## ሰሜናዊ ኢትዮ ሰሜቲክ አንድ

ኢትዮጵያ በርካታ ቋንቋዎች የሚናገሩ ሕዝቦች ያሉባት ሀገር ናት:: እነዚህም ቋንቋዎች በአራት ክፍሎች ማለትም የሴም፣ የኩሽ ፣ የኦሞና የናይ ቋንቋዎች በመባል ይከፈላሉ:: ምንም እንኳ ኢትዮጵያ ሀገራችን የበርካታ ቋንቋዎች ባለቤት ብትሆንም በዚህ ኮርስ የቀረበው የጥንት የኢትዮጵያ ሴማዊ ቋንቋዎች ጥናት ነው። የኢትዮጵያ ሴሜቲክ ቋንቋዎች የሰሜንና የደቡብ በመባል በሁለት ይከፈላሉ:: የሰሜን ኢትዮ ሴሜቲክ ግዕዝ ፣ ትግረና ትግርኛ ናቸው:: የደቡብ የኢትዮ ሴሜቲክ አማርኛ ፣ አርጎባ ፣ ሐረሪ ፣ ጋፋትና ጉራጌ ናቸው::

# 1.1. ግዕዝ

ግዕዝ ጥንታዊ የኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ቋንቋ ነበር:: ይህም ካ 4 ተኛው እስክ 12 ተኛው ክፍለ ዘመን የሀገሪቱ የንግግር ቋንቋ በመሆን አገልግሏል:: ባሁን ዘመን የስነ ጽሑፍ ፣ የቅኔና የመንፈሳዊ አገልግሎት ማለትም የዜማና የቅዳሴ አገልግሎት መፈጸሚያ በመሆን ላይ ይገኛል (Leslau, 1946:83):: ግዕዝ የቃሉ ትርጉም ነፃ መሆን ማለት ሲሆን የተለያዩ አረፍተ ነገሮችን ተከትሎ ሲመጣ በርካታ ሐሳቦችን ያስገኛል::እነርሱም ፀባይ ፣ ባሕሪ ፣ መጓጓዝ ወዘተ ናቸው:: ከዚህ በተጨማሪ ግዕዝ ማለት አንድ ፣ የመጀመሪያ ፣ ቅጥያ የሌለው ማለት ሲሆን የዜማ ፣ የቋንቋና የነገድ ስም ነው:: **ይህ** አንድ ፣ የመጀመሪያ ፣ ቅጥያ የሌለው የሚለው ስያሜ የ 26 ፊደላት ሁሉ መጠሪያ ነው።

**የግዕዝ አገልግሎት በዝርዝር**

**በድሮም ሆነ በአሁኑ ጊዜ የግዕዝ** ቋንቋ አገልግሎት የሚከተሉትን ያካትታል።

1. **ለቅዳሴ ፣ ለሰዐታት**
2. **ለትምህርት(ንባብ ፣ ዜማ ፣ መጻሕፍት)**
3. **ለሥነ ጽሑፍ (ድርሳናት ፣ መልእክታት)**
4. **ለቅኔ (መንፈሳዊ ቅኔዎችና የሕዝብ ቅኔዎች)**
5. **ለግልና ለማኅበር ጸሎት**

**የግዕዝ ፊደል**

ግዕዝ ፣ 26 ፊደላትና ሰባት ደረጃዎች አሉት:: እነዚህም 26 ቅጥያ የሌቸው ፊደላት ለብዙ ጊዜ ሲሠራባቸው ከቆየ በኋላ የሥነ ጽሑፍ ሥራዎች ዕድገት በማኅየታቸው ከሁለተኛው እስከ ሰባተኛው ያሉት ቅጥያዎች በበጊዜው በነበሩት ሊቃውንት ተዘጋጅተው በሥራ ላይ ውለዋል:: አሁን ያሉት የግዕዝ ፊደላት ቅጥያቸውን ጨምሮ 182 (26x7=182) ናቸው:: እነዚህም ከዚህ በታች እንደሚከተለው ይገለጻሉ **::**

## Ge’ez Alphabet

| ግዕዝ | | ካዕብ | | ሣልስ | | ራብዕ | | ኃምስ | | ሳድስ | | ሳብዕ | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ሀ | Hä | ሁ | Hu | ሂ | hi | ሃ | hā | ሄ | he | ህ | hə | ሆ | ho |
| ለ | Lä | ሉ | Lu | ሊ | li | ላ | lā | ሌ | le | ል | lə | ሎ | Lo |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ሐ | Hä | ሑ | Ḥu | ሒ | ḥi | ሓ | ḥā | ሔ | ḥe | ሕ | ḥə | ሖ | Ḥo |
| መ | Mä | ሙ | Mu | ሚ | mi | ማ | mā | ሜ | me | ም | mə | ሞ | Mo |
| ሠ | sʼä | ሡ | sʼu | ሢ | sʼi | ሣ | sʼā | ሤ | se | ሥ | sʼə | ሦ | sʻo |
| ረ | Rä | ሩ | Ru | ሪ | ri | ራ | rā | ሬ | re | ር | rə | ሮ | Ro |
| ሰ | Sä | ሱ | Su | ሲ | si | ሳ | sā | ሴ | se | ስ | sə | ሶ | So |
| ቀ | kʼä | ቁ | kʼu | ቂ | kʼi | ቃ | kʼā | ቄ | ke | ቅ | kʼə | ቆ | Ko |
| በ | Bä | ቡ | Bu | ቢ | bi | ባ | bā | ቤ | be | ብ | bə | ቦ | Bo |
| ተ | Tä | ቱ | Tu | ቲ | ti | ታ | tā | ቴ | te | ት | tə | ቶ | To |
| ኀ | Xä | ኁ | Xu | ኂ | xi | ኃ | xā | ኄ | xe | ኅ | xə | ኆ | Xo |
| ነ | Nä | ኑ | Nu | ኒ | ni | ና | nā | ኔ | ne | ን | nə | ኖ | No |
| አ | ʔä | ኡ | ʔu | ኢ | ʔi | ኣ | ʔā | ኤ | ʔe | እ | ʔə | ኦ | ʔo |
| ከ | Kä | ኩ | K | ኪ | ki | ካ | kā | ኬ | ke | ክ | kə | ኮ | K |
| ወ | Wä | ዉ | W | ዊ | wi | ዋ | wā | ዌ | we | ው | wə | ዎ | Wo |
| ዐ | ʕä | ዑ | ʕu | ዒ | ʕi | ዓ | ʕā | ዔ | ʕe | ዕ | ʕə | ዖ | ʕo |
| ዘ | Zä | ዙ | Zu | ዚ | zi | ዛ | zā | ዜ | Ze | ዝ | zə | ዞ | Zo |
| የ | Yä | ዩ | Yu | ዪ | yi | ያ | yā | ዬ | ye | ይ | yə | ዮ | Yo |
| ደ | Dä | ዱ | Gu | ዲ | di | ዳ | dā | ዴ | De | ድ | də | ዶ | Do |
| ገ | Gä | ጉ | Gu | ጊ | gi | ጋ | gā | ጌ | Ge | ግ | gə | ጎ | Go |
| ጠ | tʼä | ጡ | tʼu | ጢ | ti | ጣ | tā | ጤ | te | ጥ | tə | ጦ | To |
| ጸ | pʼä | ጹ | pʼu | ጺ | pʼi | ጻ | pʼā | ጼ | pʼe | ጽ | pʼə | ጾ | pʼo |
| ፀ | Śä | ፁ | Śu | ፂ | śi | ፃ | śā | ፄ | śe | ፅ | śə | ፆ | Śo |
| ፀ | Ṣä | ፁ | Ṣu | ፂ | ṣi | ፃ | ṣā | ፄ | ṣe | ፅ | ṣə | ፆ | Ṣo |
| ፈ | Fä | ፉ | Fu | ፊ | fi | ፋ | fā | ፌ | fe | ፍ | fə | ፎ | Fo |
| ፐ | Pä | ፑ | Pu | ፒ | pi | ፓ | pā | ፔ | pe | ፕ | pə | ፖ | Po |

**የግዕዝ የፊደል ቁጥር**

| ፊደል | ቁጥር | ፊደል | ቁጥር | ፊደል | ቁጥር |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ሀ | 1 | ነ | 20 | ጠ | 300 |
| ለ | 2 | ኀ | 30 | ጸ | 400 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ሐ | 3 | አ | 40 | ጸ | 500 |
| መ | 4 | ከ | 50 | ፀ | 600 |
| ሠ | 5 | ወ | 60 | ፈ | 700 |
| ረ | 6 | ዐ | 70 | ፐ | 800 |
| ሰ | 7 | ዘ | 80 | | |
| ቀ | 8 | የ | 90 | | |
| በ | 9 | ደ | 100 | | |
| ተ | 10 | ገ | 200 | | |

የክለሳ ጥያቄዎች

1. ግዕዝ ማለት ምን ማለት ነው? (ትርጉም)
2. ግዕዝ ከየትኛው የቋንቋ መደብ ይመደባል?
3. ለግዕዝ በጣም የሚቀርቡ ቋንቋዎች_____ና_____ናቸው።
4. ግዕዝ ከ_____እስከ_____ዘመን የመገናኛ ቋንቋ በመሆን አገልግሏል።
5. ግዕዝ ለየትኞቹ አገልግሎቶች ይጠቅማል። ግለጽ።
6. የግዕዝ ፊደላት ስንት ናቸው?
7. የ ተ ፊደልና ፀ ፊደል ወደ ቁጥር ሲለወጡ ስንት ጥቅል ቁጥር ይሆናሉ?
8. ግዕዝ ከቋንቋነቱ በተጨማሪ የምን መጠሪያ ነው?
9. የግዕዝ ቋንቋ ግዕዝ ተብሎ ሊሠየም የቻለበት ምክንያት ምንድን ነው? አብራራ።
10. አባት የሚለው ቃል በግዕዝና በዕብራይስጥ የፊደል ቁጥር ስንት ቁጥሮችን ይሰጣል?።ግለጽ።
11. **ግዕዝ/ይቤ/say**

| --------- | ግዕዝ | አማርኛ | ግዕዝ | አማርኛ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Perfect | ይቤ | አለ | ትቤ | አልህ |
| Imperfect | ይብል | ይላል | ትብል | ትላለህ |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gerundative | ይበል | ይል ዘንድ | ትበል | ትል ዘንድ |
| Imperative | ይበል | ይበል | በል | በል |
| | | | | |
| Perfect | ይቤሉ | አሉ | ትቤሉ | አላችሁ |
| Imperfect | ይብሉ | ይላሉ | ትብሉ | ትላላችሁ |
| Gerundative | ይበሉ | ይሉ ዘንድ | ትበሉ | ትሉ ዘንድ |
| Imperative | ይበሉ | ይበሉ | በሉ | በሉ |
| | | | | |
| Perfect | ትቤ | አለች | ትቤሊ | አልሽ |
| Imperfect | ትብል | ትላለች | ትብሊ | ትያለሽ |
| Gerundative | ትበል | ትል ዘንድ | ትበሊ | ትይ ዘንድ |
| Imperative | ትበል | ትበል | በሊ | በዪ |
| | | | | |
| Perfect | ይቤላ | አሉ | ትቤላ | አላችሁ |
| Imperfect | ይብላ | ይላሉ | ትብላ | ትላላችሁ |
| Gerundative | ይበላ | ይሉ ዘንድ | ትብላ | ትሉ ዘንድ |
| Imperative | ይበላ | ይበሉ | በላ | በሉ |
| Perfect | እቤ | አልሁ | ንቤ | አልን |
| Imperfect | እብል | እላለሁ | ንብል | እንላለን |
| Gerundative | እበል | እል ዘንድ | ንበል | እንል ዘንድ |
| Imperative | እበል | ልበል | ንበል | እንበል |

**12.** ሀሎ/ለ.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **---------** | ግዕዝ | አማርኛ | ግዕዝ | አማርኛ |
| Perfect | ሀሎ | አለ | ሀሎከ | አለህ |
| Imperfect | ይሄሉ | ይኖራል | ትሄሉ | ትኖራለህ |
| Gerundative | የሀሉ | ይኖር ዘንድ | ተሀሉ | ትኖሮ ዘንድ |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imperative | የሀሉ | ይኑር | ሀሉ | ኑር |
| | | | | |
| Perfect | ሀለዉ | አሉ | ሀለውክሙ | አላችሁ |
| Imperfect | ይሄልዉ | ይኖራሉ | ትሄልዉ | ትኖራላችሁ |
| Gerundative | የሀልዉ | ይኖሩ ዘንድ | ተሀልዉ | ትኖሩ ዘንድ |
| Imperative | የሀልዉ | ይኑሩ | ሀልዉ | ኑሩ |
| | | | | |
| Perfect | ሀለወት | አለች | ሀለውኪ | አለሽ |
| Imperfect | ትሄሉ | ትኖራለች | ትሄልዊ | ትኖሪአለሽ |
| Gerundative | ተሀሉ | ትኖር ዘንድ | ተሀልዊ | ትኖሪ ዘንድ |
| Imperative | ተሀሉ | ትኑር | ሀልዊ | ኑሪ |
| | | | | |
| Perfect | ሀለዋ | አሉ | ሀለውክን | አላችሁ |
| Imperfect | ይሄልዋ | ይላሉ | ትሄልዋ | ትኖራላችሁ |
| Gerundative | የሀልዋ | ይሉ ዘንድ | ተሀልዋ | ትኖሩ ዘንድ |
| Imperative | የሀልዋ | ይበሉ | ሀልዋ | ኑሩ |
| Perfect | ሀለኩ | አለሁ | ሀሎነ | አለን |
| Imperfect | እሄሉ | እኖራለሁ | ንሄሉ | እኖራለን |
| Gerundative | አሀሉ | እኖር ዘንድ | ነሀሉ | እንኖር ዘንድ |
| Imperative | አሀሉ | ልኑር | ነሀሉ | እንኑር |

## 13. ኢሀሎ /there is not

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| --------- | ግዕዝ | አማርኛ | ግዕዝ | አማርኛ |
| Perfect | ኢሀሎ | የለም | ኢሀሎከ | አለህ |
| Imperfect | ኢይሄሉ | አይኖርም | ኢትሄሉ | ትኖራለህ |
| Gerundative | ኢየሀሉ | አይኖር ዘንድ | ኢተሀሉ | ትኖሮ ዘንድ |
| Imperative | ኢየሀሉ | አይኑር | ኢሀሉ | ኑር |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Perfect | ኢ.ሀለዉ | የሉም | ኢ.ሀለውክሙ | አላችሁ |
| Imperfect | ኢ.ይሄልዉ | አይኖሩም | ኢ.ትሄልዉ | አትኖሩም |
| Gerundative | ኢ.የሀልዉ | አይኖሩ ዘንድ | ኢ.ተሀልዉ | አትኖሩ ዘንድ |
| Imperative | ኢ.የሀልዉ | አይኑሩ | ኢ.ተሀልዉ | አትኑሩ |
| | | | | |
| Perfect | ኢ.ሀለወት | የለችም | ኢ.ሀሎኪ | የለሽም |
| Imperfect | ኢ.ትሄሉ | አትኖርም | ኢ.ትሄልዊ | አትኖሪም |
| Gerundative | ኢ.ተሀሉ | አትኖር ዘንድ | ኢ.ተሀልዊ | አትኖሪ ዘንድ |
| Imperative | ኢ.ተሀሉ | አትኑር | ኢ.ተሀልዊ | አትኑሪ |
| | | | | |
| Perfect | ኢ.ሀለዋ | የሉም | ኢ.ሀለውክን | የላችሁም |
| Imperfect | ኢ.ይሄልዋ | አይኖሩም | ኢ.ትሄልዋ | አትኖሩም |
| Gerundative | ኢ.የሀልዋ | ይሉ ዘንድ | ኢ.ትሀልዋ | አትኖሩ ዘንድ |
| Imperative | ኢ.የሀልዋ | ይበሉ | ኢ.ትሀልዋ | አትኑሩ |
| Perfect | ኢ.ሀለውኩ | አልነበርኩም | ኢ.ሀሎነ | አለን |
| Imperfect | ኢ.ይሄሉ | እኖራለሁ | ኢ.ንሄሉ | እኖራለን |
| Gerundative | ኢ.የሀሉ | አልኖር ዘንድ | ኢ.ነሀሉ | አንኖር ዘንድ |
| Imperative | ኢ.የሀሉ | አልኑር | ኢ.ነሀሉ | አንኑር |

## 1.2. *ትግርኛ*

ትግርኛ በኢትዮጵያና በኤርራ ይነገራል:: ይህም ከዐረብኛና ከአማርኛ ቀጥሎ በሦስትኛነት የሚነገር ሴማዊ ቋንቋ ነው:: ትግርኛ የግዕዝ ፊደል የሚጠቀም ሲሆን ከግዕዝ የሚለየው ሐረጋዊ ግሥና ግሡን ከአረፍተ ነገሩ መጨረሻ ስለሚያደርግ ነው። ትግርኛ ተናጋሪዎች 6915000 ይሆናሉ ተብሎ ይገመታል።. ትግረኛ በውጭ አገር በሚኖሩ ዲያስፎራ ማለትም በሱዳን ፣ በሳውዲ አረቢያ ፣ በሰሜን አሜሪካ ፣ በጀርመን ፣ በእስራኤል ፣ በጣልያን ፣ በእንግሊዝ ፣ በካናዳ ፣ በስዊድን ፣ በአውስትርልያ ይነገራል።

የግዕዝና የትግርኛ የስም ተመሳሳይነት

| ግዕዝ | ትግርኛ | ግዕዝ | ትግርኛ |
|---|---|---|---|
| ብርሃን | ብርሃን | ስን | ስኒ |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ቢረሌ | ብርሌ | ፅፍር | ፅፍሪ |
| ዐርክ | ዐርኪ | ማይ | ማይ |
| ማዕፀድ | ማዕፀዲ | ርእስ | ርእሲ |
| አፍ | አፍ | ጠዋይ | ጥዋይ |
| ፈረስ | ፈረስ | ዐምድ | ዐምዲ |
| እግር | እግሪ | ነጋዲ | ነጋዲ |
| ዐውድ | ዐውዲ | ሙፃእ | መውፅኢ |
| ሕብር | ሕብሪ | ክሳድ | ኽሳዲ |
| ጸብሕ | ጸብሒ | ዘባን | ዘባኒ |
| ማዕዜ | መዓዝ | ወርቅ | ወርቂ |
| መንፀፍ | መንፀ | ሰኮና | ሸኮና |
| ጎሕ | ጎሕፊ | እመት | እመት |

የግዕዝና የትግርኛ የግሥ ተመሳሳይነት

| ግዕዝ | ትግርኛ | ግዕዝ | ትግርኛ |
|---|---|---|---|
| ሐነጸ | ሐኒጹ | ቀተለ | ቀቲሉ |
| ሠለጠ | ሠሊጡ | አተወ | አቲዉ |
| ሰደደ | ሰዲዱ | ፈተወ | ፈቲዉ |
| ረከበ | ረኺቡ | ተመክሐ | ተመኪሑ |
| በጽሐ | በጺሑ | ሐለመ | ሐሊሙ |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ጸውአ | ጸዊኡ | ጠአመ | ጥኢሙ |
| ደመረ | ደመሩ | ሐፀበ | ሐሚቡ |
| ሰሐቀ | ሰሒቁ | ደቀሰ | ደቂሱ |
| ወህበ | ውሂቡ | ሀሎ | አሎ |
| ሞተ | ሞቱ | ጎደገ | ጎዲጉ |
| ዘርዐ | ዘሪዑ | ጠበወ | ጠቢዉ |

የትግርኛ ተውላጠ ስም።

Tigrinya Personal Pronouns

| English | Independent | Object pronoun suffixes | | Possessive suffixes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Direct | Prepositional | |
| I | ኣነ | -(n)ni | -(l)läy | -(ä)y |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | anä | | | |
| you (m. sg.) | ንስኻ nəssəxa | -(k)ka | -lka | -ka |
| you (f. sg.) | ንስኺ nəssəxi | -(k)ki | -lki | -ki |
| he | ንሱ nəssu | -(’)o, (w)wo, yyo | -(l)lu | -(’)u |
| she | ንሳ nəssa | -(’)a, (w)wa, yya | -(l)la | -(’)a |
| we | ንሕና nəḥəna | -(n)na | -lna | -na |
| you (m. pl.) | ንስኻትኩም n əssəxatku m | -(k)kum | -lkum | -kum |
| you (f. pl.) | ንስኻትክን n əssəxatkən | -(k)kən | -lkən | -kən |
| they (m.) | ንሳቶም nəssatom | -(’)om, -(w)wom, -yyom | -(l)lom | -(’)om |
| they (f.) | ንሳተን nəssatän | -än, -’en, -(w)wän, -yyän | -(l)län | -än, -’en |

የትግርኛ ገለጭ ስም

## Tigrinya Demonstrative Pronouns

| ቁጥር/ Number | ዕታ/Gender | ቅርብ/Near | ሩቅ/Far |
|---|---|---|---|

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ነጠላ/Singular | ወንድ/Masculine | እዚ<br>əzi | እቲ<br>əti |
| | ሴት/Feminine | እዚኣ<br>əzi’a | እቲኣ<br>əti’a |
| ብዙ/Plural | ወንድ/Masculine | እዚኦም / እዚኣቶም<br>əzi’(at)om | እቲኦም / እቲኣቶም<br>əti’(at)om |
| | ሴት/Feminine | እዚኤን / እዚኣተን<br>əzi’en, əzi’atän | እቲኤን / እቲኣተን<br>əti’en, əti’atän |

**Tigrinya Demonstrative Adjectives**

| **ቁጥር/ Number** | **ፆታ/Gender** | **ቅርብ/Near** | **ሩቅ/Far** |
|---|---|---|---|
| ነጠላ/Singular | ወንድ/Masculine | እዚ əzi … (እዚ əzi) | እቲ əti … (እቲ əti) |
| | ሴት/Feminine | እዛ əza … (እዚኣ əzi’a) | እታ əta … (እቲኣ əti’a) |
| ብዙ Plural | ወንድ/Masculine | እዞም əzom … (እዚኦም əzi’om) | እቶም ətom … (እቲኦም əti’om) |
| | ሴት/Feminine | እዘን əzän … (እዚኤን əzi’en) | እተን ətän … (እቲኤን əti’en) |

*Copula and verb of existence in Geez*

*Copula and verb of existence in Tidrinya*

**Tigrinya Copula and Verb of Existence, Present Tense**

| | **Copula**<br>**’am’, ‘are’, ‘is’, etc.** | | **Verb of existence**<br>**’am (located)’, etc.** | | **Verb of existence + obj. pron.**<br>**’have, must’** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Affirmative** | **Negative** | **Affirmative** | **Negative** | **Affirmative** | **Negative** |
| I | እየ ʾəyyä | ኣይኮንሀኩን ʾaykonkun | ኣሎኹ ʾalloxu | የሎኹን yälloxun | ኣሎኒ ʾallonni | የብለይ<br>ን yäbəlläyə n |
| you (m.sg.) | እኻ ʾəxa,<br>ኢኻ ʾixa | ኣይኮንካን ʾaykonkan | ኣሎኻ ʾalloxa | የሎኻን yälloxan | ኣሎካ ʾallokka | የብልካ<br>ን yäbəlkan |
| you (f.sg.) | እኺ ʾəxi,<br>ኢኺ ʾixi | ኣይኮንክን ʾaykonkən | ኣሎኺ ʾalloxi | የሎኽን yälloxən | ኣሎኪ ʾallokki | የብልክ<br>ን yäbəlkən |
| He | እዩ ʾəyyu | ኣይኮነን ʾaykonän | ኣሎ ʾallo | የሎን yällon,<br>የልቦን yälbon | ኣሎዎ ʾallowwo | የብሉ<br>ን yäbəllun |
| She | እያ ʾəyya | ኣይኮነትን ʾaykonätən | ኣላ ʾalla | የላን yällan | ኣሎዋ ʾallowwa | የብላ<br>ን yäbəllan |
| We | ኢና ʾina | ኣይኮንናን ʾaykonnan | ኣሎና ʾallona | የሎናን yällonan | ኣሎና ʾallonna | የብልና<br>ን yäbəlnan |
| you (m.pl.) | እኹም ʾəxum,<br>ኢኹም ʾixum | ኣይኮንኩምን ʾaykonkumən | ኣሎኹም ʾalloxum | የሎኹምን yälloxumən | ኣሎኩም ʾallokkum | የብልኩም<br>ን yäbəlku mən |
| you (f.pl.) | እኽን ʾəxən,<br>ኢኽን ʾixən | ኣይኮንክን ʾaykonkənən | ኣሎኽን ʾalloxən | የሎኽንን yälloxənən | ኣሎክን ʾallokkən | የብልክን<br>ን yäbəlkən ən |
| they (m.) | እዮም ʾəyyom | ኣይኮኑን ʾaykonun | ኣለዉ ʾalläwu | የለዉን yälläwun | ኣሎዎም ʾallowwom | የብሎም<br>ን yäbəllom ən |
| they (f.) | እየን ʾəyyän | ኣይኮናን ʾaykonan | ኣለዋ ʾalläwa | የለዋን yälläwan | ኣሎወን ʾallowwän | የብለን<br>ን yäbəlläno n |

**የክለሳ ጥያቄዎች**

1. ትግርኛ ከየትኛው የቋንቋ መደብ ይመደባል?
2. ትግርኛ በአሁኑ ጊዜ ስንት ተናጋሪዎች አሉት?
3. ግዕዝና ትግርኛ እንዴት ይዛመዳሉ?
4. ትግርኛ በየትኞቹ የሀገሪቱ ክፍሎች ይነገራል?
5. ትግርኛ ከግዕዝ እንዴት ይለያል?
6. ትግርኛ ከኢትዮጵያ ውጭ በየትኛ የዓለም ክፍል ይነገራል?
7. ትግርኛ ስንት ዖታኞች አሉት?
8. ትግርኛ ከኢትዮጵያ ውጭ በዬትኞቹ ሀገራት ይነገራል?
9. ትግርኛ ስንት አስፔክት ይኖረዋል?
10. ትግርኛ ከሴማዊ ቋንቋዎች መካከል በስንተኛ ደረጃ ላይ ይገኛል?

## 1.3.ትግረ

ትግረ ከግዕዝና ከትግርኛ ጋር የሚመሳሰል ቋንቋ ሲሆን በአብዛኛው ግዕዝን ይመስላል። ትግረ ከኢትዮጵያ ሴማዊ ቋንቋዎች አንዱ ሲሆን ከደቡብ የሴም ቋንቋዎች ይመደባል። ይህም በኤርትራ ምዕራባዊ አካበቢና በአጎራባች ሱዳን በ 800፣000

ሕዝብ ያህል ይነገራል። ይህም አነገዝ እንደኢትዮጵያ አቆጣጠር በ 1970 የተመበዘገ ነው። በተለይ በኤርትራ የሚገኙት የትግረ ተናጋሪ ሕዝቦች መኖሪያቸው በኤርትራ ምዕራብ ቆላማ አካባቢ ነው።  በቀይ በሕር ደሴቶችም ይኖራሉ። ከቋንቋ ተናጋሪዎች አብዛኛዎቹ ሙስሊሞች ናቸው። እነዚህም የዐረብኛን ፊደል ይጠቀማሉ‹‹ ክርስቲያኖቹ በግዕዝ ፊደል የሚጽፉና የሚያነቡ ናቸው።

የግዕዝና የትግረ የቃል ተመሳሳይነት

| ግዕዝ | ትግረ | ግዕዝ | ትግረ |
|---|---|---|---|
| ብርሃን | ብርሃን | ማዕፀድ | ማዕፀድ |
| ብረሌ | ብርሌ | ዓመት | ዓመት |
| በረቀ | በረቀ | ኀተመ | ኀተመ |
| አንተ | እንተ | ኀብስት | ኀብስቲ |
| አንቲ | እንቲ | ሚ | ሚ |
| አካል | አካል | አፍ | አፍ |
| ፈረስ | ፈረስ | ፈጸመ | ፈጽመ |
| ኢ | እ/እይ | ኦ | ኦ |
| አባል | ሐብል | አድግ | አድግ |
| ኦሆ | ኦሆ | እገሌ | እገሌ |
| አሐዱ | ሕድ | እኁ | ሁ |
| እኅት | ሕት | እሉ | እሎም |
| አምነ | አምነ | እልፍ | እልፍ |
| አመረ/አመለከተ | አመረ/አወቀ | አርዌ | አርዌ |
| ከፈነ | ከፍነ | ከፈለ | ከፍለ |
| መሶብ | መሶብ | ኮሉ | ክል |
| ልብ | ልብ | አንበበ | ነበ |
| ለአከ | ለአከ | ኢኮነ | ኢኮነ |
| ፈጥረ | ፈጠረ | ኀምስ | ኀምስ |

የክለሳ ጥያቄዎች

1. ትግረ በዬት ሀገር ይገኛል?
2. ትግረ ከየትኛው የቋንቋ መደብ ጋር ይመደባል?
3. ለትግረ በጣም የሚቀርበው ቋንቋ_____ ነው።

4. የትግረ ቋንቋ_____ያህል ተናናጋሪዎች ይኖሩታል።

5. የትግረ ቋንቋ ተናጋሪዎች ብዛት የተመዘገበት ዓመተ ምሕረት _____ነው።

6. በኤርትራ የሚገኙት የትግረ ተናጋሪዎች_____በመባል ይታወቃሉ።

7. ትግረ በ_____ና በ_____መካከል የሚገኝ የቋንቋ አይነት ነው።

8. የትግረ ጎሳዎች በአብዛኛው_____ተከታዮች ናቸው።

9. ትግረ ተናጋሪቾች ዩ_____ፊደል ይጠቀማሉ።

—

## 2. መካከለኛ ኢትዮ ሴሜቲክ

## 2.1. አማርኛ/Amharic

አማርኛ በመካከለኛው ኢትዮጵያ በስፋት የሚነገር ሲሆን ከሌሎቹም የሴም ቋንቋዎች ጋር ሲወዳደር ሁለተኛ ደረጃን ይይዛል። በኢትዮጵያ ብሔራዊ ቋንቋ በመሆን እያገለገለ ይገኛል:: ቋንቋው በአከሱም ዘመነ መንሥት የጀመረ ቢሆንም የሥነ ጽሑፍ ቋንቋ መሆን የጀመረበት ከ 12 ኛው ክፍለ ዘመን ጀምሮ ነው (Leslau, 1990:1)። የቅርብ

ጊዜ ጥናቶች እንደሚያመለክቱት የአማርኛ ቋንቋ ተናጋሪ ሕዝብ 27,000,000 ይሆናል:: ይህም ሕዝብ በጎንደር ፣ በጎጃም ፣ ምሥራቅና በምዕራብ ወሎ ፣ በሸዋ ክፍለ ሀገራት ይኖራል። ቋንቋው በእነዚህ ክልሎች የአፍ መፍቻ ሆኖ እየገለገለ ይገኛል። ከዚህም በተጨማሪም ቋንቋው በሁኑ ጊዜ የንግግር፣ የሥነ ጽሑፍ ፣ የሚድያና የሥራ ቋንቋ በመሆን ያገለግላል፣

### 2.1.1. የግዕዝና የአማርኛ የቃላት ተመሳሳይነት

| ግዕዝ | አማርኛ | ግዕዝ | አማርኛ |
|---|---|---|---|
| ልብስ | ልብስ | ረድኤት | ረድኤት |
| ላህም | ላም | ርእስ | ራስ |
| ሕማም | ሕማም | ስም | ስም |
| መምህር | መምህር | በግዕ | በግ |
| መሠረት | መሠረት | ባሕር | ባሕር |
| መስከት | መስከት | ቤት | ቤት |
| መብልዕ | መብል | ብርአይ | በሬ |
| መብረቅ | መብረቅ | ነምር | ነብር |
| መንታ | መንታ | ንጉሥ | ንጉሥ |
| ማዕፀድ | ማጭድ | ንግሥት | ንግሥት |
| ምሳሌ | ምሳሌ | አሣ | አሣ |
| ምጽዋት | ምጿት | አንበሳ | አበሳ |
| ሞት | ሞት | አብ | አባት |
| ሢመት | ሹመት | እሳት | እሳት |
| እንግዳ | እንግዳ | ደዌ | ደዌ |
| ክረምት | ክረምት | ፍሬ | ፍሬ |
| ዐምድ | ዐምድ | ዝናም | ዝናብ |
| ዓመት | ዓመት | ጸሎት | ጸሎት |
| ዘመድ | ዘምድ | ጸም | ጸም |
| ዘርእ | ዘር | ፈረስ | ፈረስ |
| መብልዕ | መብል | አፍ | አፍ |

| ልብስ | ልብስ | ሥርው | ሥር |
|---|---|---|---|
| ቤት | ቤት | መርፍዕ | መርፍዕ |
| ሀገር | አገር | ቁጽል | ቅጠል |
| ሰብእ | ሰው | እድ | እጅ |
| ርእስ | ራስ | ብሩር | ብር |
| እግር | እግር | ዝናም | ዝናብ |
| ዄን | ዐይን | ጽፍር | ጥፍር |
| ሣዕር | ሣር | አነ | እኔ |

## 2.1.2. የግዕዝና የአማርኛ የግሥ ተመሳሳይነት

| ግዕዝ | አማርኛ | ግዕዝ | አማርኛ |
|---|---|---|---|
| ለአከ | ላከ | ሐረሰ | አረሰ |
| ለቀመ | ለቀመ | መሰለ | ማለ |
| ሌለየ | ለየ | መከረ | መከረ |
| ሐረሰ | አረሰ | መጸወተ | መጸወተ |
| ሐለበ | አለበ | ሞተ | ሞተ |
| ሐንከሰ | አነከሰ | ሠዐለ | ሣለ |
| ሜጠ | ሸጠ | ነገደ | ነገደ |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ርኅበ | ተራበ | ነግሀ | ነጋ |
| ሰከመ | ተሸከመ | አብርሀ | አበራ |
| ሰክረ | ሰከረ | አዘዘ | አዘዘ |
| ስሕተ | ሳተ | ወለደ | ወለደ |
| ቀድሐ | ቀዳ | ወዐለ | ዋለ |
| ቆመ | ቆመ | ወፅአ | ወጣ |
| በልዐ | በላ | ደመረ | ደመረ |
| በዝኀ | በዛ | ጸልመ | ጨለመ |
| ተአገሠ | ታገሠ | ጸሐፈ | ጻፈ |
| ተከለ | ተከለ | ጸድቀ | ጸደቀ |
| ኀደረ | አደረ | ጸግበ | ጠገበ |

የክለሳ ጥያቄዎች

1. አማርኛ ከየትኛው የቋንቋ መደብ ይመደባል?
2. ለአማርኛ በጣም የሚቀርቡ ቋንቋዎች_____ እና_____ናቸው።
3. አማርኛ ከመቼ ጊዜ ጀምሮ የሀገራቱ የንግግር ቋንቋ ሆነ።
4. የአማርኛ ፊደላት ስንት ናቸው?
5. የአማርኛ ቋንቋ በየትኞቹ የሀገራቱ ክፍሎች በዋናነት ይነገራል?
6. በአሁኑ ጊዜ የአማርኛ ቋንቋ ተናጋሪዎች ብዛት ምን ያህል ይሆናል?
7. አማርኛ ከሴም ቋንቋዎች ጋር ሲወዳደር ስንተኛ ደረጃን ይዛል?
8. አማርኛ ከግዕዝ የወጣ ነው ይባላል።እውነት ነው? ማሳያ ይኖራል?

