለቀማችሁናል	ləqqəmā́čč̣ihunnāl,
	1st	ለቀምንናል	lə́qqəmnin̄nāl.

[2] -čč (§ 6). [3] or lə́qmähāl, -ኻል -χāl (§ 7*d*).

[4] § 7*d*, also written -ለኑ.

[5] or ləqmā́č(č)yuhāl (§ 7*d*).

[6] -čč (§ 6). [7] § 7*d*, also written -ለኑ.

pl. 3rd ይለቅማሉ yi̯läqmä̆llu,
2nd ትለቅማላችሁ tiläqmallä̆č(č)yuh[1],
1st እንለቅማለን i̯nn(i̯)läqmä̆llän.

Past Imperfect (§ 33*a*)

sg. 3rd m. ይለቅም : ነበረ yi̯läq(ĭ̯)m näbbära[2], } he was picking, used to pick.
or ይለቅም : ነበር yi̯läq(ĭ̯)m näbbar[3], }
3rd f. ትለቅም : ነበረች tiläq(ĭ̯)m näbbäräč[4], }
or ትለቅም : ነበር tiläq(ĭ̯)m näbbar[3], }
etc.

Pluperfect (§ 33*b*)

sg. 3rd m. ለቅሞ : ነበረ läqmʷo näbbära[2], } he had picked.
or ለቅሞ : ነበር läqmʷo näbbar[3], }
3rd f. ለቅማ : ነበረች läqmã näbbäräč[4], }
or ለቅማ : ነበር läqmã näbbar[3], }
etc.

Contingent (§ 26)

sg. 3rd m. ይለቅም yi̯läq(ĭ̯)m, (if, when, etc.) he picks, picked, or will pick.
3rd f. ትለቅም tiläq(ĭ̯)m,
2nd m. ትለቅም tiläq(ĭ̯)m,
2nd f. ትለቅሚ tiläqmi,
1st እለቅም i̯läq(ĭ̯)m,
pl. 3rd ይለቅሙ yi̯läqmu,
2nd ትለቅሙ tiläqmu,
1st እንለቅም i̯nn(i̯)läq(ĭ̯)m.

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[1] § 7*d*. [2] or -ära. [3] or -är.
[4] -čč (§ 6), -är-.

Jussive (§ 27)

sg.	3rd m.	ይልቀም	yɨlqạm, let him pick.
	3rd f.	ትልቀም	tɨlqạm,
	2nd m.	[*ትልቀም	tɨlqạm,][1]
	2nd f.	[*ትልቀሚ	tɨlqạmi,][1]
	1st	[*እልቀም	ɨlqạm,][2]
pl.	3rd	ይልቀሙ·	yɨlqạmu,
	2nd	[*ትልቀሙ·	tɨlqạmu,][1]
	1st	እንልቀም	innɨlqạm.

Imperative (§ 28)

ልቀም lɨqạm, pick.

ልቀሚ lɨqạmi,

ልቀሙ· lɨqạmu.

Gerund (§ 29)

sg.	3rd m.	ለቅሞ	lạ́qmʷo, he picking or having picked.
	3rd f.	ለቅማ	lạ́qmã,
	2nd m.	ለቅመህ	lạ́qmạh[3],
	2nd f.	ለቅመሽ	lạ́qmäš,
	1st	ለቅሜ	lạ́qɨmmʸe,
pl.	3rd	ለቅመው·	lạ́qmạ͡u,
	2nd	ለቅማችሁ·	laqmắč(č)ɨhu[4],
	1st	ለቅመን	lạ́qmạn[5].

Infinitive (§ 30)

መልቀም málqạm, to pick, picking.

Participle (§ 31)

ለቃሚ laqắmi, one that picks, picker.

---

[1] only used to form the neg. imperative (§ 38).

[2] only occurs with ል-l- (§ 48*a*) prefixed: ልልቀም lɨlqạm, let me pick.

[3] or -äh, -መሽ -maχ, -mäχ, (§ 7*d*).

[4] or -ắč(č)yuh (§ 7*d*). [5] or -än.

TYPE B.[1] § 35

ፈለገ fə̀llə̀gə̀, to seek, want.

INDICATIVE.

Simple Perfect (§ 25)

sg.	3rd m.	**ፈለገ**	fə̀llə̀gə̀, he (it) sought, has sought.
	3rd f.	**ፈለገቸ**	fə̀llə̀gäč[2],
	2nd m.	**ፈለግህ**	fə̀llə̀gh[3],
	2nd f.	**ፈለግሽ**	fə̀llə̀gš,
	1st	**ፈለግሁ**	fə̀llə̀ghu[4],
pl.	3rd[5]	**ፈለጉ**	fə̀llə̀gu,
	2nd	**ፈለጋችሁ**	fə̀llə̀gáč(č)i̯hu[6],
	1st	**ፈለግነ**	fə̀llə̀gnə̀[7].

---

[1] differing from type A in formation of stems but not in inflexion.

[2] -čč (§ 6).

[3] sometimes -gĭh, also fə̀llə̀kk (§ 7*d*, under **ሀ**), **ፈለግሽ** fə̀llə̀gχ.

[4] or -ghŭ, fə̀llə̀guh, fə̀llə̀kku (-kŭ), also written **ፈለግኩ**, (§ 7*d* under kə̂i̯, **ሀ**).

[5] also sg. 2nd pol. and sg. 3rd pol. (§ 12*a*) in this and all tenses.

[6] or fə̀llə̀gáč(č)yuh (§ 7*d*).

[7] or **ፈለግን** fə̀llə̀gi̯n.

Compound Perfect[1] (§ 32*a*)

sg.	3rd m.	ፈልጓል	fə̀lligo͡ōāl, he has sought.
	3rd f.	ፈልጋለች	fə̀lligā́lläč[2],
	2nd m.	ፈልገሃል	fə̀lligəhāl[3],
	2nd f.	ፈልገሽል	fə̀lligäšāl,
	1st	ፈልግያለሁ	fə̀lliggyā́llə̀u͡hᵘ[4],
pl.	3rd	ፈልገዋል	fə̀lligə̀u͡āl,
	2nd	ፈልጋችኋል	fə̀lligā́č(č)i̇hwāl[5],
	1st	ፈልገናል	fə̀lligənāl.

Compound Imperfect (§ 32*a*)

sg.	3rd m.	ይፈልጋል	yi̇fə̀lligāl, he is seeking, seeks, will seek.
	3rd f.	ትፈልጋለች	ti̇fə̀lligā́lläč[6],
	2nd m.	ትፈልጋለህ	ti̇fə̀lligā́lläh,
	2nd f.	ትፈልግያለሽ	ti̇fə̀lligyā́läš,
	1st	እፈልጋለሁ	i̇fə̀lligā́llə̀u͡hᵘ[7],
pl.	3rd	ይፈልጋሉ	yi̇fə̀lligā́llu,
	2nd	ትፈልጋላችሁ	ti̇fə̀lligallā́č(č)yuh[8],
	1st	እንፈልጋለን	i̇nn(i̇)fə̀lligā́llän.

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[1] alternative form in G. (§ 32*c*) ፈለገናል fə̀llagənnāl, conjugated like ለቀመናል (§ 34).

[2] -čč (§ 6). [3] or -gäh-, ኻል -χāl (§ 7*d*).

[4] § 7*d*, also written -ለኍ.

[5] or -gāč(č)yuhāl (§ 7*d*). [6] -čč (§ 6).

[7] § 7*d*, also written -ለኍ. [8] § 7*d*.

Past Imperfect (§ 33*a*)

sg. 3rd m. ይፈልግ : ነበረ yiḫ̣állig̣ nə́bbəraḫ̣[1], } he was seeking,
or ይፈልግ : ነበር yiḫ̣állig̣ nə́bbəḫ̣[2], } used to seek.
etc.

Pluperfect (§ 33*b*)

sg. 3rd m. ፈልጎ : ነበረ fə́llig̣ʷo nə́bbəraḫ̣[1], } he had sought.
or ፈልጎ : ነበር fə́llig̣ʷo nə́bbəḫ̣[2], }
etc.

CONTINGENT (§ 26)

sg.	3rd m.	ይፈልግ	yiḫ̣állig̣, (if, when, etc.) he seeks, sought, or will seek.
	3rd f.	ትፈልግ	tiḫ̣állig̣,
	2nd m.	ትፈልግ	tiḫ̣állig̣,
	2nd f.	ትፈልጊ	tiḫ̣álligi,
	1st	እፈልግ	iḫ̣állig̣,
pl.	3rd	ይፈልጉ	yiḫ̣álligu,
	2nd	ትፈልጉ	tiḫ̣álligu,
	1st	እንፈልግ	inn(i)ḫ̣állig̣.

JUSSIVE (§ 27)

sg.	3rd m.	ይፈልግ	yiḫ̣állig̣, let him seek.	
	3rd f.	ትፈልግ	tiḫ̣állig̣,	IMPERATIVE (§ 28)
	2nd m.	[*ትፈልግ	tiḫ̣állig̣,][3]	ፈልግ fə́llig̣, seek.
	2nd f.	[*ትፈልጊ	tiḫ̣álligi,][3]	ፈልጊ fə́lligi,
	1st	[*እፈልግ	iḫ̣állig̣,][4]	
pl.	3rd	ይፈልጉ	yiḫ̣álligu	
	2nd	[*ትፈልጉ	tiḫ̣álligu,][3]	ፈልጉ fə́llig̣u.
	1st	እንፈልግ	inn(i)ḫ̣állig̣.	

[1] or -äraḫ̣. [2] or -äḫ̣.

[3] only used to form the neg. imperative (§ 38).

[4] only occurs with ል- l- prefixed: ልፈልግ liḫ̣állig̣, let me seek.

GERUND (§ 29)

sg.	3rd m.	ፈልጎ	fə̀llig^{w}o, he seeking or having sought.
	3rd f.	ፈልጋ	fə̀lligã,
	2nd m.	ፈልገህ	fə̀lligəh[1],
	2nd f.	ፈልገሽ	fə̀lligäš,
	1st	ፈልጌ	fə̀ligg^{y}e,
pl.	3rd	ፈልገው	fə̀lligə̀u,
	2nd	ፈልጋችሁ	fə̀ligə̀č(č)ihu[2],
	1st	ፈልገን	fə̀ligən[3].

INFINITIVE (§ 30)

መፈለግ mə̀fə̀llag, to seek, seeking.

PARTICIPLE (§ 31)

ፈላጊ fə̀llägi, one that seeks, seeker.

For the principal parts of triliterals with ቈ, ኰ, ጐ, (§ 4*a*) as 1st or 2nd rad., with 2nd and 3rd rad. the same, with 1st rad. ኧ, and other irregular triliterals see table of verbs in the appendix.

PARADIGM OF REGULAR QUADRILITERAL VERB.

§ 36 The conjugation of verbs with more or less than three radicals and of derived forms differs from that of triliterals in the formation of the stems of the principal parts, but not essentially in the inflexion of those stems (§ 34), nor in any way in the formation of

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[1] or -äh, -ገሽ -gə̀χ, -gäχ, (§ 7*d*).

[2] or -ə̆č(č)yuh (§ 7*d*). [3] or -än.

composite tenses (§ 24*b*). In this and the following paradigms the form of the tense given is the sg. 3rd m. unless otherwise stated.

መነዘረ mənázzərə[1], to change.

INDICATIVE.

Simp. perf. **መነዘረ** mənázzərə[1],

sg. 3rd f. **መነዘረች** mənázzərəč[1,2] etc., like **ለቀመ** (§ 34).

Comp. perf.[3] (§ 32*a*) **መንዝሩል** mánzirŏ̄l,

sg. 3rd f. **መንዝራለች** manzirā́lläč[2], etc.

Comp. imperf. (§ 32*a*, *b*) **ይመነዝራል** yimənázzirāl,

sg. 3rd f. **ትመነዝራለች** timənazzirā́lläč[2], etc.

CONT. (§ 26)	**ይመነዝር**	yimənázzir.
JUSS. (§ 27)	**ይመንዝር**	yimánzir.
IMP. (§ 28)	**መንዝር**	mánzir.
GER. (§ 29)	**መንዝሮ**	mánzir^{w}o.
INF. (§ 30)	**መመንዘር**	məmánzər[1].
PART. (§ 31)	**መንዛሪ**	mənzári.

The principal parts of some verbs of more than four radicals will be found in the appendix.

NEGATIVE CONJUGATION.

Formation.

The negative verb is formed from the affirmative by the addition of the prefix **አል-** al- and the suffix **-ም** -m. § 37*a*

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[1] or -zä- (§ 7*d*). [2] -čč (§ 6).

[3] G. also **መነዘረናል** mənázzərənnāl (-är-; § 32*c*).

For the assimilation of ል by a following consonant see § 7*c*; and for the doubling of m see § 6.

Both አል- and -ም are added to the

ind. simp. perf. (§ 25) to form the neg. ind. perf.,
cont. (§ 26) „ „ neg. ind. imperf.,
ger. (§ 29) „ „ neg. ger. (not much used).

For the formation of the neg. composite tenses see §§ 33*a*, *b*.

አል- [without -ም] is pref. to the juss. (§ 27) to form the neg. juss. and to the forms of the juss. 2nd (§§ 34, 35) to form the neg. imperative.

አለ- ál̩a- or ያለ- yál̩a-[1] [without -ም] is pref. to the inf. (§ 30) to form the neg. inf.

The part. (§ 31) has no neg. form.

Nothing comes between አል- and the verb.

-ም comes after pronouns (§ 12*c*) or prepositions (§ 47*a*) which are suff. to the verb, but before other suff.:

e.g. አልፈለገውም።ወይ ። alfál̩l̩ag͡aummw͡ɨ́?[2] (§ 8), didn't he want it?

የተመኘው ፡ አልሆነለትምና ፡ ሞተ ። yätam̩ññäu alhʷónal̩l̩ätim̩minna mʷóta, his desire was not fulfilled and he died, (lit. what he longed for (it) did not happen[3] to him and ... for -ና see § 48*b*).

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[1] G. gen. ያለ-, Š. gen. አለ-.

[2] or -ገው-ም።ይ ። -g͡aummwɣ̩?, s.v. ወይ.

[3] ሆነ hʷóna, it happened.

Transference of **-ም**.

§ 37*b* **-ም** may be transferred from the verb to an adjacent[1] word, the negative sense then applying specially to that word: (cp. § 62*d*):

e.g. **ፈረሱን ፡ አልፈልግም ።** fə́rəsun alfə́llig̱im, I don't want the horse, (opposed to: I do want it);

ፈረሱንም ፡ አልፈልግ ፡ በቅሎውን ፡ እንጂ ። fə́rəsunimm alfə́llig̱, yə́q͡lʷoun injí, I don't want the horse but the mule.

ተከረጢት ፡ አይዶለም ። təkərəṭ́it a͡idə́llämm (§ 40), it is not in the bag, (opposed to: it is in);

ተከረጢትም ፡ አይዶል ። təkərəṭ́itimm a͡idäl, it is not in the bag, (but in something else).

Omission of **-ም**.

§ 37*c* When the contingent (§§ 23*b*, 26, 37*a*) is used as such, i.e. in dependent clauses, in the neg. it takes **አል-** without **-ም**:

e.g. **አይፈልግም** a͡ifə́llig̱im, he does not want (seek),

ባይፈልግ ba͡ifə́llig̱ (§ 48*a*), if he does not want,

የማይፈልግ yämma͡ifə́llig̱ (§ 14), he who does not want;

አይፈልግ a͡ifə́llig̱, (juss. § 38), he is not to seek,

አይፈልግ ፡ እንደሆን ፡ a͡ifə́llig̱ ənnəd̠aʰʷon[2], if he does not seek.

---

[1] gen. preceding, as the natural place of the verb in the clause is last (§ 73*b*).

[2] for **የማይፈልግ ፡ እንደሆን ፡** yämma͡ifə́llig̱ ənnəd̠aʰʷon; s.v. **እንደሆን**.

Similarly, when the simp. perf. or ger. are used in a dependent clause in the neg., -ም is dropped:

e.g. አልፈለገም alfə́llägäm, he did not want,

ባልፈለገ balfə́llägä (§ 48*a*), if he did not want,

ያልፈለገ yalfə́llägä (§ 14), he who did not want,

አልፈለገ፡እንደሆን፡ alfə́llägändəhʷon[1] (§ 8), if he did not want.

አልፈልጉም alfə́lligʷom, he not wanting, not having wanted,

አልፈልጎ፡እንደሆን፡ alfə́lligʷóndəhʷon (§ 8), if he had not wanted.

§ 37*d* -ም is dropped after an indef. pron. ending in -ም (§ 16):

e.g. ማንም፡አልመጣ። mánnimm almə́ṭṭa, nobody came.

ምንም፡አልሰማ። mínimm alsə́mma, he heard nothing.

Substitution of Conjunction -ም for Negative -ም.

§ 37*e* The conj. -ም and, even, also, (§ 48*b*) may take the place of the neg. -ም which has been dropped (§ 37*c*, *d*):

e.g. ባይፈልግ፡አትስጠው። baifə́llig, attísṭäw, if he doesn't want it, don't give it to him,

ባይፈልግም፡ስጠው። baifə́lligim sítäw, even if he doesn't want it, give it to him.

ባልፈለገ፡ባልመጣ። balfə́llägä balmə́ṭṭa, if he had not wanted to, he would not have come,

ባልፈለገም፡በመጣ። balfə́llägäm bämə́ṭṭa, even if he had not wanted to, he would have come.

---

[1] for ያልፈለገ፡እንደሆን፡ yalfə́llägändəhʷon.

Optional omission of **-ም**.

-ም may be dropped without altering the sense in **የለም** (§ 39) and **አይዶለም** (§ 40), especially in questions: § 37*f*

e.g. **የለችም** ፡ yälläčč̣im, or **የለች** ፡ yälläč (§ 6), she is not present.

ይህ ፡ አይዶለም ፡ yi̯he ai̯dälläm?, or **ይህ ፡ አይዶል** ፡ yi̯he ái̯däl?, isn't it this?

ያለ ፡ አይዶሎይ ፡ yällä[1] ái̯dällwi̯?[2], isn't he (it) here (there)?

PARADIGM OF NEGATIVE VERB.

Indicative § 38

Perfect

sg. 3rd m. **አልለቀመም** alläqqa̯ma̯m[3], he did not pick, has not picked.

3rd f. **አልለቀመችም** alläqqa̯mäčč̣im,

2nd m. **አልለቀምህም** alläqqa̯mhi̯m[4],

2nd f. **አልለቀምሽም** alläqqa̯mši̯m,

1st **አልለቀምሁም** alläqqa̯mhum[5],

pl. 3rd **አልለቀሙም** alläqqa̯mum,

2nd **አልለቀማችሁም** allaqqa̯mäč(č)i̯hum,

1st **አልለቀምንም** alläqqa̯mna̯m[6].

---

[1] = **የ-** (§ 14) + **አለ** (§ 32*d*, § 7*a*).

[2] § 6, § 8; s.v. **ወደ**.

[3] here and throughout the conjug. -mm (§ 6).

[4] or -**ኽም** -χi̯m, -ki̯m.

[5] or -**ኩም** -kum. [6] or -**ንም** -ni̯m.

Imperfect

sg. 3rd m. **አይለቅምም** a͡i̯lə́qmim, he is not picking, does (will) not pick.
3rd f. **አትለቅምም** ătt(i̯)lə́qmim,
2nd m. **አትለቅምም** ătt(i̯)lə́qmim,
2nd f. **አትለቅሚም** ătt(i̯)lə́qmim,
1st **አልለቅምም** allə́qmim[1],
pl. 3rd **አይለቅሙም** a͡i̯lə́qmum,
2nd **አትለቅሙም** ătt(i̯)lə́qmum,
1st **አንለቅምም** ann(i̯)lə́qmim.

Past Imperfect

አይለቅምም ነበረ a͡i̯lə́qmim nə́bbərə[2], he was not picking, used not to pick.

Pluperfect

አልለቀመም ነበረ allə́qqəmam nə́bbərə[2], he had not picked.

CONTINGENT

sg. 3rd m. **አይለቅም** a͡i̯lə́q(ĭ)m, (if, when, etc.) he does (did, will) not pick.
3rd f. **አትለቅም** ătt(i̯)lə́q(ĭ)m,
2nd m. **አትለቅም** ătt(i̯)lə́q(ĭ)m,
2nd f. **አትለቅሚ** ătt(i̯)lə́qmi,
1st **አልለቅም** allə́q(ĭ)m[1],
pl. 3rd **አይለቅሙ** a͡i̯lə́qmu,
2nd **አትለቅሙ** ătt(ĭ)lə́qmu,
1st **አንለቅም** ann(i̯)lə́q(ĭ)m.

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[1] the **አ-** i̯- of the affirmative disappearing both in writing and pronunciation.

[2] or -ər- ; or **ነበር**, as in affirmative conjug. (§ 33*a*, *b*).

Jussive

sg. 3rd m.	አይልቀም	a͡ʾilqạm, let him not pick.
3rd f.	አትልቀም	ătt̰ílqạm,
1st	አልልቀም	alʾílqạm,
pl. 3rd	አይልቀሙ·	a͡ʾilqạmu,
1st	አንልቀም	annʾílqạm.

Imperative

sg. 2nd m.	አትልቀም	ătt̰ílqạm, do not pick.
2nd f.	አትልቀሚ	ătt̰ílqạmi,
pl. 2nd	አትልቀሙ·	ătt̰ílqạmu.

Gerund

sg. 3rd m.	አልለቅሞም	allą́qmʷõm, he not picking, not having picked.
3rd f.	አልለቅማም	allą́qmãm,
2nd m.	አልለቅመህም	allą́qmähị̈m[1],
2nd f.	አልለቅመሽም	allą́qmäšị̈m,
1st	አልለቅሚም	allą́qị̈mmʸem,
pl. 3rd	አልለቅመውም	allą́qma͡ụm,
2nd	አልለቅማችሁም	allą́qmǎč(č)ị̈hum,
1st	አልለቅመንም	allą́qmąnị̈m.

Infinitive

አለመልቀም ālą́mą́lqąm[2], not to pick.

Participle

none[3].

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[1] or -ኽም -χ̣im. [2] G. ያለመልቀም yālą́mą́lqąm.

[3] expressed by rel. (§ 14): የማይለቅም yämma͡iʾlą́q(ʾ̰)m, one that does not pick.

§ 39*a* The neg. of አለ állä (§ 32*a*, *d*) is

sg.	3rd m.	የለም	yállăm, he (it) is not present, there is not.
	3rd f.	የለችም	yálläčč̣im,
	2nd m.	የለህም	yálläh̬im,
	2nd f.	የለሽም	yálläš̬im,
	1st	የለሁም	yálla̬hum,
pl.	3rd	የሉም	yállum,
	2nd	የላችሁም	yällǎč(č)i̬hum,
	1st	የለንም	yálläni̬m.

§ 39*b* When የለም loses its -ም in the cases mentioned in § 37*b*, *d*, *f*, i.e. in which it remains in the indicative, it becomes

sg. 3rd m. የለ yállä,
3rd f. የለች yálläč[1],
2nd m. የለህ yálläh, etc., conjug. like አለ (§ 32*a*):

e.g. ትልቅም ፡ የለ ። tl̬liq̬imm (§ 6) yállä, there is not a large one.
ምንም ፡ የለ ። mn̬i̬mm yállä, there is nothing.
የሉ ። yállu ?, aren't they here (there)?

But in dependent clauses (§ 37*c*) it becomes

sg. 3rd m. -ሌለ -lʸállä,
3rd f. -ሌለች -lʸálläč[1],
2nd m. -ሌለህ -lʸálläh, etc., conjug. like አለ, always with pref. (rel. የ- (§ 14) before እንደሆን):

[1] -čč (§ 6).

e.g. በሌለ bal^{y}álläor እንደሌለ (i)ndal^{y}álläif he is not present, if there is not.

የሌለ : እንደሆን : yäl^{y}ällándah^{w}on (§ 8), if he were not present, if there were not.

The neg. conjug. of ነበረ (§ 33) is regular: § 39*c*

አልነበረም alnábbaram (-är-), etc. (§ 38).

A neg. conjug. is supplied for ነው (§ 13*b*) by § 40*a*

sg. 3rd m. አይደለም aidállämi, he (it) is not[2],

3rd f. አይደለችም aidálläččimi,

2nd m. አይደለህም aidállähimi,

etc., conjug. like የለም (§ 39*a*):

e.g. እኔ : አይደለሁም ። in^{y}é aidállahum, it is not I.

የኔ : አይደለም ። yän^{y}é aidálläm, it is not mine.

ራስ : ደኅና : አይደሉም ። rās dáhna aidállum, the Ras is not well.

When አይደለም drops -ም (§ 37*b*, *c*, *d*, *f*), it becomes § 40*b*

sg. 3rd m. አይደል áidäl[3],

3rd f. አይደለች aidálläč[1,4],

2nd m. አይደለህ aidálläh,

etc., conjug. like አለ (§ 32*a*):

e.g.

(§ 37*b*) ትልቅም : አይደል ። tḷḷiqimm áidäl, it is not large.

(§ 37*c*) ያይደላችሁ yaidallǎččyuh, you (pl.) who are not.

(§ 37*d*) ምንም : አይደል ። mḭnimm áidäl, it is nothing.

አይደል is not constr. with እንደሆን, but takes እንደ- (q.v.):

e.g. እንዳይደል : (i)ndáidäl, if he (it) is not.

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[1] or ad-, -dá- (§ 7*d*). [2] also used as neg. particle, no, not. [3] -ll (§ 6). [4] -čč (§ 6).

With በ- (§ 47*a*, § 48*a*) the -ል of አይዶል becomes gi͡i̯z (§ 4*a*), and it has the meaning of a neg. of አለ (§ 32*d*):

e.g. ባይዶለ ፡ መንገድ ፡ ሔድነ ። bai̯dálläa mą́ŋgą́d hą́dna̯, we went where there is no road, (= በሌለበት ፡ መንገድ ፡ bą̈lʸällą́bbą̈t mą́ŋgą́d, etc.)

Before the art. (§ 11) the -ል of አይዶል becomes gi͡i̯z:

e.g. የርሱ ፡ ያይዶለው ፡ ፈረስ ፡ yärsú yai̯dálla̯u fą́ra̯s, the horse which is not his.

CONJUGATION OF DERIVED FORMS OF VERB.

§ 41*a* See § 36, initial remarks.

Paradigm of Passive or Reflexive Form of Verb.

Type A. ተለቀመ tą̈la̯qqą̈ma̯, to be picked, (§ 22*a*, *α*).

Ind. Simp. perf. ተለቀመ tą̈la̯qqą̈ma̯,

sg. 3rd f. ተለቀመች tą̈la̯qqą̈mäč[1], etc., like ለቀመ (§ 34).

Comp. perf. (§ 32*a*) ተለቅሟል tą̈la̯qmô̯al[2],

sg. 3rd f. ተለቅማለች tą̈la̯qmą́lläč[1], etc.

Comp. imperf. (§ 32*a*, *b*) ይለቀማል yi̯lla̯qqą̈māl[3],

sg. 3rd f. ትለቀማለች ti̯lla̯qqą̈mą́lläč[1,3], etc.

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[1] -čč (§ 6).

[2] G. also ተለቀመናል tą̈la̯qqą̈ma̯nnāl (§ 32*c*).

[3] (§ 7*c*) the 1st rad. is doubled throughout the tense.

Cont. (§ 26) **ይለቀም** yi̯llą́qqą̯m [1].

Juss. (§ 27) **ይለቀም** yi̯llą́qą̯m [1,2].

Imp. (§ 28) ***ተለቀም** ta̯lą́qą̯m [2,3].

Ger. (§ 29) **ተለቅሞ** ta̯lą́qm^{w}o.

Inf. (§ 30) **መለቀም** ma̯llą́qą̯m.

Part. (§ 31) **ተለቃሚ** ta̯laqą́mi.

Type B. **ተፈለገ** ta̯fą́lla̯ga̯, to be sought, § 41*b*

differs from type A only in the formation of the stems of the

Ger. (§ 29) **ተፈልጎ** ta̯fą́lli̯g^{w}o, whence (§ 32*a*)

Ind. Comp. perf. **ተፈልጓል** ta̯fą́lli̯g͡ʷɔ̄l,

and of the

Part. (§ 31) **ተፈላጊ** ta̯fa̯llą́gi.

For principal parts of passive form of verbs with § 41*c*
1st rad. **አ**, e.g. **ታጠበ** tą́ṭṭa̯ba̯ (-ya̯), to be washed, and other irregular verbs, e.g. **ተነፈሰ** ta̯ną́ffa̯sa̯, to breathe, and of verbs with more or less than three rad., see appendix.

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[1] (§ 7*c*) the 1st rad. is doubled throughout the tense.

[2] 2nd rad. single throughout the tense.

[3] given as a paradigm; the meaning of this particular verb precludes its having a passive or reflexive imperative.

PARADIGM OF CAUSATIVE FORM OF VERB.

§ 41*d* CAUSATIVE in **አ-**:

አለቀመ alą́qqąmą, to take to pasture.

IND. Simp. perf. (§ 25) **አለቀመ** alą́qqąmą.

Comp. perf. (§ 32*a*) **አልቅሻል** ā́lqįmŏ̄ā́l[1].

Comp. imperf. (§ 32*a*, *b*) **ያለቅማል** yāląqmāl[2],

sg. 1st **አለቅማለሁ** āląqmā́llą͡u[h3].

CONT. (§ 26) **ያለቅም** yāląq(ĭ̆)m[2],

sg. 3rd f. **ታለቅም** tāląq(ĭ̆)m[2].

JUSS. (§ 27) **ያልቅም** yā́lqįm[2],

sg. 3rd f. **ታልቅም** tā́lqįm[2].

IMP. (§ 28) **አልቅም** ā́lqįm.

GER. (§ 29) **አልቅሞ** ā́lqįm^{w}o.

INF. (§ 30) **ማልቀም** mā́lqąm[2].

PART. (§ 31) **አልቃሚ** alqā́mi.

§ 41*e* CAUSATIVE in **አስ-**:

አስለቀመ asląqqąmą, to cause to pick or be picked.

IND. Simp. perf. (§ 25) **አስለቀመ** asląqqąmą.

Comp. perf. (32*a*) **አስለቅሻል** asląqqįmŏ̄ā́l[4].

Comp. imperf. (32*a*, *b*) **ያስለቅማል** yāsląqqįmāl[2],

sg. 1st **አስለቅማለሁ** āsląqqįmā́llą͡u[h3].

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[1] G. also **አለቀመናል** alą́qqąmąnnāl (§ 32*c*).

[2] § 7*a*. [3] § 26.

[4] G. also **አስለቀመናል** asląqqąmąnnāl (§ 32*c*).

CONT. (§ 26) **ያስለቅም** yãsl̥qq̥im[1],
sg. 3rd f. **ታስለቅም** tãsl̥qq̥im[1].

JUSS. (§ 27) **ያስለቅም** yãsl̥qq̥im[1],
sg. 3rd f. **ታስለቅም** tãsl̥qq̥im[1].

IMP. (§ 28) **አስለቅም** asl̥qq̥im.

GER. (§ 29) **አስለቅሞ** asl̥qq̥im^{w}o.

INF. (§ 30) **ማስለቀም** mãsl̥qq̥am[1].

PART. (§ 31) **አስለቃሚ** asl̥qq̥ámi.

Some causatives in **አ**- are conjugated like a caus. in **አስ**-, e.g. **አበደረ** abə́ddərə (aỵ-, ə́ddä-), to lend. For this and other causatives, and the conjug. of other derived forms (§ 22*b*) see appendix. § 41*f*

CONJUGATION OF BILITERAL VERBS.

See § 36, initial remarks. § 42*a*

Biliteral verbs are in most cases triliteral roots which have lost a radical. When the lost rad. was the 3rd, the 2nd and now final rad. is (usually, but see § 42*b*) rə́ỵ̥, -ã (§ 4*a*), and a compensatory t appears in the ger. and inf.; -ã is retained as part of the stem of the cont., juss., imp. and inf. but disappears before a suff. -i or -u (§§ 25–28, §§ 30, 31):

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[1] § 7*a*.

ሰማ sə́mmə̃, to hear, understand, (cp. Eth. **ሰምዐ**).

INDICATIVE

Simp. perf. (§ 25)

sg.	3rd m.	**ሰማ**	sə́mmə̃, he heard, etc.
	3rd f.	**ሰማች**	sə́mmə̃č[1],
	2nd m.	**ሰማህ**	sə́mmə̃h,
	2nd f.	**ሰማሽ**	sə́mmə̃š,
	1st	**ሰማሁ**	sə́mmə̃hu[2],
pl.	3rd	**ሰሙ**	sə́mmu,
	2nd	**ሰማችሁ**	səmmə́č(č)ihu[3],
	1st	**ሰማነ**	sə́mmə̃nə[4].

Comp. perf. (32*a*) **ሰምቷል** sə́mtwə̃l[5], he has heard.

sg. 3rd f. **ሰምታለች** səmtə́lläč[1], etc.

Comp. imperf. (§ 32*a*, *b*) **ይሰማል** yisə́māl, he is hearing, etc.

sg. 3rd f. **ትሰማለች** tisəmə́lläč[1], etc.

CONTINGENT (§ 26)

sg.	3rd m.	**ይሰማ**	yisə́mə̃, (if, etc.) he hears, etc.
	3rd f.	**ትሰማ**	tisə́mə̃,
	2nd m.	**ትሰማ**	tisə́mə̃,
	2nd f.	**ትሰሚ**	tisə́mi,
	1st	**እሰማ**	isə́mə̃,
pl.	3rd	**ይሰሙ**	yisə́mu,
	2nd	**ትሰሙ**	tisə́mu,
	1st	**እንሰማ**	inn(i)sə́mə̃.

---

[1] -čč (§ 6).

[2] or -mə̃hŭ, -mə̃wʰ (§ 7*d*, under kə̃iy); also written **ሰማኑ**.

[3] or -ə̃č(č)yuh (§ 7*d*). [4] or **ሰማን** sə́mmə̃n.

[5] G. also **ሰማናል** sə́mmə̃nnāl (§ 32*c*).

JUSSIVE (§ 27)

sg. 3rd m.	ይስማ	yíṣmã,		
3rd f.	ትስማ	tíṣmã,	IMPERATIVE (§ 28)	
2nd m.	[*ትስማ	tíṣmã,][1]	ስማ	síṃã, hear.
2nd f.	[*ትስሚ	tíṣmi,][1]	ስሚ	síṃi,
1st	[*እስማ	íṣmã,][2]		
pl. 3rd	ይስሙ	yíṣmu,		
2nd	[*ትስሙ	tíṣmu,][1]	ስሙ	síṃu.
1st	እንስማ	inníṣmã.		

GER. (§ 29) ሰምቶ sámt^{w}o, he hearing, etc.
sg. 3rd f. ሰምታ sámtã,
sg. 1st ሰምቼ sámič̌č^{y}e[3], etc.
INF. (§ 30) መስማት másmát[4].
PART. (§ 31) ሰሚ sámi[5].

ሰማ is analogous with type A (§ 34) in the formation of its stems. There are also biliterals inflected like ሰማ throughout their conjugation but forming stems analogous with type B (§ 35); see e.g. principal parts of ለካ lákkã, to measure, ቀማ qámmã, to rob, in appendix.

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[1] only used to form neg. imp. (§ 37)
sg. 2nd m. አትስማ ãttíṣmã, don't hear.
2nd f. አትስሚ ãttíṣmi,
pl. 2nd አትስሙ ãttíṣmu.

[2] only occurs with ል- (§ 48*a*) pref. ልስማ líṣmã, let me hear.

[3] § 7*b*. [4] § 8. [5] or sámi (§ 7*d*).

§ 42*b* See § 42*a*, initial remarks.

When the lost 3rd rad. was ወ, ዩ, in some verbs no trace of it remains in the ind. simp. perf. sg. 3rd m., but the 2nd and now final rad. retains ạ in the rest of that tense except before the suff. -u of the pl. 3rd and in the inf. In the rest of the conjug. ạ is lost. A compensatory t appears in the ger. and inf.:

ቀረ qạ́rrạ, to remain behind or over, (√***ቀረዩ**).

IND. Simp. perf.

sg. 3rd m.	**ቀረ**	qạ́rrạ,
3rd f.	**ቀረች**	qạ́rräč[1],
2nd m.	**ቀረህ**	qạ́rrạh[2],
2nd f.	**ቀረሽ**	qạ́rräš,
1st	**ቀረሁ**	qạ́rrạ͡uʰ[3],
pl. 3rd	**ቀሩ**	qạ́rru,
2nd	**ቀራችሁ**	qạrrắč(č)i̯hu[4],
1st	**ቀረነ**	qạ́rrạnạ[5].

Comp. perf. (§ 32*a*) **ቀርቷል** qạ́rto͡ā̆l[6].

Comp. imperf. (§ 32*a*, *b*) **ይቀራል** yi̯qạ́rāl[7].

CONT. (§ 26) **ይቀር** yi̯qạ́r[7],

sg. 3rd f. **ትቀር** ti̯qạ́r[7], etc.

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[1] -čč (§ 6). [2] or -äh.

[3] § 7*d* under ka͡i̯y; also written **ቀረኁ**.

[4] or -ắč(č)yuh (§ 7*d*).

[5] or **ቀረን** qạ́rrạn (-än).

[6] or qắ-. G. also **ቀረናል** qạ́rrạnnāl (§ 32*c*).

[7] or -qắ-.

Juss. (§ 27)	ይቅር	yi̯qi̯r[1],		
sg. 3rd f.	ትቅር	ti̯qi̯r,	Imperative (§ 28)	
2nd m.	[*ትቅር	ti̯qi̯r,][2]	ቅር	qi̯r,
2nd f.	[*ትቅሪ	ti̯qri,][2]	ቅሪ	qi̯ri,
1st	[*እቅር	i̯qi̯r,][3]		
pl. 3rd	ይቅሩ	yi̯qru,		
2nd	[*ትቅሩ	ti̯qru,][2]	ቅሩ	qi̯ru.
1st	እንቅር	i̯nni̯qi̯r[4].		

Ger. (§ 29)	ቀርቶ	qą́rtʷo[5],
sg. 3rd f.	ቀርታ	qą́rtã[5],
sg. 1st	ቀርቼ	qą́ri̯čč^{y}e[5,6] etc.
Inf. (§ 30)	መቀረት	mą́qrą̯t[7].
Part. (§ 31)	ቀሪ	qą́ri[5].

ቀረ is analogous with type A (§ 34) in the formation of its stems; for verbs inflected like ቀረ but forming stems analogous with type B (§ 35), e.g. በጀ bą́jjä (bắ-), to be good, ቈየ qwώyyä, to await, wait, see appendix.

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[1] In some verbs the 1st rad. loses its vowel throughout the juss., e.g. ሰጠ są́tta̯, to give,

juss. sg. 3rd m. ይስጥ yis̱ṭ,
3rd f. ትስጥ tis̱ṭ, etc.

[2] only used to form the neg. imp. (§ 37)

sg. 2nd m. አትቅር ãtti̯qi̯r,
2nd f. አትቅሪ ãtti̯qri,
pl. 2nd አትቅሩ ãtti̯qru;

ሰጠ makes sg. 2nd m. አትስጥ ã́ttis̱ṭ (§ 8).

[3] only in (§ 48*a*) ልቅር li̯qi̯r, let me remain behind.

[4] or i̯nnqi̯r. [5] or qắ-. [6] § 7*b*. [7] or -ät.

§ 42c See § 42*a*, initial remarks.

When the lost rad. was the 2nd, the 1st rad. is (§ 4*a*) ráy̯ -ā, hámy̯s ʸē, or sáy̯ ʷō, according as አ [ዐ, ሀ, ሐ, ኀ], የ or ወ respectively has disappeared:

ጣፈ ṭáfạ, to write, (cp. Eth. ጸሐፈ)
ጤሰ ṭʸḗsạ, to smoke, to be enraged, (√ ጠየሰ)
ቆመ qʷṓmạ, to stand, (√ ቀወመ)

Ind. Simp. perf. (§ 25)		
sg. 3rd m. ጣፈ ṭáfạ,	ጤሰ ṭʸḗsạ	ቆመ qʷṓmạ,
2nd m. ጣፍህ ṭáf(ĭ̯)h[1].	ጤስህ ṭʸḗs(ĭ̯)h[2].	ቆምህ qʷṓm(ĭ̯)h[3].
Comp. perf. (§ 32*a*)		
ጥፍል ṭ́fṓāl[4].	ጠ.ሷል ṭ́sṓāl[5,6].	ቁሟል qúmṓāl[7].
Comp. imperf. (§ 32*a*, *b*)		
ይጥፋል y̯iṭ́fāl.	ይጤሳል y̯iṭʸḗsāl.	ይቆማል y̯iqʷṓmāl.
Cont. (§ 26) ይጥፍ y̯iṭ́f.	ይጤስ y̯iṭʸḗs.	ይቆም y̯iqʷṓm.
Juss. (§ 27)		
ይጣፍ y̯íṭáf[8].	ይጠ.ስ y̯íṭis[9].	ይቁም y̯íqum.
Imp. (§ 28) ጣፍ ṭāf.	ጠ.ስ ṭis[5].	ቁም qum.
Ger. (§ 29) ጥፎ ṭ́fʷo,	ጠ.ሶ ṭ́sʷo[5,10],	ቁሞ qúmʷo,
sg. 1st ጥፌ ṭ́fʸe.	ጠ.ሼ ṭ́sšʸe[11].	ቁሜ qúmmʸe.
Inf. (§ 30) መጣፍ mạ́ṭáf[8].	መጤስ mạ́ṭʸḗs[8].	መቆም mạ́qʷṓm[8].
Part. (§ 31) ጣፊ ṭáfi.	ጠ.ያሽ ṭyāś[12].	ቋሚ qwámi.

[1] or ṭāfχ, ṭāfk (§ 7*d*, under ሀ).
[2] or ṭʸḗsχ, ṭʸḗsk. [3] or qʷṓmχ, qʷṓmk.
[4] G. also ጣፈናል ṭáfạnnāl (§ 32*c*). [5] or ṭ́- (§ 7*d*).
[6] Š. ጠ.ሷል ṭʸḗsṓāl, G. also ጠሰናል ṭḗsạnnāl (§ 32*c*).
[7] G. also ቆመናል qʷṓmạnnāl (§ 32*c*).
[8] § 8. [9] or -ṭ́is. [10] Š. ጠሶ ṭʸḗsʷo.
[11] § 7*b*. [12] or ṭāš; for *ጠ.ያሰ (§ 7*b*).

For the principal parts of various anomalous and derived forms (§ 22) of biliterals see appendix. § 42*d*

The Impersonal Verb.

Impersonal verbs are only used in the sg. 3rd m., expressing number, person and gender by means of the pers. suff. (§ 12*c*): § 43*a*

e.g. ራበው· rábậu (-ā́ṿ-), to be or become hungry (§ 63*d*).

Ind. Simp. perf.

sg. 3rd m. ራበው· rábậu[1], he (it) was or is hungry.
3rd f. ራበት· rábāt, she was or is „
2nd m. ራበህ rábạh[2], you (m.) were or are „
2nd f. ራበሽ rábäš, you (f.) „ „ „
2nd pol. ራበዎ rábậwo[3], you (pol.) „ „ „
1st ራበኝ rábạñ[4], I was or am „
pl. 3rd ራቡአው· rābā́č(č)ậu, they were or are „
2nd ራቡአሁ· rābā́č(č)yuh[5], you „ „ „
1st ራበን rábạn[6], we „ „ „

Comp. perf. ርቧዕል rị̄bʷŏ̄tāl[7, 8], he (it) is hungry,
sg. 3rd f. ርቧዕል rị̄bŏ̄ā́tāl[7], she is hungry, etc.

Comp. imperf. ይርበዋል yị́rbậuāl[9], he will be hungry.

Cont. ይርበው· yị́rbậu[9], (if, when) he is hungry.

Juss. ይራበው· yị̄rábậu[1], let him be hungry.

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[1] or -āṿ- (§ 7*d*) throughout the tense.
[2] or -äh. [3] or ራበዎት rábậwot.
[4] or -bä-; -ñ̃ (§ 6). [5] § 7*d*.
[6] or -bä-; -nn (§ 6); or ራበነ rábạnna.
[7] or -ị̄ṿ-. [8] § 8. [9] or -rṿ-.

Imp. **ይራብህ** yi̯rábi̯h[1], be hungry.

Ger. **ርቦት** ri̯bʷõt[2], he being hungry.

Inf. **መራብ** má̯rá̯b[1, 3], to be or become hungry.

Part. none.

Aux. verbs like **ነበር** (§ 33) do not take the pers. suff. when used impersonally.

§ 43*b* The contraction of adjacent vowels described in § 7*a* has been frequently exemplified in the preceding paragraphs.

The modification of consonants by a following i (y) or e described in § 7*b* occurs in the conjugation of verbs whose final radical is one of the letters there specified:

e.g. **ከፈለ** káffa̯la̯ (§ 34), to divide or pay, **ሰጠ** sá̯ṭṭa̯, (like **ቀረ** § 42*b*), to give.

Ind. comp. perf.

sg. 1st. **ከፍያለሁ** ka̯fiyyá͡lla̯u[h4], **ሰጥቻለሁ** sa̯ṭi̯č̣č̣á͡lla̯u[h4].

Ind. comp. imperf.

sg. 2nd f. **ትከፍያለሽ** ti̯ka̯fyá͡lläš[4], **ትሰጭያለሽ** ti̯sa̯č̣yá͡lläš[4].

Cont.	sg. 2nd f.	**ትከፍይ** ti̯ká̯fī,	**ትሰጭ** ti̯sá̯č̣[5].
Imp.	sg. 2nd f.	**ክፈይ** kí̯fa͡i̯,	**ስጭ** si̯č̣.
Neg. imp.	sg. 2nd f.	**አትክፈይ** ăttí̯kfa͡i̯,	**አትስጭ** ăttí̯sč̣[3].
Ger.	sg. 1st	**ከፍዬ** ká̯fiyye,	**ሰጥቼ** sá̯ṭi̯čč̣ʸe.
Part.		**ከፋይ** ká̯fá͡i̯[3, 6],	**ሰጭ** sa̯č̣[7].

---

[1] or -āy̯-, throughout the tense. [2] or -íy̯-.

[3] § 8. [4] § 7*a*. [5] or -sǎ-, -č̣ĭ.

[6] -áyy (§ 6). [7] or säč̣, **ሰጪ.** sá̯č̣i (sǎ-; § 7*b*).

Common Anomalous Biliterals.

አለ ál̥a, to say, (s.v. √**ባለ**, cp. Eth. **ብሀለ**): §44*a*

Indicative

Simp. perf. (§ 25)

sg.	3rd m.	**አለ**	ál̥a,	pl. 3rd **አሉ**	álu,
	3rd f.	**አለች**	álăč[1],	2nd **አላችሁ**	ālắč(č)i̯hu[5],
	2nd m.	**አልህ**	ālh[2],	1st **አልነ**	ắlna̯[6].
	2nd f.	**አልሽ**	ālš[3],		
	1st	**አልሁ**	ắlhu[4].		

Comp. perf. (§ 32*a*) **ብሏል** bi̯lo͡ā̆l[7],
sg. 3rd f. **ብላለች** bi̯lắlläč[1],
sg. 1st **ብያለሁ** biyyắlla̯u͡h[8], etc.

Comp. imperf. (§ 32*a*, *b*) **ይላል** yi̯lāl,
sg. 3rd f. **ትላለች** ti̯lắlläč[1], etc.

Contingent (§ 26)			Jussive (§ 27)
sg. 3rd m.	**ይል**	yi̯l,	**ይበል** yi̯ba̯l[10,11].
3rd f.	**ትል**	ti̯l,	sg. 3rd f. **ትበል** ti̯ba̯l[10,11], etc.
2nd m.	**ትል**	ti̯l,	
2nd f.	**ትይ**	ti̯y[9],	Imperative (§ 28)
1st	**እል**	i̯l,	sg. 2nd m. **በል** ba̯l[11],
pl. 3rd	**ይሉ**	yi̯lu,	2nd f. **በይ** bá͡i̯[12],
2nd	**ትሉ**	ti̯lu,	pl. 2nd **በሉ** bá̯lu.
1st	**እንል**	i̯nni̯l.	

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[1] -čč (§ 6). [2] or ál̥ih, **አልሽ** ālχ, **አልክ** ālk, (§ 7*d*).
[3] or ál̥iš.
[4] or -hŭ, áluh, **አልኩ** ắlku (-kŭ); also **አልኑ** ắlhw(ŭ), (§ 7*d*). [5] or -ắč(č)yuh (§ 7*d*). [6] or **አልን** ắln, ál̥in.
[7] G. also **አለናል** ál̥a̯nnāl (§ 32*c*). [8] (§ 7*d*); or -**ለኑ**.
[9] or tī. [10] or -i̯y-. [11] or -äl. [12] § 7*b*.

Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)
ብሎ bl̥ʷo,	ማለት mälạt[2].
sg. 3rd f. ብላ blə̀lã,	Participle
1st ብዬ bíyye[1], etc.	none in use.

§ 44*b* አየ ä́yyä, to look, see, like ቀረ (§ 42*b*):

Indicative

Simp. perf. አየ ä́yyä,
sg. 3rd f. አየች ä́yyäč[3],
2nd m. አየህ ä́yyäh, etc.

Comp. perf. (§ 32*a*) አይቷል ä́i̯tŏ͡āl[4],
sg. 3rd f. አይታለች a͡i̯tä́lläč[3],
sg. 1st አይቻለሁ a͡i̯ččálla͡u[h][5], etc.

Comp. imperf. (§ 32*a*, *b*) ያያል ya͡ä́i̯āl[6],
sg. 3rd f. ታያለች ta͡ä́i̯älläč[3,7],
sg. 1st አያለሁ a͡ä́i̯alla͡u[h][7,8], etc.

Contingent (§ 26)

sg. 3rd m.	ያይ	ya͡ä́i̯,	pl. 3rd	ያዩ	ya͡ä́i̯u[9],
3rd f.	ታይ	ta͡ä́i̯,	2nd	ታዩ	ta͡ä́i̯u[9],
2nd m.	ታይ	ta͡ä́i̯,	1st	እናይ	inna͡ä́i̯.
2nd f.	ታዪ	ta͡ä́i,			
1st	አይ	a͡ä́i̯,			

[1] § 7*b*. [2] or -ät. [3] -čč (§ 6).
[4] G. also አየናል ä́yyännāl (§ 32*c*).
[5] or -ችያ- -ččyä́- (§ 7*a*); -ለኍ.
[6] or yä́ʸāl (§ 7*d*, under የ).
[7] or -ãʸä́- (§ 7*d*, under የ). [8] § 26. [9] or -ä́ʸu.

Jussive (§ 27)

sg. 3rd m.	ይይ	yi̯y[1],
3rd f.	ትይ	ti̯y[2],
1st	[እይ	i̯y,][3]
pl. 3rd	ይዩ	yíyu[4],
1st	እንይ	i̯nníy[5].

Imperative (§ 28)

sg. 2nd m.	እይ	i̯y[6],
2nd f.	እዩ	íyi[7],
pl. 2nd	እዩ	íyu[8].

Negative Imperative (§ 38)

sg. 2nd m.	አትይ	ãttíy[9],
2nd f.	አትዩ	ãttíyi[10],
pl. 2nd	አትዩ	ãttíyu[11].

Gerund (§ 29)

sg. 3rd m.	አይቶ	ãi̯t^{w}o,
3rd f.	አይታ	ãi̯tã,
1st	አይችሁ	ãi̯čč^{y}e[12], etc.

Infinitive (§ 30)

ማየት mãi̯ät[13].

Participle (§ 31)

†አዩ áyyi.

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[1] or yī, yī. [2] or tī, tī.
[3] only with ል- (§ 48*b*) ልይ liy, lī, lī.
[4] or yíu, yíu. [5] or -ní, -ní. [6] or ī, ī.
[7] or íi, íi. [8] or íu, íu. [9] (§ 8); or -tí, -tí.
[10] or -tíi, -tíi. [11] or -tíu, -tíu. [12] § 7*b*.
[13] or mãʸät (§ 7*d*, under የ).

§ 44c **ያዘ** yą́zą, to seize, take hold (of), like **ጣፈ** (§ 42c):

INDICATIVE

Simp. perf. (§ 25)

sg.	3rd m.	**ያዘ**	yą́zą,	pl.	3rd	**ያዙ** yą́zu,
	3rd f.	**ያዘች**	yą́zäč[1],		2nd	**ያዛችሁ** yāzą́č(č)i̯hu[5],
	2nd m.	**ያዝህ**	yãzh[2],		1st	**ያዝነ** yą́znạ[6].
	2nd f.	**ያዝሽ**	yãzš[3],			
	1st	**ያዝሁ**	yą́zhu[4],			

Comp. perf. (§ 32*a*) **ይዟል** yí̯zŏ͡āl[7],

sg. 3rd f. **ይዛለች** yi̯zą́lläč[1],

sg. 1st **ይዣለሁ** yi̯žą́ll͡ą̄u[h][8].

Comp. imp. (§ 32*a*, *b*) **ይይዛል** yi̯(y)i̯zāl, or **ይዛል** yí̯zāl,

sg. 3rd f. **ትይዛለች** ti̯(y)i̯zą́lläč[1], or **ቲዛለች** tī̯zą́lläč[1], etc.

CONTINGENT (§ 26)

sg.	3rd m.	**ይይዝ**	yi̯(y)í̯z,	or	**ይዝ**	yī̯z,
	3rd f.	**ትይዝ**	ti̯(y)í̯z,	„	**ቲዝ**	tī̯z,
	2nd m.	**ትይዝ**	ti̯(y)í̯z,	„	**ቲዝ**	tī̯z,
	2nd f.	**ትይጋ**	ti̯(y)í̯ž[9],	„	**ቲጋ**	tī̯ž[9],
	1st	**እይዝ**	i̯(y)í̯z,	„	**ኢዝ**	ī̯z,
pl.	3rd	**ይይዙ**	yi̯(y)í̯zu,	„	**ይዙ**	yí̯zu,
	2nd	**ትይዙ**	ti̯(y)í̯zu,	„	**ቲዙ**	tī̯́zu,
	1st	**እንይዝ**	i̯nni̯(y)í̯z[10],	„	**እኒዝ**	i̯nní̯z.

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[1] čč (§ 6). [2] or yą́zi̯h, yãsh, **ያዝኽ** yãzχ, yãsχ, **ያዝክ** yãzk (-sk), (§ 7*d*, under **ዘ**). [3] or yą́zi̯š, yãšš (§ 7*d*).

[4] or -sh-, hŭ, yą́zuh, **ያዝኩ** yą́zku (-sk-, -kŭ), **ያዝኑ** yą́zhw(ŭ), (-sh-), (§ 7*d*, under kā́i̯, **ሀ**, **ዘ**).

[5] or -ą́č(č)yuh (§ 7*d*). [6] or **ያዝን** yãzn, yą́zi̯n.

[7] G. also **ያዘናል** yą́zą̄nnāl (-zä-; § 32*c*).

[8] (§ 7*d*); or -**ለኑ**. [9] or -ži (§ 7*b*). [10] or i̯nnyí̯z.

JUSSIVE (§ 27)

ይያዝ yį́(y)ā́z[1],
sg. 3rd f. ትያዝ tį́(y)ā́z[1], etc.

IMPERATIVE (§ 28)		NEG. IMP. (§ 38)	
sg. 2nd m.	ያዝ yāz,	አትያዝ	ā́ttyā́z[1],
2nd f.	ያዢ yāž[2],	አትያዢ	ā́ttyā́ž[1,3],
pl. 2nd	ያዙ yā́zu.	አትያዙ	ā́ttyā́zu.

GERUND (§ 29)

ይዘ yį́z^{w}o,
sg. 3rd f. ይዛ yį́zā,
1st ይዤ yį́žž^{y}e[4], etc.

INFINITIVE (§ 30) መያዝ mą́yā́z[1,5].

PARTICIPLE (§ 31) ያጋ yāž[6].

Prefixing of Conjunctions to Contingent. § 45

ል-, ስ- ብ-, etc. (§ 48*a*), when pref. to the cont. (§ 26) modify its prefixes thus (§§ 5, 6, 7*a*):

sg. 3rd m.	ቢለቅም	bilą́q(ǐ)m[7], if he picks,
3rd f.	ብትለቅም	bįtt(į)lą́q(ǐ)m[8], if she picks, etc.
2nd m.	ብትለቅም	bįtt(į)lą́q(ǐ)m[8],
2nd f.	ብትለቅሚ	bįtt(į)lą́qmi[8],
1st	ብለቅም	bilą́q(ǐ)m,
pl. 3rd	ቢለቅሙ	bilą́qmu[7],
2nd	ብትለቅሙ	bįtt(į)lą́qmu[8],
1st	ብንለቅም	bįnn(į)lą́q(ǐ)m.

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[1] § 8. [2] or -ži (§ 7*b*). [3] or ātty$\bar{a}$ži. [4] § 7*b*.
[5] or mą́i̯ā́z, mą́^{y}ā́z (§ 7*d*, under ዩ).
[6] or ያገ yāži (§ 7*b*). [7] or bįl- (§ 7*d*).
[8] or bįtl- (seldom in G.).

sg.	3rd m.	ሲያጥብ	syā̆ṭ(ĭ)ẏ, when he washes.
	3rd f.	ስታጥብ	sṭittā̆ṭ(ĭ)ẏ,
	2nd m.	ስታጥብ	sṭittā̆ṭ(ĭ)ẏ,
	2nd f.	ስታጥቢ	sṭittā̆ṭ̣i,
	1st	ሳጥብ	sā̆ṭ(ĭ)ẏ,
pl.	3rd	ሲያጥቡ	syā̆ṭ̣u,
	2nd	ስታጥቡ	sṭittā̆ṭ̣u,
	1st	ስናጥብ	sṇnā̆ṭ(ĭ)ẏ.

The Adverb.

§ 46 Adverbs have no special form:

ገና gą́nã, yet.
አሁን áhun (-ωn), now.
አወን ā́wω(n) (ā́͡u-), yes.

Substantives, alone or with a preposition, adjectives, pronouns with a preposition, and the gerund (§ 29) are used as adverbs:

e.g. ውስጥ wŭsṭ, s. interior,
ውስጥ, or በውስጥ bą̆u͡ŭ́sṭ (§ 8), adv. inside.
ፊት, fĭt[1], s. face,
ፊት or በፊት bą́fĭt[1,2], adv. in front, formerly.
መልካም mą́lkā̆m[2], adj. beautiful, adv. well.
ከዚህ ką́zzíh[2,3] (§ 47*a*, § 13*a*), at or from this (one); adv. here, hence.
እንደምን (ĭ)ndą́mį́n?[4,2], like what?; adv. how?

---

[1] or -ĭt. [2] § 8. [3] or há-, -ā́z-, -į́h, § 7*d*.
[4] or -dā́-; § 8.

ደግሞ dägm^{w}o (dă-), ger. he (it) repeating; adv. again.

Some adverbial particles are suffixes, s.v. -ን, -ኦ, -ውይ.

The Preposition.

Prepositions are of two kinds, simple and com- § 47*a*
posite.

The simple prepositions are prefixes:

e.g. ለ- lạ-, for, to,

በ- bạ-, by means of, with, at, in,

ተ- tạ-, or ከ- kạ-, at, in, from,

የ- yä-, of,

ስለ- sịlạ-[1], because of,

ያለ- yālạ-[2], without

እንደ- (ị)ndạ-[3], like,

እስተ- ịstạ-, or እስከ- ịskạ-, as far as, up to.

When these are attached to a pers. pron. they take the disjunctive form (§ 12*a*).

E.g. ለፈረስ : ነው ። lạfạrás[4] nậu, it is for the horse.

ለኔ : ነው ። lạn^{y}ế nậu, it is for me.

በካራ : ቍረጠው : bạkárra qwŭrạṭậu, cut it with a knife.

ተቤት : ነው ። tạy^{y}ết nậu, he (it) is in the house.

ከቤት : ወጣ ። kạy^{y}ết wṓṭṭa, he came out of the house.

ያንተ : ነው ። yantấ[5,4] nậu, it is yours.

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[1] or sịlä-. [2] G. አለ- ălạ- (cp. § 37*a*).
[3] or (ị)ndä-. [4] § 8. [5] § 7*a*.

ስለዝምብ ፡ ነው ። sil̤ạzímbĭ̤ nạ̄u, it is because of the flies.

ያለገንዘብ ፡ ሔደ ። yālạgạ́nzạ̀y hă̄dä, he went without money.

እንደፈረስ ፡ ነው ። ndạfạrás[1] nạ̄u, it is like a horse.

እስተቤት ፡ መጣ ። ĭstạ̀y[y]ét mát̤ta, he (it) came as far as the house.

ለ-, በ- are also attached with the pers. suff. (§ 12*c*) to a verb, or interposed between the verb and the aux. አለ (§ 32). In these positions their consonants are doubled (§ 5), and they become -ል- -llĭ̤-, -ብ- -bbĭ̤- before -ኝ, -ህ [-ኽ], -ሽ, -ነ [-ን]; with the sg. 3rd they make m. -ለት- -llạt- (-ät-), f. -ላት- -llāt-, m. -በት- -bbạt- (-ät-), f. -ባት- -bbāt-:

e.g. ላከ lákạ, he sent:

ላከልኝ	lákạllĭ̤ñ[2],	he sent	to or for	me.
ላከልህ	lákạllĭ̤h,	„	„	you.
ላከልሽ	lákạllĭ̤š,	„	„	you (f.).
ላከለዎ	lákạllạ͡ʷo[3],	„	„	you (pol.).
ላከለት	lákạllạt[4],	„	„	him.
ላከላት	lákạllāt,	„	„	her.
ላከልን	lákạllĭ̤n[5],	„	„	us.
ላከላችሁ	lākạllắč(č)yuh[6],	„	„	you (pl.).
ላከላቸው	lākạllắč(č)ạ͡u,	„	„	them (him, pol.).

[1] § 8.

[2] -ññ (§ 6); this and the next six forms are also accented -ká- (§ 8).

[3] or -ለዎት -llạ͡ʷot.

[4] or -ät.

[5] or -ልነ -llĭ̤nnạ.

[6] § 7*d*.

ይልክል yi̯lḳ̍āl, he is sending, will send:

ይልክልኛል yi̯lḳ̍i̯llin̯ñāl[1], he will send to or for me.
ይልክልሃል yi̯lḳ̍i̯lli̯hāl[2], „ „ „ you.
ይልክልሻል yi̯lḳ̍i̯lli̯šāl, „ „ „ you (f.).
ይልክለዎትል yi̯lḳ̍i̯lla̯ʷ͡oāl[3], „ „ „ you (pol.).
ይልክለታል yi̯lḳ̍i̯lla̯tāl, „ „ „ him.
ይልክላታል yi̯lḳ̍i̯llātāl, „ „ „ her.
ይልክልናል yi̯lḳ̍i̯lli̯nnāl, „ „ „ us.
ይልክላችኋል yi̯li̯ḳi̯llá-č(č)i̯hwāl[4], „ „ „ you (pl.).
ይልክላቸዋል yi̯li̯ḳi̯llá̰č(č)a̯͡uāl, „ „ „ them (him, pol.).

ልኳል li̯ḳ̍o͡āl, he has sent,
ልኮልኛል li̯ḳ̍ʷolli̯ñn̯āl[5], he has sent to or for me.

Composite prepositions consist in a prefix and a word following the recipient of the prefix. This type of prp. is often a resolution into its component parts of an adv. composed of a prp. and a substantive (§ 46): § 47*b*

e.g. **ከ-** [**ተ-**] ... : **ጋር** ka̯- (ta̯-) ... gār, with (accompanying),
በ- ... : **ውስጥ** ba̯- ... wŭsṭ, inside,
በ- ... : **ፊት** ba̯- ... fīt[6], in front of, before,
በ- ... : **ላይ** ba̯- ... lá̰i̯, on, upon, above;

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[1] This and the next six forms often have the accent on -ki̯- (§ 8). [2] or -**ኻል** -χāl.

[3] or -**ለዎታል** -lla̯ʷ͡otāl, -**ልዎአል** -lli̯ʷoāl, -**ልዎታል** -lli̯ʷotāl. [4] or -á̰č(č)yuhāl (§ 7*d*).

[5] or li̯kʷó- (§ 8); G. also **ላከልኝናል** lákal̯li̯ñn̯nāl.

[6] or fi̯t.

or consists in a simp. prp. and an adv. of that type:

e.g. ከ- [ተ-] ... : በውስጥ kạ- (tạ-) ... bậuŭsṭ[1], inside.

ተኔ : ጋር : መጣ ። tạnʸế[1] gār mắṭṭa, he came with me.

በቤት : ውስጥ : bạỵ́ết[1] wŭsṭ, inside the house.

በቤት : ፊት : bạỵ́ết[1] fit[2], in front of the house.

ከቤት : በውስጥ : ነው ። kạỵ́ết ỵậuŭsṭĭ[3] nậu, he (it) is inside the house.

The Conjunction.

§ 48*a* Conjunctions are of three kinds, prefixes, suffixes, and unattached.

Prefixed conjunctions, which[4] introduce dependent clauses, include several particles also used as prepositions (§ 47*a*);

e.g. pref. to simp. perf. (§ 25):

በ- bạ-, when, if,

ተ- tạ-, or ከ- kạ-, since, as, seeing that,

ስለ- sịlạ- (-lä-), because,

እንደ- (ị)ndạ- (-dä-), as, in the same way that,

እስተ- ịstạ- or እስከ- ịskạ-, until;

pref. to cont. (§§ 26, 45):

ል- l(ị)-, to, that; also pref. to juss. sg. 1st (§ 27),

ስ- s(ị)-, when, while; with neg. cont. (§ 38) before,

ብ- b(ị)-, if, when,

ክ- k(ị)-, than that,

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[1] § 8. [2] or fịt. [3] § 7*d*.

[4] except ል- with juss. (§ 27).

ስለም- sḭ̣lạ̣mm- (i.e. **ስለ**- + rel. § 14), because,

እንድ-, (ḭ̣)nd(ḭ̣)-, in order that,

እስት- ḭ̣st(ḭ̣)-, or **እስክ**- ḭ̣sk(ḭ̣)-, until.

E.g. **በሰማ** : bạ̣sạ̣́mma, if he had heard, when he heard,

ቢሰማ : bisạ̣́ma[1], if he hears.

ከሰማ : kạ̣sạ̣́mma, as (or, since) he heard,

ኪሰማ : kisạ̣́ma[1], than that he should hear.

ስለሰማሁ : sḭ̣lạ̣sạ̣́mma͡u[h], because I heard,

ስለምሰማ : sḭ̣lạ̣mmḭ̣sạ̣́ma, because I shall hear.

እንደነበር : ndänạ̣́bbär, as he (it) was,

እንዲሆን : ndih[w]ón[2], in order that he (it) may be,

እንዳለ : ndállä[3], as he (it) is, if (whether) he (it) is present (§ 32*d*).

እስኮሐደ : ḭ̣stạ̣hắdä, until he went,

እስኪሐድ : ḭ̣stihắd[2], until he goes.

ልመጣ : **እፈልጋለሁ** ። lḭ̣mạ̣́ṭa ḭ̣fạ̣lḭ̣gálla͡u[h], I want to come,

ልምጣ ። lḭ́mṭa, let me come; or, lḭ́mṭa?, am I to come?

ስትመጣ : sḭ̣ttḭ̣mạ̣́ṭa[4], when you come (or, came),

ሳትመጣ : sattḭ̣mạ̣́ṭa[5], before you come (or, came).

---

[1] or -ḭ̣s-. [2] or -ḭ̣h-. [3] § 7*a*.

[4] or sḭ̣tm- (§ 45). [5] or sātm- (§ 45).

§ 48*b* *Suffixed Conjunctions.*

-ም -m (-mm § 6), and, even, also, too,

-ም ....-ም, both .... and,

-ና -nnā, and,

-ስ -ss, but.

These come after other suff., and **-ም** and **-ስ** are interposed between the verb and the aux. **አለ** (§ 32).

E.g. **ፈረሲቱንም ፡ ያዙ ።** fə́rəsitunimm yə́zu, they caught the mare too.

ፈረሱንና ፡ በቅሎውን ፡ አምጣ ። fə́rəsuninna yə́ql^{w}o͡un ə́nṭa[1], bring the horse and the mule.

በልቶማል ፡ bə́lt^{w}ommāl, and he has eaten.

መጣስ ። mə́ṭṭass, but he has come.

ይመጣሳል ። yimə́ṭassāl, but he will come.

ይህንስ ፡ አላወቅሁም ። yihə́nnäniss alə́o͡uwəqhum, but I didn't know this.

§ 48*c* *Unattached Conjunctions.*

ግን ፡ gin (q.v.) but; gen. comes second in its clause;

እንጂ (i)njí (q.v.), indeed, but; ends its clause.

E.g. **ሌላ ፡ ግን ፡ አውቃለኁ ።** lēlá[2] gin a͡uqálla͡u^{h}, but I know another.

ይህን ፡ አልፈልግም ፡ ሌላውን ፡ እንጂ ። yihə́nnän alfə́lligim, lēla͡un injí, I don't want this one, but the other.

---

[1] § 7*d*. [2] § 8.

The Interjection.

Interjections need no remark: § 49*a*

እሺ ɨ́šši![1], good!, all right!

ዝም zɨ̣mm!, hush!

እረግ ár̥ag![2], nonsense!

ቀስ qas̥s!, softly!, gently!

For the use of interj. with **አለ** álɨ̣ (§ 44*a*), and **አሰኘ** assáñña, s.v. √**ባለ**, √**ሰኘ**. § 49*b*

Formation of Nouns.

From a given root, existing or theoretical, various nouns both substantive and adjective are formed by means of prefixes, suffixes, and modification of vowels. In dictionaries words are grouped under such roots. § 50

Taking the roots **ለቀመ** (type A § 34), **ፈለገ** (type B § 35), the following derivatives are formed:

***ለቂም** lɨ́qqɨ̄m[3] (-ɨ̣m[4]),
adj.
ከበደ kábbɨ̣dɨ̣, to be heavy,
ከቢድ kɨ́bbɨ̄d[5], adj. heavy.
አደሰ áddɨ̣sɨ̣, to renew,
አዲስ áddɨ̣s, adj. new.

***ለቃም** lɨ́qqā́m[3],
adj.
ጠበበ ṭɨ́bbɨ̣bɨ̣[6], to be narrow,
ጠባብ ṭɨ́bbā́b[7, 3], adj. narrow.

---

[1] or -šɨ̣ (§ 7*d*). [2] § 7*d*; or ar̥ā́ág! [3] § 8.
[4] § 7*d*. [5] or -bɨ̣d. [6] or -ɣɨ̣. [7] or -á̱ɣ.

*ልቁም lí̱qum,

*ፍሉግ fí̱llúg[1],

adj. (passive), also used as s.

ከበረ ká̱bba̱ra̱[2], to be rich,

ክቡር kí̱bur[3], adj. honoured, exalted.

√ቀደሰ

ቅዱስ qí̱ddús[1], adj. holy; s. saint.

*ልቅም lí̱q(i̱)m,

*ፍልግ fí̱llig,

s. and adj.

ደረቀ dárra̱qa̱, to be dry,

ድርቅ di̱rq, s. dryness; adj. dry.

ለበሰ lá̱bba̱sa̱, to wear,

ልብስ li̱bs[4], s. dress; lí̱bbi̱s, adj. worn.

ቀቀለ qá̱qqa̱la̱, to boil,

ቅቅል qí̱qqi̱l, boiled.

*ትልቃም tí̱lqá̱m[1],

s. abstract.

አዘዘ ázza̱za̱, to command,

ትእዛዝ : [ትዛዝ] tí̱zá̱z[1], s. order.

*መልቀም má̱lqa̱m, (inf. § 30),

s. of place or instrument.

ነገደ ná̱gga̱da̱, to traffic,

መንገድ má̱ńga̱d, road.

ሰቀለ sá̱qqa̱la̱, to suspend,

መስቀል má̱sqa̱l, cross.

---

[1] § 8. [2] or -är-. [3] or -í̱v-. [4] or -v̱s.

*መልቀሚያ mạlqạ́myã̄,

*መፈለጊያ mạfạllạ́gyã̄,

adj. relative to or instrumental in effecting the action or state; commonly used as s.

ከደነ kạ́ddạnạ, to cover,

መክደኛ mạkdạ́ñã̄[1], lid.

ቈጠረ qwə̀ṭṭạrạ[2], to count,

መቍጠሪያ mạqwŭṭ́ạ́ryã̄[2], s. instrument for counting.

ጀመረ jạ́mmạrạ[2], v.t. to begin,

መጀመሪያ mạjạmmạ́ryã̄[2], adj. initial; s. beginning.

ቈፈረ qwə́ffạ̈rạ[2], to dig,

መቈፈሪያ mạqwəffạ̈́ryã̄[2], spade, hoe.

*ልቅማን lḭ́q(ḭ)mə́n[3],

s. abstract.

(√በረሀ) በራ bạ́rrã̄, to shine,

ብርሃን bḭ́rhə̃́n[3], s. light; adj. light.

ረገመ rạ́ggạmạ, to curse,

ርግማን rḭgḭ́mə́n[4], s. curse.

Analogous formations are derived from roots of less or more than three letters and from derived verbal forms (§ 22):

e.g. ገባ gạ́bbã̄, to enter,

መግቢያ mạ́gbyã̄[5], s. entrance.

---

[1] for *መክደኛ § 7*b*. [2] or -är-. [3] § 8.

[4] or እርግማን ịrgḭ́mə́n (§ 7*d*, § 8). [5] or -gy̆-.

caus. **አገባ** agə́bbã, to put in.

ማግቢያ mágbyã[1], instrument for putting in.

ገለበጠ gələ́bbəṭə, to invert,

ግልብጥ gílbiṭ[2], adj. inverted.

ጠመጠመ ṭəmə́ṭṭəmə, to wind, twine,

መጠምጠሚያ məṭəmṭə́myã, s. turban.