## 2.2. አርጎባ

አርጎባ የደቡብ ሴማዊ ቋንቋዎች ምድብ ነው:: አርጎባ የሚለው ስያሜ የተወሰደው ዐረብ ገባ ከሚለው ሐረግ ነው። የጎሣው መሠረት ከዐረብ እንደሆነና የዘር ሐረጉም ከመሐመድ የዘር ሐረግ ጋር የተያያዘ ነው ተብሎ ይነገራል። የአርጎባ የጥንቱ ቋንቋ ከትግርኛ ፣ ከጉራግኛ ፣ ከአደርኛ ጋር ይቀራረብ ነበር። በአሁን ጊዜ ግን ጎሣው ከሌላው ጎሣ ጋር በመቀላቀሉ የበዙ ጎሣዎችን ቋንቋ ይናገራል። ማለትም የአማርኛ ፣ የኦሮምኛ ፣ የአፋርኛ ቋንቋዎችን ይናገራል ማለት ነው።

የቋንቋው ተናጋሪዎች የሰሜንና የደቡብ ተብለው በሁለት ይከፈላሉ። የሰሜን (የሽዋና የወሎ) የደበቡ (የሐረር) በሀረርና በደቡብ ወሎ መስተዳድር የተለያዩ አካቢዎች ይገኛሉ። የሰሜን አርጎባ ልዩ መገኛው ይፋት ሆኖ በቦርከና ደቡብ ይገኛል። አርጎባ በምዕራብ የመንዝ ወረዳ ያዋስነዋል።የቋንቋ ተናጋሪዎች በአልዩ አንባ ፣ በሽዋ ሮቢት ፣በሾንኬ ይገኛሉ። አርጎባ ለ 40000 ያህል ሕዝብ የአፍ መፍቻ ቋንቋ ነው:፡

የግዕዝና የአርጎባ የቃል ተመሳሳይነት

| አርጎባ | ግዕዝ | አማርኛ |
|---|---|---|
| አሣ | ዓሣ | አሣ |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ክረምት | ክረምት | ክረምት |
| ከፈለ | ከፈለ | ከፈለ |
| ደንደነ | ደንደነ | ደነደነ |
| መሰብ | መሰብ | መሰብ |
| ነበሰ | ለብሰ | ለበሰ |
| ሆነ | ኮነ | ሆነ |
| ፈተነ | ፈተነ | ፈተነ |
| ፈተረ | ፈተረ | ፈተረ |

የክለሳ ጥያቄዎች

1. የአርጎባ ቋንቋ በየትኛው የሀገሪቱ አካባቢ ይነገራል? ግለጽ።
2. አርጎባ በአሁኑ ጊዜ ስንት ተናጋሪ አለው?
3. የአርጎባ ተናጋሪዎች በስንት ክፍሎች ሊከፈሉ ይችላሉ?
4. አርጎባ ከየትኞቹ የሴም ቋንቋዎች ጋር ይዛመዳል?
5. ግዕዝና አርጎባ የሚመሳሰሉበትን ቃላት የተወሰኑትን ግለጽ።
6. አርጎባ የሚለው ስያሜ.....ከሚለው ሐረግ የመጣ ነው።
7. አርጎባ የሚገኝባቸውን ሁለት መኖሪያዎች.....ግለጽ።

## 2.3.ጋፋት

ጋፋት በኢትዮጵያ የሚገኝ ሴማዊ ቋንቋ ነው። ይህም በድሮ ጊዜ በዐባይ ወንዝ አካባቢ ይነገር ነበር። በመሆኑም በዚሁ ቋንቋ ጽሑፍ ይጻፍበት እንደ ነበር የሚያስረዳ አንድ የመሐልየ መሐልይ መጽሐፍ ተገኝቷል። በአሁኑ ጊዜ ቋንቋው በመጥፋት ላይ የሚገኝ ሲሆን በዕጣት በሚቆጠሩ አረጋውያን ብቻ ይገኛሉ።

የግዕዝና የጋፋት የቃል ተመሳሳይነት

| ጋፋት | ግዕዝ | አማርኛ |
|---|---|---|

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| እጅረ | እግር | እግር |
| እዝነ | እዝን | ጀሮ |
| አሠ | ዓሣ | ዓሣ |
| በርተ | ብርት | ብትር |
| እልም | ኩሉ | ሁሉ |
| በሰረ | ባሦር | ሥጋ |

## 3. አውተር ኢትዮ ሴሜቲክ

# 3.1.ጉራጌ/Guragae

**ጉራጌ ማለት ምን ማለት ነው? ጉራዕ ማለት ነው። ይህም ስም በኤርትራ በአከለጉዛይ በሚገኝ ጉራዕ ከተባለ ቦታ የተወሰደው ነው። ይህም በአፄ ዐምደ ጽዮን ዘመነ መንግሥት የጉራዕ አካባቢ ሕዝብ ለዘመቻ ተመልምሎ አሁን ጉራጌ ወደተባለው ሀገር በመስፈሩ ነው። ይህ አካባቢ ከዚያ በፊት አይመለል ይባል ነበር።**

የጉራጌ ቋንቋ በደቡብ ምዕራብ ኢትዮጵያ ይገኛል።ይህም ከአዲስ አበባ 125 ኪሎ ሜትር ላይ ነው። የሚያዋስኑት በሴሜን በኩል የአዋሽ ወንዝ ፣ በደቡብ ምዕራብ የጊቤ ወንዝ ናቸው። ጎሣው በብዙ አካባቢዎች ይገኛል። እነዚህም፣ 1 ኛ አዲስ አበባ 2 ኛ ኦሮሚያ ክልል 3 ኛድሬዳዋ 4 ኛ ሐረር 5 ኛ ሱማሌ ክልል 6 ኛ አማራ ክልል 7 ኛ ጋንቤላ 8 ኛ ቤንሻንጉልና 9 ኛ ትግራይ ክልል ናቸው። ሕዝቡም የኦርቶዶክስ እምነት ፣ የእስምና  ጥቂት የካቶሊክ ተከታይ ነው። በ 1970 በተደረገው ጥናት የጉራ ቋንቋ ተናጋሪ ሕዝብ 500,000 ያህል ነበር::

**የጉራጌ** ቋንቋ ከደቡብ የኢትዮጵያ ሴማዊ ቋንቋዎች ይመደባል። **ይህም** በአዋሽ ወንዝ፣ በኦሞ ወንዝና በዝዋይ ሐይቅ መካከል ያለውን አካባቢ ይሸፍናል:: የቋንቋውን ስርጭት በተመለከተ ምሥራቅ ጉራጌ ፣ ምዕራብ ጉራጌና ሰሜን ጉራጌ ተብሉ ይከፈላል። ምሥራቅ ጉራጌ (ስልጤ፣ ወለኔ፣ ሶዶ፣ ኧለበርግ ፣ እንጉርና ዝዋይ ) እና ምዕራብ ጉራጌ (ቸሀ ፣ እዣ ፣ ጌቶ ፣ አክሊል ፣ እንሞር ፣ ኢንዲኝ ፣ ሙኸር ፣ መስቃንና ጎንት) እንዲሁም ሰሜን ጉራጌ (አይመሌ) ናቸው። (Leslau, 1990:100, 1946:94 and Hoetxron, 1969:4).

**ሶዶ በመባልየሚታወቀው የጉራጌ ቋንቋ ከምሥራቅ ጉራጌ የቋንቋ ቤተ ሰብእ ሲሆን በቡታጂራ ከተማና ባካባቢው ይነገራል:: ይህም የጉራጌ ቋንቋ ከሌሎች የጉራጌ ቋንቋዎች ይልቅ ከማርኛ ጋር ቅርብት ያለው ሴማዊ ቋንቋ ነው::** ከጉራጌ ቋንቋዎች መካከል, ቸሀ የተባለው የጉራጌ ቋንቋ ሁሉም ጉራጌኛ ተናጋሪ ጎብረተ ሰብእ የሚግባበት ጠቃሚ ቋንቋ ነው::

የግዕዝና የጉራጌ የቃል ተመሳሳይነት

| ጉራጌ | ግዕዝ | አማርኛ |
|---|---|---|

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ቡርት | ብርት | ብረት |
| አንች | አንቲ | አንች |
| ጉብዝ | ጎብስት | እንጀራ/ዳቦ |
| ማ | ሚ | ማን |
| ብርቅ አለ | በረቀ | ብልጭ አለ |
| አውሬ | አርዌ | አውሬ |
| አከሎቱ | አሀት | አስታከተ |
| ኢ/ኤሽ | ኢ | የ/የለም |
| ዕቤር | ዕቤር | ሽማግሌ |
| አድ | እድ | እጅ |
| ኦ | ኦሆ | እሺ |
| ሐድ | አሐዱ | አንድ |
| ከርም | ከረምት/ከርም | ከረምት |
| ከንቱ | ከንቱ | ከንቱ/ብላሽ |
| ከፈለ | ከፈለ | ከፈለ |
| በርት | በትር | በትር |
| በግል | በቅል | በቅሎ |
| አንበበ | አንበበ | አነበበ |

**3.2.** የቅስጣኔ ቋንቋ (ጉራጌ) ከግዕዝ ጋር ያለው ዝምድና

| ቅስጣኔ | ግዕዝ | አማርኛ |
|---|---|---|
| ተነግው | ተንሥአ | ተነሣ |
| ኧለም | ለዘም | ለም |
| ቦራ | ብዕራይ | በሬ |
| ዒን | ዐይን | ዐይን |
| ኧሚት | እም | እናት |
| ሴፍ | ሰይፍ | ሰይፍ |

| ዕጣበት | አፅባዕት | ጣት |
|---|---|---|
| በለሰው | በልዐ | በላ |
| በላቲ | በልዐት | በለች |
| የዘቲ | አጎዘት | ያዘች |
| መራው | መርሐ | መራ |
| ነኽ | ነዐ | ና |
| ነሽ | ንዒ | ነይ |

የክለሳ ጥያቄዎች

1. የጋፋት ቋንቋ በ_____አካባቢ ይገኛል።
2. _____መጽሐፍ በጋፋትኛ ቋንቋ ተጽፎ ይገኛል።
3. በአሁኑ ጊዜት የጋፋት በ _____ተናናጋሪዎች ብቻ ይገኛሉ።

## 3.3. ሐረሪ

ሐረር የሐረሪ ዋና መዲና ናት:: **የአብዛኛዎቹ የከተማው ነዋሪዎች ቋንቋቸው አደሬ በመባል ይታወቃል:: ይህም ከምሥራቅ የጉራጌ ቋንቋዎች ከስልጤና ከወለኔ ጋር ይመሳሰላል:: የሐረሪ ኅብረተ ሰብእ በጣም የተወሳሰበ ባህል አለው:: ምክንያቱም ነዋሪዎቹ ከኦሮምኛ ፣ ከዐረብኛ ፣ ከሶማልኛና ከአማርኛ ተናጋሪዎች ጋር የንግድ ሥራዎችን ስለሚሠሩ ነው።**

(Leslau, 1990:119) ሐረሪ የደቡብ ኢትዮጵያ ሴማዊ ቋንቋ ነው። በ 1998 በተደረገው የሕዝብ ቆጠራ ፣ የሐረሪ ሕዝብ አማርኛና ኦሮምኛ እንዲሁም ዐረብኛ ተናጋሪዎች መሆናቸው ተመዝግቧል። የሐረሪ ሕዝብ የአማርኛን ፊደልና የዐረብኛን አጻጻፍ ይከተላል።

የሐረሪ ቋንቋ ከግዕዝ ጋር ያለው ዝምድና

| ሐረሪ | ግዕዝ | አማርኛ |
|---|---|---|
| በረ | ብሬይ | በሬ |
| ለም | ለሀም | ለም |
| እንስት | ነአስ | እንስት |
| ፈረስ | ፈረስ | ፈረስ |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ቀብሪ | መቃብር | መቃብር |
| ቀብራሽ | መቃብራት | መቃብሮች |
| ፈረዛሽ | አፍራስ | ፈረሶች |
| አሐድ | አሐዱ | አንድ |
| ኮት | ክልኤቱ | ሁለት |
| ሸሸት | ሠለስቱ | ሦስት |
| ስድስቲ | ስድስቱ | ስድስት |
| ሳቲ | ሰብዐቱ | ሰባት |
| ሶት | ሰመንቱ | ስምንት |
| ዐሥር | ዐሥርቱ | ዐሥር |
| ሚንታ | መኑ | ማን |
| ኣን | አነ | እኔ |
| ዐመድ | ዓመት | ዓመት |
| ሲማ | ስማዕ | ስማ |
| ጎምስቲ | ጎምስቱ | አምስት |
| ኩል | ኩሉ | ሁሉ |

የግዕዝና የሐረሪ የቃል ተመሳሳይነት

የክለሳ ጥያቄዎች

1. የሐረር ቋንቋ_____በመባል ይታወቃል።
2. የሐረር ቋንቋ በአሁኑ ጊዜ ስንት ተናጋሪዎቸ አሉት?
3. የሐረሪ ቋንቋ የትኛውን ፊደል ይጠቀማል?

4. የሐረሪ ቋንቋ ተናጋሪዎች በስንት ክፍሎች ሊከፈሉ ይችላሉ?

5. የሐረሪ ቋንቋ ከየትኞቹ የሴም ቋንቋዎች ጋር ይዛመዳል?

## ቅጥያዎች/Affixes

ቅጥያዎች በስም ፣ በግሥ ላይ በፊት ፣ በመካከልና በመጨረሻ እየተቀጠሉ ቃሉ ትርጉም እንዲሰጥ ያደርጋሉ።

### ቅጥያ በፊት (Preffixes)

መ + ቅደስ=መቅደስ

መ + ንክር=መንክር

መ + ንበር=መንበር

ሙ + ላድ=ሙላድ

ም + ሕዋር=ምሕዋር

ታ + ቦት=ታቦት

### ቅጥያ በፊትና በኋላ/ Pre-suffixes

መ-ት + ሠረ=መሠረት

ት-ት + ድምር=ትድምርት

### ቅጥያ በግሥ መሃሻ (Personal marker)

ት + ምህር=ትምህር ታስተምራለህ

ት+ምህር=ትምህር ታስተምራለች

ን + ምህር=ትምህር ታስተምራለህ

ይ + ምህራ=ይምህራ ያስተምራሉ (ብ፣ሴ)

እ + ምህር=እምህር አስተምራለሁ

ይ + ምህሩ=ይምህሩ ያስተምራሉ (ብ፣ወ)

### ቅጥያ በግሥ መጨረሻ (Suffix)

መህር + ኪ=መህርኪ አስተማርሽ

መህር + ክ=መህርክ አስተማርክ

መህር + ክሙ=መህርክሙ አስተማራችሁ (ብ፣ወ)

መህር + ክን=መህርክን አስተማራችሁ (ብ፣ሴ)

*ዖታ*

ግዕዝ፣ሁለት *ዖታዎች* (ወንድ ፣ሴት) ፣ሁለት ቁጥር (ነጠላ ፣ብዙ) ፣ *ሦስት* አስፔክት (ኅላፊ ፣ የአሁን ጊዜና የሚመጣ ጊዜ) አሉት።

ትግርኛ፣ሁለት *ዖታዎች* (ወንድ ፣ ሴት) ፣ሁለት ቁጥር (ነጠላ ፣ብዙ)፣ *ሦስት* አስፔክት (ኅላፊ ፣ የአሁን ጊዜ ፣ የሚመጣ) አሉት።

ዐረብኛ *ሦስት ዖታዎች* (ወንድ ፣ ሴት ፣ ዲል (2 ብቻ)) ፣ ሁለት ቁጥር (ነጠላ ፣ ብዙ)፣ *ሦስት* አስፔክት (ኅላፊ ፣ የአሁን ጊዜ ፣ የሚመጣ) አሉት

ዕብራይስጥ ፣ ሁለት *ዖታዎች* (ወንድ ፣ ሴት) ፣ ሁለት ቁጥር (ነጠላ ፣ ብዙ) ፣ *ሦስት* አስፔክት (ኅላፊ ፣ የአሁን ጊዜ ፣ የሚመጣ) አሉት

**ሰዋሰዋዊ *መዋቅር***

የማንኛውም ቋንቋ *መሠረት* ድምጾች ናቸው። ድምጾችም ፎኒምን ይፈጥራሉ። ፎኒሞችም ቃላትን ይፈጥራሉ።ቃላትም አረፍተ ነገሮችን ይፈጥራሉ። አረፍተ ነገሮችም ሐሳብን ይገልጣሉ። በመሆኑም የአረፍተ ነገሮች ስብስብ ቋንቋ ይባላል። ሰዋሰዋው ማለት የአረፍተ ነገር ቅደም ተከተል ማለት ነው።በመሆኑም አንድ ቋንቋ አጫጭር አረፍተ ነገር ለ*መመሥረት* 1ኛ ባለቤት ፣ 2ኛ *ግሥ* ፣ 3ኛ ተሳቢ ያስፈልጉታል። እነዚህም 3 ነገሮች እንደቋንቋው አይነት ቅደም ተከተላቸውን ይለዋወጣሉ። በባሌት ተነስው ተሳቢ የሚያስከትሉና በ*ግሥ* የሚጨርሱ አሉ።

ከሌሎቹ ተለይቶ ግዕዝ ብዙ ሰዋሰዋዊ *መዋቅር* አለው።

1. ባለቤት + *ግሥ* + ተሳቢ
2. *ግሥ* + ባለቤት + ተሳቢ
3. ተሳቢ + *ግሥ* + ባለቤት
4. ባለቤት + ተሳቢ + *ግሥ*

### የግዕዝ *ዖታ* አ*መ*ልካች ቅጥያዎች

በ*ግሥ* ላይና በስም ላይ እየተቀጠሉ *ዖታን* የሚለዩ ፊደላት። እነዚህም፣

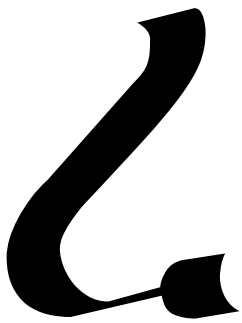
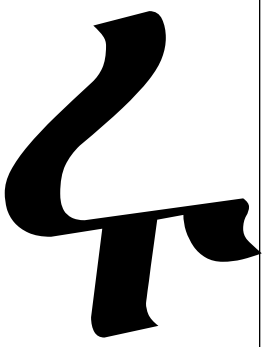
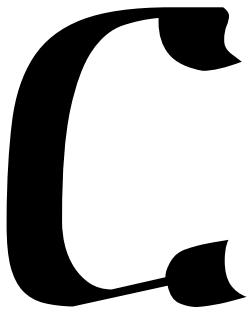
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- ራብዕ ፊደል ፣ ኀምስ ፊደል ፣ ሳብዕ ፊደል
- ክዋ ፣ ክዎ ፣ ክዎሙ ፣ ክዎን ፣ ዎ ፣ ክምዎ ፣ ክሙኒ ፣ ክምዎሙ ፣ ክምዎን
- ቶ ፣ ተከ ፣ ቶሙ ፣ ተኒ
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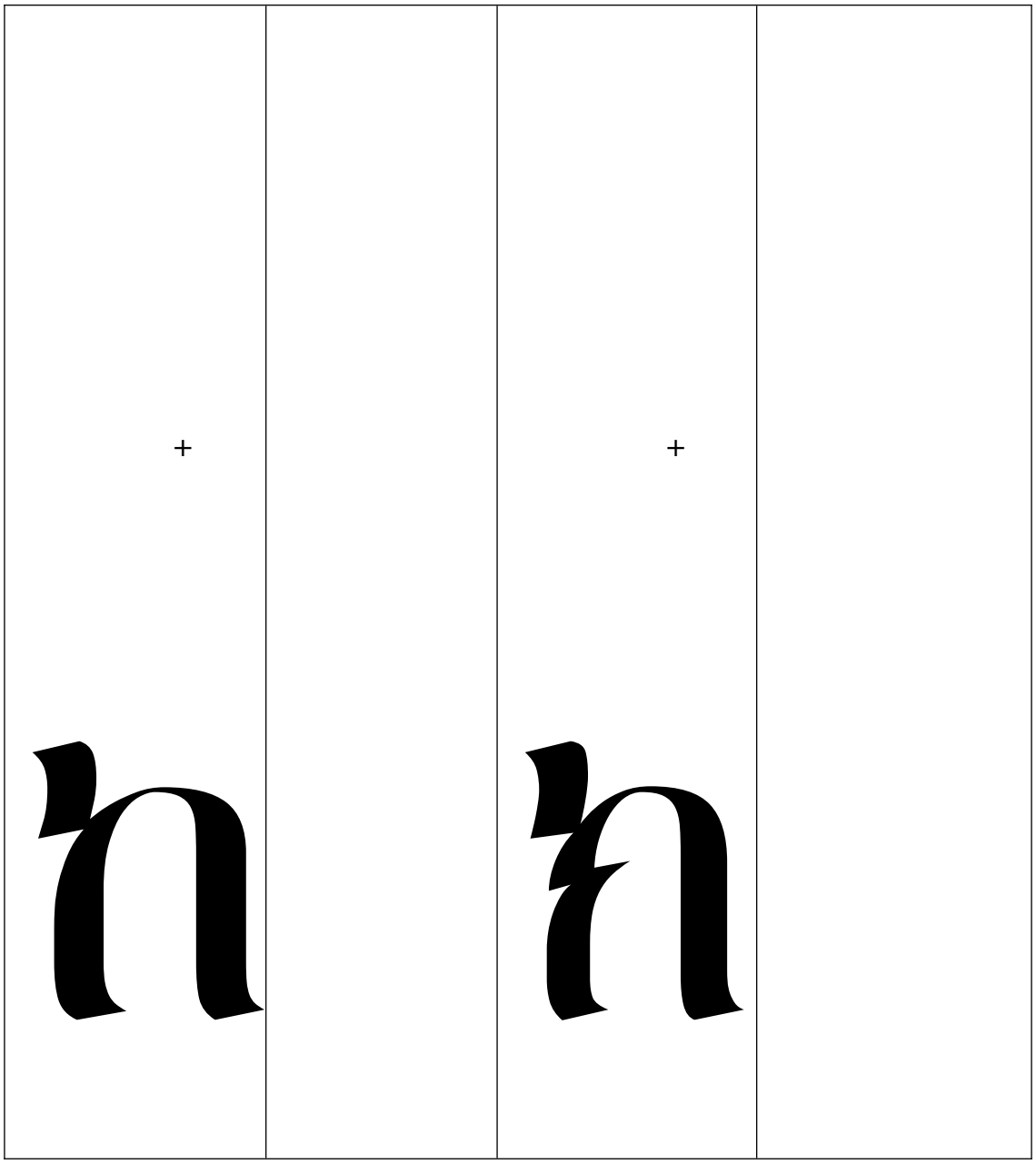

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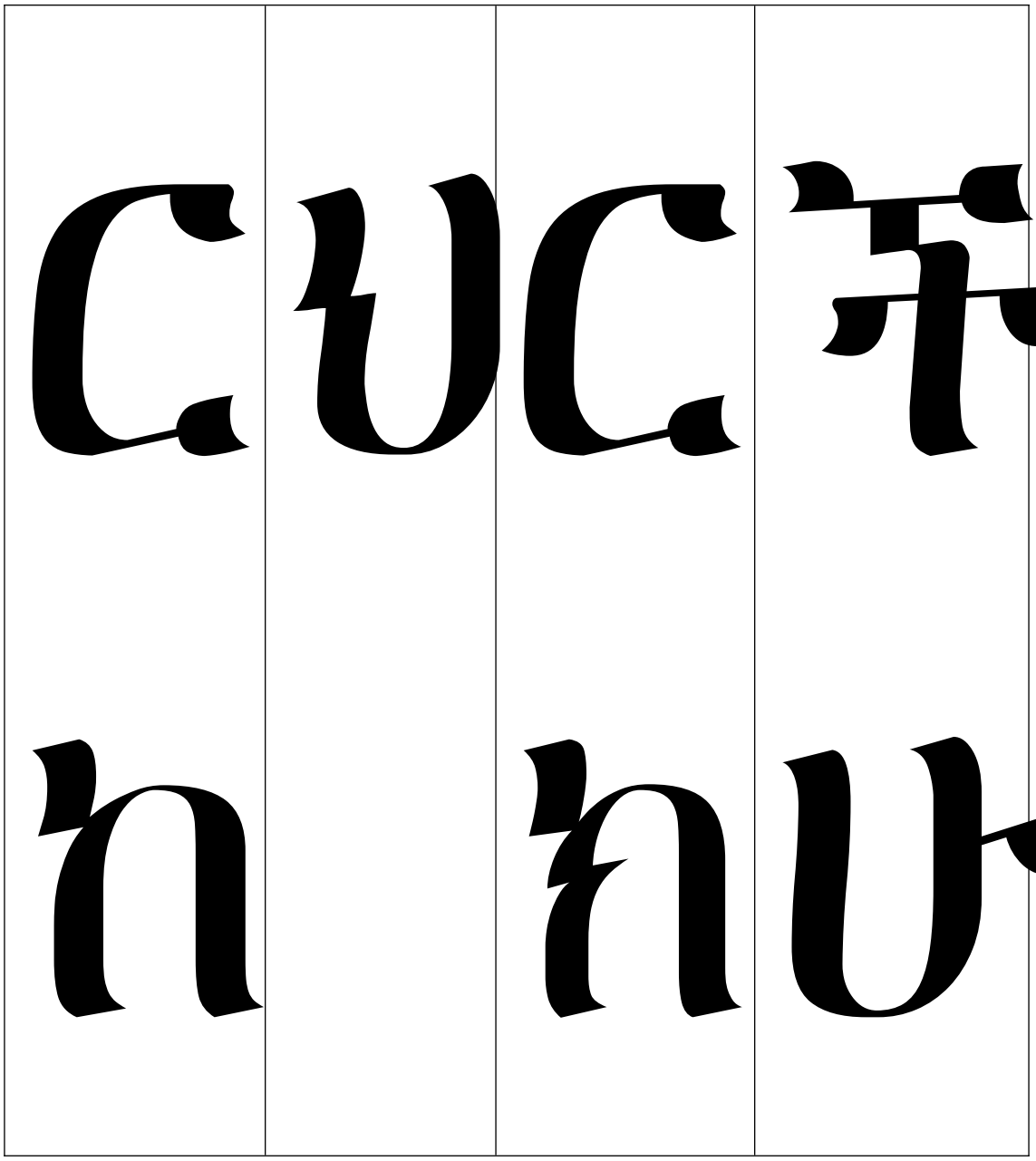
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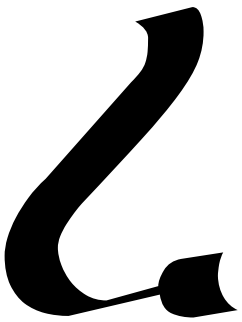
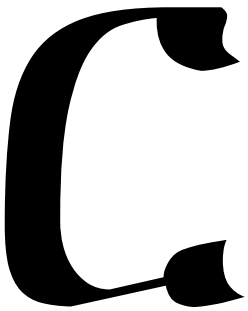


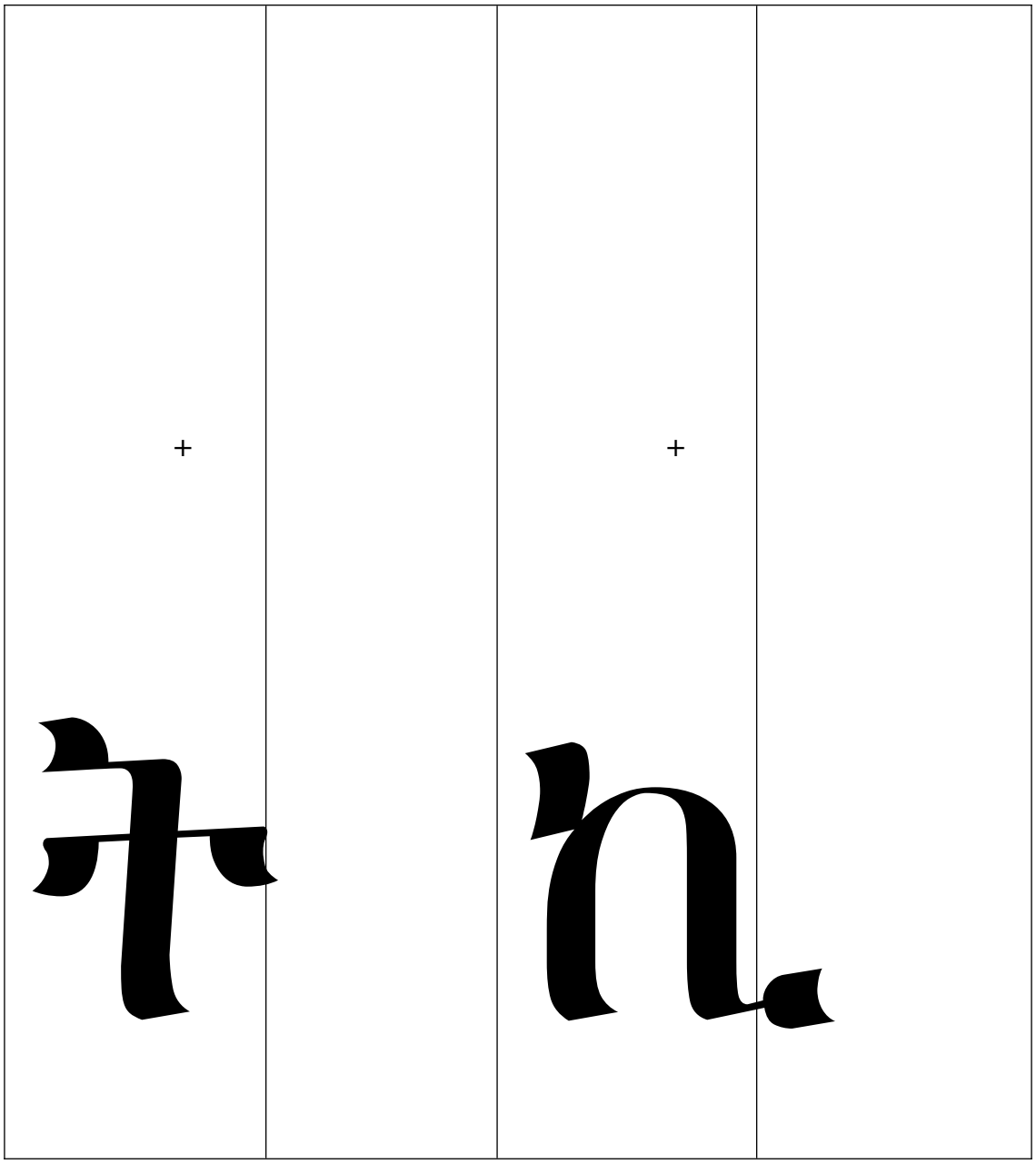
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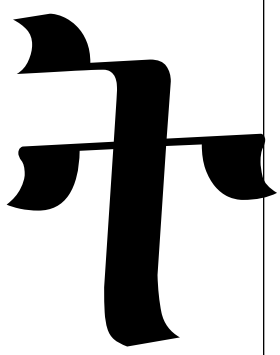
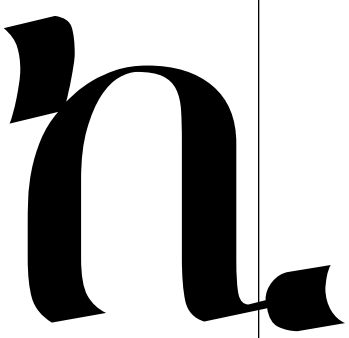
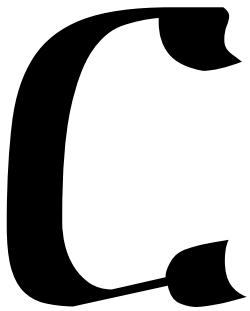


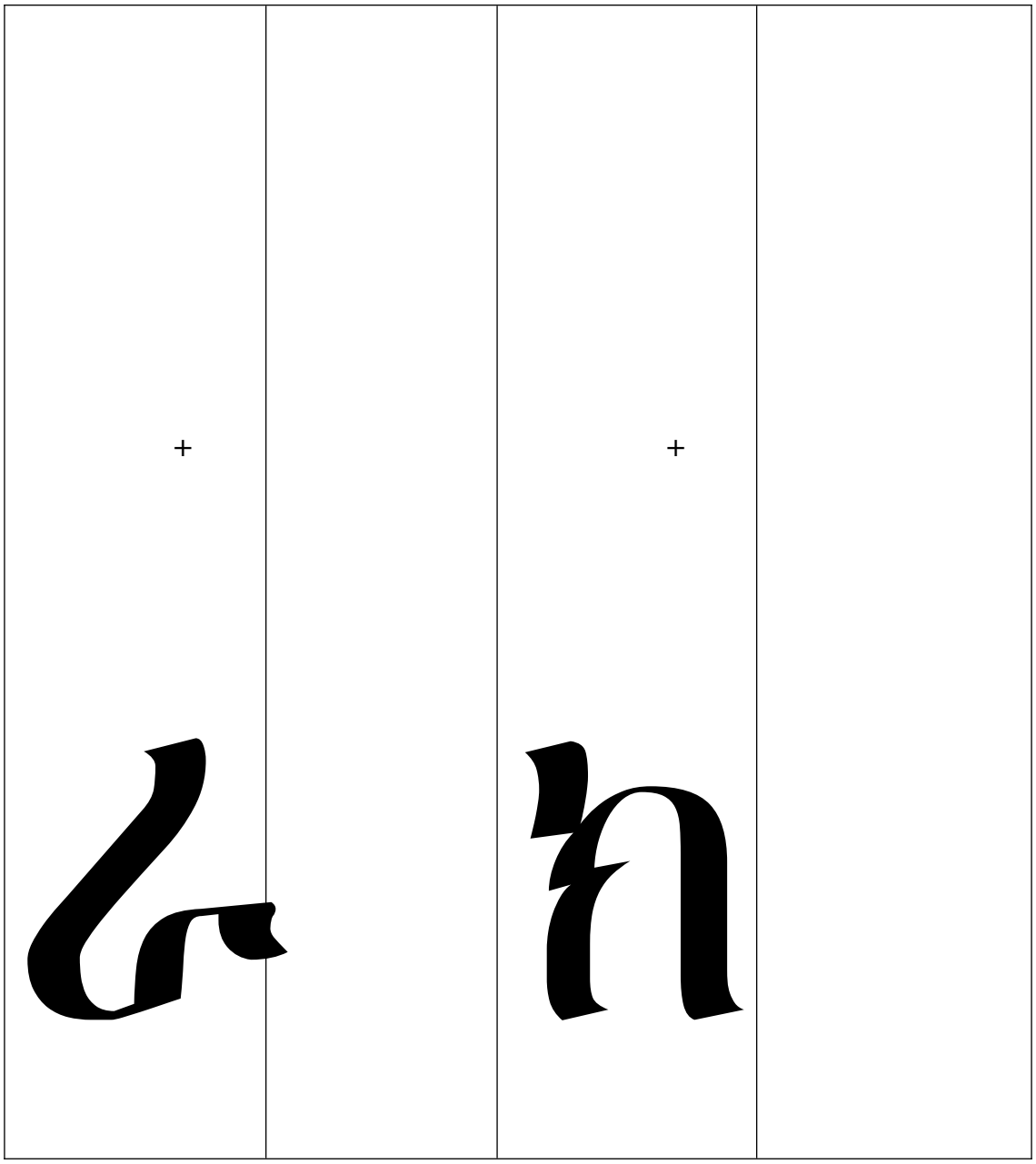
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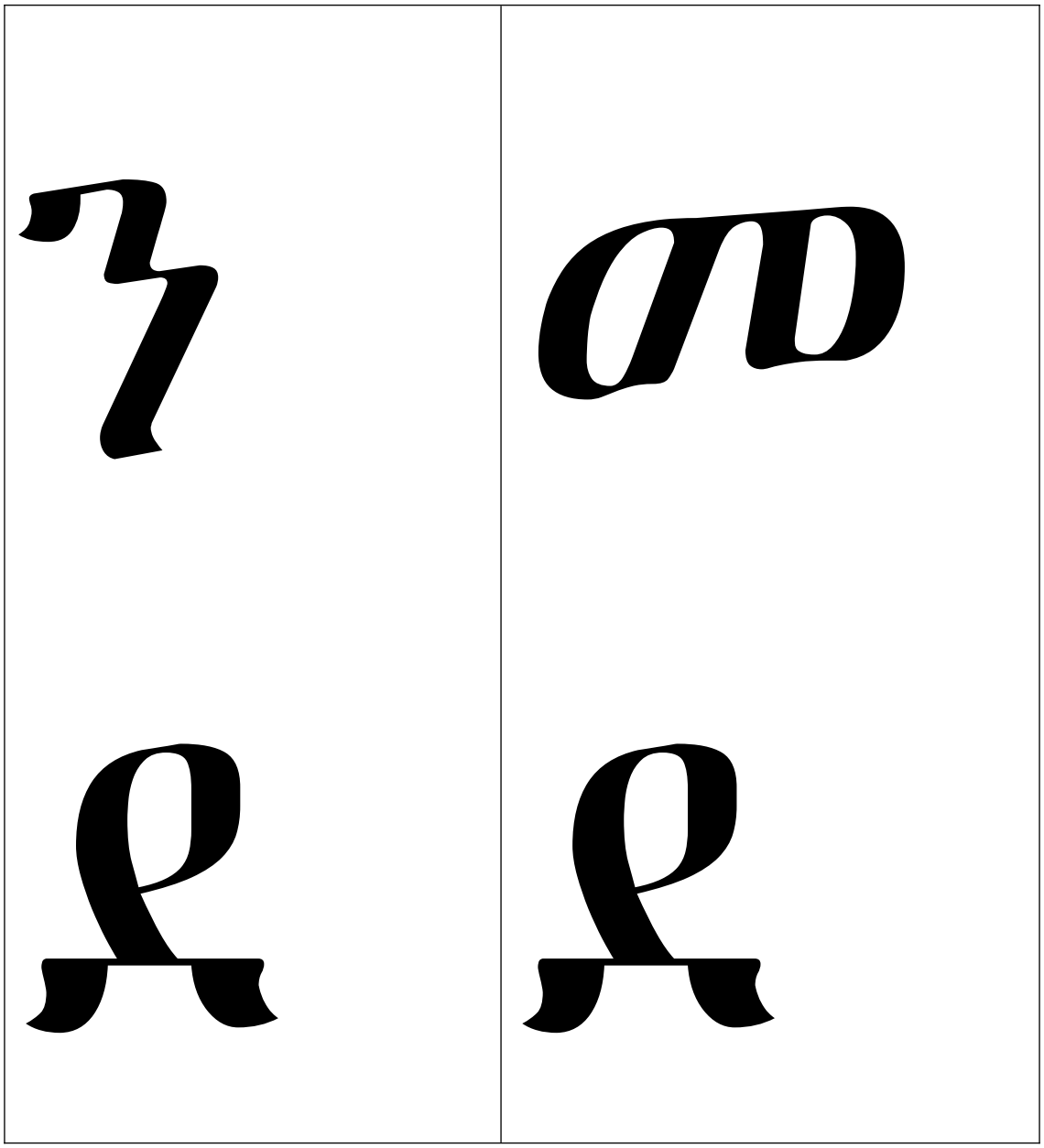
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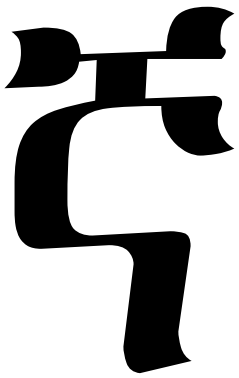
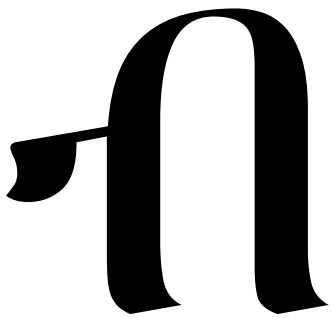
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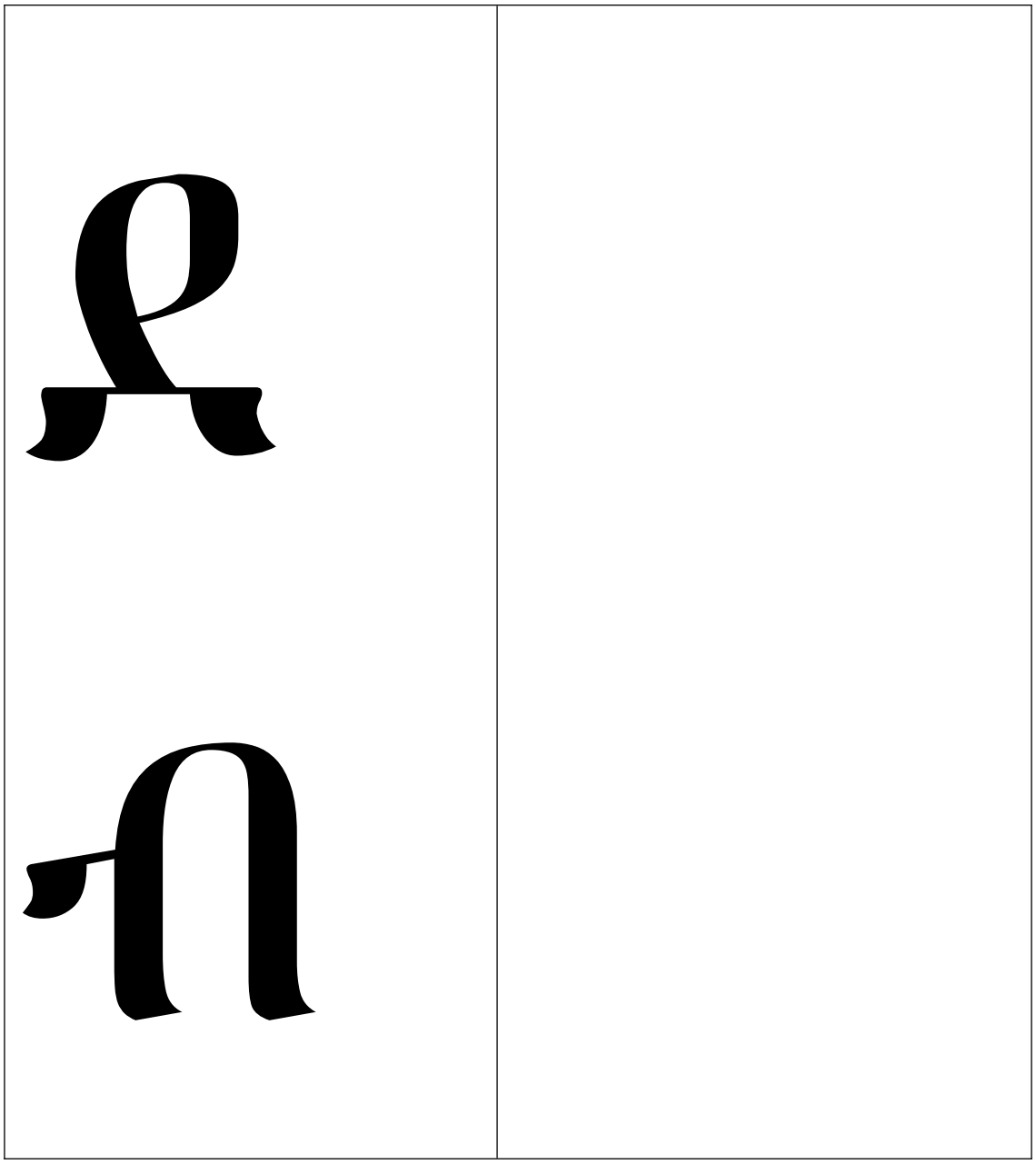
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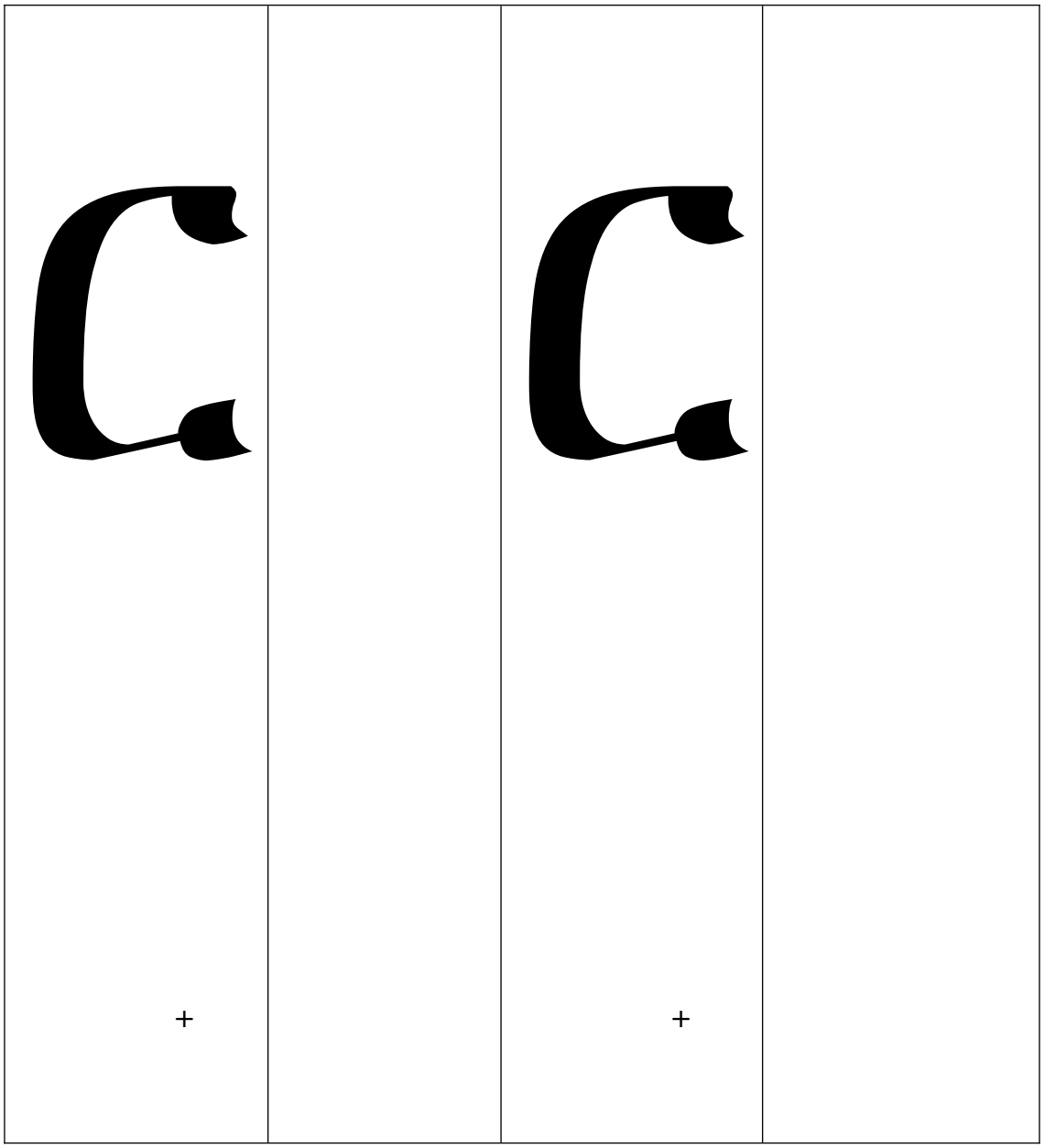
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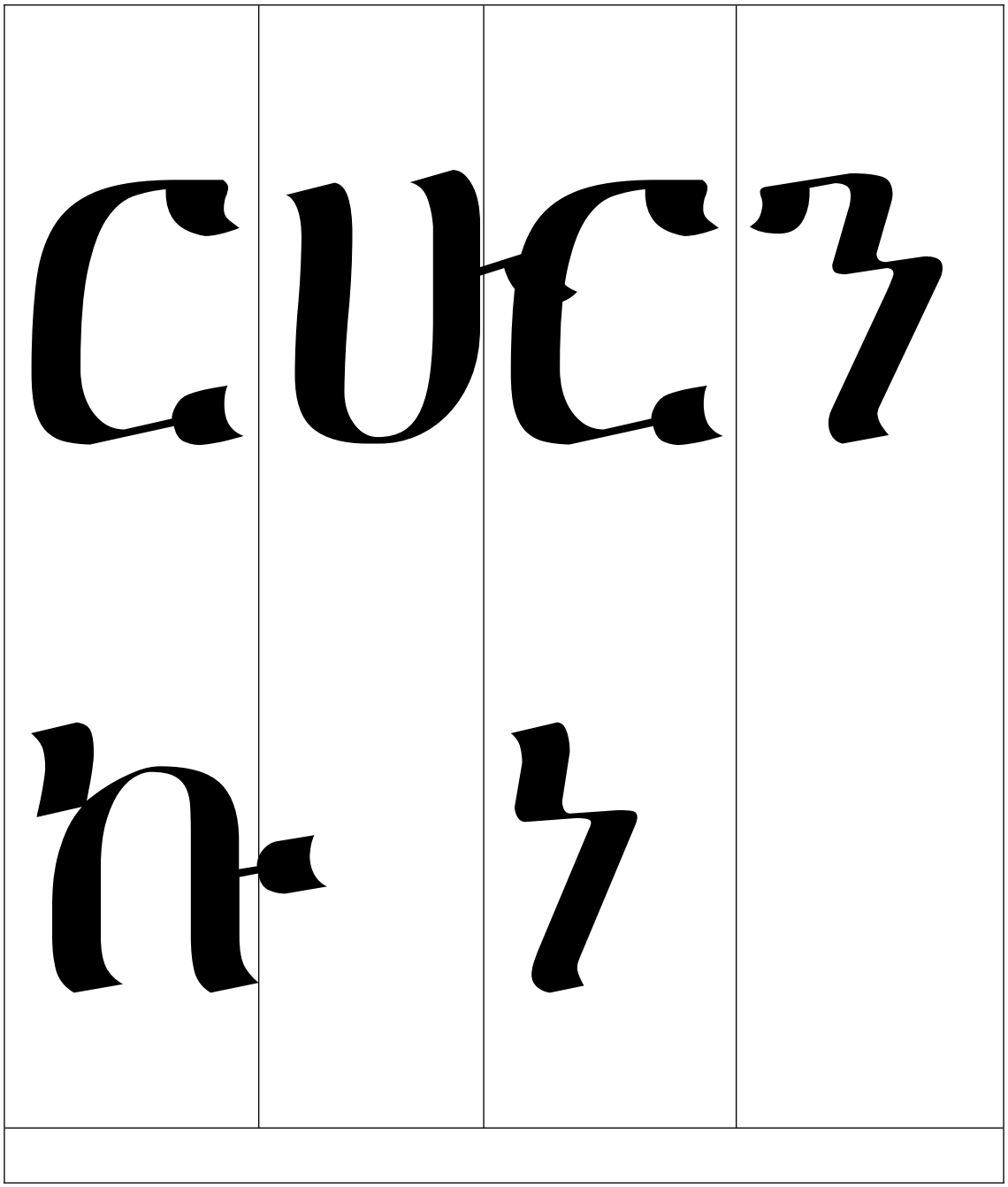


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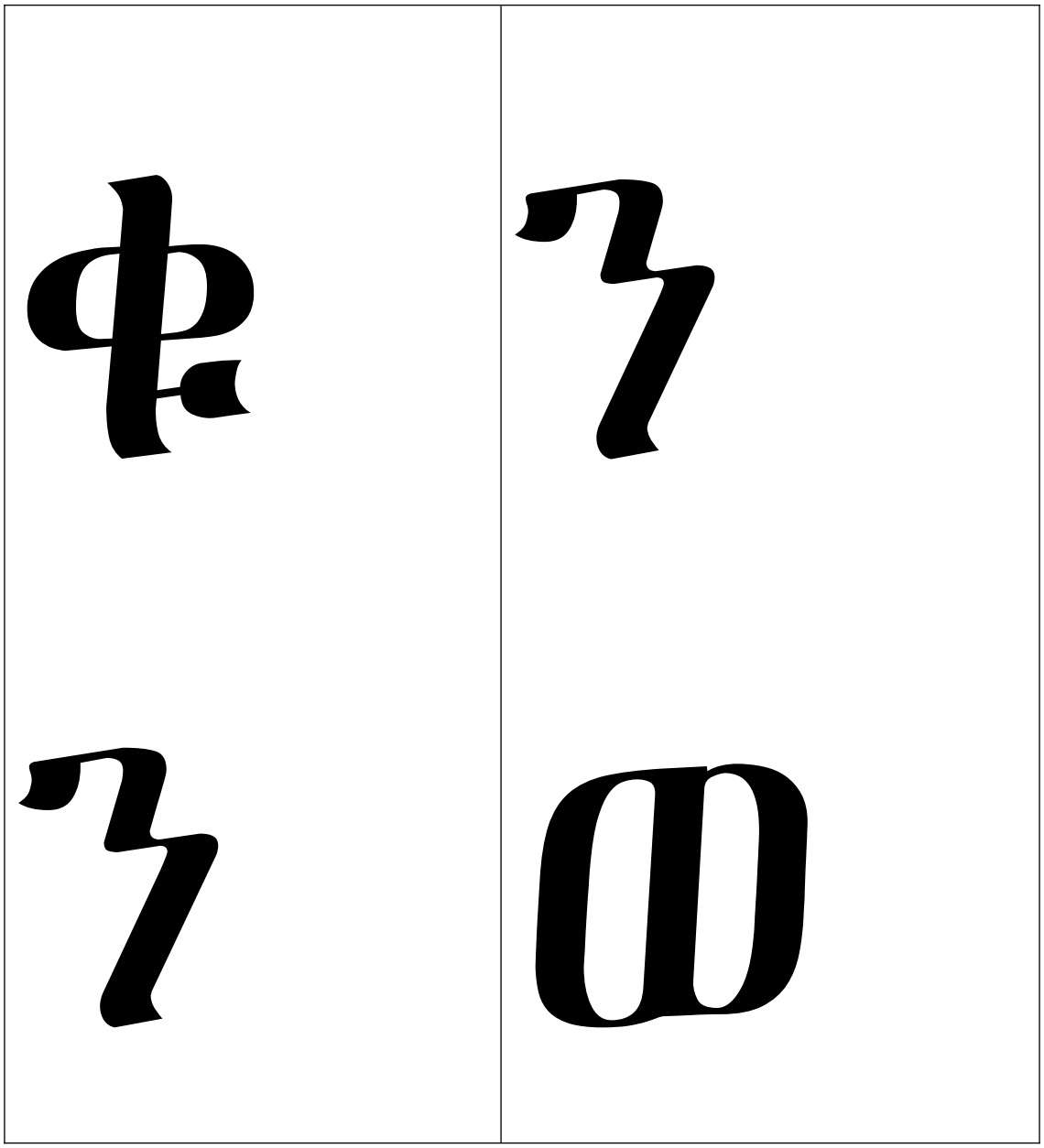
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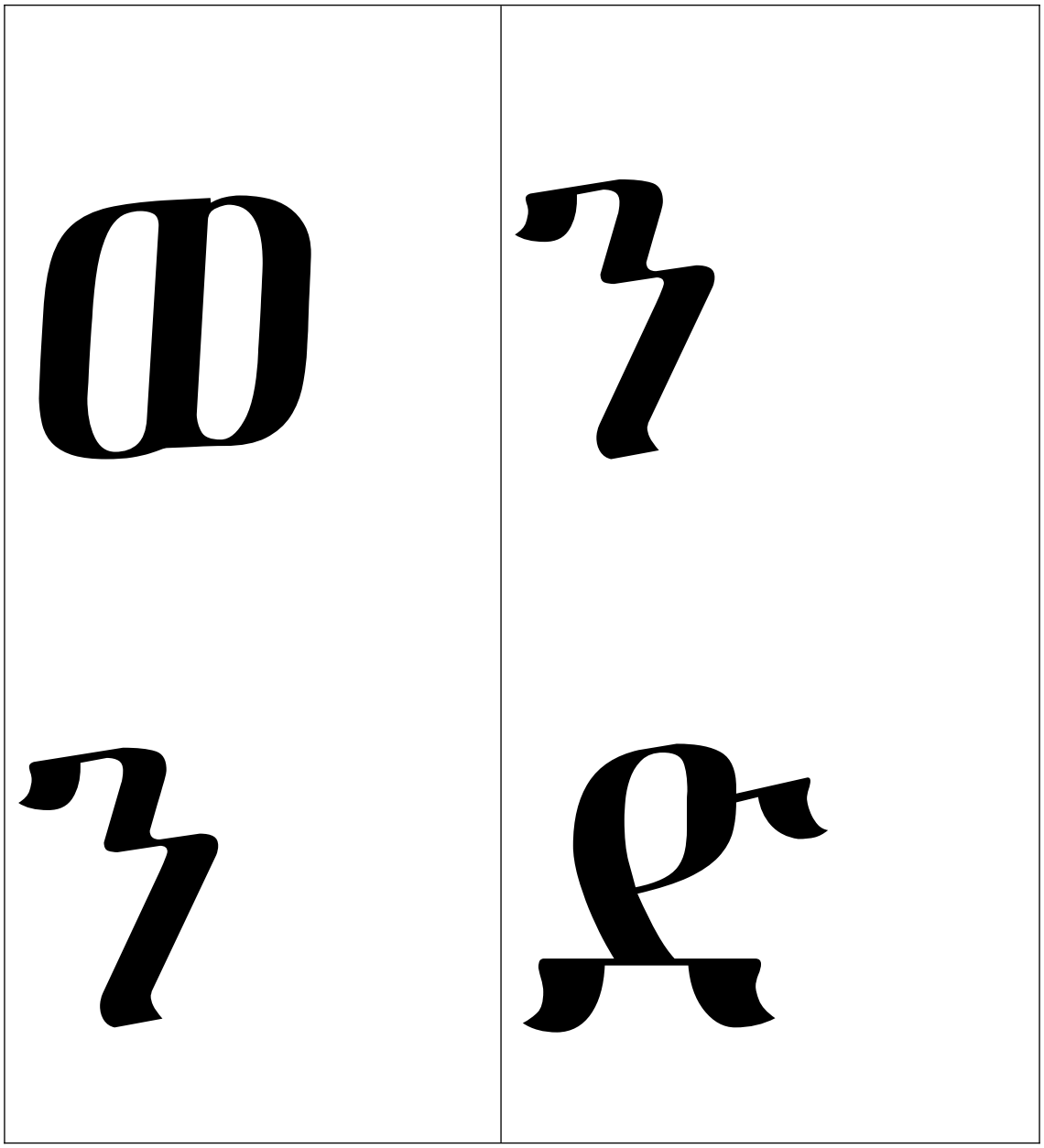


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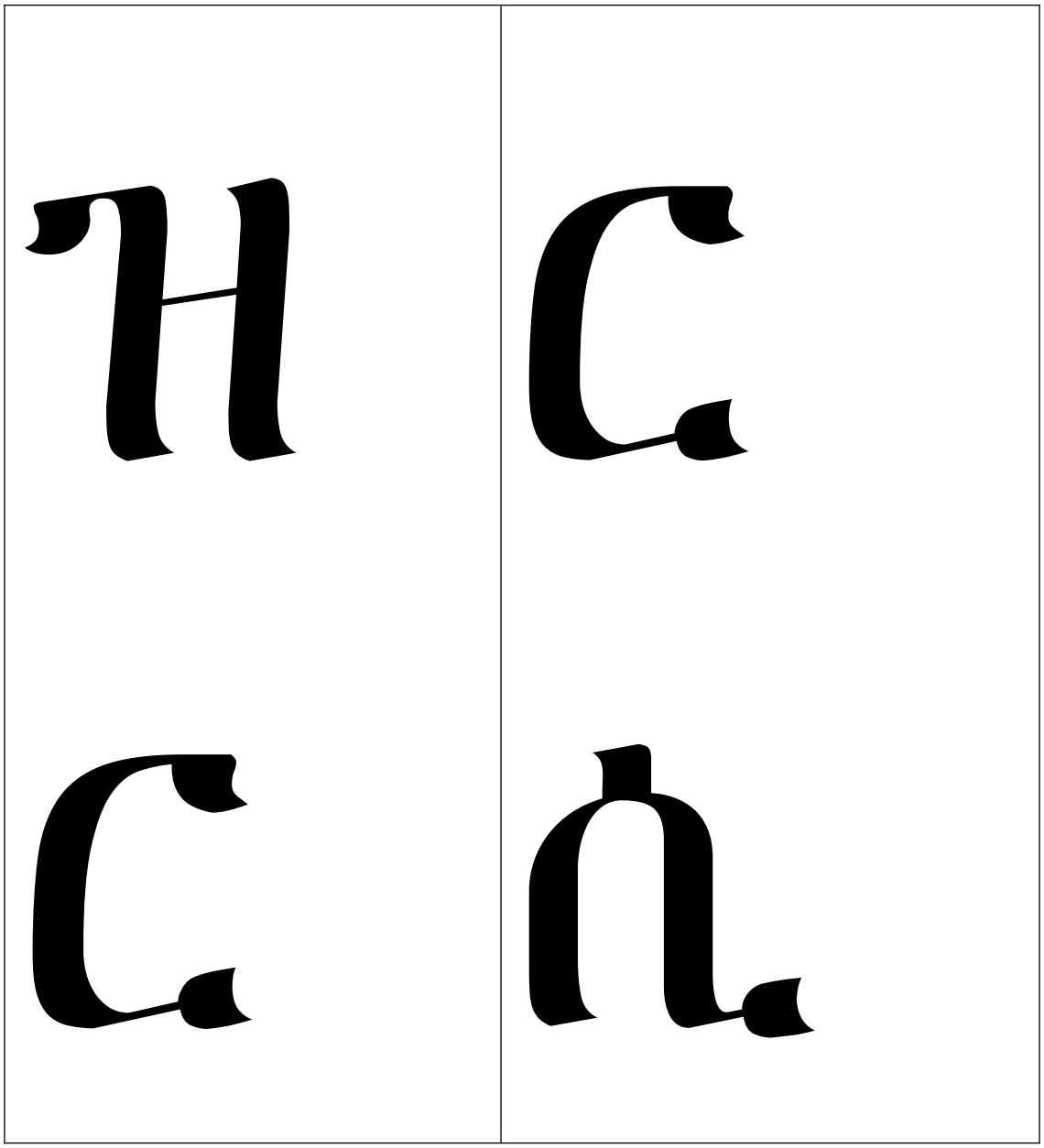
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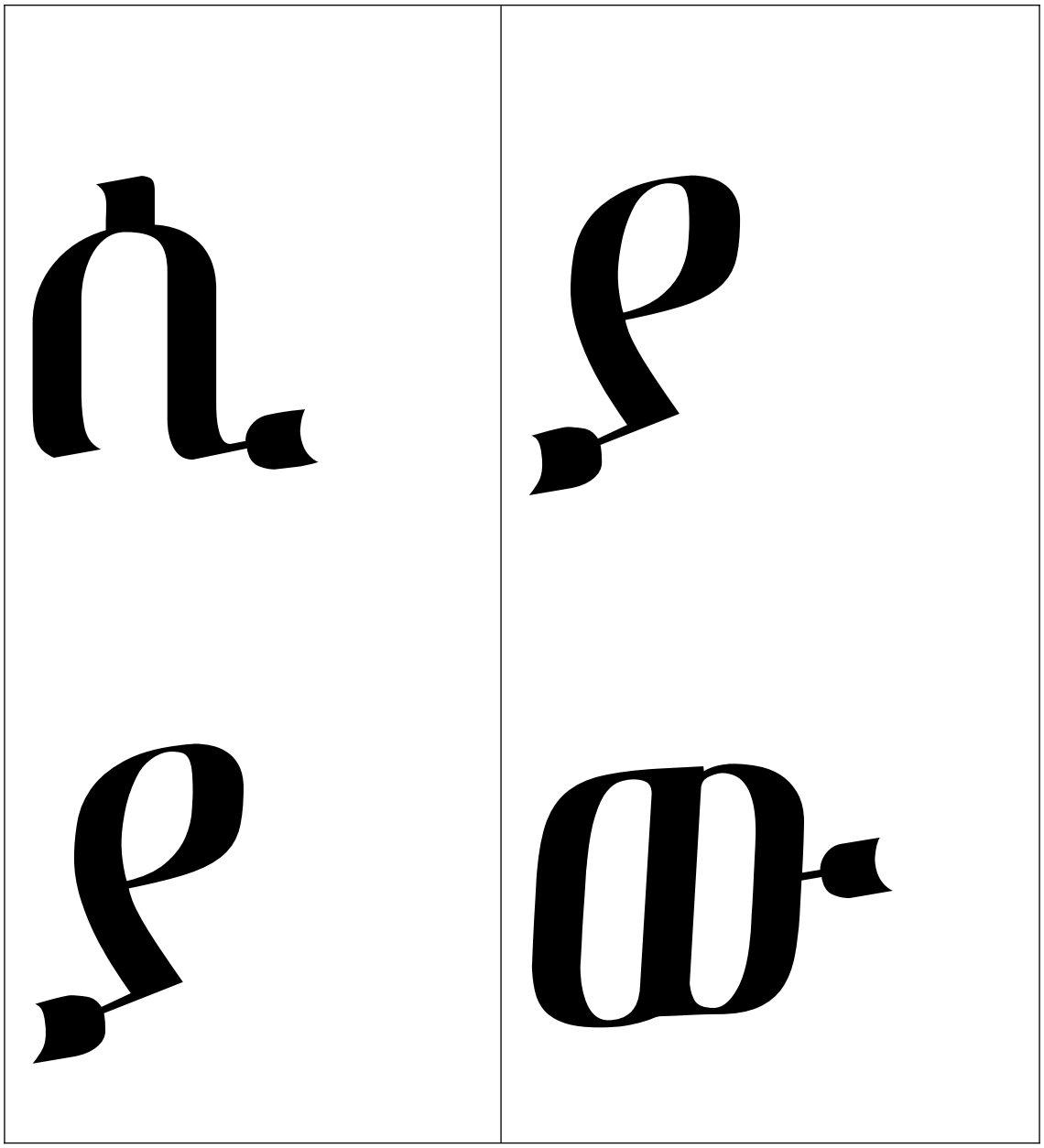