ተቀመጠ təqə́mməṭə, to sit,

መቀመጫ məqqəmə́čã[3], seat.

አበሰለ abə́ssələ[4], to cook,

ማብሰያ mābsə́yã[5], oven.

Suffixes:

-**ām** -ām,

adj. full of.

መልክ məlk, form, colour,

መልካም mə́lkə́m[6], beautiful, excellent.

-**ማ** -mmã, connected[7] by -i-,

adj. resembling.

አመድ ə́məd, ash,

አመዳማ amədímmã[8], ash-coloured, grey.

-**ታ** -tã, connected[7] by -i-,

s. abstract.

ዝግ zigg !, interj. slowly !, gently !

ዝግታ ziggítã[6], patience, inexcitability.

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[1] or -gy-. [2] or -ly- ; also gilíbbiṭ.

[3] for *መትቀመጫያ (§ 7*b*, *c*). [4] or ay-.

[5] or -ys-, -ə́i̯ã ; for *ማብሰልያ (§ 7*b*). [6] § 8.

[7] with a final consonant. [8] or -ad-.

-ạት -ạt (-ät),
s. abstract.

መቅ muq, adj. hot,

መቀት múqạt, s. heat.

-ነት -nnạt (-nnät), connected[1] by -ị-,
s. abstract.

ወታደር wəttáddạr[2], soldier,

ወታደርነት wəttaddạrịnnạt[2,3], being a soldier, military service.

-ኛ -ññã, connected[1] by -ị- or -ạ- (-ä-),
adj. relating to;
s. agent.

አማራ amárã[4], Amhara,

አማርኛ amārịññã[4], adj. and s. Amharic.

ፈረስ fáras, s. horse,

ፈረሰኛ farasáññã[5], adj. relating to horses; s. horseman.

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[1] with a final consonant. [2] or -dä-. [3] or -ät.
[4] or -ምኃ- -mhá-. [5] or -sá-.

SYNTAX.

§ 51 *Note.* Various points of syntax have been treated in the Accidence, especially in that of the pronoun, verb and preposition, the accidence and syntax of which are often so intimately connected in this inflectional and synthetic language that they cannot be separated with either convenience or propriety.

Peculiarities of syntax which are not of wide application have usually been relegated to the vocabularies, where they are discussed under the particular words which exhibit or involve them.

Number.

Singular for Plural.

§ 52*a* The singular is frequently used with a plural force, especially

(*α*) after numerals (§ 20*a*).

(*β*) after ብዙ bə́zu, much, many; ስንት sənt?, how many? (§ 15):

e.g. ብዙ ፡ ሰው ፡ ፈጀ ። bə́zu sə́ʷ fə́ǰǰä, he (it) destroyed many people.

ብዙ ፡ ሰው ፡ መጣ ። bə́zu sə́ʷ mə́ṭṭa, many people came.

(*γ*) of parts of the body of which there are two or more:

e.g. ዓይን ʾə́in, etc., = eye or eyes, etc.

እጅህን ፡ አጠቡ ። ʾəǰǰihən ʾəṭəvə́ʷ, wash your hands.

ጥርሴን ፡ እፍቃለሁ ። ṭ̣rsʸen i̯f̯i̯qállau̯ʰ, I brush my teeth.

(δ) of objects not usually occurring or used singly:

e.g. ምስጥ ፡ ይበላዋል ። mi̯sṭ̣ yi̯v́lau̯āl, the white ants will destroy it.

ጫማ ፡ ሰጠኝ ። č̣ámma sá̯ṭṭäñ, he gave me a pair of shoes.

ጉድባ gúdbə̃ (-dy-), s., a ditch, channel formed by water: then, in pl. sense, broken ground, e.g. that along a river bank cut up by numerous channels draining into the river (كرب).

Plural for Singular.

§ 52*b* In the 'polite' form, i.e. the mode of addressing or referring to superiors (§ 12*a*), the plural verb and pers. pron. (§ 12*a*, *b*, *c*) are used with a singular force: (the adj. remains in the sg. § 53*b*):

e.g. ያውቃሉ ፡ yau̯ŭqállu, you (sg. pol.) know, or, he (pol.) knows.

Concord in Number.

§ 53*a* The concord in number between substantive, adjective, pronoun and verb is generally maintained except in the following cases:

A substantive in the pl. may be constr. with an adj. and occasionally (§§ 15, 16) with a pron. in the sg.:

e.g. ወታደሮች ፡ ደኅና ፡ ናቸው ። wəttáddə̆rʷōč dähná náčč̣au̯[1], the troops are in good health.

---

[1] less commonly ወ- ፡ ደኅኖች ፡ ናቸው ። wə- dähnʷə́č náčč̣au̯; ደኅና (q.v., prob. for በደኅና) is one of certain adj. which generally remain in the sg.

ክፉ : ልጆች : kʼfu lʼjʷōč, or

ክፎች : ልጆች : kʼfʷōč lʼjʷōč, bad children.

ሰራተኞች : ሁሉ : sərrātäñ̈ñōč húllu, or

ሰራተኞች : ሁላቸው : sərrātäñ̈ñōč hullāčč͡əu, all the labourers.

§ 53*b* The uses mentioned in § 52 may involve breaches of concord:

e.g. ብዙ : ሰው : መጡ ። bʼizu sə͡u mäṭṭu, many people came.

እንፈጃጀዋለን : እለዚህን : ቁንጫጭን ። inʼifəjajjə͡uällän illäzzʼihʼin qunčäčʼin, we will thoroughly destroy these ants.

አፈ : ንጉሥ : ወፍራም : ናቸው ። äfə nʼigús wəfrām näčč͡əu, the Chief Justice is stout.

ራስ : አልመጡም ። rās almäṭṭum, the Ras has not come.

Gender.

Concord in Gender.

§ 54*a* The concord in gender between substantive, art. pron. and verb is generally maintained, but see § 54*d*.

Substantives denoting male objects are m., female objects f. Other substantives are usually m. but may be made f. (§ 9*a*):

e.g. ወንድ·ሙ : ነው ። wəndʼimmu nə͡u, it is his brother.

ሴት : ናት ። sʸēt nāt, it is a woman.

እናቱ : ነበረች ። nnätu nəbbäräč, it was his mother.

Determination of Gender.

The gender of words used for both sexes may be fixed § 54*b*

(*α*) when the object is determinate, by the art. (§ 11):

e.g. ፈረሱ : fə́rəsu, the horse,

ፈረሲቱ : fə́rəsĭtu, the mare;

(*β*) when the object is indeterminate, by ወንድ wɔnd, male, ሴት sʸēt, female, of persons and[1] animals, and አውራ a͡urā́[2], male, እንስት ĭnĭ́st[2], female, of animals:

e.g. ወንድ : ልጅ : wɔ́ndĭ̆[3] lĭj, a boy, son,

ሴት : ልጅ : sʸə́tlĭj[2], a girl, daughter.

ወንድ : ፈረስ : wɔ́nd(ĭ̆)[3] fə́rəs, a stallion,

ሴት : ፈረስ : sʸēt fə́rəs, or

እንስት : ፈረስ : ĭnĭ́st fə́rəs, a mare.

ወንድ : ዶሮ : wɔ́ndĭ̆[3] dʷórʷo, or

አውራ : ዶሮ : a͡urā́ dʷórʷo, a cock,

ሴት : ዶሮ : sʸēt dʷórʷo, or

እንስት : ዶሮ : ĭnĭ́stĭ̆[3] dʷórʷo, a hen.

አውራ : ዝሆን : a͡urā́ zóhʷon, a bull elephant,

እንስት : ዝሆን : ĭnĭ́stĭ̆[3] zóhʷon, a cow elephant.

(*γ*) The gender of a word of indeterminate gender may also be shown by the verb or its equivalent:

e.g. ክፉ : ሰው : ነበረች ። kĭ́fu sa͡u nə́bbərəč, she was a bad lot.

ክፉ : ሰው : ናት ። kĭ́fu sə́a͡u[2] nāt, she is a bad lot.

---

[1] not gen. out of Š. [2] § 8. [3] § 7*d*.

§ 54*c* *Diminutive Use of Feminine.*

The feminine is used to denote smallness:

e.g. ትንሽ : ትንሽ : ናት ። tinnǐš tinnǐš[1] nāt, it is very small.

አትታይም ። attittáyyim, it (is so small that it) is not seen.

Thus the f. art. (§ 11) or a f. dem. pron. (§ 13*a*) is added to a word to form a diminutive, the art. in this case often losing its determinative force:

e.g. ቀዳዳ qadádã, a hole,

ቀዳዳይቱ qadádaitu[2], the (or, a) little hole.

ንዳድ nidád[1], fever,

ንዳዲቱ nidádidu[3], a slight attack of fever.

ያች : መጣፍ : yač máṭaf[1], that little book.

Similarly nouns expressing small objects, especially small animals and insects, are commonly feminine:

e.g. እንቁራሪት : ትዘላለች ። ǹqwŭrárit tizällälläč, the toad hops.

ሸረሪት : ትሮጣለች ። šarárít tir^{w}oṭálläč, the spider runs.

§ 54*d* A diminutive formed by the f. art. (§ 54*c*) does not always have its verb in the feminine:

e.g. ንዳዲቱ : አለችው ። nidádidu álläčču, and

ንዳዲቱ : አለው ። nidádidu álläu, he has a little fever.

---

[1] § 8. [2] Š. ቀዳዳዋ qadádauã.

[3] Š. ንዳዱ nidádwã.

Words of Variable Gender.

Several substantives, such as

ዛፍ zāf, tree,

ቀን qạn, day,

ግዜ gíz^{y}e, time,

though usually m. are occasionally f. without the gender having a diminutive force[1].

Case.

Position of Nominative.

§ 55*a* The usual position of the nom., which is used to indicate the subject, is at the beginning of a clause, the acc., indicating the object, coming between it and the verb:

e.g. ሰው፡ አንበሳ፡ ገደለ። sa͡ụ ambạ́ssa[2,3] gə́ddəla, a man has killed a lion.

አንበሳ፡ ሰው፡ ገደለ። ambạ́ssa sa͡ụ[4] gə́ddəla, a lion has killed a man.

Introductory Nominative.

§ 55*b* A substantive, usually accompanied by a dem. pron. (§ 13*a*), may also stand in the nom. in an introductory manner at the head of a clause of which it is not the subject, and in which it may be referred to by

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[1] Cp. the large number of diminutive forms in spoken Latin, esp. of the 'Animula vagula blandula' period, which have lost all diminutive force in the Romance languages.

[2] acc. (§ 56*a*). [3] § 7*d*. [4] § 8.

a pron. amounting to a possessive (genitive § 12*b*) or dative (§ 12*c*) case:

e.g. ይህ ፡ ሰው ፡ አባቱ ፡ ሞተ ። yi̯hé[1] sa̯u abbátu mʷóta̯, this man's father is dead, (lit. this man his father is dead).

ይች ፡ ሴት ፡ ልጅ ፡ የላትም ። yi̯čči̯ sʸēt li̯j yällā̯ti̯m, this woman has no child, (lit. this woman there is not a child to her).

A clause may contain more than one such nom.:

e.g. ይህ ፡ አገር ፡ እራብ ፡ መሆኑ ፡ ከፋ ። yi̯he ágär i̯rā̯ʸ maha̯ʷónu ká̯ffa, this country has suffered from famine, (lit. this country famine the happening of it has been harmful).

The Accusative.

§ 56 The accusative is the case of the direct object. For its position in the clause see § 55*a*.

Indeterminate Accusative.

§ 56*a* When the acc. is indeterminate or indefinite the termination -ን (§ 9*c*) is usually dropped:

e.g. ቤት ፡ አየ ። bʸēt áyyä, he saw a house.

ትልቅ ፡ ቤት ፡ አየ ። ti̯llí̯q[1] i̯ʸēt[2] áyyä, he saw a large house.

የሹም ፡ ቤት ፡ አየ ። yäšúm[1] bʸēt áyyä, he saw a chief's (§ 47*a*) house.

የወደቀ ፡ ቤት ፡ አየ ። yäwɔ́ddä̯qä̯́[1] i̯ʸēt[2] áyyä, he saw a fallen house, (lit. which fell, § 14).

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[1] § 8. [2] § 7*d*.

Amharic often uses the indeterminate form where English uses the determinate, i.e. the article (cp. § 59*a*):

e.g. He filled the skin with water: አቁማዳውን ፡ ውሃ ፡ መላው ። aqumā́dau͡n wŭ́ha mą́llau͡, or አቁማዳ ፡ ውሃ ፡ መላ aqumā́da wŭ́ha (-mādā́u͡ha) mą́lla, which last also = he filled a skin with water.

Determinate Accusative.

The acc. takes -ን when it is determinate or defi- § 56*b*
nite. When it is rendered so by the art., a pron., an epithet or its equivalent, it is these that take -ን and not the acc. which they determine:

e.g. ቤትን ፡ አየ ። bʸḗtn̤ áyyä, he saw the house.

ቤቱን ፡ አየ ። bʸḗtun áyyä, he saw the[1] house, or, his house.

ቤቴን ፡ አየ ። bʸḗtʸen áyyä, he saw my house.

ይህን ፡ ቤት ፡ አየ ። yi͡hā́n bʸēt áyyä, he saw this house.

ትልቁን ፡ ቤት ፡ አየ ። tl̤li͡qún[2] bʸēt áyyä, he saw the large house.

የሹሙን ፡ ቤት ፡ አየ ። yäšumún[2] bʸēt áyyä, he saw the chief's house.

የወደቀውን ፡ ቤት ፡ አየ ። yäwə́ddą̄qą́u͡n[2] bʸēt áyyä, he saw the house which fell down.

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[1] before-mentioned, this.

[2] § 8.

Adverbial or Specific Accusative.

§ 56c An acc. specifying or particularizing an action or state is found with verbs which are not transitive in the usual sense of the term, i.e. which do not admit a direct object. The action or state may be specified as cognate or germane to the sense of the verb, or particularized in regard to time, place, direction, manner or degree, or in regard to an object[1]:

e.g. አለቀ álläqạ, to come to an end,

የሀን ፡ ወር ፡ ያልቃል ። yi̯hän wər yälqāl, it will come to an end this month.

ያን ፡ ግዜ ፡ ነበር ። yan gi̯zʸe nạ́bbạr, it was at that time.

ዞረ zʷóra̯, to go round, revolve,

ዙርያውን ፡ ዞረ ። zuryáun zʷóra̯, he went right round it, (lit. walked round as regards its circumference).

ገባ gạ́bba, to go in,

ቤቱን ፡ ገባ ። bʸétun gạ́bba, he went into his house, went home.

[1] When the action may be particularized in regard to a variety of objects one begins to feel that the verb may with some propriety be called transitive, (s.v. ለበሰ). There are grammarians who will distinguish between the accusatives in ባርኔጣን ፡ ለበሰ ። and ባርኔጣን ፡ ሰረቀ ። on the ground that ለበሰ is not a v.t., while admitting that the acc. of the direct object is, ultimately, an adv. acc. The inexpert compiler of a grammar may quote a remark the truth of which he has probably illustrated himself: *εἰ μὴ ἰατροὶ ἦσαν, οὐδὲν ἂν ἦν τῶν γραμματικῶν μωρότερον.*

ሐደ hádä, to go,

ጎንደር : ሐደ ። gʷóndạr[1] hádä, he went to Gondar.

አከለ ákkạlạ (q.v.), to increase, amount to,

ያን : ያህል : ሰው : ምን : ሆነ ። yan yahl[2] sa͡ú[3] min hʷónạ?, what has become of all those men?, (lit. the men[3] that amount to that number what have they become?).

ለበሰ lạ́bbạsạ, to dress oneself,

ባርኔታን : ለበሰ ። barnétan lạ́bbạsạ, he put on the (§ 59*a*) hat.

ታጠበ tạ́ṭṭạvạ, to wash oneself,

እጄን : እታጠባለኹ ። ịjjʸen[3,4] ịttāṭṭạvállạ͡uʰ, I will wash my hands.

አመመው ámmạma͡u (§ 43*a*, § 63*d*), to be ill, in pain,

ራሱን : አመመው ። rásun ámmạma͡u, he has a pain in his head[5].

This adv. acc. may occur with an adj. or adv.: §56*d*

ራቁት rā́qut, naked,

ራሱን : ራቁት : rásun rā́qut, with his head bare.

ብቻ bịčča, alone,

ብቻዬን bịččā́ʸen, by myself.

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[1] Here there may be an ellipse of **ወደ**- (q.v.).

[2] For **የሚያህል**, s.v. **አከለ**.

[3] § 52*a*.

[4] Cp. λούομαι τὰς χεῖρας.

[5] Cp. ἀλγεῖ τὴν κεφαλήν.

Determinate and Indeterminate Accusative together.

§ 56*e* A verb may take a determinate acc. and an indeterminate acc. at the same time[1]:

e.g. ገንዘቤን ፡ ሁሉ ፡ ሰረቀ ። gə̀nzəv̆en húllu sə́rrəqə̀[2], he has stolen all my money.

Double Accusative.

§ 56*f* Two inco-ordinate accusatives may occur when a verb admits of two inco-ordinate objects (§ 68):

e.g. አሽከሩን ፡ ስራውን ፡ አስያረገ ። áškarun sə́r͡aun asdə́rrəgə̀, he made his servant do the work.

Or one acc. may be the direct object and the other a specific acc.:

e.g. ፊቱን ፡ ወዙን ፡ አበሰው ። fə́tun wə́zun ábbəsə̀͡au, he wiped the sweat off his face.

One of these acc. may remain when the verb is placed in the passive or reflexive:

e.g. ታበሰ ። tábbəsə̀, he wiped himself.

ወዙን ፡ ታበሰ ። wə́zun tábbəsə̀, he wiped the sweat off himself.

Other Accusatives.

§ 56*g* The acc. may be used without the word involving its use being expressed by the speaker:

e.g. ፈረስ ፡ ጫን ። fərə́s (§ 8) č̣ān, saddle a horse.

የትኛውን ። yetə́ññə͡aun?, which one?

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[1] Cp. § 83*b*. [2] ገንዘቤን ፡ ሁሉን ፡ ሰረቀ ። can hardly be distinguished from the above in Eng.; it approaches the meaning 'all the (that) money I had'; see § 16.

With the impersonal use of **ነው·** nə̀u (q.v.), it is, with the rel. (§ 14) the antecedent is sometimes placed in the acc. when logically it should be in the nom.: § 56*h*

e.g. **የትኛውን ፡ ነው· ፡ ያመጣው· ።** yetiññáun[1] nə̀u yamə̀ṭṭàu?, which is it he has brought?

አመጣ here has three objects: **የትኛውን**, **የ-**[2] and **-ው·**.

The Adjective.

Position of Adjective.

An adjective or its equivalent when used as an epithet precedes, when used as a predicate follows the substantive it qualifies: § 57*a*

e.g. **ትልቅ ፡ ቤት ፡ ነው· ።** tilliq[1] ʸēt nə̀u, it is a large house.

ቤቱ ፡ ትልቅ ፡ ነው· ። bʸétu tilliq[1] nə̀u, the house is large.

የንጨት ፡ ወምበር ፡ ነው· ። yänčät[3] wɔmbär[1] nə̀u, it is a wooden chair.

ወምበር ፡ የንጨት ፡ ነው· ። wɔ́mbär yänčät[1] nə̀u, the (§ 59*a*) chair is (made) of wood.

Use of Substantive as Adjective.

Some substantives denoting abstract qualities are used as adjectives: § 57*b*

e.g. **ብርሃን ፡** bə̀rhän[1], s. light,

ብርሃን ፡ ስፍራ· ፡ የለም ። bə̀rhän[4] sə̀fra yälläm, there is not a light place.

For the use of adj. as substantives see § 50, § 59*c*.

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[1] § 8. [2] in **ያ-** (§ 7*a*). [3] § 70*a*, § 7*a*; s.v. **እንጨት**.

[4] There is probably an ellipse of **የ-** in this usage.

Use of Adjective as Adverb.

§ 57*c* An adjective may be used as an adverb (§ 46) without any modification of form:

e.g. **ግም ፡ ሰው ።** gim sa͡u, a bad man,

ግም ፡ አደረገ ። gim adärrägä, he behaved badly.

Degrees of Comparison.

§ 58*a* There are no forms of the adjective for comparative or superlative, which are expressed by the positive constr. with **ከ-** kä- or **ተ-** tä- (q.v.), the Am. preposition rendering the Eng. conjunction 'than'[1]:

e.g. **ይህ ፡ ተዚህ ፡ ከባድ ፡ ነው ።** yïhe täzzïh käbbäd na͡u, this is heavier than that.

ከሁሉ ፡ ከባድ ፡ ነው ። kähúllu käbbäd na͡u, it is the heaviest of all.

§ 58*b* Similarly verbs expressing the possession of a quality may have the idea of degree imparted to the quality by being constr. with **ከ-** kä- or **ተ-** tä-:

e.g. **ቀጠነ ፡** qäṭṭänä, to be thin:

ይህ ፡ ተዚህ ፡ ይቀጥናል ። yïhe täzzïh yïqäṭnāl, this is thinner than that.

ነጣ näṭṭa, to be white:

ከነዚህ ፡ ይህ ፡ ይነጣል ። kännäzzïh yïhe yïnäṭāl, of these this is the whitest.

§ 58*c* Another way of indicating degrees of comparison is by such words as (§ 64*a*):

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[1] Cp. use of ablative in Latin and of genitive in Greek.

ይበልጥ yi̯bə́lṭ (-i̯y-, -ál-), more, (s.v. **በለጠ**),

ይሻል yi̯šša̯l, better, (s.v. √**ሻለ**),

e.g. **ተትናንት ፡ ይበልጥ ፡ እንሐዲ ።** taṭi̯nánt yi̯yə́lṭ i̯nníhi̯d, we must march further than we did yesterday.

ይበልጥ ፡ ዝለል ። yi̯yə́lṭ zə́la̯l, jump higher.

The Article.

Use of the Article.

The function of the article (§ 11) is to determine (§ 56*b*). It is generally only applied to objects that have been mentioned before, or are in the presence of the speaker, and even so is frequently omitted, especially in the pl., in Am. where Eng. requires it: § 59*a*

e.g. **ቤት** bʸēt, a house, or, the house.

ቤቱ bʸétu, the house in question.

He entered the house: **ከቤት ፡ ገባ ።** kə̀ḇʸét gə́bba.

ከቤቱ ፡ ገባ ። kə̀ḇʸétu gə́bba would usually mean: he entered his (§ 12*b*) house.

ስለዝናብ ፡ si̯läzi̯nə́ḇʸ[1], because of the rain.

በጠሐይ ፡ ነው ። bə̀ṭə̀hâi̯[1] nə̂u, it is in the sun.

ተምድር ፡ tə́mdi̯r, on the ground.

ራስ ፡ አሉኝ ። rās ə́luñ, the Ras told me.

ለፈረሶች ፡ ሰጠሁት ። lə̀fə́ra̯sʷōč sə́ṭṭə̀hut, I gave it to the horses.

በቅሎች ፡ ሳጥኖችን ፡ ጣሉ ። bə́qlʷōč sāṭi̯nʷə́čči̯n ṭə́lu, the mules have thrown (threw) the boxes off.

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[1] § 8.

Transference of the Article.

§ 59*b* When a substantive with the art. is qualified by an adj. or its equivalent the art. passes to the adj. or its equivalent, but still refers to the original substantive:

e.g. ቤቱ : bʸétu, the house.

ትልቁ : ቤት : tḭllíqu ṿʸēt, the large house.

የሸሙ : ቤት : yäšúmu ṿʸēt, the chief's house.

የወደቀው : ቤት : yäwɔ́ddḭqa͡ḭ́u[1] ṿʸēt, the house that fell down.

የምትመጣይቱ : ሴት : yämmḭttmaṭa͡ḭ́tu[1,2] sʸēt, the woman who is coming.

§ 59*c* The art. may be attached to an epithet without its substantive being expressed:

e.g. ትልቁ : ነው : tḭllíqu[1] na͡ḭ́u, it is the large one.

የወደቀው : ነበር ። yäwɔ́ddḭqa͡ḭ́u[3] nábbär, it was the one that fell down.

የምትመጣይቱ : ናት ። yämmḭttmaṭa͡ḭ́tu[1,3] nāt, it is the (female) one that is coming.

Generic Use of the Article.

§ 59*d* The article is occasionally used generically, i.e. to designate a class of object:

e.g. ልብሱን : ያበላሻል ። lḭ́ṿsun yabbḭláššāl, it spoils the (= one's) clothes.

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[1] § 8. [2] §§ 14, 45. [3] § 62*a*.

The Pronoun.

The Personal Pronoun.

The personal pronouns are inherent in the various persons of a verb, and need not be expressed except to avoid ambiguity: §60*a*

e.g. **አው·ቃለሁ·** ፡ au̯ŭqálla̯u̯ʰ, I know.

እርሰዎ ፡ ያው·ቃሉ· ፡ irsá̯ʷo yau̯ŭqállu, you (pol.) know.

እርሳቸው ፡ ያው·ቃሉ· ፡ irsáčča̯u̯ yau̯ŭqállu, they know, or, he (pol.) knows.

The 3rd pl. and 3rd sg. pol. cannot be distinguished by pronouns.

Use of the Disjunctive Personal Pronoun.

The disjunctive pers. pron. (§ 12*a*) is generally used to express emphasis or to distinguish between persons: §60*b*

e.g. **ስጠው·** ፡ sə́ṭa̯u̯, give it to him,

ስጠው· ፡ ለርሱ· ፡ sə́ṭa̯u̯ lárswu, give it to *him* (not to somebody else).

የኔይቱን ፡ ትታቸሁ ፡ የናንተይቱን ፡ አምጪ· ፡ yänʸéi̯tun ṭiṭáčču̯h[1,2] yännántäi̯tun ánṭwāt[1], leave (pl.) mine (f., e.g. cow) and bring yours.

Use of Personal Pronouns Conjunctive with Verbs. §61*a*

The pers. suff. conj. with verbs (§ 12*c*) render both the dative and the accusative:

e.g. **ሰጠው·** ፡ sə́ṭṭa̯u̯, (*α*) he gave to him,
(*β*) he gave him (it)—i.e. to somebody else.

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[1] § 7*d*. [2] § 65*a*.

To avoid ambiguity ለ- (§ 47*a*) may be used to express the dative:

e.g. ሰጠለት ፡ sạ́ṭṭallạt, he gave it to him.

A verb cannot take more than one of these suff. at a time; of two cases, one being acc., Am. omits the acc.:

e.g. He gave it to me: ሰጠኝ ። sạ́ṭṭạñ.
I gave them to him: ሰጠሁት ። sạ́ṭṭạhut.

Thus ሰጠው above ordinarily means: he gave it (them) to him.

Kill him: ግደለው ። gídạlạ͡u.

Kill him with it: ግደልበት ። gídạlịbbät.

Cp. ሰጠለት above.

§ 61*b* The suff. representing the acc. is commonly omitted, especially in the neg. conjug., when the omission does not injure the sense, which remains clear from what has been said before, the attendant circumstances, etc.:

e.g. ሒድ ፡ አምጣ ። hịd ánṭa, go and fetch him (her, it, them).

አላየሁም ። aláyyähum, I haven't seen him (her, it, them).

§ 61*c* As datives, these suff. are attached to intransitive verbs:

e.g. መሰለ mássạlạ, to seem,

ይመስለኛል ፡ yịmáslänñāl, it seems to me, I think.

መጣ mạ́ṭṭa, to come,

በረደ bạ́rrạdạ, to be cold, (of the temperature),

ንፋስ ፡ ሲመጣህ ፡ ይበርድሃል ። nịfás sịmạ́ṭāh, yịyə̆́rdähāl, when the wind strikes you, you will feel cold.

Redundant Personal Pronoun.

When the direct object is in the determinate acc. (§ 55*b*), the verb, unless it already has another pron. suff., often takes a redundant pron. suff. referring to the object: § 61*d*

e.g. ድንኳኑን ፡ ትከሉ ። dŭ̈nkwánun tḳ̣alu,
or
ድንኳኑን ፡ ትከሉት ። dŭ̈nkwánun tḳ̣alut, pitch (pl.) the tent;
but
ድንኳን ፡ ትከሉ ። dŭ̈nkwán tḳ̣alu, pitch (pl.) a tent;
ድንኳኑን ፡ ትከሉልኝ ። dŭ̈nkwánun tḳ̣alulliñ, please[1] pitch the tent.

A redundant -ኝ (§ 12*c*) is sometimes added in the simp. perf. sg. 1st: § 61*e*

e.g. መጣሁኝ ። mäṭṭahuñ, = መጣሁ ። mäṭṭa͡uʰ[2], I have come.
ተረታሁኝ ። tärättahuñ, = ተረታሁ ። tärätta͡uʰ[2], I have lost (the game, my case, etc.).

Use of the Relative Pronoun.

See § 14, initial remarks. § 62*a*

If an antecedent to the rel. is expressed, the rel. + verb, as an adjectival clause, amounts to an adj. qualifying that antecedent, and follows the analogy of an adj. (§ 57*a*) as regards position:

e.g. ወደቀ ፡ wädäqä, he (it) fell,
የወደቀ ፡ yäwädäqä, he who (that or one which) fell or has fallen,

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[1] lit. for me (§ 47*a*). [2] § 7*d*, under ka͡iy.

የወደቀ ፡ ቤት ፡ ነው ። yäwə́ddəqá[1] yʸēt nə̂u, it is a house which has fallen, a fallen house.

ቤቱ ፡ የወደቀ ፡ ነው ። bʸétu yäwə́ddəqá nə̂u, the house is one which has fallen, a fallen one.

§ 62*b* If no antecedent is expressed, the rel. + verb amounts to a substantive:

e.g. **የወደቀ ፡ ተሰብሯል ።** yäwə́ddəqə təsə́ṛrŏ̂l, what fell down is broken.

§ 62*c* The rel. + verb takes or drops the art. (§ 59*a*) and the **-ን** of the acc. (§ 56*a*, *b*) in the same way as a substantive or an adjective.

The rel. **የ-** and **የ-** and **እ-** of **የም-** and **እም-** (§ 14) are omitted (not transferred) in the same circumstances as the prp. **የ-** (§ 70*b*):

e.g. **የተገደሉ ፡ ናቸው ።** yätəgə́ddəlu nə́čč̆ə̂u, they are some who have been killed.

የተገደሉቱ ፡ ናቸው ። yätəgə́ddəlutu nə́čč̆ə̂u, they are those who were killed, the killed.

ያለን ፡ ስጠኝ ። yállän sə́ṭäñ, give me what there is.

የምትለኝን ፡ እሰራለሁ ። yämmiṭṭilə́ññin isarə́llə̂u[h], I will do what you tell me.

የተወለደበትን ፡ አላውቅም ። yätə̂uə́llədəbbətin[2] alə́ŭŭqim, I don't know where he was born, (lit. that which he was born in it).

የተገደሉቱን ፡ አላውቅም ። yätəgə́ddəlutun alə́ŭŭqim, I don't know who were killed.

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[1] § 8. [2] § 47*a*.

ደብዳቤውን : ያመጣውን : ጥራ ። daḍdábbʸeun yāmáṭ-ṭaun ṭ́ra, call the man who brought the letter.

ቤት : አለ : ፈረሱን : የሸጠልኝ : ሰው ። yēt álläfaṛasun yäšäṭällíñ[1] sau ?, where is the man who sold me the horse to be found ?

ጧት : የወሰዱትን : ሳጥን : አምጥተዋል ። ṭwāt yäwóssaḍutin sáṭin ántitauāl[2], they have brought back the box which they took away early this morning.

በፈራኝ : እወዳለኁ : ከሚወደኝ ። bifáraññ iwəddállauh kammiwóddäñ, I prefer his fearing me to his liking me.

አስታወስኩት : ቡስጣ : ተሐደ : ወደ-ያ ። astáuwəskut ṿústa taháḍä wə́dya, I remembered it after the post was gone, [(የ)ሐደ = adj. qualifying ግዜ gízʸe, time, not expressed].

በወረደው : ይቀመጥ ። bauə́rraḍau yiqqámaṭ, let it stay where it came down.

ተወደቀው : ቤት : ወጣ ። tauə́ddaqau[1] ṿʸēt wə́ṭṭa, it came out of the fallen house.

የመጣበት : ቀን : ነበር ። yämáṭṭabbáṭ[1] qan nábbär, it was the day on which he came.

እስከመጣበት : ቀን : ቂዩ ። iskamáṭṭabbáṭ qan qwə́yyu, they waited until the day on which he came.

The rel. + verb may receive the transferred -ም §62*d* (§ 37*b*) of the neg.:

e.g. የሚያውቅም : የለ ። yämmyáuŭqimm yállä, there isn't anybody that knows.

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[1] § 8. [2] § 7*d*.

Case of the Relative.

§ 62*e* Though the case of the rel.+verb can be determined (§ 62*c*), that of the rel. in itself, which is indecl. (§ 14), is ambiguous when it is prefixed to a transitive verb of which it may be either the subject or object:

e.g. **የፈለገ** yäfə̀llə̀gə̀, (*α*) he who sought,
(*β*) whom (or, what) he sought.

The presence of an antecedent may determine the case of the relative:

e.g. **ገንዘቡን ፡ የፈለገው ፡ ሰው ፡** gə̀nzə̀yun yäfə̀llə̀gə̀̂u (§ 8) sə̀̂u, the man who looked for the money.

But when no antecedent is expressed the case of the rel. must be decided by the general sense; usually, however, it is that of the rel.+verb:

e.g. **የፈለገው ፡ አገኘ ።** yäfə̀llə̀gə̀̂u agə̀ññä, he who sought, found.

የፈለገውን ፡ አገኘው ። yäfə̀llə̀gə̀̂un agə̀ññə̂u, whom (what) he sought he found.

The Verb.

The Indicative: Forces of Tenses.

§ 63*a* The simple perfect expresses both our past indefinite and our present perfect: the compound perfect the latter only:

e.g. **መጣ** mə̀ṭṭa, he came, or, he has come;

መጥቷል mə̀ṭṭwə̂āl, G. **መጣናል** mə̀ṭṭānāl, he has come.

§ 63*b* For variations in force of other tenses see § 24.

The circumstances in which the tense is used generally make its force clear, as they do the meaning of a verb:

e.g. **ይታሰር ፡ ነበር ።** yittássär nə́bbär, he (it) was being bound: (s.v. **አሰረ**).

ይህ ፡ እቃ ፡ ይታሰር ፡ ነበር ። yíhe íqa yittássär nə́bbär, this baggage ought to have been tied up.

ያ ፡ ሰው ፡ ይታሰር ፡ ነበር ። yā sə̀au yittássär nə́bbär, that man ought to have been sent to prison.

The imperf. may have a potential force in some verbs: § 63*c*

e.g. **ይጥፋል ።** yiṭ́fāl, he is writing, writes, or, will write; also, he can write, knows how to write.

አይሰማም ። a͡isə́mmām, he (it) is not, or, cannot be heard.

In verbs expressing a state, process or a mental action the perf. is often used where Eng. uses the present: § 63*d*

e.g. **አደፈ ።** áddəfə́, or **አድፍል ።** ádfə̄́l, he (it) is dirty.

አወቅሁት ። a͡úwəqhut, or

አውቄዋለኁ ። a͡uŭqqᵉwállə̀au^{h}, I know (understand) him (it).

ሰማህ ። sə́mmāh?, do you hear?

ቄዩ ። qwə́yyu, they are late.

ያን ፡ ሰው ፡ ታገር ፡ አወጣሁት ፡ ክፉ ፡ ስለሆነ ። yan sə̀au tə́gär a͡uə́ṭṭahut kífu sə̀ləh^{w}ónə̀, I expelled that man from the country because he is wicked.

Similarly, in such verbs, a plup. represents our imperf., and an imperf. our future: § 63*e*

e.g. **አድፎ ፡ ነበር ።** ádf^{w}o nə́bbär, he (it) was dirty,

ያድፋል ። yádfāl, he (it) will get dirty.

Use of the Contingent.

§ 64*a* The contingent does not stand alone (except in a few stereotyped forms which have lost the rel. pref. (§ 14) and which are practically adverbs, s.v. **ላቀ**, √**ሸለ**, **በለጠ**, **አከለ**, cp. § 58*c*) but is either used to form composite tenses (§ 24*b*) or the neg. imperf. (§ 37) or is introduced by a conj. (§ 48*a*) or the rel. (§ 14).

§ 64*b* The cont. is occasionally introduced by another verb expressing a state, instead of **ነበረ** (§ 33*a*) or **ሆነ** (§ 33*c*):

e.g. **ይዘፍን ፡ ጀመረ ።** yi̯zäfi̯n jä́mmäri̯, he began to sing.

Use of the Gerund.

§ 65*a* The gerund denotes the attendant circumstances:

e.g. **ዘፍኖ ፡ ሐደ ።** zäfnʷo hädä, he went off singing, he sang as he went.

ይሰክራሉ ፡ አይሐዱም ፡ ችለው ። yi̯säkrällu, a͡i̯hädum čï̯la͡u, they get drunk and then can't walk.

Thus it is constantly used where we use co-ordinated principal clauses (§ 74*a*).

§ 65*b* The ger. is sometimes used as a past indicative:

e.g. **ቈጥረሀውን ።** qwo̯träha͡un[1]?, have you counted it?

ዋሽተን ። wäštän[2], we were telling a lie.

በችኰላ ፡ ሁነን ። bä̯čŭkkola[3] hunän[2], we were in a hurry.

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[1] **-ን** (q.v.) is here an interrogative particle (adv.).

[2] There is probably an ellipse of **ነበር** (§ 33*a*).

[3] § 7*d*, under ka͡i̯y.

Construction of the Gerund.

The construction of the ger. is the same as that of the indicative, e.g. the ger. of a transitive verb takes an object in the acc.: § 65c

e.g. ይህንን ፡ ወስጄ ፡ ልመለስ ። yiḫ̃ännän wə́si̯jjʸe li̯mmə̃la̯s?, shall I come back when I have taken this away?

The subject of the ger. and that of the main verb are usually the same logically if not grammatically: § 65d

e.g. ተያ̯ዥኝ ፡ ተቀምጬ ፡ ጉንፋን ፡ ያዘኝ ። ta̯däjjə̃f ta̯qə́mi̯č̌ʸe gumfə̃n yə̃zäñ, I caught cold sitting on the verandah, (lit. a cold seized me).

Use of the Infinitive.

The infinitive is a verbal substantive (§ 30). It renders many of our abstract nouns, of which the active and passive senses may be distinguished in Amharic: § 66a

e.g. ፈተነ fə́ttəna̯[1], he tempted,

መፈተን mafə́ttən[1], to tempt, tempting, temptation;

ተፈተነ tafə́ttəna̯[1], he was tempted,

መፈተን maffə́tən[2], to be tempted, being tempted, temptation.

Construction of the Infinitive.

The constr. of the inf. is the same as that of the ind., e.g. the inf. of a transitive verb takes an obj. in the acc.: § 66b

e.g. መዝገ̯ያውን ፡ ከፈተ ። mäzgyə́un kə́ffəta̯, he opened the door,

[1] or -ə́ttä-. [2] or -ə́tä-.

መዝጊያውን : መክፈት : አያውቅም ። mäzgyáun mą́kfąt aʸáuŭqįm, he doesn't know how to open the door.

ክራዩን : አበለጠ ። kįrá͡įun aỵą́llą̀tą̀, he raised the rent,

ክራዩን : ማብለጥ : አይቻለውም ። kįrá͡įun mą́ỵlą̀t a͡įčča-lą̀um, he cannot raise the rent.

Use of the Participle.

§ 67*a* The participle is a verbal noun (§ 31), prop. an adj. but commonly used as a substantive:

e.g. **ተቀመጠ** tą̀qą́mmą̀tą̀, to ride,

ተቀማጭ : ሰው : ነው ። tą̀qą̀mmą́č̣ są̀u nąu, or

ተቀማጭ : ነው ። he is a rider, a good horseman.

ሰፋ są́ffa, to sow,

ሰፊ są́fi, a tailor.

ፈራ fą́rra, to fear,

ፈሪ fą́ri, a coward.

Force of the Participle.

§ 67*b* The part. usually expresses an agent (§ 67*a*), but sometimes it has a sense of obligation or incumbency:

e.g. **ተወሳጅ : ነው** ። tą̀u͡ωssą́j nąu, it ought to be removed, it is to be taken away.

ይህ : ቀሪ : ነው ። yį́he qärí[1] nąu?, is this to stay behind?

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[1] § 8.

Construction of the Participle.

The constr. of the part. is that of a substantive: § 67*c*

e.g. **የልብስ ፡ ሰፊ ፡** yälı̣̄ṣ sä́fi, a sewer of clothes, tailor,

የስሜን ፡ ገጋ ፡ yäsi̱mʸén gą̄ž, ruler of Simyen.

The part. is also, in certain phrases, constr. with the Eth. acc. in -ą̄ (§ 9*d*):

e.g. **ልብሰ ፡ ሰፊ ፡** lı̄ṣą̄ sä́fi, a sewer of clothes, tailor,

ሥጋ ፡ ሻጭ ፡ si̱gá[1] šāč̣, a seller of meat, butcher.

Rendering of the English Participle.

The Eng. part. may be rendered variously, accord- § 67*d*
ing to its force: but hardly ever by the Am. part.:

e.g. I left him, thinking he was dead: **የሞተ ፡ መስሎኝ ፡ ተወሁት ።** yämʷótą̄ mą́slʷoñ tą̄uhut.

They caught him going into the house: **ተቤት ፡ ሲገባ ፡ ያዙት ።** tąʸét si̱gą́ya yä́zut.

You will spoil it using it like that: **እንዲህ ፡ ብታደርግበት ፡ ታበላሸዋለህ ።** ndı̣́h ṿı̣̄ttadärgi̱bbą̄t tabbą̄lāššą̄uállāh.

Use of Causative Form in **አስ-** (§ 22*a*). § 68

When the primitive verb is transitive, the causative in **አስ-** has two meanings[2]:

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[1] § 7*a*, § 8.

[2] arising apparently thus: the causative merely expresses causation of the action: **አስገደለ**, he caused killing; an object, **-ው** him, is naturally (*a*) the object of **-ገደለ**, he caused (others) killing him: but is also

(*α*)[1] to cause or allow the object to suffer the action of the primitive verb:

(*β*) to cause or allow the object to perform that action:

e.g. **ገደለ** gäddäläˌ, to kill,

አስገደለ asgäddäläˌ, (*α*) to cause or allow to be killed, put to death, (*β*) to cause or allow to kill.

ያዘ yäzäˌ, to catch,

አስያዘ asyäzäˌ, (*α*) to cause or allow to be caught, (*β*) to cause or allow to catch.

When there is one object, it is the object of the action of the primitive verb:

e.g. **አስገደለው።** asgäddäl͡äuˌ, he caused him to be killed, put him to death.

ልጁን፡ አስያዘ። lïjun asyäzäˌ, he had the child caught.

When there are two objects the latter is the object of the action of the primitive verb:

e.g. **ልጁን፡ ድመቱን፡ አስያዘ።** lïjun dïmmätun asyäzäˌ, he made the child catch the cat.

In either case the verb may take a redundant **-ው** (§ 61*d*) without altering the sense:

e.g. **ልጁን፡ አስያዘው።** lïjun asyäzäˌu, he had the child caught.

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taken as (*β*) the object of **አስገደለ** as a whole, he caused him killing (others).

[1] the usual meaning. Cp. faire tuer, far uccidere, töten lassen.

ልጁን : ድመቱን : አስያዘው ። ljjun dịmmạtun asyắzậu, he made the child catch the cat.

'He made the child catch it' would be: በልጁ : እ፟ : አስያዘው ። bạljju ịjj asyắzậu.

The Preposition.

Construction of the Preposition.

Prepositions (§ 47) are constr. with the nominative: §69*a*

e.g. ወደቤት : ሐደ ። wɔdạy̆ét hắdä, he went towards the house.

They may be constr. with an adverb:

የወደ፟ት : ነው ። yäwɔdʸét nậu?, where is he (it) from?

Position of the Preposition.

When a substantive with which a prp. is con- §69*b* structed has an epithet, the prp., or that part of it which is a prefix, is pref. to the epithet:

e.g. እስከቤት : ịskắy̆ʸét (§ 8), as far as the house;

እስከትልቁ : ቤት : ịskạtịllíqu y̆ʸēt, as far as the large house;

በቤት : ላይ : bạy̆ét laị̂, above the house,

በትልቁ : ቤት : ላይ : bạtịllíqu y̆ʸēt laị̂, above the large house.

The Preposition የ-.

The preposition የ- yä-, of, expresses our possessive §70*a* case, or with the substantive to which it is attached may amount to an adj.:

ሹም šum, a chief,

የሹም yǎšúm[1], of a chief, a chief's.

እንጨት ǹčə̣̈t, wood,

የንጨት yǎnčə̣̈t[2], of wood, wooden.

ብረት bə̣́rə̣t, iron,

የብረት ፡ ሳጥን ፡ yäyə̣́rə̣t sǎtə̣̀n, an iron box.

§ 70*b* የ- with its substantive occupies the same position as epithet or predicate as an adj. (§ 57*a*), and receives -ን (§ 56*a*, *b*) and the art. (§ 59*a*) in the same way as an adj.

If another prp. is prefixed, የ- disappears[3]; or if የ- is prefixed to a word already bearing የ-, one የ- disappears:

e.g. የሹም ፡ ቤት ፡ ነው ። yäšúm bʸēt nə̣̂u, it is a chief's house.

ቤቱ ፡ የሹም ፡ ነው ። bʸétu yäšúm nə̣̂u, the house is a chief's.

የሹመ·ን ፡ ቤት ፡ ያውቃል ። yäšumún bʸēt yáûŭqāl, he knows the chief's house.

ተሹመ· ፡ ቤት ፡ ወጣ ። tə̣šúmu yʸēt wə́ṭṭa, he came out of the chief's house.

ተብረት ፡ ሳጥን ፡ tə̣yə̣́rə̣t sǎtə̣̀n, in an iron box.

ወደሹም ፡ ቤት ፡ ሐደ ። wədə̣šúm bʸēt hǎdä, he went towards the chief's house.

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[1] § 8. [2] § 7*a*.

[3] In most composite prps. (§ 47*b*) there is this ellipse of የ-: በቤት ፡ ው·ስጥ ፡ standing for *በየቤት ፡ ው·ስጥ ፡, etc.

If the substantive to which የ- is pref. is qualified by an adj. or its equivalent as an epithet, የ- is transferred from the qualified to the qualifying word. If the qualifying word is itself a word with የ- pref., the second የ- disappears: § 70*c*

e.g. የትልቅ ፡ ሹም ፡ ቤት ፡ ነው ። yätḭllḭ́q šum bʸēt nạ̄u, it is the house of an old chief.

ትልቅ ፡ የሹም ፡ ቤት ፡ ነው ። tḭ́llḭq yäšúm bʸēt nạ̄u[1], it is a large chief's house.

የልጁ ፡ ቤት ፡ ነው ። yälḭ́ju ẏʸēt nạ̄u, it is his son's house.

የሹሙ ፡ ልጅ ፡ ቤት ፡ ነው ። yäšúmu lḭj ẏʸēt nạ̄u, it is the chief's son's house.

የትልቁ ፡ ሹም ፡ ልጅ ፡ ቤት ፡ ነው ። yätḭllḭ́qu šum lḭj ẏʸēt nạ̄u, it is the old chief's son's house.

ወደሹሙ ፡ ልጅ ፡ ቤት ፡ ሐደ ። wädạšúmu lḭj ẏʸēt hắdä, he went to the chief's son's house.

ወደትልቁ ፡ ሹም ፡ ልጅ ፡ ቤት ፡ ሐደ ። wädạtḭllḭ́qu šum lḭj ẏʸēt hắdä, he went to the old chief's son's house.

ወደሹሙ ፡ ልጅ ፡ ትልቁ ፡ ቤት ፡ ሐደ ። wädạšúmu lḭj tḭllḭ́qu ẏʸēt hắdä, he went to the chief's son's large house.

The Prepositions ለ- *and* በ-.

ለ- and በ- (q.v.), esp. when attached with the pers. suff. to a verb (§ 47*a*), often mean § 71

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[1] or የሹም ፡ ትልቅ ፡ ቤት ፡, which emphasizes የሹም ፡ (§ 83*c*).

ለ- to the advantage of,

በ- to the disadvantage of[1]:

e.g. ያንበሳ ፡ ቆርበት ፡ ሰጠልኝ ። yambə́ssa qʷórəṿat sə́ṭəlliñ, he gave him (them) a lion-skin for me.

ግም ፡ ብር ፡ ሰጠብኝ ። gim birr sə́ṭṭəbbiñ, he gave him (them) a bad dollar for me.

But they are also commonly used merely to denote direction or position:

e.g. ምን ፡ አለበት ። miṇ álläbbəṭ?, what is there in it?

The Conjunction.

Use of -ም *and* -ና.

§ 72*a* -ም and -ና (§ 48*b*) join substantives, -ና being attached to the former of two, -ም to both:

e.g. ውሃም ፡ ዳቦም ፡ አለ ። wŭham dábbʷomm (§ 6) állä,

or ውሃና ፡ ዳቦ ፡ አለ ። wŭhanna dábbʷo állä, there is water and bread.

§ 72*b* They may join sentences, especially if there is a logical change of subject, though asyndeton (§ 74*c*) is commoner; otherwise the gerund (§ 74*a*, *b*) and relative (§ 62) constructions are much commoner:

e.g. ፈረስ ፡ ገዛ ፡ ፈረሱም ፡ ሞተ ። fə́rəs gə́zza, fə́rəsum mʷóṭə, he bought a horse and the horse died.

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[1] A good illustration is given in Guidi, Grammatica § 52:

መሰከረለት məsə́kkərəllət, he gave evidence for him, was a witness for him, (شهد لـ).

መሰከረበት məsə́kkərəbbət, he gave evidence against him, (شهد عليه).

ፈረስ ፡ ገዝቶ ፡ ሞተ ። fə́ras gə́ztʷo mʷóta, would mean he bought a horse and died;—he bought a horse and it died: የገዛ ፡ ፈረስ ፡ ሞተ ። yägə́zza fə́ras mʷóta.

-ና occasionally joins verbs without there being a change of subject: § 72c

ውሰዷውና ፡ ተመለስ ። wŭsədə͡aunna təmálas, take it away and come back; more idiomatically ወስዷህ ፡ ተመለስ ። wə́sdäh təmálas.

The Sentence.

The Simple Sentence.

The simple sentence consists in a verb, which includes a pronominal subject, may in itself express a predicate (i.e. an adjectival predicate), or may have a pron. object attached to it: § 73a

e.g. በልቷል ። bə́ltə͡wāl, he has eaten, he has had a meal.

ይነጣል ። yinə́ṭāl, it becomes white.

በልቶታል ። bə́ltʷotāl, he has eaten it.

እሰጠሃለኹ ። isəṭəhálla͡uʰ (§ 61a), I will give it (them) to you.

Order of Words in the Simple Sentence.

When the subject, predicate, or object are expressed separately, the usual order is: § 73b

(1) Subject, (2) predicate (§ 73a) or object, (3) verb;

(ነው (§ 13b), though not etymologically a verb, is used as one):

e.g. ፈረስ ፡ ውድ ፡ ነው ። fə́ras wŭ́ddĭ na͡u, the horse is dear.

ፈረስ ፡ ውሃ ፡ ይፈልጋል ። fə́rəs wə̀ha yifə́lligāl, the horse wants water.

ለጓሚ ፡ ለፈረስ ፡ ማሽላ ፡ ይስጥ ። ləggwámi ləfə́rəs māšə̀llá (§ 8) yis̱t̩[1], let the groom give the horse some millet.

§ 73*c* Epithets (§ 57*a*), adverbs, adverbial expressions and other determinatives are placed before the verb, which comes last:

e.g. ይህ ፡ ፈረስ ፡ ተዚያ ፡ በብዙ ፡ ይሻላል ። yíhe fə́rəs tə̀zzyá yə̀yə́zu yiššálāl, this horse is much better than that one.

§ 73*d* Adverbs, however, and adverbial expressions and even an object may be placed after the verb, being thrown in more or less as after-thoughts, to amplify or explain:

e.g. አሉ ፡ ከዚህ ። állu kə́zzih, there are some, here.

አምጣው ፡ ፈረሱን ። ánṭ͡au (§ 7*d*) fə́rəsun, bring it, the horse (I mean).

ስጠው[2] ፡ ለወታደር ። síṭ͡au ləwəttáddär, give it to the soldier,

ይህ ፡ ይሻላል ፡ ተዚያ ። yíhe yiššálāl tə́zzya, this is better than that.

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[1] or the direct object may precede the indirect: ለጓሚ ፡ ማሽላ ፡ ለፈረስ ፡ ይስጥ ። ləggwámi māšə̀lla ləfərə́s (§ 8) yis̱t̩, let the groom give some millet to the horse. The word immediately preceding the verb is in the more prominent position.

[2] -ው = to him (§ 61*a*).

Co-ordinated Principal Clauses.

When in English two or more verbs of which the subject is the same are co-ordinated, in Amharic they are all placed in the gerund except the last; in other words, where Eng. co-ordinates, Am. subordinates: § 74*a*

e.g. ሐዶ ፡ መጣ ። hị́dʷo mą̣̀ṭṭa, he went and has come back.

ሐ.ጀ ፡ ጠይቄ ፡ ደርሼ ፡ መጣኹ ። hị́jjʸe ṭą́yyị̀qqʸe dą́rị̀-šš̀ʸe mą̣̀ṭṭa͡uʰ, I went and asked and I have got back here, (lit. I going, asking, arriving, have come).

The gerund assumes the imperative or jussive force of a final verb in those moods: § 74*b*

e.g. ይህንን ፡ ይዘህ ፡ ሐዲ ። yị̀hą́nnän yị̀zą́h[1] hị̀d, take this and go.

ለወታደር ፡ ሰጥቼው ፡ ልምጣ ። la͡uə̀ttáddär są̣̀ṭ̣̀čč̣ʸe͡u lị́mṭa?, shall I go and give it to the soldier?, (lit. giving it...am I to come?).

When there is a change of subject Eng. co-ordinated clauses may be co-ordinated in Am., but are usually without connectives: § 74*c*

e.g. ይህ ፡ መጣ ፡ ያ ፡ ሐደ ። yị́he mą̣̀ṭṭa yā hą́dä, this one has come and that other has gone away.

Such clauses are less commonly joined by -ም and -ና (§ 72*b*, *c*), or rendered by the ger. constr. (§ 65*c*).

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[1] § 8.

Clauses are also co-ordinated in this way without there being a change of subject:

e.g. እንሔዳለን ፡ እናያለን ። ɨ̀nnhädállän, ɨ̀nnaɨ̀állän, we will go and see; (but ሒደን ፡ እናያለን ። hɨ́dän ɨ̀naɨ̀állän, is more idiomatic).

The Adversative Proposition.

§ 75 An adversative proposition is indicated by እንጂ or ግን (q.v.):

e.g. አያምጣው ፡ ይውሰደው ፡ እንጂ ። aʸánṭ̀au[1], yűsạ̀dạ̀u nji, he is not to bring it, he is to take it away.

ይህ ፡ ያምራል ፤ ይህ ፡ ግን ፡ አያምርም ። yɨ́he yämrāl, yɨ̀hé[2] gɨ̀n aʸámrɨ̀m, this is pleasant, that isn't.

QUESTIONS.

The Direct Question.

§ 76*a* Direct questions are introduced by a determinative interrogative adverb or pronoun:

e.g. ዬት ፡ ናቸው ። yēt nä́čč̣au?, where are they?

ምን ፡ ይፈልጋል ። mɨ̀n yɨ̀fälligāl?, what does he want?

ለምን ፡ መጣ ። lạmɨ́n mä́ṭṭa?, why has he come?

§ 76*b* Or they are expressed by an indeterminative inter. particle (adv.) s.v. -ው (§ 6), -አ (§ 6), -ን:

e.g. መጣውይ ። mä́ṭṭawwɨ̀?, has he come?

ይመጣሎይ ። yɨ̀mä́ṭ̀allwɨ̀?, is he coming?

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[1] § 7*d*. [2] § 8.

If no interrogative word is used a question is indicated by the tone of the voice, which is modulated as in English: § 76c

e.g. መጣ ። mə́ṭṭa ?, has he come ?

ይመጣል ። yimə́ṭ̣āl ?, is he coming ?

A question may be asked not to elicit a reply but to express emphasis or surprise (s.v. አከለ): § 77

e.g. ብናየው ፡ አናመጣውም ፡ ይዘን ። binnâiə̂au, annamə́ṭ̣aumm yízän ?, if we see him (it) shall we not catch and bring him (it) ?, i.e. we certainly will, etc.

ይህ ፡ ሰው ፡ ንግግሩ ፡ ምንድር ፡ ነው ። yihé[1] sə̂au[2] nigíggiru mindír[1] nə̂au ?, what is this man's pronunciation ?, i.e. how odd it is !

The Indirect Question.

An indirect question may be left in its direct form if it is introduced by a determinative inter. adv. or pron.: § 78a

e.g. ጠይቀው ፡ ዬት ፡ ናቸው ፡ ṭə́yyiqə̂au yēt nə́čč̣ə̂au, ask him where they are.

ጠይቀው ፡ ምን ፡ ይፈልጋል ። ṭə́yyiqə̂au min yifə́lligāl, ask him what he wants.

አላውቅም ፡ ለምን ፡ መጣ ። alə́âuŭqim ləmín mə́ṭṭa, I don't know why he has come.

Or, esp. when the principal verb is in the neg., it may be rendered by a substantival or adjectival clause introduced by the rel. (§ 62): § 78b

[1] § 8. [2] § 55b.

e.g. I don't know where they are: **ያሉበትን ፡ አላውቅም ።** yállubbätin alá͡uŭqim.

They didn't tell me what they want: **የሚፈልጉትን ፡ አላሉኝም ።** yämmifálligutin aláluññim.

I don't know what day I shall go: **የምሔድበትን ፡ ቀን ፡ አላውቅም ።** yämmihádibbätín qan alá͡uŭqim.

§ 78*c* Or by the inf. (§ 66):

e.g. It remains to be seen whether he will go: **ገና ፡ መሔዱ ፡ አልታየም ።** gána mahádu altáyyäm, (lit. his going has not yet been seen, is not yet apparent; s.v. **አየ**).

§ 79*a* When no determinative interrogative adverb or pronoun introduces the direct question (§ 76*b*, *c*) its indirect form is introduced by **እንደሆን** (ɨ)ndahʷon (-dä-; § 8) q.v., constructed with the gerund or contingent:

e.g. **ጠይቀው ፡ መጥቶ ፡ እንደሆን ።** ṭáyyiqa͡u mattʷóndahʷon, ask him whether he (it) has come.

ጠይቀው ፡ ይመጣ ፡ እንደሆን ። ṭáyyiqa͡u yimaṭándahʷon, ask him whether he (it) is coming.

§ 79*b* For types of indirect question, s.v. how, what, when, where, whether, who, why; **እንደ-, እንድ-, እንደሆን.**

Indirect Narration.

§ 80 Indirect narration retains the same form as direct narration (s.v. **√ባለ**):

e.g. **ሔዱ ፡ ይላል ።** hádu yílāl, he says that they have gone.

ተጎንደር ፡ ተነሥተው ፡ መተማ ፡ ገቡ ፡ የሚል ፡ ወሬ ፡ መጣ ። tag^{w}ónd̠ar tan̠ástau̯ mätämma gäbbu yämmi̠l wär^{y}e mäṭṭa, news has come that they have arrived at Gallabat from Gondar.

ስመጣ ፡ አሳየሃለኁ ፡ አለ ። si̠mäṭa asayyähällau̯^{h} ála, he said that when he came he would show me.

አያውቅም ፡ ይምላል ። a^{y}áu̯qi̠m yi̠mílāl, he swears he (another) doesn't know.

The Conditional Sentence.

The following are the principal types[1]: §81*a*

I. Possibility:

Protasis ብ- + cont. (§ 45), or ger.
Apodosis comp. imperf., juss. or imp.

(*α*) **ቢወድ ፡ ይመጣል ።** bi̠wädd, yi̠mäṭāl, if he wishes, he comes.

(*β*) **ወዶ ፡ ይሔዳል ።** wädd^{w}o yi̠hädāl, if he wishes, he goes.

(*γ*) **ቢወድ ፡ ይምጣ ።** bi̠wädd, yímṭa, if he wishes, let him come.

(*δ*) **ወዶ ፡ ይሒድ ።** wädd^{w}o yi̠hi̠d, if he wishes, let him go.

(*ε*) **ብትወድ ፡ ና ።** bi̠ttwädd, na, if you wish, come.

(*ζ*) **ወደህ ፡ ሒድ ።** wäddäh hi̠d, if you wish, go.

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[1] taking Farrar's classification of conditional sentences.

§ 81*b* II. Probability:

as in I.

(*α*) **ብትመጡ ፡ ታያላችሁ ።** bi̯ttmə́ṭu, ta͡iallə́čč̣yuh, if you come, you will see.

(*β*) **ከዚያ ፡ ተቀምጠህ ፡ ይበርድሃል ።** käzzyä́ tə̣qə́mṭäh yi̯v̆ärdə̣hāl, if you sit there you will catch cold.

(*γ*) **ብታውቅ ፡ ንገረኝ ።** bi̯ttá͡uŭq, nə́gäräñ, if you know, tell me.

(*ε*) **ባያውቅ ፡ ዝም ፡ ይበል ።** ba͡iá͡uŭq, zi̯mm yə́i̯v̆al, if he doesn't know, let him be quiet.

The protasis may also be expressed by

(*η*) **ብ-** + cont. followed by **እንዳለ** (i̯)ndállä, which may be used personally or impersonally[1].

(*θ*) cont. followed by **እንደሆን** (i̯)ndə̣hʷon[2,3] or **እንደሆነ** (i̯)ndə̣hʷóna̯[3], which may be used pers. or impers.[1]

(*ι*) rel. + cont. followed by **እንደሆን** [**-ሆነ** etc.].

(*κ*) rel. + cont. followed by **ቢሆን** bíhʷón[2,4].

Thus **ብትመጡ** in (*α*) may be replaced, without changing the sense, by

(*η*) **ብትመጡ ፡ እንዳለ ፡** bi̯ttmə́ṭu ndállä,
or **ብትመጡ ፡ እንዳላችሁ ፡** bi̯ttmə́ṭu ndallə́čč̣yuh.

(*θ*) **ትመጡ ፡ እንደሆን ፡** ti̯mə̣ṭúndə̣hʷon,
ትመጡ ፡ እንደሆነ ፡ ti̯mə́ṭu ndə̣hʷóna̯,
or **ትመጡ ፡ እንደሆናችሁ ፡** ti̯mə́ṭu ndə̣hʷonə́čč̣yuh.

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[1] cp. **ነበረ** (§ 33*a*). [2] § 8. [3] or -dä-. [4] or bí̯.

(ι) **የምትመጡ ፡ እንደሆን ፡** yämmiṱṱmaṭúndaḫʷon, etc., as in (θ).

(κ) **የምትመጡ ፡ ቢሆን ፡** yämmiṱṱmáṭu ẏíḫʷon.

III. Uncertainty: §81c

(λ) Protasis, **ብ-** + cont.
Apodosis, past imperf.

(λ) **ቢመጣ ፡ እከፍለው ፡ ነበር ።** biməṭa, iḳáflə̂u nábbär, if he were to come, I should pay him.

The protasis may also be expressed by

(μ) ger. followed by **ቢሆን** or **እንደሆን** [**-ሆነ**, etc.].

(ν) rel.[1] + cont. followed by **ቢሆን** or **እንደሆን**.

(ξ) rel.[1] + simp. perf. followed by **ቢሆን** or **እንደሆን**.

Thus **ቢመጣ** in (λ) may be replaced, without altering the sense, by

(μ) **መጥቶ ፡ ቢሆን ፡** máṭṭʷo ẏíḫʷon,
መጥቶ ፡ እንደሆን ፡ maṭṭʷóndaḫʷon,
or **መጥቶ ፡ እንደሆነ ፡** maṭṭʷó ndaḫʷóna;

(ν) **የሚመጣ ፡ ቢሆን ፡** yämmiməṭa ẏíḫʷon,
የሚመጣ ፡ እንደሆን ፡ yämmiməṭándaḫʷon,
or **የሚመጣ ፡ እንደሆነ ፡** yämmiməṭa ndaḫʷóna;

(ξ) **የመጣ ፡ ቢሆን ፡** yämáṭṭa ẏíḫʷon,
የመጣ[2] **፡ እንደሆን ፡** yämaṭṭándaḫʷon,
or **የመጣ**[2] **፡ እንደሆነ ፡** yämáṭṭa ndaḫʷóna.

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[1] the rel. is sometimes dropped before **እንደሆን**.

[2] sometimes **መጣ**.

(ο) Protasis, በ- + cont.
Apodosis, ፡- + simp. perf.

(ο) በ፡ወድ፡ ፡በሐደ ። bi̯wώdd, ba̯hădä, if he wished, he would go.

§ 81*d* IV. Impossibility:

as in III (μ), (ξ), (ο), which also mean:

'if he had come, I should be paying him', or, 'should have paid him';

'if he had wished, he would have gone.'

(π) Protasis, ger. followed by በ፡ሆን.
Apodosis, ፡- + simp. perf.

(π) ሰምቼ ፡ በ፡ሆን ፡ በመጣሁ ። sa̯mi̯čč^{y}e y̰i̯h^{w}on, ba̯-mą̈ṭṭa͡u^{h}, if I had heard, I should have come.

The apodosis of (π) may be expressed by

(ρ) the plup. (§ 33*b*, α).

(σ) ፡- + plup. (§ 33*b*, β).

Thus በመጣሁ in (π) may be replaced, without changing the sense, by

(ρ) መጥቼ ፡ ነበር ። mą̈ṭi̯čč^{y}e na̯bbär.

(σ) በመጣሁ ፡ ነበር ። ba̯mą̈ṭṭa͡u^{h} na̯bbär.

Finally

(τ) both protasis and apodosis may be expressed by ፡- + simp. perf.

(τ) በሰማሁ ፡ በመጣሁ ። ba̯sa̯mma͡u^{h}, ba̯mą̈ṭṭa͡u^{h}, if I had heard, I should have come.

The Compound Sentence.

Substantival, adjectival and adverbial clauses take, in the compound sentence, the places of substantives, adjectives and adverbs, respectively, in the simple sentence (§ 73): § 82

e.g. ትናንት ፡ ወደጎንደር ፡ ልሔድ ፡ ነኝ ፡ ብሎ ፡ የተነሣ ፡ ወንድሜ ፡ ክፉ ፡ አስቦ ፡ ባባቴ ፡ ሳጥን ፡ ያለበትን ፡ ገንዘብ ፡ ተቤት ፡ ገብቶ ፡ ሰርቆ ፡ ሔደ ። tinánt wədagʷóndär liḥád
yesterday "to Gondar to go

näñ yɨlʷo yätanássa wədimmʸe kɨfu ássiyʷo
I am" saying who started my brother evilly thinking

yabbátʸe sátin yallábbätin gánzay tayʸét
in my father's box which there is in it money into the house

gáytʷo sárqʷo hädä, my brother who started
entering stealing went
yesterday for Gondar, led by evil thoughts, entered the house, stole the money from my father's box, and went off.

Emphasis.

A word may be emphasized by being repeated: § 83*a*

e.g. ፈልጌ ፡ ፈልጌ ፡ አገኘኹ ። fálliggʸe fálliggʸe agáññäuʰ, I searched and searched till I found him (her, it, them, § 61*b*).

እጅግ ፡ እጅግ ፡ እሩቅ ፡ ነው ። ɨjjig ɨjjig irúq nau, it is a very long way off.

But words, especially numerals, may be repeated not for emphasis but in a distributive sense:

e.g. በቅሎች ፡ ስምንት ፡ ስምንት ፡ ነጥር ፡ ይበላሉ ። báqlʷōč símmint símmint nätir yiyalállu, the mules eat 8 lbs. each.

በመት ፡ በመት ፡ ይሔዳል ። bämạt ỵämạt yị̀hădāl, he goes every year.

§ 83*b* When the repeated word has the article or the -ን of the acc. (§ 55*a*), it may drop them the first time it is said:

e.g. ደጎና ፡ ደጎናውን ፡ መርጬ ፡ ነው ፡ ያመጣሁት ። dähnā́ dähnā́un mā́rị̀č̣̌ʸé nạ̀u yāmā́ṭṭahut, I selected the very best and brought it (them, § 52*a*).

§ 83*c* A word or expression may be emphasized by being placed at the beginning of the sentence:

e.g. ይች ፡ ምንጭ ፡ በታች ፡ ፈይ ፡ ናት ። yị́čč̣ị̀ mịǹč̣ ỵạtā́č fā́ị̀ nāt, this spring is boiling down below;

ፈይ ፡ ናት ፡ ይች ፡ ምንጭ ፡ በታች ። emphasizes 'boiling'.

ይህ ፡ ጩኸት ፡ ዝም ፡ ይበል ። yíhe č̣úhät zịmm yí ỵ̀ạl, that noise must stop;

ዝም ፡ ይበል ፡ ይህ ፡ ጩኸት ። emphasizes 'stop'.

Concrete for Abstract.

§ 84 Though Amharic is not lacking in abstract terms (§§ 50, 66*a*) yet it frequently uses the concrete where English uses the abstract:

e.g. A trade route: የነጋዴ ፡ መንገድ ፡ yänạggā́dʸe mā́ṅgạd.

He suppressed brigandage: ወንበዴ ፡ አቆመ ። wɷmbā́dʸe aqʷómạ, (lit. he caused brigands (§ 52*a*, δ) to stop).

He (pol.) employed military force against him: ወታደር ፡ ሰደዱበት ። wɷttáddär (§ 52*a*, δ) sā́ddạdubbạt.

Similarly an English abstract noun is often best rendered by a verb in Amharic:

e.g. During my absence: እኔ ፡ በልኖር ፡ ḭnʸé ɣālnʷór.

Note.

Certain words commonly omitted in English must § 85
be rendered in Amharic, such as

that, because,

e.g. I'm glad they're coming: ደስ ፡ ብሎ ፡ ኛል ፡ ስለሚመጡ ።
däss ɣḭ́lʷoññāl sḭ́ḭammḭmáṭu;

or the relative,

e.g. Where is the man they sent? የላኩ ፡ ሰው ፡ ዬት ፡ ነው ። yäläku sa͡u yēt na͡u?

APPENDIX.

PRINCIPAL PARTS OF VERBS OCCURRING IN PARTS I—III.