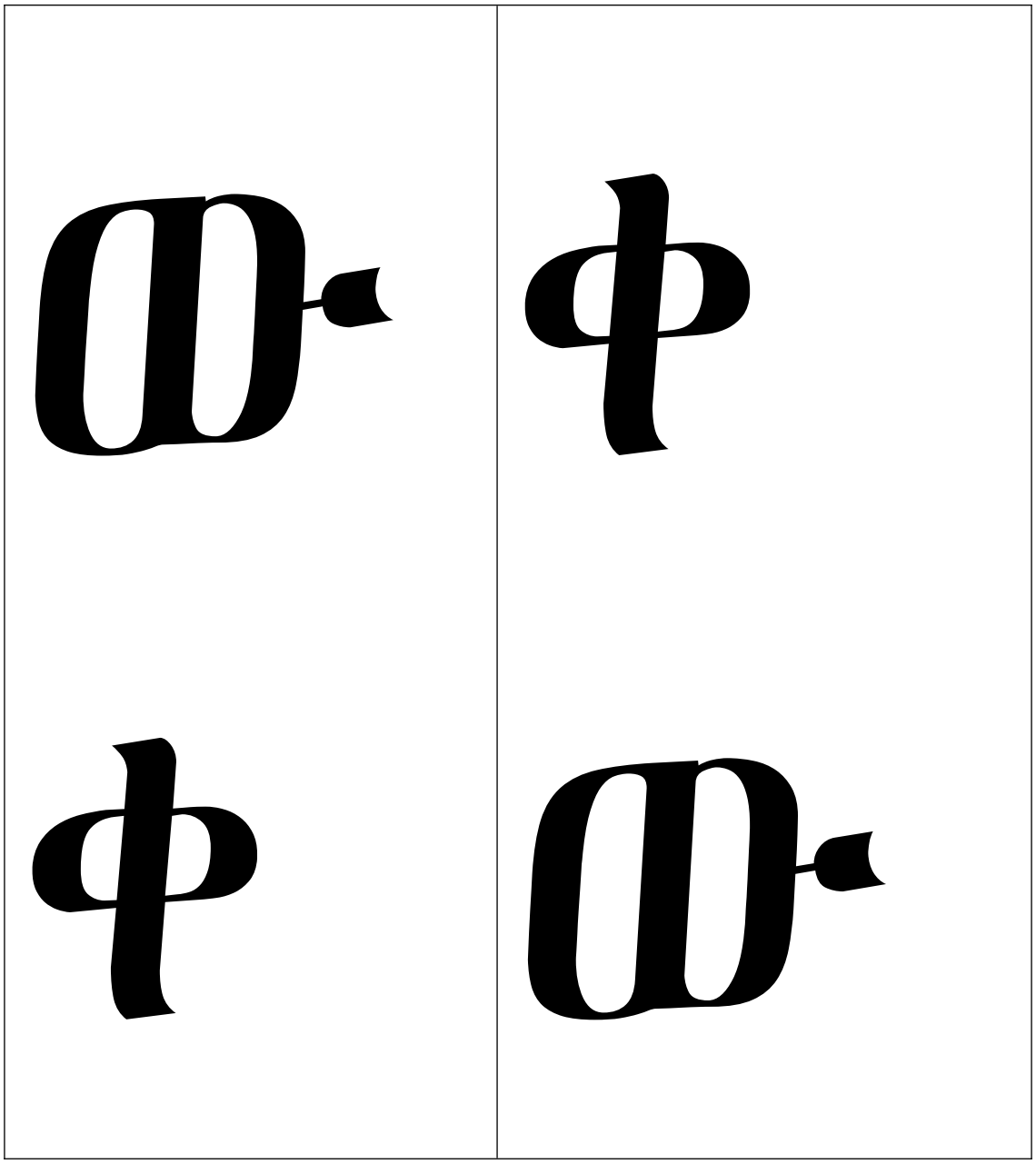


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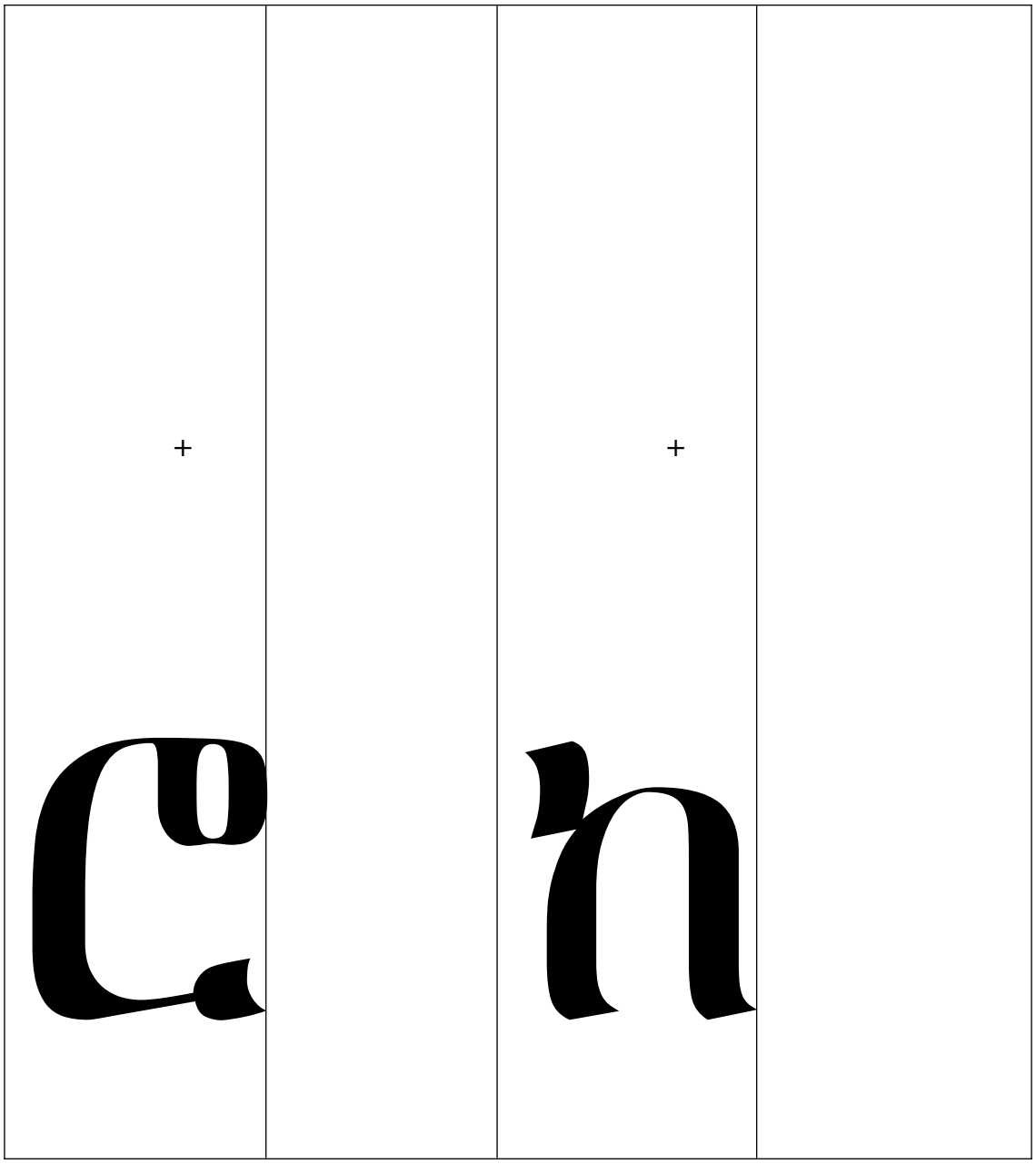
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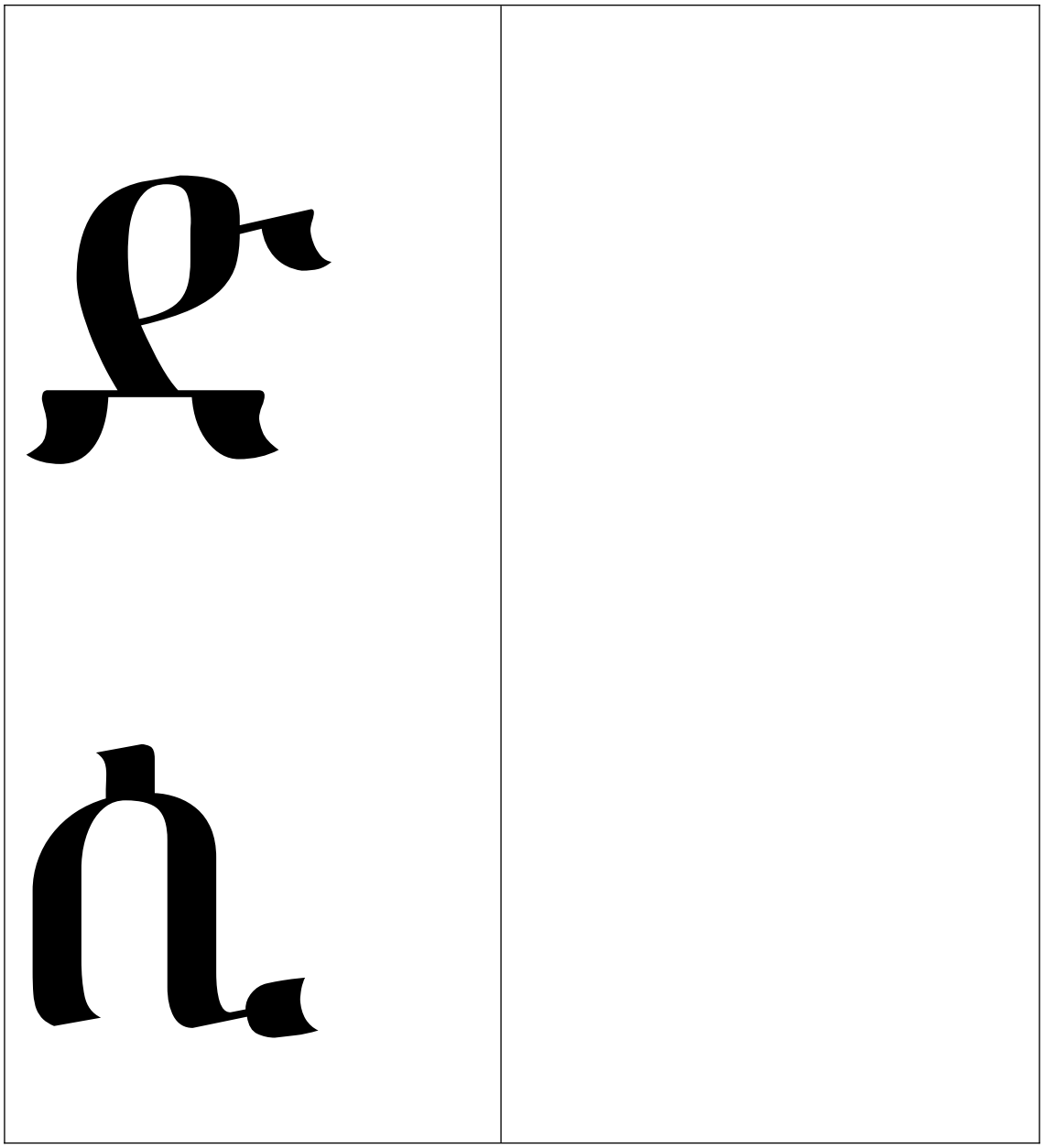
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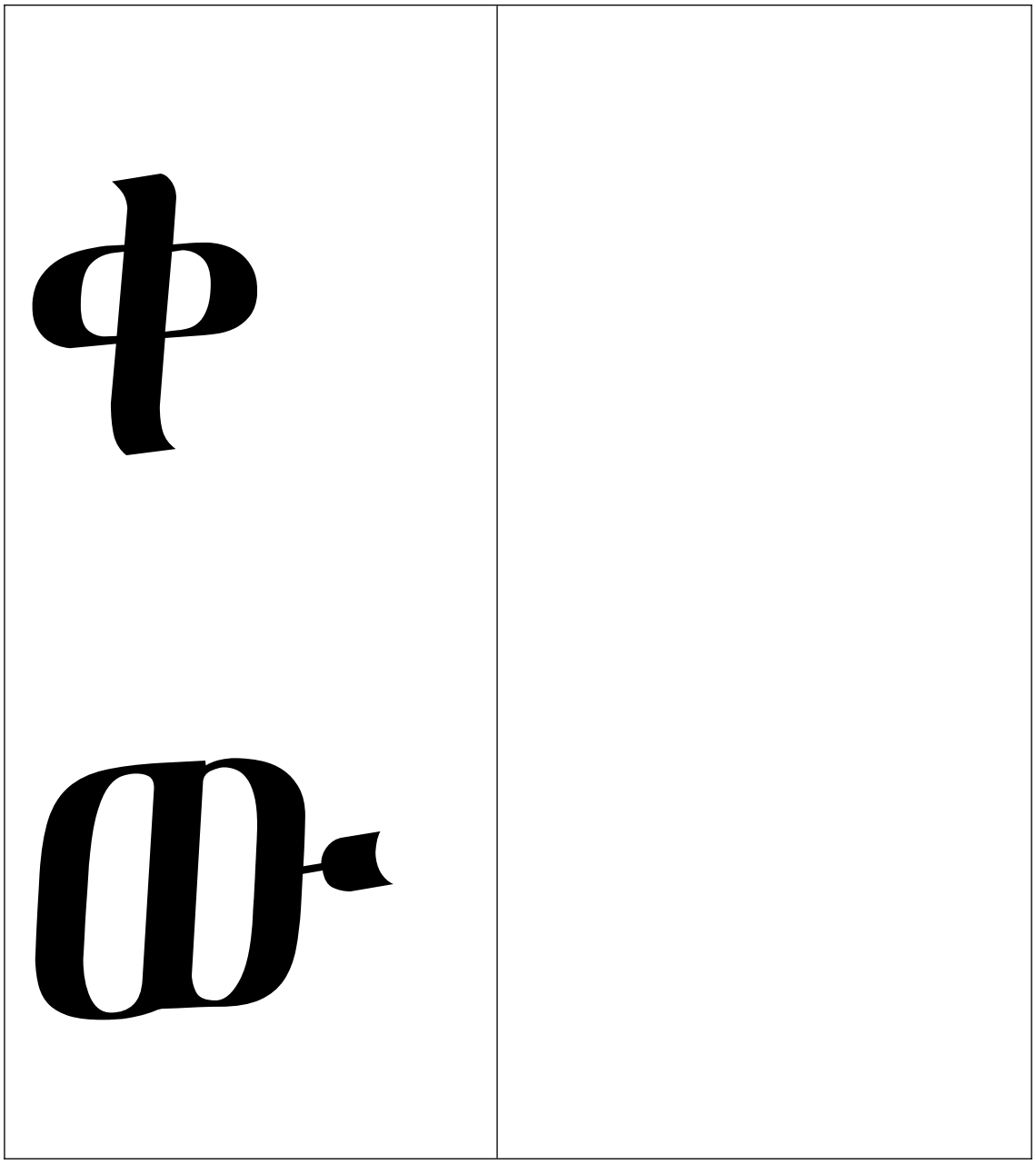
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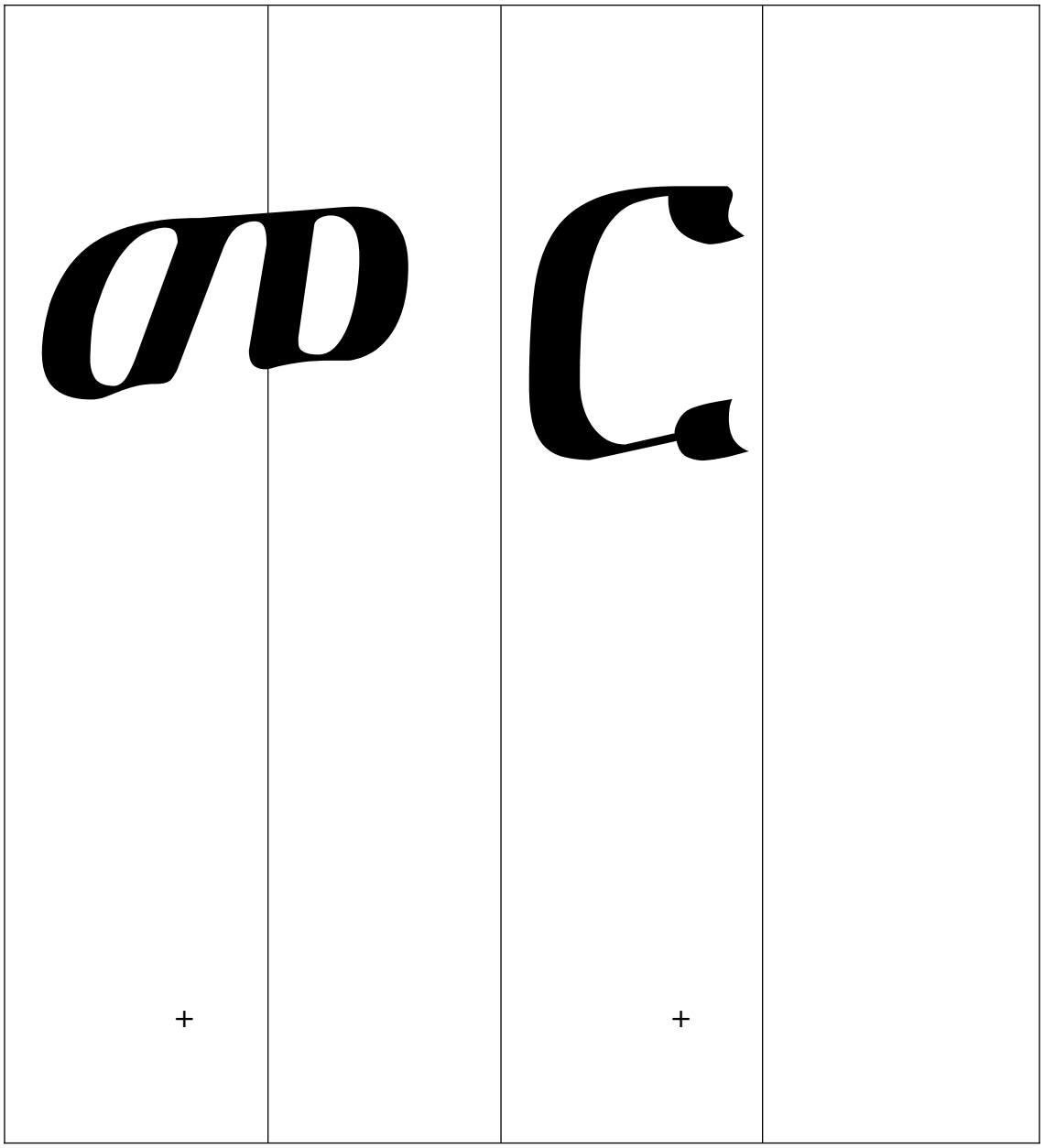
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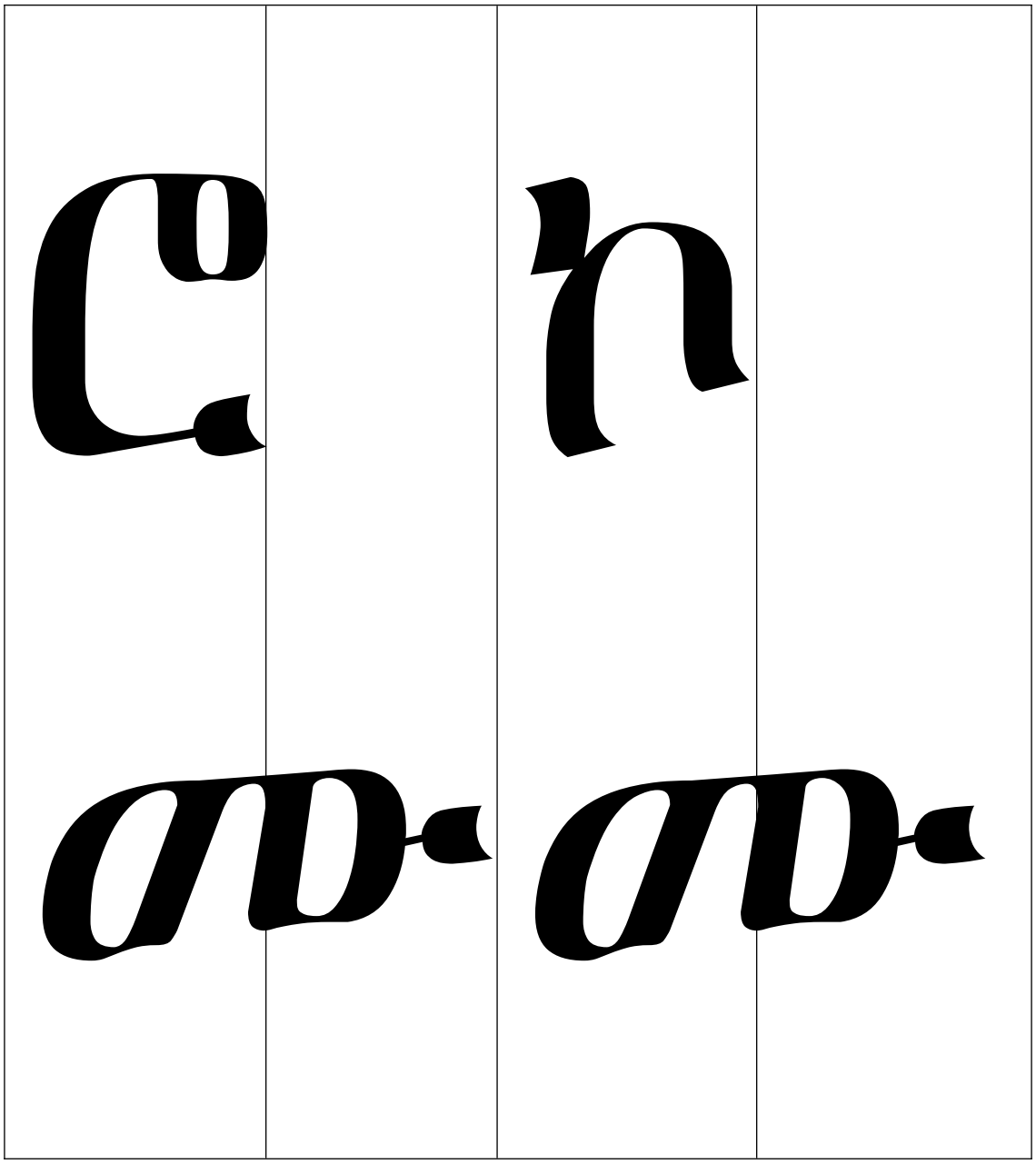
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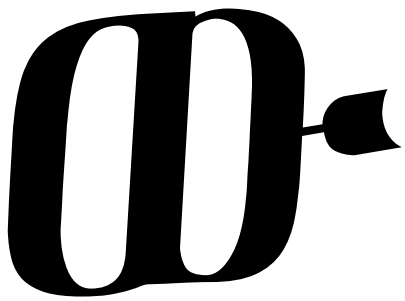
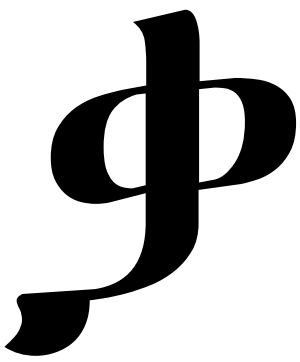
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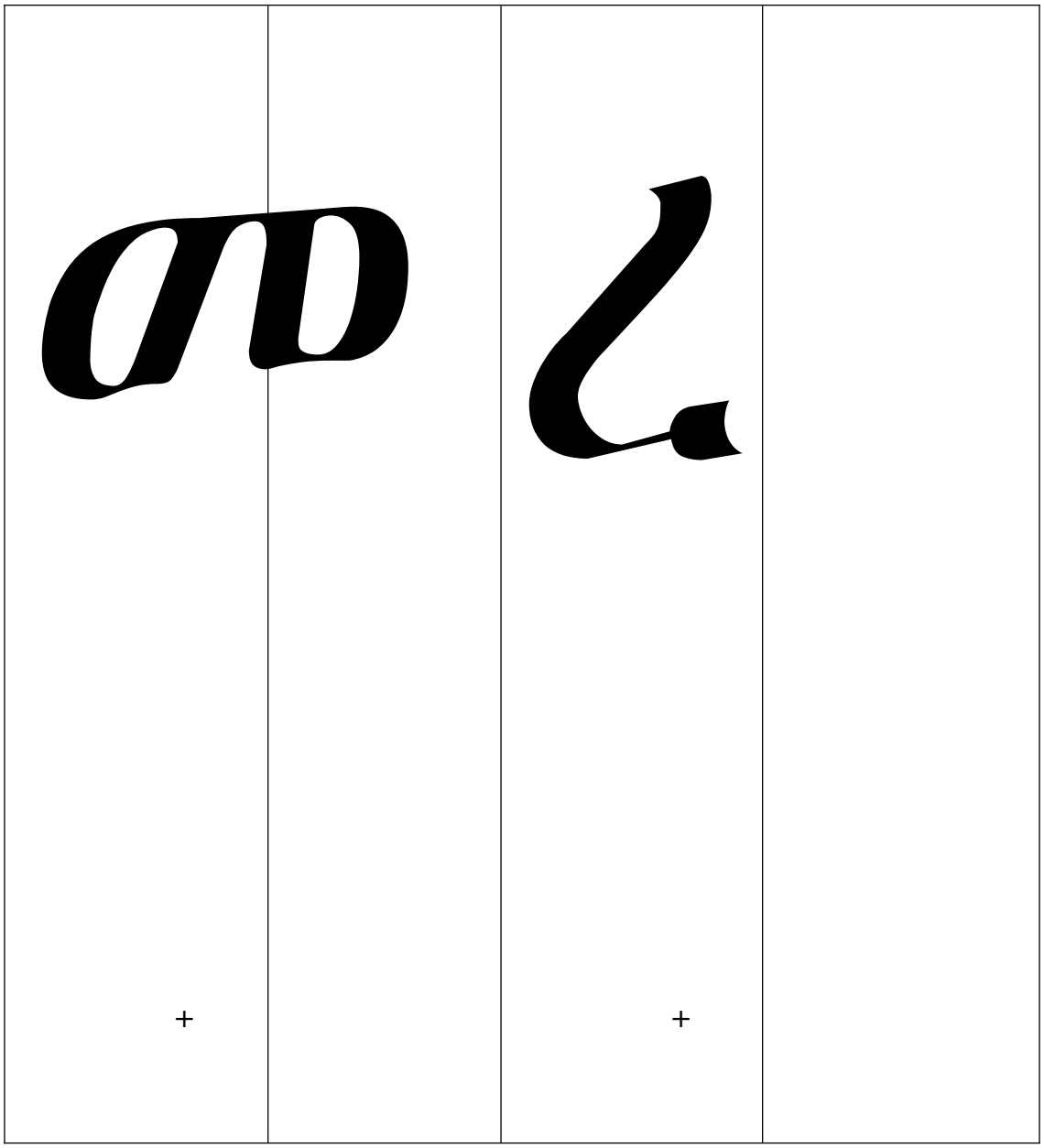
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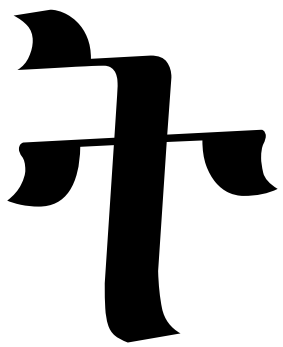
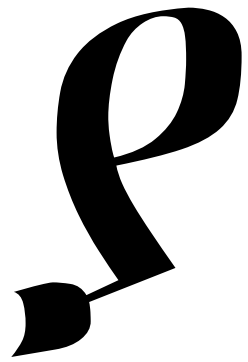
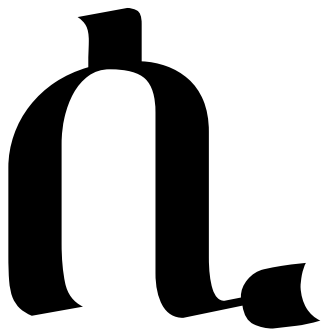
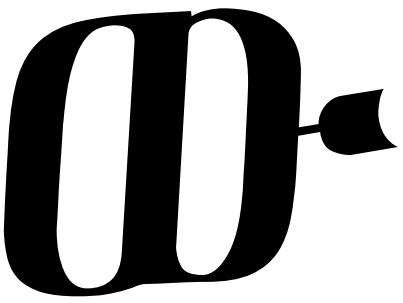
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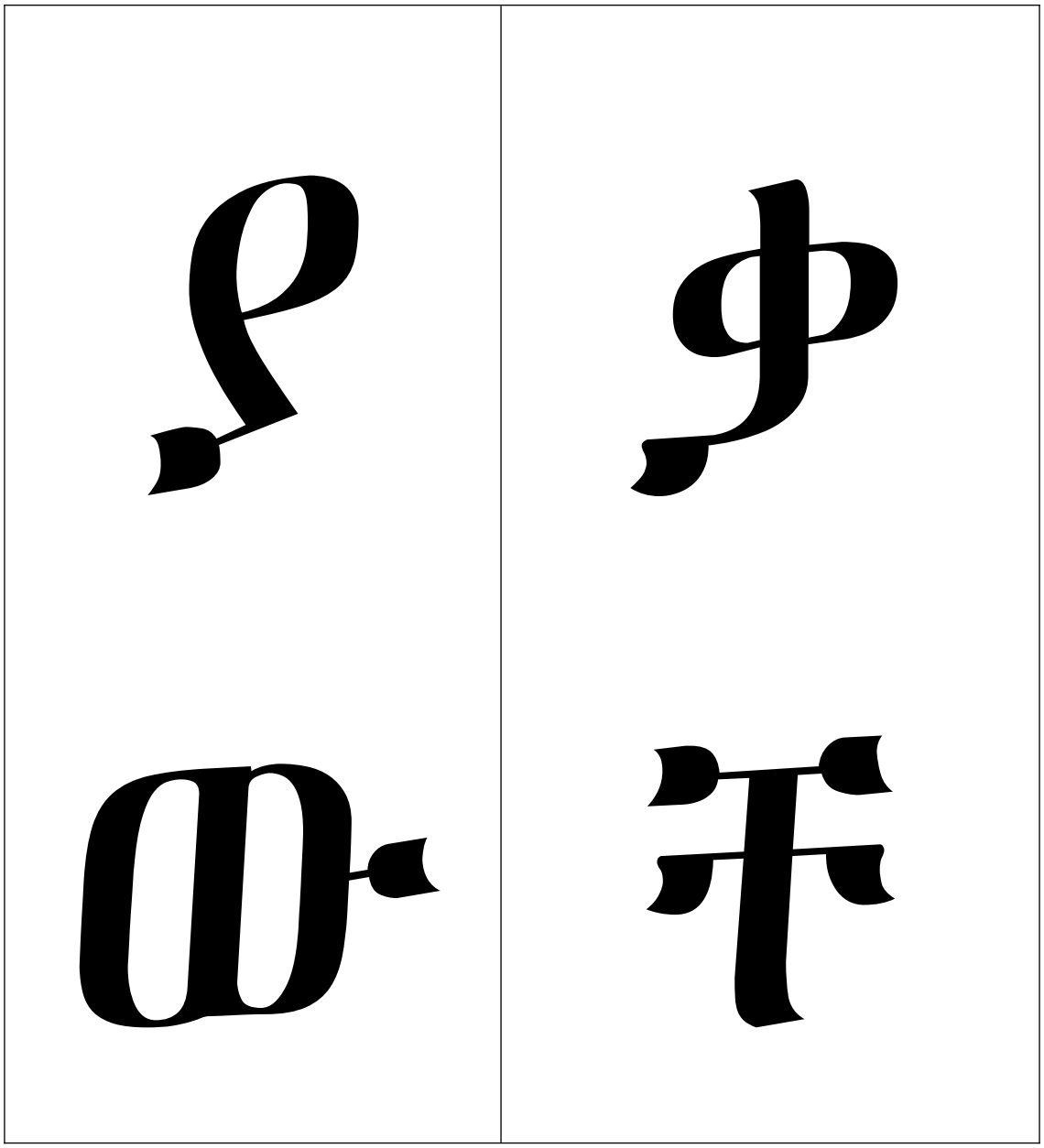