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ሆነ h^{w}ŏ́nạ	be, i.	ሁኗል húnŏ͡ālˇ ሆኗል Š. h^{w}ŏ́nŏ͡ālˇ	ይሆን yị̆h^{w}ŏ́n	ይሆናል yị̆h^{w}ŏ́nālˇ
ኀተመ háttạmạ	seal, t.	ኀትሟል háttị̆mŏ͡ālˇ	ይኀትም yị̆háttị̆m	ይኀትማል yị̆háttị̆mālˇ
ሐደ hă̆dä (h^{y}ĕ́-, hă̆́-, -dạ)	go, i.	ሐዱል hídŏ͡ālˇ ሐዲል Š. hă̆dŏ͡ālˇ(hă̆́-)	ይሐድ yị̆hắd (-h^{y}ĕ́-)	ይሐዳል yị̆hắdālˇ (-h^{y}ĕ́-)
ላላ lállã	be loose, i.	ላልቷል láltŏ͡ālˇ	ይላላ yị̆lállã	ይላላል yị̆lállālˇ
ለመለመ lạmálläạmạ	be verdant, i.	ለምልሟል lạ́mlị̆mŏ͡ālˇ	ይለመልም yị̆lạmạ́llị̆m	ይለመልማል yị̆lạmạ́llị̆-mālˇ
ለመነ lạ́mmạnạ	beg, t.	ለመነ lạ́mmị̆nŏ͡ālˇ	ይለምን yị̆lạ́mmị̆n	ይለምናል yị̆lạ́mmị̆nālˇ
ለመደ lạ́mmạdạ	learn, t.	ለምዷል lạ́mdŏ͡ālˇ	ይለምድ yị̆lạ́md	ይለምዳል yị̆lạ́mdālˇ
ለመጠ lạ́mmạṭạ	strop, t.	ለመጧል lạ́mmị̆ṭŏ͡ālˇ	ይለምጥ yị̆lạ́mmị̆ṭ	ይለምጣል yị̆lạ́mmị̆ṭālˇ
ላሰ lásạ	lick, t.	ልሷል lị̆́sŏ͡ālˇ	ይልስ yị̆lị́s	ይልሳል yị̆lị́sālˇ
ለሰለሰ lạsạ́llạsạ	be soft, i.	ለስልሷል lạ́slị̆sŏ͡ālˇ	ይለሰልስ yị̆lạsạ́llị̆s	ይለሰልሳል yị̆lạsạ́llị̆sālˇ

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይሁን yíḥun	ሁን hun	ሁኖ húnʷo ሆኖ Š. hʷŏ́nʷo	መሆን máḥʷŏ́n (§ 8)	†ኋኝ hwāñ (-ññ § 6)
ይኅትም yiḥáttim	ኅትም háttim	ኅትሞ háttimʷo	መኅተም maḥáttam	ኅታሚ hattámi
ይሐድ yíḥid	ሐድ hid f. ሒጅ hij (-jj § 6)	ሐዶ hídʷo ሔዶ Š. hắdʷo (hắ-)	መሐድ máhád (§ 8; -hʸĕ́-)	ሐያጅ háa͡áj (§ 8; hāj, -ጂ -ji)
ይላላ yilálã		ላልቶ lálṭʷo	መላላት malálát (§ 8)	
ይለምልም yilámlim		ለምልሞ lámlimʷo	መለምለም malámlam	ለምላሚ lamlámi
ይለምን yilámmin	ለምን lámmin	ለምኖ lámminʷo	መለመን malámman	ለማኝ lámmáñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)
ይልመድ yílmad	ልመድ límad	ለምዶ lámdʷo	መልመድ málmad	ለማጅ lámáj (§ 8)
ይለምጥ yilámmiṭ	ለምጥ lámmiṭ	ለምጦ lámmiṭʷo	መለመጥ malámmaṭ	ለማጭ lámmáč̣ (§ 8)
ይላስ yílás (§ 8)	ላስ lās	ልሶ lísʷo	መላስ málás (§ 8)	ላሽ lāš (-ሺ -ši)
ይለስልስ yilásliṣ	ለስልስ lásliṣ	ለስልሶ lásliṣʷo	መለስለስ maláslaṣ	

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ላቀ lá́qą	be more, i.	ልቋል lí́qŏ͡āl	ይልቅ yi̯lí́q	ይልቃል yi̯lí́qāl
ለቀመ lą́qqąmą	pick, t.	ለቀሻል lą́qmŏ͡āl	ይለቅም yi̯lą́q(ĭ̯)m	ይለቅማል yi̯lą́qmāl
ለቀቀ lą́qqąqą	give up, t.	ለቋል lą́qqŏ͡āl	ይለቅ yi̯lą́qq	ይለቃል yi̯lą́qqāl
ለቃቀመ lą̄qą́qqąmą	pick a little, t.	ለቃቅሻል lą̄qą́q(ĭ̯)-mŏ͡āl	ይለቃቅም yi̯lą̄qą́qqi̯m	ይለቃቅማል yi̯lą̄qą́qqi̯-māl
ለበሰ lą́bbąsą	dress one-self, i.	ለብሷል lą́bsŏ͡āl (-ṿs-)	ይለብስ yi̯lą́bs (-ṿs)	ይለብሳል yi̯lą́bsāl (-ṿs-)
ለበበ lą́bbąbą (-ṿą)	put a halter on, t.	ለብቧል lą́bbi̯bŏ͡āl (-i̯ṿ-)	ይለብብ yi̯lą́bbi̯b (-i̯ṿ)	ይለብባል yi̯lą́bbi̯bāl (-i̯ṿ-)
ለካ lą́kkā̃	measure, t.	ለክቷል lą́kki̯tŏ͡āl (lā́-)	ይለካ yi̯lą́kkā̃	ይለካል yi̯lą́kkāl
ላከ lą́ką	send, t.	ልኳል lí́kŏ͡āl	ይልክ yi̯lí́k	ይልካል yi̯lí́kāl
ለወጠ lą́͡uwą̄tą	alter, t.	ለውጧል lą́͡uwŭ̄ṭŏ͡āl	ይለውጥ yi̯lą́͡uwŭ̄ṭ	ይለውጣል yi̯lą́͡uwŭ̄ṭāl
ለየ lą́yyä 2nd ለየህ lą́yyäh, etc.	distinguish, t.	ለይቷል lą́yyi̯tŏ͡āl	ይለይ yi̯lą́yy	ይለያል yi̯lą́yyāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይላቅ		**ልቆ**	**መላቅ**	
yi̯lā̆q (§ 8)		lí̯q^{w}o	ma̯lā̆q (§ 8)	
ይልቀም	**ልቀም**	**ለቅሞ**	**መልቀም**	**ለቃሚ**
yi̯lqa̯m	lí̯qa̯m	lā̆qm^{w}o	ma̯lqa̯m	la̯qā̆mi
ይልቀቅ	**ልቀቅ**	**ለቆ**	**መልቀቅ**	**ለቃቂ**
yi̯lqa̯q	lí̯qa̯q	lā̆qq^{w}o	ma̯lqa̯q	la̯qā̆qi
ይለቃቅም	**ለቃቅም**	**ለቃቅሞ**	**መለቃቀም**	**ለቃቃሚ**
yi̯la̯qā̆qi̯m	la̯qā̆qi̯m	la̯qā̆-q(ĭ̯)m^{w}o	ma̯la̯qā̆-qa̯m	la̯qāqā̆mi
ይልበስ	**ልበስ**	**ለብሶ**	**መልበስ**	**ለባሽ**
yi̯lba̯s (-lṿ-)	lí̯ba̯s (-i̯ṿ-)	lā̆bs^{w}o (-ṿs-)	ma̯lba̯s (-lṿ-)	la̯bā̆š (-ā̆ṿ-; § 8)
ይለብብ	**ለብብ**	**ለብቦ**	**መለበብ**	**†ለባቢ**
yi̯la̯bbi̯b (-i̯ṿ)	lā̆bbi̯b (-i̯ṿ)	lā̆bbi̯b^{w}o (-i̯ṿ-)	ma̯la̯bba̯b (-a̯ṿ)	la̯bbā̆bi (-ṿi)
ይለካ	**ለካ**	**ለክቶ**	**መለካት**	**†ለኪ**
yi̯la̯kkã	la̯kkã	la̯kki̯t^{w}o (lā̆-)	ma̯la̯kkā̆t (§ 8)	la̯kki (lā̆-)
ይላክ	**ላክ**	**ልኮ**	**መላክ**	**ላኪ**
yi̯lā̆k (§ 8)	lāk	lí̯k^{w}o	ma̯lā̆k (§ 8)	lā̆ki
ይለውጥ	**ለውጥ**	**ለውጦ**	**መለወጥ**	**ለዋጭ**
yi̯la̯u̯wŭṭ	la̯u̯wŭṭ	la̯u̯wŭṭ^{w}o	ma̯la̯u̯wa̯ṭ	la̯u̯wā̆č (§ 8)
ይለይ	**ለይ**	**ለይቶ**	**መለየት**	**ለዩ**
yi̯lā̆yy (§ 8)	la̯yyĭ̯	la̯yyi̯t^{w}o	ma̯la̯yyät	la̯yyi

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ለጐመ lə́ggwəmə	put a bridle on, t.	ለጕሟል lə́ggwŭmŏ͡āl	ይለጕም yilə́ggwŭm	ይለጕማል yilə́ggwŭmāl
ላጨ lə́č̣č̣ä 2nd ላጨህ lə́č̣č̣äh, etc.	shave, t.	ላጭቷል lə́č̣(ĭ)tŏ͡āl	ይላጭ yilə́č̣č̣	ይላጫል yilə́č̣č̣āl
ለፋ lə́ffã	tire oneself, i.	ለፍቷል lə́ftŏ͡āl	ይለፋ yilə́fã	ይለፋል yilə́fāl
መላ mə́llã	fill, i. & t.	መልቷል mə́ltŏ͡āl	ይመላ yimə́lã	ይመላል yimə́lāl
ማለ mə́lə	swear, i.	ምሏል mĭlŏ͡āl	ይምል yimĭl	ይምላል yimĭlāl
ሞላ mʷóllã	fill, i. & t.	ሞልቷል mʷóltŏ͡āl	ይሞላ yimʷólã	ይሞላል yimʷólāl
መለሰ mə́llasə (mă-)	return, t.	መልሷል mə́llisŏ͡āl (mă-)	ይመልስ yimə́llis (-mă-)	ይመልሳል yimə́llisāl (-mă-)
ማለደ mə́lladə	rise early, i.	ማልዷል mə́ldŏ͡āl	ይማልድ yimə́llid	ይማልዳል yimə́llidāl
መራ mə́rrã	guide, t.	መርቷል mə́rtŏ͡āl (mă-)	ይመራ yimə́rã (-mă-)	ይመራል yimə́rāl (-mă-)
ማረ mə́rə	forgive, t.	ምሯል mĭrŏ͡āl	ይምር yimĭr	ይምራል yimĭrāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይለጕም	**ለጕም**	**ለጕሞ**	**መለጕም**	**ለጓሚ**
yi̯lą́ggwŭm	lą́ggwŭm	lą́ggwŭm^{w}o	mą̇lą́g-gwɷm	lɷggwā́mi (§ 7*d*)
ይላጭ	**ላጭ**	**ላጭቶ**	**መላጨት**	**ላጪ**
yi̯lā́ č̣ (-č̣č̣; § 8)	lāč̣ (-č̣č̣)	lā́č̣(ĭ̯)t^{w}o	mą̇lā́č̣(č̣)ät	lā́č̣(č̣)i
ይልፋ	**ልፋ**	**ለፍቶ**	**መልፋት**	**ለፊ**
yi̯lfã	li̯fã	lą́ft^{w}o	mą́lfā́t (§ 8)	lą́fi
ይምላ	**ምላ**	**መልቶ**	**መምላት**	**†መይ**
yi̯mlã	mi̯lã	mą́lt^{w}o	mą́mlā́t (§ 8)	mą́i̯ (mą̇yy § 6)
ይማል	**ማል**	**ምሎ**	**መማል**	**ማይ**
yi̯mā́l (§ 8)	māl	mí̯l^{w}o	mą́mā́l (§ 8)	mā́i̯ (māyy § 6)
ይሙላ	**መላ**	**ሞልቶ**	**መመላት**	**†ሞይ**
yi̯mŭlã	mŭ́lã	m^{w}ólt^{w}o	mą́mŭlā́t (§ 8)	m^{w}ó̯i̯ (m^{w}oyy § 6)
ይመልስ	**መልስ**	**መልሶ**	**መመለስ**	**መላሽ**
yi̯mą́lli̯s (-mā́-)	mą́lli̯s (mā́-)	mą́lli̯s^{w}o (mā́-)	mą̇mą́llą̇s (-mā́l-)	mą́llā́š (mā́-; § 8)
ይማልድ	**ማልድ**	**ማልዶ**	**መማለድ**	**ማላጅ**
yi̯mā́ld (§ 8)	māld	mā́ld^{w}o	mą̇mā́lą̇d	mā́lā́j (§ 8)
ይምራ	**ምራ**	**መርቶ**	**መምራት**	**መሪ**
yi̯mrã	mi̯rã	mą́rt^{w}o (mā́-)	mą́mrā́t (§ 8)	mą́ri (mā́-)
ይማር	**ማር**	**ምሮ**	**መማር**	**ማሪ**
yi̯mā́r (§ 8)	mār	mí̯r^{w}o	mą́mā́r (§ 8)	mā́ri

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
መረመረ mạrám- mạrạ (-ärạ́mmä-)	examine, t.	መርምሯል mạ́rmiro͡ōāl (mā́-)	ይመረምር yi̯mạrám- mi̯r (-i̯mä-)	ይመረምራል yi̯mạrám- mi̯rāl (-i̯mä-)
መረቀ mạ́rrạqạ	bless, t.	መርቋል mạ́rri̯qo͡ōāl (mā́-)	ይመርቅ yi̯mạ́rri̯q (-mā́-)	ይመርቃል yi̯mạ́rri̯qāl (-mā́-)
ማረከ mā́rrạkạ	capture, t.	ማርኳል mā́rko͡ōāl	ይማርክ yi̯mā́rri̯k	ይማርካል yi̯mā́rri̯kāl
ሞረደ mʷórrạdạ	file, t.	ሞርዷል mʷórri̯do͡ōāl	ይሞርድ yi̯mʷórri̯d	ይሞርዳል yi̯mʷórri̯- dāl
መረጠ mạ́rrạṭạ	choose, t.	መርጧል mạ́rṭo͡ōāl (mā́-)	ይመርጥ yi̯mạ́rṭ (-mā́-)	ይመርጣል yi̯mạ́rṭāl (-mā́-)
መሰለ mạ́ssạlạ	seem, i. resemble, t.	መስሏል mạ́s(ĭ̯)lo͡ōāl	ይመስል yi̯mạ́s(ĭ̯)l	ይመስላል yi̯mạ́s(ĭ̯)lāl
መሰለ mạ́ssạlạ	fashion, t.	መስሏል mạ́ssi̯lo͡ōāl	ይመስል yi̯mạ́ssi̯l	ይመስላል yi̯mạ́ssi̯lāl
መሰከረ mạsạ́kkạrạ (-kä-)	testify, t.	መስክሯል mạ́ski̯ro͡ōāl	ይመሰክር yi̯mạsạ́kki̯r	ይመሰክራል yi̯mạsạ́k- ki̯rāl
መሸ mạ́ššä (mā́-)	become evening, i.	መሽቷል mạ́što͡ōāl (mā́-)	ይመሽ yi̯mạ́š (-mā́-)	ይመሻል yi̯mạ́šāl (-mā́-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይመርምር	**መርምር**	**መርምሮ**	**መመርመር**	**መርማሪ**
yi̯mə́rmi̯r (-mä̆-)	mə́rmi̯r (mä̆-)	mə́rmi̯r^{w}o (mä̆-)	mə̀mə́rmər (-ärmä-)	mərmári (mä-)
ይመርቅ	**መርቅ**	**መርቆ**	**መመረቅ**	**መራቂ**
yi̯mə́rri̯q (-mä̆-)	mə́rri̯q (mä̆-)	mə́rri̯q^{w}o (mä̆-)	mə̀mə́rrəq	mərrä̆qi
ይማርክ	**ማርክ**	**ማርክ**	**መማረክ**	**ማራኪ**
yi̯mä́rk (§ 8)	mārk	mä́rk^{w}o	mə̀mä́rək	mārä́ki
ይሞርደ	**ሞርደ**	**ሞርዶ**	**መሞረድ**	**ሞራጅ**
yi̯m^{w}órri̯d	m^{w}órri̯d	m^{w}órri̯d^{w}o	mə̀m^{w}ór-rəd	m^{w}órrä̆j (§ 8)
ይምረጥ	**ምረጥ**	**መርጠ**	**መምረጥ**	**መራጭ**
yi̯mrə̀ṭ	mí̯rə̀ṭ	mə́rṭ^{w}o (mä̆-)	mə́mrə̀ṭ	mə́rä̆č̣ (§ 8)
ይምሰል	**ምሰል**	**መስለ**	**መምሰል**	**መሳይ**
yí̯msəl (-äl)	mí̯səl (-äl)	mə́s(ĭ̯)l^{w}o	mə́msəl (-äl)	mə́sä̂i̯ (-ä̆yy §6; §8)
ይመስል	**መስል**	**መስሎ**	**መመሰል**	**መሳይ**
yi̯mə́ssi̯l	mə́ssi̯l	mə́ssi̯l^{w}o	mə̀mə́ssəl (-äl)	mə́ssä̂i̯ (-ä̆yy §6; §8)
ይመስክር	**መስክር**	**መስክሮ**	**መመስከር**	**መስካሪ**
yi̯mə́ski̯r	mə́ski̯r	mə́ski̯r^{w}o	mə̀mə́skər (-kä-)	məskári
	-	**መሸቶ**	**መምሸት**	
		mə́št^{w}o (mä̆-)	mə́mšət (-šä-)	

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ሞሸረ m^{w}óššạrạ (-šä-)	celebrate a marriage, i.	ሞሸሩል m^{w}óššịrŏ͡āl	ይሞሽር yịm^{w}óššịr	ይሞሽራል yịm^{w}óššịrāl
ሞቀ m^{w}óqạ	be warm, i.	መ·ቋል múqŏ͡āl ሞቋል Š. m^{w}óqŏ͡āl	ይሞቅ yịm^{w}óq	ይሞቃል yịm^{w}óqāl
መታ máttã	strike, t.	መትታል mátṭŏ͡āl	ይመታ yịmátã	ይመታል yịmátāl
ሞተ m^{w}ŏ́tạ	die, i.	መ·ቷል mútŏ͡āl ሞ- m^{w}ŏ́- Š.	ይሞት yịm^{w}ŏ́t	ይሞታል yịm^{w}ŏ́tāl
መነነ mánnạnạ	retire from the world, i.	መንኗል mánniṇŏ͡āl	ይመንን yịmánnịn	ይመንናል yịmánniṇāl
መነዘረ mạnázzạrạ (-zä-)	change, t. (money).	መንዝሩል mánzịrŏ͡āl	ይመነዝር yịmạnázzịr	ይመነዝራል yịmạnázzịrāl
መከረ mákkạrạ (-kä-)	advise, t. reflect, i.	መክሩል mákrŏ͡āl	ይመክር yịmák(ĭ)r	ይመክራል yịmák(ĭ)rāl
ሞከረ m^{w}ókkạrạ (-kä-)	try, t.	ሞክሩል m^{w}ókkịrŏ͡āl	ይሞክር yịm^{w}ókkịr	ይሞክራል yịm^{w}ókkịrāl
መዘነ mázzạnạ	weigh, t.	መዝኗል mázziṇŏ͡āl	ይመዝን yịmázzịn	ይመዝናል yịmázziṇāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይሞሽር	ሞሽር	ሞሽሮ	መሞሽር	ሞሻሪ
yi̯mʷóššir	mʷóššir	mʷóšširʷo	mą̄mʷóššąr (-šä-)	mʷoššári
ይመ·ቅ		መ·ቆ	መሞቅ	†ሸዋቂ
yi̯muq		múqʷo ሞቆ Š. mʷóqʷo	mą̄mʷóq (§ 8)	mwā́qi
ይምታ·	ምታ·	መት·ቶ	መምታ·ት·	መች·
yi̯mtã	mi̯tã	mą̄ttʷo	mą̄mtā́t (§ 8)	mą̄č (mä-, -ቺ -či)
ይመ·ት·	መ·ት·	መ·ቶ	መሞት·	ሸች·
yi̯mut	mut	mútʷo ሞ- mʷṓ- Š.	mą̄mʷṓt (§ 8)	mwāč (-ቺ -či)
ይመንን	መንን	መንኖ	መመነን	መናኝ
yi̯mą̄nnin	mą̄nnin	mą̄nninʷo	mą̄mą̄nnąn	mą̄nnā́ñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)
ይመንዝር	መንዝር	መንዝሮ	መመንዘር	መንዛሪ
yi̯mą̄nzir	mą̄nzir	mą̄nzirʷo	mą̄mą̄nząr (-zä-)	mą̄nzári
ይምከር	ምከር	መክሮ	መምከር	መካሪ
yi̯mkąr (-kä-)	mi̯kąr (-kä-)	mą̄krʷo	mą̄mkąr (-kä-)	mą̄kári
ይሞክር	ሞክር	ሞክሮ	መሞከር	ሞካሪ
yi̯mʷókkir	mʷókkir	mʷókkirʷo	mą̄mʷókkąr (-kä-)	mʷokkári
ይመዝን	መዝን	መዝኖ	መመዘን	መዛኝ
yi̯mą̄zzin	mą̄zzin	mą̄zzinʷo	mą̄mą̄zząn	mą̄zzā́ñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
መገበ mə́ggəbə (-ṿə)	feed, t.	መግቧል mə́ggibo͡āl (-iṿ-)	ይመግብ yimə́ggib (-iṿ)	ይመግባል yimə́ggibāl (-iṿ-)
መጣ mə́ṭṭā	come, i.	መጥቷል mə́ṭṭo͡āl	ይመጣ yimə́ṭā	ይመጣል yimə́ṭāl
መጠነ mə́ṭṭənə	measure out, t.	መጥኗል mə́ṭṭinwo͡āl	ይመጥን yimə́ṭṭin	ይመጥናል yimə́ṭṭināl
ሸጨረ mwo͡ā́č̣č̣ərə	scratch, t.	ሸጭሯል mwo͡ā́č̣č̣irwo͡āl	ይሸጭር yimwo͡ā́č̣č̣ir	ይሸጭራል yimwo͡ā́č̣č̣irāl
መጸ G. mə́ṣṣā	come, i. (= መጣ)	መጽቷል mə́ṣto͡āl	ይመጻ yimə́ṣā	ይመጻል yimə́ṣāl
[እ]ረሳ (ĭ)rə́ssā	forget, t.	[እ]ረስቷል (ĭ)rə́sto͡āl	ይረሳ yirə́sā	ይረሳል yirə́sāl
[እ]ራሰ (ĭ)rə́sə	be wet, i.	[እ]ርሷል ríswo͡āl (ír-)	ይርስ yirís	ይርሳል yirísāl
[እ]ራቀ (ĭ)rə́qə	be distant, i.	[እ]ርቋል ríqwo͡āl (ír-)	ይርቅ yirík	ይርቃል yirə́qāl
[እ]ረባ (ĭ)rə́bbā	be useful, i.	[እ]ረብቷል (ĭ)rə́bto͡āl (-ṿt-)	ይረባ yirə́bā (-ṿā)	ይረባል yirə́bāl (-ṿā-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይመግብ yi̯mą́gg̰i̯b (-i̯y)	መግብ mą́gg̰i̯b (-i̯y)	መግቦ mą́gg̰i̯b^{w}o (-i̯y-)	መመገብ mą̯mą́gg̰ą̯b (-ą̯y)	መጋቢ mą̯ggą́bi (-y̰i)
ይምጣ yímṭ̃ā	use ና፡ነይ፡ኑ nã, f. nā́i, pl. nū̃ neg. አትምጣ ā̃ttɨ́mṭ̃ā	መጥቶ mą́ṭṭ^{w}o	መምጣት mą́mṭ̃át (§ 8)	መጭ mą̯č̣ (mä-,-ጪ-č̣i)
ይመጥን yi̯mą́ṭṭi̯n	መጥን mą́ṭṭi̯n	መጥኖ mą́ṭṭi̯n^{w}o	መመጠን mą̯mą́ṭṭą̯n	መጣኝ mą́ṭṭ̃ā́ñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)
ይሸጭር yi̯mŏ͡ā́č̣̌i̯r	ሸጭር mŏ͡ā́č̣̌i̯r	ሸጭሮ mŏ͡ā́č̣̌i̯r^{w}o	መሸጨር mą̯mŏ͡ā́č̣̌ą̯r	ሸጫሪ mŏ͡ā̃č̣̌ā́ri
ይምጻ yɨ́mṣ̃ā	ና nã, etc.	መጽቶ mą́ṣ^{w}o	መምጻት mą́mṣ̃át (§ 8)	መጭ mą̯č̣ (mä-,-ጪ-č̣i)
ይርሳ yɨ́rsã	[እ]ርሳ rɨ́sã (í̯rs-)	[እ]ረስቶ (ĭ̯)rą́s^{w}o	መርሳት mą́rsā́t (mā́- § 8)	[እ]ረሽ (ĭ̯)rą́š (-ā́š, -ሺ -ši)
ይራስ yɨ́rā́s (§ 8)		[እ]ርሶ rɨ́s^{w}o (í̯rs^{w}o)	መራስ mą́rā́s (mā́- ; § 8)	[እ]ራሽ (ĭ̯)rā́š (-ሺ -ši)
ይራቅ yɨ́rā́q (§ 8)	[እ]ራቅ (ĭ̯)rā́q	[እ]ርቆ rɨ́q^{w}o (í̯rq-)	መራቅ mą́rā́q (mā́- ; § 8)	[እ]ራቂ (ĭ̯)rā́qi
ይርባ yɨ́rbã (-y̰ã)	[እ]ርባ rɨ́bã (í̯rb-, -y̰ã)	[እ]ረብቶ (ĭ̯)rą́bt^{w}o (-y̰t-)	መርባት mą́rbā́t (mā́-,-ry̰-; § 8)	[እ]ረቢ (ĭ̯)rą́bi (-y̰i)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
[እ]ራበው· (ɨ̰)rábə̰̂u (-ɣə̰̂u; § 43*a*)	be hungry, i.	[እ]ርቦታል rɨ̰bʷə̰́tāl (ɨ̰rb-, -ɣʷə̰́-; § 8)	ይርበው· yɨ̰rbə̰̂u (-rɣ-)	ይርበዋል yɨ̰rbə̰̂uāl (-rɣ-)
[እ]ረታ· (ɨ̰)rə̰́ttã	overcome, t.	[እ]ረትቷል (ɨ̰)rə̰́ttə̆̂āl	ይረታ· yɨ̰rə̰́tã	ይረታ·ል yɨ̰rə̰́tāl
ረዘመ rə̰́zzəmə̰	be long, i.	ረዝሟል rə̰́zmə̆̂āl	ይረዝም yɨ̰rə̰́z(ɨ̰)m	ይረዝማል yɨ̰rə̰́z(ɨ̰)māl
[እ]ረዳ (ɨ̰)rə̰́ddã	help, t.	[እ]ረድቷል (ɨ̰)rə̰́dtə̆̂āl (-rə̰́rt-, -rə̰́rt- § 7*d*)	ይረዳ yɨ̰rə̰́dã	ይረዳል yɨ̰rə̰́dāl
[እ]ረጋ (ɨ̰)rə̰́ggã	coagulate, i.	[እ]ረግቷል (ɨ̰)rə̰́gtə̆̂āl	ይረጋ yɨ̰rə̰́gã	ይረጋል yɨ̰rə̰́gāl
ረገመ rə̰́ggəmə̰	curse, t.	ረግሟል rə̰́gmə̆̂āl	ይረግም yɨ̰rə̰́g(ɨ̰)m	ይረግማል yɨ̰rə̰́g(ɨ̰)māl
[እ]ሮጠ (ɨ̰)rʷə̰́ṭə̰	run, i.	[እ]ሩጧል (ɨ̰)rúṭə̆̂āl -ሮ- -rʷə̰́- Š.	ይሮጥ yɨ̰rʷə̰́ṭ	ይሮጣል yɨ̰rʷə̰́ṭāl
ረጠበ rə̰́ṭṭəbə̰ (-ɣə̰)	be wet, i. assist, t.	ረጥቧል rə̰́ṭ(ɨ̰)bə̆̂āl (-ɣə̆́-)	ይረጥብ yɨ̰rə̰́ṭ(ɨ̰)b [-(ɨ̰)ɣ]	ይረጥባል yɨ̰rə̰́ṭ(ɨ̰)bāl [-(ɨ̰)ɣ-]
ረፈደ rə̰́ffədə̰	be forenoon, i.	ረፍዷል rə̰́fdə̆̂āl	ይረፍድ· yɨ̰rə̰́fd	ይረፍዳል yɨ̰rə̰́fdāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይራበው·	**ይራብህ**	**[እ]ርቦት**	**መራብ**	
yi̯rábai̯u	yi̯rábi̯h	ri̯bʷŏ̃t	mą́rą̃b	
(-ẏą̄u)	(-ẏi̯-)	(i̯rb-, -ẏʷŏ̃-; § 8)	(mą̃-,-ą̃ẏ; § 8)	
ይርታ·	**[እ]ርታ·**	**[እ]ረትቶ**	**መርታት**	**[እ]ረች**
yi̯rtã	ri̯tã	(ĭ̯)rą̃ttʷo	mą́rtą̃t	(ĭ̯)rą̃č
	(i̯rt-)		(mą̃-; § 8)	(-ą̃č, -č -či)
ይርዘም		**ረዝሞ**	**መርዘም**	**†ረዛሚ**
yi̯rzą̄m		rą́zmʷo	mą́rzą̄m	rą̄zą́mi
			(mą̃-)	
ይርዳ	**[እ]ርዳ**	**[እ]ረድቶ**	**መርዳት**	**[እ]ረጅ**
yi̯rdã	ri̯dã	(ĭ̯)rą̃dtʷo	mą́rdą̃t	(ĭ̯)rą̃j
	(i̯rd-)	(-rą̃rt-,-rą̃rt- § 7*d*)	(mą̃-; § 8)	(-ą̃j, -ጅ -ji)
ይርጋ	**[እ]ርጋ**	**[እ]ረግቶ**	**መርጋት**	**[እ]ረጊ**
yi̯rgã	ri̯gã	(ĭ̯)rą̃gtʷo	mą́rgą̃t	(ĭ̯)rą̃gi
	(i̯rg-)		(mą̃-; § 8)	
ይርገም	**[እ]ርገም**	**ረግሞ**	**መርገም**	**†ረጋሚ**
yi̯rgą̄m	ri̯gą̄m	rą̃gmʷo	mą́rgą̄m	rą̄gą́mi
	(i̯rg-)		(mą̃-)	
ይሩጥ	**[እ]ሩጥ**	**[እ]ሩጠ**	**መሮጥ**	**[እ]ሩጭ**
yi̯ruṭ	(i̯)ruṭ	(ĭ̯)rúṭʷo	mą́rʷŏ̃ṭ	(ĭ̯)rwą̃č̣
		-ሮ- -rʷŏ̃- Š.	(mą̃-; § 8)	(-ሯ -č̣i)
ይርጠብ	**[እ]ርጠብ**	**ረጥቦ**	**መርጠብ**	**†ረጣቢ**
yi̯rṭą̄b	ri̯ṭą̄b	rą̃ṭ(ĭ̯)bʷo	mą́rṭą̄b	rą̄ṭą́bi
(-ą̄ẏ)	(i̯rṭ-, -ą̄ẏ)	(-ẏʷo)	(mą̃-, -ą̄ẏ)	(-ẏi)
		ረፍዶ	**መርፈድ**	
		rą̃fdʷo	mą́rfą̄d	
			(mą̃-)	

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ሳለ sā́lạ	cough, i.	ስ፯ል sʸlwā́l	ይስል yị̄sʸ́l	ይስላል yị̄sʸ́lāl
ሰለለ sā́llạlạ (sā́-)	be paralysed, i.	ሰ፯ል sā́llwā́l (sā́-)		
ሰለለ sā́llạlạ (sā́-)	spy on, t.	ሰልፏል sā́llʸlwā́l (sā́-)	ይሰልል yị̄sā́llʸl (-sā́-)	ይሰልላል yị̄sā́llʸlāl (-sā́-)
ሰማ sā́mmā̃	hear, t.	ሰምቷል sā́mtwā́l	ይሰማ yị̄sā́mā̃	ይሰማል yị̄sā́māl
ሳመ sā́mạ	kiss, t.	ስሟል sʸmwā́l	ይስም yị̄sʸ́m	ይስማል yị̄sʸ́māl
ሰራ sā́rrā̃ (sā́-)	work, build, decree, t.	ሰርቷል sā́rtwā́l (sā́-)	ይሰራ yị̄sā́rā̃ (-sā́-)	ይሰራል yị̄sā́rāl (-sā́-)
ሰረሰረ sạrā́ssạrạ (sä-, -ärạ)	bore through, t.	ሰርስሯል sā́rsʸrwā́l (sā́-)	ይሰረስር yị̄sạrā́ssʸr (-ʸsä-)	ይሰረስራል yị̄sạrā́ssʸrāl (-ʸsä-)
ሰረቀ sā́rrạqạ (sā́-)	steal, t.	ሰርቋል sā́rqwā́l (sā́-)	ይሰርቅ yị̄sā́rq (-sā́-)	ይሰርቃል yị̄sā́rqāl (-sā́-)
ሣሣ sā́̆ssā̃	be thin, i.	ሣሥቷል sā́s(ʸ̆)twā́l	ይሣሣ yị̄sā́̆ssā̃	ይሣሣል yị̄sā́̆ssāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይሳል	**ሳል**	**ስሎ**	**መሳል**	**ሳይ**
yɪ́sə́l (§ 8)	sāl	sɪ́lʷo	mə́sə́l (§ 8)	sə́ɪ̯ (sāyy § 6)
		ሰሎ	**መስለል**	
		sə́llʷo (sə́-)	mə́slə́l (-ə̈l)	
ይሰልል	**ሰልል**	**ሰልሎ**	**መሰለል**	**ሰላይ**
yɪ̯sə́llɪ̯l (-sə́-)	sə́llɪ̯l (sə́-)	sə́llɪ̯lʷo (sə́-)	mə̯sə́llə́l (-sə́-, -ə̈l)	sə́llə́ɪ̯ (sə́-; -ə́yy § 6; § 8)
ይስማ	**ስማ**	**ሰምቶ**	**መስማት**	**ሰሚ**
yɪ́smə̃	sɪ́mə̃	sə́mtʷo	mə́smə́t (§ 8)	sə́mi (sə́-)
ይሳም	**ሳም**	**ስሞ**	**መሳም**	**ሳሚ**
yɪ́sə́m (§ 8)	sām	sɪ́mʷo	mə́sə́m (§ 8)	sə́mi
ይስራ	**ስራ**	**ሰርቶ**	**መስራት**	**ሰሪ**
yɪ́srə̃	sɪ́rə̃	sə́rtʷo (sə́-)	mə́srə́t (§ 8)	sə́ri (sə́-)
ይሰርስር	**ሰርስር**	**ሰርስሮ**	**መሰርሰር**	**ሰርሳሪ**
yɪ̯sə́rsɪ̯r (-ɪ̯sə́-)	sə́rsɪ̯r (sə́-)	sə́rsɪ̯rʷo (sə́-)	mə̯sə́rsə̯r (-ə́rsä-)	sə̯rsə́ri (sä-)
ይሰረቅ	**ስረቅ**	**ሰርቆ**	**መስረቅ**	**ሰራቂ**
yɪ́srə̯q	sɪ́rə̯q	sə́rqʷo (sə́-)	mə́srə̯q	sə̯rə́̄qi (sä-)
ይሣሣ		**ሣሥቶ**	**መሣሣት**	**†ሣሽ**
yɪ̯sə́sə̃		sə́s(ɪ̯̆)tʷo	mə̯sə́sə́t (§ 8)	sāš

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ሣቀ	laugh, i.	ሥቋል	ይሥቅ	ይሥቃል
sā́qạ		sɨqo͡ā́l	yisɨq	yisɨqā́l
ሰቀለ	suspend, t.	ሰቅሏል	ይሰቅል	ይሰቅላል
sạ́qqạlạ		sạ́qlo͡ā́l	yisạ́q(ĭ)l	yisạ́q(ĭ)lā́l
ሳበ	draw, t.	ስቧል	ይስብ	ይስባል
sā́bạ		sɨbo͡ā́l	yisɨb	yisɨbā́l
(-ṿạ)		(-ɨṿ-)	(-ɨṿ)	(-ɨṿ-)
ሰበረ	break, t.	ሰብሯል	ይሰብር	ይሰብራል
sạ́bbạrạ		sạ́brə̄́l	yisạ́b(ĭ)r	yisạ́b(ĭ)rā́l
(-bä-)		(-ṿr-)	(-ạ́ṿ-)	(-ạ́ṿ-)
ሰበሰበ	collect, t.	ሰብስቧል	ይሰበስብ	ይሰበስባል
sạbā́ssạbạ		sạ́bsɨbo͡ā́l	yisạbā́ssɨb	yisạbā́ssɨbā́l
(-ṿạ́ssạṿ-)		(-ṿsɨṿ-)	(-ṿạ́ssɨṿ)	(-ṿạ́ssɨṿ-)
ሰባበረ	shatter, t.	ሰባብሯል	ይሰባብር	ይሰባብራል
sạbábbạrạ		sạbā́brə̄́l	yisạbábbɨr	yisạbábbɨrā́l
(-ṿá-, -är-)		(-ṿā́ṿ-)	(-ṿá-)	(-ṿá-)
ሳተ	miss, t.	ስቷል	ይስት	ይስታል
sā́tạ		sɨto͡ā́l	yisɨt	yisɨtā́l
ሰነበተ	remain, i.	ሰንብቷል	ይሰነብት	ይሰነባታል
sạnā́bbạtạ		sā́nbɨto͡ā́l	yisạnā́bbɨt	yisạnā́bbɨtā́l
(-bä-)		(sā́-, -nṿ-)		
ሰነጠቀ	split, t.	ሰንጥቋል	ይሰነጥቅ	ይሰነጥቃል
sạnā́ṭṭạqạ		sā́ntɨqo͡ā́l	yisạnā́ṭṭɨq	yisạnā́ṭṭɨqā́l
		(sä́-)		

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይሣቅ	**ሣቅ**	**ሥቆ**	**መሣቅ**	**† ሣቂ**
yį́sā́q (§ 8)	sāq	sį́q^{w}o	mą́sā́q (§ 8)	sā́qi
ይስቀል	**ስቀል**	**ሰቅሎ**	**መስቀል**	**ሰቃይ**
yį́sqąl	sį́qąl	są́ql^{w}o	mą́sqąl	sąqā́i̯ (-áyy § 6; § 8)
ይሳብ	**ሳብ**	**ስቦ**	**መሳብ**	**ሳቢ**
yį́sā́b (-ā́ṿ; § 8)	sāb (-āṿ)	sį́b^{w}o (-į́ṿ-)	mą́sā́b (-ā́ṿ; § 8)	sā́bi (-ṿi)
ይስበር	**ስበር**	**ሰብሮ**	**መስበር**	**ሰባሪ**
yį́sbąr (-sṿ-, -är)	sį́bąr (-į́ṿ-, -är)	są́br^{w}o (-ṿr-)	mą́sbąr (-sṿ-, -är)	sąbā́ri (-ąṿ-)
ይሰብስብ	**ሰብስብ**	**ሰብስቦ**	**መሰብሰብ**	**ሰብሳቢ**
yį́sąbsį́b (-ṿsį́ṿ)	są́bsį́b (-ṿsį́ṿ)	są́bsį́b^{w}o (-ṿsį́ṿ-)	mąsą́bsąb (-ṿsąṿ)	sąbsā́bi (-ṿsā́ṿ-)
ይሰባብር	**ሰባብር**	**ሰባብሮ**	**መሰባበር**	**ሰባባሪ**
yį́sąbā́bį́r (-ṿā́ṿ-)	sąbā́bį́r (-ṿā́ṿ-)	sąbā́br^{w}o (-ṿā́ṿ-)	mąsąbā́bąr (-ṿā́ṿ-, -är)	sąbābā́ri (-ṿāṿ-)
ይሳት	**ሳት**	**ስቶ**	**መሳት**	**ሳች**
yį́sā́t (§ 8)	sāt	sį́t^{w}o	mą́sā́t (§ 8)	sāč (-į́ -či)
ይሰንብት	**ሰንብት**	**ሰንብቶ**	**መሰንበት**	**ሰንባች**
yį́są́nbį́t (-sā́-, -nṿ-)	są́nbį́t (sā́-, -nṿ-)	są́nbį́t^{w}o (sā́-, -nṿ-)	mąsą́nbąt (-sā́-, -nṿ-, -ät)	są́nbā́č (sā́-, -nṿ-; § 8)
ይሰንጥቅ	**ሰንጥቅ**	**ሰንጥቆ**	**መሰንጠቅ**	**ሰንጣቂ**
yį́są́nṭį́q (-sā́-)	są́nṭį́q (sā́-)	są́nṭį́q^{w}o (sā́-)	mąsą́nṭąq (-sā́-)	sąnṭā́qi (sä-)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ሰከረ sə́kkərə (-kä-)	be intoxicated, i.	ሰክ፞ረል sə́krə̆āl	ይሰክር yi̯sə́k(ĭ̯)r	ይሰክራል yi̯sə́k(ĭ̯)rāl
ሰወረ sə́͡uwərə	hide, t.	ሰው፞ረል sə́͡uwŭrə̆āl	ይሰው፞ር yi̯sə́͡uwŭr	ይሰው፞ራል yi̯sə́͡uwŭrāl
ሰደበ sə́ddəbə (-ẏə)	abuse, t.	ሰድ፞ብ፞ል sə́d(ĭ̯)bə̆āl (-ẏə̆-)	ይሰድ፞ብ yi̯sə́d(ĭ̯)b (-ẏ)	ይሰድ፞በል yi̯sə́d(ĭ̯)bāl (-ẏā-)
ሰደደ sə́ddədə	send, t.	ሰዲ፞ል sə́ddə̆āl	ይሰድ yi̯sə́dd	ይሰዳል yi̯sə́ddāl
ሰጋ sə́ggə̃ (sə́-)	be afraid, i.	ሰግ፞ጎ፞ል sə́gtə̆āl (sə́-)	ይሰጋ yi̯sə́gə̃ (-sə́-)	ይሰጋል yi̯sə́gāl (-sə́-)
ሠገረ sə́ggərə (-gä-)	amble, i.	ሠግ፞ረል sə́grə̆āl	ይሠግር yi̯sə́g(ĭ̯)r	ይሠግራል yi̯sə́g(ĭ̯)rāl
ሰገደ sə́ggədə (-ə́ggä-)	adore, t.	ሰግ፞ደ፞ል sə́gdə̆āl (sə́-)	ይሰግድ yi̯sə́gd (-sə́-)	ይሰግዳል yi̯sə́gdāl (-sə́-)
ሰጠ sə́ṭṭə 2nd ሰጠህ sə́ṭṭəh (-äh), etc.	give, t.	ሰጥ፞ጠ፞ል sə́ṭ(ĭ̯)tə̆āl	ይሰጥ yi̯sə́ṭ	ይሰጣል yi̯sə́ṭāl
ሰፋ sə́ffə̃	(*a*) sew, t. (*b*) be broad, i.	ሰፍ፞ጎ፞ል sə́ftə̆āl	ይሰፋ yi̯sə́fə̃	ይሰፋል yi̯sə́fāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይስክር	**ስክር**	**ሰክሮ**	**መስክር**	**ሰካሪ**
yi̯skar̥	si̯kar̥	sá̯krʷo	má̯skar̥	sa̯kári
(-kä-)	(-kä-)		(-kä-)	
ይሰውር	**ሰውር**	**ሰውሮ**	**መሰወር**	**ሰዋሪ**
yi̯sá̯u̯wŭr	sá̯u̯wŭr	sá̯u̯wŭrʷo	ma̯sá̯u̯war̥	sa̯u̯wári
ይስደብ	**ስደብ**	**ሰድቦ**	**መስደብ**	**†ሰዳቢ**
yí̯sdaḇ	sí̯daḇ	sá̯d(ĭ)bʷo	má̯sdaḇ	sa̯dábi
(-a̯ṿ)	(-a̯ṿ)	(-ṿʷo)	(-a̯ṿ)	(-ṿi)
ይስደድ	**ስደድ**	**ሰዶ**	**መስደድ**	**ሰዳጅ**
yí̯sdaḍ	sí̯daḍ	sá̯ddʷo	má̯sdaḍ	sá̯dáj (§ 8)
ይስጋ	**ስጋ**	**ሰግቶ**	**መስጋት**	**†ሰጊ**
yí̯sgã	sí̯gã	sá̯gtʷo	má̯sgät	sá̯gi
		(sä́-)	(§ 8)	(sä́-)
ይሥገር		**ሠግሮ**	**መሥገር**	**ሠጋሪ**
yí̯sga̯r̥		sá̯grʷo	má̯sga̯r̥	sa̯gári
(-gä-)			(-gä-)	
ይስገድ	**ስገድ**	**ሰግዶ**	**መስገድ**	**ሰጋጅ**
yí̯sga̯ḍ	sí̯ga̯ḍ	sá̯gdʷo	má̯sga̯ḍ	sá̯gáj
(-gä-)	(-gä-)	(sä́-)	(-gä-)	(sä́-; § 8)
ይስጥ	**ስጥ**	**ሰጥቶ**	**መስጠት**	**ሰጭ**
yi̯sṭ	si̯ṭ	sá̯ṭ(ĭ)tʷo	má̯sṭa̯t	sa̯č
			(-ät)	(sä-, -ጨ. -č̣i)
ይስፋ	**ስፋ**	**ሰፍቶ**	**መስፋት**	**ሰፊ**
yí̯sfã	sí̯fã	sá̯ftʷo	má̯sfät	(*a*) sá̯fi (sä́-)
			(§ 8)	(*b*) sá̯ffi

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ሰፈረ sə́ffarə (-fä-)	measure, t. encamp, i.	ሰፍሯል sə́frwāl	ይሰፍር yisə́f(ĭ)r	ይሰፍራል yisə́f(ĭ)rāl
[እ]ሻ (ĭ)šə́ā (ĭšā § 8)	need, seek, t.	[እ]ሸትዋል (ĭ)šə́twāl	ይሻ yíšā	ይሻል yíšāl
ሾመ šʷə́mə	set in authority, t.	ሹመዋል šúmwāl ሾ- šʷə́- Š.	ይሾም yišʷə́m	ይሾማል yišʷə́māl
ሸሸ šə́ššä (šə́-) 2nd -ሸህ -ššäh, etc.	flee from, t.	ሸሸትዋል šə́štwāl (šə́-)	ይሸሽ yisə́š (-ə́š)	ይሸሻል yisə́šāl (-šə́-)
ሸሸገ šə́ššəgə (-ə́ššä-)	hide, t.	ሸሸጓል šə́ššigwāl (šə́-)	ይሸሽግ yisə́ššig (-šə́-)	ይሸሽጋል yisə́ššigāl (-šə́-)
ሸበሸበ šəbə́ššəbə (-yə́ššəy-)	plait, t.	ሸብሸቧል šə́bšibwāl (-yšiy-)	ይሸበሽብ yisəbə́ššib (-yə́ššiy)	ይሸበሸባል yisəbə́ššibāl (-yə́ššiy-)
ሸተተ šə́ttatə (šə́-)	smell, i.	ሸተተ šə́ttwāl (šə́-)	ይሸት yisə́tt (-šə́-)	ይሸታል yisə́ttāl (-šə́-)
ሸነ šə́nnə 2nd ሸነህ šə́nnəh (-äh), etc.	make water, i.	ሸንተዋል šə́ntwāl	ይሸን yisə́n	ይሸናል yisə́nāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይስፈር	**ስፈር**	**ሰፍሮ**	**መስፈር**	**ሰፋሪ**
yɪ̯sfaɾ (-fä-)	sɪ̯faɾ (-fä-)	sa̯frʷo	má̯sfaɾ (-fä-)	sa̯fári
ይሻ	**[እ]ሻ**	**[እ]ሸቶ**	**መሻት**	
yɪ̯šã	(ɪ̯)šã́ (ɪ̯šã § 8)	(ɪ̯)šɪ̯tʷo	má̯šã́t (§ 8)	
ይሹም	**ሹም**	**ሹሞ**	**መሾም**	**ሺሚ**
yɪ̯šum	šum	šúmʷo ሾ- šʷṓ- Š.	má̯šʷṓm (§ 8)	šwámi
ይሸሽ	**ሸሽ**	**ሸሸቶ**	**መሸሽ**	**†ሸሺ.**
yɪ̯šɪ̯š	šɪ̯š	šá̯štʷo (šä́-)	má̯šá̯š (-ä́šä́-; § 8)	šá̯ši (šä́-)
ይሸሸግ	**ሸሸግ**	**ሸሸነ**	**መሸሸግ**	**ሸሻጊ**
yɪ̯šá̯šɪ̯g (-šä́-)	šá̯šɪ̯g (šä́-)	šá̯šɪ̯gʷo (šä́-)	ma̯šá̯ša̯g (-ä́šä-)	ša̯šä́gi (šä-)
ይሸብሸብ	**ሸብሸብ**	**ሸብሸቦ**	**መሸብሸብ**	**†ሸብሻቢ.**
yɪ̯šá̯bšɪ̯b (-ṿšɪ̯ṿ)	šá̯bšɪ̯b (-ṿšɪ̯ṿ)	šá̯bšɪ̯bʷo (-ṿšɪ̯ṿ-)	ma̯šá̯bša̯b (-ṿša̯ṿ)	ša̯bšábi (-ṿšáṿ-)
ይሸተት	**ሸተት**	**ሸቶ**	**መሸተት**	**ሸታች**
yɪ̯štat (-ät)	šɪ̯ta̯t (-ät)	šá̯ttʷo (šä́-)	má̯šta̯t (-ät)	šá̯tä́č (šä́-; § 8)
ይሸን	**ሸን**	**ሸንቶ**	**መሸናት**	
yɪ̯šɪ̯n	šɪ̯n	šá̯ntʷo	má̯šna̯t (-ät)	
			መሸን	
			má̯šá̯n (§ 8)	

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ሸኘ šą́ññä (šą́-) 2nd -ኘህ -ññäh, etc.	escort, t.	ሸኝቷል šą́ññi̯tŏ͡āl (šą́-)	ይሸኝ yi̯šą́ññ (-šą́-)	ይሸኛል yi̯šą́ññāl (-šą́-)
ሻገተ šą́ggą̄tą	be mouldy, i.	ሻግቷል šą́gtŏ͡āl	ይሻግት yi̯šą́ggi̯t	ይሻግታል yi̯šą́ggi̯tāl
ሸጠ šą́ṭą (šą́-)	sell, t.	ሺጧል šį́ṭŏ͡āl ሼ- šą́- Š.	ይሸጥ yi̯šą́ṭ (-šą́-)	ይሸጣል yi̯šą́ṭāl (-šą́-)
ሸፈነ šą́ffą̄ną (šą́-)	wrap, t.	ሸፍኗል šą́ffi̯nŏ͡āl (šą́-)	ይሸፍን yi̯šą́ffi̯n (-šą́-)	ይሸፍናል yi̯šą́ffi̯nāl (-šą́-)
ቀላ qą́llã	be red, i.	ቀልቷል qą́ltŏ͡āl	ይቀላ yi̯qą́lã	ይቀላል yi̯qą́lāl
ቀለመ qą́llą̄mą	stain, t.	ቀልሟል qą́lmŏ͡āl qą́lli̯mŏ͡āl	ይቀልም yi̯qą́lm yi̯qą́lli̯m	ይቀልማል yi̯qą́lmāl yi̯qą́lli̯māl
†ቀለቀለ qą̄lą́qqą̄lą	mix, t.	ቀልቅሏል qą́lqi̯lŏ͡āl	†ይቀለቅል yi̯qą̄lą́qqi̯l	†ይቀለቅላል yi̯qą̄lą́qqi̯lāl
ቀላቀለ qą̄lą̆́qqą̄lą	mix, t.	ቀላቅሏል qą̄lą́q(ĭ̯)lŏ͡āl	ይቀላቅል yi̯qą́lą̆́qqi̯l	ይቀላቅላል yi̯qą̄lą̆́qqi̯lāl
ቀለጠ qą́llą̄ṭą	melt, i.	ቀልጧል qą́lṭŏ͡āl	ይቀልጥ yi̯qą́lṭ	ይቀልጣል yi̯qą́lṭāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይሸኝ	**ሸኝ**	**ሸኝቶ**	**መሸኘት**	**ሸኚ**
yi̯šą́ññ (-šą́- ; § 8)	šą̈ññ (šä-)	šą́ññi̯t^{w}o (šą́-)	mą̈šą́ññät (-šą́-)	šą́ññi (šą́-)
ይሻግት		**ሻግቶ**	**መሻገት**	**ሻጋች**
yi̯šą́gt		šą́gt^{w}o	mą̈šą́gą̈t (-ät)	šą́gą̆č (§ 8)
ይሺጥ	**ሺጥ**	**ሺጦ**	**መሸጥ**	**ሻጭ**
yi̯šḭ̈ṭ (§ 8)	šḭ̈ṭ	šḭ̈ṭ^{w}o ሼ- šą́- Š.	mą́šą́ṭ (-šą́- ; § 8)	šāč̣ (-ጨ. -č̣i)
ይሸፍን	**ሸፍን**	**ሸፍኖ**	**መሸፈን**	**ሸፋኝ**
yi̯šą́ff̈i̯n (-šą́-)	šą́ff̈i̯n (šą́-)	šą́ff̈i̯n^{w}o (šą́-)	mą̈šą́ffą̈n (-šą́-)	šą́ff̈ā́ñ (šą́-, -ā́ññ § 6; § 8)
ይቀላ		**ቀልቶ**	**መቀላት**	**ቀይ**
yi̯qlā̃		qą́lt^{w}o	mą́qlā́t (§ 8)	qą́i̯ (qą̈yy § 6)
ይቅለም	**ቅለም**	**ቀልሞ**	**መቅለም**	**ቀላሚ**
yi̯qlą̈m	qi̯lą̈m	qą́lm^{w}o	mą́qlą̈m	qą̈l(l)ámi
ይቀልም	**ቀልም**	qą́lli̯m^{w}o	**መቀለም**	
yi̯qą́lli̯m	qą́lli̯m		mą̈qą́llą̈m	
ይቀልቅል	**ቀልቅል**	**ቀልቅሎ**	**መቀልቀል**	**ቀልቃይ**
yi̯qą́lqi̯l	qą́lqi̯l	qą́lqi̯l^{w}o	mą̈qą́lqą̈l	qą́lqą́i̯ (-áyy § 6; § 8)
ይቀላቅል	**ቀላቅል**	**ቀላቅሎ**	**መቀላቀል**	**ቀላቃይ**
yi̯qą̈lą́qi̯l	qą̈lą́qi̯l	qą̈lą́q(ǧ)l^{w}o	mą̈qą̈lą́qą̈l	qą̈lą́qą́i̯ (-áyy § 6; § 8)
ይቅለጥ		**ቀልጦ**	**መቅለጥ**	**ቀላጭ**
yi̯qlą̈ṭ		qą́lṭ^{w}o	mą́qlą̈ṭ	qą́lą́č̣ (§ 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ቈለፈ qwǎ́llạfạ	lock, t.	ቈልኽል qwǎ́llịf͡ŏāl	ይቈልፍ yị̈qwǎ́llịf	ይቈልፋል yị̈qwǎ́llịfāl
ቀማ qą́mmã̃	rob, t.	ቀምቷል qą́mmịt͡ŏāl	ይቀማ yị̈qą́mmã̃	ይቀማል yị̈qą́mmāl
ቆመ q^{w}ŏ́mạ	stand, i.	ቁሟል qúm͡ŏāl ቆ- q^{w}ŏ́- Š.	ይቆም yị̈q^{w}ŏ́m	ይቆማል yị̈q^{w}ŏ́māl
ቀመሰ qą́mmąsạ	taste, t.	ቀምሷል qą́ms͡ŏāl	ይቀምስ yị̈qą́ms	ይቀምሳል yị̈qą́msāl
ቀረ qą́rrạ 2nd ቀረህ qą́rrạh (-äh), etc.	remain behind, i.	ቀርቷል qą́rt͡ŏāl (qą́-)	ይቀር yị̈qą́r (-qą́-)	ይቀራል yị̈qą́rāl (-qą́-)
ቀረበ qą́rrąbạ (-ẏą)	approach, i.	ቀርቧል qą́rb͡ŏāl (qą́-, -rẏ-)	ይቀርብ yị̈qą́rb (-qą́-, -rẏ)	ይቀርባል yị̈qą́rbāl (-qą́-, -rẏ-)
ቀረጠ qą́rrąṭạ	charge dues, i.	ቀርጧል qą́rṭ͡ŏāl (qą́-)	ይቀርጥ yị̈qą́rṭ (-qą́-)	ይቀርጣል yị̈qą́rṭāl (-qą́-)
ቈረጠ qwǎ́rrąṭạ	cut, t.	ቈርጧል qwǎ́rṭ͡ŏāl	ይቈርጥ yị̈qwǎ́rṭ	ይቈርጣል yị̈qwǎ́rṭāl
ቈሰለ qwǎ́ssąlạ	be wounded, p.	ቈስሏል qwǎ́s(ĭ̈)l͡ŏāl	ይቈስል yị̈qwǎ́s(ĭ̈)l	ይቈስላል yị̈qwǎ́s(ĭ̈)lāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይቄልፍ yi̯qwǽlli̯f	ቄልፍ qwǽlli̯f	ቄልፎ qwǽlli̯f^{w}o	መቄለፍ mą̯qwǽlą̯f	ቄላፊ qwɔllǽfi
ይቀማ yi̯qą́mmɑ̃	ቀማ qą́mmɑ̃	ቀምዖ qą́mmi̯t^{w}o	መቀማት mą̯qą́mmǽt (§ 8)	ቀሚ qą́mmi
ይቁም yí̯qum	ቁም qum	ቁሞ qúm^{w}o ቆ- q^{w}ǒ- Š.	መቆም mą́q^{w}ǒm (§ 8)	ቋሚ qwǽ̃mi
ይቅመስ yí̯qmą̯s	ቅመስ qí̯mą̯s	ቀምሶ qą́ms^{w}o	መቅመስ mą́qmą̯s	ቀማሽ qą́mǽš (§ 8)
ይቅር yí̯qi̯r	ቅር qi̯r	ቀርቶ qą́rt^{w}o (qǽ-)	መቅረት mą́qrą̯t (-ät)	ቀሪ qą́ri (qǽ-)
ይቅረብ yí̯qrą̯b (-ą̯ỵ)	ቅረብ qí̯rą̯b (-ą̯ỵ)	ቀርቦ qą́rb^{w}o (qǽ-, -rỵ-)	መቅረብ mą́qrą̯b (-ą̯ỵ)	ቀራቢ qą̯rábi (-ỵi)
ይቅረጥ yí̯qrą̯ṭ	ቅረጥ qí̯rą̯ṭ	ቀርጦ qą́rṭ^{w}o (qǽ-)	መቅረጥ mą́qrą̯ṭ	ቀራጭ qą́rǽč̣ (§ 8)
ይቀ፦ረጥ yí̯qwŭrą̯ṭ	ቀ፦ረጥ qwŭ́rą̯ṭ	ቄርጦ qwɔ́rṭ^{w}o	መቀ፦ረጥ mą́qwŭrą̯ṭ	ቄራጭ qwɔ́rǽč̣ (§ 8)
ይቀ፦ሰል yí̯qwŭsą̯l (-äl)	ቀ፦ሰል qwŭ́są̯l (-äl)	ቄስሎ qwɔ́s(ĭ̯)l^{w}o	መቀ፦ሰል mą́qwŭsą̯l (-äl)	ቄሳይ qwɔ́sǽi̯ (-ǽyy §6; §8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ቀሰቀሰ qạsáqqạsạ	rouse, t.	**ቀስቅ፯ል** qáṣqịsṓāl	**ይቀሰቅስ** yịqạsáqqịs	**ይቀሰቅሳል** yịqạsáqqịsāl
ቀቀለ qáqqạlạ	boil, t.	**ቀቅ፯ል** qáqqịlṓāl	**ይቀቅል** yịqáqqịl	**ይቀቅላል** yịqáqqịlāl
ቀባ qábbã	anoint, t.	**ቀብ፟ል** qábṭṓāl (-ṿt-)	**ይቀባ** yịqábã (-ạ́ṿ-)	**ይቀባል** yịqábāl (-ạ́ṿ-)
ቀበረ qábbạrạ (-bä-)	bury, t.	**ቀብ፞ል** qábrṓāl (-ṿr-)	**ይቀብር** yịqáb(ĭ)r (-ạ́ṿ-)	**ይቀብ፞ል** yịqáb(ĭ)rāl (-ạ́ṿ-)
ቀበጠ qábbạṭạ	play the fool, i.	**ቀብጧል** qábṭṓāl (-ṿṭ-)	**ይቀብጥ** yịqábṭ (-ṿṭ)	**ይቀብጣል** yịqábṭāl (-ṿṭ-)
ቀና qánnã	be straight, i. bejealous, i.	**ቀንተ፟ል** qántṓāl	**ይቀና** yịqánã	**ይቀናል** yịqánāl
ቀነጠ qánnạṭạ	put girths on, t.	**ቀንጨ፟ል** qánnịṭṓāl	**ይቀንት** yịqánnịṭ	**ይቀንጭ፟ል** yịqánnịṭāl
ቄነጠጠ qwɔnáṭṭạṭạ	pinch, t.	**ቄንጥጧል** qwɔ́ntịṭṓāl	**ይቄነጥጥ** yịqwɔnáṭṭịṭ	**ይቄነጥጣል** yịqwɔnáṭṭịṭāl
ቀዘቀዘ qạzáqqạzạ	be cold, i.	**ቀዝቅ፯ል** qázqịzṓāl	**ይቀዘቅዝ** yịqạzáqqịz	**ይቀዘቅዛል** yịqạzáqqịzāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይቀስቅስ	**ቀስቅስ**	**ቀስቅሶ**	**መቀስቀስ**	**ቀስቃሽ**
yi̯qą́sqi̯s	qą́sqi̯s	qą́sqi̯s^{w}o	mą̀qą́sqąs	qą́sqą̃š (§ 8)
ይቀቅል	**ቀቅል**	**ቀቅሎ**	**መቀቀል**	**ቀቃይ**
yi̯qą́qqi̯l	qą́qqi̯l	qą́qqi̯l^{w}o	mą̀qą́qqąl	qą́qqą̃i̯ (-ą́yy §6; §8)
ይቅባ	**ቅባ**	**ቀብቶ**	**መቅባት**	**ቀቢ.**
yí̯qbã (-qy̰-)	qí̯bã (-í̯y̰-)	qą́bt^{w}o (-y̰t-)	mą́qbą̃t (-qy̰-; §8)	qą́bi (-ą́y̰-)
ይቅበር	**ቅበር**	**ቀብሮ**	**መቅበር**	**ቀባሪ**
yí̯qbą̀r (-qy̰-, -är)	qí̯bą̀r (-í̯y̰-, -är)	qą́br^{w}o (-y̰r-)	mą́qbą̀r (-qy̰-, -är)	qą̀bą́ri (-y̰ą́-)
ይቅበጥ	**ቅበጥ**	**ቀብጦ**	**መቅበጥ**	**ቀባጭ**
yí̯qbą̀t̰ (-qy̰-)	qí̯bą̀t̰ (-í̯y̰-)	qą́bt̰^{w}o (-y̰t̰-)	mą́qbą̀t̰ (-qy̰-)	qą́bą̃č̣ (-ą́y̰-; §8)
ይቅና	**ቅና**	**ቀንቶ**	**መቅናት**	**ቀኝ**
yí̯qnã	qí̯nã	qą́nt^{w}o	mą́qnąt (§ 8)	qą̀ñ (-ññ §6; -ኚ -ññi)
ይቀንት	**ቀንት**	**ቀንቶ**	**መቀነት**	**ቀናች**
yi̯qą́nni̯t	qą́nni̯t	qą́nni̯t^{w}o	mą̀qą́nnąt (-ät)	qą́nnąč (§ 8)
ይቄንጥጥ	**ቄንጥጥ**	**ቄንጥጦ**	**መቄንጠጥ**	**ቄንጣጭ**
yi̯qwą́nt̰i̯t̰	qwą́nt̰i̯t̰	qwą́nt̰i̯t̰^{w}o	mą̀qwą́nt̰ąt̰	qwą́nt̰ą̃č̣ (§ 8)
ይቀዝቅዝ		**ቀዝቅዞ**	**መቀዝቀዝ**	**ቀዝቃዣ**
yi̯qą́zqi̯z		qą́zqi̯z^{w}o	mą̀qą́zqąz	qą́zqą̃ž (§ 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ቀዘነ qą́zzą̈naą̈	have diarrhœa, i.	**ቀዝኒል** qą́z(ĭ̈)nŏ͡āl	**ይቀዝን** yi̱qą́z(ĭ̈)n	**ይቀዝናል** yi̱qą́z(ĭ̈)nāl
ቄየ qwώyyä 2nd **ቄየህ** qwώyyäh, etc.	await, t.	**ቄይትል** qwώyyi̱tŏ͡āl	**ይቄይ** yi̱qwώ͡i̱ (-ώyy § 6)	**ይቄያል** yi̱qwώyyāl
ቀዳ qą́ddã	draw (liquids), t.	**ቀድትል** qą́d(ĭ̈)tŏ͡āl (qą́-,-rt-§7*d*)	**ይቀዳ** yi̱qą́dã	**ይቀዳል** yi̱qą́dāl
ቀደመ qą́ddą̈maą̈	precede, t.	**ቀድሟል** qą́dmŏ͡āl (qą́-, -rm- § 7*d*)	**ይቀድም** yi̱qą́d(ĭ̈)m	**ይቀድማል** yi̱qą́d(ĭ̈)māl (-qą́-, -rm- § 7*d*)
ቀደደ qą́ddą̈daą̈	tear, t.	**ቀዷል** qą́ddŏ͡āl	**ይቀድ** yi̱qą́dd	**ይቀዳል** yi̱qą́ddāl
ቀጣ qą́ṭṭã	punish, t.	**ቀጥትል** qą́ṭṭŏ͡āl	**ይቀጣ** yi̱qą́ṭã	**ይቀጣል** yi̱qą́ṭāl
ቀጠለ qą́ṭṭą̈laą̈	join, t.	**ቀጥሏል** qą́ṭṭi̱lŏ͡āl	**ይቀጥል** yi̱qą́ṭṭi̱l	**ይቀጥላል** yi̱qą́ṭṭi̱lāl
ቀጠረ qą́ṭṭą̈raą̈ (-ṭ̈ä-)	engage, t.	**ቀጥሯል** qą́ṭ̈rŏ͡āl	**ይቀጥር** yi̱qą́ṭ̈(ĭ̈)r	**ይቀጥራል** yi̱qą́ṭ̈(ĭ̈)rāl
ቈጠረ qwώṭṭą̈raą̈ (-ṭ̈ä-)	count, t.	**ቈጥሯል** qwώṭ̈rŏ͡āl	**ይቈጥር** yi̱qwώṭ̈(ĭ̈)r	**ይቈጥራል** yi̱qwώṭ̈(ĭ̈)rāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
		ቀዝኖ	**መቅዘን**	**ቀዛኝ**
		qə́z(ĭ)n^{w}o	mə́qzən	qə́zə́ñ (-ñ§6;§8)
ይቄይ	**ቄይ**	**ቄይቶ**	**መቄየት**	
yíqwə́i (-ə́yy §6;§8)	qwə́i (-əyy §6) pl. **ቄዩ** qwə́yyu	qwə́yyit^{w}o	mə́qwə́yyət	
ይቅዳ	**ቅዳ**	**ቀድቶ**	**መቅዳት**	**ቀጅ**
yíqdã	qídã	qə́d(ĭ)t^{w}o (qə́-,-rt-§7*d*)	mə́qdát (§8)	qəj (qə-, -ǰ -ji)
ይቅደም	**ቅደም**	**ቀድሞ**	**መቅደም**	**ቀዳሚ**
yíqdəm	qídəm	qə́dm^{w}o (qə́-, -rm-§7*d*)	mə́qdəm	qədámi
ይቅደድ	**ቅደድ**	**ቀዶ**	**መቅደድ**	**ቀዳጅ**
yíqdəd	qídəd	qə́dd^{w}o	mə́qdəd	qə́dáj (§8)
ይቅጣ	**ቅጣ**	**ቀጥቶ**	**መቅጣት**	**ቀጭ**
yíqtã	qítã	qə́tt^{w}o	mə́qtát (§8)	qəč (qə-, -ቪ -či)
ይቀጥል	**ቀጥል**	**ቀጥሎ**	**መቀጠል**	**ቀጣይ**
yiqə́ttil	qə́ttil	qə́ttil^{w}o	məqə́ttəl	qə́ttə́i (-ə́yy §6;§8)
ይቅጠር	**ቅጠር**	**ቀጥሮ**	**መቅጠር**	**ቀጣሪ**
yíqtər (-ṭä-)	qítər (-ṭä-)	qə́ṭr^{w}o	mə́qtər (-ṭä-)	qəṭári
ይቀጠር	**ቀጠር**	**ቄጥሮ**	**መቀጠር**	**ቄጣሪ**
yíqwŭṭər (-ṭä-)	qwŭ́ṭər (-ṭä-)	qwə́ṭr^{w}o	mə́qwŭṭər (-ṭä-)	qwəṭári