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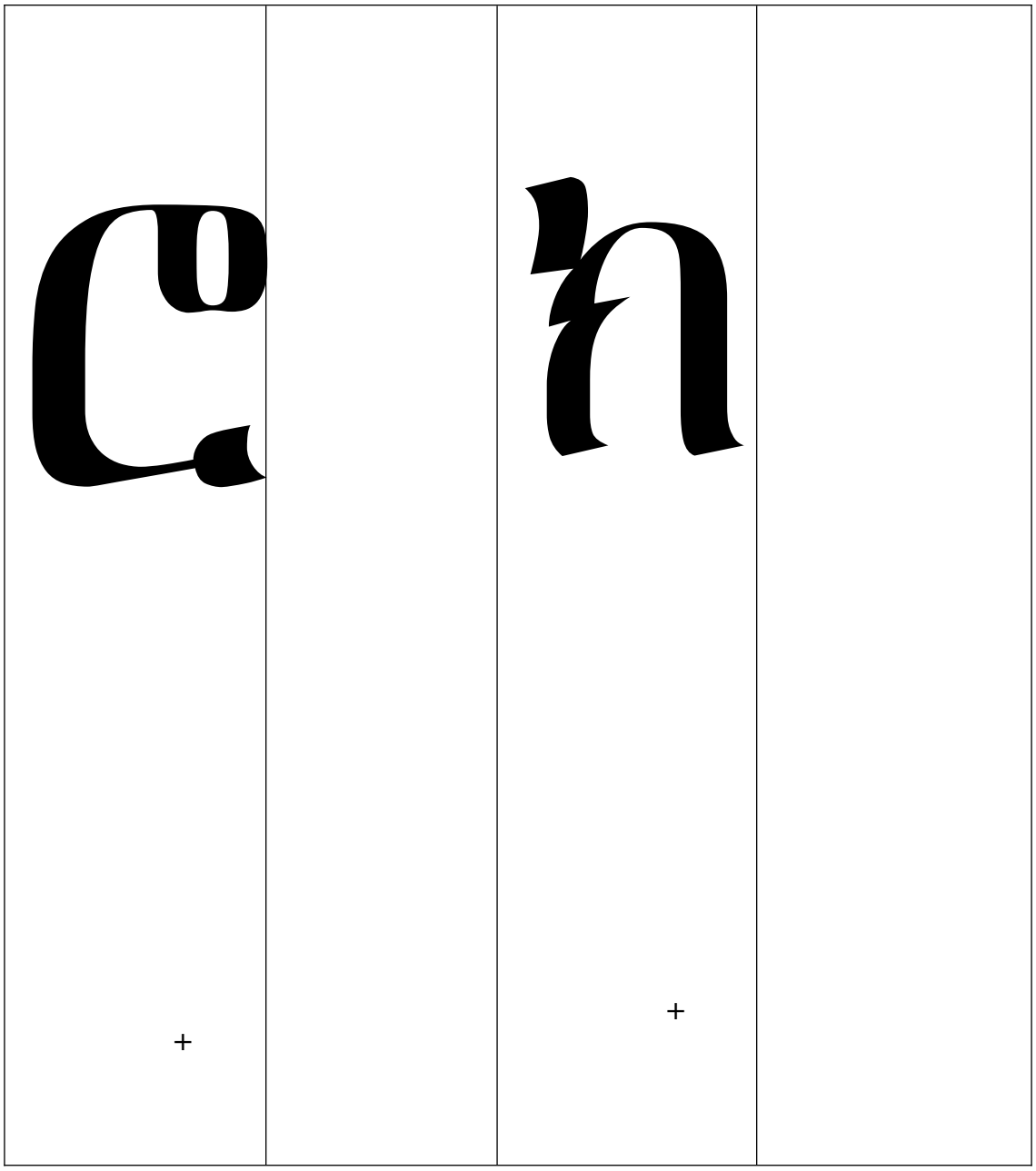
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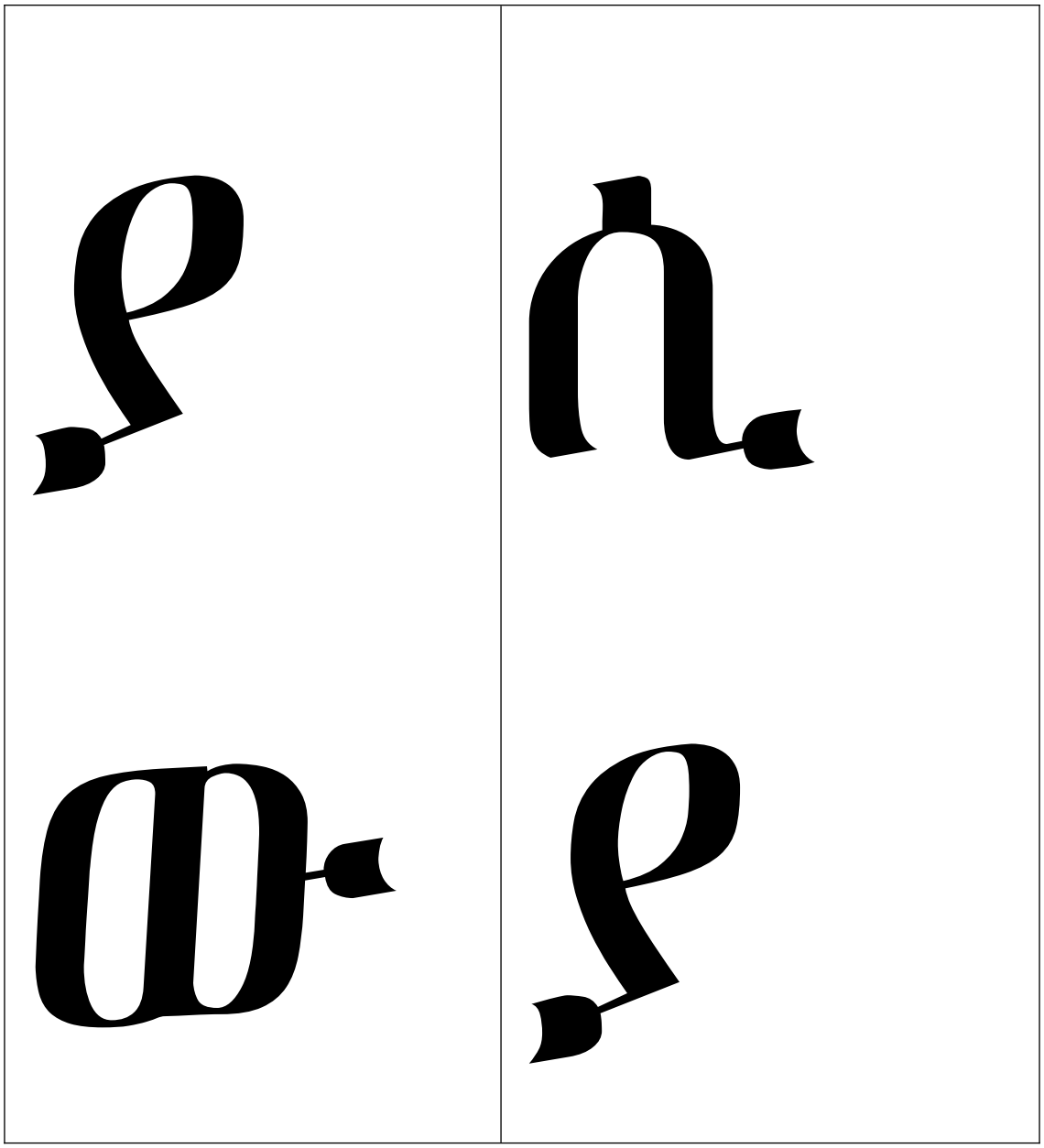
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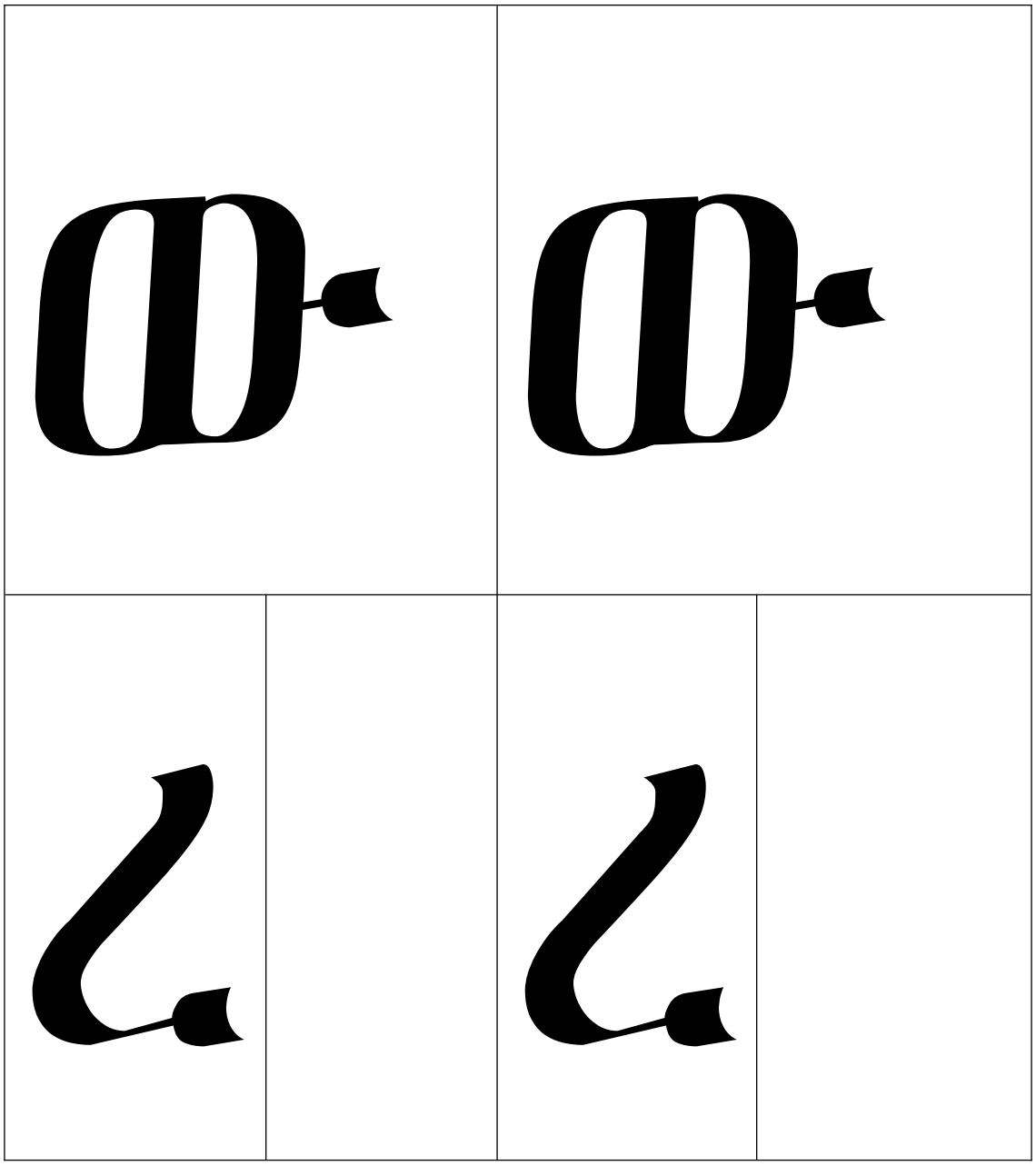
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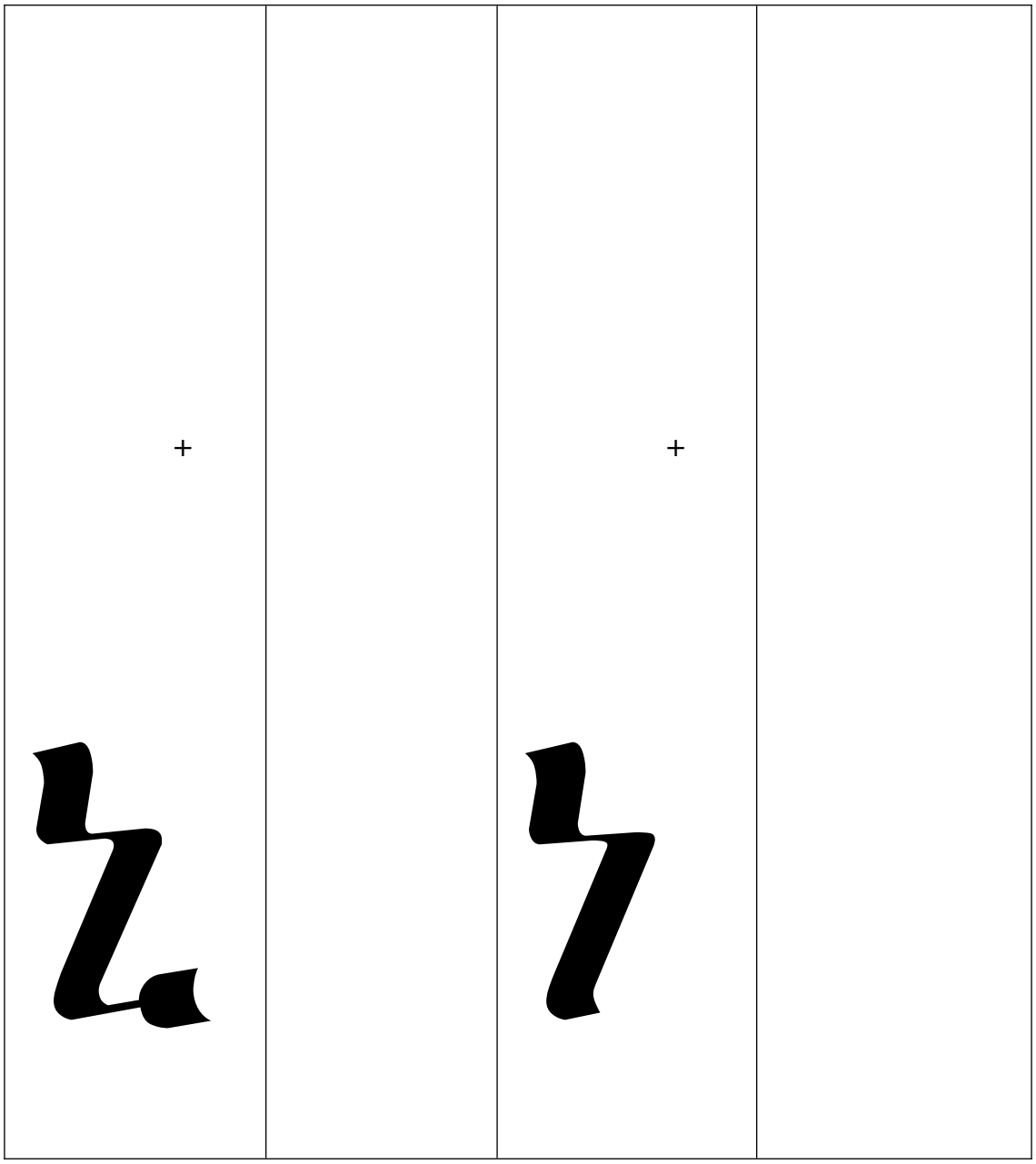
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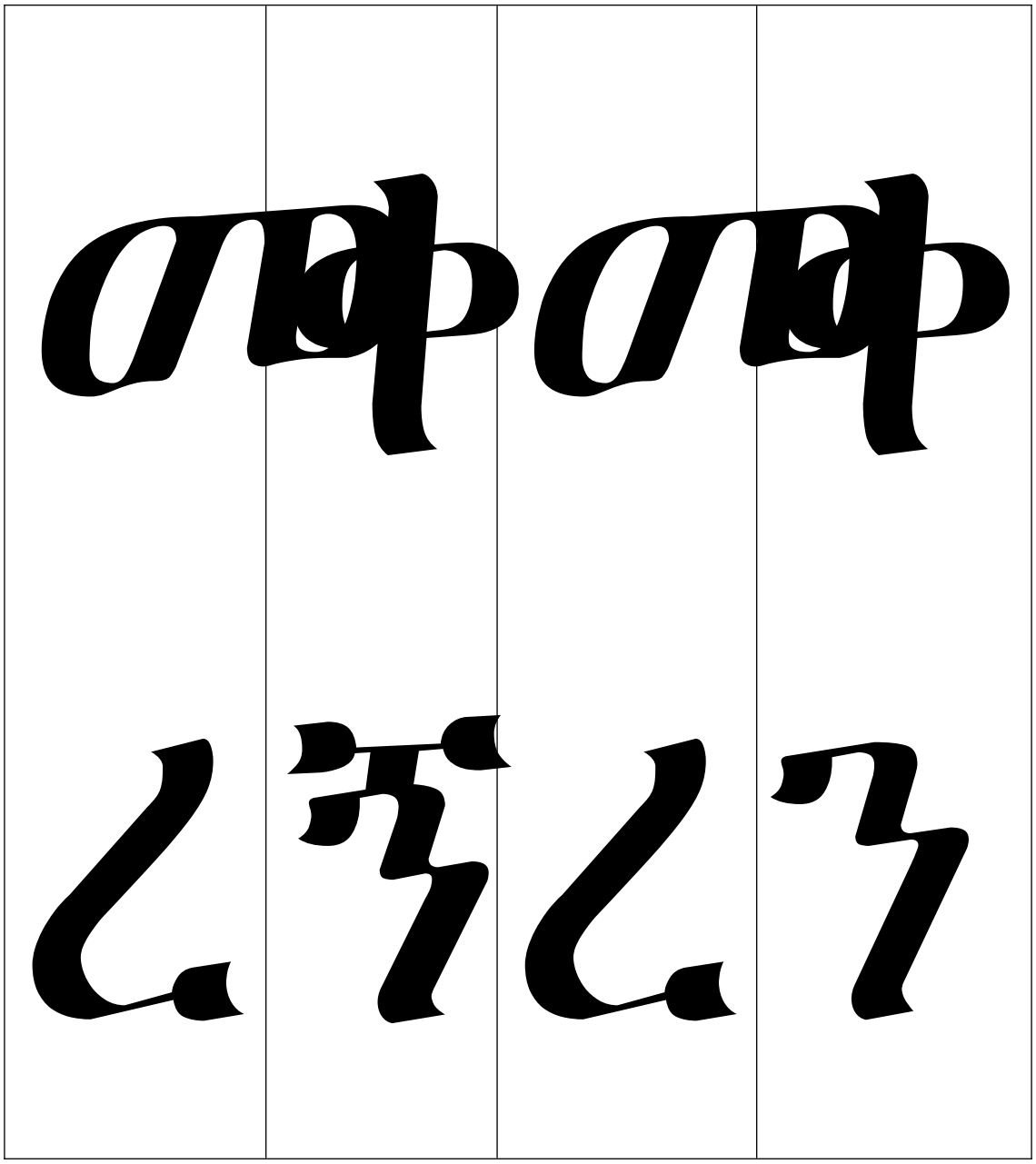


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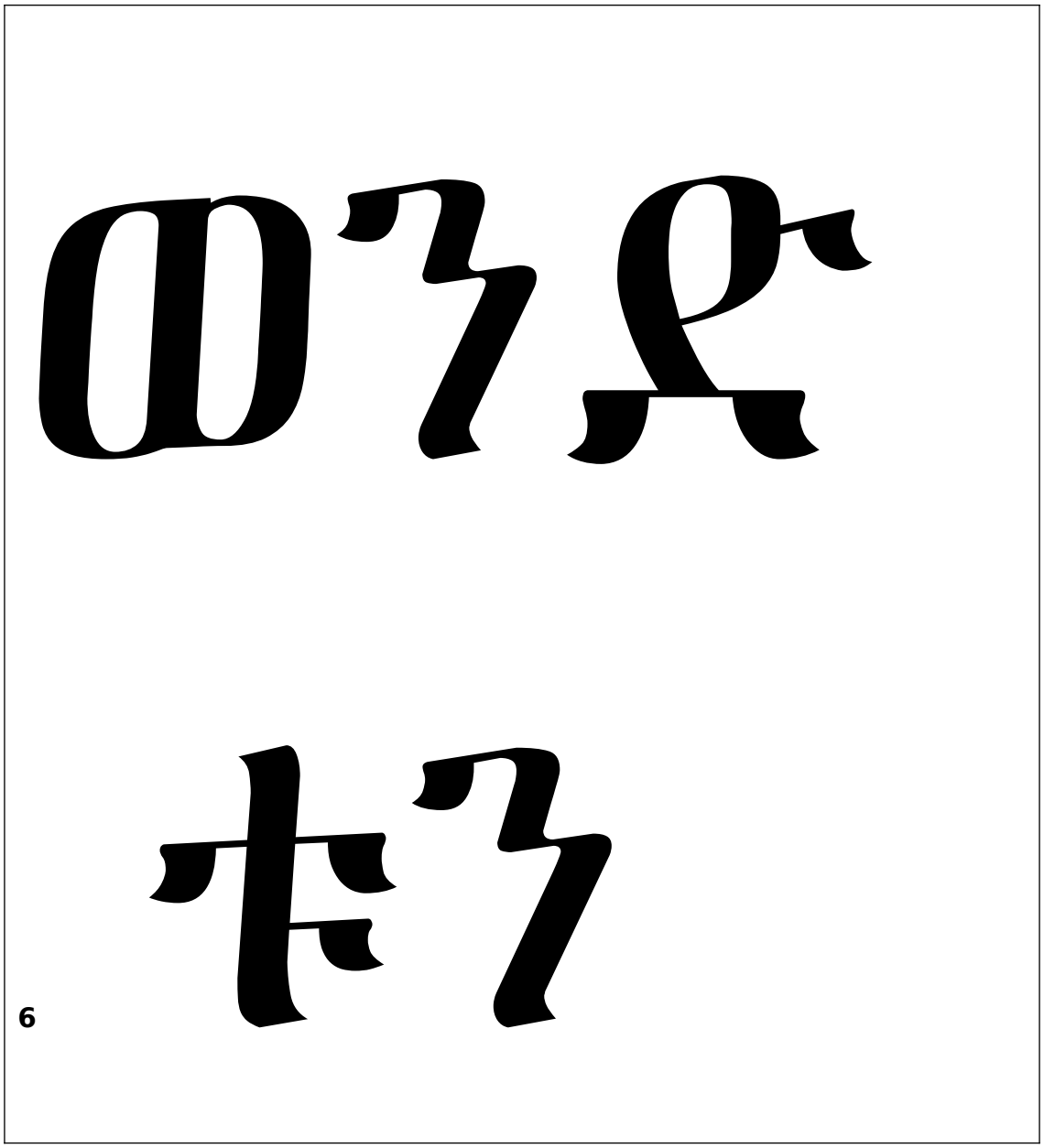




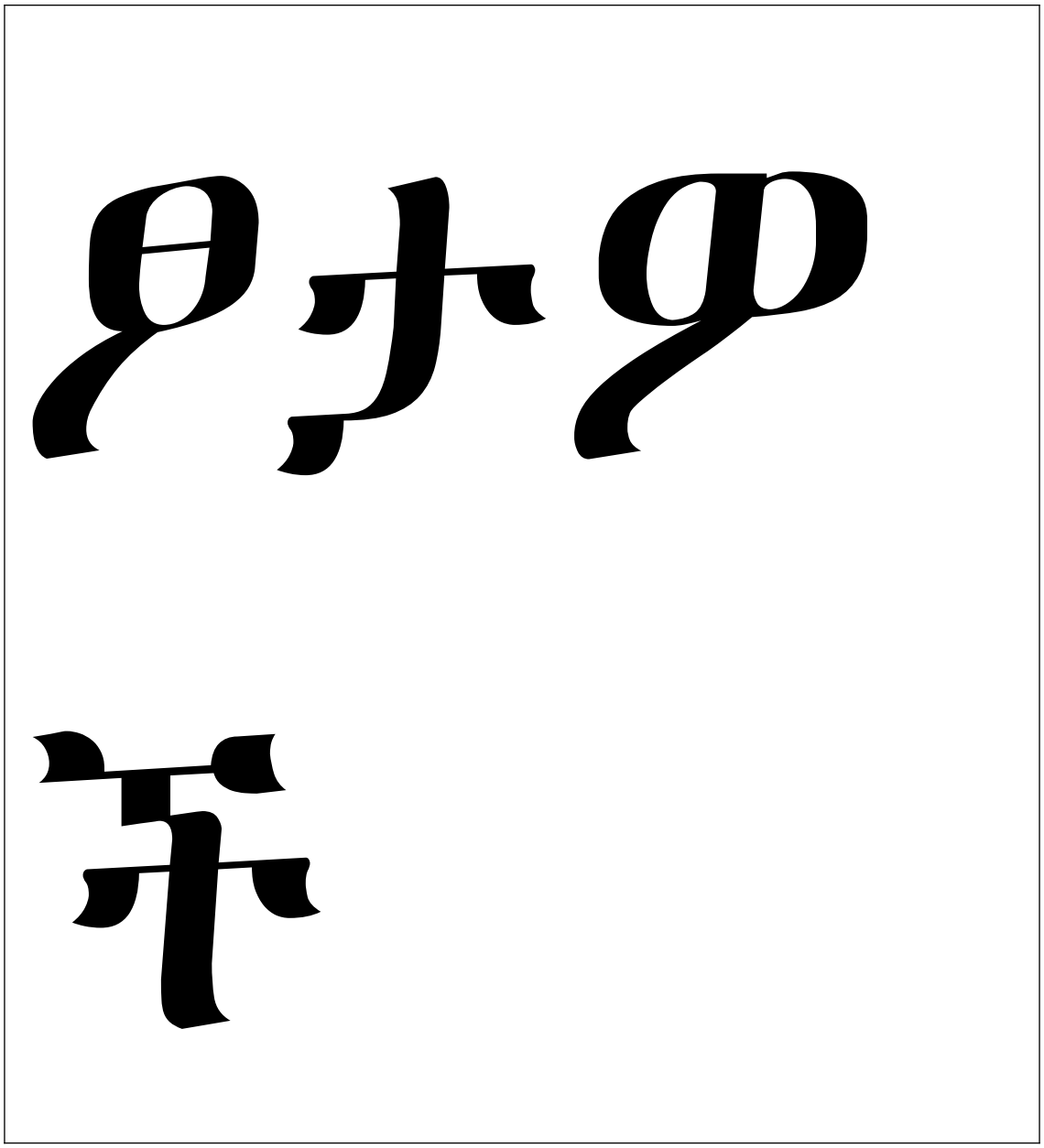


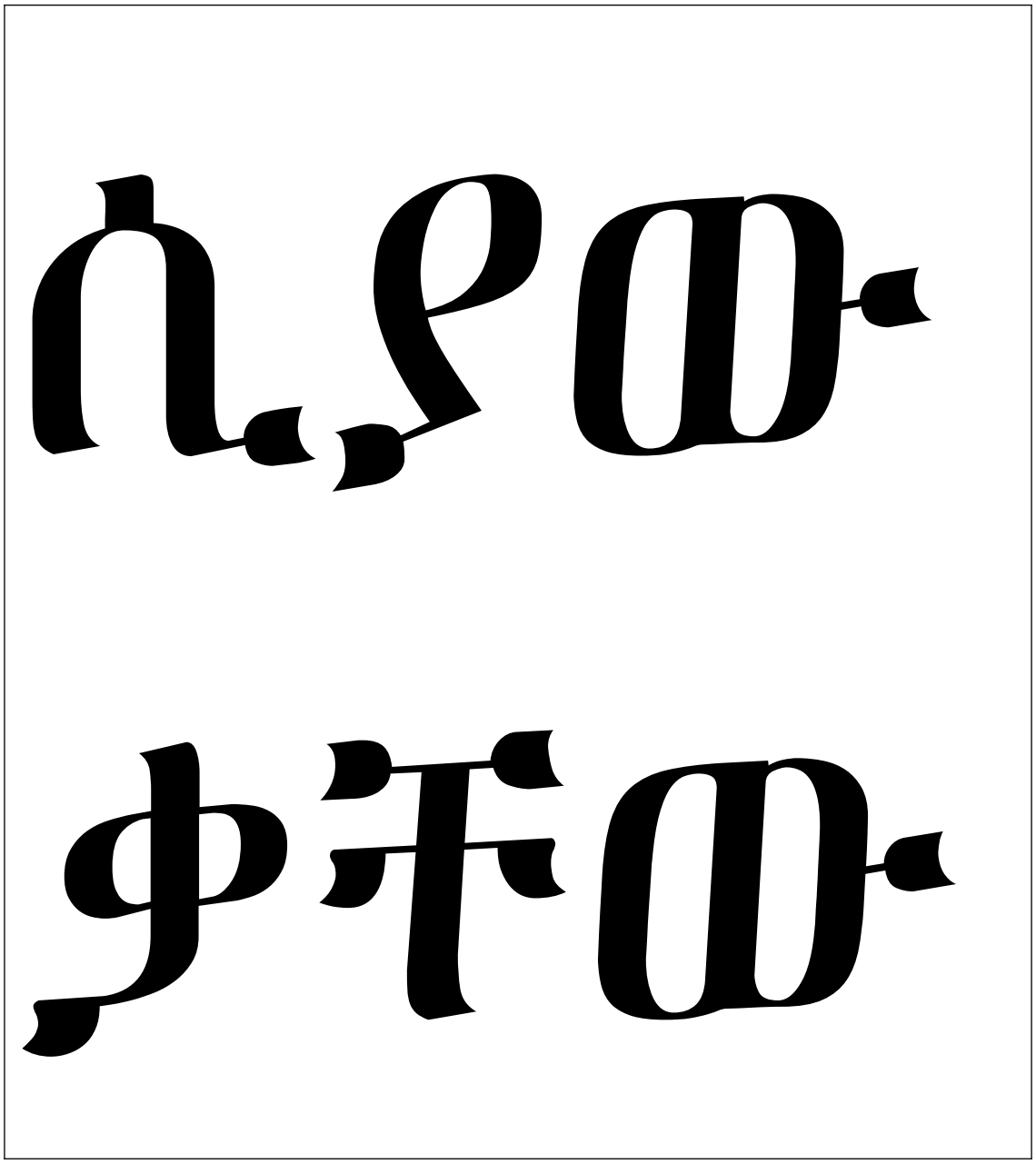


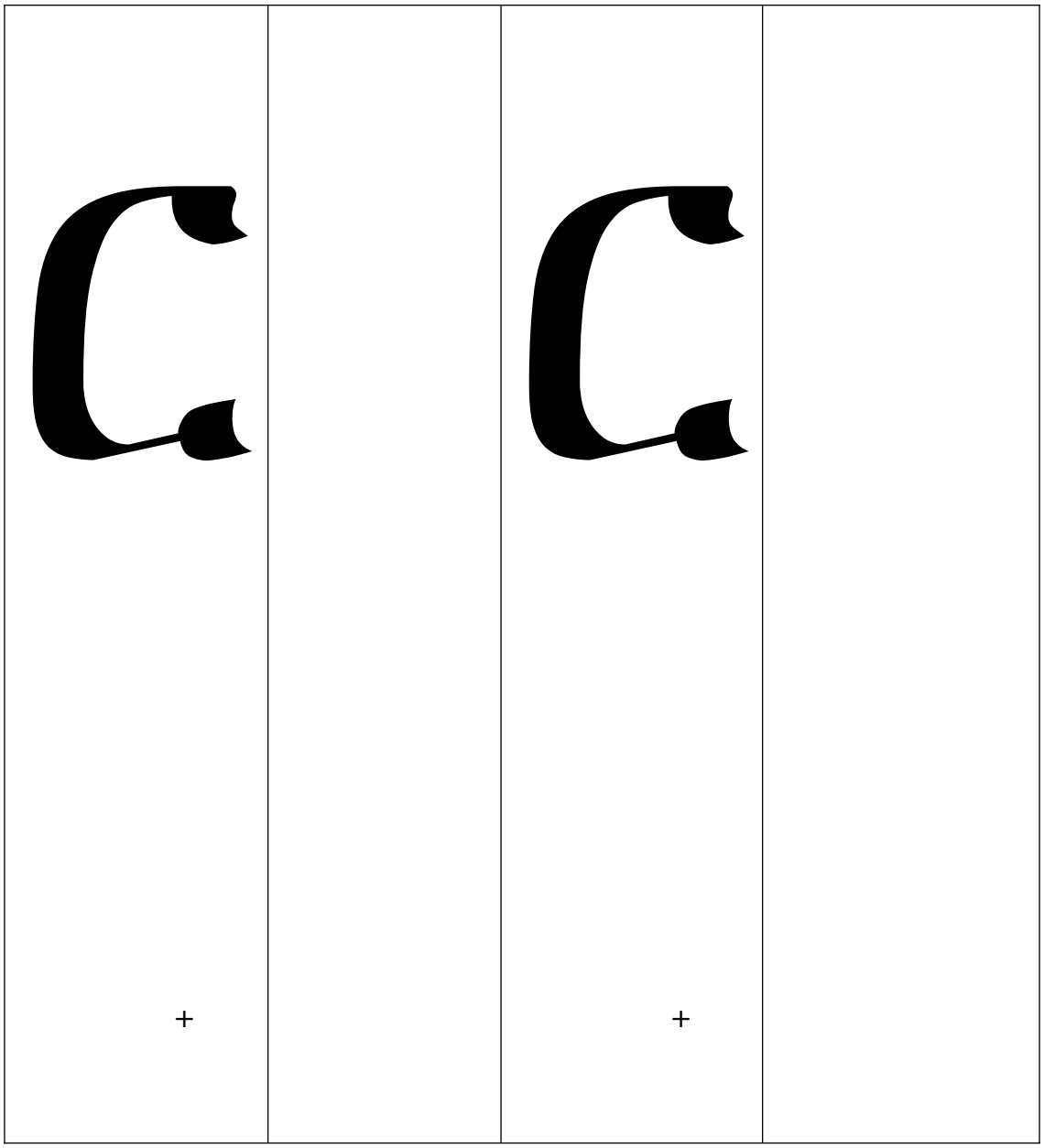
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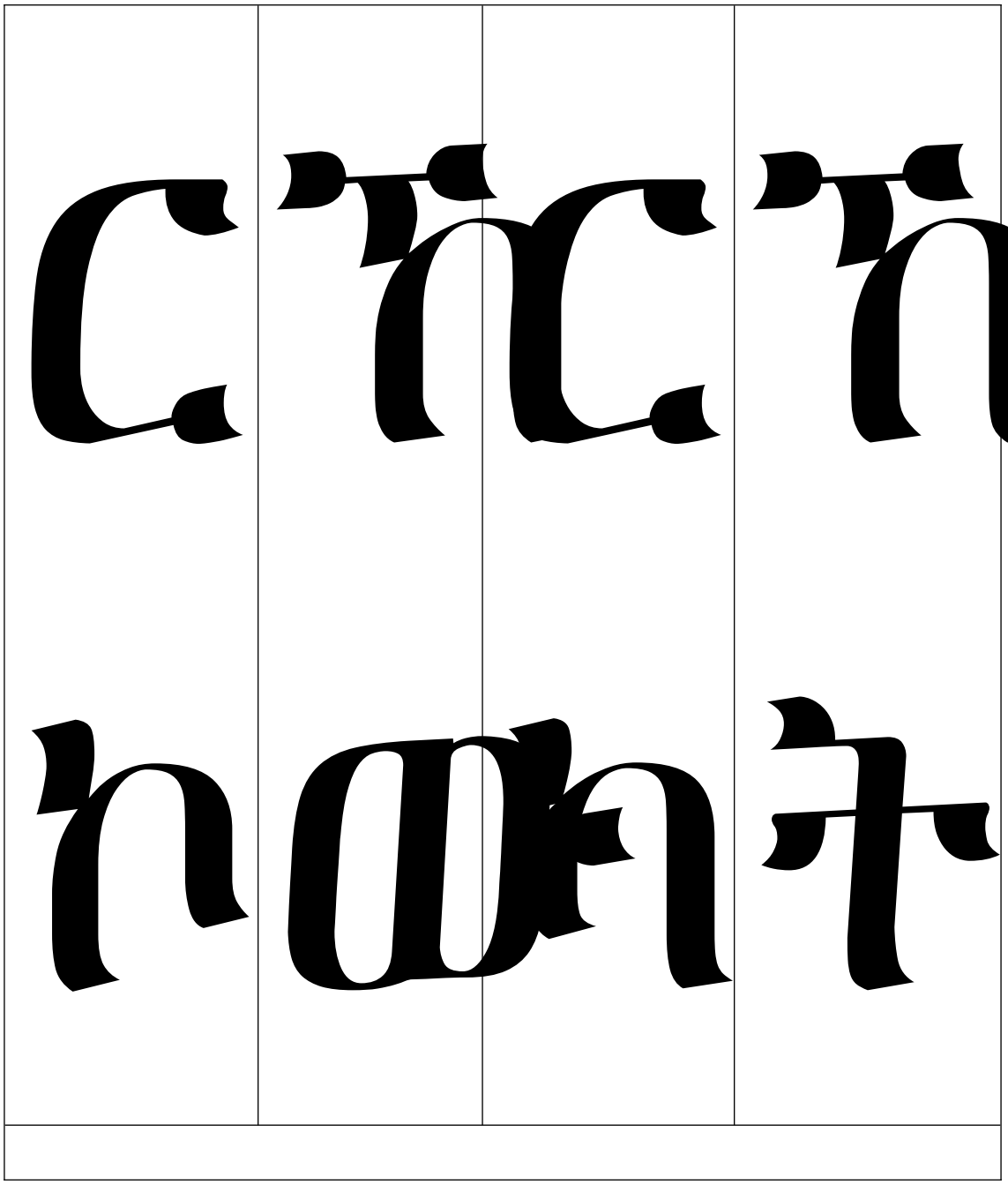

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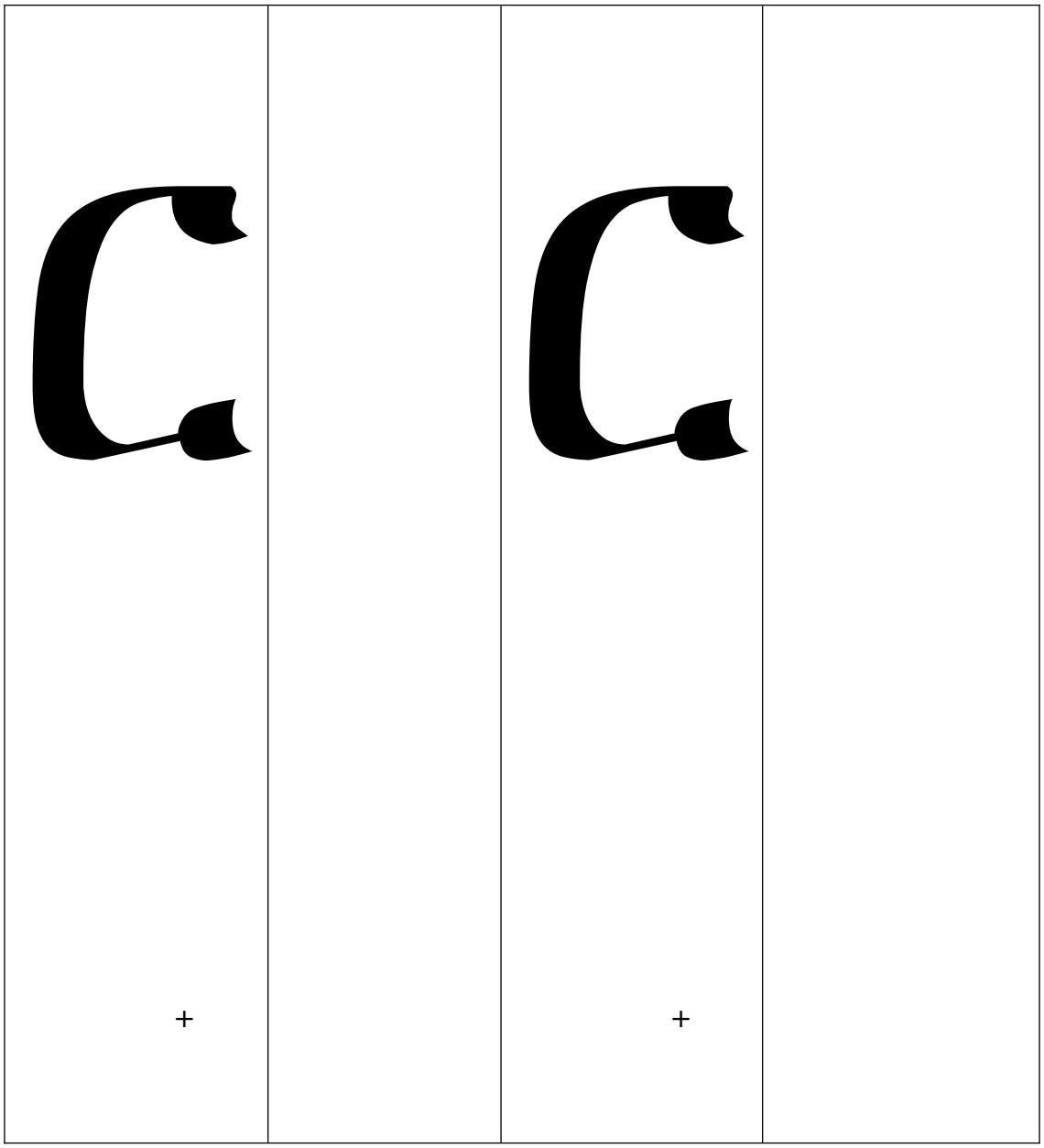


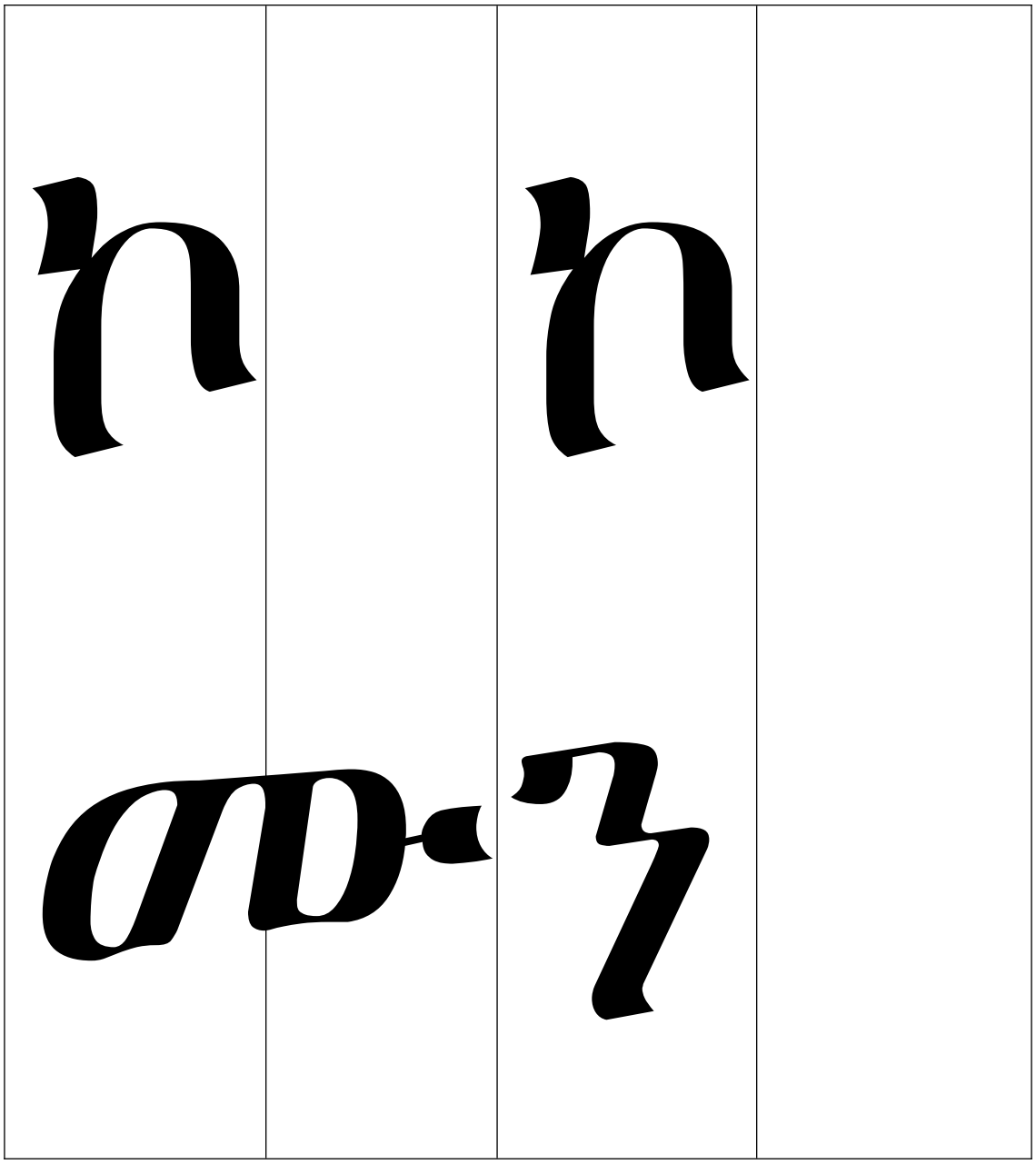

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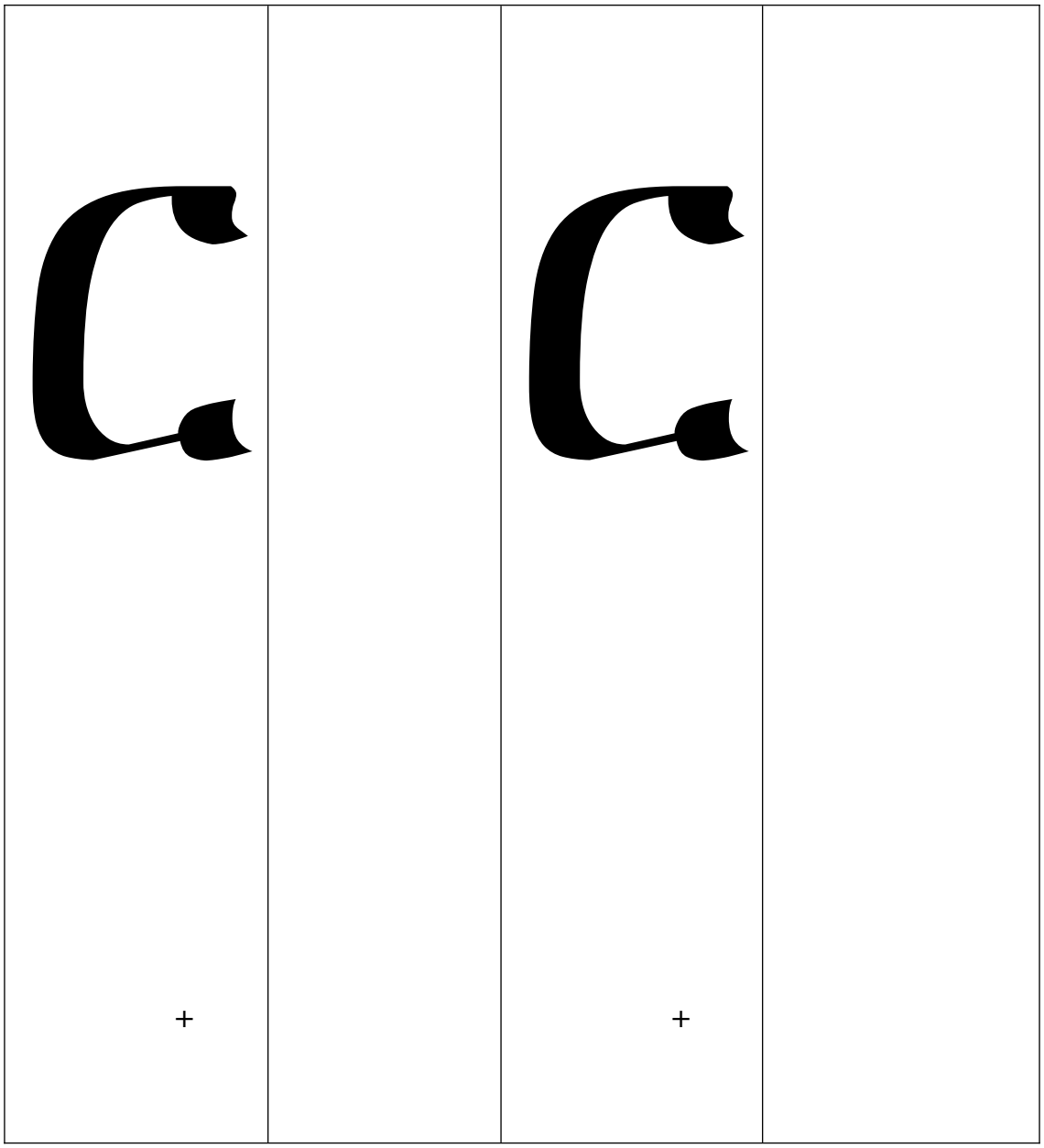

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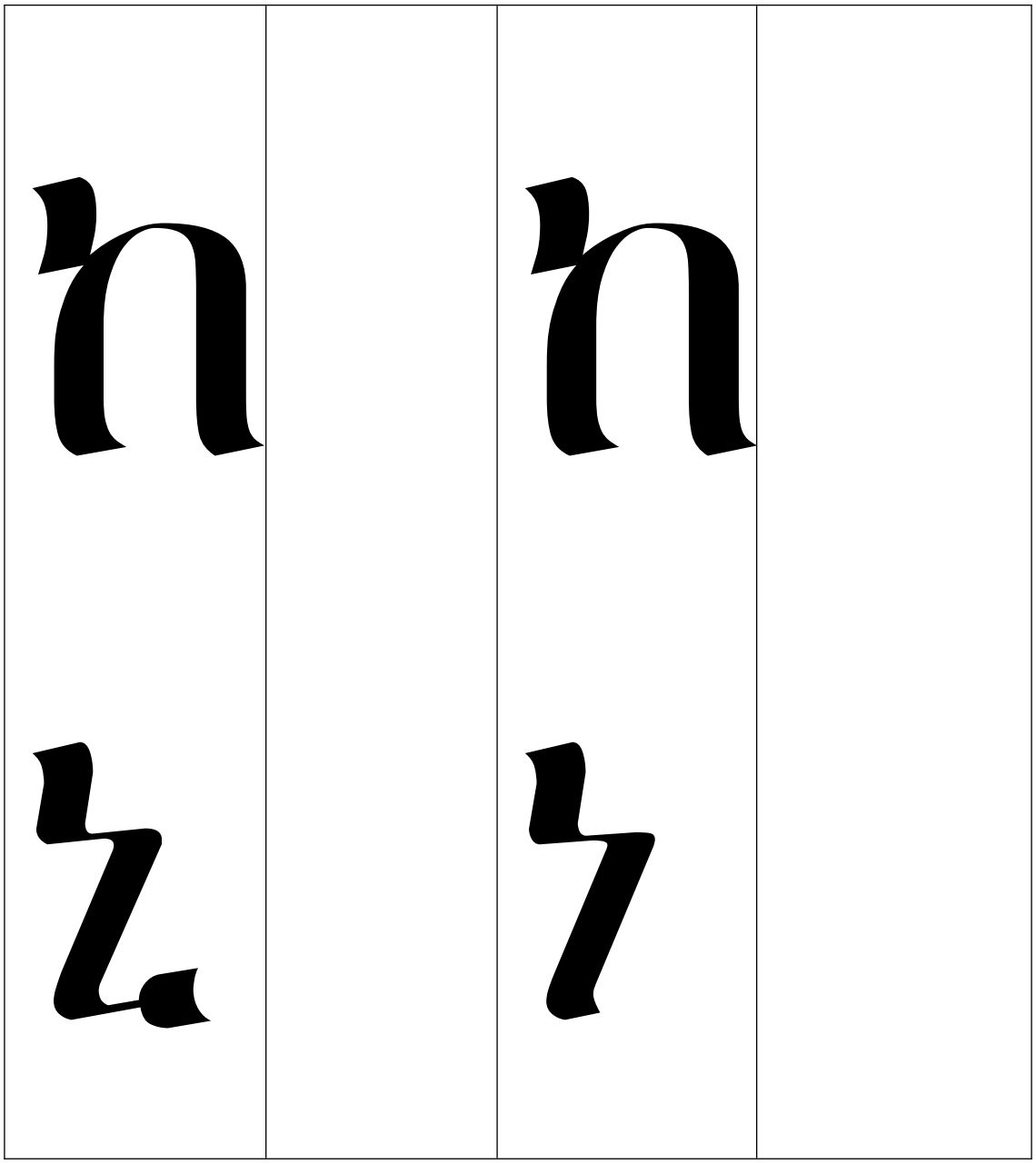

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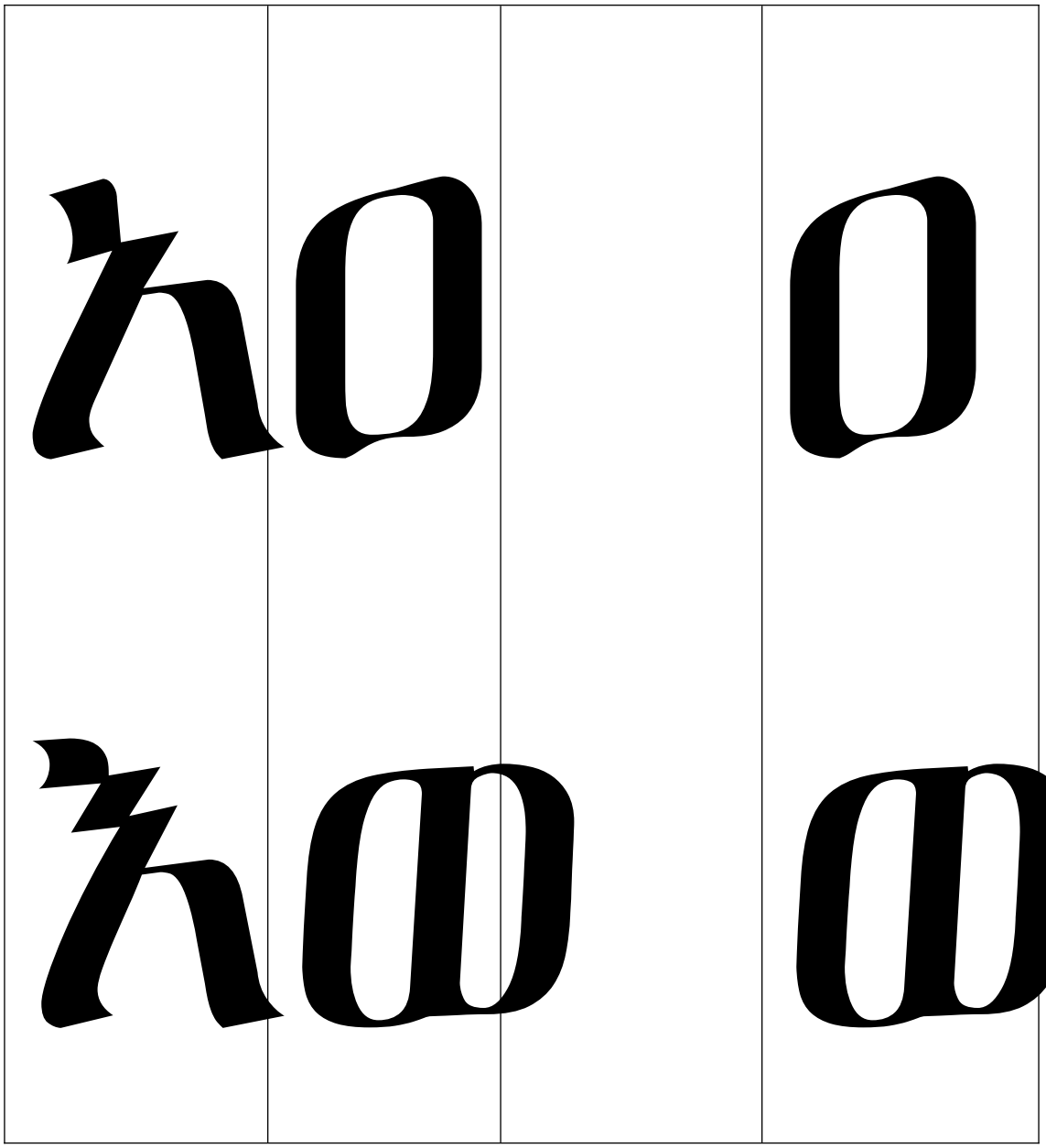




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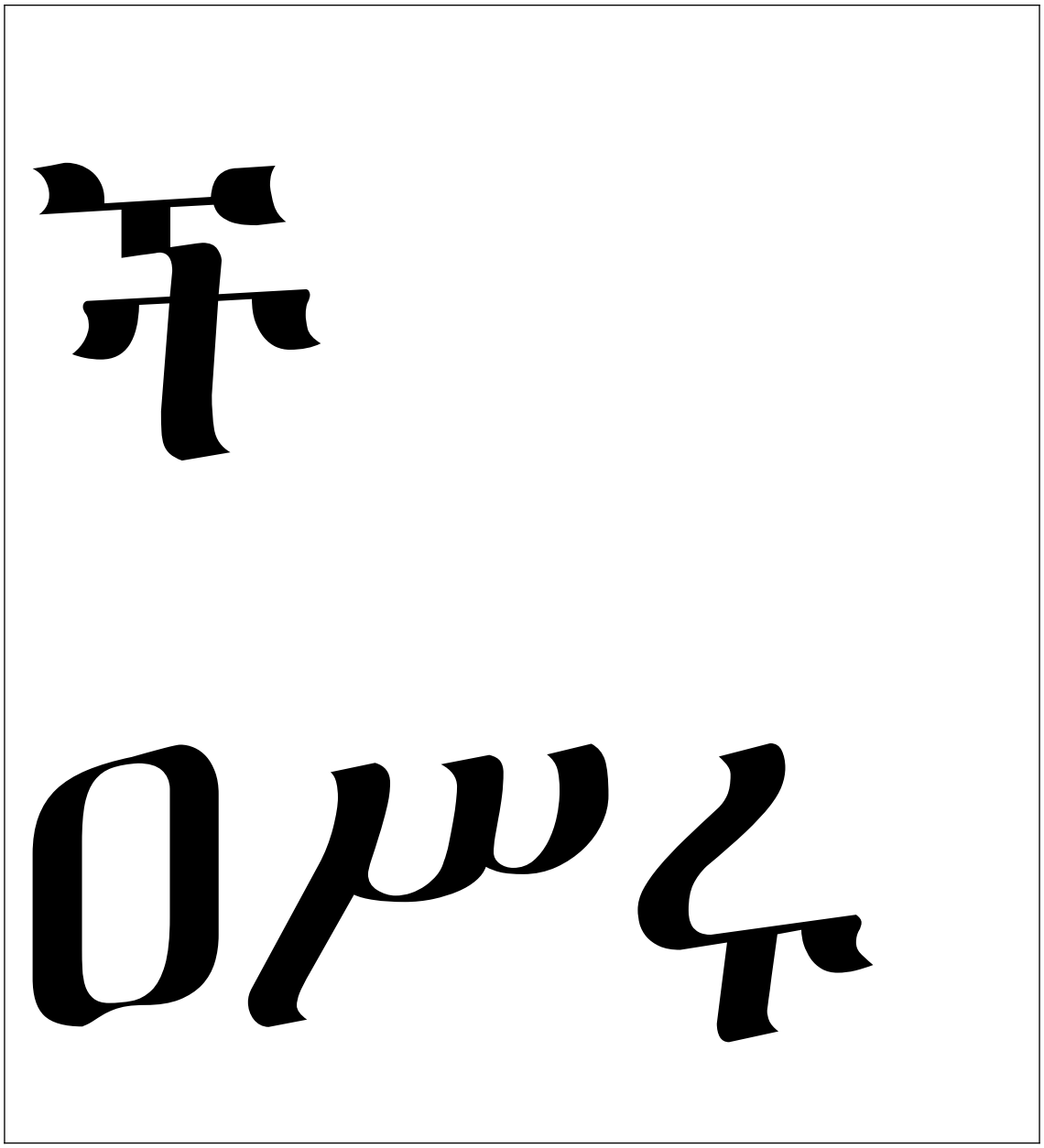




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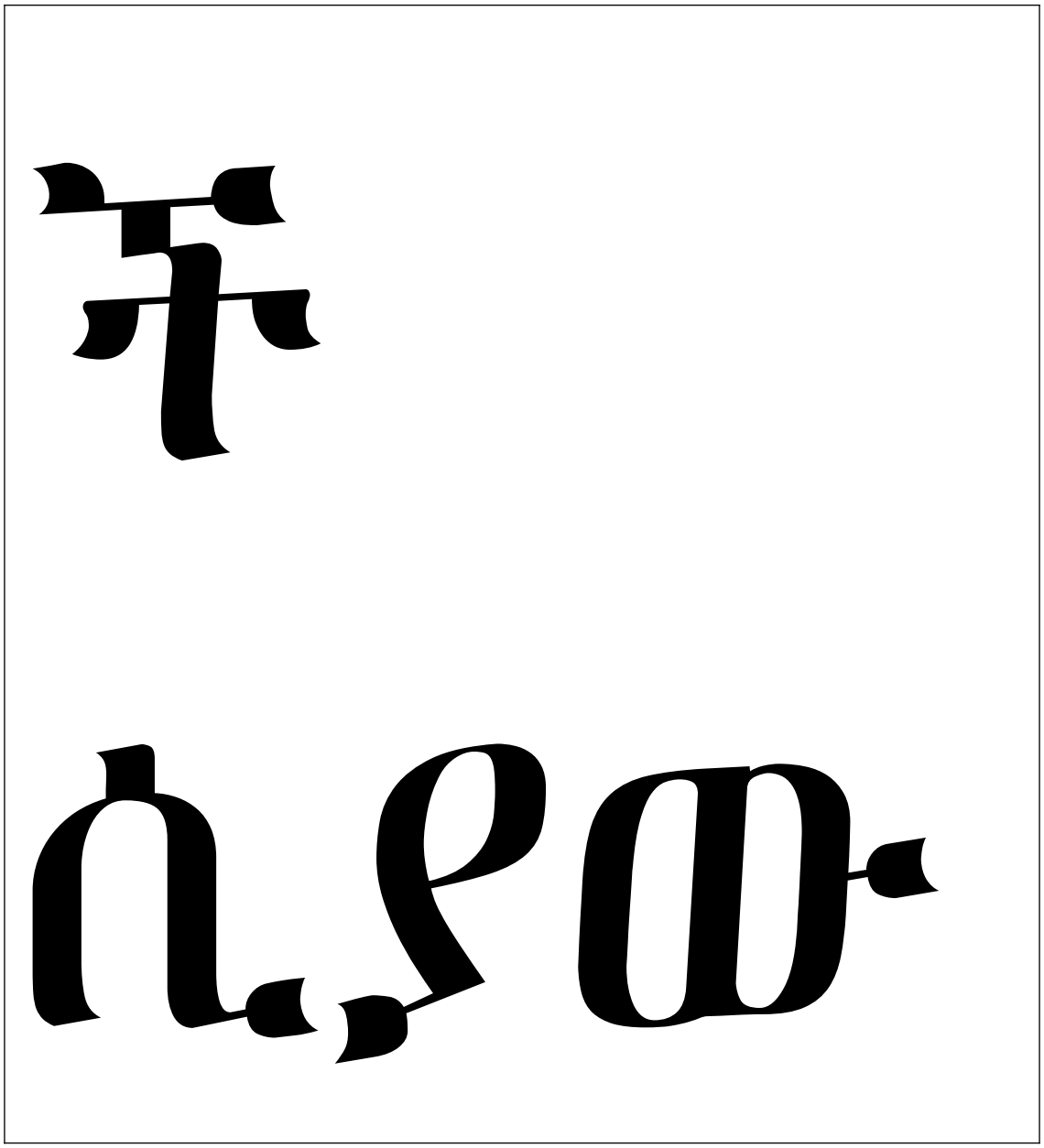
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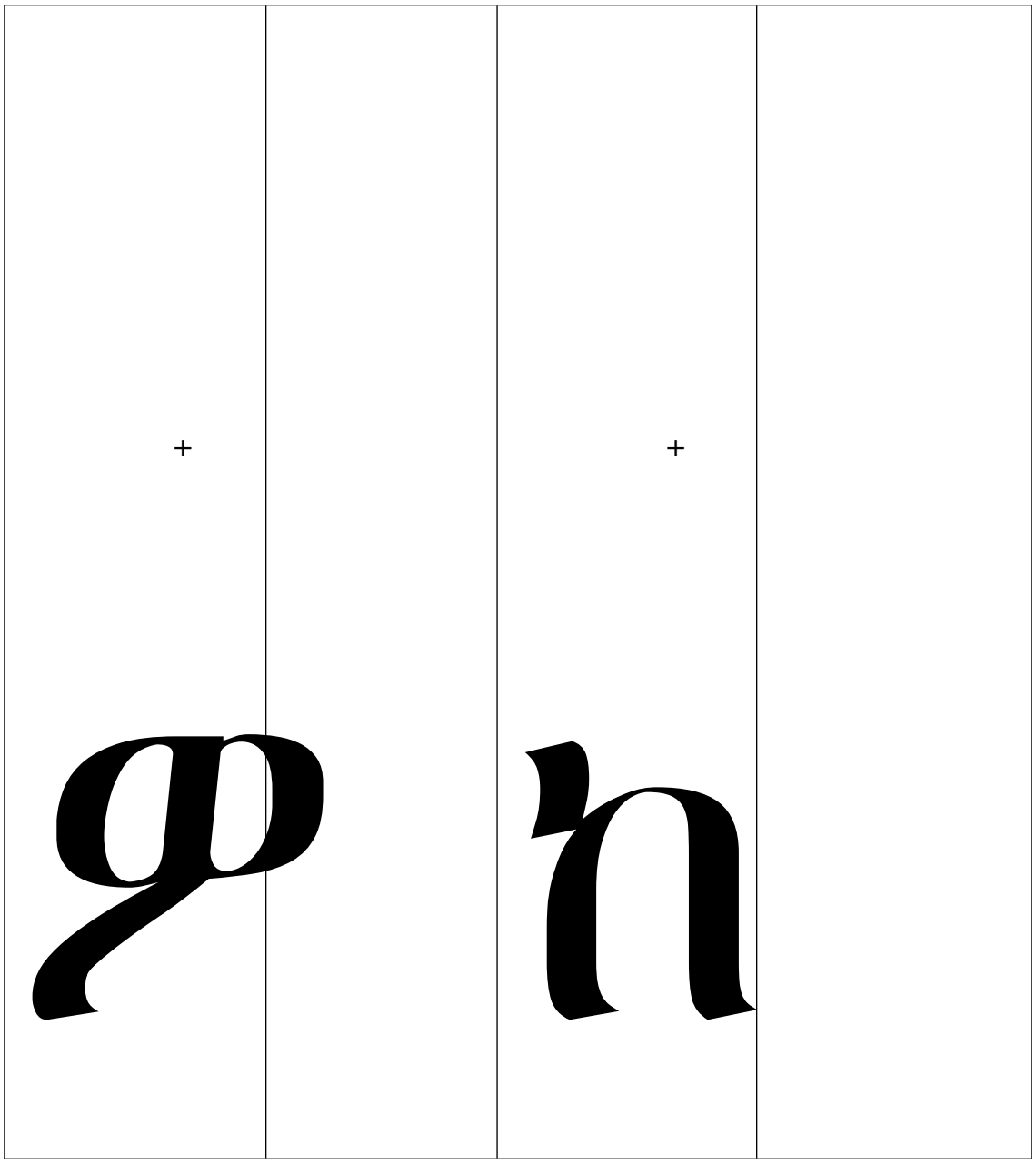


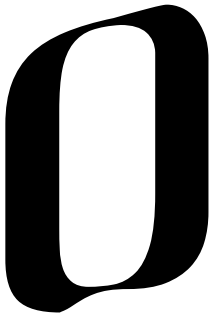
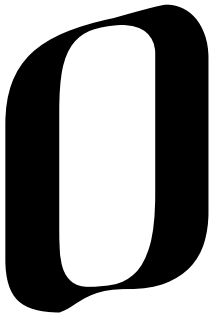
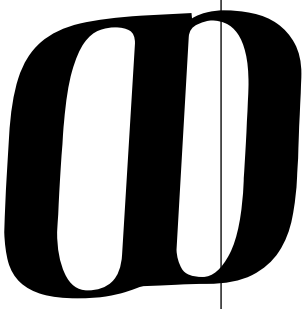
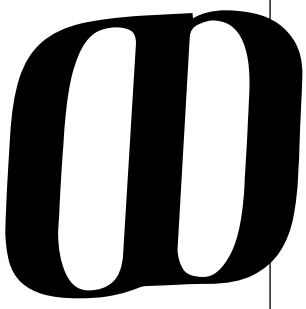
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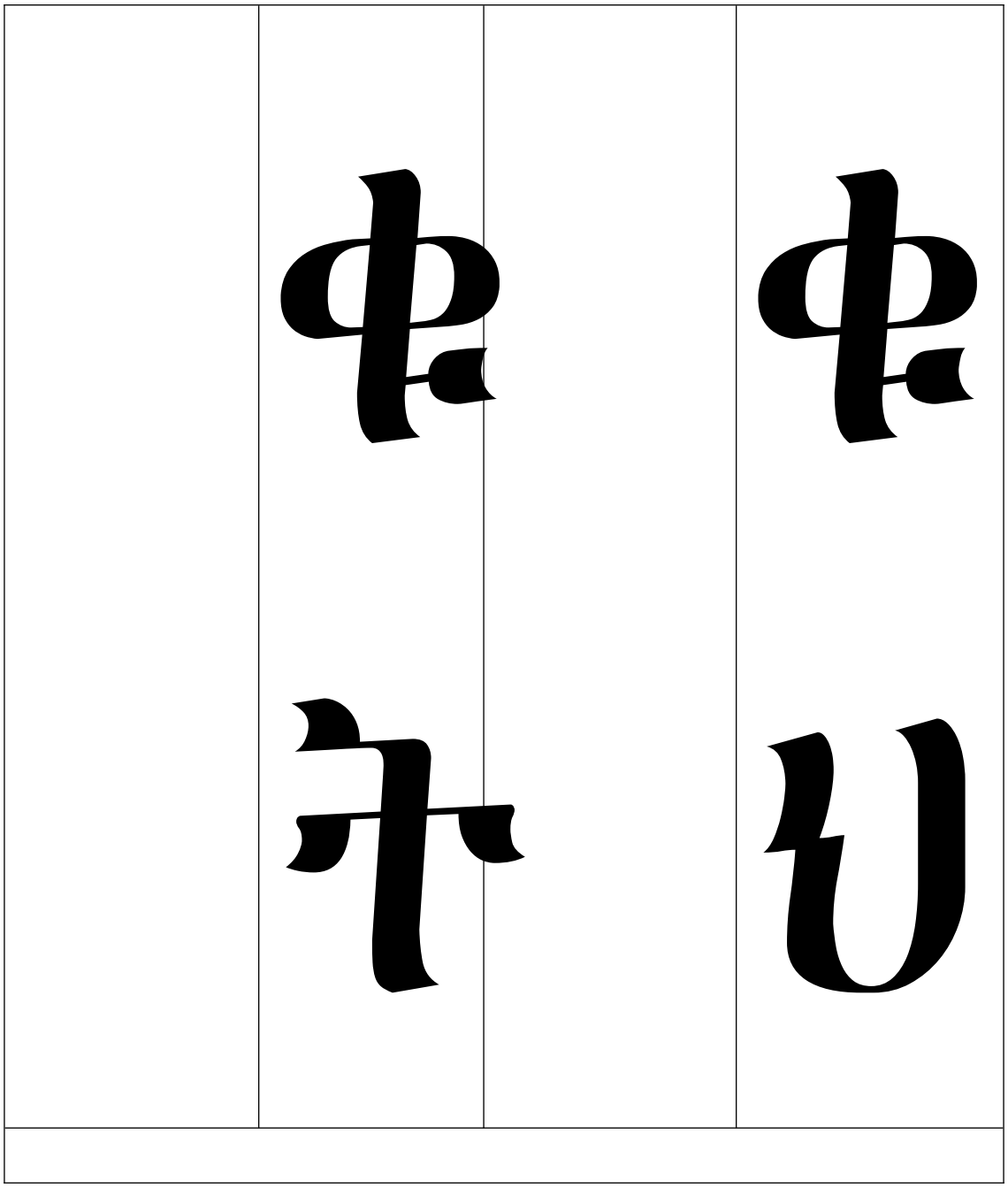
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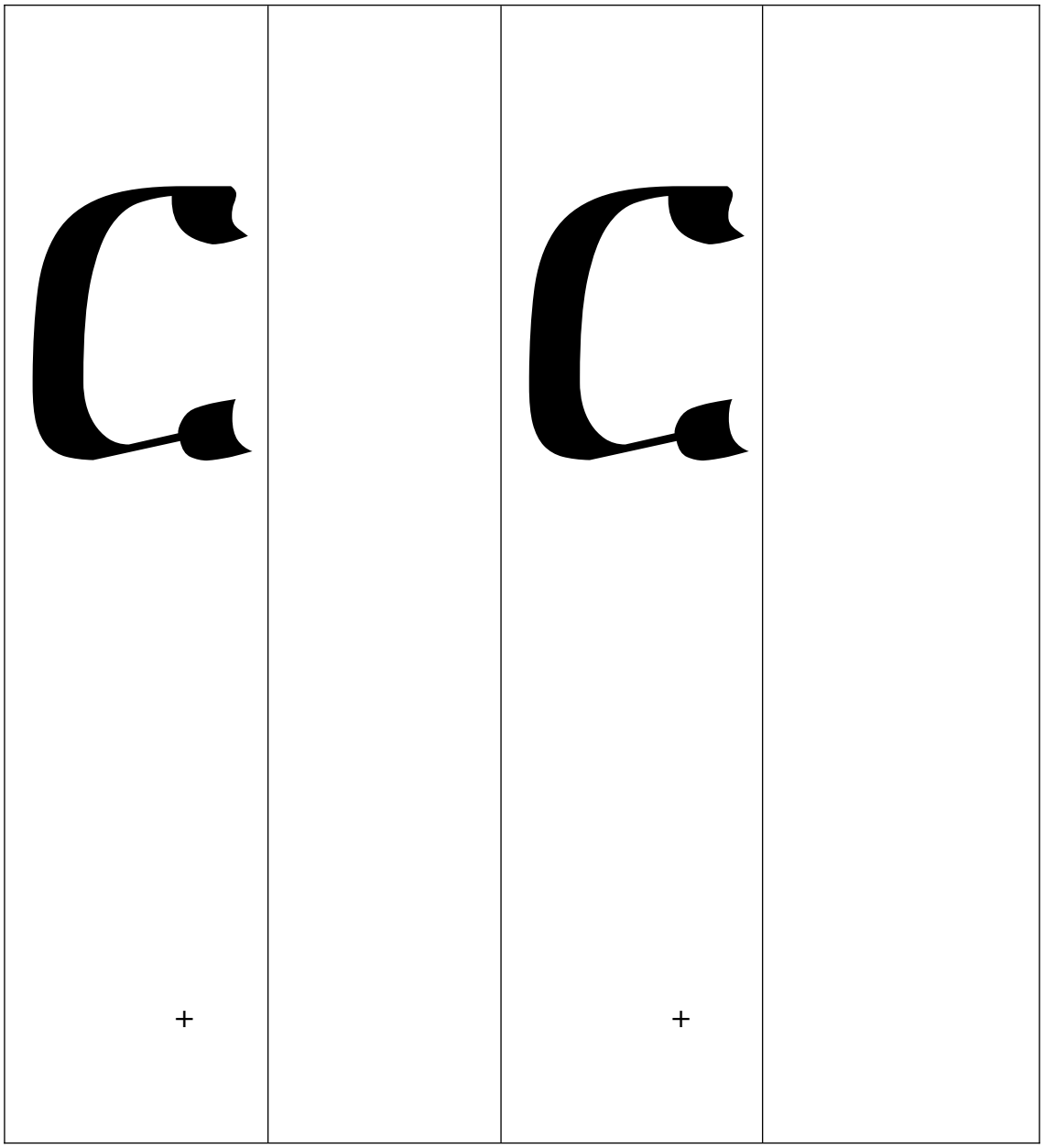