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ቋጠረ qwǎṭṭa̤ra̤ (-ṭä-)	knot, t.	ቋጥ፡ል qwǎṭr͡ŏāl	ይቋጥር yi̤qwǎṭṭi̤r	ይቋጥራል yi̤qwǎṭṭi̤rāl
ቀጠቀጠ qa̤ṭä̤qqa̤ṭa̤	strike repeatedly, t.	ቀጥቅጧ፡ል qä̤ṭqi̤ṭ͡ŏāl	ይቀጠቅጥ yi̤qa̤ṭä̤qqi̤ṭ	ይቀጠቅጣል yi̤qa̤ṭä̤qqi̤ṭāl
ቈጠበ qwǎṭṭa̤ba̤ (-a̤y-)	save, (money etc.) t.	ቈጥቧ፡ል qwǎṭṭi̤b͡ŏāl (-i̤y-)	ይቈጥብ yi̤qwǎṭṭi̤b (-i̤y)	ይቈጥባል yi̤qwǎṭṭi̤bāl (-i̤y-)
ቀጠነ qä̤ṭṭa̤na̤	be thin, i.	ቀጥ፯ል qä̤ṭn͡ŏāl	ይቀጥን yi̤qä̤ṭ(ĭ̤)n	ይቀጥናል yi̤qä̤ṭ(ĭ̤)nāl
ቀጠፈ qä̤ṭṭa̤fa̤	cheat, t.	ቀጥ፟ል qä̤ṭf͡ŏāl	ይቀጥፍ yi̤qä̤ṭ(ĭ̤)f	ይቀጥፋል yi̤qä̤ṭ(ĭ̤)fāl
ቈፈረ qwǎffa̤ra̤ (-fä-)	dig, t.	ቈፍ፡ል qwǎffi̤r͡ŏāl	ይቈፍር yi̤qwǎffi̤r	ይቈፍራል yi̤qwǎffi̤rāl
በላ bä̤llã	eat, t.	በል፡ል bä̤ltŏ͡āl (bǎ-)	ይበላ yi̤bä̤lã (-y̆ä̤-)	ይበላል yi̤bä̤lāl (-y̆ä̤-)
በለጠ bä̤llaṭa̤	be more, i.	በልጧ፡ል bä̤ltŏ͡āl (bǎ-)	ይበልጥ yi̤bä̤ltˇ (-i̤y-, -ǎl-)	ይበልጣል yi̤bä̤ltāl (-i̤y-, -ǎl-)
በራ bä̤rrã	shine, i.	በር፡ል bä̤rtŏ͡āl (bǎ-)	ይበራ yi̤bä̤rã (-i̤y-, -ǎr-)	ይበራል yi̤bä̤rāl (-i̤y-, -ǎr-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይቋጥር yi̯qwā́ṭi̯r	ቋጥር qwā́ṭi̯r	ቋጥሮ qwā́ṭrʷo	መቋጠር mą̄qwā́ṭą̄r (-ṭä-)	ቋጣሪ qwāṭā́ri
ይቀጥቅጥ yi̯qą̄ṭqi̯ṭ	ቀጥቅጥ qą̄ṭqi̯ṭ	ቀጥቅጦ qą̄ṭqi̯ṭʷo	መቀጥቀጥ mą̄qą̄ṭqą̄ṭ	ቀጥ.ቃጭ qą̄ṭqā́č̣ (§ 8)
ይቈጥብ yi̯qwώṭṭi̯b (-i̯v)	ቈጥብ qwώṭṭi̯b (-i̯v)	ቈጥቦ qwώṭṭi̯bʷo (-i̯v-)	መቈጠብ mą̄qwώṭṭą̄b (-ą̄v)	ቈጣቢ qwɷṭṭā́bi (-v̤i)
ይቅጠን yi̯qṭą̄n		ቀጥኖ qą̄ṭnʷo	መቅጠን mą́qṭą̄n	ቀጣኝ qą̄ṭā́ñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)
ይቅጠፍ yi̯qṭą̄f	ቅጠፍ qi̯ṭą̄f	ቀጥፎ qą̄ṭfʷo	መቅጠፍ mą́qṭą̄f	ቀጣፊ qą̄ṭā́fi
ይቈፍር yi̯qwώffi̯r	ቈፍር qwώffi̯r	ቈፍሮ qwώffi̯rʷo	መቈፈር mą̄qwώffą̄r (-fä-)	ቈፋሪ qwɷffā́ri
ይብላ yi̯blã̄ (-v̤l-)	ብላ bi̯lã̄	በልቶ bą̄ltʷo (bā́-)	መብላት mą́blā́t (-v̤l-; § 8)	በይ bą̂i̯ (bą̄yy § 6)
ይብለጥ yi̯blą̄ṭ (-v̤l-)		በልጦ bą̄lṭʷo (bā́-)	መብለጥ mą́blą̄ṭ (-v̤l-)	†በላጭ bą̄lā́č̣ (§ 8)
ይብራ yi̯brã̄ (-v̤r-)		በርቶ bą̄rtʷo (bā́-)	መብራት mą́brā́t (-v̤r-; § 8)	†በሪ bą̄ri (bā́-)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
በረረ bə́rrərə (-rär-)	fly, i.	በራል bə́rrŏ͡āl	ይበር yi̯bə́rr (-y̰ə́-)	ይበራል yi̯bə́rrāl (-y̰ə́-)
በረታ bərə́ttã (bä-)	be strong, i.	በርትቷል bə́rtɨ̆tŏ͡āl (bə́-)	ይበረታ yi̯bərə́ttã (-i̯y̰-, -är-)	ይበረታል yi̯bərə́ttāl (-i̯y̰-, -är-)
በረደ bə́rrədə (bə́-)	be cold, i.	በርዷል bə́rdŏ͡āl (bə́-)	ይበርድ yi̯bə́rd (-i̯y̰-, -ə́r-)	ይበርዳል yi̯bə́rdāl (-i̯y̰-, -ə́r-)
በሰለ bə́ssələ	ripen, i.	በስሏል bə́slŏ͡āl	ይበስል yi̯bə́s(ɨ̆)l (-i̯y̰-)	ይበስላል yi̯bə́s(ɨ̆)lāl (-i̯y̰-)
በሰበሰ bəsə́bbəsə	be drenched, i.	በስብሷል bə́sbɨsŏ͡āl (-sy̰-)	ይበሰብስ yi̯bəsə́bbɨs (-i̯y̰-)	ይበሰብሳል yi̯bəsə́bbɨsāl (-i̯y̰-)
በቃ bə́qqã (bə́-)	suffice, i.	በቅቷል bə́qtŏ͡āl (bə́-)	ይበቃ yi̯bə́qã (-i̯y̰-, -ə́q-)	ይበቃል yi̯bə́qāl (-i̯y̰-, -ə́q-)
በቀለ bə́qqələ (bə́-)	sprout, i.	በቅሏል bə́qlŏ͡āl (bə́-)	ይበቅል yi̯bə́q(ɨ̆)l (-i̯y̰-, -ə́q-)	ይበቅላል yi̯bə́q(ɨ̆)lāl (-i̯y̰-, -ə́q-)
በተነ bə́ttənə (-ə́ttä-)	scatter, t.	በትኗል bə́ttɨnŏ͡āl (bə́-)	ይበትን yi̯bə́ttɨn (-i̯y̰-, -ə́t-)	ይበትናል yi̯bə́ttɨnāl (-i̯y̰-, -ə́t-)
በዛ bə́zzã (bə́-)	be much, i.	በዝቷል bə́ztŏ͡āl (bə́-)	ይበዛ yi̯bə́zã (-i̯y̰-, -ə́z-)	ይበዛል yi̯bə́zāl (-i̯y̰-, -ə́z-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይብረር	**ብረር**	**በሮ**	**መብረር**	**በራሪ**
yíbrar	bírar	bárr^{w}o	mábrar	barári
(-yr-, -är)	(-är)		(-yr-, -är)	(bä-)
ይበርታ	**በርታ**	**በርትቶ**	**መበርታት**	**በርች**
yibártã	bártã	bártĭt^{w}o	mabártát	barč
(-iy-, -ár-)	(bá-)	(bá-)	(-ay-,-ár-; § 8)	(bä-, -ቺ -či)
ይብረድ		**በርዶ**	**መብረድ**	
yíbrad		bárd^{w}o	mábrad	
(-yr-)		(bá-)	(-yr-)	
ይብሰል	**ብሰል**	**በስሎ**	**መብሰል**	**በሳይ**
yíbsal	bísal	básl^{w}o	mábsal	básâi (-áyy
(-ys-, -äl)	(-äl)		(-ys-, -äl)	§ 6; § 8)
ይበስብስ	**በስብስ**	**በስብሶ**	**መበስበስ**	**በስባሽ**
yibásbis	básbis	básbis^{w}o	mabásbas	básbáš
(-yás-)	(-sy-)	(-sy-)	(-yás-)	(-sy-; § 8)
ይብቃ		**በቅቶ**	**መብቃት**	**†በቂ**
yíbqã		báqt^{w}o	mábqát	báqi
(-yq-)		(bá-)	(-yq-; § 8)	(bá-)
ይበቀል		**በቅሎ**	**መብቀል**	**በቃይ**
yíbqal		báql^{w}o	mábqal	báqâi (bá-;
(-yq-)		(bá-)	(-yq-)	-áyy § 6; § 8)
ይበትን	**በትን**	**በትኖ**	**መበተን**	**በታኝ**
yibáttin	báttin	báttin^{w}o	mabáttan	báttáñ (bá-;
(-iy-, -át-)	(bá-)	(bá-)	(-ay-, -áttä-)	-áññ § 6; § 8)
ይብዛ	**ብዛ**	**በዝቶ**	**መብዛት**	**በጋ**
yíbzã	bízã	bázt^{w}o	mábzát	·baž
(-yz-)		(bá-)	(-yz-; § 8)	(bä-, -ዢ -ži)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
በደለ bə́ddələ (bă-)	ill-treat, t.	በድ፟ለ bə́ddilŏ͡āl (bă-)	ይበድል yibə́ddil (-i᷈-, -ắd-)	ይበድላል yibə́ddilāl (-i᷈-, -ắd-)
በደነ bə́ddənə (bă-)	be paralysed, i.	በድ፟ነ bə́dnŏ͡āl (bă-)	ይበድን yibə́d(ĭ᷈)n (-i᷈-, -ắd-)	ይበድናል yibə́d(ĭ᷈)nāl (-i᷈-, -ắd-)
በጀ bə́jjä (bă-) 2nd -ጀህ -jjäh, etc.	be good, i.	በጅ፟ለ bə́jjitŏ͡āl (bă-)	ይበጅ yibə́jj (-i᷈-, -ắj-)	ይበጃል yibə́jjāl (-i᷈-, -ắj-)
ተለላከ G. tələlákə	be sent to and fro, p.	ተለልኳል tələ́l(ĭ᷈)kŏ͡āl (-lắl-)	ይለላክ yillələ́k	ይለላካል yillələ́kāl
ተላላከ Š. tələlálkə	be sent to and fro, p.	ተላልኳል tələ́l(ĭ᷈)kŏ͡āl	ይላላክ yillālálk	ይላላካል yillālálkāl
ተለመደ tələ́mmədə	be used, p.	ተለምዷል tələ́mdŏ͡āl	ይለመድ yillə́mməd	ይለመዳል yillə́mmədāl
ተላሰ tələ́sə	be licked, p.	ተልሷል tə́lisŏ͡āl (tắ-)	ይላስ yillə́s	ይላሳል yillə́sāl
ተለቀመ tələ́qqəmə	be picked, p.	ተለቅሟል tələ́qmŏ͡āl	ይለቀም yillə́qqəm	ይለቀማል yillə́qqəmāl
ተላቀሰ tələ́qqəsə	mourn publicly, i.	ተላቅሷል tələ́qsŏ͡āl	ይላቀስ yillə́qqəs	ይላቀሳል yillə́qqəsāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይበድ·ል	**በድ·ል**	**በድ·ሎ**	**መበደል**	**†በዳይ**
yi̯bə́ddi̯l (-i̯y-, -ə́d-)	bə́ddi̯l (bə́-)	bə́ddi̯lʷo (bə́-)	mə̀bə́ddə̀l (-ə̀y-, -ə́ddä-)	bə́ddə́i̯ (bə́-; -áyy § 6; § 8)
		በድ·ኖ	**መበደን**	
		bə́dnʷo (bə́-)	mə́bdən (-yd-, -än)	
ይበጅ·		**በጅ·ቶ**	**መበጀት·**	
yi̯bə́jj (-i̯y-, -ə́j-; § 8)		bə́jji̯tʷo (bə́-)	mə̀bə́jjät (-ə̀y-, -ə́j-)	
ይለላክ	**ተለላክ**	**ተለልኮ**	**መለላክ**	**ተለላኪ.**
yi̯llə́lák (§ 8)	tə̀lə́lák (§ 8)	tə̀lə́l(ĭ)kʷo (-lä̆l-)	mə̀llə́lák (§ 8)	tə̀lə̀láki
ይላላክ	**ተላላክ**	**ተላልኮ**	**መላላክ**	**ተላላኪ.**
yi̯llálák (§ 8)	tə̀lálák (§ 8)	tə̀lál(ĭ)kʷo	mə̀llálák (§ 8)	tə̀lāláki
ይለመድ·	**ተለመድ·**	**ተለምዶ·**	**መለመድ·**	**ተለማጅ·**
yi̯llə́mə̀d	tə̀lə́mə̀d	tə̀lə́mdʷo	mə̀llə́mə̀d	tə̀lə́mmə́j (§ 8)
ይላስ	**ተላስ**	**ተልሶ**	**መላስ**	**ተላሽ**
yi̯llə́s (§ 8)	tə́lə́s (§ 8)	tə́li̯sʷo (tə́-)	mə́llə́s (§ 8)	tə̀lə́š (§ 8; -ši̯. -ši)
ይለቀም		**ተለቅሞ**	**መለቀም**	**ተለቃሚ**
yi̯llə́qə̀m		tə̀lə́qmʷo	mə̀llə́qə̀m	tə̀lə̀qə́mi
ይላቀስ	**ተላቀስ**	**ተላቅሶ**	**መላቀስ**	**ተላቃሽ**
yi̯llə́qə̀s	tə̀lə́qə̀s	tə̀lə́qsʷo	mə̀llə́qə̀s	tə̀lə́qə́š (§ 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተለቀቀ tạläqqạqạ	be given up, p.	ተለቋል tạläqqo͡ōāl	ይለቀቅ yi͡illäqqạq	ይለቀቃል yi͡illäqqạqāl
ተለቃቀመ tạläqäq̆qạ-mạ	be picked out, p.	ተለቃቅሻል tạläqäq-mo͡ōāl	ይለቃቀም yi͡illäqäq̆-qạm	ይለቃቀማል yi͡illäqäq̆qạ-māl
ተለበበ tạläbbạbạ (-ṿạ)	have a halter put on, p.	ተለብቧል tạläbbi͡ibo͡ōāl (-i͡iṿ-)	ይለበብ yi͡illäbbạb (-ạṿ)	ይለበባል yi͡illäbbạbāl (-ṿā-)
ታለበች tä̆llạbäč (-ạṿä-; -äčč § 6)	be milked, p.	ታልባለች tālbälläč (-lṿá-; -äčč § 6)	ትታለብ ti͡ittä̆llạb (-ạṿ)	ትታለባለች ti͡ittä̆llạbäl-läč (-ṿá-; -äčč § 6)
ተለካ tạläkkä̃	be measured, p.	ተለክቷል tạläkki͡itǒāl (-lä̆-)	ይለካ yi͡illäkkä̃	ይለካል yi͡illäkkāl
ተላከ tạläkạ	be sent, p.	ተልኳል tä̆li͡ikǒāl (tä̆-)	ይላክ yi͡illäk	ይላካል yi͡illäkāl
ተለወጠ tạläu͡uwạṭạ	be changed, p.	ተለውጧል tạläu͡uwŭ-ṭǒāl	ይለወጥ yi͡illäu͡uwạṭ	ይለወጣል yi͡illäu͡uwạṭāl
ተለየ tạläyyä 2nd ተለየህ tạläyyäh, etc.	be distinguished, p.	ተለይቷል tạläyyi͡itǒāl	ይለይ yi͡illäyy	ይለያል yi͡illäyyāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይለቀቅ yi̯lläq̣aq̣	**ተለቀቅ** ta̯läq̣aq̣	**ተለቆ** ta̯läq̣q̣ʷo	**መለቀቅ** ma̯lläq̣aq̣	**ተለቃቂ** ta̯laq̣q̣ā́qi
ይለቃቀም yi̯llaq̣ā́q̣am		**ተለቃቅሞ** ta̯laq̣ā́qmʷo	**መለቃቀም** ma̯llaq̣ā́-q̣am	**ተለቃቃሚ** ta̯laq̣āq̣ā́mi
ይለበብ yi̯lläb̥ab (-ẏa̯ẏ)		**ተለበቦ** ta̯läbbi̯bʷo (-i̯ẏ-)	**መለበብ** ma̯lläb̥ab (-ẏa̯ẏ)	**ተለባቢ** ta̯laḇbā́bi (-ẏi)
ትታለብ ti̯ttā́la̯b (-a̯ẏ)	**ታለቢ** tā́la̯bi (-ẏi)	**ታልባ** tā́lbā (-lẏ-)	**መታለብ** ma̯ttā́la̯b (-a̯ẏ)	**ታላቢ** tālā́bi (-ẏi)
ይለካ yi̯läq̣ā̃	**ተለካ** ta̯läq̣ā̃	**ተለክቶ** ta̯läq̣kit̯ʷo (-lā́-)	**መለካት** ma̯lläq̣ā́t (§ 8)	†**ተለኪ** ta̯läq̣ki (-lā́-)
ይላክ yíllā́k (§ 8)	**ተላክ** tā́lā́k (§ 8)	**ተልኮ** tā́li̯kʷo (tā́-)	**መላክ** mā́llā́k (§ 8)	**ተላኪ** ta̯lā́ki
ይለወጥ yi̯llā́u̯a̯t̯	**ተለወጥ** ta̯lā́u̯a̯t̯	**ተለውጦ** ta̯lā́u̯wŭt̯ʷo	**መለወጥ** ma̯llā́u̯a̯t̯	**ተለዋጭ** ta̯lā́u̯wā́č̣ (§ 8)
ይለይ yíllā́i̯ (-ā́yy §6; §8) pl. **ይለዩ** yi̯lläyyu		**ተለይቶ** ta̯läyyi̯t̯ʷo	**መለየት** ma̯llā́yät (-lā́i̯ät)	†**ተለዪ** ta̯läẏyi

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተለጐመ tạlággwə-mạ	have a bridle put on, p.	ተለጕሟል tạlággwŭ-mŏ͡āl	ይለጕም yi̯llágggwəm	ይለጕማል yi̯llágggwə-māl
ተላጨ tạláč̣č̣ä 2nd ተላጨህ tạláč̣č̣äh, etc.	be shaved, p. shave one-self, r.	ተላጭቷል tạláč̣(ĭ̯)tŏ͡āl	ይላጭ yi̯lláč̣č̣	ይላጫል yi̯lláč̣č̣āl
ተመላለሰ tạmạlállạsạ	come and go, i.	ተመላልሷል tạmạlál(ĭ̯)-sŏ͡āl	ይመላለስ yi̯mmạlál-lạs	ይመላለሳል yi̯mmạlál-lạsāl
ተመለሰ tạmállạsạ (-mä́-)	return, i.	ተመልሷል tạmállisŏ͡āl (-mä́-)	ይመለስ yi̯mmállạs (-mä́-)	ይመለሳል yi̯mmállạ-sāl (-mä́-)
ተመለከተ tạmạlák-kạtạ	watch, t.	ተመልክቷል tạmálkị̆tŏ͡āl (-mä́-)	ይመለከት yi̯mmạlák-kạt (-ät)	ይመለክታል yi̯mmạlák-kạtāl
ታመመ tä́mmạmạ	be ill, i.	ታሟል tä́mmŏ͡āl	ይታመም yi̯ttä́mmạm	ይታመማል yi̯ttä́mmạ-māl
ተመራ tạmárrã	be guided, p.	ተመርቷል tạmártŏ͡āl (-mä́-)	ይመራ yi̯mmárrã	ይመራል yi̯mmárrāl
ተማረ tạmárạ	(*a*) learn, i. (*b*) be for-given, p.	ተምሯል tä́m(ĭ̯)rŏ͡āl	ይማር yi̯mmär	ይማራል yi̯mmärāl
ተመረመረ tạmạrámmạrạ (-ärámmä-)	be ex-amined, p.	ተመርምሯል tạmármi-rŏ͡āl (-mä́-)	ይመረመር yi̯mmạrám-mạr (-ärámmä-)	ይመረመራል yi̯mmạrám-mạrāl (-ärámmä-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይለገም yi̯llá̯gwɔm		ተለገሞ ta̯lá̯ggwŭ-m^{w}o	መለገም ma̯llá̯gwɔm	
ይላጭ yílläč̣ (§ 8)	ተላጭ tá̯läč̣ (§ 8)	ተላጭቶ ta̯läč̣(ĭ̯)t^{w}o	መላጨት ma̯läč̣ät	ተላጪ ta̯läč̣(č̣)i
ይመላለስ yi̯mma̯lä́la̯s	ተመላለስ ta̯ma̯lä́la̯s	ተመላልሶ ta̯ma̯-lä́l(ĭ̯)s^{w}o	መመላለስ ma̯mma̯-lä́la̯s	ተመላላሽ ta̯ma̯lä́lä́š (§ 8)
ይመለስ yi̯mmá̯la̯s (-mä́-)	ተመለስ ta̯má̯la̯s (-mä́-)	ተመልሶ ta̯má̯lli̯s^{w}o (-mä́-)	መመለስ ma̯mmá̯la̯s (-mä́-)	ተመላሽ ta̯má̯llä́š (-mä́- ; § 8)
ይመልከት yi̯mmá̯lka̯t (-mä́-, -ät)	ተመልከት ta̯má̯lka̯t (-mä́-, -ät)	ተመልክቶ ta̯má̯lki̯t^{w}o (-mä́-)	መመልከት ma̯mmá̯lka̯t (-mä́-, -ät)	ተመልካች ta̯má̯lkä́č (-mä́- ; § 8)
ይታመም yi̯ttä́ma̯m		ታሞ tä́mm^{w}o	መታመም ma̯ttä́ma̯m	ታማሚ tämämi
ይመራ yi̯mmá̯rä (-mä́-)	ተመራ ta̯má̯rä (-mä́-)	ተመርቶ ta̯má̯rt^{w}o (-mä́-)	መመራት ma̯mmá̯rät (-är- ; § 8)	ተመሪ ta̯má̯ri (-mä́-)
ይማር yímmär (§ 8)	ተማር tämär (§ 8)	ተምሮ tä́m(ĭ̯)r^{w}o	መማር mämmär (§ 8)	(*a*) ተማሪ ta̯märi
ይመርመር yi̯mmá̯rma̯r (-ärmä-)		ተመርምሮ ta̯má̯rmi̯r^{w}o (-mä́-)	መመርመር ma̯mmá̯r-ma̯r (-ärmä-)	†ተመርማሪ ta̯ma̯rmäri (-a̯mä-)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተመረረ tạmárrarạ (-rär-)	be annoyed, i.	ተመራ͡ል tạmárrŏ͡āl	ይመረር yịmmárrạr (-rär)	ይመረራ͡ል yịmmárrạrā͡l (-rär-)
ተማረከ tạmā́rrạkạ	be captured, p.	ተማርኳ͡ል tạmárkŏ͡āl	ይማረክ yịmmā́rrạk	ይማረኻ͡ል yịmmā́rrạkā͡l
ተመረጠ tạmárrạṭạ	be chosen, p.	ተመርጣ͡ል tạmárṭŏ͡āl (-mắ-)	ይመረጥ yịmmárrạṭ	ይመረጣ͡ል yịmmárrạṭā͡l
ተመሰገነ tạmạsággạnạ	be praised, p.	ተመስግኔ͡ል tạmásgị-nŏ͡āl	ይመሰገን yịmmạsággạn	ይመሰገና͡ል yịmmạsággạnā͡l
ተምበረከከ tạmbạrák-kạkạ (-bä-)	kneel, i.	ተምበርከኳ͡ል tạmbárkị-kŏ͡āl (-bắ-)	ይምበረክክ yịmbạrák-kạk (-bä-; § 7*c*)	ይምበረክኻ͡ል yịmbạrák-kạkā͡l (-bä-; § 7*c*)
ተመታ tạmáttā	be struck,	ተመትኣ͡ል tạmáttŏ͡āl	ይመታ yịmmáttā	ይመታ͡ል yịmmáttā͡l
ተማታ tạmā́ttā	come to blows, i.	ተማትኣ͡ል tạmáttŏ͡āl	ይማታ yịmmā́ttā	ይማታ͡ል yịmmā́ttā͡l
ተመጠ tạmáčča (-mắ-)	be suitable, i.	ተመጥኣ͡ል tạmáč(č)ị-tŏ͡āl (-mắ-)	ይመጥ yịmmáčč (-mắ-)	ይመጣ͡ል yịmmáččā͡l (-mắ-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
neg. **አይመረር**	neg. **አትመረር**	**ተመሮ**	**መመረር**	**ተመራሪ**
aiṃmáṛaṛ (-árär)	ättiṃmáṛaṛ (-árär)	tạmáṛrʷo	mạmmáṛaṛ (-árär)	tạmaṛári (-mä-)
ይማረክ	**ተማረክ**	**ተማርክ**	**መማረክ**	**ተማራኪ**
yiṃmáṛaḳ	tạmáṛaḳ	tạmárkʷo	mạmmáṛaḳ	tạmāráki
ይመረጥ	**ተመረጥ**	**ተመርጠ**	**መመረጥ**	**ተመራጭ**
yiṃmáṛaṭ (-mä-)	tạmáṛaṭ (-mä-)	tạmáṛṭʷo (-mä-)	mạmmáṛaṭ (-mä-)	tạmáṛ(r)äč (§ 8)
ይመስገን	**ተመስገን**	**ተመስግኖ**	**መመስገን**	**ተመስጋኝ**
yiṃmáṣgaṇ	tạmáṣgaṇ	tạmáṣginʷo	mạmmáṣgaṇ	tạmáṣgäñ (-ñ § 6 ; § 8)
ይምበርከክ	**ተምበርከክ**	**ተምበርከኩ**	**መምበርከክ**	†**ተምበርከኪ.**
yiṃbáṛkaḳ (-bä- ; § 7*c*)	tạmbáṛkaḳ (-bä-)	tạmbáṛ-kiḳʷo (-bä-)	mạmbáṛ-kaḳ (-bä-; § 7*c*)	tạmbaṛkäki (-bä-)
ይመታ·	**ተመታ·**	**ተመትቶ**	**መመታ·ት**	**ተመች**
yiṃmátã	tạmátã	tạmáttʷo	mạmmátát (§ 8)	tạmáč (-äč ; § 8 ; -ቺ -či)
ይማታ·	**ተማታ·**	**ተማትቶ**	**መማታ·ት**	**ተማች**
yiṃmắtã	tạmắtã	tạmắttʷo	mạmmắtắt (§ 8)	tạmắč (§ 8 ; -ቺ -či)
ይመች		**ተመችቶ**	**መመቸት**	**ተመች**
yíṃmáč (-mä- ; § 8)		tạmáč(č)iṭʷo (-mä-)	mạmmáčät (-mä-)	tạmáč (-mä- ; § 8 ; -ቺ -či)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ታመነ tämmänä	be believed, p. believe, t.	(p.) tämnoāl (t.) tämmi-noāl	ይታመን yittämman	ይታመናል yittämmanāl
ተመነዘረ tänänäzzärä (-zä-)	be changed, p.	ተመንዝሯል tänänzi-roāl	ይመነዘር yimmänäzzär (-zä-)	ይመነዘራል yimmänäzzärāl (-zä-)
ተመኘ tämäññä (-mä-) 2nd -ኘህ -ññäh, etc.	long for, t.	ተመኝቷል tämäññi-toāl (-mä-)	ይመኝ yimmäññ (-mä-)	ይመኛል yimmäññāl (-mä-)
ተማከረ tämäkkärä (-kä-)	deliberate, i.	ተማክሯል tämäkroāl	ይማከር yimmäkkär (-kä-)	ይማከራል yimmäkkärāl (-kä-)
ተሞከረ tämʷókkärä (-kä-)	be tried, p.	ተሞክሯል tämʷókki-roāl	ይሞከር yimmʷók-kär (-kä-)	ይሞከራል yimmʷók-kärāl (-kä-)
ተመዘነ tämäzzänä	weigh, i. be weighed, p.	ተመዝኗል tämäzzi-noāl	ይመዘን yimmäzzän	ይመዘናል yimmäzzä-nāl
ተመገበ tämäggäbä (-yä)	be fed, p.	ተመግቧል tämäggi-boāl (-iy-)	ይመገብ yimmäggäb (-äy)	ይመገባል yimmäggä-bāl (-äy-)
ታረመ tärrämä	be weeded, p.	ታርሟል tärrimoāl	ይታረም yittärräm	ይታረማል yittärrämāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይታመን yiṭṭámaṇ	**ታመን** támaṇ	**ታምኖ** (p.) támnʷo (t.) támminʷo	**መታመን** maṭṭámaṇ	**ታማኝ** (p.) támáñ (-ññ § 6; § 8) (t.) támmáñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)
ይመንዘር yimmánzaṛ (-zä-)		**ተመንዝሮ** taṃánziṛʷo	**መመንዘር** maṃmán-zaṛ (-zä-)	†**ተመንዛሪ** taṃanzári
ይመኝ yímmáñ (-má-; -ññ § 6; § 8)	**ተመኝ** támáñ (-má-; -ññ § 6; § 8)	**ተመኝቶ** taṃáññiṭʷo (-má-)	**መመኘት** maṃmáñät (-má-)	**ተመኝ** támáññ (-má-; § 8)
ይማክር yimmákaṛ (-kä-)	**ተማክር** taṃákaṛ (-kä-)	**ተማክሮ** taṃákrʷo	**መማክር** maṃmákaṛ (-kä-)	**ተማካሪ** taṃākári
ይሞክር yimmʷókaṛ (-kä-)		**ተሞክሮ** taṃʷók-kiṛʷo	**መሞክር** maṃmʷó-kaṛ (-kä-)	†**ተሞካሪ** taṃʷok-kári
ይመዘን yimmázaṇ	**ተመዘን** taṃázaṇ	**ተመዝኖ** taṃázziṇʷo	**መመዘን** maṃmázaṇ	†**ተመዛኝ** taṃázzáñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)
ይመገብ yimmágaḅ (-aỵ)	**ተመገብ** taṃágaḅ (-aỵ)	**ተመግቦ** taṃággiḅʷo (-iỵ-)	**መመገብ** maṃmágaḅ (-aỵ)	**ተመጋቢ** taṃaggábi (-ỵi)
ይታረም yiṭṭáraṃ		**ታርሞ** táṛriṃʷo	**መታረም** maṭṭáraṃ	

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተረራቁ G. tạrạ́qu (tärä-)	be separated, p.	ተረርቀዋል tạrár(ĭ)-qạ͡uāl (tärā́-)	ይረራቁ yi̯rrạ́qu (-ärā́-)	ይረራቃሉ yi̯rrạrāqállu (-ärā́-)
ተራረቀ tạrā́rrạqạ (tä-)	make peace, i.	ተራርቋል tạrár(ĭ)qŏ͡āl (tä-)	ይተራረቅ yi̯ttạrā́rrạq (-tä-)	ይተራረቃል yi̯ttạrā́rrạ-qāl (-tä-)
ተራራቁ Š. tạrārā́qu (tä-)	be separated, p.	ተራርቀዋል tạrár(ĭ)-qạ͡uāl (tä-)	ይራራቁ yi̯rrārā́qu	ይራራቃሉ yi̯rrārāqállu
ተረሳ tạrássã (tä-)	be forgotten, p.	ተረስቷል tạrástŏ͡āl (-ärā́-)	ይረሳ yi̯rrássã	ይረሳል yi̯rrássāl
ተረበ tárrạbạ (tā́-, -ṿạ)	play, i.	ተርቧል tárri̯bŏ͡āl (tā́-, -i̯ṿ-)	ይተርብ yi̯tárri̯b (-tā́-, -i̯ṿ)	ይተርባል yi̯tárri̯bāl (-tā́-, -i̯ṿ-)
ተራበ tạrā́bạ (tä-, -ṿạ)	be hungry, i.	ተርቧል tárị̄bŏ͡āl (tā́-, -i̯ṿ-)	ይራብ yi̯rrā́b (-ā́ṿ)	ይራባል yi̯rrā́bāl (-ā́ṿ-)
ተረታ tạráttã (tä-)	be overcome, p.	ተረትቷል tạráttŏ͡āl (tä-)	ይረታ yi̯rráttã	ይረታል yi̯rráttāl
ተረተረ tạráttạra (-ärạ́ttä-)	crack, t.	ተርትሯል tártị̄rŏ͡āl (tā́-)	ይተረትር yi̯tạráttị̄r (-i̯tä-)	ይተረትራል yi̯tạráttị̄rāl (-i̯tä-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይረራቁ yi̯rra̯rá̆qu (-ärá̆-)	**ተረራቁ** ta̯ra̯rá̆qu (tärä-)	**ተረርቀው** ta̯rár(ĭ̯)qâ̯u (tärá̆-)	**መረራቅ** ma̯rrá̯rá̆q (-ärrá̆-; § 8)	**ተረራቆች** ta̯ra̯rá̆qʷōč (tärä-; -čč § 6)
ይተራረቀ yi̯tta̯rá̆ra̯q (-tä-)	**ተራረቀ** ta̯rá̆ra̯q (tä-)	**ተራርቆ** ta̯rár(ĭ̯)qʷo (tä-)	**መተራረቅ** ma̯tta̯rá̆ra̯q (-tä-)	**ተራራቂ** ta̯rārá̆qi (tä-)
ይራራቁ yi̯rrārá̆qu	**ተራራቁ** ta̯rārá̆qu (tä-)	**ተራርቀው** ta̯rár(ĭ̯)qâ̯u (tä-)	**መራራቅ** ma̯rrá̆rá̆q (§ 8)	**ተራራቆች** ta̯rārá̆qʷōč (tä-; -čč § 6)
ይረሳ yi̯rrá̯sə̄		**ተረስቶ** ta̯rá̯stʷo (-ärá̆-)	**መረሳት** ma̯rrá̯sá̆t (§ 8)	**ተረሽ** tá̆rá̯š (-ářá̆-; § 8; **ሺ**- -ši)
ይተርብ yi̯tá̆rri̯b (-tá̆-, -i̯v)	**ተርብ** tá̆rri̯b (tá̆-, -i̯v)	**ተርቦ** tá̆rri̯bʷo (tá̆-, -i̯v-)	**መተረብ** ma̯tá̆rra̯b (-tá̆-, -a̯v)	**ተራቢ** ta̯rrábi (tá̆-, -v̇i)
ይራብ yírrá̆b (-á̆v ; § 8)	**ተራብ** tá̆rá̆b (tá̆-, -á̆v ; § 8)	**ተርቦ** tá̆ri̯bʷo (tá̆-, -i̯v-)	**መራብ** má̆rrá̆b (-á̆v ; § 8)	**ተራቢ** ta̯rábi (tä-, -v̇i)
ይረታ yi̯rrá̯tə̄	**ተረታ** ta̯rá̯tə̄ (tä-)	**ተረትቶ** ta̯rá̯ttʷo (tä-)	**መረታት** ma̯rrá̯tá̆t (§ 8)	**ተረች** tá̆rá̯č (-ářá̆-; § 8 ; -ቺ -či)
ይተርትር yi̯tá̆rti̯r (-i̯tá̆-)	**ተርትር** tá̆rti̯r (tá̆-)	**ተርትሮ** tá̆rti̯rʷo (tá̆-)	**መተርተር** ma̯tá̆rta̯r (-ártä-)	**ተርታሪ** ta̯rtári (tä-)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተረከ tạ́rraka (tä́-)	narrate, t.	**ተርኳል** tạ́rkŏ͡āl (tạ́rrik-, tä́-)	**ይተርክ** yi͡tạ́rk (-tạ́rrik, -tä́-)	**ይተርካል** yi͡tạ́rkāl (-tạ́rrik-, -tä́-)
ተረጐመ tạrággwə-ma (tä-)	interpret, t.	**ተርጕሟል** tạ́rgwŭ-mŏ͡āl (tä́-)	**ይተረጕም** yi͡tạrág-gwŭm (-tä-)	**ይተረጕማል** yi͡tạrággwŭ-māl (-tä-)
ተርገበገበ tạrgạbágg-gạba (tä-, -ỵágga ỵ-)	wave, i.	**ተርገብግቧል** tạrgábgi-bŏ͡āl (tä-, -ỵgi ỵ-)	**ይርገበገብ** yi ỵr(r)gạbágg-gạb (§ 7*c*; -ỵágga ỵ)	**ይርገበገባል** yi ỵr(r)gạbágg-gạbāl (§ 7*c*; -ỵágga ỵ-)
ተረፈ tárrafa (tä́-)	remain over, i.	**ተርፏል** tárfŏ͡āl (tä́-)	**ይተርፍ** yi͡tárf (-tä́-)	**ይተርፋል** yi͡tárfāl (-tä́-)
ተሰለፈ tạsállafa (-äsä́-)	be paraded, p.	**ተሰልፏል** tạsálli ỵfŏ͡āl (-äsä́-)	**ይሰለፍ** yi ỵssálla ỵf (-sä́-)	**ይሰለፋል** yi ỵssálla ỵfāl (-sä́-)
ተሰማ tạsámmã (tä-)	be heard, p.	**ተሰምቷል** tạsámtŏ͡āl (tä-)	**ይሰማ** yi ỵssámmã	**ይሰማል** yi ỵssámmāl
ተሰማማ tạsạmä́m-mã (-äsä-) [**ተስማማ**] (tạsmä́m-mã, tä-)	make peace, i.	**ተሰማምቷል** tạsạmä́m-tŏ͡āl (-äsä-) [**ተስማ-**] (tạsmä́-, tä-)	**ይሰማማ** yi ỵssạmä́m-mã [**ይስማ-**] (yi ỵs(s)mä́-; § 7*c*)	**ይሰማማል** yi ỵssạmä́m-māl [**ይስማ-**] (yi ỵs(s)mä́-; § 7*c*)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይትረክ yɨṭrạk	**ትረክ** tɨ́rạk	**ተርኮ** tạ́rkʷo (tạ́rrɨk-, tä́-)	**መትረክ** mạ́trạk	**ተራኪ** tạr(r)äki (tä-)
ይተርክ yɨtạ́rrɨk (-tä́-)	**ተርክ** tạ́rrɨk (tä́-)		**መተረክ** mạtạ́rrạk (-tä́-)	
ይተርጕም yɨtạ́rgwŭm (-tä́-)	**ተርጕም** tạ́rgwŭm (tä́-)	**ተርጕሞ** tạ́rgwŭmʷo (tä́-)	**መተርጕም** mạtạ́r-gwɔm (-tä́-)	**ተርጓሚ** tạrgwämi (tä-)
ይርገብገብ yɨr(r)gạ́b-gạb (§ 7*c*; -ɏgạɏ)	**ተርገብገብ** tạrgạ́bgạb (tä-, -ɏgạɏ)	**ተርገብግቦ** tạrgạ́b-gɨbʷo (tä-, -ɏgɨɏ-)	**መርገብገብ** mạr(r)gạ́b-gạb (§ 7*c*; mä-, -ɏgạɏ)	**ተርገብጋቢ** tạrgạbgäbi (tä-, -ɏgäɏ-)
ይትረፍ yɨ́trạf		**ተርፎ** tạ́rfʷo (tä́-)	**መትረፍ** mạ́trạf	†**ተራፊ** tạräfi (tä-)
ይሰለፍ yɨssạ́lạf (-sä́-)	**ተሰለፍ** tạsạ́lạf (-äsä́-)	**ተሰልፎ** tạsạ́llɨfʷo (-äsä́-)	**መሰለፍ** mạssạ́lạf (-sä́-)	**ተሰላፊ** tạsạllä́fi (-äsä-)
ይሰማ yɨssạ́mã	**ተሰማ** tạsạ́mã (tä-)	**ተሰምቶ** tạsạ́mtʷo (tä-)	**መሰማት** mạssạ́mä́t (§ 8)	**ተሰሚ** tạsạ́mi (tä-)
ይሰማማ yɨssạmämã	**ተሰማማ** tạsạmämã (-äsä-)	**ተሰማምቶ** tạsạmämtʷo (-äsä-)	**መሰማማት** mạssạmä-mä́t (§ 8)	**ተሰማሚ** tạsạmämi (-äsä-)
[**ይስማ-**] (yɨs(s)mä́-; § 7*c*)	[**ተስማ-**] (tạsmä́-, tä-)	[**ተስማ-**] (tạsmä́-, tä-)	[**መስማ-**] (mạs(s)mä́-; § 7*c*)	[**ተስማ-**] (tạsmä́-, tä-)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተሰመረ Š. tasamárra (-äsä-) 2nd **-ረህ** -rrah (-äh), etc.	graze, i.	**ተሰመርቷል** tasamártŏ͡āl (-äsämā́-)	**ይሰመር** yissamárr	**ይሰመራል** yissamárrāl
ተሰማራ G. tasamā́rrā (-äsä-)	graze, i.	**ተሰማርቷል** tasamártŏ͡āl (-äsä-)	**ይሰማራ** yissamā́rrā	**ይሰማራል** yissamā́rrāl
ተሰራ tasárrā (-äsā́-)	be built, p. be decreed, p.	**ተሰርቷል** tasártŏ͡āl (-äsā́-)	**ይሰራ** yissárrā (-sā́-)	**ይሰራል** yissárrāl (-sā́-)
ታሰረ tássara (-sä-)	be tied, p.	**ታስሯል** tásrŏ͡āl	**ይታሰር** yittássar (-sä-)	**ይታሰራል** yittássarāl (-sä-)
ተሰረሰረ tasarássara (-ärássä-)	be bored, p.	**ተሰርስሯል** tasársirŏ͡āl (-äsā́-)	**ይሰረሰር** yissarássar (-ärássä-)	**ይሰረሰራል** yissarássarāl (-ärássä-)
ተሰረቀ tasárraqa (-äsā́-)	be stolen, p.	**ተሰርቋል** tasárqŏ͡āl (-äsā́-)	**ይሰረቅ** yissárraq (-sā́-)	**ይሰረቃል** yissárraqāl (-sā́-)
ተሰሳተ G. tasasāta (-äsä-)	be confused, i.	**ተሰስቷል** tasás(ĭ)tŏ͡āl (-äsā́-)	**ይሰሳት** yissasā́t (-säs-)	**ይሰሳታል** yissasātāl (-säs-)
ተሳሳተ Š. tasāsāta (tä-)	be confused, i.	**ተሳስቷል** tasás(ĭ)tŏ͡āl (tä-)	**ይሳሳት** yissāsā́t	**ይሳሳታል** yissāsātāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይሰመር yi̯ssə́mar (-är)		**ተሰመርቶ** tə̀sə̀mə́rtʷo (-äsämə́-)	**መሰመረት** mə̀ssə̀mə́-rə̀t (-ə́rä-)	**ተሰማሪ** tə̀sə̀mári (-äsä-)
ይሰማራ yi̯ssə̀mə́rã		**ተሰማርቶ** tə̀sə̀mə́rtʷo (-äsä-)	**መሰማራት** mə̀ssə̀mə́-rə́t (§ 8)	**ተሰማሪ** tə̀sə̀mári (-äsä-)
ይሰራ yi̯ssə́rã (-sə́-)		**ተሰርቶ** tə̀sə́rtʷo (-äsə́-)	**መሰራት** mə̀ssə́rə́t (-sə́-; § 8)	**ተሰሪ** tə̀sə́ri (-äsə́-)
ይታሰር yi̯ttə́sə̀r (-sä-)	**ታሰር** tə́sə̀r (-sä-)	**ታስሮ** tə́srʷo	**መታሰር** mə̀ttə́sə̀r (-sä-)	**ታሳሪ** tāsári
ይሰርሰር yi̯ssə́rsə̀r (-ə́rsä-)		**ተሰርስሮ** tə̀sə́rsi̯rʷo (-äsə́-)	**መሰርሰር** mə̀ssə́rsə̀r (-ə́rsä-)	†**ተሰርሳሪ** tə̀sə̀rsári (-äsä-)
ይሰረቅ yi̯ssə́rə̀q (-sə́-)		**ተሰርቆ** tə̀sə́rqʷo (-äsə́-)	**መሰረቅ** mə̀ssə́rə̀q (-sə́-)	†**ተሰራቂ** tə̀sə̀rə́qi (-äsä-)
ይሰሳት yi̯ssə́sə́t (-sə́s-; § 8)	**ተሰሳት** tə̀sə́sə́t (-äsə́-; § 8)	**ተሰስቶ** tə̀sə́s(ǐ)tʷo (-äsə́-)	**መሰሳት** mə̀ssə́sə́t (-sə́s-; § 8)	**ተሰሳች** tə̀sə́sə́č (-äsə́-; § 8)
ይሳሳት yi̯ssə́sə́t (§ 8)	**ተሳሳት** tə̀sə́sə́t (tä-; § 8)	**ተሳስቶ** tə̀sə́s(ǐ)tʷo (tä-)	**መሳሳት** mə̀ssə́sə́t (§ 8)	**ተሳሳች** tə̀sə́sə́č (tä-; § 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተሰቀለ tasäqqalä (tä-)	be suspended, p. ride, i.	**ተሰቅሏል** tasäqlŏ͡ā (tä-)	**ይሰቀል** yisäqqal	**ይሰቀላል** yisäqqalāl
ተሳበ tasäbä (tä-, -ya)	be drawn, p.	**ተስቧል** täsibŏ͡ā (tă-, -iy-)	**ይሳብ** yissăb (-ăy)	**ይሳባል** yissābāl (-ăy-)
ተሰበረ tasäbbarä (tä-, -bä-)	be broken, p.	**ተሰብሯል** tasäbrŏ͡ā (tä-, -yr-)	**ይሰበር** yisäbbar (-bä-)	**ይሰበራል** yisäbbarāl (-bä-)
ተሰበሰበ tasabässabä (tä-, -yässay-)	be gathered, p.	**ተሰብስቧል** tasäbsibŏ͡ā (tä-, -ysiy-)	**ይሰበሰብ** yissabässab (-yässay)	**ይሰበሰባል** yissabässabāl (-yässay-)
ተሰባበረ tasabăbbarä (-äsä-, -yă-, -är-)	be shattered, p.	**ተሰባብሯል** tasabăbrŏ͡ā (-äsä-, -yăy-)	**ይሰባበር** yissabăbbar (-yă-, -är)	**ይሰባበራል** yissabăbbarāl (-yă-, -är-)
ተሳተ tasätä (tä-)	be missed, p.	**ተስቷል** täsitŏ͡ā (tă-)	**ይሳት** yissăt	**ይሳታል** yissătāl
ተሰናበተ tasanăbbatä (-äsä-, -bä-)	be dismissed, p.	**ተሰናብቷል** tasanăbtŏ͡ā (-äsä-, -yt-)	**ይሰናበት** yissanăbbat (-sä-, -bä-)	**ይሰናበታል** yissanăbbatāl (-sä-, -bä-)
ተሰናዳ tasanăddă (-äsä-)	be prepared, p.	**ተሰናድቷል** tasanăd(ĭ)tŏ͡ā (-äsä-, -ărt- § 7*d*)	**ይሰናዳ** yissanăddă	**ይሰናዳል** yissanăddāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይሰቀል yi̱ssą́qa̱l	**ተሰቀል** ta̱są́qa̱l (tä-)	**ተሰቅሎ** ta̱są́qlʷo (tä-)	**መሰቀል** ma̱ssą́qa̱l	**ተሰቃይ** ta̱są́qā́i̱ (tä-; -ā́yy § 6; § 8)
ይሳብ yíssā́b (-ā́ṿ ; § 8)	**ተሳብ** tą́sā́b (tā́-, -ā́ṿ; § 8)	**ተስቦ** tą́si̱bʷo (tā́-, -i̱ṿ-)	**መሳብ** má̱ssā́b (-ā́ṿ ; § 8)	**ተሳቢ** ta̱sā́bi (tä-, -ṿi)
ይሰበር yi̱ssą́ba̱r (-ą́ṿ-, -är)	**ተሰበር** ta̱są́ba̱r (tä-, -ą́ṿ-, -är)	**ተሰብሮ** ta̱są́brʷo (tä-, -ṿr-)	**መሰበር** ma̱ssą́ba̱r (-ą́ṿ-, -är)	**ተሰባሪ** ta̱sa̱bā́ri (tä-, -ṿā́-)
ይሰብሰብ yi̱ssą́bsa̱b (-ṿsa̱ṿ)	**ተሰብሰብ** ta̱są́bsa̱b (tä-, ṿsa̱ṿ)	**ተሰብስቦ** ta̱są́bsi̱bʷo (tä-, -ṿsi̱ṿ-)	**መሰብሰብ** ma̱ssą́bsa̱b (-ṿsa̱ṿ)	**ተሰብሳቢ** ta̱sa̱bsā́bi (tä-, -ṿsā́ṿ-)
ይሰባበር yi̱ssa̱bā́ba̱r (-ṿā́ṿ-, -är)	**ተሰባበር** ta̱sa̱bā́ba̱r (-äsä-, -ṿā́ṿ-, -är)	**ተሰባብሮ** ta̱sa̱bā́brʷo (-äsä-, -ṿā́ṿ-)	**መሰባበር** ma̱ssa̱bā́-ba̱r (-ṿā́ṿ-, -är)	**ተሰባባሪ** ta̱sa̱bābā́ri (-äsä-, -ṿāṿ-)
ይሳት yíssā́t (§ 8)		**ተስቶ** tą́si̱tʷo (tā́-)	**መሳት** má̱ssā́t (§ 8)	
ይሰናበት yi̱ssa̱nā́ba̱t (-sä-, -ā́ṿ-, -ät)	**ተሰናበት** ta̱sa̱nā́ba̱t (-äsä-, -ā́ṿ-, -ät)	**ተሰናብቶ** ta̱sa̱nā́btʷo (-äsä-, -ṿt-)	**መሰናበት** ma̱ssa̱nā́ba̱t (-sä-, -ā́ṿ-, -ät)	**†ተሰናባች** ta̱sa̱nā́bā́č (-äsä-, -ā́ṿ-; § 8)
ይሰናዳ yi̱ssa̱nā́dã	**ተሰናዳ** ta̱sa̱nā́dã (-äsä-)	**ተሰናድቶ** ta̱sa̱nā́d(ĭ̱)-tʷo (-äsä-, -ā́rt- § 7*d*)	**መሰናዳት** ma̱ssa̱nā́dā́t (§ 8)	**ተሰናጅ** ta̱są́nā́j (-äsā́-; § 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተሰነጠቀ tasanäṭṭaqa (-äsä-)	be split, p.	**ተሰንጥቋል** tasänṭiqo͡wāl (tä-)	**ይሰነጠቅ** yissanäṭṭaq	**ይሰነጠቃል** yissanäṭṭaqāl
ተሰወረ tasä͡uwarä (tä-)	be hidden, p.	**ተሰውሯል** tasä͡uwŭro͡wāl (tä-)	**ይሰወር** yissä͡uwar	**ይሰወራል** yissä͡uwarāl
ተሰደበ tasäddäbä (tä-, -yä)	be abused, p.	**ተሰድቧል** tasäd(ĭ)bo͡wāl (tä-, -yŏ-)	**ይሰደብ** yissäddäb (-ay)	**ይሰደባል** yissäddäbāl (-yāl)
ተሳደደ tasäddädä (tä-)	migrate, i.	**ተሳዷል** tasäddo͡wāl (tä-)	**ይሳደድ** yissäddäd	**ይሳደዳል** yissäddädāl
ተሰዳደቡ tasädäddäbu (-äsä-, -yu)	quarrel, i.	**ተሰዳድበዋል** tasädäd(ĭ)-ba͡uāl (-äsä-, -ya͡u-)	**ይሰዳደቡ** yissädäddäbu (-yu)	**ይሰዳደባሉ** yissädäddäbállu (-yál-)
ተሰጠ tasäṭṭä (-äsä-)	be given, p.	**ተሰጥቷል** tasäṭ(ĭ)to͡wāl (-äsä-)	**ይሰጥ** yissäṭṭ	**ይሰጣል** yissäṭṭāl
2nd **-ጠህ** -ṭṭäh (-äh), etc.				
ተሰፋ tasäffa (tä-)	be sewn, p.	**ተሰፍቷል** tasäfto͡wāl (tä-)	**ይሰፋ** yissäffa	**ይሰፋል** yissäffāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይሰንጠቅ yi̯ssə́nṭə̯q		**ተሰንጥቆ** tə̯sə́nṭi̯qʷo (tä-)	**መሰንጠቅ** mə̯ssə́nṭə̯q	**ተሰንጣቂ** tə̯sə̯nṭə̂qi (tä-)
ይሰወር yi̯ssə́u̯ər	**ተሰወር** tə̯sə́u̯ər (tä-)	**ተሰውሮ** tə̯sə́u̯wŭrʷo (tä-)	**መሰወር** mə̯ssə́u̯ər	**ተሰዋሪ** tə̯sə̯u̯wárri (tä-)
ይሰደብ yi̯ssə́də̯b (-ə̯ṿ)		**ተሰድቦ** tə̯sə́d(ĭ̯)bʷo (tä-, -ṿʷo)	**መሰደብ** mə̯ssə́də̯b (-ə̯ṿ)	**ተሰዳቢ** tə̯sə̯ddábi (tä-, -ṿi)
ይሰደድ yi̯ssə́də̯d	**ተሳደድ** tə̯sə́də̯d (tä-)	**ተሰዶ** tə̯sə́ddʷo (tä-)	**መሳደድ** mə̯ssə́də̯d	**ተሳዳጅ** tə̯sə́dáj (tä- ; § 8)
ይሰዳደቡ yi̯ssə̯dá-də̯bu (-ṿu)	**ተሰዳደቡ** tə̯sə̯də́də̯bu (-äsä-, -ṿu)	**ተሰዳድበው** tə̯sə̯dáḏ(ĭ̯)-bə̯u̯ (-äsä-, -ṿə̯u̯)	**መሰዳደብ** mə̯ssə̯dá-də̯b (-ə̯ṿ)	**ተሰዳዳቢች** tə̯sə̯dādá-bʷōč (-äsä-, -á̤ṿ- ; -čč § 6)
ይሰጥ yíssə́ṭ (§ 8)		**ተሰጥቶ** tə̯sə́ṭ(ĭ̯)tʷo (-äsə́-)	**መሰጠት** mə̯ssə́ṭə̯t (-ät)	†**ተሰጭ** tə́sə́č̣ (-ə́sə́-; § 8 ; -ɓ̤. -č̣i)
ይሰፋ yi̯ssə́fã		**ተሰፍቶ** tə̯sə́ftʷo (tä-)	**መሰፋት** mə̯ssə́fə́t (§ 8)	†**ተሰፊ** tə̯sə́fi (tä-, -sə́-)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ታሸ tášššä 2nd ታሸህ tášššäh, etc.	be rubbed, p.	ታሽቷል tášt͡ōāl	ይታሽ yi̯ttášš	ይታሻል yi̯ttášššāl
ተሻለ tą̄šálą̄ (tä-)	be better, i.	ተሸሏል tą́šį̄l͡ōāl (tą́-)	ይሻል yi̯šš́ál	ይሻላል yi̯šš́álāl
ተሻማ tą̄šámmā̃ (tä-)	scramble for, t.	ተሻምቷል tą̄šámt͡ōāl (tä-)	ይሻማ yi̯šš́ámmā̃	ይሻማል yi̯šš́ámmāl
ተሾመ tą̄šʷómą̄ (tä-)	be set in authority, p.	ተሹሟል tą̄šúmo͡ōāl (tä-) -ሾ- -šʷó- Š.	ይሾም yi̯šš́ʷóm	ይሾማል yi̯šš́ʷómāl
ተሸሸገ tą̄šą́šš́ą̄gą̄ (-äšą́šš́ä-)	be hidden, p.	ተሸሽጓል tą̄šą́šš́i̯gō͡ōāl (täšą́-)	ይሸሽግ yi̯šš́ą́šš́ąg (-ą́šš́ä-)	ይሸሽጋል yi̯šš́ą́šš́ą̄gāl (-ą́šš́ä-)
ተሸኘ tą̄šą́ññä (-äšą́-) 2nd -ኘህ -ññäh, etc.	be escorted, p.	ተሸኝቷል tą̄šą́ññi̯t͡ōāl (-äšą́-)	ይሸኝ yi̯šš́ą́ññ (-šą́-)	ይሸኛል yi̯šš́ą́ññāl (-šą́-)
ተሸከመ tą̄šą́kkąmą̄ (-äšą́-)	be laden, p.	ተሸክሟል tą̄šą́kki̯mo͡ōāl (-äšą́-)	ይሸክም yi̯šš́ą́kkąm (-šą́-)	ይሸክማል yi̯šš́ą́kką̄māl (-šą́-)
ተሻገረ tą̄šággą̄rą̄ (tä-, -gä-)	cross, t.	ተሻግሯል tą̄šágro͡ōāl (tä-)	ይሻገር yi̯šš́ággą̄r (-är)	ይሻገራል yi̯šš́ággą̄rāl (-gä-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይታሸ yɪ́ttā́š (§ 8)		**ታሸቶ** tā́štʷo	**መታሸት** mạttā́šät	
		ተሸለ tạ́šɨlʷo (tā́-)	**መሸል** mạ́ššā́l (§ 8)	
ይሸማ yɪ̣ššā́mã	**ተሸማ** tạššámã (tä-)	**ተሸምቶ** tạššámtʷo (tä-)	**መሸማት** mạššā́mā́t (§ 8)	**ተሸሚ** tạššámi (tä-)
ይሾም yɪ́šš^{w}ṓm (§ 8)	**ተሾም** tạ́š^{w}ṓm (tā́-; § 8)	**ተሹሞ** tạšúmʷo (tä-) -ሾ- -š^{w}ṓ- Š.	**መሾም** mạ́šš^{w}ṓm (§ 8)	**ተሿሚ** tạšwámi (tä-)
ይሸሸግ yɪ̣ššạ́šạg (-šā́šä-)	**ተሸሸግ** tạššạ́šạg (-äššā́šä-)	**ተሸሸነ** tạššạ́ššɨgʷo (täšā́-)	**መሸሸግ** mạššạ́šạg (-äššā́šä-)	**ተሸሻጊ** tạšạššā́gi (täšä-)
ይሸኝ yɪ́ššạ́ñ (-šā́-; § 8)	**ተሸኝ** tạ́šạ́ñ (-ā́šā́-; § 8)	**ተሸኝቶ** tạšạ́ññɨtʷo (-äšā́-)	**መሸኘት** mạššạ́ñ(ñ)ät (-šā́-)	†**ተሸኚ** tạšạ́ññi (-äšā́-)
ይሸክም yɪ̣ššạ́kạm (-šā́-)	**ተሸክም** tạššạ́kạm (-äšā́-)	**ተሸክሞ** tạššạ́kkɨmʷo (-äšā́-)	**መሸክም** mạššạ́kạm (-šā́-)	**ተሸካሚ** tạšạkkámi (-äšä-)
ይሻገር yɪ̣ššā́gạr (-är)	**ተሻገር** tạššā́gạr (tä-, -är)	**ተሻግሮ** tạššā́gɪʷo (tä-)	**መሻገር** mạššā́gạr (-är)	**ተሻጋሪ** tạšāgā́ri (tä-)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተሸጠ tạšáṭạ (-äšá-)	be sold, p.	ተሸ.ጧ.ል táṣ̌iṭo͡ā(tá-) -ሼ- -šá- Š.	ይሸጥ yi̯šṣ̌áṭ (-šá-)	ይሸጣል yi̯šṣ̌áṭạl (-šá-)
ተሸፈነ tạšáffạnạ (-äšá-)	be wrapped, p.	ተሸፍ.ን.ል tạšáff̣inŏ͡āl (-äšá-)	ይሸፈን yi̯šṣ̌áffạn (-šá-)	ይሸፈናል yi̯šṣ̌áffạnāl (-šá-)
ተቀለመ tạqállạmạ	be stained, p.	ተቀልሟል tạqáḷmŏ͡āl (-áḷḷim-)	ይቀለም yi̯qqáḷḷam	ይቀለማል yi̯qqáḷḷạmāl
†ተቀለቀለ tạqạláq-qạlạ	be mixed, p.	†ተቀልቅ.ል tạqáḷqi̯lŏ͡āl	†ይቀለቀል yi̯qqạláq-qạl	†ይቀለቀላል yi̯qqạláq-qạlāl
ተቀላቀለ tạqạlắq-qạlạ	be mixed, p.	ተቀላቅ.ል tạqạlắq(ĭ̯)-lŏ͡āl	ይቀላቀል yi̯qqạlắq-qạl	ይቀላቀላል yi̯qqạlắq-qạlāl
ተቈለፈ tạqwə́llạfạ	be locked, p.	ተቈልፍ.ል tạqwə́lli̯fŏ͡āl	ይቈለፍ yi̯qqwə́llạf	ይቈለፋል yi̯qqwə́llạfāl
ተቀማ tạqáṃmã	be robbed, p.	ተቀምጧ.ል tạqáṃmi̯-ṭŏ͡āl	ይቀማ yi̯qqáṃmã	ይቀማል yi̯qqáṃmāl
ተቀመሰ tạqáṃmạsạ	be tasted, p.	ተቀምሷ.ል tạqáṃsŏ͡āl	ይቀመስ yi̯qqáṃmạs	ይቀመሳል yi̯qqáṃmạ-sāl
ተቀመጠ tạqáṃmạṭạ	sit, ride, i.	ተቀምጧ.ል tạqáṃ(mi̯)-ṭŏ͡āl	ይቀመጥ yi̯qqáṃmạṭ	ይቀመጣል yi̯qqáṃmạ-ṭāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይሸጥ		**ተሸጦ**	**መሸጥ**	**ተሸጭ**
yíššə́ṭ (-šə́-; § 8)		tə́šiṭʷo (tə́-) -ሹ- -šə́- Š.	mə́ššə́ṭ (-šə́-; § 8)	tə́šə́č̣ (tə́-; § 8)
ይሸፈን	**ተሸፈን**	**ተሸፍኖ**	**መሸፈን**	**ተሸፋኝ**
yiššə́fən (-šə́-)	təšə́fən (-ăšə́-)	təšə́ffiⁿʷo (-ăšə́-)	məššə́fən (-šə́-)	təšə́ffə́ñ (-ăšə́-; -ññ § 6; § 8)
ይቀለም		**ተቀልሞ**	**መቀለም**	**ተቀላሚ**
yiqqə́ləm		təqə́lmʷo (-ə́lli̯m-)	məqqə́ləm	təqəl(l)ə́mi
†**ይቀልቀል**		†**ተቀልቅሎ**	†**መቀልቀል**	†**ተቀልቃይ**
yiqqə́ləqəl		təqə́ləqi̯lʷo	məqqə́ləqəl	təqə́ləq͡ə́i̯ (-ə́yy § 6; § 8)
ይቀላቀል		**ተቀላቅሎ**	**መቀላቀል**	†**ተቀላቃይ**
yiqqələ́qəl		təqələ́q(ə̆)lʷo	məqqələ́qəl	təqələ́q͡ə́i̯ (-ə́yy §6; § 8)
ይቄለፍ		**ተቄልፎ**	**መቄለፍ**	†**ተቄላፊ**
yiqqwə́ləf		təqwə́lli̯fʷo	məqqwə́ləf	təqwəllə́fi
ይቀማ	**ተቀማ**	**ተቀምዶ**	**መቀማት**	**ተቀሚ**
yiqqə́mə̃	təqə́mə̃	təqə́m-mi̯tʷo	məqqə́mə́t (§ 8)	təqə́mi
ይቀመስ		**ተቀምሶ**	**መቀመስ**	**ተቀማኝ**
yiqqə́məs		təqə́msʷo	məqqə́məs	təqə́mə́š (§ 8)
ይቀመጥ	**ተቀመጥ**	**ተቀምጦ**	**መቀመጥ**	**ተቀማጭ**
yiqqə́məṭ	təqə́məṭ	təqə́m(mi̯)-ṭʷo	məqqə́məṭ	təqə́mmə́č̣ (§ 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተቀራረቡ tạqạrắr- rạbu (-ṿu)	be close together, i.	ተቀራርበዋል tạqạrắr(ĭ) bạ͡uāl (-ṿạ͡u-)	ይቀራረቡ yi̯qqạrắr- rạbu (-ṿu)	ይቀራረባሉ yi̯qqạrãrra- bállu (-ṿá-)
ተቀረጠ tạqạ́rrạṭạ	pay dues, i.	ተቀርጧል tạqạ́rṭo͡ā̆l (-qắ-)	ይቀረጥ yi̯qqạ́rrạṭ	ይቀረጣል yi̯qqạ́rrạṭāl
ተቈረጠ tạqwə́rrạṭạ	be cut, p.	ተቈርጧል tạqwə́rṭo͡ā̆l	ይቈረጥ yi̯qqwə́rrạṭ	ይቈረጣል yi̯qqwə́rra- ṭāl
ተቀሰቀሰ tạqạsạ́q- qạsạ	be roused, p.	ተቀስቅሷል tạqạ́sqi̯so͡ā̆l	ይቀሰቀስ yi̯qqạsạ́q- qạs	ይቀሰቀሳል yi̯qqạsáq- qạsāl
ተቀቀለ tạqạ́qqạlạ	be boiled, p.	ተቀቅሏል tạqạ́qqi̯lo͡ā̆l	ይቀቀል yi̯qqạ́qqạl	ይቀቀላል yi̯qqạ́qqạlāl
ተቀባ tạqạ́bbã	be anointed, p.	ተቀብቷል tạqạ́btŏāl (-ṿt-)	ይቀባ yi̯qqạ́bbã	ይቀባል yi̯qqạ́bbāl
ተቀበለ tạqạ́bbạlạ	accept, t.	ተቀብሏል tạqạ́bbi̯lo͡ā̆l	ይቀበል yi̯qqạ́bbạl (-äl)	ይቀበላል yi̯qqạ́bbạlāl
ተቀበረ tạqạ́bbạrạ (-bä-)	be buried, p.	ተቀብሯል tạqạ́bro͡ā̆l (-ṿr-)	ይቀበር yi̯qqạ́bbạr (-bä-)	ይቀብራል yi̯qqạ́bbạ- rāl (-bä-)
ተቀዳ tạqạ́ddã	be drawn, p.	ተቀድቷል tạqạ́dĭṭo͡ā̆l (-ắrt- § 7*d*)	ይቀዳ yi̯qqạ́ddã	ይቀዳል yi̯qqạ́ddāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይቀራረቡ	**ተቀራረቡ**	**ተቀራርበው**	**መቀራረብ**	**ተቀራራቢች**
yi̯qqa̯rā́-ra̯bu (-ṿu)	ta̯qa̯rā́ra̯bu (-ṿu)	ta̯qa̯rā́r(ĭ̯)-ba͡u (-ṿa̯͡u)	ma̯qqa̯rā́-ra̯b (-a̯ṿ)	ta̯qa̯rārā́-bʷōč (-ā́ṿ- ; -ʷōčč § 6)
ይቀረጥ	**ተቀረጥ**	**ተቀርጦ**	**መቀረጥ**	**ተቀራጭ**
yi̯qqa̯rā́ṭ	ta̯qa̯rā́ṭ	ta̯qa̯rṭʷo (-qā́-)	ma̯qqa̯rā́ṭ	ta̯qa̯rā́č̣ (§ 8)
ይቄረጥ	**ተቄረጥ**	**ተቄርጦ**	**መቄረጥ**	**ተቄራጭ**
yi̯qqwā́ra̯ṭ	ta̯qwā́ra̯ṭ	ta̯qwā́rṭʷo	ma̯qqwā́ra̯ṭ	ta̯qwārā́č̣ (§ 8)
ይቀስቀስ	**ተቀስቀስ**	**ተቀስቅሶ**	**መቀስቀስ**	**ተቀስቃሽ**
yi̯qqá̯sqa̯s	ta̯qá̯sqa̯s	ta̯qá̯sqi̯sʷo	ma̯qqá̯sqa̯s	ta̯qá̯sqā́š (§ 8)
ይቀቀል		**ተቀቅሎ**	**መቀቀል**	**ተቀቃይ**
yi̯qqá̯qa̯l		ta̯qá̯qqi̯lʷo	ma̯qqá̯qa̯l	ta̯qá̯qqā́i̯͡ (-ā́yy § 6; § 8)
ይቀባ	**ተቀባ**	**ተቀብቶ**	**መቀባት**	**ተቀቢ**
yi̯qqá̯bə̃ (-á̯ṿ-)	ta̯qá̯bə̃ (-á̯ṿ-)	ta̯qá̯btʷo (-ṿt-)	ma̯qqá̯bā́t (-á̯ṿ-; § 8)	ta̯qá̯bi (-á̯ṿ-)
ይቀበል	**ተቀበል**	**ተቀብሎ**	**መቀበል**	**ተቀባይ**
yi̯qqá̯ba̯l (-á̯ṿ-, -äl)	ta̯qá̯ba̯l (-á̯ṿ-, -äl)	ta̯qá̯bbi̯lʷo	ma̯qqá̯ba̯l (-á̯ṿ-, -äl)	ta̯qá̯bbā́i̯͡ (-ā́yy § 6; § 8)
ይቀበር		**ተቀብሮ**	**መቀበር**	**†ተቀባሪ**
yi̯qqá̯ba̯r (-á̯ṿ-, -är)		ta̯qá̯brʷo (-ṿr-)	ma̯qqá̯ba̯r (-á̯ṿ-, -är)	ta̯qa̯bā́ri (-ṿā́-)
ይቀዳ		**ተቀድቶ**	**መቀዳት**	**ተቀጅ**
yi̯qqá̯də̃		ta̯qá̯dĭ̯tʷo (-ā́rt- § 7*d*)	ma̯qqá̯dā́t (§ 8)	tā́qá̯j (-qā́-; § 8 ; -ጂ -ji)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተቀደመ tạqą́ddạmạ	go in front, i.	ተቀድሟል tạqą́dmo͡ōl (-qắ-, -rm- § 7*d*)	ይቀድም yi̯qqą́ddạm	ይቀደማል yi̯qqą́ddạmāl
ተቀደደ tạqą́ddạdạ	be pierced, p.	ተቀዷል tạqą́ddo͡ōl	ይቀድድ yi̯qqą́ddạd	ይቀደዳል yi̯qqą́ddạdāl
ተቀጣ tạqą́ṭṭã	be punished, p.	ተቀጥቷል tạqą́ṭṭo͡ōl	ይቀጣ yi̯qqą́ṭṭã	ይቀጣል yi̯qqą́ṭṭāl
ተቈጣ tạqwą́ṭṭã	be angry, i.	ተቈጥቷል tạqwą́t(ĭ̯)-to͡ōl	ይቈጣ yi̯qqwą́ṭṭã	ይቈጣል yi̯qqwą́ṭṭāl
ተቀጠለ tạqą́ṭṭalạ	be joined, p.	ተቀጥሏል tạqą́ṭṭi̯lo͡ōl	ይቀጠል yi̯qqą́ṭṭạl (-äl)	ይቀጠላል yi̯qqą́ṭṭạlāl
ተቃጠለ tạqą̄́ṭṭalạ	be burnt, p.	ተቃጥሏል tạqą́t(ĭ̯)lo͡ōl	ይቃጠል yi̯qqą̄́ṭṭạl (-äl)	ይቃጠላል yi̯qqą̄́ṭṭạlāl
ተቀጠረ tạqą́ṭṭarạ (-ṭä-)	be engaged, p.	ተቀጥሯል tạqą́ṭro͡ōl	ይቀጠር yi̯qqą́ṭṭạr (-ṭä-)	ይቀጠራል yi̯qqą́ṭṭarāl (-ṭä-)
ተቈጠረ tạqwą́ṭṭarạ (-ṭä-)	be counted, p.	ተቈጥሯል tạqwą́ṭro͡ōl	ይቈጠር yi̯qqwą́ṭṭạr (-ṭä-)	ይቈጠራል yi̯qqwą́ṭṭạrāl (-ṭä-)
ተቈጠበ tạqwą́ṭṭạbạ (-ạv-)	be saved, p.	ተቈጥቧል tạqwą́ṭṭi̯bo͡ōl (-i̯v-)	ይቈጠብ yi̯qqwą́ṭṭạb (-ạv)	ይቈጠባል yi̯qqwą́ṭṭạbāl (-ạv-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይቀደም yiqqáḍam	ተቀደም taqáḍam	ተቀድሞ taqáḍm^{w}o (-qắ-, -rm- § 7*d*)	መቀደም maqqáḍam	†ተቀዳሚ taqaḍámi
ይቀደድ yiqqáḍad		ተቀዶ taqáḍd^{w}o	መቀደድ maqqáḍad	ተቀዳጅ taqáḍ(d)ắj (§ 8)
ይቀጣ yiqqáṭã	ተቀጣ taqáṭã	ተቀጥቶ taqáṭṭ^{w}o	መቀጣት maqqáṭắt (§ 8)	†ተቀጭ tắqắč (-qắ-; § 8 ; -ጨ, -č̣i)
ይቄጣ yiqqwáṭã	ተቄጣ taqwáṭã	ተቄጥቶ taqwáṭ(ĭ)t^{w}o	መቄጣት maqqwáṭắt (§ 8)	ተቄጭ taqwáč̣ (-ጨ, -č̣i)
ይቀጠል yiqqáṭal (-äl)	ተቀጠል taqáṭal (-äl)	ተቀጥሎ taqáṭṭil^{w}o	መቀጠል maqqáṭal (-äl)	ተቀጣይ taqáṭṭắ͡i (-ắyy § 6; § 8)
ይቃጠል yiqqắṭal (-äl)	ተቃጠል taqắṭal (-äl)	ተቃጥሎ taqắṭ(ĭ)l^{w}o	መቃጠል maqqắṭal (-äl)	ተቃጣይ taqắṭắ͡i (-ắyy § 6; §8)
ይቀጠር yiqqáṭar (-ṭä-)	ተቀጠር taqáṭar (-ṭä-)	ተቀጥሮ taqáṭr^{w}o	መቀጠር maqqáṭar (-ṭä-)	ተቀጣሪ taqaṭṭári
ይቄጠር yiqqwáṭar (-ṭä-)	ተቄጠር taqwáṭar (-ṭä-)	ተቄጥሮ taqwáṭr^{w}o	መቄጠር maqqwáṭar (-ṭä-)	†ተቄጣሪ taqwaṭári
ይቄጠብ yiqqwáṭab (-aṿ)		ተቄጥቦ taqwáṭṭib^{w}o (-iṿ-)	መቄጠብ maqqwáṭab (-aṿ)	†ተቄጣቢ taqwaṭṭábi (-ṿi)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተቀጠፈ ṭaqáṭṭafa	be cheated, p.	**ተቀጥፏል** ṭaqáṭfo͡ōal	**ይቀጠፍ** yi̯qqáṭṭa̯f	**ይቀጠፋል** yi̯qqáṭṭa̯fāl
ተቈፈረ ṭaqwǒffara̯ (-fä-)	be dug, p.	**ተቈፍሯል** ṭaqwǒffi̯-ro͡ōal	**ይቈፈር** yi̯qqwǒffa̯r (-fä-)	**ይቈፈራል** yi̯qqwǒffa̯-rāl (-fä-)
ተበላ ṭabállã (-a̯ṿ-)	be eaten, p.	**ተበልቷል** ṭabáltǒ͡ōal (-a̯ṿ-, -ăl-)	**ይበላ** yi̯bba̯llã	**ይበላል** yi̯bba̯llāl
ተባለ ṭabála̯ (-a̯ṿ-)	be said, p.	**ተብሏል** ṭáb(ĭ̯)lǒ͡ōal (tắ-, -ṿ(ĭ̯)-)	**ይባል** yi̯bbál	**ይባላል** yi̯bbálāl
ተበላሸ ṭabaláššä (-a̯ṿ-) 2nd -**ሸህ** -ššäh, etc.	be spoiled, p.	**ተበላሽቷል** ṭabaláštǒ͡ōal (-a̯ṿ-)	**ይበላሽ** yi̯bbalášš	**ይበላሻል** yi̯bbaláššāl
ተበራ ṭabárrã (-a̯ṿ-)	be lit, p.	**ተበርቷል** ṭabártǒ͡ōal (-a̯ṿ-, -ăr-)	**ይበራ** yi̯bba̯rrã	**ይበራል** yi̯bba̯rrāl
ተባረከ ṭabárraka̯ (-a̯ṿ-)	be blessed, i.	**ተባርኳል** ṭabárko͡ōal (-a̯ṿ-)	**ይባረክ** yi̯bbárra̯k	**ይባረካል** yi̯bbárra̯kāl
ታበሰ tắbba̯sa̯	be wiped, p.	**ታብሷል** tắbbi̯so͡ōal	**ይታበስ** yi̯ttắbba̯s	**ይታበሳል** yi̯ttắbba̯sāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይቀጠፍ yi̯qqą́ṭa̯f		**ተቀጥፎ** ta̯qą́ṭf^{w}o	**መቀጠፍ** ma̯qqą́ṭa̯f	†**ተቀጣፊ** ta̯qa̯ṭ́afi
ይቄፈር yi̯qqwώfa̯r (-fä-)		**ተቄፍሮ** ta̯qwώff̈i̯r^{w}o	**መቄፈር** ma̯qqwώfa̯r (-fä-)	**ተቄፋሪ** ta̯qwωff́ári
ይበላ yi̯bbą́lã	**ተበላ** ta̯bą́lã (-a̯ṿ-)	**ተበልቶ** ta̯bą́lt^{w}o (-a̯ṿ-, -ą́l-)	**መበላት** ma̯bbą́lą́t (§ 8)	**ተበይ** tą́b͡ą́i̯ (-ą́ṿ-; -ą́yy § 6; § 8)
ይባል yį́bbą́l (§ 8)		**ተብሎ** tą́b(ĭ̯)l^{w}o (tą́-, -ṿ(ĭ̯)-)	**መባል** má̯bbą́l (§ 8)	**ተባይ** tą́b͡á̯i̯ (-á̯ṿ- ; -á̯yy § 6; § 8)
ይበላሽ yi̯bbą́lą́š (§ 8)		**ተበላሽቶ** ta̯bą̯lą́št^{w}o (-a̯ṿ-)	**መበላሸት** ma̯bbą̯lą́šät	
ይበራ yi̯bbą́rã (-ą́r-)		**ተበርቶ** ta̯bą́rt^{w}o (-a̯ṿ-, -ą́r-)	**መበራት** ma̯bbą́rą́t (-ą́r-; § 8)	†**ተበሪ** ta̯bą́ri (-a̯ṿ-, -ą́r-)
ይባረክ yi̯bbą́ra̯k	**ተባረክ** ta̯bą́ra̯k (-a̯ṿ-)	**ተባርኮ** ta̯bą́rk^{w}o (-a̯ṿ-)	**መባረክ** ma̯bbą́ra̯k	**ተባራኪ** ta̯bāráki (-a̯ṿ-)
ይታበስ yi̯ttą́ba̯s (-ą́ṿ-)		**ታብሶ** tą́bbi̯s^{w}o	**መታበስ** ma̯ttą́ba̯s (-ą́ṿ-)	**ታባሽ** tą́bbą́š (§ 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተበተነ tạbáttạnạ (-ạṿ-, -áttä-)	be scattered, p.	**ተበትኗል** tạbáttiṉo͝āl (-ạṿ-, -átt-)	**ይበተን** yị̄bbáttạn (-áttä-)	**ይበተናል** yị̄bbáttạnāl (-áttä-)
ተበደለ tạbáddạlạ (-ạṿ-, -ád-)	be ill-treated, p.	**ተበድሏል** tạbáddiḷo͝āl (-ạṿ-, -ád-)	**ይበደል** yị̄bbáddạl (-áddä-)	**ይበደላል** yị̄bbáddạlāl (-ád-)
ተበደረ tạbáddạrạ (-ạṿ-, -áddä-)	borrow, t.	**ተበድሯል** tạbáddiṟo͝āl (-ạṿ-, -ád-)	**ይበደር** yị̄bbáddạr (-áddä-)	**ይበደራል** yị̄bbáddạ-rāl (-áddä-)
ተበጀ tạbáj̱jä (-ạṿ-, -áj-) 2nd -ጀህ -j̱jäh, etc.	be made, p.	**ተበጅቷል** tạbáj̱j̱iṭo͝āl (-ạṿ-, -áj-)	**ይበጅ** yị̄bbáj̱j̱ (-áj-)	**ይበጃል** yị̄bbáj̱j̱āl (-áj-)
ተታለለ tạtā́llạlạ	be deceived, p.	**ተታሏል** tạtā́lḷo͝āl	**ይታለል** yị̄ttā́llạl (-äl)	**ይታለላል** yị̄ttā́llạlāl
ታተመ tā́ttạmạ	be sealed, p.	**ታትሟል** tā́ttiṃo͝āl	**ይታተም** yị̄ttā́ttạm	**ይታተማል** yị̄ttā́ttạmāl
ተተረተረ tạtạráttạrạ (-äráttä-)	be cracked, p.	**ተተርትሯል** tạtárt̠iṟo͝āl (-tā́-)	**ይተረተር** yị̄ttạráttạr (-äráttä-)	**ይተረተራል** yị̄ttạráttạrāl (-äráttä-)
ተተረጐመ tạtạrággwɷ-mạ (-är-)	be interpreted, p.	**ተተርጕሟል** tạtárgwŭ-mo͝āl (-ár-)	**ይተረጕም** yị̄ttạrág-gwɷm (-är-)	**ይተረጕማል** yị̄ttạrággwɷ-māl (-är-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይበተን yi̯bbə́tə̯n (-ə́tä-)	pl. **ተበተኑ** tə̯bə́t(t)ə̯nu (-ə̯ṿ-,-ə́t(t)ä-)	**ተበትኖ** tə̯bə́ttḭ̯nʷo (-ə̯ṿ-, -ə́tt-)	**መበተን** mə̯bbə́tə̯n (-ə́tä-)	**ተበታኝ** tə̯bə́ttə́ñ (-ə̯ṿ-, -ə́tt- ; ññ § 6 ; § 8)
ይበደል yi̯bbə́də̯l (-ə́dä-)	**ተበደል** tə̯bə́də̯l (-ə̯ṿ-, -ə́dä-)	**ተበድሎ** tə̯bə́ddḭ̯lʷo (-ə̯ṿ-, -ə́d-)	**መበደል** mə̯bbə́də̯l (-ə́dä-)	**ተበዳይ** tə̯bə́ddə́i̯ (-ə̯ṿ-, -ə́d- ; -ə́yy § 6; § 8)
ይበደር yi̯bbə́də̯r (-ə́dä-)	**ተበደር** tə̯bə́də̯r (-ə̯ṿ-, -ə́dä-)	**ተበድሮ** tə̯bə́ddḭ̯rʷo (-ə̯ṿ-, -ə́d-)	**መበደር** mə̯bbə́də̯r (-ə́dä-)	**ተበዳሪ** tə̯bə̯ddə́ri (-ə̯ṿ-, -äd-)
ይበጅ yḭ́bbə́j (-ə́j ; § 8)		**ተበጅቶ** tə̯bə́jjḭ̯tʷo (-ə̯ṿ-, -ə́j-)	**መበጀት** mə̯bbə́jät (-ə́j-)	
ይታለል yi̯ttə́lə̯l (-äl)		**ተታሎ** tə̯tə́llʷo	**መታለል** mə̯ttə́lə̯l (-äl)	**ተታላይ** tə̯tə́lə́i̯ (-ə́yy §6; §8)
ይታተም yi̯ttə́tə̯m		**ታትሞ** tə́ttḭ̯mʷo	**መታተም** mə̯ttə́tə̯m	**ታታሚ** tāttə́mi
ይተርተር yi̯ttə́rtə̯r (-ə́rtä-)	**ተተርተር** tə̯tə́rtə̯r (-ə́rtä-)	**ተተርትሮ** tə̯tə́rtḭ̯rʷo (-tə́-)	**መተርተር** mə̯ttə́rtə̯r (-ə́rtä-)	**ተተርታሪ** tə̯tə̯rtə́ri (-ə̯tä-)
ይተርገም yi̯ttə́rgwωm (-ə́r-)		**ተተርጉሞ** tə̯tə́rgwŭ-mʷo (-ə́r-)	**መተርገም** mə̯ttə́r-gwωm (-ə́r-)	**ተተርጓሚ** tə̯tə̯rgwə́mi (-är-)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተተከለ tạtáḳkạlạ	be planted, p.	**ተተክሏል** tạtáḳ(ǐ)lŏ͡āl (-tắ-)	**ይተክል** yị̈ttáḳkạl	**ይተክላል** yị̈ttáḳkạlāl
ተተኰሰ tạtáḳkwɔsạ (-ɔ́kko-)	be scorched, p.	**ተተኵሷል** tạtáḳkwŭsŏ͡āl (-ɔ́k-)	**ይተኰስ** yị̈ttáḳkwɔs (-ɔ́kko-)	**ይተኰሳል** yị̈ttáḳkwɔsāl (-ɔ́kko-)
ተተወ tạtáwạ (-á͡uạ)	be left, p.	**ተትቷል** tátị̈tŏ͡āl (tắ-)	**ይተው** yị̈ttá͡u	**ይተዋል** yị̈ttáwāl (-tá͡uā-)
ተቻለ tạčálạ	be possible, i.	**ተችሏል** tạ́čị̈lŏ͡āl (tắ-)	**ይቻል** yị̈čča̍l	**ይቻላል** yị̈čča̍lāl
ተነሣ tạnássə̃	rise, i.	**ተነሥቷል** tạnáṣtŏ͡āl	**ይነሣ** yị̈nnássə̃	**ይነሣል** yị̈nnássāl
ተንሸተተ tạnšə́ttạtạ (-ätạ)	slide, i.	**ተንሸቷል** tạnšə́ttŏ͡āl	**ይንሸተት** yị̈nšə́ttạt (§ 7*c*; -ät)	**ይንሸተታል** yị̈nšə́ttạtāl (§ 7*c*; -ätāl)
ተንቀሳቀሰ tạṅqạsə́-qqạsạ (§ 7*d*)	be moved, p.	**ተንቀሳቅሷል** tạṅqạsə́q(ǐ)-sŏ͡āl	**ይንቀሳቀስ** yị̈nqạsə́-qqạs (§ 7*c*; -ị̈ṅq-)	**ይንቀሳቀሳል** yị̈nqạsə́-qqạsāl (§ 7*c*; -ị̈ṅq-)
ተነቀነቀ tạnạḳá-nnạqạ	be shaken, p.	**ተነቅንቋል** tạnáḳnị̈-qŏ͡āl	**ይነቀነቅ** yị̈nnạḳá-nnạq	**ይነቀንቃል** yị̈nnạḳá-nnạqāl
ተነቃነቀ tạnạḳá-nnạqạ	be shaken, p.	**ተነቃንቋል** tạnạḳáṅ-qŏ͡āl	**ይነቃነቅ** yị̈nnạḳá-nnạq	**ይነቃነቃል** yị̈nnạḳá-nnạqāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይተክል yiṭṭáḳaḷ		**ተተክሎ** taṭáḳ(ǐ)l^{w}o (-tắ-)	**መተክል** maṭṭáḳaḷ	**ተተካይ** taṭáḳā́i (-áyy §6; § 8)
ይተኰስ yiṭṭáḳwɔs (-ɔ́ko-)		**ተተኵሶ** taṭáḳkwŭ-s^{w}o (-ɔ́k-)	**መተኰስ** maṭṭáḳwɔs (-ɔ́ko-)	**ተተኳሽ** taṭáḳkwā́š (-ɔ́k-; § 8)
ይተው yíṭṭā́u (§ 8)		**ተትቶ** táṭiṭ^{w}o (tắ-)	**መተወት** maṭṭáwaṭ (-tā́uaṭ-)	
ይቻል yíčč̌ál (§ 8)		**ተችሎ** táč̌il^{w}o (tắ-)	**መቻል** máč̌č̌ál (§ 8)	
ይነሣ yinnáśã	**ተነሣ** taṇáśã	**ተነሥቶ** taṇást^{w}o	**መነሣት** maṇnáśát (§ 8)	**ተነሽ** táṇáš (-ná-; § 8; -šī. -ši)
ይንሸተት yinšā́taṭ (§ 7*c*; -ät)	**ተንሸተት** taṇšā́taṭ (-ät)	**ተንሸቶ** taṇšā́tt^{w}o	**መንሸተት** maṇšā́taṭ (§ 7*c*; -ät)	**†ተንሻችች** taṇšā́tāč (§ 8)
ይንቀሳቀስ yiṇqaśáqas (§ 7*c*; -iṅq-)	**ተንቀሳቀስ** taṅqaśáqas	**ተንቀሳቅሶ** taṅqaśā́-q(ǐ)s^{w}o	**መንቀሳቀስ** maṇqaśā́-qas (§ 7*c*; -aṅq-)	**ተንቀሳቃሽ** taṅqaśáqā́š (§ 8)
ይነቅነቅ yinnáqnaq	**ተነቅነቅ** taṇáqnaq	**ተነቅንቆ** taṇáqniq^{w}o	**መነቅነቅ** maṇnáq-naq	**ተነቅናቂ** taṇaqnā́qi
ይነቃነቅ yinnaqā́naq		**ተነቃንቆ** taṇaqā́ṅq^{w}o	**መነቃነቅ** maṇnaqā́-naq	

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተንቀጠቀጠ tạñqạṭ́ạ-qqạṭạ (§ 7*d*)	tremble, i.	**ተንቀጥቅጧል** tạñqạ́ṭqị-ṭo͡ā̆l	**ይንቀጠቀጥ** yị̄nqạṭ́ạ-qqạṭ (§ 7*c*; -ị̄ñq-)	**ይንቀጠቀጣል** yị̄nqạṭ́ạqqạ-ṭāl (§ 7*c*; -ị̄ñq-)
ተነካ tạnạ́kkā	be touched, p.	**ተነክቷል** tạnạ́kto͡ā̆l (-nā́-)	**ይነካ** yị̄nnạ́kkā	**ይነካል** yị̄nnạ́kkāl
ተነከረ tạnạ́kkạrạ (-ā́kkä-)	be wetted, p.	**ተነክሯል** tạnạ́krŏ͡ā̆l (-ā́k-)	**ይነክር** yị̄nnạ́kkạr (-ā́kkä-)	**ይነክራል** yị̄nnạ́kkạrāl (-ā́kkä-)
ተነከሰ tạnạ́kkạsạ	be bitten, p.	**ተነክሷል** tạnạ́ksŏ͡ā̆l	**ይነክስ** yị̄nnạ́kkạs	**ይነክሳል** yị̄nnạ́kkạsāl
ተናከሰ tạnā́kkạsạ	bite, i.	**ተናክሷል** tạnā́ksŏ͡ā̆l	**ይናከስ** yị̄nnā́kkạs	**ይናከሳል** yị̄nnā́kkạsāl
ተንኰሻኰሸ tạñkwəšá-kkwəśạ (§ 7*d*)	rustle, i.	**ተንኰሻኵሿል** tạñkwəšā́-kwŭšŏ͡ā̆l	**ይንኰሻኰሽ** yị̄nkwəšá-kkwəš (§ 7*c*; -ị̄ñk-)	**ይንኰሻኰሻል** yị̄nkwəšá-kkwəšāl (§ 7*c*; -ị̄ñk-)
ተንከባለለ tạñkạbá-llạlạ (§ 7*d*; -ṿá-)	be rolled, p.	**ተንከባሏል** tạñkạbá-llŏ͡ā̆l (-ṿá-)	**ይንከባለል** yị̄nkạbálläl (§ 7*c*; -ị̄ñk-, -ṿá-, -äl)	**ይንከባለላል** yị̄nkạbálläläl (§ 7*c*; -ị̄ñk-, -ṿá-)
ተንኳኳ tạñkwā́-kkwã (§ 7*d*)	creak, i.	**ተንኳኵቷል** tạñkwā́kwŭ-tŏ͡ā̆l (-ā́kt-)	**ይንኳኳ** yị̄nkwā́-kkwã (§ 7*c*; -ị̄ñk-)	**ይንኳኳል** yị̄nkwā́-kkwāl (§ 7*c*; -ị̄ñk-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይንቀጥቀጥ yi̯nqą̄ṭqą̄ṭ (§ 7*c*; -i̯ṅq-)	**ተንቀጥቀጥ** tą̄ṅqą̄ṭqą̄ṭ	**ተንቀጥቅጦ** tą̄ṅqą̄ṭ-qi̯ṭʷo	**መንቀጥቀጥ** mą̄nqą̄ṭqą̄ṭ (§ 7*c*; -ą̄ṅq-)	**ተንቀጥቃጭ** tą̄ṅqą̄ṭqą̄č̣ (§ 8)
ይንክ yi̯nnąkə̃ (-nə̄-)		**ተንክቶ** tą̄nąktʷo (-nə̄-)	**መንካት** mą̄nnąkə̄t (-nə̄-; § 8)	**ተንኪ** tą̄nąki (-nə̄-)
ይንከር yi̯nnąkə̄r (-ə̄kä-)	**ተንከር** tą̄nąkə̄r (-ə̄kä-)	**ተንክሮ** tą̄nąkrʷo (-ə̄k-)	**መንከር** mą̄nnąkə̄r (-ə̄kä-)	**ተንካሪ** tą̄nąkə́ri (-äk-)
ይንክስ yi̯nnąkə̄s		**ተንክሶ** tą̄nąksʷo	**መንከስ** mą̄nnąkə̄s	**ተንካሽ** tą̄nąkə́š (§ 8)
ይናክስ yi̯nnə́kə̄s	**ተናክስ** tą̄nə́kə̄s	**ተናክሶ** tą̄nə́ksʷo	**መናክስ** mą̄nnə́kə̄s	**ተናካሽ** tą̄nə́kə́š (§ 8)
ይንኰሻኰሽ yi̯nkwəšə́-kwəš (§ 7*c*; -i̯ṅk-)	**ተንኰሻኰሽ** tą̄ṅkwəšə́-kwəš	**ተንኰሻኵሾ** tą̄ṅkwəšə́-kwŭšʷo	**መንኰሻኰሽ** mą̄nkwəšə́-kwəš (§ 7*c*; -ą̄ṅk-)	**ተንኰሻኳሽ** tą̄ṅkwəšə́-kwə́š (§ 8)
ይንከባለል yi̯nkąbə̃lą̄l (§ 7*c*; -i̯ṅk-, -ṿə̃-, -äl)	**ተንከባለል** tą̄nkąbə̃lą̄l (-ṿə̃-, -äl)	**ተንከባሎ** tą̄nką-bə́llʷo (-ṿə́-)	**መንከባለል** mą̄nkąbə̃-lą̄l (§ 7*c*; -ą̄nk-, -ṿə̃-, -äl)	**ተንከባላይ** tą̄nkąbə́lə́i̯ (-ṿə̃-; -ə́yy § 6; § 8)
ይንኳኳ yi̯nkwə́kwə̃ (§ 7*c*; -i̯ṅk-)		**ተንኳኵቶ** tą̄nkwə́-kwŭtʷo (-ə́kt-)	**መንኳኳት** mą̄nkwə́-kwə́t (§ 7*c*; -ą̄nk-; § 8)	

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተናወጠ tanə̂wəṭə (-wə-)	be disturbed, p.	ተናውጧል tanáwŭṭŏ͡āl	ይናወጥ yinnə̂wəṭ (-wə-)	ይናወጣል yinnə̂wəṭāl (-wə-)
ተነዳ tanə́ddā	be driven, p.	ተነድቷል tanə́dǐṭŏ͡āl (-nə́rt-, -nárt- §7*d*)	ይነዳ yinnə́ddā	ይነዳል yinnə́ddāl
ተናደደ tanə́ddədə	be annoyed, i.	ተናዷል tanáddŏ͡āl	ይናደድ yinnə́ddəd	ይናደዳል yinnə́ddədāl
ተነደፈ tanə́ddəfə	be stung, p.	ተነድፏል tanə́dfŏ͡āl	ይነደፍ yinnə́ddəf	ይነደፋል yinnə́ddəfāl
ተናደፈ tanáddəfə	sting, i.	ተናድፏል tanádfŏ͡āl	ይናደፍ yinnáddəf	ይናደፋል yinnáddəfāl
ተናገረ tanə́ggərə (-är-)	speak, i.	ተናግሯል tanágrŏ͡āl	ይናገር yinnə́ggər (-är)	ይናገራል yinnə́ggərāl (-är-)
ተነጋገረ tanəgə́ggərə (-är-)	converse, i.	ተነጋግሯል tanəgə́grŏ͡āl	ይነጋገር yinnəgə́ggər (-är)	ይነጋገራል yinnəgə́ggərāl (-är-)
ተንጠለጠለ tanṭaláṭṭalə	be hung, p.	ተንጠልጥሏል tanṭálṭilŏ͡āl (-ṭə́-)	ይንጠለጠል yinṭaláṭṭal (§7*c*; -äl)	ይንጠለጠላል yinṭaláṭṭalāl (§7*c*)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይናወጥ		**ተናውጦ**	**መናወጥ**	**ተናዋጭ**
yi̯nnā͡ua̯ṭ (-ωṭ)		ta̯nā͡uŭṭʷo	ma̯nnā͡ua̯ṭ (-ωṭ)	ta̯nā͡uáč̣ (§ 8)
ይነዳ	**ተነዳ**	**ተነድዶ**	**መነዳት**	**ተነጅ**
yi̯nná̯dã	ta̯ná̯dã	ta̯ná̯dǐṭʷo (-ná̯rt-, -nā́rt- § 7*d*)	ma̯nná̯dā́t (§ 8)	tá̯ná̯j (-nā́-; § 8; -ǰ -ji)
ይናደድ	**ተናደድ**	**ተናዶ**	**መናደድ**	**ተናዳጅ**
yi̯nnā́da̯d	ta̯nā́da̯d	ta̯nā́ddʷo	ma̯nnā́da̯d	ta̯nā́dā́j (§ 8)
ይነደፍ	**ተነደፍ**	**ተነድፎ**	**መነደፍ**	**ተነዳፊ**
yi̯nná̯da̯f	ta̯ná̯da̯f	ta̯ná̯dfʷo	ma̯nná̯da̯f	ta̯na̯dā́fi
ይናደፍ		**ተናድፎ**	**መናደፍ**	**ተናዳፊ**
yi̯nnā́da̯f		ta̯nā́dfʷo	ma̯nnā́da̯f	ta̯nādā́fi
ይናገር	**ተናገር**	**ተናግሮ**	**መናገር**	**ተናጋሪ**
yi̯nná̯ga̯r (-är)	ta̯ná̯ga̯r (-är)	ta̯ná̯grʷo	ma̯nná̯ga̯r (-är)	ta̯nāgā́ri
ይነጋገር	**ተነጋገር**	**ተነጋግሮ**	**መነጋገር**	**ተነጋጋሪ**
yi̯nna̯gā́ga̯r (-är)	ta̯na̯gā́ga̯r (-är)	ta̯na̯gā́grʷo	ma̯nna̯gā́-ga̯r (-är)	ta̯na̯gāgā́ri
ይንጠልጠል	**ተንጠልጠል**	**ተንጠልጥሎ**	**መንጠልጠል**	**ተንጠልጣይ**
yi̯ntá̯lta̯l (§ 7*c*; -ā́lṭä-)	ta̯ntá̯lta̯l (-ā́lṭä-)	ta̯ntá̯lṭi̯lʷo (-ṭā́-)	ma̯ntá̯lta̯l (§ 7*c*; -ā́lṭä-)	ta̯ntá̯ltā́i̯ (-ṭā́-; -áyy § 6; § 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተነጨ tạnấčč̣ä 2nd ተነጨህ tạnấčč̣äh, etc.	be plucked out, p.	ተነጭቷል tạnấč̣tŏ͡āl	ይነጭ yị̈nnấčč̣	ይነጫል yị̈nnấčč̣āl
ተነፋ tạnáffã	be inflated, p.	ተነፍቷል tạnáftŏ͡āl (-nấ-)	ይነፋ yị̈nnáffã	ይነፋል yị̈nnáffāl
ተነፈሰ tạnáffạsạ	breathe, i.	ተንፍሷል tánfị̈sŏ͡āl (tấ-, -mf-)	ይተነፍስ yị̈tạnáffị̈s	ይተነፍሳል yị̈tạnáffị̈sāl
ተናፈሰ tạnấffạsạ	get fresh air, i.	ተናፍሷል tạnáfsŏ͡āl	ይናፈስ yị̈nnấffạs	ይናፈሳል yị̈nnấffạsāl
ተኛ tą́ññã (tấ-, -ñä)	recline, i.	ተኝቷል tą́ññị̈tŏ͡āl (tấ-)	ይተኛ yị̈tą́ññã (-tấ-, -ñä)	ይተኛል yị̈tą́ññāl (-tấ-)
ተከለ tą́kkạlạ	plant, t.	ተክሏል tą́k(ǐ)lŏ͡āl (tấ-)	ይተክል yị̈tą́k(ǐ)l (-tấ-)	ይተክላል yị̈tą́k(ǐ)lāl (-tấ-)
ተከለከለ tạkạlą́kkạ-lạ	be hindered, p.	ተከልክሏል tạką́lkị̈lŏ͡āl	ይከለክል yị̈kkạlą́kkạl	ይከለክላል yị̈kkạlą́kkạ-lāl
ተከመረ tạką́mmạrạ (-mä-)	be piled, p.	ተከምሯል tạką́mmị̈-rŏ͡āl	ይከመር yị̈kką́mmạr (-mä-)	ይከመራል yị̈kką́mmạ-rāl (-mä-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይነጭ yɨnnáč̣ (§ 8)		**ተነጭቶ** tɐnáč̣t^{w}o	**መነጨት** mɐnnáč̣ät	**ተነጭ** tɐ́náč̣ (§ 8; -ፌ, -č̣i)
ይነፋ yɨnnɐ́fã (-nɐ́-)	**ተነፋ** tɐnɐ́fã (-nɐ́-)	**ተነፍቶ** tɐnɐ́ft^{w}o (-nɐ́-)	**መነፋት** mɐnnɐ́fát (-nɐ́-; § 8)	**ተነፊ** tɐnɐ́fi (-nɐ́-)
ይተንፍስ yɨtɐ́nfɨs (-tɐ́-, -mf-)	**ተንፍስ** tɐ́nfɨs (tɐ́-, -mf-)	**ተንፍሶ** tɐ́nfɨs^{w}o (tɐ́-, -mf-)	**መተንፈስ** mɐtɐ́nfɐs (-tɐ́-, -mf-)	**ተነፋሽ** tɐnɐ́fɐ́š (§ 8)
ይናፈስ yɨnnɐ́fɐs	**ተናፈስ** tɐnɐ́fɐs	**ተናፍሶ** tɐnɐ́fs^{w}o	**መናፈስ** mɐnnɐ́fɐs	**ተናፋሽ** tɐnɐ́fɐ́š (§ 8)
ይተኛ yɨtɐ́ññã (-tɐ́-, -ñä)	**ተኛ** tɐ́ññã (tɐ́-, -ñä)	**ተኝቶ** tɐ́ññɨt^{w}o (tɐ́-)	**መተኛት** mɐtɐ́ññát (-tɐ́-; § 8)	
ይትከል yɨ́tkɐl	**ትከል** tɨ́kɐl	**ተክሎ** tɐ́k(ɨ̰)l^{w}o (tɐ́-)	**መትከል** mɐ́tkɐl	**ተካይ** tɐ́kɐ́i̯ (-ɐ́yy §6; §8)
ይከልከል yɨkkɐ́lkɐl	**ተከልከል** tɐkɐ́lkɐl	**ተከልክሎ** tɐkɐ́lkɨl^{w}o	**መከልከል** mɐkkɐ́lkɐl	**ተከልካይ** tɐkɐ́lkɐ́i̯ (-ɐ́yy §6; §8)
ይከመር yɨkkɐ́mɐr (-mä-)	**ተከመር** tɐkɐ́mɐr (-mä-)	**ተከምሮ** tɐkɐ́mmɨ-r^{w}o	**መከመር** mɐkkɐ́mɐr (-mä-)	**ተከማሪ** tɐkɐmmári

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተከራከረ tạkạrā́kkạ-rạ (-ärā́kkä-)	dispute, i.	**ተከራክ͡ሏል** tạkạrá-krŏ͡āl (-ärá-)	**ይከራከር** yi̱kkạrā́-kkạr (-ärā́kkä-)	**ይከራከራል** yi̱kkạrā́-kkạrāl (-ärā́kkä-)
ተከራየ tạkạrā́yyä (-kä-) 2nd **-ራየህ** -rā́yyäh, etc.	take on hire, t.	**ተከራይ͡ቷል** tạkạráyi̱-tŏ͡āl (-kä-, -á͡i̱t-)	**ይከራይ** yi̱kkạrā́yy (-kä-)	**ይከራያል** yi̱kkạrā́-yyāl (-kä-)
ተኰሰ tạ́kkwωsạ (tώkkosạ)	scorch, t.	**ተኵ͡ሷል** tạ́kkwŭsŏ͡āl (tώ-)	**ይተኵስ** yi̱tạ́kkwŭs (-tώ-)	**ይተኵሳል** yi̱tạ́kkwŭsāl (-tώ-)
ተከሰሰ tạkạ́ssạsạ	be accused, p.	**ተከ͡ሷል** tạkạ́ssŏ͡āl	**ይከሰስ** yi̱kkạ́ssạs	**ይከሰሳል** yi̱kkạ́ssạsāl
ተከበረ tạkạ́bbạrạ (-bä-)	be honoured, p.	**ተከብ͡ሩል** tạkạ́brŏ͡āl (-ạ́ṛ-)	**ይከበር** yi̱kkạ́bbạr (-bä-)	**ይከበራል** yi̱kkạ́bbạ-rāl (-bä-)
ተከተለ tạkạ́ttạlạ	follow, t.	**ተከትሏል** tạkạ́ttị̄lŏ͡āl	**ይከተል** yi̱kkạ́ttạl (-äl)	**ይከተላል** yi̱kkạ́ttạlāl
ታከከ tā́kkạkạ	be scratched, p.	**ታኳል** tā́kkŏ͡āl	**ይታከክ** yi̱ttā́kkạk	**ይታከካል** yi̱ttā́kkạkāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይክራክር yi̯kkạrákạr (-ärákä-)	**ተክራክር** tạkạrákạr (-ärákä-)	**ተክራክሮ** tạkạrákrʷo (-ärá-)	**መክራክር** mạkkạrá-kạr (-ärákä-)	**ተክራካሪ** tạkạrākári (-ärā-)
ይክራይ yi̯kkạrâi̯ (-kä-)	**ተክራይ** tạkạrâi̯ (-kä-)	**ተክራይቶ** tạkạráyi̯tʷo (-kä-, -âi̯t-)	**መክራየት** mạkkạrá-yät (-kä-, -âi̯ät)	
ይተኵስ yi̯tạ́kkwŭs (-tώ-)	**ተኵስ** tạ́kkwŭs (tώ-)	**ተኵሶ** tạ́kkwŭsʷo (tώ-)	**መተኰስ** mạtạ́kkwως (-tώkkos)	**ተኳሽ** tạ́kkwā́š (tώ-; § 8)
ይክሰስ yi̯kkạ́sạs	**ተክሰስ** tạkạ́sạs	**ተክሶ** tạkạ́ssʷo	**መክሰስ** mạkkạ́sạs	**ተክሳሽ** tạkạ́sā́š (§ 8)
ይክበር yi̯kkạ́bạr (-ạ́ṿ-, -är)		**ተክብሮ** tạkạ́brʷo (-ṿr-)	**መክበር** mạkkạ́bạr (-ạ́ṿ-, -är)	**ተክባሪ** tạkạbā́ri (-ṿā́-), honoured; tạkạbbā́ri, conceited
ይክተል yi̯kkạ́tạl (-äl)	**ተክተል** tạkạ́t(t)ạl (-äl)	**ተክትሎ** tạkạ́ttil̯ʷo	**መክተል** mạkkạ́tạl (-äl)	**ተክታይ** tạkạ́ttâi̯ (-ā́yy §6; § 8)
ይታክክ yi̯ttā́kạk		**ታክ** tā́kkʷo	**መታክክ** mạttā́kạk	**ታካኪ** tākā́ki

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተካከለ tạkā́kkạla	be equal, i.	**ተካክሏል** tạkā́klo͡ōāl	**ይተካከል** yi͡ittạkā́kkạl	**ይተካክላል** yi͡ittạkā́kkạlāl
ተከፈለ tạkáffạla	be divided, p.	**ተከፍሏል** tạkáflo͡ōāl (-kā́-)	**ይከፈል** yi͡kkáffạl (-äl)	**ይከፈላል** yi͡kkáffạlāl
ተካፈለ tạkáffạla	share, t.	**ተካፍሏል** tạkáflo͡ōāl	**ይካፈል** yi͡kkáffạl (-äl)	**ይካፈላል** yi͡kkáffạlāl
ተከፈተ tạkáffạta	be opened, p.	**ተከፍቷል** tạkáfto͡ōāl	**ይከፈት** yi͡kkáffạt (-ät)	**ይከፈታል** yi͡kkáffạtāl
ተወ táwạ (tạ́ua)	leave, t.	**ትቷል** tị́to͡ōāl	**ይተው** yi͡tạ́u	**ይተዋል** yi͡tạ́wāl (-tạ́uā-)
ተወለወለ tạwạlạ́u-wạla (tạuạ-)	be wiped, p.	**ተወልውሏል** tạwạ́lwi͡lo͡ōāl (tạuạ́-, -lwŭl-)	**ይወለወል** yi͡wwạlạ́u-wạl (yuwạ-)	**ይወለወላል** yi͡wwạlạ́u-wạlāl (yuwạ-)
ተወለደ tạwạ́lladạ (tạuạ́-, -ā́l-, -ώl-)	be born, i.	**ተወልዷል** tạwạ́ldo͡ōāl (tạuạ́-, -ώl-)	**ይወለድ** yi͡wwạ́llạd (yuwạ́-, -ā́l--ώl-)	**ይወለዳል** yi͡wwạ́llạdāl (yuwạ́-, -ā́l--ώl-)
ተወራረደ tạwạrā́r-rạdạ (tạuạ-, -ωrā́-)	bet, i.	**ተወራርዷል** tạwạrā́r-do͡ōāl (tạuạ-,-ωrā́-)	**ይወራረድ** yi͡wwạrā́r-rạd (yuwạ-, -ωrā́-)	**ይወራረዳል** yi͡wwạrā́r-rạdāl (yuwạ-,-ωrā́-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይተካከል yi̯ttə̯kə́kə̯l	**ተካከል** tə̯kə́kə̯l	**ተካክሎ** tə̯kə́klʷo	**መተካከል** mə̯ttə̯kə́kə̯l	**ተካክይ** tə̯kə́kə́i̯ (-ə́yy §6; §8)
ይከፈል yi̯kkə́fə̯l (-äl)	**ተከፈል** tə̯kə́fə̯l (-äl)	**ተከፍሎ** tə̯kə́flʷo (-kə́-)	**መከፈል** mə̯kkə́fə̯l (-äl)	**ተከፋይ** tə̯kə́fə́i̯ (-ə́yy § 6; §8)
ይከፈል yi̯kkə́fə̯l (-äl)	**ተከፈል** tə̯kə́fə̯l (-äl)	**ተከፍሎ** tə̯kə́flʷo	**መከፈል** mə̯kkə́fə̯l (-äl)	**ተከፋይ** tə̯kə́fə́i̯ (-ə́yy §6; §8)
ይከፈት yi̯kkə́fə̯t (-ät)		**ተከፍቶ** tə̯kə́ftʷo	**መከፈት** mə̯kkə́fə̯t (-ät)	**ተከፋች** tə̯kə́ffə̌č (§ 8)
ይተው yítə́u (§ 8)	**ተው** tə́u f. **ተይ** tə́i̯	**ትቶ** tɨ́tʷo	**መተው** mə́tə́u (§ 8)	**ተዪ** tə́i
ይወልወል yi̯wwə̯́lwə̯l (yuwə́-)		**ተወልውሎ** tə̯wə́lwi̯lʷo (tə̯uə́-, -lwŭl-)	**መወልወል** mə̯wwə́lwə̯l (mə̯uwə́-)	
		ተወልዶ tə̯wə́ldʷo (tə̯uə́-, -ωl-)	**መወለድ** mə̯wwə́lə̯d (mə̯uwə́-, -ə́l-, -ωl-)	**ተወላጅ** tə̯wə́lə́j (tə̯uə́-, -ə́l-, -ωl-; § 8)
ይወራረድ yi̯wwə̯rə́rə̯d (yuwə̯-, -ωrə́-)	**ተወራረድ** tə̯wə̯rə́rə̯d (tə̯uə̯-, -ωrə́-)	**ተወራርዶ** tə̯wə̯rə́rdʷo (tə̯uə̯-, -ωrə́-)	**መወራረድ** mə̯wwə̯rə́rə̯d (mə̯uwə̯-, -ωrə́-)	**ተወራራጅ** tə̯wə̯rə́rə́j (tə̯uə̯-, -ωrə́-; § 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተወረወረ tạwarạ́u-warạ (tạuạ-)	be thrown, p.	ተወርውሯል tạwạ́rwŭ-rŏāl (tạuạ́-)	ይወረወር yị̈wwarạ́u-war (yuwạ-)	ይወረወራል yị̈wwarạ́u-warāl (yuwạ-)
ተዋሰ tạwā́sạ (tạuā́-)	be guarantor, i.	ተውሷል tạ́wŭsŏāl (tạ́uŭs-)	ይዋስ yị̈wwā́s (yuwā́s)	ይዋሳል yị̈wwā́sāl (yuwā́s-)
ተወሰደ tạwássadạ (tạuạ́-, -ώs-)	be removed, p.	ተወስዷል tạwás(ǐ)-dŏāl (tạuạ́-, -ώs-)	ይወሰድ yị̈wwạ́ssạd (yuwạ́-, -ώs-)	ይወሰዳል yị̈wwạ́ssạ-dāl (yuwạ́-, -ώs-)
ታወቀ táuwạqạ (-wω-)	be known, p.	ታውቋል táu(ŭ)qŏāl	ይታወቅ yị̈ttáuwạq (-ωq)	ይታወቃል yị̈ttáu-wạqāl (-wω-)
ተወቀጠ tạwώqqạṭạ (tạuώ-)	be crushed, p.	ተወቅጧል tạwώqṭŏāl (tạuώ-)	ይወቀጥ yị̈wwώqqạṭ (yuwώ-)	ይወቀጣል yị̈wwώqqạ-ṭāl (yuwώ-)
ተወዘወዘ tạwạzạ́u-wạzạ (tạuạ-, -ωzạ́uwω-)	be shaken, p.	ተወዝውዟል tạwạ́zwŭ-zŏāl (tạuạ́-, -ώz-)	ይወዘወዝ yị̈wwạzạ́u-wạz (yuwạ-, -ωzạ́uwω-)	ይወዘወዛል yị̈wwạzạ́u-wạzāl (yuwạ-, -ωzạ́uwω-)
ተወደደ tạwώddạdạ (tạuώ-)	be loved, p.	ተወዷል tạwώddŏāl (tạuώ-)	ይወደድ yị̈wwώddạd (yuwώ-)	ይወደዳል yị̈wwώddạ-dāl (yuwώ-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይወርወር yi̯wwárwa̯r (yuwá̯-)		**ተወርውሮ** ta̯wár-wŭrʷo (ta͡uá̯-)	**መወርወር** ma̯wwár-wa̯r (ma͡uwá̯-)	**ተወርዋሪ** ta̯wa̯rwárri (ta͡ua̯-)
ይዋስ yi̯wwás (yúwás; § 8)	**ተዋስ** tá̯wás (ta͡uás; § 8)	**ተውሶ** tá̯wŭsʷo (ta͡uŭsʷo)	**መዋስ** má̯wwás (ma͡uwás; § 8)	**ተዋሽ** tá̯wáš (ta͡uáš; § 8; -ši. -ši)
ይወሰድ yi̯wwá̯sa̯d (yuwá̯-, -ώs-)		**ተወስዶ** ta̯wás(ĭ)dʷo (ta͡uá̯-, -ώs-)	**መወሰድ** ma̯wwá̯sa̯d (ma͡uwá̯-, -ώs-)	**ተወሳጅ** ta̯wá̯ssáj (ta͡uá̯-, -ώs-; § 8)
ይታወቅ yi̯tta͡ua̯q (-ωq)		**ታውቆ** táu(ŭ)qʷo	**መታወቅ** ma̯tta͡ua̯q (-ωq)	**ታዋቂ** tawáqi (ta͡uá̆-)
ይወቀጥ yi̯wwώqa̯ṭ (yuwώ-)		**ተወቅጦ** ta̯wώqṭʷo (ta͡uώ-)	**መወቀጥ** ma̯wwώqa̯ṭ (ma͡uwώ-)	**ተወቃጭ** ta̯wώqáč̣ (ta͡uώ-; § 8)
ይወዝወዝ yi̯wwá̯zwa̯z (yuwá̯-, -ώzwω-)	**ተወዝወዝ** ta̯wá̯zwa̯z (ta͡uá̯-ώzwω-)	**ተወዝውዞ** ta̯wá̯z-wŭzʷo (ta͡uá̯-, -ώz-)	**መወዝወዝ** ma̯wwá̯z-wa̯z (ma͡uwá̯-, -ώzwω-)	**ተወዝዋዥ** ta̯wá̯zwáž (ta͡uá̯-, -ώz-; § 8)
ይወደድ yi̯wwώda̯d (yuwώ-)	**ተወደድ** ta̯wώda̯d (ta͡uώ-)	**ተወዶ** ta̯wώddʷo (ta͡uώ-)	**መወደድ** ma̯wwώda̯d (ma͡uwώ-)	**ተወዳጅ** ta̯wώd(d)áj (ta͡uώ-; § 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተዋደዱ tạwáddạdu (tạ͡uá-)	agree, i.	ተዋደዋል tạwáddạ͡uāl (tạ͡uá-)	ይዋደዱ yi̯wwáddạ-du (yuwá-)	ይዋደዳሉ yi̯wwaddạ-dállu (yuwa-)
ተወጋ tạwώggã (tạ͡uώ-)	be pricked, p.	ተወግቷል tạwώgtŏ͡āl (tạ͡uώ-)	ይወጋ yi̯wwώggã (yuwώ-)	ይወጋል yi̯wwώggāl (yuwώ-)
ተዋጋ tạwấggã (tạ͡uấ-)	fight; butt, i.	ተዋግቷል tạwágtŏ͡āl (tạ͡uấ-)	ይዋጋ yi̯wwấggã (yuwấ-)	ይዋጋል yi̯wwấggāl (yuwấ-)
ተዘራ tạzárrã (-ăzấ-)	be sown, p.	ተዘርቷል tạzártŏ͡āl (-ăzấ-)	ይዘራ yi̯zzárrã (-zấ-)	ይዘራል yi̯zzárrāl (-zấ-)
ተዘረፈ tạzárrạfạ (-ăzấ-)	be looted, p.	ተዘርፏል tạzárfŏ͡āl (-ăzấ-)	ይዘረፍ yi̯zzárrạf (-zấ-)	ይዘረፋል yi̯zzárrạfāl (-zấ-)
ተዘቀዘቀ tạzạqázzạ-qạ	beinclined, p.	ተዘቅዝቋል tạzáqzi̯qŏ͡āl	ይዘቀዘቅ yi̯zzạqáz-zạq	ይዘቀዘቃል yi̯zzạqázzạ-qāl
ተዘወረ tạzá͡uwạrạ	be turned, p.	ተዘውሯል tạzá͡uŭrŏ͡āl	ይዘወር yi̯zzá͡uwạr	ይዘወራል yi̯zzá͡uwạrāl
ታዘዘ tấzzạzạ	obey, t.	ታዟል tấzzŏ͡āl	ይታዘዝ yi̯ttấzzạz	ይታዘዛል yi̯ttấzzạzāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይዋደዱ	**ተዋደዱ**	**ተዋደው**	**መዋደድ**	**ተዋዳጆች**
yi̯wwádi̯du	tə̀wádi̯du	tə̀wáddə̀u	mə̀wwádə̀d	tə̀wādáǰʷōč
(yuwá-)	(tə̀uá-)	(tə̀uá-)	(mə̀uwá-)	(tə̀uā-; -ʷōčč § 6)
ይወጋ		**ተወግቶ**	**መወጋት**	**ተወጊ**
yi̯wwógã		tə̀wógtʷo	mə̀wwógát	tə̀wági
(yuwó-)		(tə̀uó-)	(mə̀uwó-; § 8)	(tə̀uá-, -óg-)
ይዋጋ	**ተዋጋ**	**ተዋግቶ**	**መዋጋት**	**ተዋጊ**
yi̯wwágã	tə̀wágã	tə̀wágtʷo	mə̀wwágát	tə̀wági
(yuwá-)	(tə̀uá-)	(tə̀uá-)	(mə̀uwá-; § 8)	(tə̀uá-)
ይዘራ		**ተዘርቶ**	**መዘራት**	
yi̯zzárã		tə̀zártʷo	mə̀zzárát	
(-zá-)		(-äzá-)	(-zá-; § 8)	
ይዘረፍ		**ተዘርፎ**	**መዘረፍ**	**ተዘራፊ**
yi̯zzáraf		tə̀zárfʷo	mə̀zzáraf	tə̀zaráfi
(-zá-)		(-äzá-)	(-zá-)	(-äzä-)
ይዘቅዝቅ	**ተዘቅዝቅ**	**ተዘቅዝቆ**	**መዘቅዝቅ**	**†ተዘቅዛቂ**
yi̯zzə́qzə̀q	tə̀zə́qzə̀q	tə̀zə́qzi̯qʷo	mə̀zzə́qzə̀q	tə̀zə̀qzə́qi
ይዘወር		**ተዘውሮ**	**መዘወር**	**†ተዘዋሪ**
yi̯zzə́u̯ar		tə̀zə́u̯ŭrʷo	mə̀zzə́u̯ar	tə̀zə̀u̯wári
ይታዘዝ	**ታዘዝ**	**ታዞ**	**መታዘዝ**	**ታዛጋ**
yi̯ttázə̀z	tázə̀z	tə̄zzʷo	mə̀ttázə̀z	tázə̄ž (§ 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተዘጋ tạzą́ggã̆	be shut, p.	ተዘግቷል tạzą́gtŏ͡āl	ይዘጋ yị̀zzą́ggã̆	ይዘጋል yị̀zzą́ggāl
ታየ tã́yyä 2nd ታየህ tã́yyäh, etc.	be seen, p.	ታይቷል tã́ị̀tŏ͡āl	ይታይ yị̀ttã́yy	ይታያል yị̀ttã́yyāl
ተያዘ tạyą́zạ (tạị̆ą́-)	be seized, p.	ተይዟል tą́yị̀zŏ͡āl (tą́ị̀z-)	ይያዝ yị̀yyą́z	ይያዛል yị̀yyą́zāl
ተዳመጠ tạdámmạṭạ	be ginned, p.	ተዳምጧል tạdą́mṭŏ͡āl	ይዳመጥ yị̀ddámmạṭ	ይዳመጣል yị̀ddámmạṭāl
ተደረገ tạdą́rrạgạ	be done, p.	ተደርጓል tạdą́rgŏ͡āl (-dą̆́-)	ይደረግ yị̀ddą́rrạg	ይደረጋል yị̀ddą́rrạgāl
ተደበለቀ tạdạbą́llạqạ (-ṿą́-)	be mixed, p. interfere, i.	ተደብልቋል tạdą́blị̀qŏ͡āl (-dą̆́-, -ṿl-)	ይደበለቅ yị̀ddạbą́l- lạq (-dä-, -ạṿą́-, -ą̆ll-)	ይደበለቃል yị̀ddạbą́llạ- qāl (-dä-, -ạṿą́-, -ą̆ll-)
ተደበለቀ Š. tạdạbą́llạqạ (-ṿą́-)	be mixed, p. interfere, i.	ተደባልቋል tạdạbą́l- qŏ͡āl (-ṿą́-)	ይደበለቅ yị̀ddạbą́l- lạq (-ṿą́-)	ይደበለቃል yị̀ddạbą́llạ- qāl (-ṿą́-)
ተደገፈ tạdą́ggạfạ	lean, i. (= ተገደፈ)	ተደግፏል tạdą́ggị̀fŏ͡āl (-dą̆́-)	ይደገፍ yị̀ddą́ggạf	ይደገፋል yị̀ddą́ggạ- fāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይዘጋ yi̯zzą́gə̃		**ተዘግቶ** tə̨zą́gtʷo	**መዘጋት** mə̨zzą́gə́t (§ 8)	**ተዘጊ** tə̨zą́gi (-zə́-)
ይታይ yi̯ttə̂i̯ (-ə́yy §6; §8)	**ታይ** tə̂i̯ (təyy § 6)	**ታይቶ** tə̂i̯tʷo	**መታየት** mə̨ttə̂i̯ət (-ə́ʸət)	
ይያዝ yi̯yyə́z (§ 8)	**ተያዝ** tə̨yə́z (tə̂i̯ə́z ; § 8)	**ተይዞ** tə̨yi̯zʷo (tə̂i̯zʷo)	**መያዝ** mə́yyə́z (§ 8)	**ተያዥ** tə̨yə́ž (tə́ʸə́ž ; § 8)
ይዳመጥ yi̯ddə́mə̨ṭ		**ተዳምጦ** tə̨də́mṭʷo	**መዳመጥ** mə̨ddə́mə̨ṭ	**ተዳማጭ** tə̨də́mə́č̣ (§ 8)
ይደረግ yi̯ddə́rə̨g (-də́-)		**ተደርጎ** tə̨də́rgʷo (-də́-)	**መደረግ** mə̨ddə́rə̨g (-də́-)	†**ተደራጊ** tə̨dər(r)ági (-də́-)
ይደብለቅ yi̯ddə́blə̨q (-də́-, -ṿl-)	**ተደብለቅ** tə̨də́blə̨q (-də́-, -ṿl-)	**ተደብልቆ** tə̨də́bli̯qʷo (-də́-, -ṿl-)	**መደብለቅ** mə̨ddə́blə̨q (-də́-, -ṿl-)	**ተደብላቂ** tə̨də̨blə́qi (-də́-, -ṿl-)
ይደባለቅ yi̯ddə̨bə́lə̨q (-ṿə́-)	**ተደባለቅ** tə̨də̨bə́lə̨q (-ṿə́-)	**ተደባልቆ** tə̨də̨bə́lqʷo (-ṿə́-)	**መደባለቅ** mə̨ddə̨bə́-lə̨q (-ṿə́-)	**ተደባላቂ** tə̨də̨bālə́qi (-ə̨ṿā-)
ይደገፍ yi̯ddə́gə̨f	**ተደገፍ** tə̨də́gə̨f	**ተደግፎ** tə̨də́ggi̯fʷo (-də́-)	**መደገፍ** mə̨ddə́gə̨f	**ተደጋፊ** tə̨də̨ggə́fi

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተጀመለ tạjạ́mmạla	be added, p.	ተጀምሏል tạjạ́mmị-lŏ͡āl	ይጀመል yị̈jjạ́mmạl (-äl)	ይጀመላል yị̈jjạ́mmạ-lāl
ተጀመረ tạjạ́mmạra (-mä-)	be begun, p.	ተጀምሯል tạjạ́mmị-rŏ͡āl	ይጀመር yị̈jjạ́mmạr (-mä-)	ይጀመራል yị̈jjạ́mmạ-rāl (-mä-)
ተጋ tạ́ggã	persevere, p.	ተግቷል tạ́gtŏ͡āl	ይተጋ yị̈tạ́gã	ይተጋል yị̈tạ́gāl
ታገለ tã́ggạla	struggle, i.	ታግሏል tágló͡āl	ይታገል yị̈ttã́ggạl	ይታገላል yị̈ttã́ggạlāl
ተገለባበጠ tạgạlạbã́b-bạṭạ (-ṿã́-)	be completely inverted, p.	ተገለባብጧል tạgạlạbáb-ṭŏ͡āl (-ṿáṿ-)	ይገለባበጥ yị̈ggạlạbã́b-baṭ (-gä-, -ṿã́-)	ይገለባበጣል yị̈ggạlạbã́b-baṭāl (-gä-, -ṿã́-)
ተገለበጠ tạgạlábbạṭạ	beinverted, p.	ተገልብጧል tạgálbị̈ṭŏ͡āl (-lṿ-)	ይገለበጥ yị̈ggạlábbaṭ (-gä-)	ይገለበጣል yị̈ggạlábba-ṭāl (-gä-)
ተገራ tạgárrã	be tamed, p.	ተገርቷል tạgártŏ͡āl (-gã́-)	ይገራ yị̈ggárrã	ይገራል yị̈ggárrāl
ተገረመ tạgárrạma	be surprised, i.	ተገርሟል tạgármŏ͡āl (-gã́-)	ይገረም yị̈ggárrạm	ይገረማል yị̈ggárrạ-māl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይጀመል yi̯jjə́mə̀l (-äl)		**ተጀምሎ** tə̀jə́mmi̯l^{w}o	**መጀመል** mə̀jjə́mə̀l (-äl)	
ይጀመር yi̯jjə́mə̀r (-mä-)		**ተጀምሮ** tə̀jə́m-mi̯r^{w}o	**መጀመር** mə̀jjə́mə̀r (-är)	**ተጀማሪ** tə̀jə̀mmári
ይትጋ yítgã	**ትጋ** tígã	**ተግቶ** tágt^{w}o	**መትጋት** mátgát (§ 8)	**ተጊ** tági (tă-)
ይታገል yi̯ttə́gə̀l	**ታገል** tə́gə̀l	**ታግሎ** tə́gl^{w}o	**መታገል** mə̀ttə́gə̀l	**ታጋይ** tágə́i̯ (-áyy §6; §8)
ይገለባበጥ yi̯ggə̀lə̀bə́-bə̀t (-gä-, -ɣə́ɣ-)	**ተገለባበጥ** tə̀ggə̀lə̀bábə̀t (-ɣə́ɣ-)	**ተገለባብጦ** tə̀ggə̀lə̀-bə́bt^{w}o (-ɣə́ɣ-)	**መገለባበጥ** mə̀ggə̀lə̀-bə́bə̀t (-ɣə́ɣ-)	**ተገለባባጭ** tə̀gə̀lə̀bə́-bə́č̣ (-ɣə́ɣ-; § 8)
ይገልበጥ yi̯ggə́lbə̀t (-lɣ-, -ät)		**ተገልብጦ** tə̀gə́lbi̯t^{w}o (-lɣ-)	**መገልበጥ** mə̀ggə́lbə̀t (-lɣ-, -ät)	**ተገልባጭ** tə̀gə́lbə́č̣ (-lɣ-; § 8)
ይገራ yi̯ggə́rã (-gă-)		**ተገርቶ** tə̀gə́rt^{w}o (-gă-)	**መገራት** mə̀ggə́rát (-gă-; § 8)	†**ተገሪ** tə̀gə́ri (-gă-)
ይገረም yi̯ggə́rə̀m (-gă-)		**ተገርሞ** tə̀gə́rm^{w}o (-gă-)	**መገረም** mə̀ggə́rə̀m (-gă-)	**ተገራሚ** tə̀gə̀rrámi

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተገረፈ tạgạ́rrạfạ (-gắ-)	be beaten, p.	ተገርትዎል tạgạ́rtŏ͡ōāl (-gắ-)	ይገረፍ yị̈ggạ́rrạf (-gắ-)	ይገረፋል yị̈ggạ́rrạfāl (-gắ-)
ታገሠ tắggạsạ	be patient, i.	ታግሢል tắggị̈sŏ͡ōāl	ይታገሥ yị̈ttắggạs	ይታገሣል yị̈ttắggạsāl
ተገባ tạgạ́bbā	be proper, i.	ተገብቷል tạgạ́btŏ͡ōāl (-ṿt-)	ይገባ yị̈ggạ́bbā	ይገባል yị̈ggạ́bbāl
ተጋባ tạgā́bbā	be married, p.	ተጋብቷል tạgā́btŏ͡ōāl (-ṿt-)	ይጋባ yị̈ggā́bbā	ይጋባል yị̈ggā́bbāl
ተጐነበሰ tạgwɷnạ́b- bạsạ	be bent, p.	ተጐንብሷል tạgwɷ́m- bị̈sŏ͡ōāl	ይጐነበስ yị̈ggwɷnạ́b- bạs	ይጐነበሳል yị̈ggwɷnạ́b- bạsāl
ተገናኘ tạgạnā́ññä 2nd -ኘህ -ññäh, etc.	meet, t.	ተገናኝቷል tạgạnā́ñ- tŏ͡ōāl	ይገናኝ yị̈ggạnā́ññ (-ā́ñ § 6)	ይገናኛል yị̈ggạnā́ñ- ñāl
ተገኘ tạgạ́ññä (-gắ-) 2nd -ኘህ -ññäh, etc.	be found, p.	ተገኝቷል tạgạ́ñtŏ͡ōāl (-gắ-)	ይገኝ yị̈ggạ́ññ (-gắ-; -ạ́ñ§6)	ይገኛል yị̈ggạ́ññāl (-gắ-)
ተገዛ tạgạ́zzā	be bought, p.	ተገዝቷል tạgạ́ztŏ͡ōāl	ይገዛ yị̈ggạ́zzā	ይገዛል yị̈ggạ́zzāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይገረፍ	**ተገረፍ**	**ተገርፎ**	**መገረፍ**	**ተገራፊ**
yiggə́rəf (-gə́-)	təgə́rəf (-gə́-)	təgə́rfʷo (-gə́-)	məggə́rəf (-gə́-)	təgarə́fi (-gä-)
ይታገሥ	**ታገሥ**	**ታግሦ**	**መታገሥ**	**ታጋሽ**
yittə́gəs	tə́gəs	tə̆ggisʷo	mattə́gəs	tə̆ggə́š (§ 8)
		ተገብቶ	**መገባት**	
		təgə́btʷo (-ṿt-)	məggə́bə̆t (-ə́ṿ-; § 8)	
ይጋባ	**ተጋባ**	**ተጋብቶ**	**መጋባት**	**ተጋቢ**
yiggə́bã (-ṿã)	təgə́bã (-ṿã)	təgə́btʷo (-ṿt-)	məggə́bə̆t (-ṿə́t; § 8)	təgə́bi (-ṿi)
ይገንበስ	**ተገንበስ**	**ተገንብሶ**	**መገንበስ**	**ተገንባሽ**
yiggwə́mbəs	təgwə́mbəs	təgwə́mbisʷo	məggwə́mbəs	təgwə́mbə̆š (§ 8)
ይገናኝ	**ተገናኝ**	**ተገናኝቶ**	**መገናኘት**	**ተገናኝ**
yiggə́nə̆ñ (§ 8)	təgə́nə̆ñ (§ 8)	təgənə́ñtʷo	məggənə̆ñ-(ñ)ət	təgə́nə̆ñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)
ይገኝ	**ተገኝ**	**ተገኝቶ**	**መገኘት**	
yiggə́ñ (-gə́-; § 8)	tə́gə́ñ (-gə́-; § 8)	təgə́ñtʷo (-gə́-)	məggə́ñ(ñ)ət (-gə́-)	
			መገኝ	
			mə́ggə́ñ (-gə́-; -ññ § 6; § 8)	
ይገዛ	**ተገዛ**	**ተገዝቶ**	**መገዛት**	**ተገጋሪ**
yiggə́zã	təgə́zã	təgə́ztʷo	məggə́zə́t (§ 8)	tə́gə́ž (-ə́ž; § 8; -ገር -ži)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተጓዘ tạgwázạ	set out, i.	ተጕዟል tạ́gwŭzŏ̄āl	ይጓዝ yị́ggwáz	ይጓዛል yị́ggwázāl
ተጐዳ tạgwóddã	be injured, p.	ተጐድቷል tạgwód(ĭ)- tŏ̄āl (-ór- § 7*d*)	ይጐዳ yị́ggwóddã	ይጐዳል yị́ggwóddāl
ተጋደለ tạgã́ddạlạ	fight, i.	ተጋድሏል tạgádlŏ̄āl	ይጋደል yị́ggã́ddạl	ይጋደላል yị́ggã́ddạ- lāl
ተገደፈ tạgạ́ddạfạ	lean, i.	ተገድፏል tạgạ́ddị́fŏ̄āl (-gã́-)	ይገደፍ yị́ggạ́ddạf	ይገደፋል yị́ggạ́ddạ- fāl
ተጋጨ tạgáčč̣ä 2nd -ጨህ -čč̣äh, etc.	be knocked, p.	ተጋጭቷል tạgáč̣tŏ̄āl	ይጋጭ yị́ggáčč̣	ይጋጫል yị́ggáčč̣āl
ተገፋ tạgạ́ffã	be pushed, p.	ተገፍቷል tạgạ́ftŏ̄āl	ይገፋ yị́ggạ́ffã	ይገፋል yị́ggạ́ffāl
ታጣ tã́ṭṭã	be lacking, i.	ታጥቷል tã́ṭtŏ̄āl	ይታጣ yị́ttã́ṭṭã	ይታጣል yị́ttã́ṭṭāl
ተጣለ tạṭálạ	be thrown, p.	ተጥሏል tạ́ṭị́lŏ̄āl (tã́-)	ይጣል yị́ṭṭál	ይጣላል yị́ṭṭálāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይጓገዝ yɨ́ggwáz (§ 8)	**ተጓገዝ** tᵊ́gwáz (§ 8)	**ተጕዘ** tᵊ́gwŭzʷo	**መጓገዝ** mᵊ́ggwáz (§ 8)	**ተጓጋሪ** tᵊ́gwáž (§ 8; -ዢ -ži)
ይገ°ዳ yɨggwɔ́dã		**ተገ°ደ°ቶ** tᵊgwɔ́d(ĭ)-tʷo (-ɔ́rt- § 7*d*)	**መገ°ዳት** mᵊggwɔ́-dát (§ 8)	**ተገ°ጅ** tᵊ́gwɔ́j (§ 8; -ጂ -ji)
ይጋደል yɨggádᵊl	**ተጋደል** tᵊgádᵊl	**ተጋድለ** tᵊgádlʷo	**መጋደል** mᵊggádᵊl	**ተጋዳይ** tᵊgádâi (-áyy § 6; § 8)
ይገደፍ yɨggᵊ́dᵊf	**ተገደፍ** tᵊgᵊ́dᵊf	**ተገድፎ** tᵊgᵊ́ddɨfʷo (-gə́-)	**መገደፍ** mᵊggᵊ́dᵊf	**ተገዳፊ** tᵊgᵊddáfi
ይጋጭ yɨ́ggáč̣ (§ 8)	**ተጋጭ** tᵊ́gáč̣ (§ 8)	**ተጋጭቶ** tᵊgáč̣tʷo	**መጋጨት** mᵊggáč̣ät	**ተጋጭ** tᵊ́gáč̣ (§ 8) [**ተጋጪ**] (tᵊgáč̣i)
ይገፋ yɨggᵊ́fã	**ተገፋ** tᵊgᵊ́fã	**ተገፍቶ** tᵊgᵊ́ftʷo	**መገፋት** mᵊggᵊ́fát (§ 8)	**ተገፊ** tᵊgᵊ́fi (-gə́-)
		ታጥቶ tᵊ́ṭṭʷo	**መታጣት** mᵊṭṭáṭᵊt (§ 8)	
ይጣል yɨ́ṭṭᵊl (§ 8)		**ተጥሎ** tᵊ́ṭɨlʷo (tə́-)	**መጣል** mᵊ́ṭṭᵊl (§ 8)	**ተጣይ** tᵊ́ṭâi (-áyy § 6; § 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተጣላ tạṭắllã	quarrel, i.	ተጣልቷል tạṭáltŏ͡āl	ይጣላ yi͡ṭṭắllã	ይጣላል yi͡ṭṭắllāl
ተጠመቀ tạṭạ́mmạqạ	be wrung; be baptized, p.	ተጠምቋል tạṭạ́mqŏ͡āl	ይጠመቅ yi͡ṭṭạ́mmạq	ይጠመቃል yi͡ṭṭạ́mmạqāl
ተጠመዘዘ tạṭạmázzạza	be twisted, p.	ተጠምዝዟል tạṭạ́mzizŏ͡āl	ይጠመዘዝ yi͡ṭṭạmázzạz	ይጠመዘዛል yi͡ṭṭạmázzạzāl
ተጠመደ tạṭạ́mmạda	be yoked, p.	ተጠምዷል tạṭạ́mdŏ͡āl	ይጠመድ yi͡ṭṭạ́mmạd	ይጠመዳል yi͡ṭṭạ́mmạdāl
ተጠመጠመ tạṭạmáṭṭạmạ	be wound, p.	ተጠምጥሟል tạṭạ́mṭimŏ͡āl	ይጠመጠም yi͡ṭṭạmáṭṭạm	ይጠመጠማል yi͡ṭṭạmáṭṭạmāl
ተጠራ tạṭárrã	be called, p.	ተጠርቷል tạṭárṭŏ͡āl (-ṭắ-)	ይጠራ yi͡ṭṭárrã	ይጠራል yi͡ṭṭárrāl
ተጣራ tạṭắrrã	summon, t.	ተጣርቷል tạṭắrṭŏ͡āl	ይጣራ yi͡ṭṭắrrã	ይጣራል yi͡ṭṭắrrāl
ተጠረገ tạṭárrạgạ	be cleaned, p.	ተጠርጓል tạṭárgŏ͡āl (-ăr-)	ይጠረግ yi͡ṭṭárrạg	ይጠረጋል yi͡ṭṭárrạgāl
ተጠረጠረ tạṭạráṭṭạra (-ärạ́ṭṭä-)	be doubted, p.	ተጠርጥሯል tạṭárṭi͡rŏ͡āl (-ạṭắ-)	ይጠረጠር yi͡ṭṭạráṭṭạr (-ärạ́ṭṭä-)	ይጠረጠራል yi͡ṭṭạráṭṭạrāl (-ärạ́ṭṭä-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይጣላ yiṭṭálã	**ተጣላ** taṭálã	**ተጣልቶ** taṭáltʷo	**መጣላት** maṭṭálát (§ 8)	**ተጣይ** táṭ͡ái (-áyy §6; §8)
ይጠመቅ yiṭṭámaq	**ተጠመቅ** taṭámaq	**ተጠምቆ** taṭámqʷo	**መጠመቅ** maṭṭámaq	**ተጠማቂ** taṭammáqi
ይጠምዘዝ yiṭṭámzaz		**ተጠምዝዞ** taṭámzizʷo	**መጠምዘዝ** maṭṭámzaz	**ተጠምዛዥ** taṭámzáž (§ 8)
ይጠመድ yiṭṭámad		**ተጠምዶ** taṭámdʷo	**መጠመድ** maṭṭámad	**ተጠማጅ** taṭámmáj (§ 8)
ይጠምጠም yiṭṭámṭam	**ተጠምጠም** taṭámṭam	**ተጠምጥሞ** taṭámṭimʷo	**መጠምጠም** maṭṭámṭam	**ተጠምጣሚ** taṭamṭámi
ይጠራ yiṭṭárã (-ṭã-)		**ተጠርቶ** taṭártʷo (-ṭã-)	**መጠራት** maṭṭárát (-ṭã-; § 8)	†**ተጠሪ** taṭári (-ṭã-)
ይጣራ yiṭṭárã		**ተጣርቶ** taṭártʷo	**መጣራት** maṭṭárát (§ 8)	**ተጣሪ** taṭári
ይጠረግ yiṭṭárag (-ăr-)		**ተጠርጎ** taṭárgʷo (-ăr-)	**መጠረግ** maṭṭárag (-ăr-)	
ይጠርጠር yiṭṭárṭar (-ărṭä-)		**ተጠርጥሮ** taṭárṭirʷo (-aṭă-)	**መጠርጠር** maṭṭárṭar (-ărṭä-)	**ተጠርጣሪ** taṭarṭári (-aṭä-)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተጠቀለለ tạtạqállạlạ	be rolled up, p.	ተጠቅልሏል tạtą́qlil̰o͡ā̆l (-ṭą́-) ተጠቅሏል tạtą́qil̰lo͡ā̆l (-ṭą́-)	ይጠቀለል yi̱ttạqállạl (-ä̆l)	ይጠቀለላል yi̱ttạqállạ- lāl
ተጠቃቀሙ tạtạqą́q- qạmu	agree together, i.	ተጠቃቅመዋል tạtạqą́q(ĭ)- mạ̄uāl	ይጠቃቀሙ yi̱ttạqą́q- qạmu	ይጠቃቀማሉ yi̱ttạqāqqạ- mállu
ታጠበ tą́ṭṭạbạ (-ṿạ)	be washed, p.	ታጥቧል tą́ṭ(ĭ)bo͡ā̆l (-ṿŏ-)	ይታጠብ yi̱ttą́ṭṭạb (-ạṿ)	ይታጠባል yi̱ttą́ṭṭạbāl (-ạṿ-)
ተጠበሰ tạtą́bbạsạ	be toasted, p.	ተጠብሷል tạtą́bso͡ā̆l (-ṿs-)	ይጠበስ yi̱ttą́bbạs	ይጠበሳል yi̱ttą́bbạsāl
ተጠበቀ tạtą́bbạqạ	be guarded, p.	ተጠብቋል tạtą́bbi̱qŏā̆l	ይጠበቅ yi̱ttą́bbạq	ይጠበቃል yi̱ttą́bbạqāl
ተጣበቀ tạtą́bbạqạ	be squeezed, p.	ተጣብቋል tạtą́bqŏā̆l (-ṿq-)	ይጣበቅ yi̱ttą́bbạq	ይጣበቃል yi̱ttą́bbạqāl
ተጠበበ tạtą́bbạbạ (-ṿạ)	be wise; be in difficulty, i.	ተጠቧል tạtą́bbo͡ā̆l	ይጠበብ yi̱ttą́bbạb (-ạṿ)	ይጠበባል yi̱ttą́bbạbāl (-ạṿāl)
ታጠነ tą́ṭṭạnạ	be perfumed, p.	ታጥኗል tą́ṭ(ĭ)no͡ā̆l	ይታጠን yi̱ttą́ṭṭạn	ይታጠናል yi̱ttą́ṭṭạnāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይጠቅለል yiṭṭäqläl (-äqlä-)	**ተጠቅለል** taṭäqläl (-äqlä-)	**ተጠቅልሎ** taṭäqlil^{w}o (-ṭä-) **ተጠቅሎ** taṭäqill^{w}o (-ṭä-)	**መጠቅለል** maṭṭäqläl (-äqlä-)	**ተጠቅላይ** taṭäqlâi (-ṭä-; -äyy §6; §8)
ይጠቃቀሙ yiṭṭaqäqa-mu	**ተጠቃቀሙ** taṭaqäqa-mu	**ተጠቃቅመው** taṭaqäq(ĭ)-mau	**መጠቃቀም** maṭṭaqä-qam	**ተጠቃቃሞች** taṭaqāqä-m^{w}ōč (-čč §6)
ይታጠብ yiṭṭätab (-ạv)	**ታጠብ** tätab (-ạv)	**ታጥቦ** tät(ĭ)b^{w}o (-v^{w}o)	**መታጠብ** maṭṭätab (-ạv)	**ታጣቢ** tāṭäbi (-vi)
ይጠበስ yiṭṭäbas (-vas)		**ተጠብሶ** taṭäbs^{w}o (-vs-)	**መጠበስ** maṭṭäbas (-vas)	**ተጠባሽ** taṭäbäš (-äv-; § 8)
ይጠበቅ yiṭṭäbaq (-ävạ-)	**ተጠበቅ** taṭäbaq (-ävạ-)	**ተጠብቆ** taṭäbbiq^{w}o	**መጠበቅ** maṭṭäbaq (-ävạ-)	**ተጠባቂ** taṭabbäqi
ይጣበቅ yiṭṭäbaq (-vaq)		**ተጣብቆ** taṭäbq^{w}o (-vq-)	**መጣበቅ** maṭṭäbaq (-vaq)	**ተጣባቂ** taṭābäqi (-vä-)
ይጠበብ yiṭṭäbab (-vav)	**ተጠበብ** taṭäbab (-vav)	**ተጠቦ** taṭäbb^{w}o	**መጠበብ** maṭṭäbab (-vav)	**ተጠባቢ** taṭabbäbi (-vi)
ይታጠን yiṭṭäṭan	**ታጠን** täṭan	**ታጥኖ** täṭ(ĭ)n^{w}o	**መታጠን** maṭṭäṭan	**ታጣኝ** täṭäñ (-ññ §6; §8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተጠነቀቀ tạṭạnáq-qạqạ	beware, i.	ተጠንቀቋል tạṭạ́ṅqịqo͡ā̆l	ይጠነቀቅ yị̈ṭṭạnáq-qạq	ይጠነቀቃል yị̈ṭṭạnáq-qạqāl
ተጠየቀ tạṭáyyạqạ (-äq-)	be asked, p.	ተጠይቋል tạṭáyyịqo͡ā̆l	ይጠየቅ yị̈ṭṭáyyạq (-äq)	ይጠየቃል yị̈ṭṭáyyạqāl (-äq-)
ተጠጋ tạṭággə̃	lean, i.	ተጠግቷል tạṭággịtṓāl	ይጠጋ yị̈ṭṭággə̃	ይጠጋል yị̈ṭṭággāl
ተጠጣ tạṭáṭṭə̃	be drunk, p.	ተጠጥቷል tạṭáṭṭịtṓāl	ይጠጣ yị̈ṭṭáṭṭə̃	ይጠጣል yị̈ṭṭáṭṭāl
ተጣፈ tạṭáfạ (-ጻ- -ṣạ́-)	be written, p.	ተጥፏል tạ́ṭịfo͡ā̆l (tắ-, -ጽ- -ṣị-)	ይጣፍ yị̈ṭṭáf (-ጻ- -ṣṣạ́-)	ይጣፋል yị̈ṭṭáfāl (-ጻ- -ṣṣạ́-)
ታጠፈ tấṭṭạfạ	be folded, p.	ታጥፎል tấṭfo͡ā̆l	ይታጠፍ yị̈ṭṭấṭṭạf	ይታጠፋል yị̈ṭṭấṭṭạfāl
ተጨመረ tạč́ạ́mmạrạ (-mä-)	be increased, p.	ተጨምሯል tạč́ạ́mmị-ro͡ā̆l	ይጨመር yị̈č́č́ạ́mmạr (-mä-)	ይጨመራል yị̈č́č́ạ́mmạ-rāl (-mä-)
ተጨረሰ tạč́ạ́rrạsạ (-äč́ä́rä-)	be finished, p.	ተጨርሷል tạč́ạ́rrịso͡ā̆l (-äč́ä́-)	ይጨረስ yị̈č́č́ạ́rrạs (-ärrä-)	ይጨረሳል yị̈č́č́ạ́rrạsāl (-ärrä-)
ተጨቈነ tạč́ạ́qqwɔnạ (-č́ɔ́qqon-)	be pressed, p.	ተጨቍኗል tạč́ạ́qqwŭ-nṓāl (-č́ɔ́-)	ይጨቈን yị̈č́č́ạ́qqwɔn (-ɔ́qqo-)	ይጨቈናል yị̈č́č́ạ́qqwɔ-nāl (-ɔ́qqo-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይጠንቀቅ	**ተጠንቀቅ**	**ተጠንቅቆ**	**መጠንቀቅ**	**ተጠንቃቂ**
yiṭṭä̱ṅqa̱q	taṭä̱ṅqa̱q	taṭä̱ṅqiq^{w}o	maṭṭä̱ṅqa̱q	taṭa̱ṅqä̆qi
ይጠየቅ		**ተጠይቆ**	**መጠየቅ**	**ተጠያቂ**
yiṭṭáya̱q (-ä̂i̱-, -äq)		taṭáyyiq^{w}o	maṭṭáya̱q (-ä̂i̱-, -äq)	taṭayyä̆qi
ይጠጋ	**ተጠጋ**	**ተጠግቶ**	**መጠጋት**	**ተጠጊ**
yiṭṭä̱gã	taṭä̱gã	taṭä̱ggiṭ^{w}o	maṭṭä̱gät (§ 8)	taṭä̱ggi
ይጠጣ		**ተጠጥቶ**	**መጠጣት**	**ተጠጭ**
yiṭṭáṭ̣ã		taṭáṭṭiṭ^{w}o	maṭṭáṭ̣át (§ 8)	táṭ̣ä̱č̣̆ (-ä̆č̣̆; § 8; -ጨ. -č̣̆či)
ይጣፍ		**ተጥፎ**	**መጣፍ**	**†ተጣፊ**
yíṭṭäf (-ጻ- -ṣṣä̆-; § 8)		táṭ̣if^{w}o (tä̆-, -ጽ- -ṣi̱-)	máṭṭäf (-ጻ- -ṣṣä̆-; § 8)	taṭäfi
ይታጠፍ		**ታጥፎ**	**መታጠፍ**	**ታጣፊ**
yiṭṭáṭ̣af		táṭf^{w}o	maṭṭáṭ̣af	tāṭäfi
ይጨመር	**ተጨመር**	**ተጨምሮ**	**መጨመር**	**ተጨማሪ**
yič̣̆č̣ámar (-mä-)	tač̣̆ámar (-mä-)	tač̣̆ámmi̱r^{w}o	mač̣̆č̣ámar (-är)	tač̣̆ammári
ይጨረስ		**ተጨርሶ**	**መጨረስ**	**ተጨራሽ**
yič̣̆č̣áras (-ärä-)		tač̣̆árris^{w}o (-äč̣̆ä-)	mač̣̆č̣áras (-ärä-)	tač̣̆árrä̆š (-äč̣̆ä-; § 8)
ይጨቁን		**ተጨቍኖ**	**መጨቁን**	**ተጨቋኝ**
yič̣̆č̣áqwɔn (-ώqo-)		tač̣̆áqqwŭnwo (-č̣̆ώ-)	mač̣̆č̣áqwɔn (-ώqo-)	tač̣̆áqqwäñ (-č̣̆ώ-; -ññ§6; § 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተጫነ tạčʼánạ	be saddled, p.	ተጭኗል táčʼiṇŏ͡āl (tắ-)	ይጫን yiččʼán	ይጫናል yiččʼánāl
ተጫወተ tạčʼa͡úwạtạ (-ωt-)	play, i.	ተጫውቷል tạčʼa͡úŭtŏ͡āl (-a͡út-)	ይጫወት yiččʼa͡úwạt (-ωt)	ይጫወታል yiččʼa͡úwạtāl (-ωt-)
ተፈለገ tạfállạgạ	be sought, p.	ተፈልጓል tạfálligŏ͡āl	ይፈለግ yiffállạg	ይፈለጋል yiffállạgāl
ተፈረደ tạfárrạdạ	be decided, p.	ተፈርዷል tạfárdŏ͡āl (-fắ-)	ይፈረድ yiffárrạd	ይፈረዳል yiffárrạdāl
ተፋቀ tạfắqạ	be scraped, p.	ተፍቋል táf(į)qŏ͡āl (tắ-)	ይፋቅ yiffắq	ይፋቃል yiffắqāl
ተፈታ tạfáttã	be untied, p.	ተፈትቷል tạfát(į)tŏ͡āl	ይፈታ yiffáttã	ይፈታል yiffáttāl
ተፈተነ tạfáttạnạ (-ắttä-)	be tested, p.	ተፈትኗል tạfáttiṇŏ͡āl (-fắ-)	ይፈተን yiffáttạn (-ắttä-)	ይፈተናል yiffáttạnāl (-ắttä-)
ተፈወሰ tạfa͡úwạsạ	be cured, p.	ተፈውሷል tạfa͡úwŭsŏ͡āl	ይፈወስ yiffa͡úwạs	ይፈወሳል yiffa͡úwạsāl
ተፈገፈገ tạfạgáffạgạ	be rubbed, p.	ተፈግፍጓል tạfágfiḡŏ͡āl	ይፈገፈግ yiffạgáffạg	ይፈገፈጋል yiffạgáffạgāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይጫን yɨ́č̣č̣án (§ 8)		**ተጭኖ** tą́č̣inʷo (tắ-)	**መጫን** mą́č̣č̣án (§ 8)	**ተጫኝ** tą́č̣áñ (tắ-; -áññ § 6; § 8)
ይጫወት yɨ́č̣č̣a͡úą́t (-ωt)	**ተጫወት** tą́č̣a͡úą́t (-ωt)	**ተጫውቶ** tą́č̣a͡úŭtʷo (-á͡ut-)	**መጫወት** mą́č̣č̣a͡úą́t (-ωt)	**ተጫዋች** tą́č̣a͡uáč̆ (§ 8)
ይፈለግ yɨ́fą́lag		**ተፈልጎ** tą́fą́lligʷo	**መፈለግ** mą́fą́lag	**ተፈላጊ** tą́fą́llăgi
ይፈረድ yɨ́fą́rad (-fắ-)		**ተፈርዶ** tą́fą́rdʷo (-fắ-)	**መፈረድ** mą́fą́rad (-fắ-)	**ተፈራጅ** tą́fą́rắj (-fắ-; § 8)
ይፋቅ yɨ́fą́q (§ 8)		**ተፍቆ** tą́f(ɨ́)qʷo (tắ-)	**መፋቅ** mą́fą́q (§ 8)	**ተፋቂ** tą́fą́qi
ይፈታ yɨ́fą́tã		**ተፈትቶ** tą́fą́t(ɨ́)tʷo	**መፈታት** mą́fą́tą́t (§ 8)	**ተፈች** tą́fą́č (-fắ-; § 8; -ቺ -či)
ይፈተን yɨ́fą́tą́n (-ą́tä-)	**ተፈተን** tą́fą́tą́n (-ą́tä-)	**ተፈትኖ** tą́fą́ttɨ́nʷo (-fắ-)	**መፈተን** mą́fą́tą́n (-ą́tä-)	**ተፈታኝ** tą́fą́ttą́ñ (-fắ-; -áññ § 6; § 8)
ይፈወስ yɨ́fą́a͡uą́s		**ተፈውሶ** tą́fą́a͡uwŭ́sʷo	**መፈወስ** mą́fą́a͡uą́s	**ተፈዋሽ** tą́fą́a͡uwą́š (§ 8)
ይፈግፈግ yɨ́fą́gfą́g		**ተፈግፍጎ** tą́fą́gfɨ́gʷo	**መፈግፈግ** mą́fą́gfą́g	