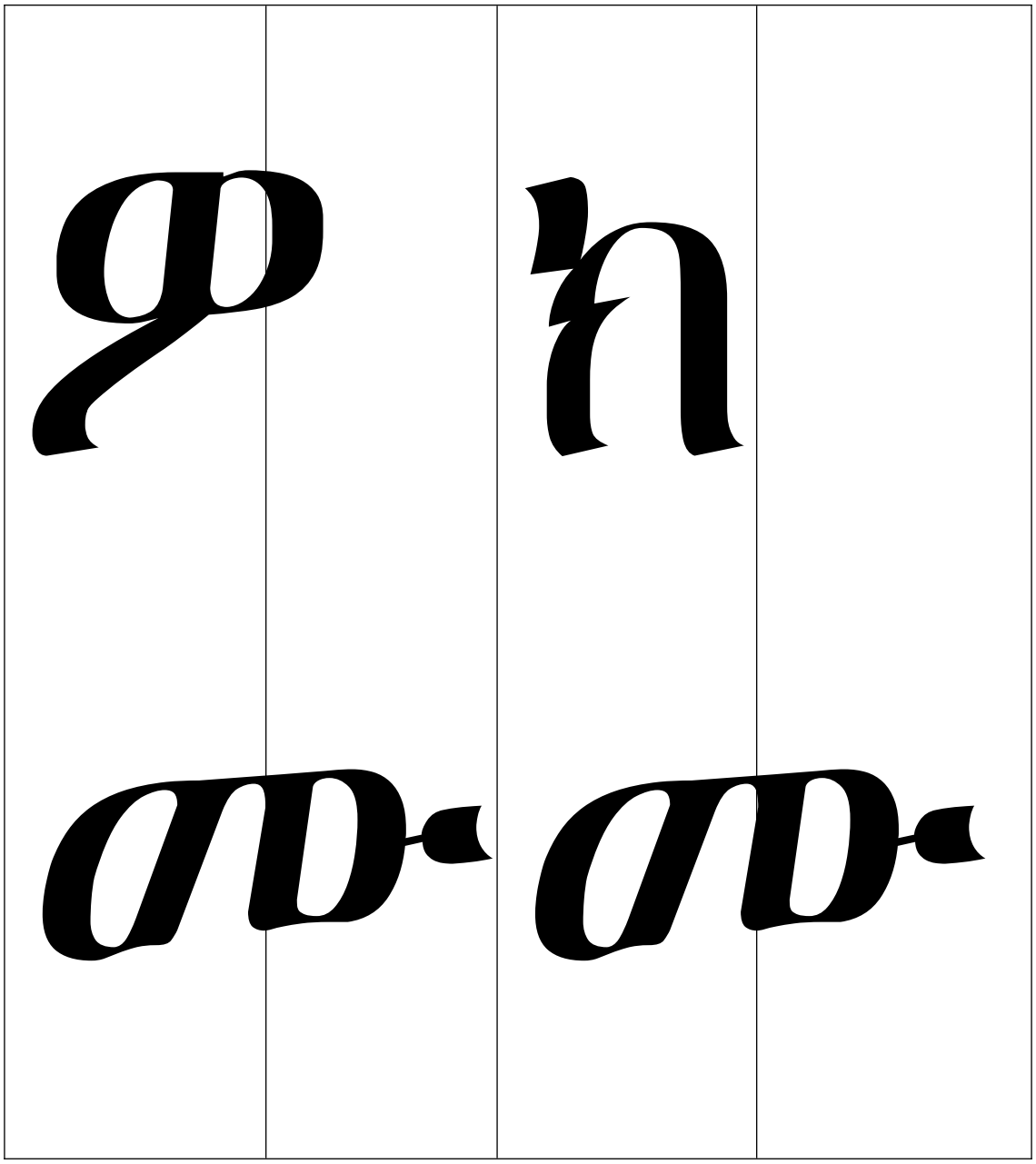
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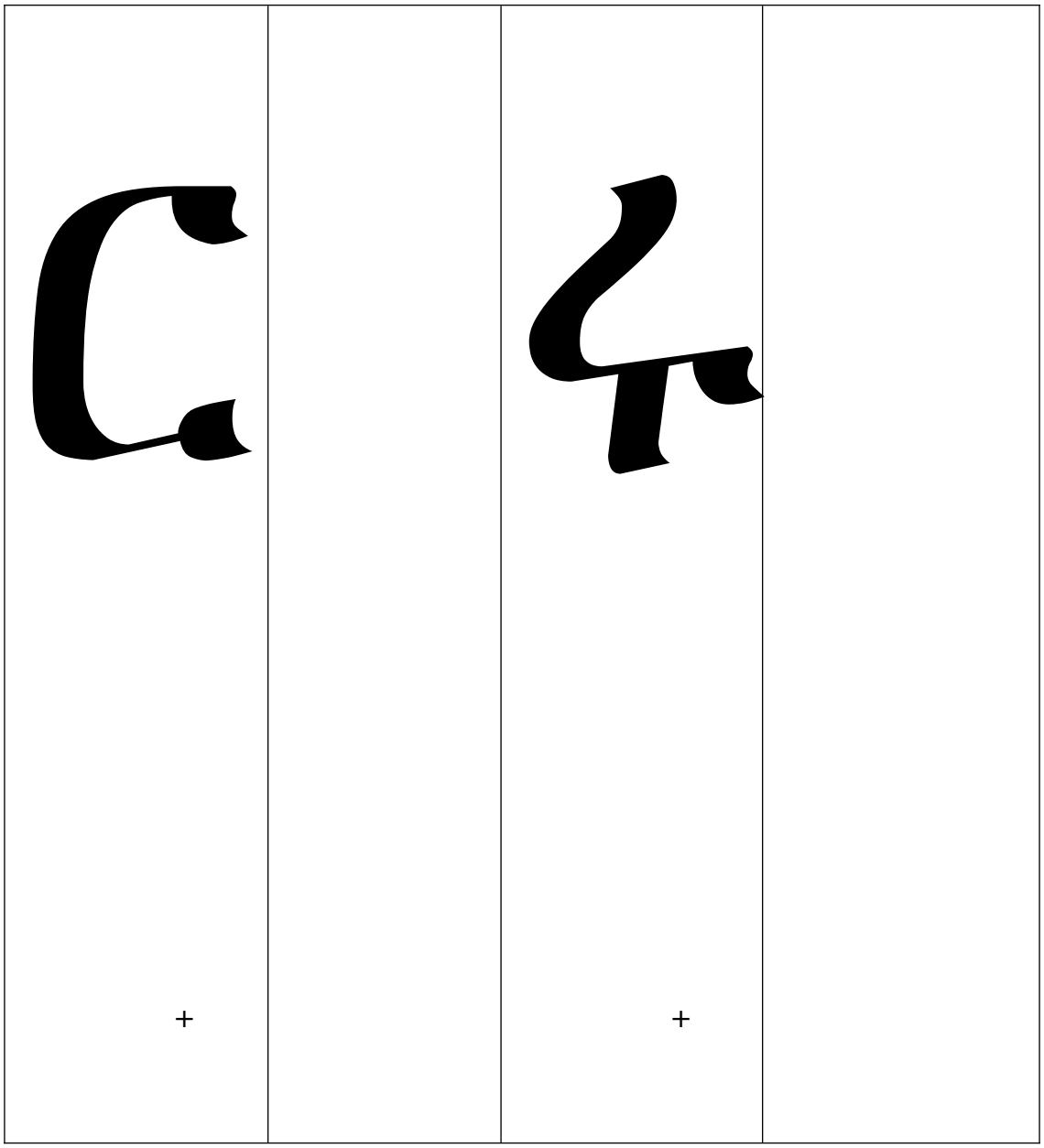



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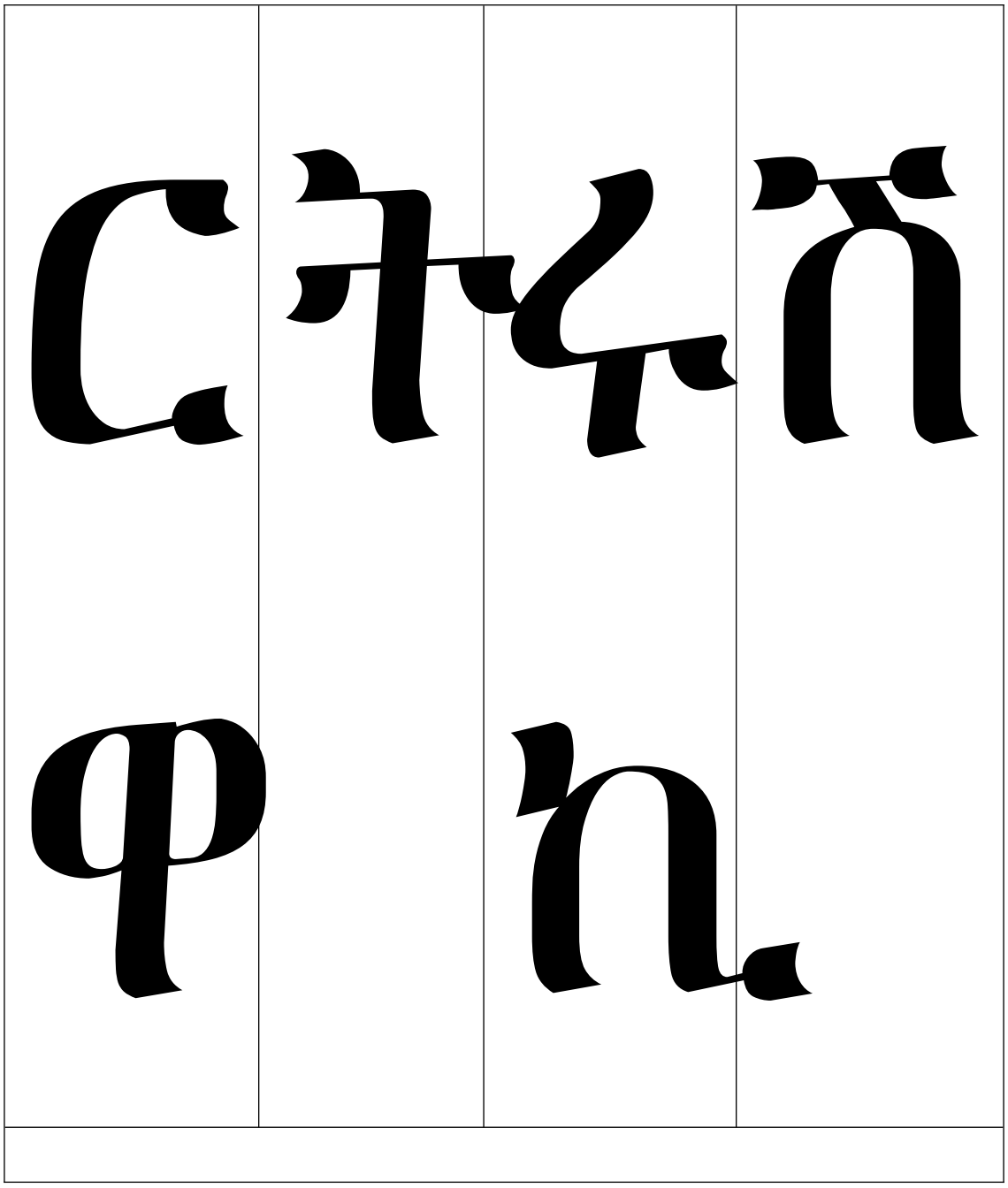


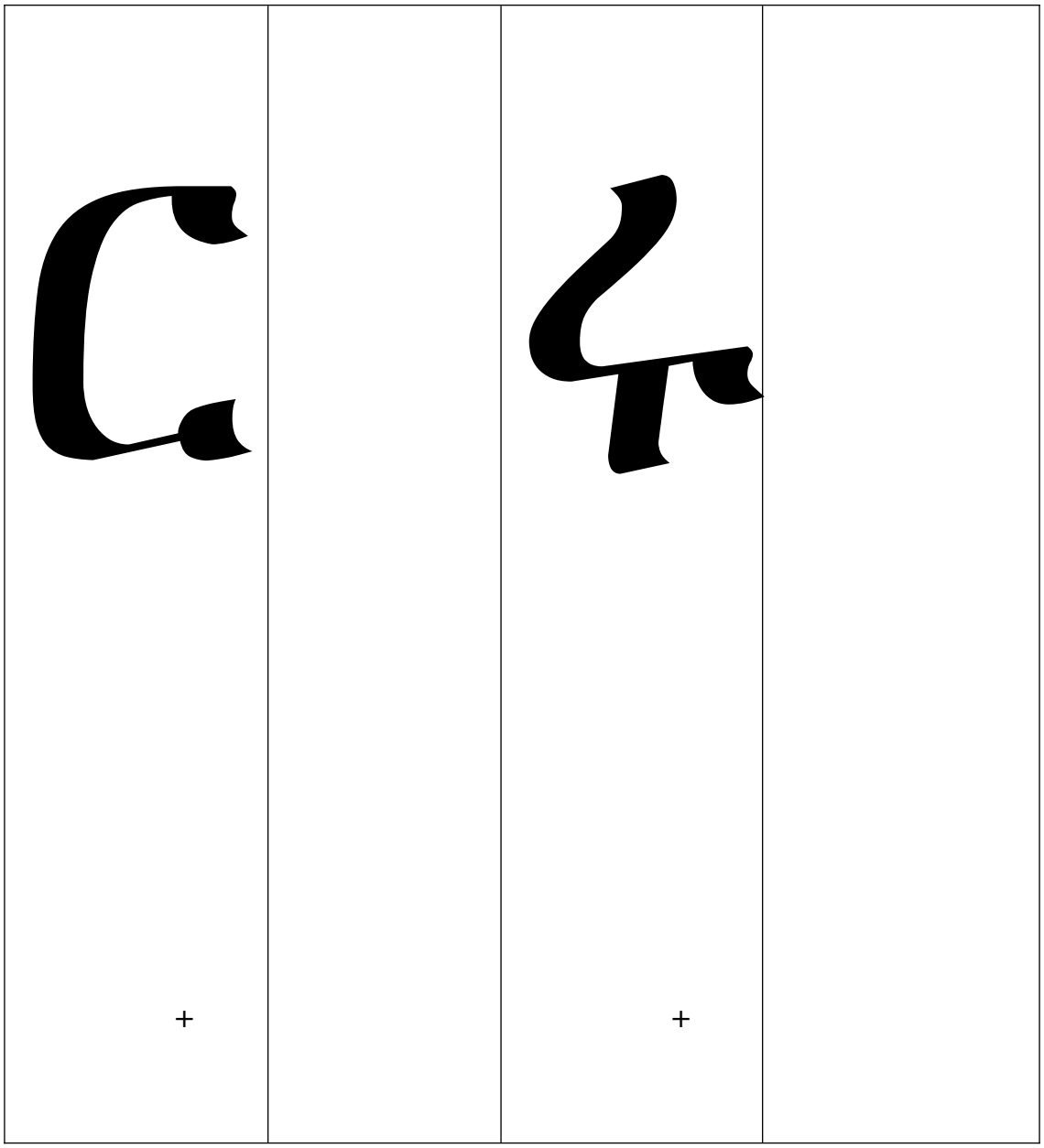


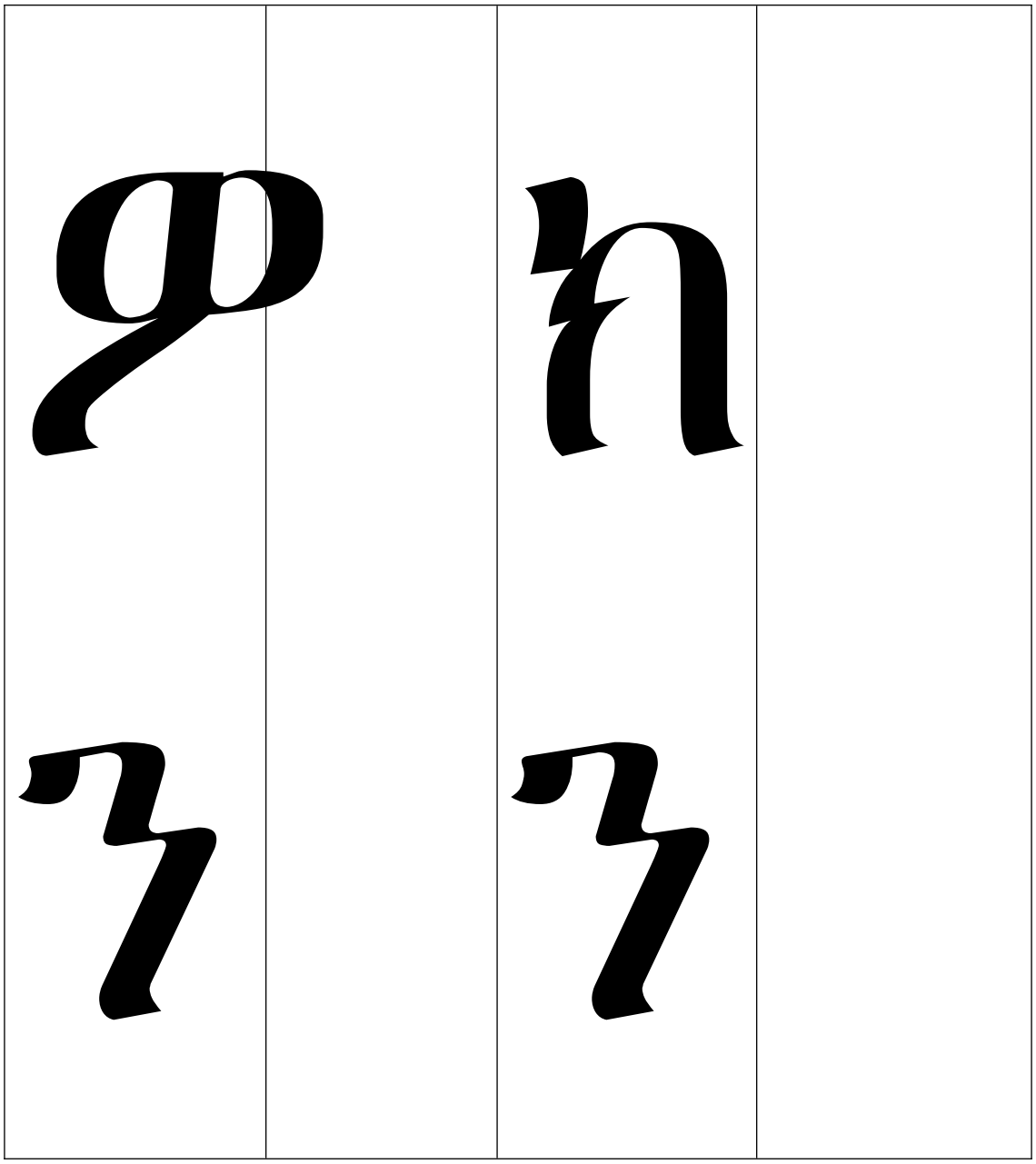
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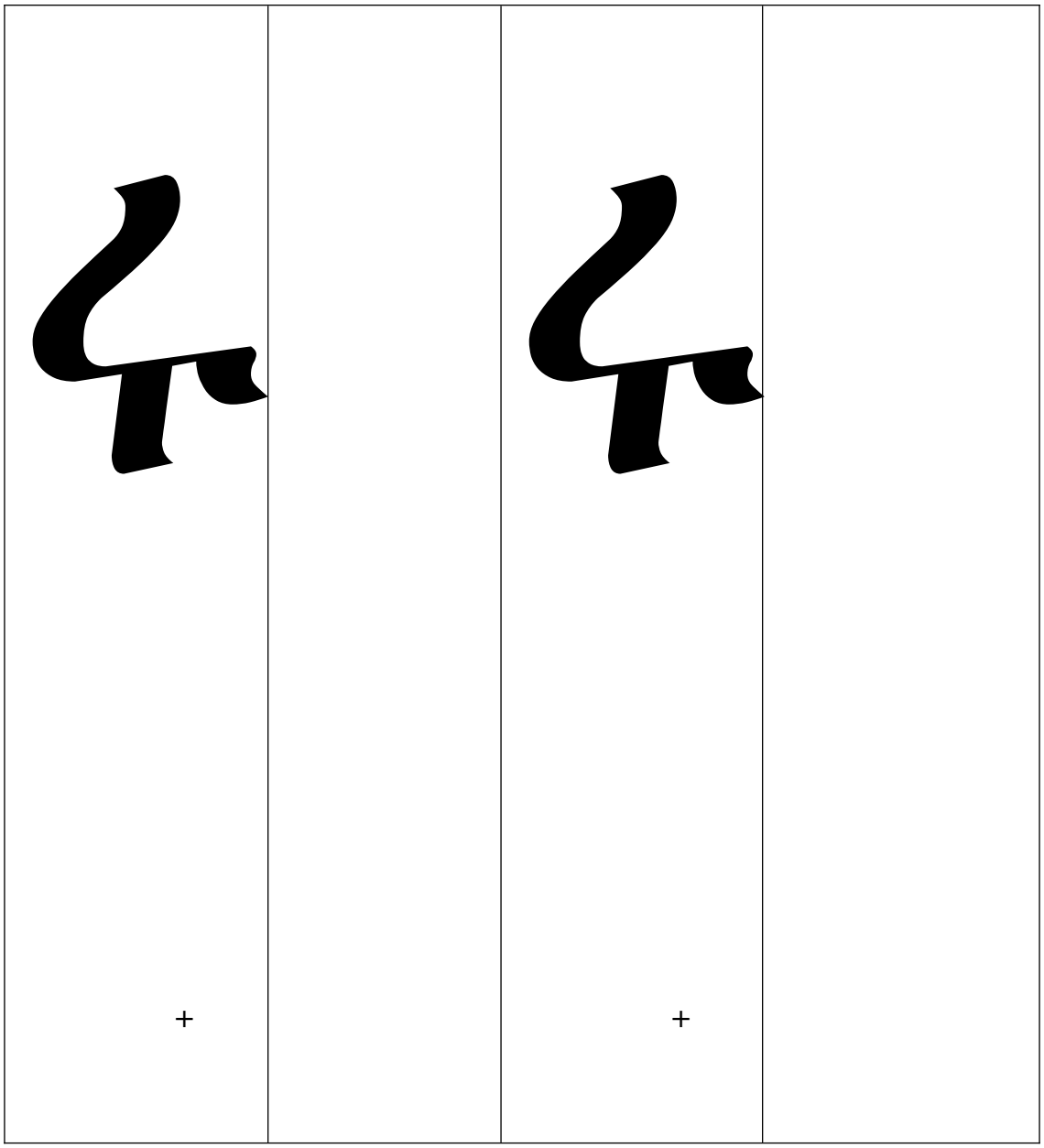


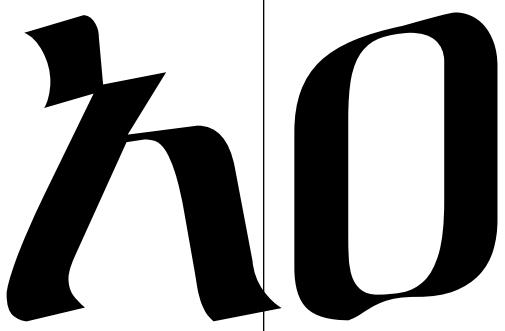
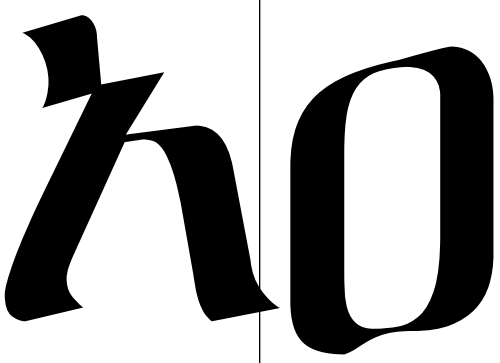