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተፈጀ tạfạ́jjä (-fắ-) 2nd -ጀህ -jjäh, etc.	be destroyed, p.	ተፈጅቷል tạfạ́j(ĭ)tŏ͡āl (-fắ-)	ይፈጅ yị̆ffạ́jj (-fắ-)	ይፈጃል yị̆ffạ́jjāl (-fắ-)
ተፈጨ tạfạ́č̣č̣ä (-fắ-)	be ground, p.	ተፈጭቷል tạfạ́č̣tŏ͡āl (-fắ-)	ይፈጭ yị̆ffạ́č̣č̣ (-fắ-)	ይፈጫል yị̆ffạ́č̣č̣āl (-fắ-)
ቻለ čálạ	hold, t.	ችሏል čĭlŏ͡āl	ይችል yị̆čĭl	ይችላል yị̆čĭlāl
ቸኰለ čạ́kkwωlạ (čώkkolạ)	hasten, i.	ቸኵሏል čạ́kkwŭlŏ͡āl (čώ-)	ይቸኵል yị̆čạ́kkwŭl (-čώ-)	ይቸኵላል yị̆čạ́kkwŭlāl (-čώ-)
ቸገረው čắggạra͡u (-gä-; §43*a*)	be at a loss, i.	ቸግሮታል čắggị̆rʷotāl	ይቸግረው yị̆čắggị̆ra͡u	ይቸግረዋል yị̆čắggị̆ra͡uāl
ኖረ nʷŏ̆rạ	stay, i.	ኑሯል nŭ̄rŏ͡āl ኖሩል Š. nʷŏ̆rŏ͡āl	ይኖር yị̆nʷŏ̆r	ይኖራል yị̆nʷŏ̆rāl
ነሣ nạ́ssã̆	take, t.	ነሥቷል nạ́stŏ͡āl	ይነሣ yị̆nạ́sã̆	ይነሣል yị̆nạ́sāl
ነሰረው nạ́ssạra͡u (-sä-; §43*a*)	bleed at the nose, i.	ነስሮታል nạ́srʷotāl	ይነስረው yị̆nạ́sra͡u	ይነስረዋል yị̆nạ́sra͡uāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይፈጅ		**ተፈጅዶ**	**መፈጀት**	**ተፈጅ**
yɪ̣ffə́j		tə̣fə́j(ĭ)t^{w}o	mə̣ffə́jät	tə́fə́j
(-fă-; § 8)		(-fă-)	(-fă-)	(-fă-; § 8; -ጂ -ji)
ይፈጭ		**ተፈጭዶ**	**መፈጨት**	**ተፈጭ**
yɪ̣ffə́č̣		tə̣fə́č̣t^{w}o	mə̣ffə́č̣ät	tə́fə́č̣
(-fă-; § 8)		(-fă-)	(-fă-)	(-fă-; § 8; -ጪ -či)
ይቻል	**ቻል**	**ችለ**	**መቻል**	**ቻይ**
yɪ̣čə́l (§ 8)	čāl	čɪ̣l^{w}o	mə̣čə́l (§ 8)	čə́i̯ (čāyy § 6)
ይቸኩል	**ቸኩል**	**ቸኩለ**	**መቸኰል**	**ቸካይ**
yɪ̣čə̣́kkwŭl	čə̣́kkwŭl	čə̣́kkwŭl^{w}o	mə̣čə̣́kkwɷl	čə̣́kkwə́i̯
(-čώ-)	(čώ-)	(čώ-)	(-čώkkol)	(čώ-; -ə́yy § 6; § 8)
		ቸግሮት	**መቸገር**	**ቸጋሪ**
		čə́ggɪ̣r^{w}ə̃t	mə̣čə́ggə̣r (-är)	čäggári
ይኑር	**ኑር**	**ኑሮ**	**መኖር**	**ኒሪ**
yɪ̣nə̃r	nə̃r	nə̃́r^{w}o ኖሮ Š. n^{w}ə̃́r^{w}o	mə́n^{w}ə̃́r (§ 8)	nwári
ይንሣ	**ንሣ**	**ነሥቶ**	**መንሣት**	**ነሽ**
yɪ̣nsə̃	nɪ̣sə̃	nə́st^{w}o	mə́nsə́t (§ 8)	nə̣š (nä-, -ሺ -ši)
ይንሰረው		**ነስሮት**	**መንሰር**	
yɪ̣nsə̣rə̣u̯ (-sä-)		nə́sr^{w}ə̃t	mə́nsə̣r (-sä-)	

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ነቃ nạ́qqã	wake, i. split, i.	ነቅቷል nạ́qtṓāl	ይነቃ yi̯nạ́qã	ይነቃል yi̯nạ́qāl
ነቀለ nạ́qqạlạ	uproot, t.	ነቅሏል nạ́qlṓāl	ይነቅል yi̯nạ́q(ĭ̯)l	ይነቅላል yi̯nạ́q(ĭ̯)lāl
ነቀሰ nạ́qqạsạ	comb, t.	ነቅሷል nạ́qsṓāl	ይነቅስ yi̯nạ́q(ĭ̯)s	ይነቅሳል yi̯nạ́q(ĭ̯)sāl
ነቀነቀ nạqánnạqạ	shake, t.	ነቅንቋል nạ́qni̯qṓāl (nā́-)	ይነቀንቅ yi̯nạqánni̯q	ይነቀንቃል yi̯nạqán-ni̯qāl
ነበረ nạ́bbạrạ (-bä-, -በር -bbạr, -är)	be, i. (§ 33)			
ነካ nạ́kkã	touch, t.	ነክቷል nạ́ktṓāl (nā́-)	ይነካ yi̯nạ́kã (-nā́-)	ይነካል yi̯nạ́kāl (-nā́-)
ነከረ nạ́kkạrạ (-ā́kkä-)	wet, t.	ነክሯል nạ́krṓāl (-ā́k-)	ይነክር yi̯nạ́k(ĭ̯)r (-ā́k-)	ይነክራል yi̯nạ́k(ĭ̯)rāl (-ā́k-)
ነከሰ nạ́kkạsạ	bite, t.	ነክሷል nạ́ksṓāl	ይነክስ yi̯nạ́k(ĭ̯)s	ይነክሳል yi̯nạ́k(ĭ̯)sāl
ነዳ nạ́ddã	drive, t.	ነድቷል nạ́dĭ̯tṓāl (nạ́rt-, nā́rt- § 7*d*)	ይነዳ yi̯nạ́dã	ይነዳል yi̯nạ́dāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይንቃ	**ንቃ**	**ነቅቶ**	**መንቃት**	**ነቂ**
yíṇqã	níqã	náqt^{w}o	máṇqát (§ 8)	náqi
ይንቀል	**ንቀል**	**ነቅሎ**	**መንቀል**	**ነቃይ**
yíṇqal	níqal	náql^{w}o	máṇqal	náqá͡i (-áyy § 6; § 8)
ይንቀስ	**ንቀስ**	**ነቅሶ**	**መንቀስ**	**ነቃሽ**
yíṇqas (-ṇq-)	níqas	náqs^{w}o	mánqas (-ṇq-)	náqáš (§ 8)
ይነቅንቅ	**ነቅንቅ**	**ነቅንቆ**	**መነቅነቅ**	**ነቅናቂ**
yinánqniq (-ná-)	náqniq (ná-)	náqniq^{w}o (ná-)	manánqnaq	naqnáqi
ይንካ	**ንካ**	**ነክቶ**	**መንካት**	**ነኪ**
yíṇkã	níkã [እንካ (ʃ)ṇkã]	nákt^{w}o (ná-)	máṇkát (§ 8)	náki (ná-)
ይንከር	**ንከር**	**ነክሮ**	**መንከር**	**ነካሪ**
yíṇkar (-kä-)	níkar (-kä-)	nákr^{w}o (-ák-)	máṇkar (-kä-)	nakári (-äk-)
ይንከስ	**ንከስ**	**ነክሶ**	**መንከስ**	**†ነካሽ**
yíṇkas	níkas	náks^{w}o	máṇkas	nákáš (§ 8)
ይንዳ	**ንዳ**	**ነድቶ**	**መንዳት**	**ነጅ**
yíndã	nídã	nádǐt^{w}o (nárt-, nárt- § 7*d*)	mándát (§ 8)	naj (nä-, -ጂ -ji)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ነደደ nə́ddədə	burn, i.	ነዲል nə́ddə̆āl	ይነድ yi̯nə́dd	ይነዳል yi̯nə́ddāl
ነደፈ nə́ddəfə	sting, t.	ነድፍል nə́dfə̆āl	ይነድፍ yi̯nə́d(ĭ̯)f	ይነድፋል yi̯nə́d(ĭ̯)fāl
ነጋ nə́ggə̃	dawn, i.	ነግቷል nə́gtə̆āl	ይነጋ yi̯nə́gə̃	ይነጋል yi̯nə́gāl
ነገረ nə́ggərə (-gä-)	say, t.	ነግሯል nə́grə̆āl	ይነግር yi̯nə́g(ĭ̯)r	ይነግራል yi̯nə́grāl
ነገሠ nə́ggəsə	reign, i.	ነግሧል nə́gsə̆āl	ይነግሥ yi̯nə́gs	ይነግሣል yi̯nə́gsāl
ነገደ nə́ggədə	trade, i.	ነግዷል nə́gdə̆āl (-ə́ggi̯d-)	ይነግድ yi̯nə́gd (-ə́ggi̯d)	ይነግዳል yi̯nə́gdāl (-ə́ggi̯d-)
ነጣ nə́ṭṭə̃	be white, i.	ነጥቷል nə́ṭ(ĭ̯)tə̆āl (nə́ä-)	ይነጣ yi̯nə́ṭə̃ (-nə́ä-)	ይነጣል yi̯nə́ṭāl (-nə́ä-)
ነጠረ nə́ṭṭərə (-ṭä-)	be clarified, i.	ነጥሯል nə́ṭrə̆āl	ይነጥር yi̯nə́ṭ(ĭ̯)r	ይነጥራል yi̯nə́ṭrāl
ነጠቀ nə́ṭṭəqə (nə́ä-)	snatch, t.	ነጥቋል nə́ṭ(ĭ̯)qə̆āl (nə́ä-)	ይነጥቅ yi̯nə́ṭ(ĭ̯)q (-nə́ä-)	ይነጥቃል yi̯nə́ṭ(ĭ̯)qāl (-nə́ä-)
ነጠበ nə́ṭṭəbə (nə́ä-, -ə̯ṿ-)	drip, i.	ነጥቧል nə́ṭbə̆āl (nə́ä-, -ṭṿ-)	ይነጥብ yi̯nə́ṭ(ĭ̯)b (-nə́ä-, -ṿ)	ይነጥባል yi̯nə́ṭ(ĭ̯)bāl (-nə́ä-, -ṿā-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይንደድ	**ንደድ**	**ነዶ**	**መንደድ**	**ነዳጅ**
yi̯ndad	ni̯dad	nádd^{w}o	mándad	nádáj (§ 8)
ይንደፍ	**ንደፍ**	**ነድፎ**	**መንደፍ**	**ነዳፊ**
yi̯ndaf	ni̯daf	nádf^{w}o	mándaf	nadáfi
		ነግቶ	**መንጋት**	
		nágt^{w}o	mánǧát (§ 8)	
ይንገር	**ንገር**	**ነግሮ**	**መንገር**	**ነጋሪ**
yi̯ǹgar	ni̯gar	nágr^{w}o	mánǧar	nagári
(-gä-)	(-gä-)		(-gä-)	
ይንገሥ	**ንገሥ**	**ነግሦ**	**መንገሥ**	**ነጋሽ**
yi̯ǹgas	ni̯gas	nágs^{w}o	mánǧas	nágáš (§ 8)
ይንገድ	**ንገድ**	**ነግዶ**	**መንገድ**	**ነጋጅ**
yi̯ǹgad	ni̯gad	nágd^{w}o	mánǧad	nággáj
[**ይነግድ**]	[**ነግድ**]	(-ágg̣id-)	[**መነገድ**]	(§ 8)
(yi̯nágg̣id)	(nágg̣id)		(manágg̣ad)	
ይንጣ	**ንጣ**	**ነጥቶ**	**መንጣት**	**ነጭ**
yi̯nṭã	ni̯ṭã	náṭ(i̯)t^{w}o	mánṭát	naǰǰ
		(ná-)	(§ 8)	(nä-)
ይንጠር		**ነጥሮ**	**መንጠር**	**†ነጣሪ**
yi̯nṭar		náṭr^{w}o	mánṭar	naṭári
(-är)			(-är)	
ይንጠቅ	**ንጠቅ**	**ነጥቆ**	**መንጠቅ**	**ነጣቂ**
yi̯nṭaq	ni̯ṭaq	náṭ(ĭ)q^{w}o	mánṭaq	naṭáqi
		(ná-)		(nä-)
ይንጠብ		**ነጥቦ**	**መንጠብ**	**ነጣቢ**
yi̯nṭab		náṭb^{w}o	mánṭab	naṭábi
(-a̯y)		(ná-, -t̯y-)	(-a̯y)	(nä-, -y̯i)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ነጨ nắč̣č̣ä 2nd **ነጨህ** nắč̣č̣äh, etc.	pluck out, t.	**ነጭቷል** nắč̣tŏ͡ā l	**ይነጭ** yi̯nắč̣	**ይነጫል** yi̯nắč̣ā l
ነፋ nạ́ffā	inflate, t.	**ነፍቷል** nạ́ftŏ͡ā l (nắ-)	**ይነፋ** yi̯nạ́fā (-nắ-)	**ይነፋል** yi̯nạ́fā l (-nắ-)
ነፈሰ nạ́ffạsạ	blow, i.	**ነፍሷል** nạ́fsŏ͡ā l	**ይነፍስ** yi̯nạ́fs	**ይነፍሳል** yi̯nạ́fsā l
አለ álạ (§ 44*a*)	say, t.	**ብሏል** bi̯lŏ͡ā l	**ይል** yi̯l	**ይላል** yi̯lā́l (§ 8)
አለ állä (§ 32) 2nd **አለህ** álläh, etc.	be, i.			
አለላከ G. allạláḳạ	send to and fro, t.	**አለልኳል** allā́l(i̯)kŏ͡ā l (-lā́l-)	**ያለልክ** yã llā́l(i̯)k (-lā́l-)	**ያለልካል** yã llā́l(i̯)kā l (-lā́l-)
አላላከ Š. allālā́ḳạ	send to and fro, t.	**አላልኳል** allā́l(i̯)kŏ͡ā l	**ያላልክ** yã llā́l(i̯)k	**ያላልካል** yã llā́l(i̯)kā l
አለሰለሰ alạsā́llạsạ	soften, t.	**አለስልሷል** alā́sli̯sŏ͡ā l	**ያለሰልስ** yã lạsā́lli̯s	**ያለሰልሳል** yã lạsā́lli̯sā l
አለቀ álläqạ	end, i.	**አልቋል** ā́lqŏ͡ā l	**ያልቅ** yã lq	**ያልቃል** yā́lqā l

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይንጭ	**[እ]ንጭ**	**ነጭቶ**	**መንጨት**	**ነጭ**
yi̯nč̣	ni̯č̣ (i̯nč̣)	nä́č̣t^{w}o	mä́nč̣ät	näč̣ (-ጪ -č̣i)
ይንፋ	**ንፋ**	**ነፍቶ**	**መንፋት**	**ነፊ**
yi̯nfã	ni̯fã	näft^{w}o (nä́-)	mä́nfät (§ 8)	näfi (nä́-)
ይንፈስ		**ነፍሶ**	**መንፈስ**	**†ነፋሽ**
yi̯nfa̯s		nä́fs^{w}o	mä́nfa̯s	nä́fä́š (§ 8)
ይበል	**በል**	**ብሎ**	**ማለት**	
yi̯ba̯l (-i̯ṿ-, -äl)	ba̯l (bäl)	bi̯l^{w}o	mä́la̯t (-ät)	
ያለልክ	**አለልክ**	**አለልኮ**	**ማለላክ**	**አለላኪ**
yãllä́l(i̯)k (-lä́l-)	allä́l(i̯)k (-lä́l-)	allä́l(i̯)k^{w}o (-lä́l-)	mãllä́lä́k (§ 8)	allä́läki
ያላልክ	**አላልክ**	**አላልኮ**	**ማላላክ**	**አላላኪ**
yãllä́l(i̯)k	allä́l(i̯)k	allä́l(i̯)k^{w}o	mãllä́lä́k (§ 8)	allāläki
ያለስልስ	**አለስልስ**	**አለስልሶ**	**ማለስለስ**	
yãlä́sli̯s	alä́sli̯s	alä́sli̯s^{w}o	mãlä́sla̯s	
ይለቅ	**እለቅ**	**አልቆ**	**ማለቅ**	**አላቂ**
yi̯la̯q	i̯la̯q	ä́lq^{w}o	mä́la̯q	ãläqi

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አለቀመ alạ́qqạmạ	take to pasture, t.	**አልቅሸል** ā́lqi̯mo͡ōl	**ያለቅም** yālạ́q(ǐ̯)m (-lā́-)	**ያለቅማል** yālạ́q(ǐ̯)māl (-lā́-)
አላቀመ allā́qqạmạ	help to reap, t.	**አላቅሸል** allā́q(ǐ̯)-mo͡ōl	**ያላቅም** yāllá̤qqi̯m	**ያላቅማል** yāllá̤qqi̯-māl
አለቀሰ alạ́qqạsạ	weep, i.	**አልቅሷል** ā́lqi̯so͡ōl	**ያለቅስ** yālạ́qs	**ያለቅሳል** yālạ́qsāl
አለቃቀመ alạqā́qqạ-mạ	cause to pick a little, t.	**አለቃቅሸል** alạqā́q(ǐ̯)-mo͡ōl	**ያለቃቅም** yālạqā́q-qi̯m	**ያለቃቅማል** yālạqā́qqi̯-māl
አለቃቀመ allạqā́qqạ-mạ	help to pick, t.	**አለቃቅሸል** allạqā́q(ǐ̯)-mo͡ōl	**ያለቃቅም** yālla̤qā́q-qi̯m	**ያለቃቅማል** yālla̤qā́qqi̯-māl
አለበ állạbạ (-ỵạ)	milk, t.	**አልቧል** ā́lbo͡ōl (-lỵ-)	**ያልብ** yālb (-lỵ)	**ያልባል** yā́lbāl (-lỵ-)
አለበሰ alạ́bbạsạ	dress, t.	**አልብሷል** ā́lbi̯so͡ōl (-lỵ-)	**ያለብስ** yālạ́bs (-lā́-, -ỵs)	**ያለብሳል** yālạ́bsāl (-lā́-, -ỵs-)
አለፈ állạfạ	pass, t.	**አልፏል** ā́lfo͡ōl	**ያልፍ** yālf	**ያልፋል** yā́lfāl
አማ ámmā	slander, t.	**አምቷል** ā́mto͡ōl	**ያማ** yā́mā	**ያማል** yā́māl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያልቅም yā́lqi̱m	**አልቅም** ā́lqi̱m	**አልቅሞ** ā́lqi̱mʷo	**ማልቀም** mā́lqa̱m	**አልቃሚ** alqā́mi
ያላቅም yā̃llā́qi̱m	**አላቅም** allā́qi̱m	**አላቅሞ** allā́q(ĭ̱)mʷo	**ማላቀም** mā̃llā́qa̱m	**አላቃሚ** allāqā́mi
ያልቅስ yā́lqi̱s	**አልቅስ** ā́lqi̱s	**አልቅሶ** ā́lqi̱sʷo	**ማልቀስ** mā́lqa̱s	**አልቃሽ** ā́lqā́š (§ 8)
ያለቃቅም yālaqā́qi̱m	**አለቃቅም** alaqā́qi̱m	**አለቃቅሞ** alaqā́q(ĭ̱)-mʷo	**ማለቃቀም** mālaqā́qa̱m	**አለቃቃሚ** alaqāqā́mi
ያለቃቅም yā̃llaqā́qi̱m	**አለቃቅም** allaqā́qi̱m	**አለቃቅሞ** allaqā́q(ĭ̱)-mʷo	**ማለቃቀም** mā̃llaqā́-qa̱m	**አለቃቃሚ** allaqāqā́mi
ይለብ yí̱la̱b (-a̱ỵ)	**እለብ** í̱la̱b (-a̱ỵ)	**አልቦ** ā́lbʷo (-lỵ-)	**ማለብ** mā́la̱b (-a̱ỵ)	**አላቢ** ālā́bi (-ỵi)
ያልብስ yā́lbi̱s (-lỵ-)	**አልብስ** ā́lbi̱s (-lỵ-)	**አልብሶ** ā́lbi̱sʷo (-lỵ-)	**ማልበስ** mā́lba̱s (-lỵ-)	**አልባሽ** ā́lbā́š (-lỵ-; § 8)
ይለፍ yí̱la̱f	**እለፍ** í̱la̱f	**አልፎ** ā́lfʷo	**ማለፍ** mā́la̱f	**አላፊ** ālā́fi
ይማ yí̱mā̃	**እማ** í̱mā̃	**አምቶ** ā́mtʷo	**ማማት** mā́mā́t (§ 8)	**አሚ** ā́mi

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አመላለሰ ammaḷálla-sa	fetch and carry, t.	**አመላልሷል** ammaḷálḷ(ĭ)-sō͡āl	**ያመላልስ** yāmmaḷálḷ-liṣ	**ያመላለሳል** yāmmaḷálḷ-liṣāl
አመለከተ amaḷáḳḳaṭa	indicate, t.	**አመልክቷል** amáḷḳiṭō͡āl (-mā́-)	**ያመለክት** yāmaḷáḳḳiṭ (-lā́-)	**ያመለክታል** yāmaḷáḳḳi-tāl (-lā́-)
አመመ ámmaṃa	ache, i.	**አሟል** ā́mmō͡āl	**ያምም** yā́mmiṃ [ያም] (yāmm)	**ያማል** yā́mmāl
አማረ amā́ra	be pleasant, i.	**አምሯል** ā́mrō͡āl	**ያምር** yā́m(ĭ)r	**ያምራል** yā́mrāl
አማሰለ ammássaḷa	stir, t.	**አማስሏል** ammás(ĭ)-lō͡āl	**ያማስል** yāmmássiḷ	**ያማስላል** yāmmássi-lāl
አመሰገነ amaṣággaṇa	praise, t.	**አመስግኗል** amáṣgiṇō͡āl	**ያመሰግን** yāmaṣág-giṇ	**ያመሰግናል** yāmaṣággi-nāl
አሞቀ am^{w}ṓqa	warm, t.	**አሙቋል** ámuqō͡āl	**ያሞቅ** yāmʷṓq	**ያሞቃል** yāmʷṓqāl
አምበረከከ ambaṛáḳ-ḳaḳa (-bä-)	cause to kneel, t.	**አምበርክኳል** ambárḳi-kō͡āl (-bā́-)	**ያምበረክክ** yāmbaṛáḳ-kiḳ (-bä-)	**ያምበረክካል** yāmbaṛáḳ-kiḳāl (-bä-)
አመነ ámmaṇa	believe, t.	**አምኗል** ā́mnō͡āl	**ያምን** yā́m(ĭ)n	**ያምናል** yā́m(ĭ)nāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያመላልስ yãmmạlá-l(ĭ)s	**አመላልስ** ammạlál(ĭ)s	**አመላልሶ** ammạlál(ĭ)-s^{w}o	**ማመላለስ** mãmmạlá-lạs	**አመላላሽ** ammạlálǎš (§ 8)
ያመልክት yãmą́lkịt (-mắ-)	**አመልክት** amą́lkịt (-mắ-)	**አመልክቶ** amą́lkịt^{w}o (-mắ-)	**ማመልከት** mãmą́lkạt (-mắ-, -ät)	**አመልካች** amą́lkắč (-mắ- ; § 8)
ይመም yį́mạm		**አሞ** ắmm^{w}o	**ማመም** mắmạm	
ይመር yį́mạr (-är)		**አምሮ** ắmr^{w}o	**ማማር** mắmắr (§ 8)	**አማሪ** ãmắri
ያማስል yãmmắsịl	**አማስል** ammắsịl	**አማስሎ** ammắs(ĭ)-l^{w}o	**መማሰል** mammắsạl (-äl)	**አማሳይ** ammắsa͡i̯ (-ắyy § 6; § 8)
ያመስግን yãmą́sgịn	**አመስግን** amą́sgịn	**አመስግኖ** amą́sgịn^{w}o	**ማመስገን** mãmą́sgạn	**አመስጋኝ** amą́sgắñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)
ያመ·ቅ yắmuq	**አመ·ቅ** ắmuq	**አመ·ቆ** ắmuq^{w}o	**ማሞቅ** mắm^{w}ŏ́q (§ 8)	**አሸቂ** amwắqi
ያምበርክክ yãmbą́rkịk (-bắ-)	**አምበርክክ** ambą́rkịk (-bắ-)	**አምበርክኮ** ambą́rkịk^{w}o (-bắ-)	**ማምበርከክ** mãmbą́r-kạk (-bắ-)	**አምበርካኪ** ambạrkáki (-bä-)
ይመን yį́mạn	**እመን** į́mạn	**አምኖ** ắmn^{w}o	**ማመን** mắmạn	**አማኝ** ắmắñ (-ññ § 6 ; -a͡i̯ § 7*d*; § 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አሞኘ amʷóññä	deceive, t.	**አሞኝቷል** amʷóñṇ̃-tó͡āl	**ያሞኝ** yã́mʷóñ (-ññ § 6)	**ያሞኛል** yã́mʷóññāl
አመጠ ámmạṭạ	rebel, i.	**አምጧል** ámmịṭó͡āl	**ያምጥ** yã́mmịṭ	**ያምጣል** yã́mmịṭāl
አመጣ amáṭṭã	bring, t.	**አምጥቷል** ã́mṭịtó͡āl (-nṭ- § 7*d*)	**ያመጣ** yãmáṭã	**ያመጣል** yãmáṭāl
አረመ árrạmạ	weed, t.	**አርሟል** árrịmó͡āl	**ያርም** yã́rrịm	**ያርማል** yã́rrịmāl
አረራቀ G. arrạrã́qạ (-rär-)	separate, t.	**አረርቋል** arrár(ĭ)qó͡āl (-rã́r-)	**ያረርቅ** yãrrár(ĭ)q (-rã́r-)	**ያረርቃል** yãrrár(ĭ)qāl (-rã́r-)
አራራቀ Š. arrārã́qạ	separate, t.	**አራርቋል** arrã́r(ĭ)qó͡āl	**ያራርቅ** yãrrár(ĭ)q	**ያራርቃል** yãrrár(ĭ)qāl
አረሰ árrạsạ	plough, t.	**አርሷል** ársó͡āl	**ያርስ** yārs	**ያርሳል** yã́rsāl
አረቀ árrạqạ	straighten, t.	**አርቋል** árrịqo͡āl	**ያርቅ** yã́rrịq	**ያርቃል** yã́rrịqāl
አረደ árrạdạ	slaughter, t.	**አርዷል** árdó͡āl	**ያርድ** yārd	**ያርዳል** yã́rdāl
አረጀ arã́jjä 2nd **አረጀህ** arã́jjäh, etc.	grow old, i.	**አርጅቷል** árjịtó͡āl	**ያረጅ** yãrã́j	**ያረጃል** yãrã́jāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያሞኝ	**አሞኝ**	**አሞኝቶ**	**ማሞኘት**	**†አሞኝ**
yấm^{w}oñ (-ññ § 6)	ấm^{w}oñ (-ññ § 6)	am^{w}óññi̯-t^{w}o	mãm^{w}óñ-ñät	ấm^{w}óñ (§ 8; -ññ § 6) [**አሞኚ**] (am^{w}óññi)
ያምጥ	**አምጥ**	**አምጦ**	**ማመጥ**	**አማጭ**
yấmmi̯ṭ	ámmi̯ṭ	ámmi̯ṭ^{w}o	mấmmạṭ	ámmấč̣ (§ 8)
ያምጣ	**አምጣ**	**አምጥቶ**	**ማምጣት**	**አምጭ**
yấmṭã (-nṭ-)	ấmṭã (-nṭ-)	ấmṭi̯t^{w}o (-nṭ-)	mấmṭất (§ 8)	ámč̣ (-ጪ -č̣i)
ያርም	**አርም**	**አርሞ**	**ማረም**	**አራሚ**
yấrri̯m	árri̯m	árri̯m^{w}o	mấrrạm	arrámi
ያረርቅ	**አረርቅ**	**አረርቆ**	**ማረራቅ**	**አረራቂ**
yãrrár̥(ĭ)q (-rấr-)	arrár̥(ĭ)q (-rấr-)	arrár̥(ĭ)q^{w}o (-rấr-)	mãrrár̥ấq (-rấr-; § 8)	arrạ́ráqi (-rär-)
ያራርቅ	**አራርቅ**	**አራርቆ**	**ማራራቅ**	**አራራቂ**
yãrrấr(ĭ)q	arrấr(ĭ)q	arrấr(ĭ)q^{w}o	mãrrấráq (§ 8)	arrārấqi
ይረስ	**እረስ**	**አርሶ**	**ማረስ**	**አራሽ**
yi̯ṛạs	i̯ṛạs	ársw^{w}o	mấrạs	ấráš (§ 8)
ያርቅ	**አርቅ**	**አርቆ**	**ማረቅ**	**አራቂ**
yấrri̯q	árri̯q	árri̯q^{w}o	mấrrạq	arrấqi
ይረድ	**እረድ**	**አርዶ**	**ማረድ**	**አራጅ**
yi̯ṛạd	i̯ṛạd	árd^{w}o	mấrạd	ấráj (§ 8)
		አርጅቶ	**ማርጀት**	**†አርጅ**
		árji̯t^{w}o	mấrjät	ārj (-ጂ -ji)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አረገበ arrə́ggəbə (-yə)	loosen, t.	አርግቧል ə́rgibŏ͡āl (-iy-)	ያረግብ yărrə́g(ĭ)b (-(ĭ)y)	ያረግባል yărrə́g(ĭ)bāl (-(ĭ)y-)
አራገበ arrə̆́ggəbə (-yə)	wave, t.	አራግቧል arrə́gibŏ͡āl (-iy-)	ያራግብ yărrə̆́ggib (-iy)	ያራግባል yărrə̆́ggibāl (-iy-)
አርገበገበ argəbə́ggəbə (-yə́ggəy-)	flutter, t.	አርገብግቧል argə́bgibŏ͡āl (-ygiy-)	ያርገበግብ yărgəbə́ggib (-yə́ggiy)	ያርገበግባል yărgəbə́ggibāl (-yə́ggiy-)
አራገፈ arrə̆́ggəfə	unsaddle, t.	አራግፏል arrə́g(ĭ)fŏ͡āl	ያራግፍ yărrə̆́ggif	ያራግፋል yărrə̆́ggifāl
አረፈ árrəfə	rest, i.	አርፏል ə́rfŏ͡āl	ያርፍ yārf	ያርፋል yə́rfāl
አስለቀመ aslə́qqəmə	cause to gather, t.	አስለቅሟል aslə́qqimŏ͡āl	ያስለቅም yăslə́qqim	ያስለቅማል yăslə́qqimāl
አሰለፈ assə́llafə (-sə́-)	parade, t.	አሰልፏል assə́llifŏ͡āl (-sə́-)	ያሰልፍ yăssə́llif (-sə́-)	ያሰልፋል yăssə́llifāl (-sə́-)
አሳለፈ asə́llafə	let pass, t.	አሳልፏል asə́llifŏ͡āl	ያሳልፍ yăsə́llif	ያሳልፋል yăsə́llifāl
አሰማ assə́mmā	cause to hear, t.	አሰምቷል assə́mmitŏ͡āl	ያሰማ yăssə́mmā	ያሰማል yăssə́mmāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያርግብ	**አርግብ**	**አርግቦ**	**ማርገብ**	**አርጋቢ**
yárgi̯b	árgi̯b	árgi̯b^{w}o	márga̯b	argábi
(-i̯y)	(-i̯y)	(-i̯y-)	(-a̯y)	(-yi)
ያራግብ	**አራግብ**	**አራግቦ**	**ማራገብ**	**አራጋቢ**
yãrrági̯b	arrági̯b	arrági̯b^{w}o	mãrrága̯b	arrāgábi
(-i̯y)	(-i̯y)	(-i̯y-)	(-a̯y)	(-yi)
ያርገብግብ	**አርገብግብ**	**አርገብግቦ**	**ማርገብገብ**	**አርገብጋቢ**
yãrgá̯bgi̯b	argá̯bgi̯b	argá̯bgi̯b^{w}o	mãrgá̯bga̯b	argi̯bgábi
(-yi̯gi̯y)	(-yi̯gi̯y)	(-yi̯gi̯y-)	(-yi̯ga̯y)	(-yi̯gáy-)
ያራግፍ	**አራግፍ**	**አራግፎ**	**ማራገፍ**	**አራጋፊ**
yãrrági̯f	arrági̯f	arrág(ĭ)f^{w}o	mãrrága̯f	arrāgáfi
ይረፍ	**እረፍ**	**አርፎ**	**ማረፍ**	**አራፊ**
yíra̯f	íra̯f	árf^{w}o	márа̯f	āráfi
ይስለቅም	**አስለቅም**	**አስለቅሞ**	**ማስለቀም**	**አስለቃሚ**
yãslá̯qqi̯m	aslá̯qqi̯m	aslá̯qqi̯m^{w}o	mãslá̯qqa̯m	aslaqqámi
ያሰልፍ	**አሰልፍ**	**አሰልፎ**	**ማሰለፍ**	**አሰላፊ**
yãssá̯lli̯f	assá̯lli̯f	assá̯lli̯f^{w}o	mãssálla̯f	assa̯lláfi
(-sä́-)	(-sä́-)	(-sä́-)	(-sä́-)	(-sä-)
ያሳልፍ	**አሳልፍ**	**አሳልፎ**	**ማሳለፍ**	**አሳላፊ**
yãsálli̯f	asálli̯f	asálli̯f^{w}o	mãsálla̯f	asallá̯fi
ያሰማ	**አሰማ**	**አሰምቶ**	**ማሰማት**	**አሰሚ**
yãssá̯mmã	assá̯mmã	assá̯mmi̯-t^{w}o	mãssámmát (§ 8)	assá̯mmi

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አሳመመ asámmaṃaṃa	hurt, t.	**አሳምሻል** asámmiṃ-mŏ͡āl	**ያሳምም** yāsámmiṃ	**ያሳምማል** yāsámmiṃ-māl
አሰመረ Š. assaṃárraṃ 2nd -**ረህ** -rraṃh (-äh), etc.	take to pasture, t.	**አሰመርቷል** assaṃár-tŏ͡āl (-mắ-)	**ያሰመር** yāssaṃárr	**ያሰመራል** yāssaṃár-rāl
አሰማራ G. assaṃắrrā	take to pasture, t.	**አሰማርቷል** assaṃár-tŏ͡āl	**ያሰማራ** yāssaṃắrrā	**ያሰማራል** yāssaṃắr-rāl
አስመሰለ asmássaṃaṃ	pretend, t.	**አስመስሏል** asmássiṃlŏ͡āl	**ያስመስል** yāsmássiṃl	**ያስመስላል** yāsmássiṃlāl
አስመነዘረ asmaṃnázzaraṃ (-är-)	cause to change, t.	**አስመንዝሯል** asmánziṃ-rŏ͡āl	**ያስመነዝር** yāsmaṃ-názziṃr	**ያስመነዝራል** yāsmaṃnáz-ziṃrāl
አሳመጠ asámmaṭaṃ	cause to rebel, t.	**አሳምጧል** asámmiṭŏ͡āl	**ያሳምጥ** yāsámmiṭ	**ያሳምጣል** yāsámmiṭāl
አስመጣ asmáṭṭă	cause to come, t.	**አስመጥቷል** asmáṭṭiṭŏ͡āl	**ያስመጣ** yāsmáṭṭă	**ያስመጣል** yāsmáṭṭāl
አሰረ ássaraṃ (-sä-)	bind, t.	**አስሯል** ásrŏ͡āl	**ያስር** yắs(ĭ)r	**ያስራል** yắs(ĭ)rāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያሳምም yã́sámmi̱m	**አሳምም** asámmi̱m	**አሳምሞ** asám-mi̱m^{w}o	**ማሳመም** mã́sám-ma̱m	**†አሳማሚ** asammámi
ያሰመር yã́ssa̱má̱rr	**አሰመር** assa̱má̱rr	**አሰመርቶ** assa̱má̱rt^{w}o (-mä́-)	**ማሰመረት** mã́ssa̱má̱r-ra̱t (-ät)	**አሰማሪ** assa̱mä́r(r)i [**አሰምሪ**] (assá̱mri)
ያሰማራ yã́ssa̱mä́rã	**አሰማራ** assa̱mä́rã	**አሰማርቶ** assa̱mä́rt^{w}o	**ማሰማራት** mã́ssa̱mä́-rä́t (§ 8)	**አሰማሪ** assa̱mä́r(r)i
ያስመስል yã́smá̱ssi̱l	**አስመስል** asmá̱ssi̱l	**አስመስሎ** asmá̱ssi̱l^{w}o	**ማስመሰል** mã́smá̱ssa̱l (-äl)	**አስመሳይ** asmá̱ssä́i̱ (-ä́yy § 6; § 8)
ያስመንዝር yã́smá̱nzi̱r	**አስመንዝር** asmá̱nzi̱r	**አስመንዝሮ** asmá̱nzi̱r^{w}o	**ማስመንዘር** mã́smá̱nza̱r (-är)	**አስመንዛሪ** asma̱nzä́ri
ያሳምጥ yã́sámmi̱ṭ	**አሳምጥ** asámmi̱ṭ	**አሳምጠ** asámmi̱ṭ^{w}o	**ማሳመጥ** mã́sámma̱ṭ	**አሳማጭ** asámmä́č̣ (§ 8)
ያስመጣ yã́smá̱ṭṭã	**አስመጣ** asmá̱ṭṭã	**አስመጥቶ** asmá̱ṭṭi̱t^{w}o	**ማስመጣት** mã́smá̱ṭṭä́t (§ 8)	**አስመጭ** ä́smá̱č̣̌ (-mä́-; § 8; -ጪ. -č̣̌i)
ይሰር yí̱sa̱r (-sä-)	**እሰር** í̱sa̱r (-sä-)	**አስሮ** ä́sr^{w}o	**ማሰር** má̱sa̱r (-sä-)	**አሳሪ** ãsä́ri

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አሰራ assą́rrã (-sä́-)	employ, t.	**አሰርቷል** assą́rrį̆tŏ͡ā̆l (-sä́-)	**ያሰራ** yãssą́rrã (-sä́-)	**ያሰራል** yãssą́rrāl (-sä́-)
አሳሰበ asä́ssąbą (-ẏą)	remind, t.	**አሳስቧል** asä́ssį̆bŏ͡ā̆l (-į̆ẏ-)	**ያሳስብ** yãsä́ssį̆b (-į̆ẏ)	**ያሳስባል** yãsä́ssį̆bāl (-į̆ẏ-)
አሰሳተ G. assąsä́tą	mistake, t.	**አሰስቷል** assą́stŏ͡ā̆l	**ያሰስት** yãssą́st	**ያሰስታል** yãssą́stāl
አሳሳተ Š assãsä́tą	mistake, t.	**አሳስቷል** assä́s(į̆)tŏ͡ā̆l	**ያሳስት** yãssä́s(į̆)t	**ያሳስታል** yãssä́s(į̆)tāl
አሣቀ assä́qą	amuse, t.	**አሥቋል** ássį̆qŏ͡ā̆l	**ያሥቅ** yä́ssį̆q	**ያሥቃል** yä́ssį̆qāl
አስቀመጠ asqą́mmąṭą	set, t.	**አስቀምጧል** asqą́mmį̆-ṭŏ͡ā̆l	**ያስቀምጥ** yãsqą́mmį̆ṭ	**ያስቀምጣል** yãsqą́mmį̆-ṭāl
አስቀረ asqą́rrą 2nd **አስቀረህ** asqą́rrąh (-äh), etc.	delay, t.	**አስቀርቷል** asqą́rrį̆tŏ͡ā̆l (-qä́-)	**ያስቀር** yãsqą́rr	**ያስቀራል** yãsqą́rrāl
አስቀረበ asqą́rrąbą (-ẏą)	cause to approach, t.	**አስቀርቧል** asqą́rrį̆bŏ͡ā̆l (-qä́-, -į̆ẏ-)	**ያስቀርብ** yãsqą́rrį̆b (-qä́-, -į̆ẏ)	**ያስቀርባል** yãsqą́rrį̆bāl (-qä́-, -į̆ẏ-)
አስቈረጠ asqwǿ́rrąṭą	cause to cut, t.	**አስቈርጧል** asqwǿ́rrį̆-ṭŏ͡ā̆l	**ያስቈርጥ** yãsqwǿ́rrį̆ṭ	**ያስቈርጣል** yãsqwǿ́rrį̆-ṭāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያሰራ yãssą́rrã̄ (-są́-)	አሰራ assą́rrã̄ (-są́-)	አሰርቶ assą́rrịtʷo (-są́-)	ማሰራት mãssą́rrą́t (-są́-; § 8)	አሰሪ assą́rri (-są́-)
ያሳስብ yãsą̃́ssịb (-ịy)	አሳስብ asą̃́ssịb (-ịy)	አሳስቦ asą̃́ssịbʷo (-ịy-)	ማሳሰብ mãsą̃́ssąb (-ąy)	አሳሳቢ asãssą́bi (-yi)
ያሰስት yãssą́st	አሰስት assą́st	አሰስቶ assą́stʷo	ማሰሳት mãssą́są́t (§ 8)	አሰሳች assą́są́č (§ 8)
ያሳስት yãssą́s(ĭ̯)t	አሳስት assą́s(ĭ̯)t	አሳስቶ assą́s(ĭ̯)tʷo	ማሳሳት mãssą́są́t (§ 8)	አሳሳች assą́są́č (§ 8)
ያሥቅ yą̃́ssịq	አሥቅ ássịq	አሥቆ ássịqʷo	ማሣቅ mą̃́ssą́q (§ 8)	አሣቂ assą́qi
ያስቀምጥ yãsqą́mmịṭ	አስቀምጥ asqą́mmịṭ	አስቀምጦ asqą́mmị-ṭʷo	ማስቀመጥ mãsqą́m-maṭ	አስቀማጭ asqą́mmą́č̣ (§ 8)
ያስቀር yãsqą́rr	አስቀር asqą́rr	አስቀርቶ asqą́rrịtʷo (-qą̈́-)	ማስቀረት mãsqą́rrąt (-ą̈́rrä-)	አስቀሪ asqą́rri (-qą̈́-)
ያስቀርብ yãsqą́rrịb (-qą̈́-, ịy)	አስቀርብ asqą́rrịb (-qą̈́-, -ịy)	አስቀርቦ asqą́rrịbʷo (-qą̈́-, -ịy-)	ማስቀረብ mãsqą́rrąb (-ąy)	አስቀራቢ asqąrrą́bi (-yi)
ያስቄርጥ yãsqwώrrịṭ	አስቄርጥ asqwώrrịṭ	አስቄርጦ asqwώrrị-ṭʷo	ማስቄረጥ mãsqwώr-raṭ	አስቄራጭ asqwώrrą́č̣ (§ 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አስቀዘነ asqą́zzaną	cause diarrhoea (to) i. & t.	**አስቀዝኚል** asqą́zziñ͡ōāl	**ያስቀዝን** yāsqą́zzin	**ያስቀዝናል** yāsqą́zziināl
አስቀደመ asqą́ddąmą	put in front, t.	**አስቀድሟል** asqą́ddi-mo͡ōāl	**ያስቀድም** yāsqą́ddim	**ያስቀድማል** yāsqą́ddi-māl
አሰበ ássąbą (-ṿą)	suppose, t.	**አስቧል** ássibo͡ōāl (-iṿ-)	**ያስብ** yā́ssib (-iṿ)	**ያስባል** yā́ssibāl (-iṿ-)
አስበራ asbą́rrā (-sṿ-)	cause to light, t.	**አስበርቷል** asbą́rriṭo͡ōāl (-sṿ-, -ár-)	**ያስበራ** yāsbą́rrā (-sṿ-)	**ያስበራል** yāsbą́rrāl (-sṿ-)
አሰባበረ assąbā́b-bąrą (-ṿā́-, -är-)	cause to shatter, t.	**አሰባብሯል** assąbā́b(ĭ)-ro͡ōāl (-ṿā́ṿ-)	**ያሰባብር** yāssąbā́b-bir (-ṿā́-)	**ያሰባብራል** yāssąbā́b-birāl (-ṿā́-)
አሳተ assā́tą	cause to err, t.	**አስቷል** ássiṭo͡ōāl	**ያስት** yā́ssiṭ	**ያስታል** yāssiṭāl
አስተማረ astąmárą	teach, t.	**አስተምሯል** astą́m(ĭ)-ro͡ōāl	**ያስተምር** yāstą́m(ĭ)r	**ያስተምራል** yāstą́m(ĭ)-rāl
አስተኛ astą́ññā (-tā́-, -ñä)	send to sleep, t.	**አስተኝቷል** astą́ññiṭo͡ōāl (-tā́-)	**ያስተኛ** yāstą́ññā (-tā́-, -ñä)	**ያስተኛል** yāstą́ññāl (-tā́-)
አስተከለ astą́kkąlą	cause to plant, t.	**አስተክሏል** astą́kkiło͡ōāl (-tā́-)	**ያስተክል** yāstą́kkil (-tā́-)	**ያስተክላል** yāstą́kkilāl (-tā́-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
		አስቀዝኖ asqą́zzin^{w}o	**ማስቀዘን** mã̄sqą́zzạn	**አስቀዛኝ** asqą́zzã́ñ (-ññ § 6; §8)
ያስቀድም yã̄sqą́ddim	**አስቀድም** asqą́ddim	**አስቀድሞ** asqą́ddi-m^{w}o	**ማስቀደም** mã̄sqą́d-dạm	**አስቀዳሚ** asqạddámi
ያስብ yã́ssib (-ịy)	**አስብ** ássib (-ịy)	**አስቦ** ássib^{w}o (-ịy-)	**ማሰብ** mã́ssạb (-ạy)	**አሳቢ** assábi (-ā́y-)
ያስበራ yãsbą́rrã (-sy-)	**አስበራ** asbą́rrã (-sy-)	**አስበርቶ** asbą́rrịt^{w}o (-sy-, -ā́r-)	**ማስበራት** mãsbą́rrā́t (-sy-; § 8)	**አስበሪ** asbą́rri (-sy-, -ā́r-)
ያሰባብር yã̄ssạbā́-b(ĭ)r (-yā́y-)	**አሰባብር** assạbā́b(ĭ)r (-yā́y-)	**አሰባብሮ** assạbā́b(ĭ)-r^{w}o (-yā́y-)	**ማሰባበር** mã̄ssạbā́-bar (-yā́y-, -är)	**አሰባባሪ** assạbābári (-yāy-)
ያስት yã́ssịt	**አስት** ássịt	**አስቶ** ássịt^{w}o	**ማሳት** mã́ssā́t (§ 8)	**አሳች** ássā́č (§ 8)
ያስተምር yãstą́m(ĭ)r	**አስተምር** astą́m(ĭ)r	**አስተምሮ** astą́m(ĭ)r^{w}o	**ማስተማር** mãstą́mā́r (§ 8)	**አስተማሪ** astạmári
ያስተኛ yãstą́ññã (-tā́-, -ñä)	**አስተኛ** astą́ññã (-tā́-, -ñä)	**አስተኝቶ** astą́ññịt^{w}o (-tā́-)	**ማስተኛት** mãstą́ññā́t (-tā́-; § 8)	
ያስተክል yãstą́kkịl (-tā́-)	**አስተክል** astą́kkịl (-tā́-)	**አስተክሎ** astą́kkịl^{w}o (-tā́-)	**ማስተክል** mãstą́kkạl	**አስተካይ** astą́kkā́i̯ (-ā́yy §6; §8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አስተካከለ astạkā́kkạ-lạ	equalize, t.	**አስተካክሏል** astạkā́k(ĭ)-lŏ͡āl	**ያስተካክል** yāstạkā́k-kị̀l	**ያስተካክላል** yāstạkā́k-kị̀lāl
አስተዋለ astạwā́lạ (-tạ͡uā́-)	notice, t.	**አስተውሏል** astạ́͡u(ŭ)lŏ͡āl	**ያስተው·ል** yāstạ́͡u(ŭ)l	**ያስተው·ላል** yāstạ́͡u(ŭ)lāl
አስታወሰ astá͡uwạsạ (-wω-)	remind, (of), t.	**አስታውሷል** astáu(ŭ)sŏ͡āl	**ያስታው·ስ** yāstá͡u(ŭ)s	**ያስታው·ሳል** yāstá͡u(ŭ)-sāl
አስታወቀ astá͡uwạqạ (-wω-)	inform, t.	**አስታውቋል** astáu(ŭ)qŏ͡āl	**ያስታው·ቅ** yāstá͡u(ŭ)q	**ያስታው·ቃል** yāstá͡u(ŭ)-qāl
አስታየ astā́yyä 2nd **አስታየህ** astā́yyäh, etc.	cause to be seen, t.	**አስታይቷል** astā́͡i̯tŏ͡āl	**ያስታይ** yāstā́͡i̯ (-ā́yy § 6)	**ያስታያል** yāstā́͡i̯āl (-ā́yyā-)
አስቸገረ asčā́ggạrạ (-gä-)	trouble, t.	**አስቸግሯል** asčā́ggi̯rŏ͡āl	**ያስቸግር** yāsčā́ggi̯r	**ያስቸግራ·ል** yāsčā́ggi̯-rāl
አስነሣ asnā́ssā̃	rouse, t.	**አስነሥቷል** asnā́ssi̯tŏ͡āl (-nā́-)	**ያስነሣ** yāsnā́ssā̃	**ያስነሣል** yāsnā́ssāl
አሰናበተ assạnā́bbạ-tạ (-bä-)	dismiss, t.	**አሰናብቷል** assạnā́btŏ͡āl (-ṿt-)	**ያሰናብት** yāssạnā́b-bi̯t	**ያሰናብታል** yāssạnā́b-bi̯tāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያስተካክል yãstạ́kắk(ǐ)l	**አስተካክል** astạ́kắk(ǐ)l	**አስተካክሎ** astạ́kắk(ǐ)-l^{w}o	**ማስተካከል** mãstạ́kắkạl	**አስተካካይ** astạ́kắkā́į (-ắyy § 6; § 8)
ያስተውል yãstạ́u(ŭ)l	**አስተውል** astạ́u(ŭ)l	**አስተውሎ** astạ́u(ŭ)l^{w}o	**ማስተዋል** mãstạ́wắl (-tạ́uắ-; § 8)	**አስተዋይ** astạ́wā́į (-tạ́uā́į; -ắyy § 6; § 8)
ያስታውስ yãstáu(ŭ)s	**አስታውስ** astáu(ŭ)s	**አስታውሶ** astáu(ŭ)s^{w}o	**ማስታወስ** mãstáuạs (-ωs)	**አስታዋሽ** astáuắš (§ 8)
ያስታውቅ yãstáu(ŭ)q	**አስታውቅ** astáu(ŭ)q	**አስታውቆ** astáu(ŭ)q^{w}o	**ማስታወቅ** mãstáuạq (-ωq)	**አስታዋቂ** astauắqi
ያስታይ yãstā́į (-ắyy § 6)	**አስታይ** astā́į (-ắyy § 6)	**አስታይቶ** astā́įt^{w}o	**ማስተየት** mãstā́įät (-tā́^{y}ät)	
ያስቸግር yãsčắggįr	**አስቸግር** asčắggįr	**አስቸግሮ** asčắggįr^{w}o	**ማስቸገር** mãsčắggạr (-är)	**አስቸጋሪ** asčäggári
ያስነሣ yãsnạ́ssã	**አስነሣ** asnạ́ssã	**አስነሥቶ** asnạ́ssįt^{w}o (-nắ-)	**ማስነሣት** mãsnạ́ssắt (§ 8)	**አስነሽ** ắsnạ́šš (-nắ-; § 8; -ši. -šši)
ያሰናብት yãssạnắbt (-ṿt)	**አሰናብት** assạnắbt (-ṿt)	**አሰናብቶ** assạnắbt^{w}o (-ṿt-)	**ማሰናበት** mãssạnắbạt (-ắṿ-, -ät)	**አሰናባች** assạnắbắč (-ắṿ-; § 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አሰናዳ assạnăddã	prepare, t.	**አሰናድቷል** assạnád(ĭ)-tŏ͡ãl (-nárt- § 7*d*)	**ያሰናዳ** yãssạnăd-dã	**ያሰናዳል** yãssạnăd-dãl
አሰኘ assáññä 2nd **አሰኘህ** assáññäh, etc.	cause to be, t.	**አሰኝቷል** assáññịtŏ͡ãl	**ያሰኝ** yãssáññ	**ያሰኛል** yãssáññãl
አሳከለ asăkkạlạ	cause to increase, t.	**አሳክሏል** asăkkịlŏ͡ãl	**ያሳክል** yãsăkkịl	**ያሳክላል** yãsăkkịlãl
አስከለከለ askạlạ́k-kạlạ	cause to hinder, t.	**አስከልክሏል** askạ́lkịlŏ͡ãl	**ያስከለክል** yãskạlạ́kkịl	**ያስከለክላል** yãskạlạ́kkị-lãl
አስካካ askákkã	neigh, i.	**አስካክቷል** askáktŏ͡ãl	**ያስካካ** yãskákkã	**ያስካካል** yãskákkãl
አስዴደ Š. askặ́dạ (-kắ-, -dä)	let pass, t.	**አስዴዷል** askạ́dŏ͡ãl (-kắ-)	**ያስዴድ** yãskạ́d (-kắ-)	**ያስዴዳል** yãskạ́dãl (-kắ-)
አስከፈለ askạ́ffạlạ	cause to divide, t.	**አስክፍሏል** askạ́ffịlŏ͡ãl	**ያስክፍል** yãskạ́ffịl	**ያስክፍላል** yãskạ́ffịlãl
አስ̃ዴደ G. asχ^{y}ĕ̆́dä (-sh-[1], -ă̆́d-)	let pass, t.	**አስ̃ዷዷል** ă̆́sχịdŏ͡ãl (-sh-)	**ያስ̃ዴድ** yãsχ^{y}ĕ̆́d (-sh-, -ă̆́d)	**ያስ̃ዴዳል** yãsχ^{y}ĕ̆́dãl (-sh-, -ă̆́d-)

[1] not -š-

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያሰናዳ yãssạnā́dã	**አሰናዳ** assạnā́dã	**አሰናድቶ** assạná-d(ĭ)t^{w}o (-nā́rt- § 7*d*)	**ማሰናዳት** mãssạná-dā́t (§ 8)	**አሰናጅ** assạ́náj (§ 8; -ጂ -ji)
ያሰኝ yãssā́ñ	**አሰኝ** assā́ñ	**አሰኝቶ** assā́ñ̃ịt^{w}o	**ማሰኘት** mãssā́ññät	
ያሳክል yãsā́kkị̆l	**አሳክል** asā́kkị̆l	**አሳክሎ** asā́kkị̆l^{w}o	**ማሳክል** mãsā́kkặl	**አሳካይ** asā́kkā́i̯ (-áyy § 6; § 8)
ያስከልክል yãskạ́lkị̆l	**አስከልክል** askạ́lkị̆l	**አስከልክሎ** askạ́lkị̆l^{w}o	**ማስከልከል** mãskạ́lkặl	**አስከልካይ** askạ́lkā́i̯ (-áyy § 6; § 8)
		አስካክቶ askā́kt^{w}o	**ማስካካት** mãskā́kā́t (§ 8)	
ያስኪድ yā́skị̆d	**አስኪድ** ā́skị̆d	**አስኬዶ** askạ́d^{w}o (-kā́-)	**ማስኬድ** mā́skạ́d (-kā́-; § 8)	**አስካጅ** ā́skā́j (§ 8; -ጂ -ji)
ያስከፍል yãskạ́ffị̆l	**አስከፍል** askạ́ffị̆l	**አስከፍሎ** askạ́ffị̆l^{w}o	**ማስከፈል** mãskạ́ffặl (-äl)	**አስከፋይ** askạ́ffā́i̯ (-áyy § 6; § 8)
ያስኺድ yā́sχ^{y}ị̆d (-sh-)	**አስኺድ** ā́sχ^{y}ị̆d (-sh-)	**አስኺዶ** ā́sχ^{y}ị̆d^{w}o (-sh-)	**ማስኼድ** mā́sχ^{y}ā́d (-sh-, -ā́d; § 8)	**ያስኻጅ** ā́sχ^{y}ā́j (-sh-; -ኻጅ -χā́j, -hā́j; § 8; -ጂ -ji)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አስወሰደ aswą́ssąda (-wώ-)	cause to remove, t.	**አስወስደል** aswą́ssidŏ͡āl (-wώ-)	**ያስወስድ** yãswą́ssid (-wώ-)	**ያስወስዳል** yãswą́ssidāl (-wώ-)
አሳየ asā́yyä 2nd **አሳየህ** asā́yyäh, etc.	show, t.	**አሳይቷል** asā́yyiṭŏ͡āl	**ያሳይ** yãsā́yy	**ያሳያል** yãsā́yyāl
አስያዘ asyázą	cause to catch, t.	**አስይዟል** ā́syizŏ͡āl	**ያስይዝ** yā́syízˇ (§ 8)	**ያስይዛል** yãsyízāl
አስደረገ asdą́rrągą	cause to do, t.	**አስደርጓል** asdą́rrigŏ͡āl (-dā́-)	**ያስደርግ** yãsdą́rrig (-dā́-)	**ያስደርጋል** yãsdą́rrigāl (-dā́-)
አሳደገ asáddągą	rear, t.	**አሳድጓል** asáddigŏ͡āl	**ያሳድግ** yãsáddig	**ያሳድጋል** yãsáddigāl
አስገደለ asgą́ddąlą (-gā́-)	cause to kill, t.	**አስገድሏል** asgą́ddilŏ͡āl (-gā́-)	**ያስገድል** yãsgą́ddil (-gā́-).	**ያስገድላል** yãsgą́ddilāl (-gā́-)
አስጌጠ asgʸéṭą	adorn, t.	**አስጊጧል** ā́sgiṭŏ͡āl	**ያስጌጥ** yãsgʸéṭ	**ያስጌጣል** yãsgʸéṭāl
አሰጣ asą́ṭṭã	spread out, t.	**አስጥቷል** ā́sṭiṭŏ͡āl	**ያሰጣ** yãsą́ṭã	**ያሰጣል** yãsą́ṭāl
አስጠጋ asṭą́ggã	cause to lean, t.	**አስጠግቷል** asṭą́ggiṭŏ͡āl	**ያስጠጋ** yãsṭą́ggã	**ያስጠጋል** yãsṭą́ggāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያስወስድ	**አስወስድ**	**አስወስዶ**	**ማስወሰድ**	**አስወሳጅ**
yãswą́ssįd (-wώ-)	aswą́ssįd (-wώ-)	aswą́ssįd^{w}o (-wώ-)	mãswą́ssąd (-wώ-)	aswą́ssą́j (-wώ-; § 8)
ያሳይ	**አሳይ**	**አሳይቶ**	**ማሳየት**	**አሳዩ**
yą̃są̂į̄ (-ą̃yy § 6; § 8)	ą̃są̂į̄ (-ą̃yy § 6; § 8)	asą̃yyįt^{w}o	mãsą̃yyät	asą́yyi
ያስይዝ	**አስይዝ**	**አስይዘ**	**ማስያዝ**	**አስያዥ**
yą̃syįz	ą̃syįz	ą̃syįz^{w}o	mą̃syą́z (§ 8)	ą̃syą́ž (§ 8; -ዢ -ži)
ያስደርግ	**አስደርግ**	**አስደርጎ**	**ማስደረግ**	**አስደራጊ**
yãsdą́rrįg (-dą̃-)	asdą́rrįg (-dą̃-)	asdą́rrįg^{w}o (-dą̃-)	mãsdą́rrąg	asdąrrą́gi
ያሳድግ	**አሳድግ**	**አሳድጎ**	**ማሳደግ**	**አሳዳጊ**
yãsáddįg	asáddįg	asáddįg^{w}o	mãsáddąg	asaddą́gi
ያስገድል	**አስገድል**	**አስገድሎ**	**ማስገደል**	**አስገዳይ**
yãsgą́ddįl (-gą̃-)	asgą́ddįl (-gą̃-)	asgą́ddįl^{w}o (-gą̃-)	mãsgą́ddąl (-ą̃ddä-)	asgą́ddą́į̄ (-gą̃-; -ą́yy § 6; § 8)
ያስጊጥ	**አስጊጥ**	**አስጊጦ**	**ማስጌጥ**	
yą̃sgįṭ	ą̃sgįṭ	ą̃sgįṭ^{w}o	mą̃sg^{y}ą̃ṭ (§ 8)	
ያስጣ	**አስጣ**	**አስጥቶ**	**ማስጣት**	**አስጭ**
yą̃sṭã	ą̃sṭã	ą̃sṭįt^{w}o	mą̃sṭą́t (§ 8)	āsč̣ (-ጪ -čị)
ያስጠጋ	**አስጠጋ**	**አስጠግቶ**	**ማስጠጋት**	**አስጠጊ**
yãsṭą́ggã	asṭą́ggã	asṭą́ggįt^{w}o	mãsṭą́ggą́t (§ 8)	asṭą́gg^{y}i

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አሰፋ asą́fã	extend, t.	**አስፍቷል** ą́siftwā́l	**ያሰፋ** yãsą́fã	**ያሰፋል** yãsą́fāl
አስፈለገ asfą́llągą	cause to seek, t.	**አስፈልጓል** asfą́lligwā́l	**ያስፈልግ** yãsfą́llig	**ያስፈልጋል** yãsfą́lligāl
አስፈራ asfą́rrã (-fă-)	frighten, t.	**አስፈርቷል** asfą́rritwā́l (-fă-)	**ያስፈራ** yãsfą́rrã (-fă-)	**ያስፈራል** yãsfą́rrāl (-fă-)
አስፈራራ asfąrā́rrã (-fä-)	threaten, t.	**አስፈራርቷል** asfąrā́rtwā́l (-fä-)	**ያስፈራራ** yãsfąrā́rrã (-fä-)	**ያስፈራራል** yãsfąrā́rrāl (-fä-)
አስፈታ asfą́ttã	cause to untie, t.	**አስፈትቷል** asfą́t(ĭ)twā́l	**ያስፈታ** yãsfą́ttã	**ያስፈታል** yãsfą́ttāl
አሸ áššä 2nd **አሸህ** áššäh, etc.	seek, t.	uses parts of [**አ**] **ሻ** (ĭ)šā		
አሸ áššä 2nd **አሸህ** áššäh, etc.	rub, t.	**አሽቷል** ā́štwā́l	**ያሽ** yāš (yā̃š)	**ያሻል** yā́šāl (yā̃š-)
አሻቀበ ašā́qqąbą (-vą)	turn upwards, i.	**አሻቅቧል** ašā́qqĭbwā́l (-ĭv-)	**ያሻቅብ** yãšā́qqĭb (-ĭv)	**ያሻቅባል** yãšā́qqĭbāl (-ĭv-)
አሸተተ ašą́ttątą (-šă-)	smell, t.	**አሽቷል** á̋šittwā́l	**ያሽት** yãšą́tt (-šă-)	**ያሽታል** yãšą́ttāl (-šă-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያስፋ	**አስፋ**	**አስፍቶ**	**ማስፋት**	**አስፊ**
yā́sfā	ā́sfā	ā́sịftʷo	mā́sfā́t (§ 8)	ā́sfi
ያስፈልግ	**አስፈልግ**	**አስፈልጎ**	**ማስፈለግ**	**አስፈላጊ**
yāsfạ́llịg	asfạ́llịg	asfạ́llịgʷo	māsfạ́llạg	asfạllā́gi
ያስፈራ	**አስፈራ**	**አስፈርቶ**	**ማስፈራት**	**አስፈሪ**
yāsfạ́rrā (-fā́-)	asfạ́rrā (-fā́-)	asfạ́rrịtʷo (-fā́-)	māsfạ́rrā́t (-fā́-; § 8)	asfạ́rri (-fā́-)
ያስፈራራ	**አስፈራራ**	**አስፈራርቶ**	**ማስፈራራት**	
yāsfạrā́rā (-fä-)	asfạrā́rā (-fä-)	asfạrā́rtʷo (-fä-)	māsfạrā́rā́t (-fä-; § 8)	
ያስፈታ	**አስፈታ**	**አስፈትቶ**	**ማስፈታት**	**አስፈች**
yāsfạ́ttā	asfạ́ttā	asfạ́t(ĭ)tʷo	māsfạ́ttā́t (§ 8)	ásfạčč (-fā́-; § 8; -ች -čči)
ይሽ	**እሽ**	**አሽቶ**	**ማሸት**	
yīš (yī̯š)	īš (ī̯š)	ā́štʷo	mā́šät	
ያሻቅብ	**አሻቅብ**	**አሻቅቦ**	**ማሻቀብ**	**አሻቃቢ**
yāšā́qqị̄b (-ị̄v)	ašā́qqị̄b (-ị̄v)	ašā́qqị̄bʷo (-ị̄v-)	māšā́qqạb (-ạv)	ašāqqā́bi (-vi)
ያሸት	**አሽት**	**አሽቶ**	**ማሽተት**	**አሽታች**
yā́šịtt	ā́šịtt	ā́šịttʷo	mā́štạt (-ät)	ā́štā́č (§ 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አሸከመ aššə́kkəmə (-šə́-)	load, t.	**አሸክሻል** aššə́kki-mŏ͡āl (-šə́-)	**ያሸክም** yaššə́kkim (-šə́-)	**ያሸክማል** yaššə́kki-māl (-šə́-)
አሾክሾክ aššʷokə́š-šʷokə	talk scandal, i.	**አሾክሹኳል** aššʷokə́šŭ-kŏ͡āl [-ሽኳል] (-škŏ͡āl)	**ያሾክሹክ** yaššʷokə́š-šŭk	**ያሾክሹካል** yaššʷokə́š-šŭkāl
አሽካካ aškə́kkā	cluck, i.	**አሽካክቷል** aškə́ktŏ͡āl	**ያሽካካ** yaškə́kkā	**ያሽካካል** yaškə́kkāl
አሻገረ aššə́ggarə (-gä-)	take across, t.	**አሻግሯል** aššə́grŏ͡āl	**ያሻግር** yaššə́ggir	**ያሻግራል** yaššə́ggirāl
አቄላመጠ aqqwələ́m-mətə [**አንቄ-** G.] (aṅqwə-)	caress, t.	**አቄላምጧል** aqqwələ́m-ṭŏ͡āl [**አንቄ-**] (aṅqwə-)	**ያቄላምጥ** yaqqwə-lə́mmiṭ [**ያንቄ-**] (yaṅqwə-)	**ያቄላምጣል** yaqqwə-lə́mmiṭāl [**ያንቄ-**] (yaṅqwə-)
አቀለጠ aqə́llətə	melt, t.	**አቅልጧል** áqilṭŏ͡āl (ə́qliṭ-)	**ያቀልጥ** yaqə́lṭ	**ያቀልጣል** yaqə́lṭāl
አቀመ aqʷə́mə	station, t.	**አቁሟል** áqumŏ͡āl	**ያቀም** yaqʷə́m	**ያቀማል** yaqʷə́māl
አቀራራ aqrə́rrə	chant, i.	**አቀራርቷል** aqrə́rtŏ͡āl	**ያቀራራ** yaqrə́rrə	**ያቀራራል** yaqrə́rrāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያሸክም yãššą́kkịm (-šą́-)	**አሸክም** aššą́kkịm (-šą́-)	**አሸክሞ** aššą́kkịm^{w}o (-šą́-)	**ማሸክም** mãššą́kkąm (-šą́-)	**አሸካሚ** aššąkkámi (-šą-)
ያሾክሹክ yãššʷokǫ́-šŭk [-ሽክ] (-šk)	**አሾክሹክ** aššʷokǫ́šŭk [-ሽክ] [-šk]	**አሾክሹክ** aššʷokǫ́šŭ-kʷo [-ሽክ] (-škʷo)	**ማሾክሾክ** mãššʷokǫ́-šʷok	**አሾክሺኪ** aššʷokšwá-ki
		አሽካክቶ aškákt^{w}o	**ማሽካካት** mãškákát (§ 8)	
ያሻግር yãššágịr	**አሻግር** aššágịr	**አሻግሮ** aššágr^{w}o	**ማሻገር** mãššágąr (-är)	**አሻጋሪ** aššāgári
ያቄላምጥ yãqqwǿ-lámṭ (§ 8) [ያንቄ-] (yãṅqwǿ-)	**አቄላምጥ** aqqwǿ-lámṭ (§ 8) [አንቄ-] (aṅqwǿ-)	**አቄላምጦ** aqqwɷ-lámṭ^{w}o [አንቄ-] (aṅqwɷ-)	**ማቄላመጥ** mãqqwɷ-lámąṭ [ማንቄ-] (mãṅqwɷ-)	**አቄላማጭ** aqqwɷlá-mǎč̣ (§ 8) [አንቄ-] (aṅqwɷ-)
ያቅልጥ yǎqịlṭ (yǎqlịṭ)	**አቅልጥ** ǎqịlṭ (ǎqlịṭ)	**አቅልጦ** ǎqịlṭ^{w}o (ǎqlịṭ-)	**ማቅለጥ** mǎ́qląṭ	**አቅላጭ** ǎqláč̣ (§ 8)
ያቁም yǎ́qum	**አቁም** ǎ́qum	**አቁሞ** ǎ́qum^{w}o	**ማቆም** mǎ́q^{w}ǒ́m (§ 8)	**አቋሚ** ãqwámi
ያቅራራ yãqrárã	**አቅራራ** aqrárã	**አቅራርቶ** aqrárt^{w}o	**ማቅራራት** mãqrárát (§ 8)	**አቅራሪ** ãqrári

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አቀራረበ aqqa̱rā́rra̱ba̱ (-ẏa̱)	put close together, t.	**አቀራርቧል** aqqa̱rár(ĭ̱)bŏ͡āl (-ẏŏ-)	**ያቀራርብ** yā̃qqa̱rā́r-ri̱b (-i̱ẏ)	**ያቀራርባል** yā̃qqa̱rā́r-ri̱bāl (-i̱ẏ-)
አቀረበ aqá̱rra̱ba̱ (-ẏa̱)	bring near, t.	**አቅርቧል** á̱qi̱rbŏ͡āl (ā́qri̱-, -ẏŏ-)	**ያቀርብ** yā̃qá̱rb (-qā́-, -rẏ)	**ያቀርባል** yā̃qá̱rbāl (-qā́-, -rẏ-)
አቈሰለ aqwə́ssa̱la̱	wound, t.	**አቍሰሏል** á̱qwŭs(ĭ̱)lŏ͡āl (ā́qsül-)	**ያቈስል** yā̃qwə́s(ĭ̱)l	**ያቈስላል** yā̃qwə́s(ĭ̱)-lāl
አቀና aqá̱nnā̃	straighten, t.	**አቅንቷል** á̱qi̱ntŏ͡āl	**ያቀና** yā̃qá̱nā̃	**ያቀናል** yā̃qá̱nāl
አቈየ aqwə́yyä 2nd **አቈየህ** aqwə́yyäh, etc.	delay, t.	**አቈይቷል** ā̃qwə́yyi̱-tŏ͡āl	**ያቈይ** yā̃qwə́yy	**ያቈያል** yā̃qwə́yyāl
አቃጠለ a(q)qā́ṭṭa̱la̱	burn, t.	**አቃጥሏል** a(q)qā́ṭ(ĭ̱)-lŏ͡āl	**ያቃጥል** yā̃(q)qā́ṭṭi̱l	**ያቃጥላል** yā̃(q)qā́ṭṭi̱-lāl
አቀፈ áqqa̱fa̱	embrace, t.	**አቅፏል** ā́qfŏ͡āl	**ያቅፍ** yā̃qf	**ያቅፋል** yā́qfāl
አበለ ábba̱la̱	break one's word, i.	**አብሏል** ā́blŏ͡āl (-ẏl-)	**ያብል** yā́b(ĭ̱)l (-ā́ẏ-)	**ያብላል** yā́blāl (-ẏl-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያቀራርብ yã́qqą́rá-r(ị̌)b (-(ị̌)ẏ)	**አቀራርብ** aqqą́rár(ị̌)b (-(ị̌)ẏ)	**አቀራርቦ** aqqą́rár(ị̌)-bʷo (-ẏʷo)	**ማቀራረብ** mã́qqą́rá-rą́b (-ą́ẏ)	**አቀራራቢ** aqqą́rārárábi (-ẏi)
ያቅርብ yáqi̱rb (yã́qri̱-, -ẏ)	**አቅርብ** áqi̱rb (ã́qri̱-, -ẏ)	**አቅርቦ** áqi̱rbʷo (ã́qri̱-, -ẏʷo)	**ማቅረብ** mã́qrą́b (-ą́ẏ)	**አቅራቢ** ãqrábi (-ẏi)
ያቀኑስል yáqwŭs(ị̌)l (yã́qsül)	**አቀኑስል** áqwŭs(ị̌)l (ã́qsül)	**አቀኑስሎ** áqwŭs(ị̌)lʷo (ã́qsül-)	**ማቀሰል** mã́qwŭsą́l (-äl)	**አቀሳይ** ã́qwŭsá͡i̱ (-áyy §6; §8)
ያቅና yã́q(ị̌)nã	**አቅና** ã́q(ị̌)nã	**አቅንቶ** áqi̱ntʷo	**ማቅናት** mã́qnát (§ 8)	**አቅኝ** áqi̱ñ [**አቅኚ**] (áqñi)
ያቄይ yã́qwώyy (§ 8)	**አቄይ** ã́qwώyy	**አቄይቶ** ãqwώyyi̱tʷo	**ማቄየት** mã́qwώy-yät	
ያቃጥል yã́(q)qá̱ṭ(ị̌)l	**አቃጥል** a(q)qá̱ṭ(ị̌)l	**አቃጥሎ** a(q)qá̱ṭ(ị̌)-lʷo	**ማቃጠል** mã́(q)qá̱ṭą́l (-äl)	**አቃጣይ** a(q)qá̱ṭá͡i̱ (-áyy §6; §8)
ይቀፍ .yi̱qą́f	**እቀፍ** i̱qą́f	**አቅፎ** ã́qfʷo	**ማቀፍ** má̱qą́f	**አቃፊ** ãqáfi
neg. **አይበል** á͡i̱bą́l (-i̱ẏ-, -äl)	neg. **አትበል** ãtti̱bą́l (-i̱ẏ-, -äl)	**አብሎ** ã́blʷo (-ẏl-)	**ማበል** má̱bą́l (-á̱ẏ-, -äl)	**አባይ** ã́bá͡i̱ (ã́ẏ-; -áyy §6; §8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)			Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አበላ abə́llã (aṿ-)	feed,	t.	**አብልቷል** ábiltwã́l (ábliṭ-, áṿ-)	**ያበላ** yãbə́lã (-ãṿ-)	**ያበላል** yãbə́lāl (-ãṿ-)
አበላሸ abbəláššä 2nd **አበላሸህ** abbəláššäh, etc.	spoil,	t.	**አበላሽቷል** abbəláštwã́l	**ያበላሽ** yãbbəlášš	**ያበላሻል** yãbbəláššāl
አበለጠ abə́llaṭə́ (aṿ-)	increase,	t.	**አብልጧል** ábliṭwã́l (áṿ-, -iltṭ-)	**ያበልጥ** yãbə́ltṭ (-ãṿ-, -ál-)	**ያበልጣል** yãbə́ltṭāl (-ãṿ-, -ál-)
አብለጨለጨ ablächə́llächä (-ṿl-)	glitter,	i.		**ያብለጨልጭ** yãblächə́llič (-ṿl-)	**ያብለጨልጫል** yãblächə́l-ličāl (-ṿl-)
አበራ abə́rrã (aṿ-)	shine,	i.	**አብርቷል** ábirtwã́l (áṿ-)	**ያበራ** yãbə́rã (-ãṿ-, -ár-)	**ያበራል** yãbə́rāl (-ãṿ-, -ár-)
አበሰ ábbəsə	wipe,	t.	**አብሷል** ábbiswã́l	**ያብስ** yã́bbis	**ያብሳል** yã́bbisāl
አበሰለ abə́ssələ́ (aṿ-)	cook,	t.	**አብስሏል** ábsilwã́l (áṿ-)	**ያበስል** yãbə́s(ĭ)l (-ãṿ-)	**ያበስላል** yãbə́s(ĭ)lāl (-ãṿ-)
አበሰበሰ abəsə́bbəsə́ (aṿ-)	wet,	t.	**አበስብሷል** abə́sbiswã́l (-ṿ́sṿ-)	**ያበሰብስ** yābəsə́bbis (-āṿ-)	**ያበሰብሳል** yābəsə́bbi-sāl (-āṿ-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያብላ	**አብላ**	**አብልቶ**	**ማብላት**	**አብይ**
yā́blā̃	ā́blā̃	ábi̯ltʷo	mā́blā́t	ábyi
(-ṿl-)	(-ṿl-)	(ā́bli̯t-, ā́ṿ-)	(-ṿl-; § 8)	(ábī, ā́ṿ-)
ያበላሽ	**አበላሽ**	**አበላሽቶ**	**ማበላሸት**	**አበላሺ**
yā̃bbą́lā́š	abbą́lā́š	abbą́lā́štʷo	mā̃bbą́lā́-	abbą́lā́ši
(§ 8)	(§ 8)		šät	
ያብልጥ	**አብልጥ**	**አብልጦ**	**ማብለጥ**	**አብላጭ**
yā́bli̯ṭ	ā́bli̯ṭ	ā́bli̯ṭʷo	mā́blą̇ṭ	ā́blā́č̣
(-ā́ṿ-, -i̯lṭ)	(ā́ṿ-, -i̯lṭ)	(ā́ṿ-, -i̯lṭ-)	(-ṿl-)	(-ṿl-; § 8)
		አብለጭልጮ	**ማብለጭለጭ**	
		ablā́č̣li̯č̣ʷo	mā̃blā́č̣lä̆č̣	
		(-ṿl-)	(-ṿl-)	
ያብራ	**አብራ**	**አብርቶ**	**ማብራት**	**አብሪ**
yā́brā̃	ā́brā̃	ábi̯rtʷo	mā́brā́t	ábri
(-ṿr-)	(-ṿr-)	(ā́ṿ-)	(-ṿr-; § 8)	(-ṿr-)
ይበስ	**እበስ**	**አብሶ**	**ማበስ**	**አባሽ**
yíbą̇s (-ṿą̇s)	íbą̇s (-ṿą̇s)	ą́bbi̯sʷo	mā́bbą̇s	ábbā́š
ያብስ	**አብስ**			(§ 8)
yā́bbi̯s	ábbi̯s			
ያብስል	**አብስል**	**አብስሎ**	**ማብሰል**	**አብሳይ**
yā́bsi̯l	ā́bsi̯l	ā́bsi̯lʷo	mā́bsą̇l	ā́bsā́i̯
(-ṿs-)	(-ṿs-)	(-ṿs-)	(-ṿs-, -äl)	(-ṿs-; -ā́yy § 6; § 8)
ያበስብስ	**አበስብስ**	**አበስብሶ**	**ማበሰበስ**	**አበስባሽ**
yā̃bą́sbi̯s	abą́sbi̯s	abą́sbi̯sʷo	mā̃bą́sbą̇s	abą́sbā́š
(-ṿą́sṿ-)	(-ṿą́sṿ-)	(-ṿą́sṿ-)	(-ṿą́sṿ-)	(-ṿą́sṿ-; § 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አበቃ abə́qqã (aɣ-, -ə́q-)	finish, i. & t.	**አብቅቷል** ə́bqiʷtwə̂āl (-ɣ̣q-)	**ያበቃ** yãbə́qã (-ãɣ̣-, -ə́q-)	**ያበቃል** yãbə́qāl (-ãɣ̣-, -ə́q-)
አበበ ábbəbə (-ɣ̣ə)	bloom, i.	**አብቧል** ábbiʷbwə̂āl (-ɣ̣ŏ-)	**ያብብ** yə́bbiʷb (-iʷɣ̣)	**ያብባል** yə́bbiʷbāl (-iʷɣ̣-)
አበደ ábbədə	be mad, i.	**አብዷል** ə́bdwə̂āl (-ɣ̣d-)	**ያብድ** yãbd (-ɣ̣d)	**ያብዳል** yə́bdāl (-ɣ̣d-)
አበደረ abə́ddərə (aɣ-, -ə́ddä-)	lend, t.	**አበድሯል** abə́ddiʷrwə̂āl (aɣ-, -ə́dd-)	**ያበድር** yãbə́ddiʷr (-ãɣ̣-, -ə́dd-)	**ያበድራል** yãbə́ddiʷrāl (-ãɣ̣-, -ə́dd-)
አበጀ abə́jjä (aɣ-, -ə́j-) 2nd -ጀህ -jjäh, etc.	make, t.	**አበጅቷል** abə́jjiʷtwə̂āl (aɣ-, -ə́j-)	**ያበጅ** yãbə́jj (-ãɣ̣-, -ə́j-)	**ያበጃል** yãbə́jjāl (-ãɣ̣-, -ə́j-)
አበጠ ábbətə	swell, i.	**አብጧል** ə́bʷtwə̂āl (-ɣ̣ṭ-)	**ያብጥ** yãbʷtɨ (-ɣ̣ṭ)	**ያብጣል** yə́bʷtāl (-ɣ̣ṭ-)
አበጠረ abə́ṭṭərə (aɣ-, -ə́ṭṭä-)	winnow, t.	**አበጥሯል** abə́ṭṭiʷrwə̂āl (aɣ-, -ə́ṭ-)	**ያበጥር** yãbə́ṭṭiʷr (-ãɣ̣-, -ə́ṭ-)	**ያበጥራል** yãbə́ṭṭiʷrāl (-ãɣ̣-, -ə́ṭ-)
አታለለ attə́llələ	deceive, t.	**አታሏል** attə́llwə̂āl	**ያታልል** yãttə́llɨl	**ያታልላል** yãttə́llɨlāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያብቃ	**አብቃ**	**አብቅቶ**	**ማብቃት**	**†አብቂ**
yā́bqā	ā́bqā	ā́bqi̯t^{w}o	mā́bqā́t	ā́bqi
(-ɣ̣q-)	(-ɣ̣q-)	(-ɣ̣q-)	(-ɣ̣q- ; § 8)	(-ɣ̣q-)
ያብብ		**አብቦ**	**ማበብ**	**አባቢ**
yā́bbi̯b		ábbi̯b^{w}o	mā́bba̯b	abbā́bi
(-i̯ɣ̣)		(-ɣ̣^{w}o)	(-a̯ɣ̣)	(-ɣ̣i)
		አብዶ	**ማበድ**	**አባጅ**
		ā́bd^{w}o	má̄ba̯d	áb(b)ā́j
		(-ɣ̣d-)	(-ɣ̣a̯-)	(§ 8)
ያበድር	**አበድር**	**አበድሮ**	**ማበደር**	**አበዳሪ**
yābá̯ddi̯r	abá̯ddi̯r	abá̯ddi̯r^{w}o	mābá̯ddar	aba̯ddā́ri
(-ā́ɣ̣-, -ā́dd-)	(aɣ̣-, -ā́dd-)	(aɣ̣-, -ā́dd-)	(-ā́ɣ̣-, -ā́ddä-)	(aɣ̣-, -ädd-)
ያብጅ	**አብጅ**	**አበጅቶ**	**ማበጀት**	
yā́bi̯jj	ā́bi̯jj	abá̯jji̯t^{w}o	mābá̯jjät	
(-ā́ɣ̣-)	(ā́ɣ̣-)	(aɣ̣-, -ā́j-)	(-ā́ɣ̣-, -ā́j-)	
ይበጥ	**እበጥ**	**አብጦ**	**ማበጥ**	**አባጭ**
yí̯ba̯t	í̯ba̯t	ā́bṭ^{w}o	mā́ba̯t	ā́bā́č
(-ɣ̣a̯-)	(-ɣ̣a̯-)	(-ɣ̣ṭ-)	(-ɣ̣a̯-)	(ā́ɣ̣- ; § 8)
ያበጥር	**አበጥር**	**አበጥሮ**	**ማበጠር**	**አበጣሪ**
yābá̯ṭṭi̯r	abá̯ṭṭi̯r	abá̯ṭṭi̯r^{w}o	mābá̯ṭṭa̯r	aba̯ṭṭā́ri
(-ā́ɣ̣-, -ā́ṭ-)	(aɣ̣-, -ā́ṭ-)	(aɣ̣-, -ā́ṭ-)	(-ā́ɣ̣-, -ā́ṭṭä-)	(aɣ̣-, -äṭṭ-)
ያታልል	**አታልል**	**አታሎ**	**ማታለል**	**አታላይ**
yāttā́li̯l	attā́li̯l	attā́ll^{w}o	māttā́la̯l	attā́lā́i̯
			(-äl)	(-ā́yy § 6; § 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አተመ áttạmạ	seal, t. (= **ኀተመ**)	**አትሟል** áttịmŏ͡āl	**ያትም** yā́ttịm	**ያትማል** yā́ttịmāl
አተረፈ atạ́rrạfạ (-tā́-)	earn, t.	**አትርፏል** á͡tịrfŏ͡āl	**ያተርፍ** yā͡tạ́rf (-tā́-)	**ያተርፋል** yā͡tạ́rfāl (-tā́-)
አኖረ anʷŏ́rạ	put, t.	**አኑሯል** ánurŏ͡āl	**ያኖር** yāⁿʷŏ́r	**ያኖራል** yāⁿʷŏ́rāl
አነሰ ánnạsạ	diminish, i.	**አንሷል** ā́nsŏ͡āl	**ያንስ** yāns	**ያንሳል** yā́nsāl
አነሣ anạ́ssā	raise, t.	**አንሥቷል** ā́nsịtŏ͡āl	**ያነሣ** yānạ́sā	**ያነሣል** yānạ́sāl
አንሾካሾከ Š. anšʷokáš-šʷokạ	whisper, t.	**አንሾካሹኳል** anšʷokáš-kŏ͡āl [-**ሸኳል**] (-škŏ͡āl)	**ያንሾካሹክ** yānšʷokáš-šŭk	**ያንሾካሹካል** yānšʷokáš-šŭkāl
አነቃ anạ́qqā	wake, t.	**አንቅቷል** ā́nqịtŏ͡āl	**ያነቃ** yānạ́qā	**ያነቃል** yānạ́qāl
አንቀላፋ aṅqạlā́ffā	doze, i.	**አንቀላፍቷል** aṅqạláftŏ͡āl	**ያንቀላፋ** yāṅqạlā́ffā	**ያንቀላፋል** yāṅqạlā́ffāl
አንቀሳቀሰ aṅqạsā́q-qạsạ	move, t.	**አንቀሳቅሷል** aṅqạsáq(ĭ)-sŏ͡āl	**ያንቀሳቅስ** yāṅqạsā́q-qịs	**ያንቀሳቅሳል** yāṅqạsā́q-qịsāl
አነበበ anạ́bbạbạ (-ẏạ)	read, t.	**አንብቧል** ā́nbịbŏ͡āl (ā́mb-, -ịẏ-)	**ያነብ** yānạ́bb	**ያነባል** yānạ́bbāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያትም	**አትም**	**አትሞ**	**ማተም**	**አታሚ**
yă̄ttịm	áttịm	áttịm^{w}o	mă̄ttạm	attámi
ያትርፍ	**አትርፍ**	**አትርፎ**	**ማትረፍ**	**አትራፊ**
yă̄tịrf	ă̄tịrf	ă̄tịrf^{w}o	mă̄trạf	ātrā́fi
ያኑር	**አኑር**	**አኑሮ**	**ማኖር**	**አኒሪ**
yắnur	ắnur	ánur^{w}o	mắn^{w}ŏr (§ 8)	anwári
ይነስ		**አንሶ**	**ማነስ**	**አናሽ**
yị́nạs		ắns^{w}o	mánạs	ắnắš (§ 8)
ያንሣ	**አንሣ**	**አንሥቶ**	**ማንሣት**	**አንሽ**
yắnsã	ắnsã	ắnsịt^{w}o	mắnsát (§ 8)	ānš (-ši. -ši)
ያንኮሸክ	**አንኮሸክ**	**አንኮሸኩ**	**ማንኮኰክ**	**አንኮኺኪ.**
yãnš^{w}okắ-šŭk	anš^{w}okắ-šŭk	anš^{w}okắ-šŭk^{w}o [-ʼŭh] (-šk^{w}o)	mānš^{w}o-kắš^{w}ok	anš^{w}okā-šwáki
ያንቃ	**አንቃ**	**አንቅቶ**	**ማንቃት**	**አንቂ**
yắṅqã	ắṅqã	ắṅqịt^{w}o	mắṅqát (§ 8)	ắṅqi
ያንቀላፋ	**አንቀላፋ**	**አንቀላፍቶ**	**ማንቀላፋት**	**አንቀላፊ**
yãṅqạláfã	aṅqạláfã	aṅqạláft^{w}o	mãṅqạláfát (§ 8)	aṅqạláfi
ያንቀሳቅስ	**አንቀሳቅስ**	**አንቀሳቅሶ**	**ማንቀሳቀስ**	
yãṅqạsắ-q(ị̆)s	aṅqạsáq(ị̆)s	aṅqạsắ-q(ị̆)s^{w}o	mãṅqạsắ-qạs	
ያንበብ	**አንብብ**	**አንበቦ**	**ማንበብ**	**አንባቢ**
yắnbịb (-ắmb-, -ịv)	ắnbịb (ắmb-, -ịv)	ắnbịb^{w}o (ắmb-, -ịv-)	mắnbạb (-ắmb-, -ạv)	anbábi (amb-, -vi)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አንኳረፈ aṅkwā́rrəfə	snore, purr, i.	**አንኳርፎል** aṅkwár(ĭ)-fŏ͡āl	**ያንኳርፍ** yāṅkwā́rrĭf	**ያንኳርፋል** yāṅkwā́rrĭ-fāl
አነከሰ anə́kkəsə	be lame, i.	**አንክሷል** ā́ṅkĭsŏ͡āl	**ያነክስ** yāṅə́kkĭs	**ያነክሳል** yāṅə́kkĭsāl
አንኰሻኰሸ aṅkwošák-kwošə	cause to rustle, t.	**አንኰሻኵሿል** aṅkwošā́-kwŭšŏ͡āl	**ያንኰሻኵሽ** yāṅkwošák-kwŭš	**ያንኰሻኵሻል** yāṅkwošák-kwŭšāl
አንከባለለ aṅkəbállələ (-ṿá-)	roll, t.	**አንከባሏል** aṅkəbállŏ͡āl (-ṿá-)	**ያንከባልል** yāṅkəbálli͟l (-ṿá-)	**ያንከባላላል** yāṅkəbálli͟-lāl (-ṿá-)
አንኳኳ aṅkwákkwā	clatter, i.	**አንኳኵቷል** aṅkwákwŭ-tŏ͡āl (-ákt-)	**ያንኳኳ** yāṅkwák-kwā	**ያንኳኳል** yāṅkwák-kwāl
አናወጠ annā͡uwəṭə (-wo-)	disturb, t.	**አናውጧል** annā́uŭṭŏ͡āl	**ያናውጥ** yānnā͡uwŭṭ	**ያናውጣል** yānnā͡uwŭ-ṭāl
አነደደ anə́ddədə	kindle, t.	**አንድዷል** ā́ndĭdŏ͡āl	**ያነድድ** yāṅə́ddĭd	**ያነድዳል** yāṅə́ddĭdāl
			ያነድ yāṅə́dd	**ያነዳል** yāṅə́ddāl
አንጐራጐረ aṅgworágg-worə	hum, i.		**ያንጐራጕር** yāṅgworágg-wŭr	**ያንጐራጕራል** yāṅgworágg-wŭrāl
አነገተ anə́ggətə	sling over the shoulder, t.	**አንግቷል** ā́ṅgĭtŏ͡āl	**ያነግት** yāṅə́ggĭt	**ያነግታል** yāṅə́ggĭtāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያንኳርፍ	**አንኳርፍ**	**አንኳርፎ**	**ማንኳረፍ**	**አንኳራፊ**
yãn̓kwár̥̆f (yã́n̓kwárf § 8)	an̓kwár̥̆f (án̓kwárf § 8)	an̓kwár(ĭ̥)-f^{w}o	mã́n̓kwára̱f	an̓kwārá́fi
		አንክሶ	**ማንክስ**	**አንካሽ**
		ã́n̓kis^{w}o	mã́n̓ka̱s	ã́n̓ká́š (§ 8)
ያንኰሻኵሽ	**አንኰሻኵሽ**	**አንኰሻኵሾ**	**ማንኰሻኰሽ**	**አንኰሻኳሽ**
yãn̓kwωšá́-kwŭš	an̓kwωšá́-kwŭš	an̓kwωšá́-kwŭš^{w}o	mãn̓kwωšá́-kwωš	an̓kwωšá́-kwá́š (§ 8)
ያንከባልል	**አንከባልል**	**አንከባሎ**	**ማንከባለል**	**አንከባላይ**
yãn̓kạbā́l̥̆l (-ẏã́-)	an̓kạbā́l̥̆l (-ẏã́-)	an̓kạbáll^{w}o (-ẏá-)	mãn̓kạbā́la̱l (-ẏã́-, -äl)	an̓kạbálā́i̯ (-ẏá-; -áyy § 6; § 8)
ያንኳኳ	**አንኳኳ**	**አንኳኵቶ**	**ማንኳኳት**	
yãn̓kwákwã	an̓kwákwã	an̓kwákwŭ-t^{w}o (-ákt-)	mãn̓kwá-kwát (§ 8)	
ያናውጥ	**አናውጥ**	**አናውጦ**	**ማናወጥ**	**አናዋጭ**
yãnnā́u̯ŭṭ	annā́u̯ŭṭ	annā́u̯ŭṭ^{w}o	mãnnā́ua̱ṭ (-ωṭ)	annā́uā́ç̌ (§ 8)
ያንድድ	**አንድድ**	**አንድዶ**	**ማንደድ**	**አንዳጅ**
yã́ndi̯d	ã́ndi̯d	ã́ndi̯d^{w}o	mã́nda̱d	ã́ndā́j (§ 8)
ያንጐራጕር	**አንጐራጕር**	**አንጐራጕሮ**	**ማንጐራጐር**	**አንጐራጓሪ**
yãn̓gwωrá́-gwŭr	an̓gwωrá́-gwŭr	an̓gwωrá́-gwŭr^{w}o	mãn̓gwωrá́-gwωr	an̓gwωrā-gwā́ri
ያንግት	**አንግት**	**አንግቶ**	**ማንገት**	**አንጋች**
yã́n̓gi̯t	ã́n̓gi̯t	ã́n̓gi̯t^{w}o	mã́n̓ga̱t	ã́n̓gā́č (§ 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አነጠ ánnaṭa	fashion, t.	**አንጧል** ánniṭwāl	**ያንጥ** yañniṭ	**ያንጣል** yañniṭāl
አንጠለጠለ anṭaláṭṭala	hang, t.	**አንጠልጥሏል** anṭáltilwāl (-ṭă-)	**ያንጠለጥል** yañṭaláṭṭil	**ያንጠለጥላል** yañṭaláṭṭilāl
አነጠሰ anáṭṭasa	sneeze, i.	**አንጥሷል** ăñṭiswāl	**ያነጥስ** yañáṭṭis	**ያነጥሳል** yañáṭṭisāl
አነጠፈ anáṭṭafa	spread, t.	**አንጥፏል** ăñṭifwāl	**ያነጥፍ** yañáṭṭif	**ያነጥፋል** yañáṭṭifāl
አከለ ákkala	amount to, i.	**አክሏል** ákkilwāl	**ያክል** yăkkil	**ያክላል** yăkkilāl
			ያ᎓ክል [ያህል] yăk(i)l (yăχ-, yăh-)	**ያ᎓ክላል [ያህ-]** yăk(i)lāl (yăχ-, yăh-)
አከራየ akkarăyyä (-kä-) 2nd **-ራየህ** -răyyäh, etc.	let on hire, t.	**አከራይቷል** akkaráyiṭwāl (-kä-, -áiṭ-)	**ያከራይ** yākkarăyy (-kä-)	**ያከራያል** yākkarăyyāl (-kä-)
አከበረ akábbara (-bä-)	honour, t.	**አክብሯል** ákbirwāl (-kɨ-, -kibr-, -ɨr-)	**ያክብር** yākábɨr **(-ábɨ-)**	**ያክብራል** yākábɨrāl (-ábɨ-)
አከከ ákkaka	scratch, t.	**አኳል** ăkkwāl	**ያክ** yākk	**ያካል** yăkkāl
አካፈለ akkăffala	distribute, t.	**አካፍሏል** akkáflwāl	**ያካፍል** yākkăffil	**ያካፍላል** yākkăffilāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያንጥ	**አንጥ**	**አንጦ**	**ማነጥ**	**አናጢ**
yañnṇṭ	ánnṇṭ	ánnṇṭʷo	mañnaṭ	an(n)áṭi (§ 7*b*)
ያንጠልጥል	**አንጠልጥል**	**አንጠልጥሎ**	**ማንጠልጠል**	**አንጠልጣይ**
yañṭálṭṇl (-ṭă-)	anṭálṭṇl (-ṭă-)	anṭálṭṇlʷo (-ṭă-)	mañṭálṭal (-ălṭä-)	anṭálṭắi (-ṭă- ; -áyy § 6; § 8)
ያንጥስ	**አንጥስ**	**አንጥሶ**	**ማንጠስ**	**አንጣሽ**
yañṭṇs	ăñṭṇs	ăñṭṇsʷo	mañṭas	ăñṭăš (§ 8)
ያንጥፍ	**አንጥፍ**	**አንጥፎ**	**ማንጠፍ**	**አንጣፊ**
yañṭṇf	ăñṭṇf	ăñṭṇfʷo	mañṭaf	anṭăfi
ያክል	**አክል**	**አክሎ**	**ማክል**	**አካይ**
yăkkṇl	ákkṇl	ákkṇlʷo	măkkal	ákkắi (-áyy § 6; § 8)
			ማሀል	
			máhal	
ያከራይ	**አከራይ**	**አከራይቶ**	**ማከራየት**	
yãkkarái (-kä-)	akkarái (-kä-)	akkará-yiṭʷo (-kä-, -áiṭ-)	mãkkaráyät (-kä-, -áiät)	
ያክብር	**አክብር**	**አክብሮ**	**ማክበር**	**አክባሪ**
yăkbṇr (-kṛ-, -kṇbr, -ṛr)	ákbṇr (-kṛ-, -kṇbr, -ṛr)	ákbṇrʷo (-kṛ-, -kṇbr-, -ṛr-)	măkbar (-kṛ-, -är)	ãkbári (-kṛ-)
ይክክ	**አክክ**	**አኮ**	**ማክክ**	**አካኪ**
yíkak	íkak	ăkkʷo	mákak	ãkáki
ያካፍል	**አካፍል**	**አካፍሎ**	**መካፈል**	**አካፋይ**
yãkkáfṇl	akkáfṇl	akkáflʷo	mãkkáfal (-äl)	akkáfắi (-áyy § 6; §8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አወለቀ awálläqä (aua-, -ul-)	take off, t.	**አውልቋል** aulïqwāl	**ያወልቅ** yäwälq (yaua-, -ulq)	**ያወልቃል** yäwälqāl (yaua-, -ulq-)
አወረደ awŏrrädä (auo-)	unload, t.	**አውርዷል** awŭrdwāl (au-)	**ያወርድ** yäwŏrd (yauo-)	**ያወርዳል** yäwŏrdāl (yauo-)
አዋሰ awäsä (aua-)	bring as guarantor, t.	**አውሷል** awïswāl (auŭs-)	**ያውስ** yawïs (yauŭs)	**ያውሳል** yawïsāl (yauŭs-)
አወቀ auwäqä (-wə-)	know, t.	**አውቋል** au(ŭ)qwāl	**ያውቅ** yau(ŭ)q	**ያውቃል** yau(ŭ)qāl
አወዛወዘ auwäzäuwäzä (-əzauwə-)	shake, t.	**አወዛውዟል** auwäzauŭzwāl (auwəz-)	**ያወዛውዝ** yauwäzauwŭz (yauwəz-)	**ያወዛውዛል** yauwäzauwŭzāl (yauwəz-)
አውደለደለ audälädädälä (-äladdä-)	be idle, i.	**አውደልድሏል** audäldilwāl (-dä-)	**ያውደለድል** yaudälädil (-älä-)	**ያውደለድላል** yaudälädilāl (-älä-)
አወጣ awŏṭṭã (auo-)	expel, t.	**አውጥቷል** auṭṭwāl	**ያወጣ** yãwŏṭã (yauo-)	**ያወጣል** yãwŏṭāl (yauo-)
አዘመተ azzämmätä	send on a campaign, t.	**አዘምቷል** azzämmitwāl	**ያዘምት** yãzzämmit	**ያዘምታል** yãzzämmitāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያውልቅ yáu̯l̥iq	**አውልቅ** áu̯l̥iq	**አውልቆ** áu̯l̥iqʷo	**ማውለቅ** máu̯laq	
ያውርድ yáwŭrd (yáu̯ŭ-)	**አውርድ** áwŭrd (áu̯ŭ-)	**አውርዶ** áwŭrdʷo (áu̯ŭ-)	**ማውረድ** máu̯raq	**አውራጅ** áu̯ráj (§ 8)
ያውስ yáwi̯s (yáu̯ŭs)	**አውስ** áwi̯s (áu̯ŭs)	**አውሶ** áwi̯sʷo (áu̯ŭsʷo)	**ማዋስ** máwás (máu̯ás; § 8)	**አዋሽ** áwáš (áu̯áš; § 8; -ሺ. -ši)
ይወቅ yi̯wa̯q (yúa̯-, -ωq)	**እወቅ** i̯wa̯q (-ωq)	**አውቆ** áu̯(ŭ)qʷo	**ማወቅ** máwa̯q (máu̯a̯-, -ωq)	**አዋቂ** ãwáqi (au̯á-)
ያወዛውዝ yau̯wa̯záu̯ŭz (yau̯wωz-)	**አወዛውዝ** au̯wa̯záu̯ŭz (au̯wωz-)	**አወዛውዞ** au̯wa̯záu̯ŭzʷo (au̯wωz-)	**ማወዛወዝ** mau̯wa̯záu̯a̯z (mau̯wω-, -záu̯ωz)	**አወዛዋጭ** au̯wa̯záu̯áž (au̯wω-; § 8)
ያውደልድል yau̯dá̤ldi̯l (-dă̤-)	**አውደልድል** au̯dá̤ldi̯l (-dă̤-)	**አውደልድሎ** au̯dá̤ldi̯lʷo (-dă̤-)	**ማውደልደል** mau̯dá̤lda̯l (-ă̤ldä-)	**አውደላይ** au̯dá̤ldá̤i̯ (-dă̤-; -ă̤yy § 6; § 8)
ያውጣ yáu̯ṭã	**አውጣ** áu̯ṭã	**አውጥቶ** áu̯ṭtʷo	**ማውጣት** máu̯ṭăt (§ 8)	**አውጭ** au̯č̣ (-ጪ. -č̣i)
ያዘምት yãzzá̤mmi̯t	**አዘምት** azzá̤mmi̯t	**አዘምቶ** azzá̤m-mi̯tʷo	**ማዝመት** mãzzá̤m-ma̯t (-ät)	**አዝማች** ázmáč (§ 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አዘረ azʷŏ́rạ	turn round, t.	**አዙሩል** ázurŏ̂āl	**ያዘር** yãzʷŏ́r	**ያዘራል** yãzʷŏ́rāl
አዘነ ázzạnạ	grieve, i.	**አዝኑል** ázznŏ̂āl	**ያዝን** yáz(ị̆)n	**ያዝናል** yáznāl
አዘዘ ázzạzạ	order, t.	**አዟል** ázzŏ̂āl	**ያዝ** yãzz	**ያዛል** yã́zzāl
አዛጋ azzã́ggã	yawn, i.	**አዛግቷል** azzágtŏ̂āl	**ያዛጋ** yãzzã́ggã	**ያዛጋል** yãzzã́ggāl
አየ ã́yyä (§ 44*b*) 2nd **አየህ** ã́yyäh, etc.	see, t.	**አይቷል** ã́i̯tŏ̂āl	**ያይ** yã́i̯	**ያያል** yã́i̯āl (yã́ʸāl)
አደላ adạ́llã (-dã́-)	show favour, i.	**አድልቷል** ádi̯ltŏ̂āl (§ 8)	**ያደላ** yãdạ́lã (-dã́-)	**ያደላል** yãdạ́lāl (-dã́-)
አደመጠ adạ́mmaṭạ	listen to, t.	**አድምጧል** ádi̯mṭŏ̂āl	**ያደምጥ** yãdạ́mṭ (-dã́-)	**ያደምጣል** yãdạ́mṭāl (-dã́-)
አደረ áddarạ (-dä-)	pass the night, i.	**አድሯል** ã́drŏ̂āl	**ያድር** yã́d(ị̆)r	**ያድራል** yã́drāl
አደረገ adạ́rragạ	do, t.	**አድርጓል** ã́dri̯gŏ̂āl (árg- § 7*d*)	**ያደርግ** yãdạ́rg (-dã́-)	**ያደርጋል** yãdạ́rgāl (-dã́-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያዙር	**አዙር**	**አዙሮ**	**ማዞር**	**አዟሪ**
yā́zur	ā́zur	ā́zur^{w}o	mā́z^{w}ṓr (§ 8)	azwā́ri
ይዘን	**እዘን**	**አዝኖ**	**ማዘን**	**አዛኝ**
yi̯zi̯an	i̯zi̯an	ā̆zn^{w}o	mā́zi̯an	ā̆zā́ñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)
ይዘገ	**እዘገ**	**አዞ**	**ማዘገ**	**አዛዥ**
yi̯zi̯az	i̯zi̯az	ā̆zz^{w}o	mā́zi̯az	ázzā́ž (§ 8)
ያዛጋ	**አዛጋ**	**አዛግቶ**	**ማዛጋት**	**አዛጊ**
yãzzā́gã	azzā́gã	azzā́gt^{w}o	mãzzā́gā́t (§ 8)	azzā́gi
ይይ	**እይ**	**አይቶ**	**ማየት**	**†አዩ**
yi̯y (yi̯, yī)	i̯y (i̯, ī)	ā́i̯t^{w}o	mā́i̯ät (mā́^{y}ät)	áyyi
ያድላ	**አድላ**	**አድልቶ**	**ማድላት**	**አድሊ**
yā́d(i̯)lã	ā́d(i̯)lã	ā́di̯lt^{w}o	mā́d(i̯)lā́t (§ 8)	ā́d(i̯)li [**አድይ**] (ā́di)
ያድምጥ	**አድምጥ**	**አድምጦ**	**ማድመጥ**	**አድማጭ**
yā́di̯mṭ	ā́di̯mṭ	ā́di̯mṭ^{w}o	mā́d(i̯)maṭ	ā́d(i̯)mā́č̣ (§ 8)
ይደር	**እደር**	**አድሮ**	**ማደር**	**አዳሪ**
yi̯dā́r (-är)	i̯dā́r (-är)	ā́dro	mā́dā́r (-är)	ãdā́ri
ያድርግ	**አድርግ**	**አድርጎ**	**ማድረግ**	**አድራጊ**
yā́dri̯g (yārg)	ā́dri̯g (ārg)	ā́dri̯g^{w}o (ā́rg^{w}o)	mā́dra̯g (mā́r-)	adrā́gi

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አደሰ áddạsạ	renew, t.	አድኗል áddịsŏ͡āl	ያድስ yā́ddịs	ያድሳል yā́ddịsāl
አደባ adạ́bbā	ambush, t.	አድብቷል ádịbtŏ͡āl (-ṿt-, -dbịt-, -dṿ-)	ያደባ yādábā (-dā́-, -ṿā)	ያደባል yādạ́bāl (-dā́-, -ṿāl)
አደነ áddạnạ	hunt, t.	አድኗል áddịnŏ͡āl	ያድን yā́ddịn	ያድናል yā́ddịnāl
አዳነ adā́nạ	save, t.	አድኗል ádịnŏ͡āl	ያድን yā́dịn	ያድናል yā́dịnāl
አደከመ adā́kkạmạ	tire, t.	አድክሟል ā́dkịmŏ͡āl	ያደክም yādák(ĭ)m	ያደክማል yādák(ĭ)māl
አደገ áddạgạ	grow, i.	አድጓል ā́dgŏ͡āl	ያድግ yā́dĭg	ያድጋል yā́d(ĭ)gāl
አደፈ áddạfạ	be dirty, i.	አድፏል ā́d(ĭ)fŏ͡āl	ያድፍ yā́d(ĭ)f	ያድፋል yā́d(ĭ)fāl
አገለባበጠ aggạlạbā́b-bạṭạ (-ṿā́-)	completely disarrange, t.	አገለባብጧል aggạlạbā́b-ṭŏ͡āl (-ṿā́ṿ-)	ያገለባብጥ yāggạlạ-bā́bbịṭ (-ṿā́-)	ያገለባብጣል yāggạlạ-bā́bbịṭāl (-ṿā́-)
አገለገለ agạlā́ggạlạ	serve, t.	አገልግሏል agā́lgịlŏ͡āl	ያገለግል yāgạlā́ggịl	ያገለግላል yāgạlā́ggị-lāl

Jussive (§ 27).	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያድስ yā́ddi̱s	**አድስ** áddi̱s	**አድሶ** áddi̱s^{w}o	**ማደስ** mā́ddą̄s	**አዳሽ** áddā́š (§ 8)
ያድባ yā́d(ĭ̱)bã (-ṿã)	**አድባ** á́d(ĭ̱)bã (-ṿã)	**አድብቶ** á́di̱bt^{w}o (-ṿt-, -dbi̱t-, -dṿ-)	**ማድባት** mā́d(ĭ̱)bā́t (-ṿā́t; § 8)	**አድቢ** á́d(ĭ̱)bi (-ṿi)
ያድን yā́ddi̱n	**አድን** áddi̱n	**አድኖ** áddi̱n^{w}o	**ማደን** mā́ddą̄n	**አዳኝ** áddā́ñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)
ያድን yā́di̱n	**አድን** á́di̱n	**አድኖ** á́di̱n^{w}o	**ማዳን** mā́dā́n (§ 8)	**†አዳኝ** ā́dā́ñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)
ያድክም yā́dki̱m	**አድክም** ā́dki̱m	**አድክሞ** ā́dki̱m^{w}o	**ማድክም** mā́dką̄m	**አድካሚ** ãdkámi
ይደግ yí̱dą̄g	**እደግ** í̱dą̄g	**አድጎ** ā́dg^{w}o	**ማደግ** mā́dą̄g	**†አዳጊ** ãdági
ይደፍ yí̱dą̄f		**አድፎ** ā́d(ĭ̱)f^{w}o	**ማደፍ** mā́dą̄f	**አዳፊ** ãdáfi
ያገለባብጥ yãggą̄lą̄-bā́b(ĭ̱)ṭ (-ṿā́ṿ-)	**አገለባብጥ** aggą̄lą̄bā́-b(ĭ̱)ṭ (-ṿā́ṿ-)	**አገለባብጦ** aggą̄lą̄bā́b-ṭ^{w}o (-ṿā́ṿ-)	**ማገለባበጥ** mãggą̄lą̄-bā́bą̄ṭ (-ṿā́ṿ-)	**አገለባጭ** aggą̄lą̄bā́-bā́č̣ (-ṿā́ṿ-)
ያገልግል yãgą̄́lgi̱l	**አገልግል** agą̄́lgi̱l	**አገልግሎ** agą̄́lgi̱l^{w}o	**ማገልገል** mãgą̄́lgą̄l	**አገልጋይ** agą̄́lgā́i̱ (-áyy §6; § 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አጐረበ agwórrạbạ (-ṿạ)	be blistered, i.	**አጕርቧል** ágwŭrbo͡ōāl (-rṿ-)	**ያጕርብ** yāgwórb (-rṿ)	**ያጕርባል** yāgwórbāl (-rṿ-)
አገረገረ agạrạ́ggạrạ (-ärạ́ggä-)	shy, i.	**አገርግ፟ል** agạ́rgịrŏ͡āl (agạ́-)	**ያገረግር** yāgạrạ́ggịr (-ärạ́-)	**ያገረግ፟ል** yāgạrạ́ggị-rāl (-ärạ́-)
አገሣ agạ́ssā	roar, i.	**አግሥ፟ል** ạ́gịstŏ͡āl	**ያገሣ** yāgạ́sā	**ያገሣል** yāgạ́sāl
አገባ agạ́bbā	cause to enter, marry, t.	**አግብ፟ል** ágịbtŏ͡āl (-ṿt-)	**ያገባ** yāgạ́bā (-ṿā)	**ያገባል** yāgạ́bāl (-ṿāl)
አጋባ aggā́bbā	give in marriage, t.	**አጋብ፟ል** aggábtŏ͡āl (-ṿt-)	**ያጋባ** yāggā́bbā	**ያጋባል** yāggā́bbāl
አጐነበሰ agwɔnạ́b-bạsạ	be bent, i.	**አጐንብ፧ል** agwɔ́mbị-sŏ͡āl	**ያጐነብስ** yāgwɔnạ́b-bịs	**ያጐነብሳል** yāgwɔnạ́b-bịsāl
አገናኘ aggạnā́ññä 2nd -**ኘህ** -ññäh, etc.	cause to meet, t.	**አገናኝ፟ል** aggạnáñ-tŏ͡āl	**ያገናኝ** yāggạnā́ñ (-ññ § 6)	**ያገናኛል** yāggạnā́ñ-ñāl
አገኘ agạ́ññä (-gā́-) 2nd -**ኘህ** -ññäh, etc.	find, t.	**አግኝ፟ል** ā́gịñtŏ͡āl 1st**አግኝ፻ለሁ** agịñ(ịč)čál-lạ̄u͡h	**ያገኝ** yāgạ́ñ (-gā́- ; -ññ § 6)	**ያገኛል** yāgạ́ññāl (-gā́-)
አገደደ agạ́ddạdạ	cause a lack of, t.	**አግዴ፟ል** ágịddŏ͡āl	**ያገድ** yāgạ́dd	**ያገዳል** yāgạ́ddāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያጕርብ yáǧwŭrb (-rẏ)		**አጕርቦ** áǧwŭrb^{w}o (-rẏ-)	**ማጕረብ** máǧwŭrạb (-ạẏ)	**አጕራቢ** ãǧwŭrábi (-ẏi)
ያገርግር yãgą́rgịr (-gą́-)		**አገርግሮ** agą́rgịr^{w}o (-gą́-)	**ማገርገር** mãgą́rgạr (-ą́rgä-)	**አገርጋሪ** agạrgári (agä-)
ያግሣ yáǧsã	**አግሣ** áǧsã	**አግሦ** áǧịst^{w}o	**ማግሣት** máǧsát(§ 8)	
ያግባ yáǧbã (-ẏã)	**አግባ** áǧbã (-ẏã)	**አግብቶ** áǧịbt^{w}o (-ẏt-)	**ማግባት** máǧbát (-gẏ-; § 8)	**አግቢ** áǧbi (-gẏ-)
ያጋባ yãggą́bã (-ẏã)	**አጋባ** aggą́bã (-ẏã)	**አጋብቶ** aggą́bt^{w}o (-ẏt-)	**ማጋባት** mãggą́bát (-ẏát; § 8)	
ያገንብስ yãgwə́mbịs	**አገንብስ** agwə́mbịs	**አገንብሶ** agwə́mbịs^{w}o	**ማገንበስ** mãgwə́mbạs	†**አገንባሽ** agwə́mbáš (§ 8)
ያገናኝ yãggą́nąą́ñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)	**አገናኝ** aggą́nąą́ñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)	**አገናኝቶ** aggạnąą́ñ-t^{w}o	**ማገናኘት** mãggạnąą́ñ-(ñ)ät	
ያግኝ yáǧịñ (-ññ § 6)	**አግኝ** áǧịñ (-ññ § 6)	**አግኝቶ** áǧịñt^{w}o 1st **አግኝቼ** áǧịñ(ịč)č^{y}e	**ማግኘት** máǧ(ị)ñät	†**አግኝ** áǧịñ (-ññ § 6)
ያግድ yáǧịdd	**አግድ** áǧịdd	**አግዶ** áǧịdd^{w}o	**ማግደድ** máǧdạd	**አግዳጅ** ą́ǧdáj (§ 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አጌጠ agʸéṭạ	be ornamental, i.	አጊጧል ági̯ṭo͡ōl	ያጌጥ yãgʸéṭ	ያጌጣል yãgʸéṭāl
አጣ áṭṭã	lack, t.	አጥቷል áṭṭo͡ōl (áṭṭi̯t-)	ያጣ yáṭã	ያጣል yáṭāl
አጠለቀ aṭ́llạqạ	deepen, t.	አጥልቋል áṭi̯lqo͡ōl (ắṭli̯q-)	ያጠልቅ yãṭ́lq (-ṭắ-)	ያጠልቃል yãṭ́lqāl (-ṭắ-)
አጠመመ aṭ́mmạmạ	bend, t.	አጠማል aṭ́mmo͡ōl	ያጠምም yãṭ́mmi̯m	ያጠምማል yãṭ́mmi̯-māl
አጠመደ aṭ́mmạdạ	set (a trap), t.	አጥምዷል áṭi̯mdo͡ōl (ắṭmi̯d-)	ያጠምድ yãṭ́md	ያጠምዳል yãṭ́mdāl
አጠረ áṭṭạrạ (-är-)	be short, i.	አጥሯል áṭro͡ōl	ያጥር yáṭ(ĭ̯)r	ያጥራል yáṭrāl
አጠራ aṭ́rrã	purify, t.	አጥርቷል áṭi̯rto͡ōl	ያጠራ yãṭ́rã (-ắr-)	ያጠራል yãṭ́rāl (-ắr-)
አጠበ áṭṭạbạ (-ṿạ)	wash, t.	አጥቧል ắṭbo͡ōl (-ṭṿ-)	ያጥብ yáṭ(ĭ̯)b (-ṭ(ĭ̯)ṿ)	ያጥባል yáṭbāl (-ṭṿ-)
አጣበቀ aṭ́ṭábbạqạ	squeeze, t.	አጣብቋል aṭ́ṭábqo͡ōl (-ṿq-)	ያጣብቅ yãṭ́ṭábbi̯q	ያጣብቃል yãṭ́ṭábbi̯qāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያጊጥ	**አጊጥ**	**አጊጦ**	**ማጌጥ**	
yä́g̣i̯ṭ	á́g̣i̯ṭ	á́g̣i̯ṭʷo	mä́gʸé́ṭ (§ 8)	
ይጣ	**እጣ**	**አጥቶ**	**ማጣት**	**አጭ**
yi̯ṭ̣ã	i̯ṭ̣ã	á́ṭtʷo (á́ṭṭi̯ṭʷo)	má́ṭ̣á́t (§ 8)	ā́č̣ (-ጪ -č̣i)
ያጥልቅ	**አጥልቅ**	**አጥልቆ**	**ማጥለቅ**	**አጥላቂ**
yä́ṭ̣i̯lq (yä́ṭ̣li̯q)	á́ṭ̣i̯lq (ä́ṭ̣li̯q)	á́ṭ̣i̯lqʷo (ä́ṭ̣li̯q-)	mä́ṭ̣ḷ̣aq	ä́ṭ̣lá́qi
ያጠም	**አጠም**	**አጠሞ**	**ማጠመም**	**አጠማሚ**
yä́ṭ̣á́mm (§ 8)	á́ṭ̣á́mm (§ 8)	aṭ̣á́mmʷo	mä́ṭ̣á́mạm	aṭ̣ạmá́mi
ያጥምድ	**አጥምድ**	**አጥምዶ**	**ማጥመድ**	**አጥማጅ**
yä́ṭ̣imd (yä́ṭ̣mi̯d)	á́ṭ̣i̯md (ä́ṭ̣mi̯d)	á́ṭ̣i̯mdʷo (á́ṭ̣mi̯dʷo)	mä́ṭ̣mạd	ä́ṭ̣mä́j (§ 8)
ይጠር		**አጥሮ**	**ማጠር**	**አጣሪ**
yi̯ṭ̣ạr (-är)		á́ṭ̣rʷo	má́ṭ̣ạr (-är)	ä́ṭ̣á́ri
ያጥራ	**አጥራ**	**አጥርቶ**	**ማጥራት**	**አጥሪ**
yä́ṭ̣rã	á́ṭ̣rã	á́ṭ̣i̯rtʷo	má́ṭ̣rá́t (§ 8)	á́ṭ̣ri
ይጠብ	**እጠብ**	**አጥቦ**	**ማጠብ**	**አጣቢ**
yi̯ṭ̣ạb (-ạ̯ỵ)	i̯ṭ̣ạb (-ạ̯ỵ)	ä́ṭ̣bʷo (-ṭ̣ỵ-)	má́ṭ̣ạb (-ạ̯ỵ)	ä́ṭ̣á́bi (-ỵi)
ያጣብቅ	**አጣብቅ**	**አጣብቆ**	**ማጣበቅ**	**አጣባቂ**
yä́ṭ̣ṭ̣á́b(i̯)q (-ỵ(i̯)q)	aṭ̣ṭ̣á́b(i̯)q (-ỵ(i̯)q)	aṭ̣ṭ̣á́bqʷo (-ỵq-)	mä́ṭ̣ṭ̣á́bạq (-ỵạq)	aṭ̣ṭ̣ābá́qi (-āỵá́-)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አጠበበ aṭ̱ábbaḅaḇ (-ṿa̱)	make narrow, t.	አጥብ̱ል ā́ṭbi̱bō͡āl (-ṿi̱ṿ-)	ያጠብ yāṭ̱ább	ያጠባል yāṭ̱ábbāl
አጠነ áṭṭaṇa	perfume, t.	አጥኗል ā́ṭnō͡āl	ያጥን yā́ṭ(ĭ̱)n	ያጥናል yā́ṭnāl
አጠጣ aṭ̱áṭṭā	water, give drink to, t.	አጠጥቷል aṭ̱áṭṭi̱tō͡āl	ያጠጣ yāṭ̱áṭṭā	ያጠጣል yāṭ̱áṭṭāl
አጠፈ áṭṭaf̱a	fold, t.	አጥኗል ā́ṭ(ĭ̱)fō͡āl	ያጥፍ yā́ṭ(ĭ̱)f	ያጥፋል yā́ṭ(ĭ̱)fāl
አጠፋ aṭ̱áffā	extinguish, lose, t.	አጥፍቷል áṭi̱ftō͡āl	ያጠፋ yāṭ̱áfā	ያጠፋል yāṭ̱áfāl
አጫወተ ač̱č̱á͡uwaṭa̱ (-wɷt-)	converse with, t.	አጫውቷል ač̱č̱á͡u(ŭ)- tō͡āl	ያጫውት yāč̱č̱á͡uwŭt	ያጫውታል yāč̱č̱á͡uwŭ- tāl
አጨደ áč̱č̱ada̱ (-ädä)	reap, t.	አጭዷል á͡č̱i̱dō͡āl	ያጭድ yá͡č̱id	ያጭዳል yá͡č̱idāl
አፈላ afálā	boil, t.	አፍልቷል áf̱i̱ltō͡āl	ያፈላ yāf̱álā	ያፈላል yāf̱álāl
አፈረ áff̱araḇ (-fä-)	be ashamed, i.	አፍሯል áfrō͡āl	ያፍር yā́f(ĭ̱)r	ያፍራል yā́frāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያጥብብ	**አጥብብ**	**አጥብቦ**	**ማጥበብ**	**አጥባቢ**
yā́ṭbi̯b	ā́ṭbi̯b	ā́ṭbi̯bʷo	mā́ṭba̯b	ãṭbā́bi
(-ẏi̯ẏ)	(-ẏi̯ẏ)	(-ẏi̯ẏ-)	(-ẏa̯ẏ)	(-ẏā́ẏ-)
ይጠን	**እጠን**	**አጥኖ**	**ማጠን**	**አጣኝ**
yi̯ṭa̯n	i̯ṭa̯n	ā́ṭnʷo	mā́ṭa̯n	ā́ṭā́ñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)
ያጠጣ	**አጠጣ**	**አጠጥቶ**	**ማጠጣት**	**አጠጭ**
yãṭā́ṭṭã	aṭā́ṭṭã	aṭā́ṭṭi̯tʷo	mãṭā́ṭṭā́t (§ 8)	ā́ṭă̯č̣̆ (-ṭā́-; § 8; -ጪ -č̣̆i)
ይጠፍ	**እጠፍ**	**አጥፎ**	**ማጠፍ**	**አጣፊ**
yi̯ṭa̯f	i̯ṭa̯f	ā́ṭ(ĭ̯)fʷo	mā́ṭa̯f	ãṭā́fi
ያጥፋ	**አጥፋ**	**አጥፍቶ**	**ማጥፋት**	**አጥፊ**
yā́ṭfã	ā́ṭfã	á̱ṭi̯ftʷo	mā́ṭfā́t (§ 8)	á̱ṭfi
ያጫውት	**አጫውት**	**አጫውቶ**	**ማጫወት**	**አጫዋች**
yãă̯č̣̆a͡úŭt (yā́ă̯č̣̆a͡ut)	ă̯č̣̆a͡úŭt (á̱ă̯č̣̆a͡ut)	ă̯č̣̆a͡u(ŭ)-tʷo	mãă̯č̣̆a͡úa̯t (-a͡úɷt)	ă̯č̣̆a͡uā́č (§ 8)
ይጨድ	**እጨድ**	**አጭዶ**	**ማጨድ**	**አጫጅ**
yi̯č̣̆a̯d (-äd)	i̯č̣̆a̯d (-äd)	á̱č̣̆i̯dʷo	mā́č̣̆a̯d (-äd)	á̱č̣̆ā́j (§ 8)
ያፍላ	**አፍላ**	**አፍልቶ**	**ማፍላት**	**አፍሊ**
yā́flã	ā́flã	á̱fi̯ltʷo	mā́flā́t (§ 8)	á̱fli [አፍይ] (á̱fi)
ይፈር	**እፈር**	**አፍሮ**	**ማፈር**	**አፋሪ**
yi̯fa̯r (-fä-)	i̯fa̯r (-fä-)	á̱frʷo	mā́fa̯r (-fä-)	ãfā́ri

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አፈረሰ afạ́rrạsạ	destroy, t.	አፍርሷል ấfi͟rsʊ͂āl	ያፈርስ yãfạ́rs (-fắ-)	ያፈርሳል yãfạ́rsāl (-fắ-)
አፈሰ áffạsạ	gather up, t.	አፍሷል ấfsʊ͂āl	ያፍስ yāfs	ያፍሳል yấfsāl
አፈሰሰ afạ́ssạsạ	pour, t.	አፍስሷል ấfsi͟sʊ͂āl አፍሷል ấfi͟ssʊ͂āl	ያፈስ yãfạ́ss	ያፈሳል yãfạ́ssāl
አፈነዳ afạnạ́ddã	burst, t.	አፈንድቷል afạ́ndi͟tʊ͂āl	ያፈነዳ yāfạnạ́ddã	ያፈነዳል yāfạnạ́ddāl
አፎኘ Š. afʷʊ́ññä 2nd -ኘህ -ññäh, etc.	hiss, i.	አፎኝቷል afʷʊ́ññi͟tʊ͂āl	ያፎኝ yãfʷʊ́ññ	ያፎኛል yãfʷʊ́ññāl
አፈጠነ afạ́ṭṭạnạ (-ấṭṭä-)	hasten, t.	አፍጥኗል ấfṭi͟nʊ͂āl	ያፈጥን yãfạ́ṭ(ĭ)n (-fắ-)	ያፈጥናል yãfạ́ṭ(ĭ)nāl (-fắ-)
አኧጨ afwấčč̣ä 2nd -ጨህ -č̣č̣äh, etc.	whistle, i.	አኧጭቷል afwấčṭʊ͂āl (-fwáyyt- § 7*d*)	ያኧጭ yãfwấčč̣	ያኧጫል yãfwấčč̣āl
ከለከለ kạlạ́kkạlạ	hinder, t.	ከልክሏል kạ́lkị̄lʊ͂āl	ይከለክል yị̄kạlạ́kkị̄l	ይከለክላል yị̄kạlạ́kkị̄lāl
ከመረ kạ́mmạrạ (-mär-)	pile, t.	ከምሯል kạ́mmi͟rʊ͂āl	ይከምር yị̄kạ́mmi͟r	ይከምራል yị̄kạ́mmi͟rāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያፍርስ	**አፍርስ**	**አፍርሶ**	**ማፍረስ**	**አፍራሽ**
yáf̣irs	áf̣irs	áf̣irs^{w}o	máfras	ãfráš (§ 8)
ይፈስ	**እፈስ**	**አፍሶ**	**ማፈስ**	**አፋሽ**
yíf̣as	íf̣as	áfs^{w}o	máfas	áfáš (§ 8)
ያፍስስ	**አፍስስ**	**አፍስሶ**	**ማፍሰስ**	**አፍሳሽ**
yáfsis	áfsis	áfsis^{w}o	máfsas	áfsáš (§ 8)
ያፍስ	**አፍስ**	**አፍሶ**		
yáf̣iss	áf̣iss	áf̣iss^{w}o		
ያፈንዳ	**አፈንዳ**	**አፈንድቶ**	**ማፈንዳት**	**†አፈንጅ**
yãfándã	afándã	afándit^{w}o	mãfándát (§ 8)	áfanj (§ 8; -ጂ -ji)
ያፎኝ	**አፎኝ**	**አፎኝቶ**	**ማፎኘት**	
yáf^{w}óññ (§ 8)	áf^{w}óññ (§ 8)	af^{w}óññit^{w}o	mãf^{w}óññät	
ያፍጥን	**አፍጥን**	**አፍጥኖ**	**ማፍጠን**	**አፍጣኝ**
yáfṭin	áfṭin	áfṭin^{w}o	máfṭan	áfṭáñ: (-ññ §6; § 8)
ያፈጭ	**አፍጭ**	**አፍጭቶ**	**ማፍጨት**	
yáfwáč̣ (-č̣č̣ Š.; § 8)	áfwáč̣ (-č̣č̣ Š.; § 8)	afwáč̣t^{w}o (-fwáyyt- § 7*d*)	mãfwáč̣ät (-č̣č̣- Š.)	
ይከልክል	**ከልክል**	**ከልክሎ**	**መከልከል**	**ከልካይ**
yi̯ḳálki̯l	ḳálki̯l	ḳálki̯l^{w}o	maḳálḳal	ḳálkâi̯ (-áyy §6; §8)
ይከምር	**ከምር**	**ከምሮ**	**መከመር**	**ከማሪ**
yi̯ḳámmi̯r	ḳámmi̯r	ḳámmi̯r^{w}o	maḳámmar (-mär)	ḳammári

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ኰረኰረ kwərák-kwərạ (-rə́-)	spur, t.	ኰርኵሩ kwə́rkwŭ-rŏ͡ā̆l	ይኰረኵር yi̯kwərák-kwŭr (-rə́-)	ይኰረኵራል yi̯kwərák-kwŭrāl (-rə́-)
ከሳ kạ́ssã	become thin, i.	ከስቷል kạ́stŏ͡ā̆l	ይከሳ yi̯kạ́sã	ይከሳል yi̯kạ́sāl
ከሰሰ kạ́ssəsạ	accuse, t.	ከሷል kạ́ssŏ͡ā̆l	ይከስ yi̯kạ́ss	ይከሳል yi̯kạ́ssāl
ከበረ kạ́bbərạ (-bä-)	be honoured, i.	ከብሩል kạ́brŏ͡ā̆l (-ṛr-)	ይከብር yi̯kạ́b(ĭ̯)r (-ạ́ṛ-)	ይከብራል yi̯kạ́b(ĭ̯)rāl (-ạ́ṛ-)
ከበደ kạ́bbədạ	be heavy, i.	ከብዷል kạ́bdŏ͡ā̆l (-ṛd-)	ይከብድ yi̯kạ́bd (-ṛd)	ይከብዳል yi̯kạ́bdāl (-ṛd-)
ከተተ kạ́ttətạ	pack, t.	ከቷል kạ́ttŏ͡ā̆l	ይከት yi̯kạ́tt	ይከታል yi̯kạ́ttāl
ከዳ kạ́ddã	run away, i.	ከድቷል kạ́d(ĭ̯)tŏ͡ā̆l (-ạ́rt-, -ə́rt- § 7*d*)	ይከዳ yi̯kạ́dã	ይከዳል yi̯kạ́dāl
ከደ kə́dạ	renounce, t.	ከዷል kḭ́dŏ͡ā̆l	ይከድ yi̯kḭ́d	ይከዳል yi̯kḭ́dāl
ከደነ kạ́ddənạ	cover, t.	ከድኗል kạ́dnŏ͡ā̆l	ይከድን yi̯kạ́d(ĭ̯)n	ይከድናል yi̯kạ́d(ĭ̯)nāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይኵርሑር	**ኵርሑር**	**ኵርሑሮ**	**መኵርኵር**	**ኵርኳሪ**
yi̯kwə́r-kwŭr	kwə́rkwŭr	kwə́rkwŭ-r^{w}o	mą̇kwə́r-kwər	kwərkwári
ይክሳ		**ከስቶ**	**መክሳት**	**ከሸ**
yíksã		ká̇st^{w}o	má̇ksát (§ 8)	ká̇š (käš, -ሺ -ši)
ይክሰስ	**ክሰስ**	**ከሶ**	**መክሰስ**	**ከሳሽ**
yíksą̇s	kísą̇s	ká̇ss^{w}o	má̇ksą̇s	ká̇sáš (§ 8)
ይክበር	**ክበር**	**ክብሮ**	**መክበር**	**ክባሪ**
yíkbą̇r (-kẏ-, -är)	kíbą̇r (-íẏ-, -är)	ká̇br^{w}o (-ẏr-)	má̇kbą̇r (-kẏ-, -är)	kąbári (-ẏá̇-)
ይክበድ		**ክብዶ**	**መክበድ**	**ክባጅ**
yíkbą̇d (-kẏ-)		ká̇bd^{w}o (-ẏd-)	má̇kbą̇d (-kẏ-)	ká̇bá̇j (-ẏá̇-; § 8)
ይክተት	**ክተት**	**ክቶ**	**መክተት**	**ክታች**
yíktą̇t (-ät)	kítȧt (-ät)	ká̇tt^{w}o	má̇ktȧt (-ät)	ká̇tá̇č (§ 8)
ይክዳ	**ክዳ**	**ክድቶ**	**መክዳት**	**ክጅ**
yíkdã	kídã	ká̇d(ĭ)t^{w}o (-á̇rt-, -árt- § 7*d*)	má̇kdát (§ 8)	kąj (käj, -ጂ -ji)
ይካድ	**ካድ**	**ክዶ**	**መካድ**	**ካጅ**
yíká̇d (§ 8)	kād	kíd^{w}o	má̇ká̇d (§ 8)	kāj (-ጂ -ji)
ይክደን	**ክደን**	**ክድኖ**	**መክደን**	**ክዳኝ**
yíkdą̇n	kídą̇n	ká̇dn^{w}o	má̇kdą̇n	ká̇dáñ (-ññ §6; §8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ከፋ· kə́ffə̃	be bad, i.	**ከፍቷል** kə́ftwə̆́āl	**ይከፋ·** yi̯kə́fə̃	**ይከፋል** yi̯kə́fāl
ከፈለ kə́ffə́lə́	divide, t.	**ከፍሏል** kə́flwə̆́āl (kə̆́-)	**ይከፍል** yi̯kə́f(ĭ̯)l (-kə̆́-)	**ይከፍላል** yi̯kə́flāl (-kə̆́-)
ከፈተ kə́ffə́tə́	open, t.	**ከፍቷል** kə́ftwə̆́āl	**ይከፍት** yi̯kə́ft	**ይከፍታል** yi̯kə́ftāl
ከፈከፈ kə́fə́kkə́fə́	sprinkle, t.	**ከፍኩፏል** kə́fkwi̯fwə̆́āl	**ይከፈክፍ** yi̯kə́fə́kkif	**ይከፈክፋል** yi̯kə́fə́kkifāl
ዋለ wə́lə́	spend noon, i.	**ውሏል** wi̯lwə̆́āl (wŭ́l-)	**ይውል** yi̯wi̯l (yi̯wŭ́l, yūl)	**ይውላል** yi̯wi̯lāl (yi̯wŭ́l-, yŭ́l-)
ወለቀ wə́llə́qə́ (wə́-)	get dislocated, i.	**ወልቋል** wə́lqwə̆́āl (wə́-)	**ይወልቅ** yi̯wə́lq (yuə́-, -ə́l-)	**ይወልቃል** yi̯wə́lqāl (yuə́-, -ə́l-)
ወለወለ wə́lə́wə́lə́	wipe, t.	**ወልውሏል** wə́lwi̯lwə̆́āl (-lwŭl-)	**ይወለውል** yi̯wə́lə́wi̯l (yuə́-, -wŭl)	**ይወለውላል** yi̯wə́lə́wi̯lāl (yuə́-, -wŭlāl)
ወለደች wə́llə́dädč (wä-, wə́-; -čč § 6)	bear, t.	**ወልዳለች·** wə́ldálläč (wä-, wə-; -čč § 6)	**ትወልድ·** ti̯wə́ld (-wə̆́-, -wə́-)	**ትወልዳለች** ti̯wə́ldálläč (-wä-, -wə-; -čč § 6)
ወረሰ wə́rrə́sə́	inherit, t.	**ወርሷል** wə́rswə̆́āl	**ይወርስ** yi̯wə́rs (yuə́-)	**ይወርሳል** yi̯wə́rsāl (yuə́-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይክፋ	**ክፋ**	**ከፍቶ**	**መክፋት**	**ከፊ**
yɪ́kfə̃	kɪ́fə̃	kə́ftʷo	mə́kfát (§ 8)	kə́fi (kə́-)
ይክፈል	**ክፈል**	**ከፍሎ**	**መክፈል**	**ከፋይ**
yɪ́kfəl (-äl)	kɪ́fəl (-äl)	kə́flʷo (kə́-)	mə́kfəl (-äl)	kə́fə́i̯ (-áyy § 6; § 8)
ይክፈት	**ክፈት**	**ከፍቶ**	**መክፈት**	**ከፋች**
yɪ́kfət (-ät)	kɪ́fət (-ät)	kə́ftʷo	mə́kfət (-ät)	kə́fáč (§ 8)
ይከፍከፍ	**ከፍከፍ**	**ከፍክፎ**	**መከፍከፍ**	**ከፍካፊ**
yɪ́kə́fkɪf	kə́fkɪf	kə́fkɪfʷo	məkə́fkəf	kəfkáfi
ይዋል	**ዋል**	**ውሎ**	**መዋል**	**ዋይ**
yɪ́wə́l (yúə́l; § 8)	wāl	wɪ́lʷo (wə̆́lʷo)	mə́wə́l (mə́u̯ə́l; § 8)	wə́i̯ (wāyy § 6)
ይውለቅ		**ወልቆ**	**መውለቅ**	
yɪ́wə̆ləq (yə̆́l-)		wə́lqʷo (wə́-)	mə́wə̆ləq (mə́u̯l-)	
ይወልውል	**ወልውል**	**ወልውሎ**	**መወልወል**	**ወልዋይ**
yɪ́wə́lwɪl (yuə́-, -wə̆l)	wə́lwɪl (-wə̆l)	wə́lwɪlʷo (-lwə̆l-)	məwə́lwəl (məu̯ə́-)	wə́lwə́i̯ (-áyy § 6; § 8)
ትውለድ	**ውለጅ**	**ወልዶ**	**መውለድ**	**ወላጅ**
tɪ́wə̆ləd	wə̆́laj (-lä-, -ጂ -ji)	wə́ldə̃ (wə́-, wə́-)	mə́wə̆ləd (mə́ul-)	wə́láj (wə́-, wə́-; § 8)
ይውረስ	**ውረስ**	**ወርሶ**	**መውረስ**	**ወራሽ**
yɪ́wə̆rəs (yə̆́r-)	wə̆́rəs	wə́rsʷo	mə́wə̆rəs (mə́ur-)	wə́ráš (§ 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ወረወረ wạrá͡uwạrạ	throw, t.	**ወርውዱል** wą́rwŭrŏ͡āl	**ይወረውር** yị̀wạrá͡u-wŭr (yuạ-)	**ይወረውራል** yị̀wạrá͡uwŭ-rāl (yuạ-)
ወረደ wə́rrạdạ	descend, i.	**ወርዶል** wə́rdŏ͡āl	**ይወርድ** yị̀wə́rd (yuə́-)	**ይወርዳል** yị̀wə́rdāl (yuə́-)
ወሰነ wə́ssạnạ	define, t.	**ወስኒል** wə́ssị̀nŏ͡āl	**ይወስን** yị̀wə́ssị̀n (yuə́-)	**ይወስናል** yị̀wə́ssị̀nāl (yuə́-)
ወሰደ wą́ssạdạ (wə́-)	remove, t.	**ወስዶል** wą́s(ĭ̀)dŏ͡āl (wə́-)	**ይወስድ** yị̀wą́s(ĭ̀)d (yuą́-, -ə́s-)	**ይወስዳል** yị̀wą́s(ĭ̀)dāl (yuą́-, -ə́s-)
ዋሸ wą́ššä 2nd **ዋሸህ** wą́ššäh, etc.	tell a lie, i.	**ዋሽቷል** wą́štŏ͡āl	**ይዋሽ** yị̀wą́šš (yuą́-)	**ይዋሻል** yị̀wą́ššāl (yuą́-)
ወሸመ wą́ššạmạ (wə́-)	commit adultery, i.	**ወሽሟል** wą́šš̀imŏ͡āl (wə́-)	**ይወሽም** yị̀wą́šš̀im (yuą́-, -ə́š-)	**ይወሽማል** yị̀wą́šš̀imāl (yuə́-, -ə́š-)
ወቀጠ wə́qqạṭạ	crush, t.	**ወቅጧል** wə́qṭŏ͡āl	**ይወቅጥ** yị̀wə́qṭ (yuə́-)	**ይወቅጣል** yị̀wə́qṭāl (yuə́-)
ዋኘ wą́ññä 2nd **ዋኘህ** wą́ññäh, etc.	swim, i.	**ዋኝቷል** wą́ñtŏ͡āl	**ይዋኝ** yị̀wą́ññ̀ (yuą́-)	**ይዋኛል** yị̀wą́ññāl (yuą́-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይወርውር	**ወርውር**	**ወርውሮ**	**መወርወር**	**ወርዋሪ**
yi̯wą́rwŭr (yuą́-)	wą́rwŭr	wą́rwŭrʷo	mą̯wą́rwą̯r (mą̯uą́-)	wą̯rwári
ይውረድ	**ውረድ**	**ወርዶ**	**መውረድ**	**ወራጅ**
yi̯wŭrą̯d (yŭr-)	wŭ́rą̯d	wȯ́rdʷo	mą́wŭrą̯d (mą́ur-)	wȯ́rā́j (§ 8)
ይወስን	**ወስን**	**ወስኖ**	**መወሰን**	**ወሳኝ**
yi̯wȯ́ssi̯n (yuȯ́-)	wȯ́ssi̯n	wȯ́ssi̯nʷo	mą̯wȯ́ssą̯n (mą̯uȯ́-)	wȯ́ssā́ñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)
ይውሰድ	**ውሰድ**	**ወስዶ**	**መውሰድ**	**ወሳጅ**
yi̯wŭsą̯d (yŭs-)	wi̯są̯d (wŭs-, ús-)	wą́s(ĭ)dʷo (wȯ́-)	mą́wŭsą̯d (mą́us-)	wą́sā́j (wȯ́-; § 8)
ይዋሽ	**ዋሽ**	**ዋሽቶ**	**መዋሸት**	**ዋሽ**
yi̯wā́š (yúā́š; § 8)	wāš	wā́štʷo	mą̯wā́šät (mą̯uā́-)	wāš (-ši̯. -ši)
ይወሸም	**ወሸም**	**ወሸሞ**	**መወሸም**	**ወሻሚ**
yi̯wą́šši̯m (yuą́-, -ȯ́š-)	wą́šši̯m (wȯ́-)	wą́šši̯mʷo (wȯ́-)	mą̯wą́šši̯ą̯m (mą̯uą́-, -ȯ́š-, -äm)	wą̯šši̯ā́mi (wȯ-)
ይውቀጥ	**ውቀጥ**	**ወቅጦ**	**መውቀጥ**	**ወቃጭ**
yi̯wŭqą̯ṭ (yŭq-)	wŭ́qą̯ṭ	wȯ́qṭʷo	mą́wŭqą̯ṭ (mą́uq-)	wȯ́qā́č̣ (§ 8)
ይዋኝ	**ዋኝ**	**ዋኝቶ**	**መዋኘት**	**ዋኝ**
yi̯wā́ñ (yúā́-; § 8; -ñň Š.)	wāñ (-ñň Š.)	wā́ñtʷo	mą̯wā́ñät (mą̯uā́-; -ñň- Š.)	wā́ñ (-ñň § 6; -ñ̆. -ñňi)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ወዛ wą́zzã (wώ-)	sweat, i.	**ወዝ፟ል** wą́zt͡ŏāl (wώ-)	**ይወዛ** yi̯wą́zã (yuą́-, -ώz-)	**ይወዛል** yi̯wą́zāl (yuą́-, -ώz-)
ወዘወዘ wązą́͡uwązą (-ωzą́͡uwω-)	shake, t.	**ወዝው፟ል** wą́zwŭz̥ŏāl (wώ-)	**ይወዘው፝ዝ** yi̯wązą́͡uwŭz (yuą-, -ωzą́͡u-)	**ይወዘው፝ዘል** yi̯wązą́͡uwŭ-zāl (yuą-, -ωzą́͡u-)
ወደቀ wώddą̇qą̇	fall, i.	**ወድ፟ቋል** wώd(ĩ̯)qŏ͡āl	**ይወድ፟ቅ** yi̯wώd(ĩ̯)q (yuώ-)	**ይወድ፟ቃል** yi̯wώd(ĩ̯)qāl (yuώ-)
ወደደ wώddą̇dą̇	love, t.	**ወዲ፟ል** wώddŏ͡āl	**ይወድ** yi̯wώdd (yuώ-)	**ይወዳል** yi̯wώddāl (yuώ-)
ወጋ wώggã (ʷώg-)	prick, t.	**ወግ፟ል** wώgt͡ŏāl (ʷώg-)	**ይወጋ** yi̯wώgã (yuώ-)	**ይወጋል** yi̯wώgāl (yuώ-)
ወጣ wώṭṭã	come out, i.	**ወጥ፟ል** wώṭ(ĩ̯)t͡ŏāl	**ይወጣ** yi̯wώṭã (yuώ-)	**ይወጣል** yi̯wώṭāl (yuώ-)
ዋጠ wą́ṭą̇	swallow, t.	**ው፟ጧል** wŭ́ṭ͡ŏāl	**ይው፟ጥ** yi̯wŭ́ṭ (yuŭ́ṭ)	**ይው፟ጣል** yi̯wŭ́ṭāl (yuŭ́ṭ-)
ወጠረ wώṭṭą̇rą̇ (-är-)	stretch, t.	**ወጥ፟ረል** wώṭṭĩ̯r͡ŏāl	**ይወጥር** yi̯wώṭṭĩ̯r (yuώ-)	**ይወጥራል** yi̯wώṭṭĩ̯rāl (yuώ-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይውዛ	**ውዛ**	**ወዝቶ**	**መውዛት**	**ወጋ**
yi̯wŭzã	wŭ́zã	wą́ztʷo	mą́wŭzát	wą̆ž
(yŭ́z-)		(wώ-)	(mą́͡uz- ; § 8)	(wω-, -ዢ -ži)
ይወዝውዝ	**ወዝውዝ**	**ወዝውዘ**	**መወዝወዝ**	**ወዝዋጋ**
yi̯wą́zwŭz	wą́zwŭz	wą́zwŭzʷo	mą̆wą́zwą̆z	wą́zwáž
(yuą́-, -ώzw-)	(wώ-)	(wώ-)	(mą̆͡uą́-, -ώzwω-)	(wώ- ; § 8)
ይውደቅ	**ውደቅ**	**ወደቆ**	**መውደቅ**	**ወዳቂ**
yi̯wŭdą̆q	wŭ́dą̆q	wώd(ĭ̯)qʷo	mą́wŭdą̆q	wωdáqi
(yŭ́d-)			(mą́͡ud-)	
ይውደድ	**ውደድ**	**ወዶ**	**መውደድ**	**ወዳጅ**
yi̯wŭdą̆d	wŭ́dą̆d	wώddʷo	mą́wŭdą̆d	wώdáj
(yŭ́d-)			(mą́͡ud-)	(§ 8)
ይውጋ	**ውጋ**	**ወግቶ**	**መውጋት**	**ወጊ**
yi̯wŭgã	wŭ́gã	wώgtʷo	mą́wŭgát	wą́gi
(yŭ́g-)	(ʷúg-)	(ʷώg-)	(mą́͡ug- ; § 8)	(wώ-, ʷώ-)
ይውጣ	**ውጣ**	**ወጥቶ**	**መውጣት**	**ወጭ**
yi̯wŭṭã	wi̯ṭã	wώṭ(ĭ̯)tʷo	mą́wŭṭát	wą̆č̣
(yŭ́ṭã)	(wŭ́ṭã)		(mą́͡uṭ- ; § 8)	(wω-, -ጪ -č̣i)
ይዋጥ	**ዋጥ**	**ውጦ**	**መዋጥ**	**ዋጭ**
yi̯wáṭ	wāṭ	wŭ́ṭʷo	mą́wáṭ	wāč̣
(yúáṭ ; § 8)			(mą́͡uáṭ ; § 8)	(-ጪ -č̣i)
ይወጥር	**ወጥር**	**ወጥሮ**	**መወጠር**	**ወጣሪ**
yi̯wώṭṭi̯r	wώṭṭi̯r	wώṭṭi̯rʷo	mą̆wώṭṭą̆r	wωṭṭári
(yuώ-)			(mą̆͡uώ-, -är)	

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ወፈረ wə́ffərə (-är-)	be thick, i.	ወፍፈል wə́ffiṛə̆āl	ይወፍር yiwə́ffir (yuə́-)	ይወፍራል yiwə́ffirāl (yuə́-)
ዘለለ zə́llələ	jump, t.	ዘሏል zə́llə̆āl	ይዘል yizə́ll	ይዘላል yizə́llāl
ዘመረ zə́mmərə (-är-)	chant, t.	ዘምፈል zə́mmiṛə̆āl	ይዘምር yizə́mmir	ይዘምራል yizə́mmirāl
ዘመተ zə́mmətə	go on a campaign, i.	ዘምቷል zə́mtwə̆āl	ይዘምት yizə́mt	ይዘምታል yizə́mtāl
ዘራ zə́rrə̃ (zə́-)	sow, t.	ዘርቷል zə́rtwə̆āl (zə́-)	ይዘራ yizə́rə̃ (-zə́-)	ይዘራል yizə́rāl (-zə́-)
ዘረ zʷə̆ərə	revolve, i.	ዙፈል zúṛə̆āl ዘ- zʷə̆ə́- Š.	ይዘር yizʷə̆ər	ይዘራል yizʷə̆ərāl
ዘረጋ zərə́ggə̃ (zä-)	stretch, t.	ዘርግቷል zə́rgitwə̆āl (zə́-)	ይዘረጋ yizərə́ggə̃ (-zä-)	ይዘረጋል yizərə́ggāl (-zä-)
ዘረፈ zə́rrəfə (zə́-)	loot, t.	ዘርፏል zə́rfwə̆āl (zə́-)	ይዘርፍ yizə́rf (-zə́-)	ይዘርፋል yizə́rfāl (-zə́-)
ዘቀዘቀ zəqə́zzəqə	incline, t.	ዘቅዝቋል zə́qziqwə̆āl	ይዘቀዝቅ yizəqə́zziq	ይዘቀዝቃል yizəqə́zziqāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይወፍር		**ወፍሮ**	**መወፈር**	**ወፋሪ**
yi̯wə́ffi̯r		wə́ffi̯rʷo	mą̯wə́ffą̯r	wəffári
(yuə́-)			(mą̯uə́-, -är)	
ይዝለል	**ዝለል**	**ዘሎ**	**መዝለል**	**ዘላይ**
yí̯zlą̯l	zí̯lą̯l	zą́llʷo	mą́zlą̯l	zą́lə́i̯
(-äl)	(-äl)		(-äl)	(-áyy §6; §8)
ይዘምር	**ዘምር**	**ዘምሮ**	**መዘመር**	**ዘማሪ**
yi̯zą́mmi̯r	zą́mmi̯r	zą́mmi̯rʷo	mą̯zą́mmą̯r	zą̯mmári
			(-är)	
ይዝመት	**ዝመት**	**ዘምቶ**	**መዝመት**	**ዘማች**
yí̯zmą̯t	zí̯mą̯t	zą́mtʷo	mą́zmą̯t	zą́mə̌č
(-ät)	(-ät)		(-ät)	(§ 8)
ይዝራ	**ዝራ**	**ዘርቶ**	**መዝራት**	**ዘሪ**
yí̯zrə̃	zí̯rə̃	zą́rtʷo	mą́zrə́t	zą́ri
		(zə́-)	(§ 8)	(zə́-)
ይዙር	**ዙር**	**ዙሮ**	**መዞር**	**ዟሪ**
yí̯zur	zur	zúrʷo	mą́zʷə̌r	zwári
		ዘ- zʷə̌- Š.	(§ 8)	
ይዘርጋ	**ዘርጋ**	**ዘርግቶ**	**መዘርጋት**	**ዘርጊ**
yi̯zą́rgə̃	zą́rgə̃	zą́rgi̯tʷo	mą̯zą́rgə́t	zą́rgi
(-zə́-)	(zə́-)	(zə́-)	(-zə́-; § 8)	(zə́-)
ይዝረፍ	**ዝረፍ**	**ዘርፎ**	**መዝረፍ**	**ዘራፊ**
yí̯zrą̯f	zí̯rą̯f	zą́rfʷo	mą́zrą̯f	zą̯rə́fi
		(zə́-)		(zä-)
ይዘቅዝቅ	**ዘቅዝቅ**	**ዘቅዝቆ**	**መዘቅዘቅ**	**ዘቅዛቂ**
yi̯zą́qzi̯q	zą́qzi̯q	zą́qzi̯qʷo	mą̯zą́qzą̯q	zą̯qzə́qi

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ዘበ zə́bbã	warp, i.	ዘበቷል zə́btõ̂āl (-ṿt-)	ይዘባ yi̯zə́bã (-ə́ṿ-)	ይዘባል yi̯zə́bāl (-ə́ṿ-)
ዘነበ zə́nnəbə (zə́-, -ṿə)	rain, i.	ዘንቧል zə́n(ĭ̯)bõ̂āl (zə́-, -ṿŏ-)	ይዘንባ yi̯zə́n(ĭ̯)b (-zə́-, -ṿ)	ይዘንባል yi̯zə́n(ĭ̯)bāl (-zə́-, -ṿāl)
ዘወረ zə́ûwərə	turnround, t.	ዘውሩል zə́ûwŭrõ̂āl	ይዘውር yi̯zə́ûwŭr	ይዘውራል yi̯zə́ûwŭrāl
ዘጋ zə́ggã	shut, t.	ዘግቷል zə́gtõ̂āl	ይዘጋ yi̯zə́gã	ይዘጋል yi̯zə́gāl
ዘገየ zəgə́yyä 2nd ዘገየህ zəgə́yyäh, etc.	be late, i.	ዘግይቷል zə́gyi̯tõ̂āl (zə́-)	ይዘገይ yi̯zəgə́yy	ይዘገያል yi̯zəgə́yyāl
ዘፈነ zə́ffənə (zə́-)	dance, i.	ዘፍኗል zə́f(ĭ̯)nõ̂āl (zə́-)	ይዘፍን yi̯zə́f(ĭ̯)n (-zə́-)	ይዘፍናል yi̯zə́f(ĭ̯)nāl (-zə́-)
ያዘ yə́zə (§ 44*c*)	hold, t.	ይዟል yi̯zõ̂āl	ይይዝ yi̯(y)i̯z [ይዝ] (yi̯z)	ይይዛል yi̯(y)i̯zāl [ይዛል] (yi̯zāl)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይዝባ yi̯zbã (-zy̯-)		**ዘብቶ** zą́bt^{w}o (-y̯t-)	**መዝበት** mą́zbā́t (-zy̯- ; § 8)	**ዘቢ** zą́bi (zā́-, -y̯i)
ይዝነብ yi̯znąb (-ąy̯)		**ዘንቦ** zą́n(ĭ̯)b^{w}o (zā́-, -y̯^{w}o)	**መዝነብ** mą́znąb (-ąy̯)	
ይዘውር yi̯zą́͡uwŭr	**ዘውር** zą́͡uwŭr	**ዘውሮ** zą́͡uwŭr^{w}o	**መዘወር** mą̯zą́͡uwą̯r	**ዘዋሪ** zą̯͡uwā́ri
ይዝጋ yi̯zgã	**ዝጋ** zi̯gã	**ዘግቶ** zą́gt^{w}o	**መዝጋት** mą́zgā́t (§ 8)	**ዘጊ** zą́gi (zā́-)
ይዘግይ Š. yi̯zą́gā́͡i̯ (-ą́yy § 6; § 8; pl. -**ግዩ** -gą́yyu) **ይዘግይ** G. yi̯zą́gyi̯ (-zā́-; pl. -**ግዩ**-gyu)	**ዘግይ** Š. zą́gā́͡i̯ (-ą́yy § 6; § 8; pl. -**ግዩ** -gą́yyu) **ዘግይ** G. zą́gyi̯ (zā́-; pl. -**ግዩ**-gyu)	**ዘግይቶ** zą́gyi̯t^{w}o (zā́-)	**መዘገየት** Š. mą̯zą̯gą́yyät **መዘግየት** G. mą̯zą́gyät (-zā́-)	
ይዝፈን yi̯zfą̯n	**ዝፈን** zi̯fą̯n	**ዘፍኖ** zą́f(ĭ̯)n^{w}o (zā́-)	**መዝፈን** mą́zfą̯n	**ዘፋኝ** zą́fāñ (zā́-; -ññ § 6; § 8)
ይያዝ yi̯(y)ā́z (§ 8)	**ያዝ** yã̄z	**ይዞ** yi̯z^{w}o	**መያዝ** mą́yā́z (mą́i̯ā́z, mą́^{y}ā́z ; § 8)	**ያጋ** yāž (-**ዢ** -ži)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ደለደለ dạlą́ddạlạ (-älą́ddä-)	level, t.	ደልድሏል dą́ldilo͡ā̆l (dą́-)	ይደለድል yị̄dạlą́ddị̄l (-älą́-)	ይደለድላል yị̄dạlą́ddị̄- lāl (-älą́-)
ደማ dą́mmā̆ (dą́-)	bleed, i.	ደምቷል dą́mto͡ā̆l (dą́-)	ይደማ yị̄dą́mā̆ (-dą́-)	ይደማል yị̄dą́māl (-dą́-)
ዳመጠ dámmạṭạ	gin, t.	ዳምጧል dą́mṭo͡ā̆l	ይዳምጥ yị̄dámmị̄ṭ	ይዳምጣል yị̄dámmị̄ṭāl
ደረሰ dą́rrąsą	arrive, i.	ደርሷል dą́rso͡ā̆l (dą́-)	ይደርስ yị̄dą́rs (-dą́-)	ይደርሳል yị̄dą́rsāl (-dą́-)
ደረቀ dą́rrąqą	dry, i.	ደርቋል dą́rqo͡ā̆l (dą́-)	ይደርቅ yị̄dą́rq (-dą́-)	ይደርቃል yị̄dą́rqāl (-dą́-)
ዳሰሰ dą́ssąsą	handle, t.	ዳሷል dą́sso͡ā̆l	ይዳስስ yị̄dą́ssị̄s	ይዳስሳል yị̄dą́ssị̄sāl
ደበለቀ dạbą́llạqą (-ạṿą́-)	mix, t.	ደብልቋል dą́blị̄qo͡ā̆l (dą́-, -ṿl-)	ይደበልቅ yị̄dạbą́llị̄q (-dä-, -ạṿą́-, -ą́ll-)	ይደበልቃል yị̄dạbą́llị̄qāl (-dä-, -ạṿą́-, -ą́ll-)
ዳነ dą́nạ	recover, i.	ድኗል dị̄no͡ā̆l	ይድን yị̄dị̄n	ይድናል yị̄dị̄nāl
ደነቀው dą́nnạqạ͡u (§ 43*a*)	wonder, i.	ደንቆታል dą́ṅqʷotāl (dą́-)	ይደንቀው yị̄dą́ṅqạ͡u (-dą́-)	ይደንቀዋል yị̄dą́ṅqạ͡uāl (-dą́-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይደልድል yi̯dą́ldi̯l (-dắ-)	**ደልድል** dą́ldi̯l (dắ-)	**ደልድሎ** dą́ldi̯l^{w}o (dắ-)	**መደልደል** mą̇dą́ldą̇l (-ắldä-)	**ደልዳይ** dą́ldâ̤i̯ (dắ-; -ắyy § 6; § 8)
ይድማ yí̯dmã		**ደምቶ** dą́mt^{w}o (dắ-)	**መድማት** mą́dmắt (mắ-; § 8)	
ይዳምጥ yi̯dắmṭ (§ 8)	**ዳምጥ** dāmṭ	**ዳምጦ** dắmṭ^{w}o	**መዳመጥ** mą̇dắmą̇ṭ	**ዳማጭ** dămắč̣ (§ 8)
ይድረስ yi̯dra̯s	**ድረስ** di̯ra̯s	**ደርሶ** dą́rs^{w}o (dắ-)	**መድረስ** mą́dra̯s	**ደራሽ** dą́rắš (dắ-; § 8)
ይድረቅ yí̯dra̯q	**ድረቅ** di̯ra̯q	**ደርቆ** dą́rq^{w}o (dắ-)	**መድረቅ** mą́dra̯q	**ደራቂ** da̯rắqi (dä-)
ይዳስ yi̯dắss (§ 8)	**ዳስ** dắss	**ዳሶ** dắss^{w}o	**መዳሰስ** mą̇dắsa̯s	**ዳሳሽ** dắsă̯š (§ 8)
ይደብልቅ yi̯dą́bli̯q (-dắ-, -ẏl-)	**ደብልቅ** dą́bli̯q (dắ-, -ẏl-)	**ደብልቆ** dą́bli̯q^{w}o (dắ-, -ẏl-)	**መደብለቅ** mą̇dą́bla̯q (-dắ-, -ẏl-)	**ደብላቂ** da̯blắqi (dä-, -ẏl-)
ይዳን yi̯dắn (§ 8)		**ድኖ** di̯n^{w}o	**መዳን** mą́dắn (§ 8)	
		ደንቆት dą́n̈q^{w}ŏ̤t (dắ-; § 8)		

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ደነበረ dạnạ́bbạrạ (-är-)	bolt, i.	ደንብሯል dắmbịrŏ͡āl	ይደነብር yịdạnạ́bbịr	ይደነብራል yịdạnạ́bbịrāl
ደነገጠ dạnạ́ggạṭạ	be horrified, i.	ደንግጧል dạ́ñgịṭŏ͡āl (dắ-)	ይደነግጥ yịdạnággịṭ	ይደነግጣል yịdạnággị-ṭāl
ዳኘ dáññä 2nd ዳኘህ dáññäh, etc.	arbitrate, i.	ዳኝቷል dáñtŏ͡āl	ይዳኝ yịdáññ	ይዳኛል yịdáññāl
ደከመ dắkkạmạ	be tired, i.	ደክሟል dắk(ị̆)mŏ͡āl	ይደክም yịdắk(ị̆)m	ይደክማል yịdắk(ị̆)māl
ደወለ dạ́u͡wạlạ (-wω-)	ring, t.	ደውሏል dạ́u͡wŭlŏ͡āl	ይደውል yịdạ́u͡wŭl	ይደውላል yịdạ́u͡wŭlāl
ደገመ dạ́ggạmạ (dắ-)	repeat, t.	ደግሟል dạ́gmŏ͡āl (dắ-)	ይደግም yịdạ́g(ị̆)m (-dắ-)	ይደግማል yịdạ́g(ị̆)māl (-dắ-)
ደገፈ dạ́ggạfạ	support, t.	ደግፏል dạ́ggịfŏ͡āl (dắ-)	ይደግፍ yịdạ́ggịf (-dắ-)	ይደግፋል yịdạ́ggịfāl (-dắ-)
ዳጠ dắṭạ	slip, i.	ድጧል dị́ṭŏ͡āl	ይድጥ yịdị́ṭ	ይድጣል yịdị́ṭāl
ጀለ jắlạ	be ugly, i.	ጀሏል jắlŏ͡āl [ጅሏል] (jị́lŏ͡āl)		

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይደንብር yi̯dā́mbi̯r	**ደንብር** dā́mbi̯r	**ደንብሮ** dā́mbi̯r^{w}o	**መደንበር** mi̯dā́mbi̯r (-är)	**ደንባሪ** dämbā́ri
ይደንግጥ yi̯dā́ṅgi̯ṭ (-dā́-)		**ደንግጦ** dā́ṅgi̯ṭ^{w}o (dā́-)	**መደንገጥ** mi̯dā́ṅgi̯ṭ (-ā́ṅgä-)	**ደንጋጭ** dā́ṅgā́ç̣ (dā́-; § 8)
ይዳኝ yi̯dā́ñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)	**ዳኝ** dāñ (-ññ § 6)	**ዳኝቶ** dā́ñt^{w}o	**መዳኘት** mi̯dā́ñ(ñ)ät	**ዳኝ** dāñ (-ññ § 6; -ኚ -ññi)
ይድከም yi̯dki̯m		**ደክሞ** dā́k(ĭ)m^{w}o	**መድከም** mi̯dki̯m	**ደካሚ** däkā́mi
ይደውል yi̯dā́͡uwŭl	**ደውል** dā́͡uwŭl	**ደውሎ** dā́͡uwŭl^{w}o	**መደወል** mi̯dā́͡uwi̯l (-ωl)	**ደዋይ** dā́͡uwā́͡i̯ (-ā́yy § 6; § 8)
ይድገም yi̯dgi̯m	**ድገም** di̯gi̯m	**ደግሞ** dā́gm^{w}o (dā́mm^{w}o, dā́-)	**መድገም** mi̯dgi̯m	**ደጋሚ** di̯gā́mi (dä-)
ይደግፍ yi̯dā́ggi̯f (-dā́-)	**ደግፍ** dā́ggi̯f (dā́-)	**ደግፎ** dā́ggi̯f^{w}o (dā́-)	**መደገፍ** mi̯dā́ggi̯f	
ይዳጥ yi̯dā́ṭ (§ 8)	**ዳጥ** dāṭ	**ድጦ** di̯ṭ^{w}o	**መዳጥ** mi̯dā́ṭ (§ 8)	
		ጀሎ jā́l^{w}o [ጅሎ] (ji̯l^{w}o)		

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ጀመለ jə́mmələ	add, t.	ጀምሏል jə́mmiləwwāl	ይጀምል yijə́mmil	ይጀምላል yijə́mmilāl
ጀመረ jə́mmərə (-är-)	begin, t.	ጀምሯል jə́mmirəwwāl	ይጀምር yijə́mmir	ይጀምራል yijə́mmirāl
ጋለበ gə́llәbə (-ṿə)	gallop, i. & t.	ጋልቧል gál(ǐ)bəwwāl (-ṿʷə-)	ይጋልብ yigə́llib (-iṿ)	ይጋልባል yigə́llibāl (-iṿ-)
ገለባበጠ gələbə́bbəṭə (-ṿə́-)	invert completely, t.	ገለባብጧል gələbə́bṭəwwāl (-ṿə́ṿ-)	ይገለባብጥ yigələbə́bbiṭ (-gä-, -ṿə́-)	ይገለባብጣል yigələbə́bbiṭāl (-gä-, -ṿə́-)
ገለበጠ gələ́bbəṭə	invert, t.	ገልብጧል gə́lbiṭəwwāl (-ṿi-)	ይገለብጥ yigələ́bbiṭ (-gä-)	ይገለብጣል yigələ́bbiṭāl (-gä-)
ገመሰ gə́mməsə	plough, t.	ገምሷል gə́msəwwāl	ይገምስ yigə́ms	ይገምሳል yigə́msāl
ገራ gə́rrã	tame, t.	ገርቷል gə́rtəwwāl (gə́-)	ይገራ yigə́rã (-gə́-)	ይገራል yigə́rāl (-gə́-)
ገረመ gə́rrəmə	astonish, t.	ገርሟል gə́rməwwāl (gə́-)	ይገርም yigə́rm (-gə́-)	ይገርማል yigə́rmāl (-gə́-)
ገረመ gə́rrəmə	be tame, i.	ገርሟል gə́rrimwwāl (gə́-)	ይገርም yigə́rrim (-gə́-)	ይገርማል yigə́rrimāl (-gə́-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይጀምል yi̯jə́mmi̯l	**ጀምል** jə́mmi̯l	**ጀምሎ** jə́mmi̯l^{w}o	**መጀመል** mə̯jə́mmə̯l (-äl)	**ጀማይ** jə́mmə́i̯ (-ə́yy §6; § 8)
ይጀምር yi̯jə́mmi̯r	**ጀምር** jə́mmi̯r	**ጀምሮ** jə́mmi̯r^{w}o	**መጀመር** mə̯jə́mmə̯r (-är)	**ጀማሪ** jə̯mmə́ri
ይጋልብ yi̯gə́lb (-lɨ̯; § 8)	**ጋልብ** gālb (-lɨ̯)	**ጋልቦ** gə́l(ɨ̯)b^{w}o (-ɨ̯^{w}o)	**መጋለብ** mə̯gə́lə̯b (-ə̯ɨ̯)	**ጋላቢ** gālábi (-ɨ̯i)
ይገለባብጥ yi̯gə́lə̯bə́bṭ (-gə́-, -ɨ̯ə́ɨ̯-; § 8)	**ገለባብጥ** gə́lə̯bə́bṭ (gə́-, -ɨ̯ə́ɨ̯-; § 8)	**ገለባብጦ** gə̯lə̯bə́bṭ^{w}o (-ɨ̯ə́ɨ̯-)	**መገለባበጥ** mə̯gə̯lə̯bə́-bə̯ṭ (-ɨ̯ə́ɨ̯-)	**ገለባጭ** gə̯lə̯bə́bə́ç̌ (-ɨ̯ə́ɨ̯-; § 8)
ይገልብጥ yi̯gə́lbi̯ṭ (-ɨ̯i̯-)	**ገልብጥ** gə́lbi̯ṭ (-ɨ̯i̯-)	**ገልብጦ** gə́lbi̯ṭ^{w}o (-ɨ̯i̯-)	**መገልበጥ** mə̯gə́lbə̯ṭ (-lɨ̯-, -ätṭ)	**ገልባጭ** gə́lbə́ç̌ (-lɨ̯- ; § 8)
ይግመስ yi̯gmə̯s	**ግመስ** gi̯mə̯s	**ገምሶ** gə́ms^{w}o	**መግመስ** mə́gmə̯s	**ገማሽ** gə́mə́š (§ 8)
ይግራ yi̯grə̃	**ግራ** gi̯rə̃	**ገርቶ** gə́rt^{w}o (gə́-)	**መግራት** mə́grə́t (§ 8)	**ገሪ** gə́ri (gə́-)
ይግረም yi̯gə̯rə̯m		**ገርሞ** gə́rm^{w}o (gə́-)	**መግረም** mə́gə̯rə̯m	
ይገርም yi̯gə́rri̯m (-gə́-)		**ገርሞ** gə́rri̯m^{w}o (gə́-)	**መገረም** mə̯gə́rrə̯m	

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ገረገረ gạrággạrạ (-ärạ́ggä-)	stop short, i.	ገርግሯል gárgịrŏ͡āl (gā́-)	ይገረግር yịgạrággịr (-ärạ́-)	ይገረግራል yịgạrággị- rāl (-ärạ́-)
ጐረጐረ gwərág- gwərạ (-rə́gg-)	inspect, t.	ጐርጕሯል gwə́rgwị- rŏ͡āl (-wŭrŏ-)	ይጐረጕር yịgwərág- gwịr (-rə́ggwŭr)	ይጐረጕራል yịgwərág- gwịrāl (-rə́ggwŭr-)
ገረፈ gárrạfạ (gā́-)	beat, t.	ገርፏል gárfŏ͡āl (gā́-)	ይገርፍ yịgárf (-gā́-)	ይገርፋል yịgárfāl (-gā́-)
ገሰገሰ gạsággạsạ	travel fast, i.	ገስግሷል gásgịsŏ͡āl (gā́-)	ይገሰግስ yịgạsággịs (-sā́g-)	ይገሰግሳል yịgạsággị- sāl (-sā́g-)
ገባ gábbə̃	enter, i.	ገብቷል gábtŏ͡āl (-ṿt-)	ይገባ yịgábə̃ (-ṿə̃)	ይገባል yịgábāl (-ṿāl)
ገበረ gábbạrạ (-bä-)	pay tribute, i.	ገብሯል gábbịrŏ͡āl	ይገብር yịgábbịr	ይገብራል yịgábbịrāl
ጋተ gátạ	give to drink, t.	ግቷል gịtŏ͡āl	ይግት yịgịt	ይግታል yịgịtāl
ገነነ gánnạnạ	increase, i.	ገኗል gánnŏ͡āl	ይገን yịgánn	ይገናል yịgánnāl
ገዛ gázzə̃	buy, t.	ገዝቷል gáztŏ͡āl	ይገዛ yịgázə̃	ይገዛል yịgázāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይገርግር		**ገርግሮ**	**መገርገር**	**ገርጋሪ**
yi̯gə́rgi̯r (-i̯gə́-)		gə́rgi̯r^{w}o (gə́-)	mə̱gə́rgə̱r (-ə́rgä-)	gə̱rgə́ri (gä-)
ይጐርጕር	**ጐርጕር**	**ጐርጕሮ**	**መጐርጐር**	**ጐርጓሪ**
yi̯gwə́rgwi̯r (-gwŭr)	gwə́rgwi̯r (-gwŭr)	gwə́rgwi̯r^{w}o (-gwŭr^{w}o)	mə̱gwə́r-gwər	gwərgwə́ri
ይግረፍ	**ግረፍ**	**ገርፎ**	**መግረፍ**	**ገራፊ**
yí̯gri̯f	gí̯ri̯f	gə́rf^{w}o (gə́-)	mə́gri̯f	gə̱ráfi (gä-)
ይገስግስ	**ገስግስ**	**ገስግሶ**	**መገስገስ**	**ገስጋሽ**
yi̯gə́sgi̯s (-gə́-)	gə́sgi̯s (gə́-)	gə́sgi̯s^{w}o (gə́-)	mə̱gə́sgə̱s	gə́sgə́š (§ 8)
ይግባ	**ግባ**	**ገብቶ**	**መግባት**	**ገቢ**
yí̯gbã (-ï̯ã)	gí̯bã (-ï̯ã)	gə́bt^{w}o (-ï̯t-)	mə́gbə́t (-gï̯-; § 8)	gə́bi (gə́-, -ï̯i)
ይገብር	**ገብር**	**ገብሮ**	**መገበር**	**ገባሪ**
yi̯gə́bbi̯r	gə́bbi̯r	gə́bbi̯r^{w}o	mə̱gə́bbə̱r (-är)	gə̱bbári
ይጋት	**ጋት** f. **ጋች**	**ግቶ**	**መጋት**	**ጋች**
yí̯gə́t (§ 8)	gāt, f. gāč	gí̯t^{w}o	mə́gə́t (§ 8)	gāč
ይግነን	**ግነን**	**ገኖ**	**መግነን**	**ገናኝ**
yí̯gnə̱n	gí̯nə̱n	gə́nn^{w}o	mə́gnə̱n	gə́nə́ñ (-ññ §6; §8)
ይግዛ	**ግዛ**	**ገዝቶ**	**መግዛት**	**ገጋሪ**
yí̯gzã	gí̯zã	gə́zt^{w}o	mə́gzə́t (§ 8)	gə̱ž (gä-, -ዢ -ži)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ገዳ gwώddã	injure, t.	ገድቷል gwώd(ị)tŏ͡āl (-ώrt- § 7*d*)	ይገዳ yị̊gwώdã	ይገዳል yị̊gwώdāl
ገደለ gą́ddą̀lą̀ (gą̃-)	kill, t.	ገድሏል gą́dlŏ͡āl (gą́llŏ-, gą̃-)	ይገድል yị̊gą́dl (-gą́ll, -gą̃-)	ይገድላል yị̊gą́dlāl (-gą́ll-, -gą̃-)
ገደለ gwώddą̀lą̀	be lacking, i.	ገድሏል gwώdlŏ͡āl	ይገድል yị̊gwώdl	ይገድላል yị̊gwώdlāl
ገደበ gą́ddą̀bą̀ (-ỵą̀)	dam, t.	ገድቧል gą́ddị̀bŏ͡āl (gą̃-, -ị̊ỵ-)	ይገድብ yị̊gą́ddị̀b (-gą̃-, -ị̊ỵ)	ይገድባል yị̊gą́ddị̀bāl (-gą̃-, -ị̊ỵ-)
ገደደ gą́ddą̀dą̀	be wanting, i.	ገዷል gą́ddŏ͡āl	ይገድ yị̊gą́dd	ይገዳል yị̊gą́ddāl
ገደፈ gą́ddą̀fą̀	break (a fast), t.	ገድፏል gą́dfŏ͡āl (gą̃-)	ይገድፍ yị̊gą́df (-gą̃-)	ይገድፋል yị̊gą́dfāl (-gą̃-)
ገደፈ gą́ddą̀fą̀	support, t.	ገድፏል gą́ddị̀fŏ͡āl (gą̃-)	ይገድፍ yị̊gą́ddị̀f (-gą̃-)	ይገድፋል yị̊gą́ddị̀fāl (-gą̃-)
ጋጠ gą́ṭą̀	gnaw, t.	ግጧል gį́ṭŏ͡āl	ይግጥ yị̊gį́ṭ	ይግጣል yị̊gį́ṭāl
ገጠመ gą́ṭṭą̀mą̀	meet, i.	ገጥሟል gą́ṭmŏ͡āl	ይገጥም yị̊gą́ṭ(ị̊)m	ይገጥማል yị̊gą́ṭ(ị̊)māl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይጕዳ	**ጕዳ**	**ገድቶ**	**መጕዳት**	**ገድ**
yi̯gwŭdã	gwŭ̊dã	gwώd(i̯)t^{w}o (-ώrt- § 7*d*)	mą̇gwŭdắt (§ 8)	gwωj (-ጂ -ji)
ይግደል	**ግደል**	**ገድሎ**	**መግደል**	**ገዳይ**
yi̯gdą̇l (-äl)	gi̯dą̇l (-äl)	gą̇dl^{w}o (gą̇ll^{w}o, gă̊-)	mą̇gdą̇l (-äl)	gą̇dâi̯ (gă̊-; -ă̊yy § 6 ; § 8)
ይጕደል	**ጕደል**	**ገድሎ**	**መጕደል**	**ገዳይ**
yi̯gwŭdą̇l (-äl)	gwŭ̊dą̇l (-äl)	gwώdl^{w}o	mą̇gwŭdą̇l (-äl)	gwώdâi̯ (-ă̊yy § 6; §8)
ይገድብ	**ገድብ**	**ገደበ**	**መገደብ**	**ገዳቢ**
yi̯gą̇ddi̯b (-gă̊-, -i̯y)	gą̇ddi̯b (gă̊-, -i̯y)	gą̇ddi̯b^{w}o (gă̊-, -i̯y^{w}o)	mą̇gą̇ddą̇b (-gă̊-, -ą̇y)	gą̇ddábi (gä-, -y̰i)
ይግደድ		**ገዶ**	**መግደድ**	**†ገዳጅ**
yi̯gdą̇d		gą̇dd^{w}o	mą̇gdą̇d	gą̇dáj (§ 8)
ይግደፍ	**ግደፍ**	**ገድፎ**	**መግደፍ**	**ገዳፊ**
yi̯gdą̇f	gi̯dą̇f	gą̇df^{w}o (gă̊-)	mą̇gdą̇f	gą̇dáfi
ይገድፍ	**ገድፍ**	**ገድፎ**	**መገደፍ**	
yi̯gą̇ddi̯f (-gă̊-)	gą̇ddi̯f (gă̊-)	gą̇ddi̯f^{w}o (gă̊-)	mą̇gą̇ddą̇f	
ይጋጥ	**ጋጥ**	**ግጦ**	**መጋጥ**	**ጋጭ**
yi̯gă̊t̰ (§ 8)	gāt̰ f. **ጋጭ** gāč̣	gi̯t̰^{w}o	mą̇gă̊t̰ (§ 8)	gāč̣
ይግጠም	**ግጠም**	**ገጥሞ**	**መግጠም**	**ገጣሚ**
yi̯gt̰ą̇m	gi̯t̰ą̇m	gą̇t̰m^{w}o	mą̇gt̰ą̇m	gą̇t̰ámi

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ገጨ gạ́č̣̌ä 2nd ገጨህ gạ́č̣̌äh, etc.	knock, t.	ገጭቷል gạ́č̣tŏ͡āl (gắ-)	ይገጭ yi̯gạ́č̣ (-gắ-)	ይገጫል yi̯gạ́č̣āl (-gắ-)
ጋጨ Š. gắč̣ä	abuse, t.	ግጪል gi̯č̣ŏ͡āl	ይግጭ yi̯gi̯č̣	ይግጫል yi̯gi̯č̣āl
ጋጨ G. gắč̣̌ä 2nd ጋጨህ gắč̣̌äh, etc.	sling, t.	ጋጭቷል gắč̣(ĭ̯)tŏ͡āl	ይጋጭ yi̯gắč̣̌	ይጋጫል yi̯gắč̣̌āl
ገፋ gạ́ffã	push, t.	ገፍቷል gạ́ftŏ͡āl	ይገፋ yi̯gạ́fã	ይገፋል yi̯gạ́fāl
ጠላ ṭạ́llã	hate, t.	ጠልቷል ṭạ́ltŏ͡āl	ይጠላ yi̯ṭạ́lã	ይጠላል yi̯ṭạ́lāl
ጣለ ṭạ́la̯	throw, t.	ጥሏል ṭi̯lŏ͡āl	ይጥል yi̯ṭi̯l	ይጥላል yi̯ṭi̯lāl
ጠለቀ ṭạ́lla̯qa̯	dive, i.	ጠልቋል ṭạ́lqŏ͡āl (ṭắ-)	ይጠልቃ yi̯ṭạ́lq (-ṭắ-)	ይጠልቃል yi̯ṭạ́lqāl (-ṭắ-)
ጠለየ ṭạ́lla̯yä (-la̯i͡ä) 2nd ጠለይህ ṭạ́lla̯yi̯h (-la̯i͡h), etc.	pray, i.	ጠልይዋል ṭạ́llyĭ̯wāl (-lyuā-)	ይጠልይ yi̯ṭạ́llyi̯ (-li)	ይጠልያል yi̯ṭạ́ll(ĭ̯)yāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይግጭ	**ግጭ**	**ገጭቶ**	**መግጨት**	**ገጭ**
yi̯gṣ̌	gi̯ṣ̌	gą̄ṣ̌t^{w}o (gā́-)	mą́gṣ̌ät	gą̄ṣ̌ (gäṣ̌) [ገጪ] (gą̄ṣ̌i, gā́-)
ይጋጭ	**ጋጭ**	**ግጮ**	**መጋጭ**	**ጋጪ**
yi̯gā́ṣ̌ (§ 8)	gāṣ̌	gi̯ṣ̌^{w}o	mą́gā́ṣ̌ (§ 8)	gā́ṣ̌i
ይጋጭ	**ጋጭ**	**ጋጭቶ**	**መጋጨት**	
yi̯gā́ṣ̌ (§ 8)	gāṣ̌	gā́ṣ̌(ĭ̯)t^{w}o	mą̄gā́ṣ̌ät	
ይግፋ	**ግፋ**	**ገፍቶ**	**መግፋት**	**ገፊ**
yi̯gfã	gi̯fã	gą̄ft^{w}o	mą́gfā́t (§ 8)	gą̄fi (gā́-)
ይጥላ	**ጥላ**	**ጠልቶ**	**መጥላት**	**ጠይ**
yi̯ṭi̯lã	ṭi̯lã	ṭą̄lt^{w}o	mą́ṭlā́t (§ 8)	ṭą̂i̯ (ṭą́yy § 6)
ይጣል	**ጣል**	**ጥሎ**	**መጣል**	**ጣይ**
yi̯ṭā́l (§ 8)	ṭāl	ṭi̯l^{w}o	mą́ṭā́l (§ 8)	ṭā́i̯ [ጣዩ] (ṭā́yi)
ይጥለቅ	**ጥለቅ**	**ጠልቆ**	**መጥለቅ**	**ጠላቂ**
yi̯ṭi̯lą̄q	ṭi̯lą̄q	ṭą̄lq^{w}o (ṭā́-)	mą́ṭlą̄q	ṭą̄lā́qi
ይጠልይ	**ጠልይ**	**ጠልዮ**	**መጠለይ**	**ጠላዩ**
yi̯ṭą́llyi̯ (-li)	ṭą́llyi̯ (-li)	ṭą́llyĭ̯^{w}o (-yo)	mą̄ṭą́llą̂i̯	ṭą́llā́i (-lā́i̯; -lā́yy § 6; § 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ጣመ ṭ́ämạ	taste pleasant, i.	ጥሟል ṭ́ịmo͡ōl	ይጥም yị̇ṭ́ịm	ይጥማል yị̇ṭ́ịmāl
ጦመ ṭʷo͡ōmạ	fast, i.	ጡሟል ṭ́ụmo͡ōl	ይጦም yị̇ṭʷo͡ōm	ይጦማል yị̇ṭʷo͡ōmāl
ጠመመ ṭ́ạmmạmạ	be bent, i.	ጠሟል ṭ́ạmmo͡ōl	ይጠም yị̇ṭ́ạmm	ይጠማል yị̇ṭ́ạmmāl
ጠመቀ ṭ́ạmmạqạ	wring, t.	ጠምቋል ṭ́ạmqo͡ōl	ይጠምቅ yị̇ṭ́ạmq	ይጠምቃል yị̇ṭ́ạmqāl
ጠማው ṭ́ạmma͡u (§ 43*a*)	be thirsty, i.	ጠምቶታል ṭ́ạmtʷota͡l	ይጠማው yị̇ṭ́ạma͡u	ይጠማዋል yị̇ṭ́ạma͡uāl
ጠመዘዘ ṭ́ạmázzạzạ	twist, t.	ጠምዝዟል ṭ́ạmzịzo͡ōl	ይጠመዝዝ yị̇ṭ́ạmázzịz	ይጠመዝዛል yị̇ṭ́ạmázzị-zāl
ጠመደ ṭ́ạmmạdạ	yoke, t.	ጠምዷል ṭ́ạmdo͡ōl	ይጠምድ yị̇ṭ́ạmd	ይጠምዳል yị̇ṭ́ạmdāl
ጠመጠመ ṭ́ạmáṭ́ṭạmạ	wind, t.	ጠምጥሟል ṭ́ạmṭ́imo͡ōl	ይጠመጥም yị̇ṭ́ạmáṭ́ṭim	ይጠመጥማል yị̇ṭ́ạmáṭ́ṭị-māl
ጠራ ṭ́ạrrã̄	(*a*) call, t. (*b*) be pure, i.	ጠርቷል ṭ́ạrto͡ōl (tắ-)	ይጠራ yị̇ṭ́ạrã̄	ይጠራል yị̇ṭ́ạrāl
ጠረበ ṭ́ạrrạbạ (-ỵạ)	hew, t.	ጠርቧል ṭ́ạrbo͡ōl (ṭắ-, -rỵ-)	ይጠርብ yị̇ṭ́ạrb (-ṭắ-, -rỵ)	ይጠርባል yị̇ṭ́ạrbāl (-ṭắ-, -rỵ-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይጣም yi̯ṭ̱ám (§ 8)		ጥሞ ṭ̱ím^{w}o	መጣም mą̱ṭ̱ám (§ 8)	
ይጡም yi̯ṭum	ጡም ṭum	ጡሞ ṭúm^{w}o	መጠም mą̱ṭ^{w}ṓm (§ 8)	ጧሚ ṭ͡ŏ̆ámi
ይጥመም yi̯ṭmą̱m	ጥመም ṭ̱ímą̱m	ጠሞ ṭ̱ą́mm^{w}o	መጥመም mą̱ṭmą̱m	ጠማሚ ṭ̱ąmámi
ይጥመቅ yi̯ṭmą̱q	ጥመቅ ṭ̱ímą̱q	ጠምቆ ṭ̱ą́mq^{w}o	መጥመቅ mą̱ṭmą̱q	ጠማቂ ṭ̱ąmáqi
ይጥማው yi̯ṭmau͡		ጠምቶት ṭ̱ą́mt^{w}ṍt	መጥማት mą̱ṭmát (§ 8)	
ይጠምዝዝ yi̯ṭ̱ámzi̯z	ጠምዝዝ ṭ̱ą́mzi̯z	ጠምዝዘ ṭ̱ą́mzi̯z^{w}o	መጠምዘዝ mą̱ṭ̱ámzą̱z	ጠምዛዥ ṭ̱ą́mzą́ž (§ 8)
ይጥመድ yi̯ṭmą̱d	ጥመድ ṭ̱ímą̱d	ጠምዶ ṭ̱ą́md^{w}o	መጥመድ mą̱ṭmą̱d	ጠማጅ ṭ̱ąmą́j (§ 8)
ይጠምጥም yi̯ṭ̱ámṭi̯m	ጠምጥም ṭ̱ą́mṭi̯m	ጠምጥሞ ṭ̱ą́mṭi̯m^{w}o	መጠምጠም mą̱ṭ̱ámṭą̱m	ጠምጣሚ ṭ̱ąmṭ̱ámi
ይጥራ yi̯ṭ̱rã	ጥራ ṭ̱ír̃ã	ጠርቶ ṭ̱ą́rt^{w}o (ṭ̱ą́-)	መጥራት mą̱ṭ̱rát (§ 8)	(*a*) ጠሪ ṭ̱ári (ṭ̱ą́-)
ይጥረብ yi̯ṭ̱rą̱b (-ą̱y̰)	ጥረብ ṭ̱írą̱b (-ą̱y̰)	ጠርቦ ṭ̱ą́rb^{w}o (ṭ̱ą́-, -ry̰-)	መጥረብ mą̱ṭ̱rą̱b (-ą̱y̰)	ጠራቢ ṭ̱arábi (ṭ̱ä-, -y̰i)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ጠረገ ṭ̣ərrəgə̣	clean, t.	ጠርጎል ṭ̣ərgŏ͡āl (ṭ̣ā-)	ይጠርጎ yi̯ṭ̣ərg (-ṭ̣ā-)	ይጠርጋል yi̯ṭ̣ərgāl (-ṭ̣ā-)
ጠረጠረ ṭ̣ərəṭṭərə̣ (-ərəṭṭə-)	doubt, t.	ጠርጥሯል ṭ̣ərṭi̯rŏ͡āl (ṭ̣ā-)	ይጠረጥር yi̯ṭ̣ərəṭṭi̯r (-i̯ṭ̣ə-)	ይጠረጥራል yi̯ṭ̣ərəṭṭi̯rāl (-i̯ṭ̣ə-)
ጤሰ ṭ̣ʸĕsə̣	smoke, i. be enraged, i.	ጢሷል ṭ̣ísŏ͡āl (ṭ̣í-) ጤሿል Š. ṭ̣ʸĕsŏ͡āl	ይጤስ yi̯ṭ̣ʸĕs	ይጤሳል yi̯ṭ̣ʸĕsāl
ጠቀለለ ṭ̣əqə́llələ̣	roll up, t.	ጠቅልሏል ṭ̣ə́qli̯lŏ͡āl (ṭ̣ā-) ጠቅሏል ṭ̣ə́qi̯llŏ͡āl (ṭ̣ā-)	ይጠቀልል yi̯ṭ̣əqə́lli̯l	ይጠቀልላል yi̯ṭ̣əqə́lli̯lāl
ጠቀመ ṭ̣ə́qqəmə̣ (ṭ̣ā-)	be useful, i. sew, t.	ጠቅሟል ṭ̣ə́qmŏ͡āl (ṭ̣ā-)	ይጠቅም yi̯ṭ̣ə́q(ĭ)m (-ṭ̣ā-)	ይጠቅማል yi̯ṭ̣ə́q(ĭ)māl (-ṭ̣ā-)
ጠቈመ ṭ̣ə́qqwəmə̣ (ṭ̣ə́ə-)	betray, t.	ጠቀሟል ṭ̣ə́qqwŭ- mŏ͡āl	ይጠቀም yi̯ṭ̣ə́qqwŭm	ይጠቀማል yi̯ṭ̣ə́qqwŭ- māl
ጠቀሰ ṭ̣ə́qqəsə̣	beckon, i.	ጠቅሷል ṭ̣ə́qsŏ͡āl	ይጠቅስ yi̯ṭ̣ə́q(ĭ)s	ይጠቅሳል yi̯ṭ̣ə́q(ĭ)sāl
ጠባ ṭ̣ə́bbə̃	suck, t. dawn, i.	ጠብቷል ṭ̣ə́btŏ͡āl (-ṿt-)	ይጠባ yi̯ṭ̣ə́bə̃ (-ṿə̃)	ይጠባል yi̯ṭ̣ə́bāl (-ə́ṿ-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይጥረግ	**ጥረግ**	**ጠርጎ**	**መጥረግ**	**ጠራጊ**
yi̯ṭra̯g	ṭi̯ra̯g	ṭą́rgʷo (ṭą́-)	mą́ṭra̯g	ṭa̯rą́gi (ṭä-)
ይጠርጥር	**ጠርጥር**	**ጠርጥሮ**	**መጠርጠር**	**ጠርጣሪ**
yi̯ṭą́rṭi̯r (-ṭą́-)	ṭą́rṭi̯r (ṭą́-)	ṭą́rṭi̯rʷo (ṭą́-)	ma̯ṭą́rṭa̯r (-ą́rṭä-)	ṭa̯rṭą́ri (ṭä-)
ይጢስ	**ጢስ**	**ጢሶ**	**መጢስ**	**ጢያሽ**
yi̯ṭi̯s (-i̯s)	ṭi̯s (ṭi̯s)	ṭísʷo (ṭí̯-) **ጤሶ** Š. ṭʸḗsʷo	mą́ṭʸḗs (§ 8)	ṭyāš (ṭāš)
ይጠቅልል	**ጠቅልል**	**ጠቅልሎ**	**መጠቅለል**	**ጠቅላይ**
yi̯ṭą́qli̯l (-ṭą́-)	ṭą́qli̯l (ṭą́-)	ṭą́qli̯lʷo (ṭä-) **ጠቅሎ** ṭą́qi̯llʷo (ṭą́-)	ma̯ṭą́qla̯l (-ą́qlä-)	ṭą́qlą́i̯ (ṭą́-; -ą́yy § 6; § 8)
ይጥቀም	**ጥቀም**	**ጠቅሞ**	**መጥቀም**	**ጠቃሚ**
yi̯ṭqa̯m	ṭi̯qa̯m	ṭą́qmʷo (ṭą́-)	mą́ṭqa̯m	ṭa̯qą́mi (ṭä-)
ይጠቀ፞ም	**ጠቀ፞ም**	**ጠቀ፞ሞ**	**መጠቄ፞ም**	**ጠቋሚ**
yi̯ṭą́qqwŭm	ṭą́qqwŭm	ṭą́qqwŭ-mʷo	ma̯ṭą́q-qwɷm (-ṭώ-)	ṭa̯qqwą́mi (ṭω-)
ይጥቀስ	**ጥቀስ**	**ጠቅሶ**	**መጥቀስ**	**ጠቃሽ**
yi̯ṭqa̯s	ṭi̯qa̯s	ṭą́qsʷo	mą́ṭqa̯s	ṭą́qą́š (§ 8)
ይጥባ	**ጥባ**	**ጠብቶ**	**መጥባት**	**ጠቢ**
yi̯ṭbã (-ṭṿ-)	ṭi̯bã (-ṿ̃)	ṭą́btʷo (-ṿt-)	mą́ṭbą́t (-ṭṿ-; § 8)	ṭą́bi (ṭą́-, -ṿi)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ጠበሰ ṭ̣abbaṣ̣a	grill, t.	ጠብ፟ል ṭ̣abs͡ōal (-ṿs-)	ይጠብስ yi̯ṭ̣abs (-ṿs)	ይጠብሳል yi̯ṭ̣absāl (-ṿs-)
ጠበቀ ṭ̣abbaq̣a	be tied tight, i.	ጠብቋል ṭ̣abq͡ōal (-ṿq-)	ይጠብቅ yi̯ṭ̣abq (-ṿq)	ይጠብቃል yi̯ṭ̣abqāl (-ṿq-)
ጠበቀ ṭ̣abbaq̣a	guard, t.	ጠብቋል ṭ̣abbi̯q͡ōal	ይጠብቅ yi̯ṭ̣abbi̯q	ይጠብቃል yi̯ṭ̣abbi̯qāl
ጠበበ ṭ̣abbaba̯ (-ṿa̯)	be narrow, i.	ጠቧል ṭ̣abbo͡ōal	ይጠባ yi̯ṭ̣abb	ይጠባል yi̯ṭ̣abbāl
ጠነቈለ ṭ̣ana̯qqwə-la̯	prick, t.	ጠንቊዏል ṭ̣ańqwŭlo͡ōal	ይጠነቊል yi̯ṭ̣ana̯q-qwŭl	ይጠነቊላል yi̯ṭ̣ana̯q-qwŭlāl
ጠየቀ ṭ̣ayya̯q̣a (-yä-)	ask, t.	ጠይቋል ṭ̣ayyi̯q͡ōal	ይጠይቅ yi̯ṭ̣ayyi̯q	ይጠይቃል yi̯ṭ̣ayyi̯qāl
ጣደ ṭ̣ädə̯	bake, t.	ጥዷል ṭ̣i̯do͡ōal	ይጥድ yi̯ṭ̣i̯d	ይጥዳል yi̯ṭ̣i̯dāl
ጠገበ ṭ̣agga̯ba̯ (-ṿa̯)	have enough (food, etc.), i.	ጠግቧል ṭ̣ag(ĭ)bo͡ōal (ṭ̣ă-, -ṿŏ-)	ይጠግብ yi̯ṭ̣ag(ĭ)b (-ṭ̣ă-, -ṿ)	ይጠግባል yi̯ṭ̣ag(ĭ)bāl (-ṭ̣ă-, -ṿā-)
ጠጣ ṭ̣aṭṭə̃	drink, t.	ጠጥ፟ቷል ṭ̣aṭṭi̯to͡ōal	ይጠጣ yi̯ṭ̣aṭṭə̃	ይጠጣል yi̯ṭ̣aṭṭāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይጥበስ	**ጥበስ**	**ጠብሶ**	**መጥበስ**	**ጠባሽ**
yi̱ṭbą̱s	ṭi̱bą̱s	ṭą̱bsʷo	mą̱ṭbą̱s	ṭą̱bā́š
(-ṭy̱-)	(-y̱ą̱-)	(-y̱s-)	(-ṭy̱-)	(-ą́y̱- ; § 8)
ይጥበቅ		**ጠብቆ**	**መጥበቅ**	**ጠባቂ**
yi̱ṭbą̱q		ṭą̱bqʷo	mą̱ṭbą̱q	ṭą̱bā́qi
(-ṭy̱-)		(-y̱q-)	(-ṭy̱-)	(-ą̱y̱-)
ይጠብቅ	**ጠብቅ**	**ጠብቆ**	**መጠበቅ**	**ጠባቂ**
yi̱ṭą̱bbi̱q	ṭą̱bbi̱q	ṭą̱bbi̱qʷo	mą̱ṭą̱bbą̱q	ṭą̱bbā́qi
ይጥበብ		**ጠቦ**	**መጥበብ**	**ጠባቢ**
yi̱ṭbą̱b		ṭą̱bbʷo	mą̱ṭbą̱b	ṭą̱bā́bi
(-ṭy̱ą̱y̱)			(-ṭy̱ą̱y̱)	(-y̱ā́y̱-)
ይጠንቀል	**ጠንቀል**	**ጠንቀሎ**	**መጠንቄል**	**ጠንቋይ**
yi̱ṭą̱ṅqwŭl	ṭą̱ṅqwŭl	ṭą̱ṅqwŭlʷo	mą̱ṭą̱ṅqwą̱l	ṭą̱nqwā̂i̱
			(-wωl)	(-ā́yy §6; §8)
ይጠይቅ	**ጠይቅ**	**ጠይቆ**	**መጠየቅ**	**ጠያቂ**
yi̱ṭą̱yyi̱q	ṭą̱yyi̱q	ṭą̱yyi̱qʷo	mą̱ṭą̱yyą̱q	ṭą̱yyā́qi
			(-äq)	
ይጣድ	**ጣድ**	**ጥዶ**	**መጣድ**	**ጣጅ**
yi̱ṭā́d	ṭād	ṭí̱dʷo	mą̱ṭā́d	ṭāj
(§ 8)			(§ 8)	(-ጂ -ji)
ይጥገብ	**ጥገብ**	**ጠግቦ**	**መጥገብ**	**ጠጋቢ**
yi̱ṭgą̱b	ṭi̱gą̱b	ṭą̱g(ĭ̱)bʷo	mą̱ṭgą̱b	ṭą̱gā́bi
(-y̱)	(-y̱)	(ṭā́-, -y̱ʷo)	(-y̱)	(-y̱i)
ይጠጣ	**ጠጣ**	**ጠጥቶ**	**መጠጣት**	**ጠጭ**
yi̱ṭą̱ṭṭã	ṭą̱ṭṭã	ṭą̱ṭṭi̱tʷo	mą̱ṭą̱ṭṭā́t	ṭą̱č̣̌
			(§ 8)	(ṭä-, -ጪ -č̣̌i)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ጠፋ ṭ̣áffā	be extinguished, p.	ጠፍ‿ል ṭ̣áft͡ōāl	ይጠፋ yi̯ṭ̣áfā	ይጠፋል yi̯ṭ̣áfāl
ጣፈ ṭ̣áfa̯	write, t.	ጥ‿ፍ‿ል ṭ̣if͡ōāl	ይጥፍ yi̯ṭ̣if	ይጥፋል yi̯ṭ̣ifāl
ጣፈጠ ṭ̣ā́ffa̯ṭ̣a̯	be sweet, i.	ጣፍ‿ጧ‿ል ṭ̣áfṭ̣ō͡āl	ይጣፍጥ yi̯ṭ̣ā́ffi̯ṭ̣	ይጣፍጣል yi̯ṭ̣ā́ffi̯ṭ̣āl
ጨለመ č̣ā́llämä	be dark, i.	ጨልሟ‿ል č̣ā́lli̯mō͡āl	ይጨልም yi̯č̣ā́lli̯m	ይጨልማል yi̯č̣ā́lli̯māl
ጨመረ č̣ā́mmära̯ (-är-)	increase, t.	ጨምሩ‿ል č̣ā́mmi̯rō͡āl	ይጨምር yi̯č̣ā́mmi̯r	ይጨምራል yi̯č̣ā́mmi̯rāl
ጨረሰ č̣ā́rräsa̯ (-ärrä-)	finish, t.	ጨርሲ‿ል č̣ā́rri̯sō͡āl (č̣ā́-)	ይጨርስ yi̯č̣ā́rri̯s (-č̣ā́-)	ይጨርሳል yi̯č̣ā́rri̯sāl (-č̣ā́-)
ጨቈነ č̣ā́qqwɷna̯ (č̣ώqqona̯)	press, t.	ጨቍኑ‿ል č̣ā́qqwŭnō͡āl (č̣ώ-)	ይጨቍን yi̯č̣ā́qqwŭn (-č̣ώ-)	ይጨቍናል yi̯č̣ā́qqwŭnāl (-č̣ώ-)
ጫነ č̣ā́na̯	saddle, t.	ጭኑ‿ል č̣i̯nō͡āl	ይጭን yi̯č̣i̯n	ይጭናል yi̯č̣i̯nāl
ጮኸ č̣ʷóha̯ (§ 7*d*)	shout, i.	ጩኻ‿ል č̣úhō͡āl ጮ- č̣ʷó- Š.	ይጮኽ yi̯č̣ʷóh	ይጮኻል yi̯č̣ʷóhāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይጥፋ		**ጠፍቶ**	**መጥፋት**	**ጠፊ**
yi̯ṭfã		ṭa̯ft^{w}o	ma̯ṭfát (§ 8)	ṭa̯fi (ṭá-)
ይጣፍ	**ጣፍ**	**ጥፎ**	**መጣፍ**	**ጣፊ**
yi̯ṭáf (§ 8)	ṭāf	ṭi̯f^{w}o	ma̯ṭáf (§ 8)	ṭáfi
ይጣፍጥ	**ጣፍጥ**	**ጣፍጦ**	**መጣፈጥ**	**ጣፋጭ**
yi̯ṭáfṭ (§ 8)	ṭāfṭ	ṭáfṭ^{w}o	maṭáfa̯ṭ	ṭáfáč̣ (§ 8)
ይጨልም		**ጨልሞ**	**መጨለም**	
yi̯č̣álli̯m		č̣álli̯m^{w}o	ma̯č̣álläm	
ይጨምር	**ጨምር**	**ጨምሮ**	**መጨመር**	**ጨማሪ**
yi̯č̣ámmi̯r	č̣ámmi̯r	č̣ámmi̯r^{w}o	ma̯č̣ámma̯r (-är)	č̣a̯mmári
ይጨርስ	**ጨርስ**	**ጨርሶ**	**መጨረስ**	**ጨራሽ**
yi̯č̣árri̯s (-č̣á-)	č̣árri̯s (č̣á-)	č̣árri̯s^{w}o (č̣á-)	ma̯č̣árra̯s (-árrä-)	č̣árrášš (č̣á-; § 8)
ይጨቍን	**ጨቍን**	**ጨቍኖ**	**መጨቈን**	**ጨቋኝ**
yi̯č̣á̯qqwŭn (-č̣ώ-)	č̣á̯qqwŭn (č̣ώ-)	č̣á̯qqwŭn^{w}o (č̣ώ-)	ma̯č̣á̯qqwωn (-ώqqo-)	č̣á̯qqwáñ (č̣ώ-; -ññ § 6; § 8)
ይጫን	**ጫን**	**ጭኖ**	**መጫን**	**ጫኝ**
yi̯č̣án (§ 8)	č̣ān	č̣i̯n^{w}o	ma̯č̣án (§ 8)	č̣āñ (-ññ § 6; -ኚ -ññi)
ይጩኽ	**ጩኽ**	**ጩኽ**	**መጮኽ**	**ጯ.ኽ.**
yi̯č̣uh	č̣uh	č̣úh^{w}o ጮ- č̣^{w}ó- Š.	ma̯č̣^{w}óh (§ 8)	č̣o͡ǎhi

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ጻፈ ṣ́áfạ	write, t.	ጽፏል ṣ́íf͡wāl	ይጽፍ yị̄ṣ́íf	ይጽፋል yị̄ṣ́ífāl
ፈላ fạ́llã	boil, i.	ፈልቷል fạ́ltw̆āl (fắ-)	ይፈላ yị̄fạ́lã	ይፈላል yị̄fạ́lāl
ፈላለገ fạlálläga	make a slight search for, t.	ፈላልጓል fạlál(ĭ)g͡wāl	ይፈላልግ yị̄fạlálläg	ይፈላልጋል yị̄fạlálläg̃āl
ፈለገ fạ́llạga	seek, t.	ፈልጓል fạ́llig͡wāl	ይፈልግ yị̄fạ́llig	ይፈልጋል yị̄fạ́llig̃āl
ፈራ fạ́rrã (fắ-)	fear, t.	ፈርቷል fạ́rtw̆āl (fắ-)	ይፈራ yị̄fạ́rã (-fắ-)	ይፈራል yị̄fạ́rāl (-fắ-)
ፈረሰ fạ́rrạsạ	be ruined, i.	ፈርሷል fạ́rs͡wāl (fắ-)	ይፈርስ yị̄fạ́rs (-fắ-)	ይፈርሳል yị̄fạ́rsāl (-fắ-)
ፈረደ fạ́rrạdạ	judge, i.	ፈርዷል fạ́rd͡wāl (fắ-)	ይፈርድ yị̄fạ́rd (-fắ-)	ይፈርዳል yị̄fạ́rdāl (-fắ-)
ፈሰሰ fạ́ssạsạ	leak, i.	ፈሷል fạ́ss͡wāl	ይፈስ yị̄fạ́ss	ይፈሳል yị̄fạ́ssāl
ፋቀ fắqạ	scrape, t.	ፍቋል fị̄q͡wāl	ይፍቅ yị̄fị̄q	ይፍቃል yị̄fị̄qāl
ፈቀደ fạ́qqạdạ	allow, t.	ፈቅዷል fạ́q(ĭ)d͡wāl (fắ-)	ይፈቅድ yị̄fạ́q(ĭ)d (-fắ-)	ይፈቅዳል yị̄fạ́q(ĭ)dāl (-fắ-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይጻፍ	ጻፍ	ጽፎ	መጻፍ	ጻፊ
yi̯ṣ̌af (§ 8)	ṣāf	ṣi̯f^{w}o	mä̯ṣ̌af (§ 8)	ṣ̌afi
ይፍላ	ፍላ	ፈልቶ	መፍላት	†ፈይ
yi̯flã	fi̯lã	fä̯lt^{w}o (fä̆-)	mä̯flät (§ 8)	fä̯i̯ (fa̯yy § 6)
ይፈላልግ	ፈላልግ	ፈላልጎ	መፈላለግ	ፈላላጊ
yi̯fa̯lälli̯g	fa̯lälli̯g	fa̯lälᵊg^{w}o	ma̯fa̯lälla̯g	fa̯lālägi
ይፈልግ	ፈልግ	ፈልጎ	መፈለግ	ፈላጊ
yi̯fälli̯g	fälli̯g	fälli̯g^{w}o	ma̯fälla̯g	fa̯llägi
ይፍራ	ፍራ	ፈርቶ	መፍራት	ፈሪ
yi̯frã	fi̯rã	färt^{w}o (fä̆-)	mä̯frät (§ 8)	fä̯ri (fä̆-)
ይፍረስ		ፈርሶ	መፍረስ	ፈራሽ
yi̯fra̯s		färs^{w}o (fä̆-)	mä̯fra̯s	fä̯rä̆š (fä̆-; § 8)
ይፍረድ	ፍረድ	ፈርዶ	መፍረድ	ፈራጅ
yi̯fra̯d	fi̯ra̯d	färd^{w}o (fä̆-)	mä̯fra̯d	fä̯rä̆j (fä̆-; § 8)
ይፍሰስ		ፈሶ	መፍሰስ	ፈሳሽ
yi̯fsa̯s		fäss^{w}o	mä̯fsa̯s	fä̯sä̆š (§ 8)
ይፋቅ	ፋቅ	ፍቆ	መፋቅ	ፋቂ
yi̯fäq (§ 8)	fāq	fi̯q^{w}o	mä̯fäq (§ 8)	fäqi
ይፍቀድ	ፍቀድ	ፈቅዶ	መፍቀድ	ፈቃጅ
yi̯fqa̯d	fi̯qa̯d	fä̯q(ĭ̯)d^{w}o (fä̆-)	mä̯fqa̯d	fä̯qä̆j (§ 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ፈታ fạ́ttã	untie, t.	ፈትቷል fạ́t(ĭ)tŏ͡āl	ይፈታ yi͡ḍạ́tã	ይፈታል yi͡ḍạ́tāl
ፈተነ fạ́ttạna (-ättä-)	test, t.	ፈትኗል fạ́tti͡ḍnŏ͡āl (fă-)	ይፈትን yi͡ḍạ́ttin (-fă-)	ይፈትናል yi͡ḍạ́tti͡ḍnāl (-fă-)
ፈነቀለ fạna͡ḍqqạla͡ḍ	move, t.	ፈንቅሏል fạ́ṅqi͡ḍlŏ͡āl	ይፈነቅል yi͡ḍạna͡ḍqqi͡ḍl	ይፈነቅላል yi͡ḍạna͡ḍqqi͡ḍlāl
ፈነዳ fạna͡ḍddã	burst, i.	ፈንድቷል fạ́ndi͡ḍtŏ͡āl	ይፈነዳ yi͡ḍạna͡ḍddã	ይፈነዳል yi͡ḍạna͡ḍddāl
ፈከረ fạ́kkạra (-är-)	boast, i.	ፈክሯል fạ́kki͡ḍrŏ͡āl	ይፈክር yi͡ḍạ́kki͡ḍr	ይፈክራል yi͡ḍạ́kki͡ḍrāl
ፈወሰ fạ́͡uwạsạ	cure, t.	ፈውሷል fạ́͡uwŭsŏ͡āl	ይፈውስ yi͡ḍạ́͡uwŭs	ይፈውሳል yi͡ḍạ́͡uwŭsāl
ፈጅ fạ́jjä (fă-) 2nd -ጀህ -jjäh, etc.	destroy, t.	ፈጅቷል fạ́j(ĭ)tŏ͡āl (fă-)	ይፈጅ yi͡ḍạ́j (-fă-)	ይፈጃል yi͡ḍạ́jāl (-fă-)
ፈጃጅ fạjắjjä (fä-) 2nd -ጀህ -jjäh, etc.	destroy utterly, t.	ፈጃጅቷል fạjắj(ĭ)tŏ͡āl (fä-)	ይፈጃጅ yi͡ḍạjắjj (-fä-)	ይፈጃጃል yi͡ḍạjắjjāl (-fä-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይፍታ yɪ̯fta	ፍታ fɪ̯ta	ፈትቶ fa̯t(ɪ̯)t^{w}o	መፍታት ma̯fta̯t (§ 8)	ፈች fa̯č (fä-, -ቺ -či)
ይፈትን yɪ̯fa̯ttɪ̯n (-fä-)	ፈትን fa̯ttɪ̯n (fä-)	ፈትኖ fa̯ttɪ̯n^{w}o (fä-)	መፈተን ma̯fa̯ttan (-ättä-)	ፈታኝ fa̯ttäñ (fä-; -ññ § 6; § 8)
ይፈንቅል yɪ̯fa̯nqɪ̯l	ፈንቅል fa̯nqɪ̯l	ፈንቅሎ fa̯nqɪ̯l^{w}o	መፈንቀል ma̯fa̯nqal	ፈንቃይ fa̯nqä͡ɪ̯ (-ayy § 6; § 8)
ይፈንዳ yɪ̯fa̯ndã		ፈንድቶ fa̯ndɪ̯t^{w}o	መፈንዳት ma̯fa̯ndat (§ 8)	†ፈንጅ fa̯nj (fä-, -ጂ -ji)
ይፈክር yɪ̯fa̯kkɪ̯r	ፈክር fa̯kkɪ̯r	ፈክሮ fa̯kkɪ̯r^{w}o	መፈክር ma̯fa̯kkar (-är)	ፈካሪ fa̯kkári
ይፈውስ yɪ̯fa̯͡uwŭs	ፈውስ fa̯͡uwŭs	ፈውሶ fa̯͡uwŭs^{w}o	መፈወስ ma̯fa̯͡uwas	ፈዋሽ fa̯͡uwäš (§ 8)
ይፍጅ yɪ̯fɪ̯j (§ 8)	ፍጅ fɪ̯j	ፈጅቶ fa̯j(ɪ̯)t^{w}o (fä-)	መፍጀት ma̯fjät	†ፈጅ fa̯j (fä-, -ጂ -ji)
ይፈጃጅ yɪ̯fa̯jäj (-fä-; § 8)	ፈጃጅ fa̯jäj (fä-; § 8)	ፈጃጅቶ fa̯jäj(ɪ̯)t^{w}o (fä-)	መፈጃጀት ma̯fa̯jäjät (-fä-)	ፈጃጅ fa̯jäj (fä-; § 8; -ጂ -ji)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ፈገፈገ fạgạ́ffạgạ	rub, t.	ፈግፍጓል fạ́gfịgo͡ōal	ይፈገፍግ yị̄fạgạ́fị̄g	ይፈገፍጋል yị̄fạgạ́fị̄gāl
ፈጠነ fạ́ṭṭạnạ (-ắṭṭä-)	hasten, i.	ፈጥኗል fạ́ṭ(ị̆)no͡ōal (fắ-)	ይፈጥን yị̄fạ́ṭ(ị̆)n (-fắ-)	ይፈጥናል yị̄fạ́ṭ(ị̆)nāl (-fắ-)
ፈጨ fạ́č̣č̣ä (fắ-) 2nd -ጨሀ -č̣č̣äh, etc.	grind, t.	ፈጭቷል fạ́č̣to͡ōal (fắ-)	ይፈጭ yị̄fạ́č̣ (-fắ-)	ይፈጫል yị̄fạ́č̣āl (-fắ-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይፈግፍግ	ፈግፍግ	ፈግፍጎ	መፈግፈግ	ፈግፋጊ
yi̯fə́g͟fi̯g	fə́g͟fi̯g	fə́g͟fi̯g^{w}o	mə̯fə́g͟fə̯g	fə̯g͟fə́gi
ይፍጠን	ፍጠን	ፈጥኖ	መፍጠን	ፈጣኝ
yíftn̯an	fíṭn̯an	fə́ṭ(ĭ)n^{w}o (fə́-)	mə́ftn̯an	fə́ṭə́ñ (fə́-; -ññ §6; §8)
ይፍጭ	ፍጭ	ፈጭቶ	መፍጨት	ፈጭ
yi̯fč̣	fi̯č̣	fə́č̣t^{w}o (fə́-)	mə́fč̣ät	fə̯č̣ (fä-, -ጪ -č̣i)

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