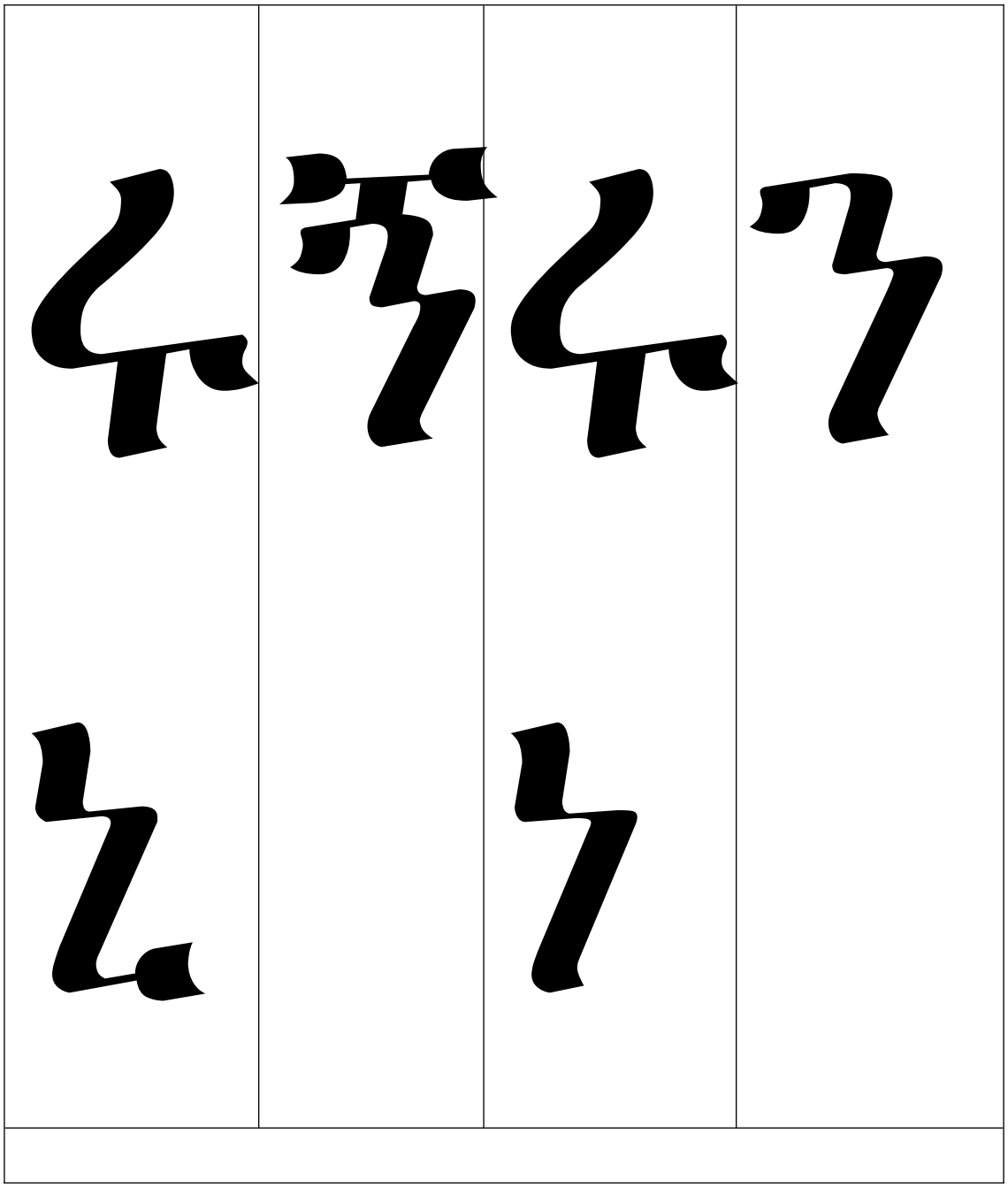


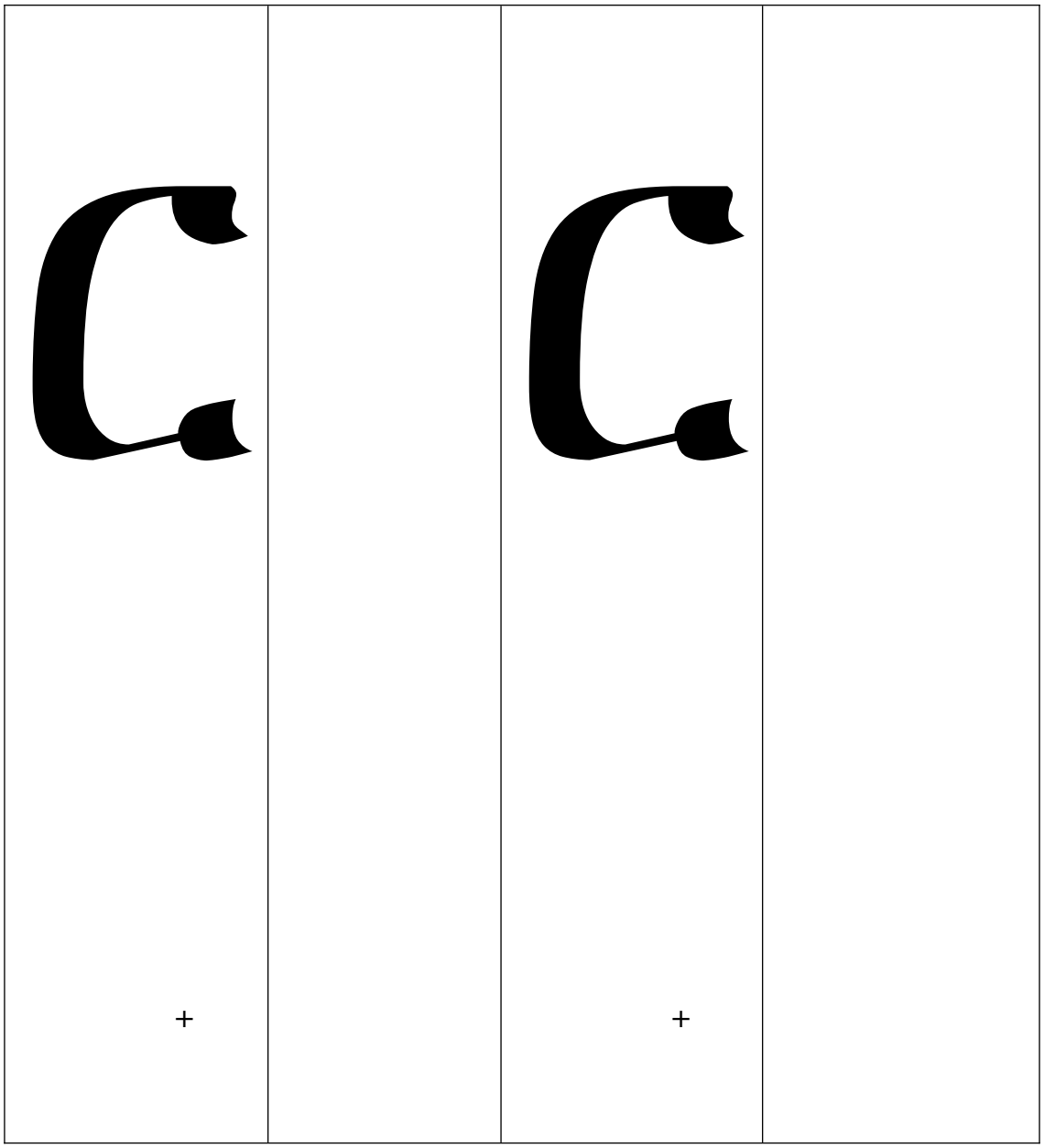


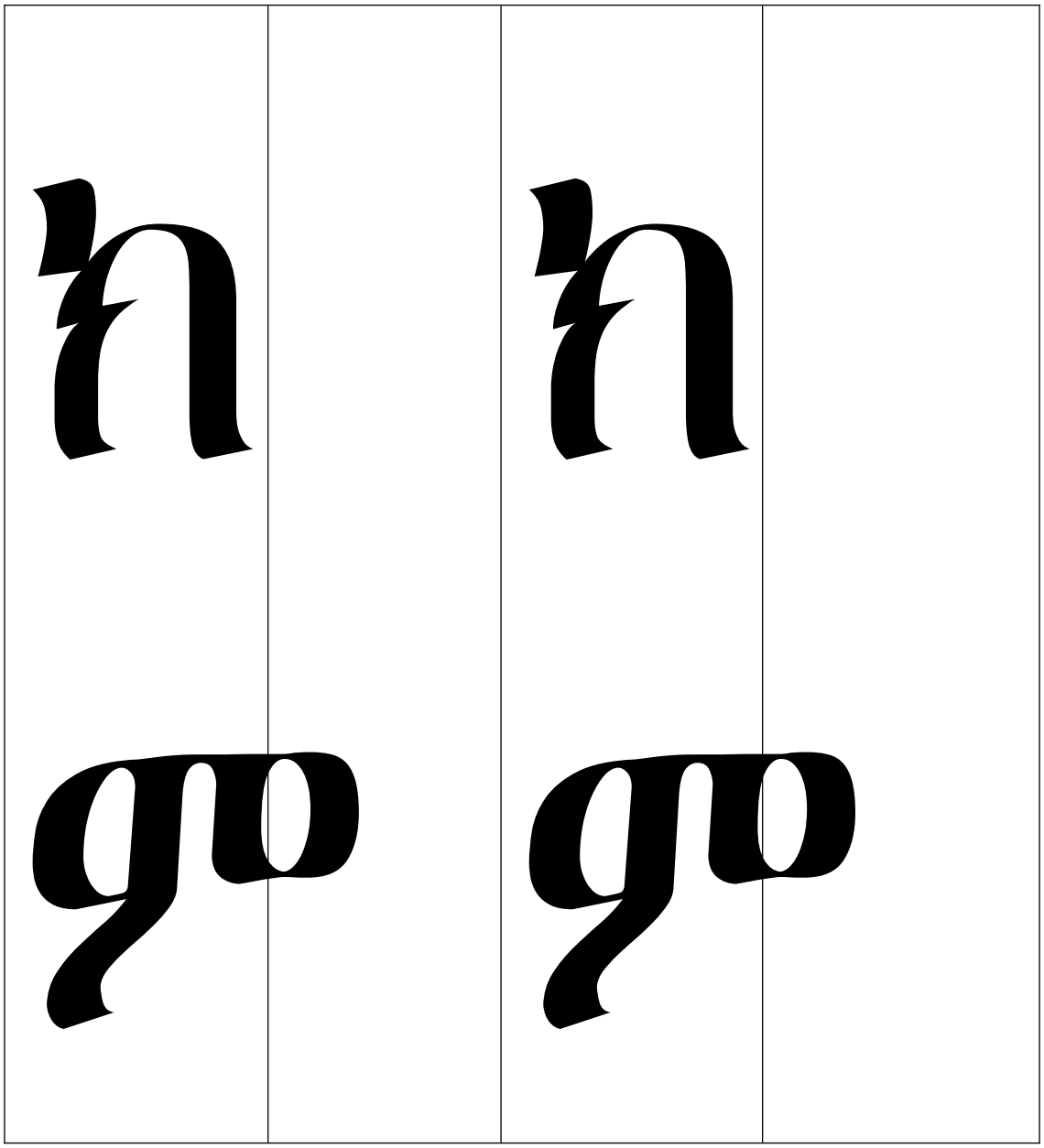
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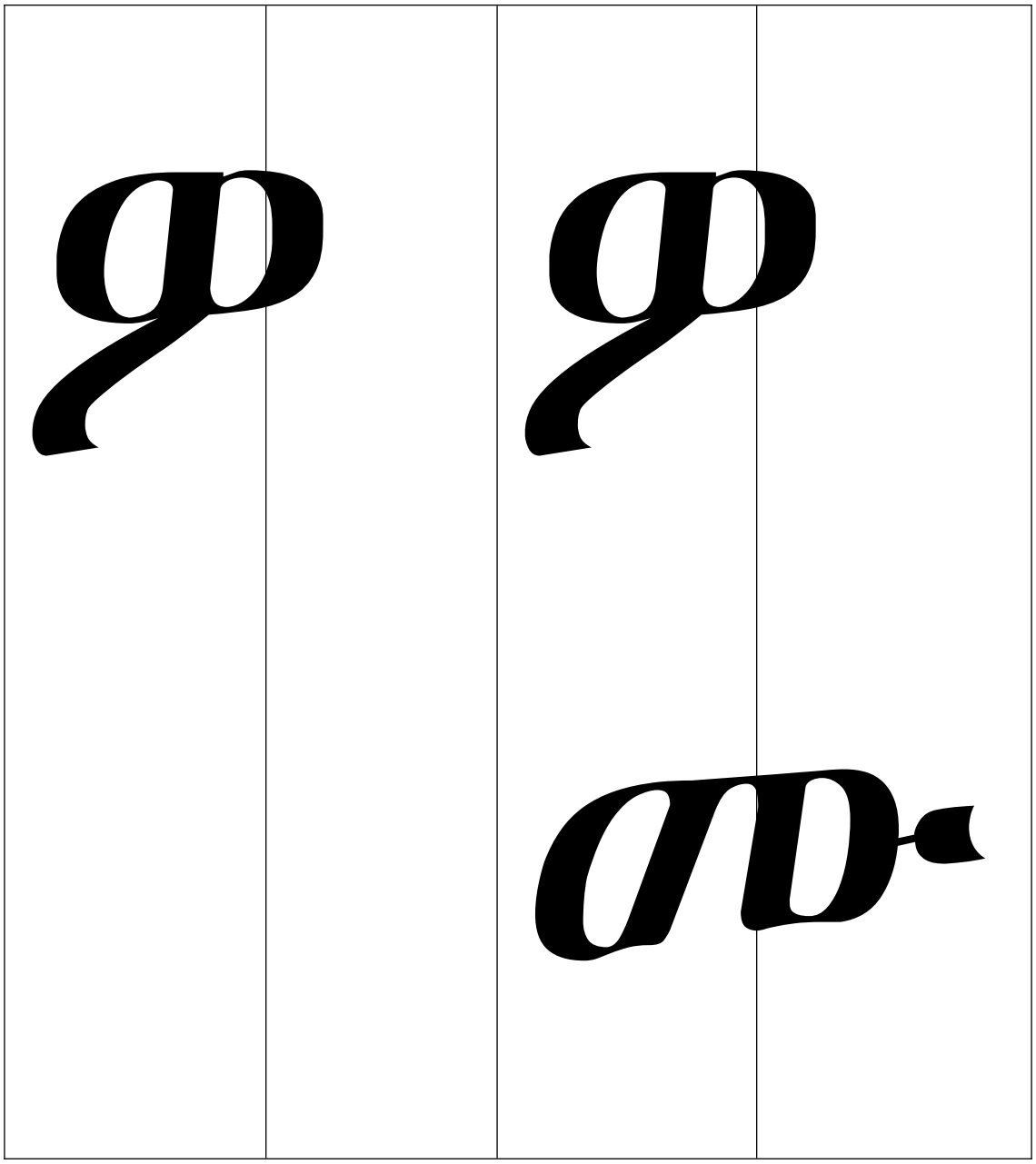
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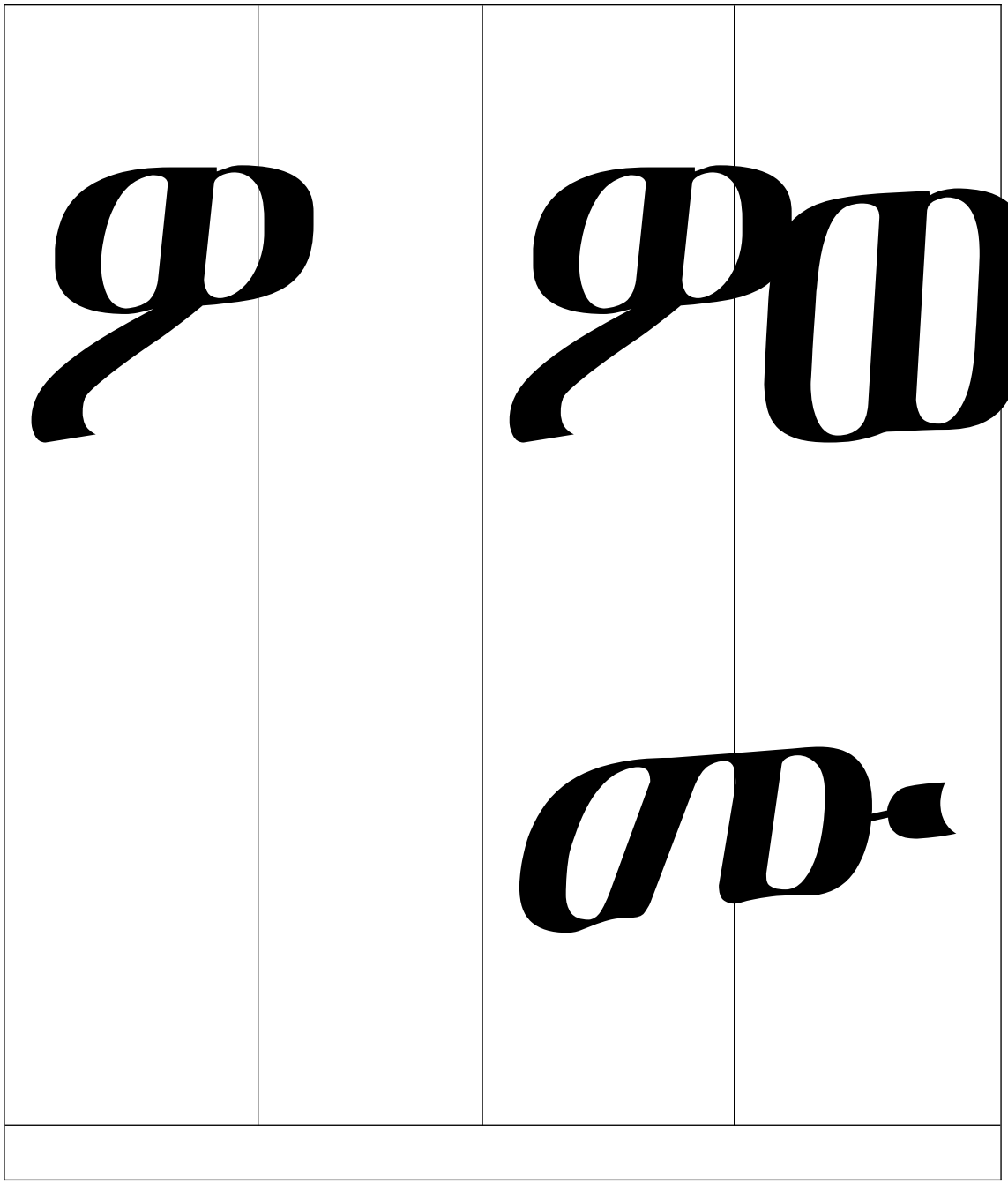


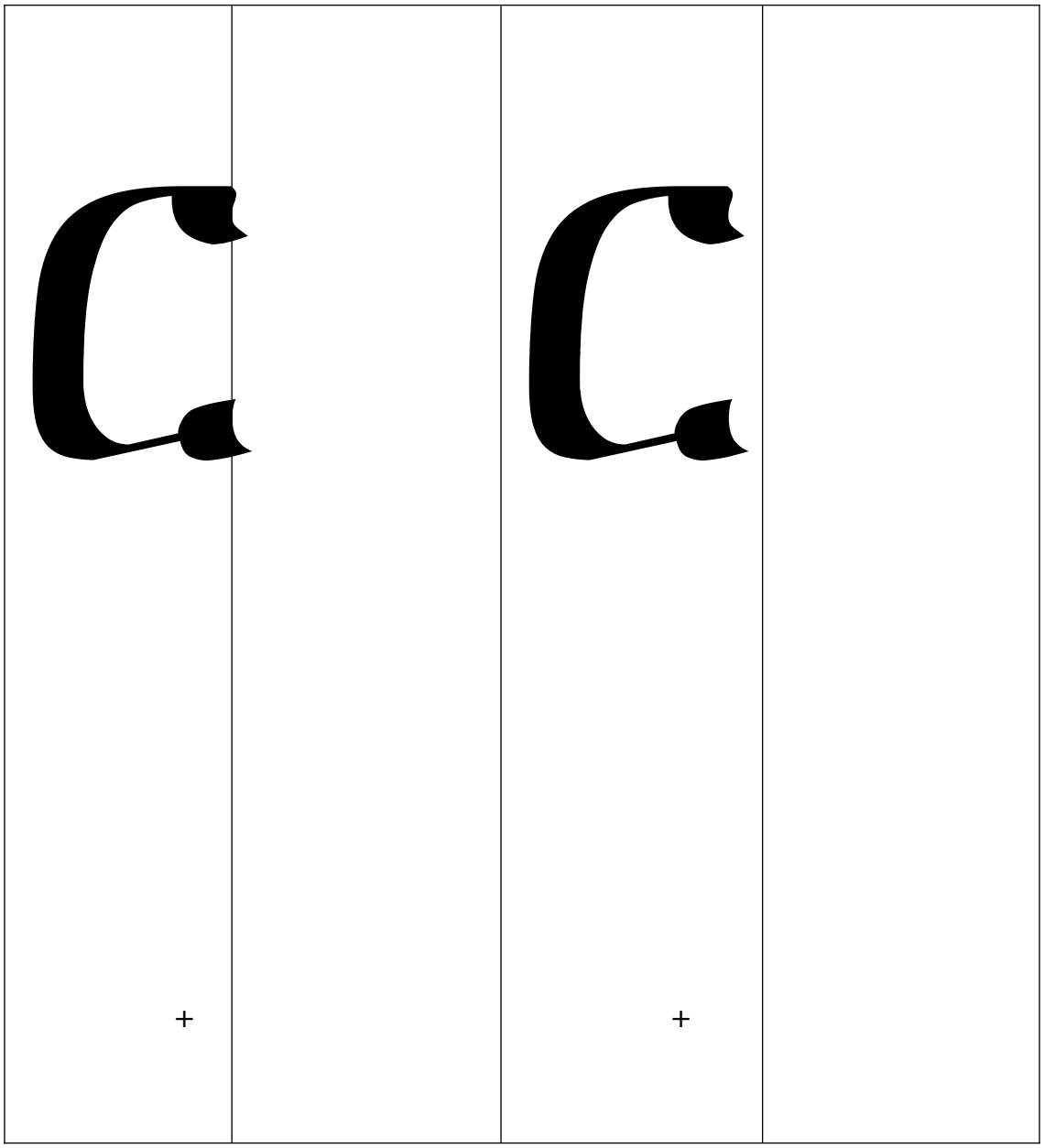


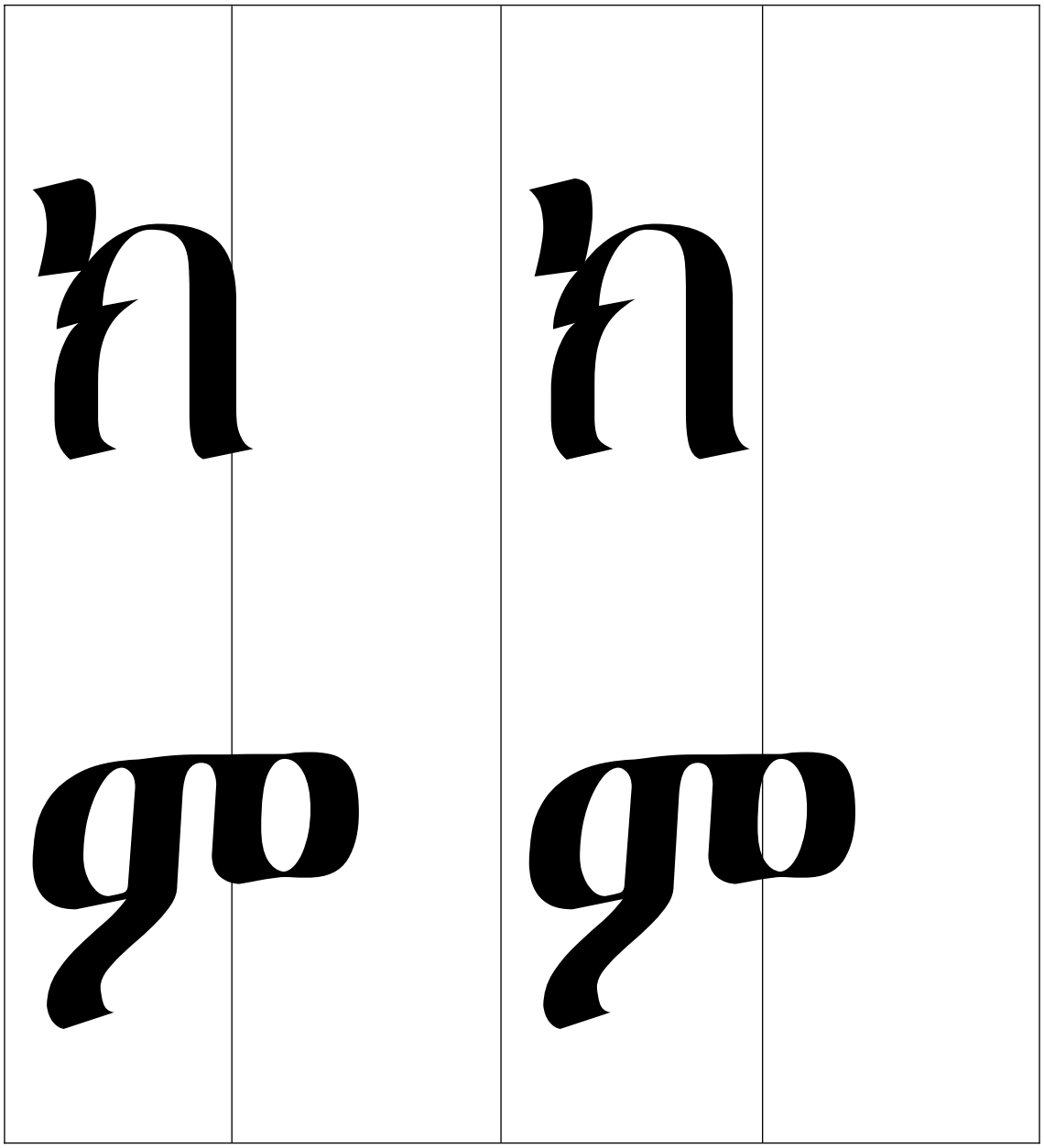


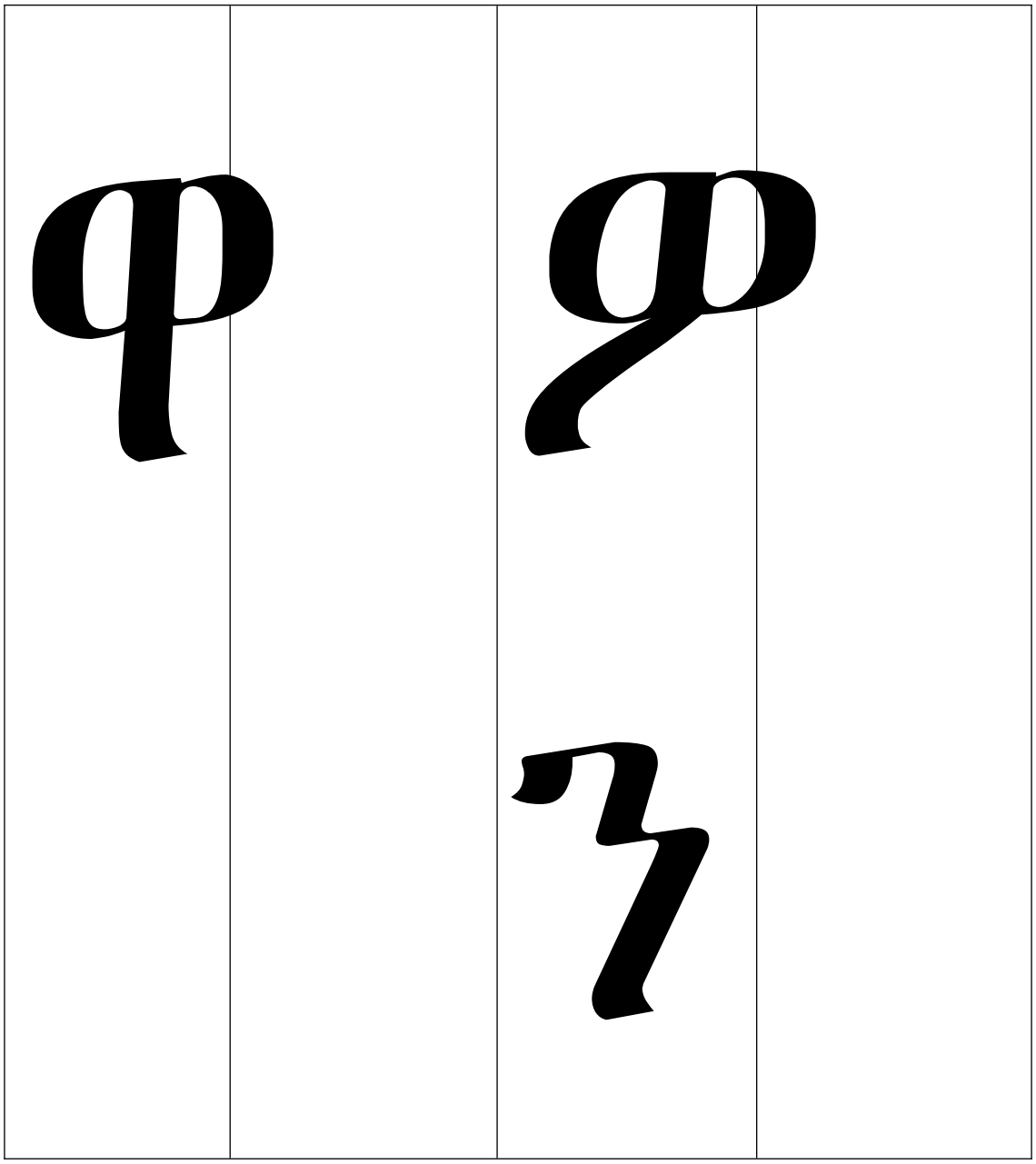







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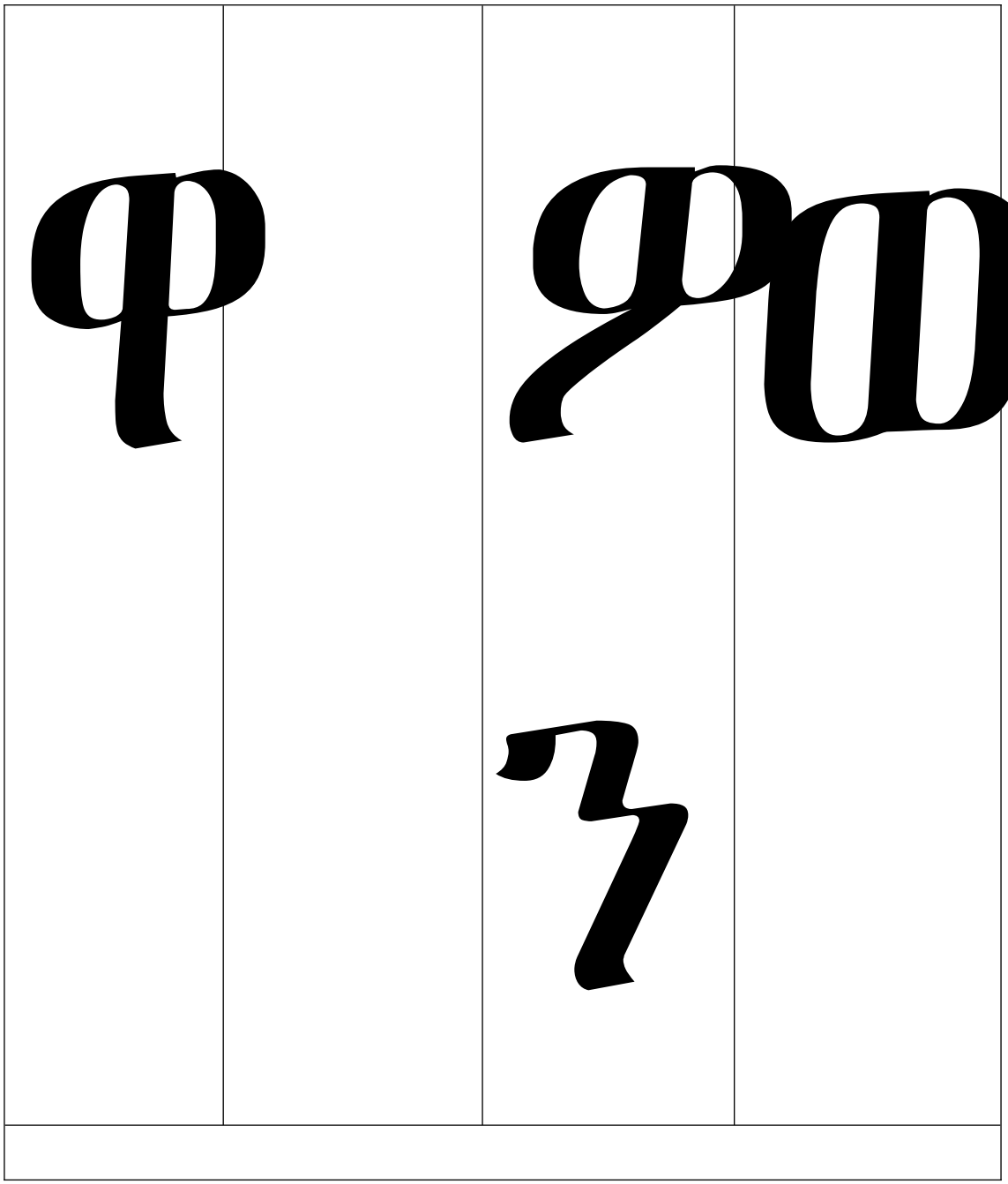


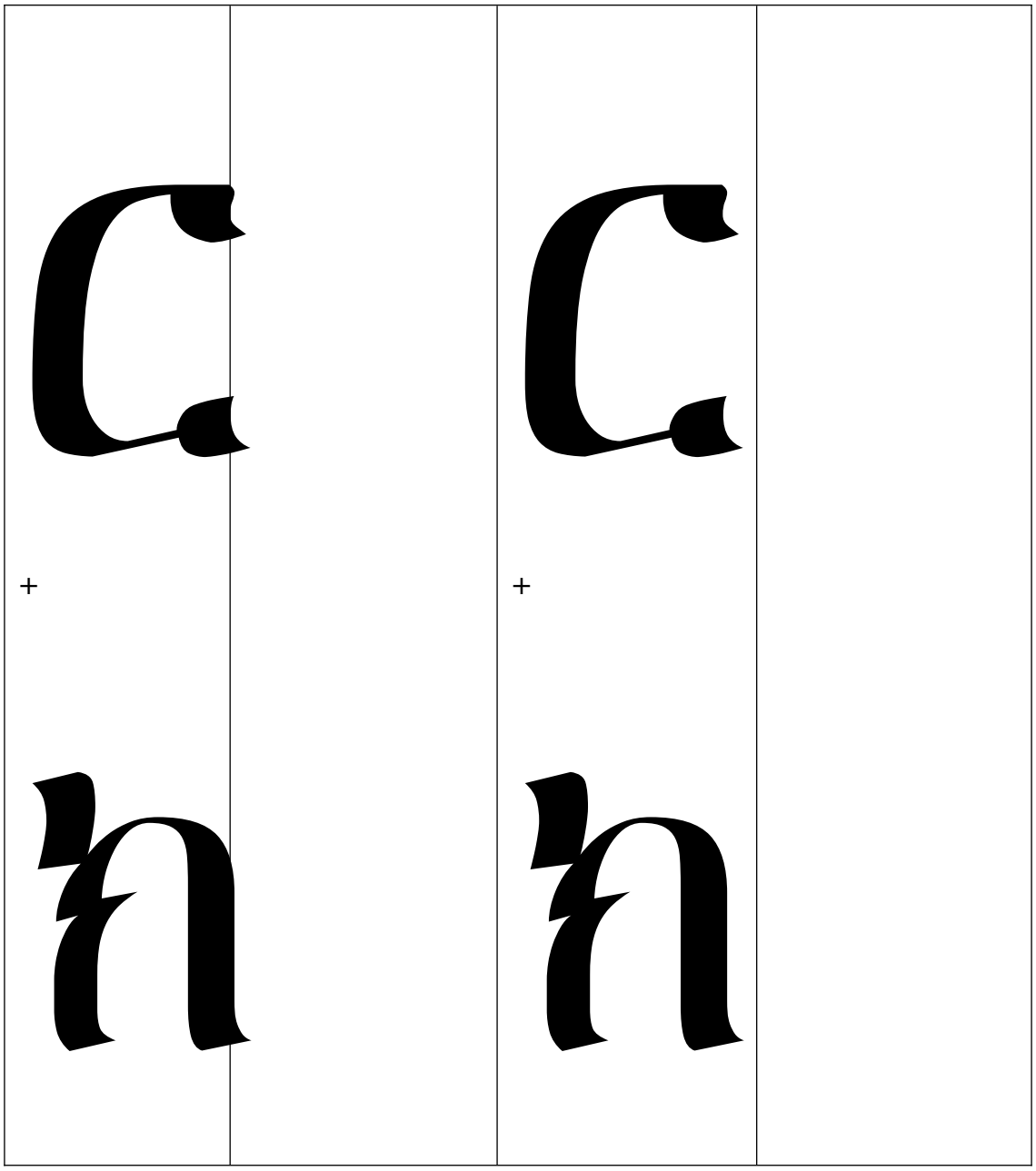

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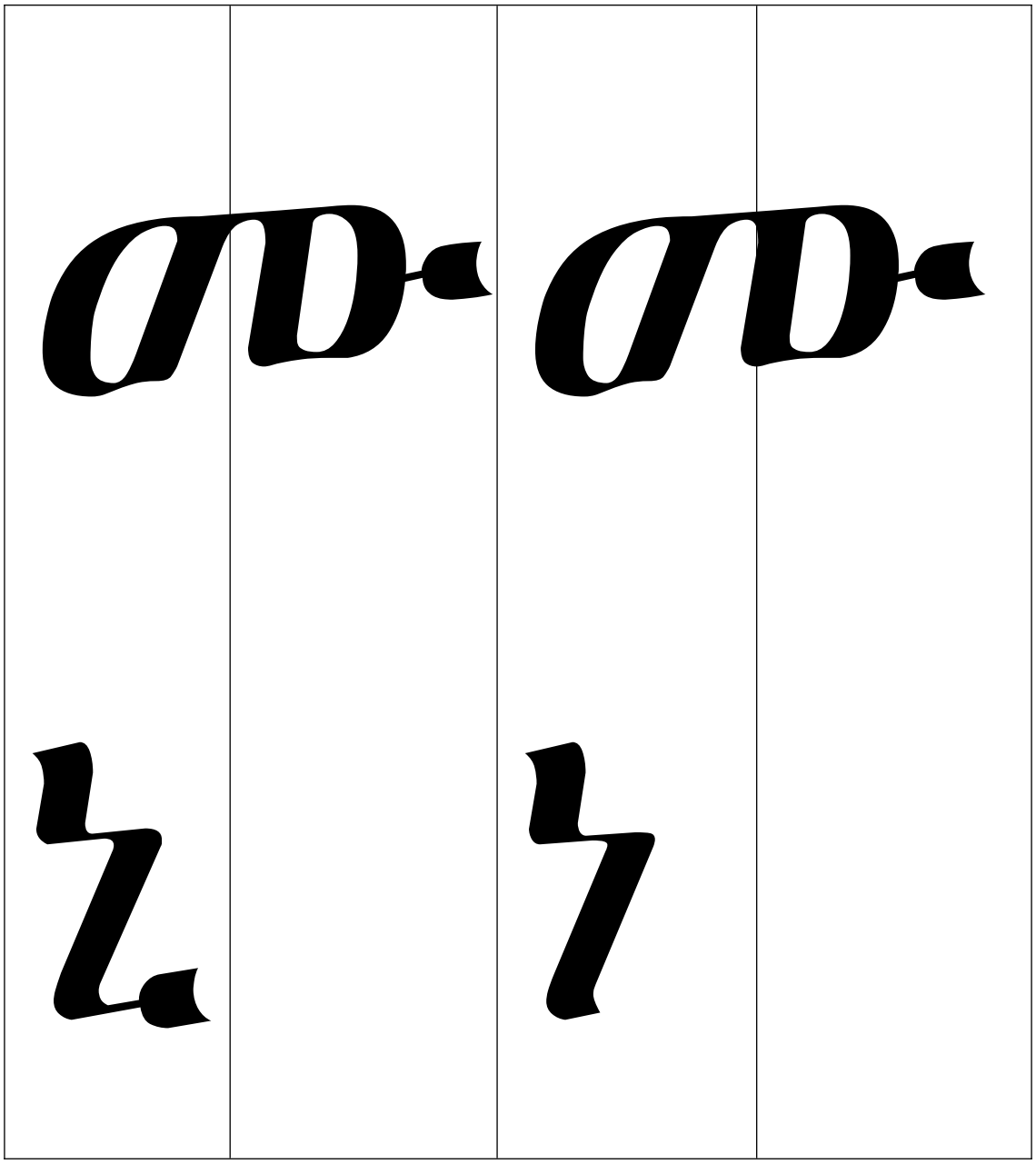





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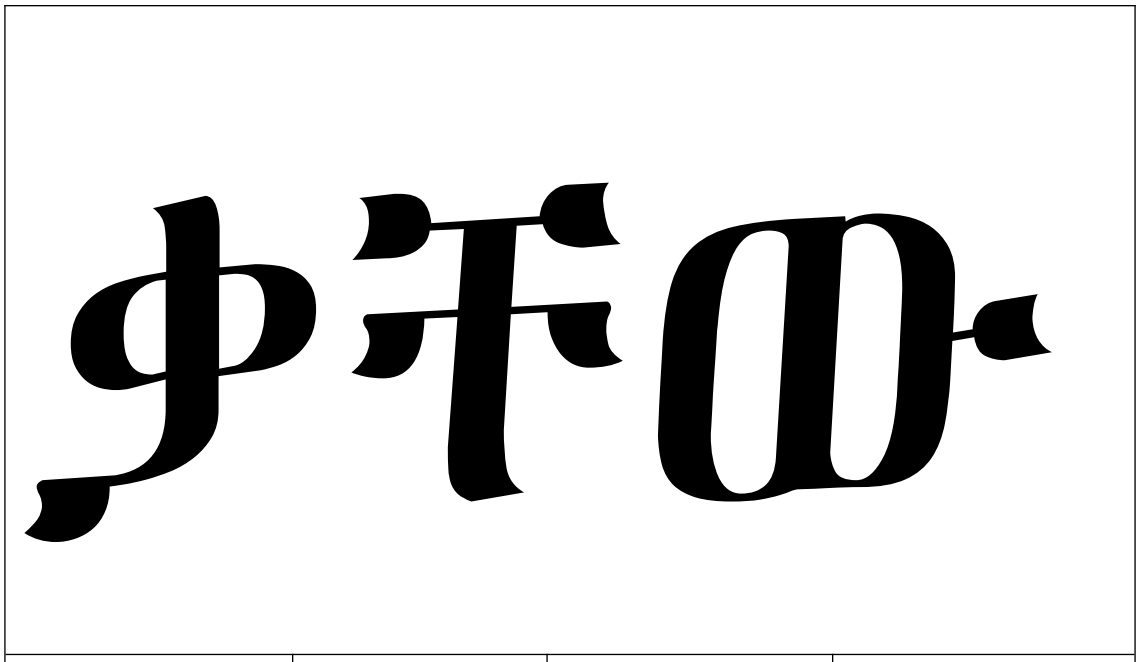
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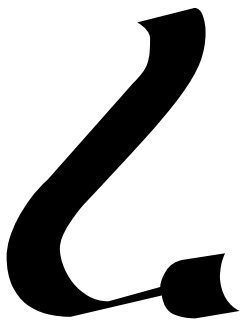
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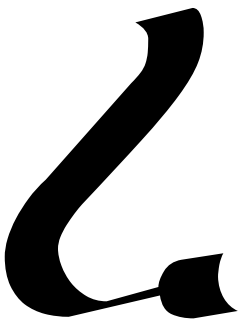
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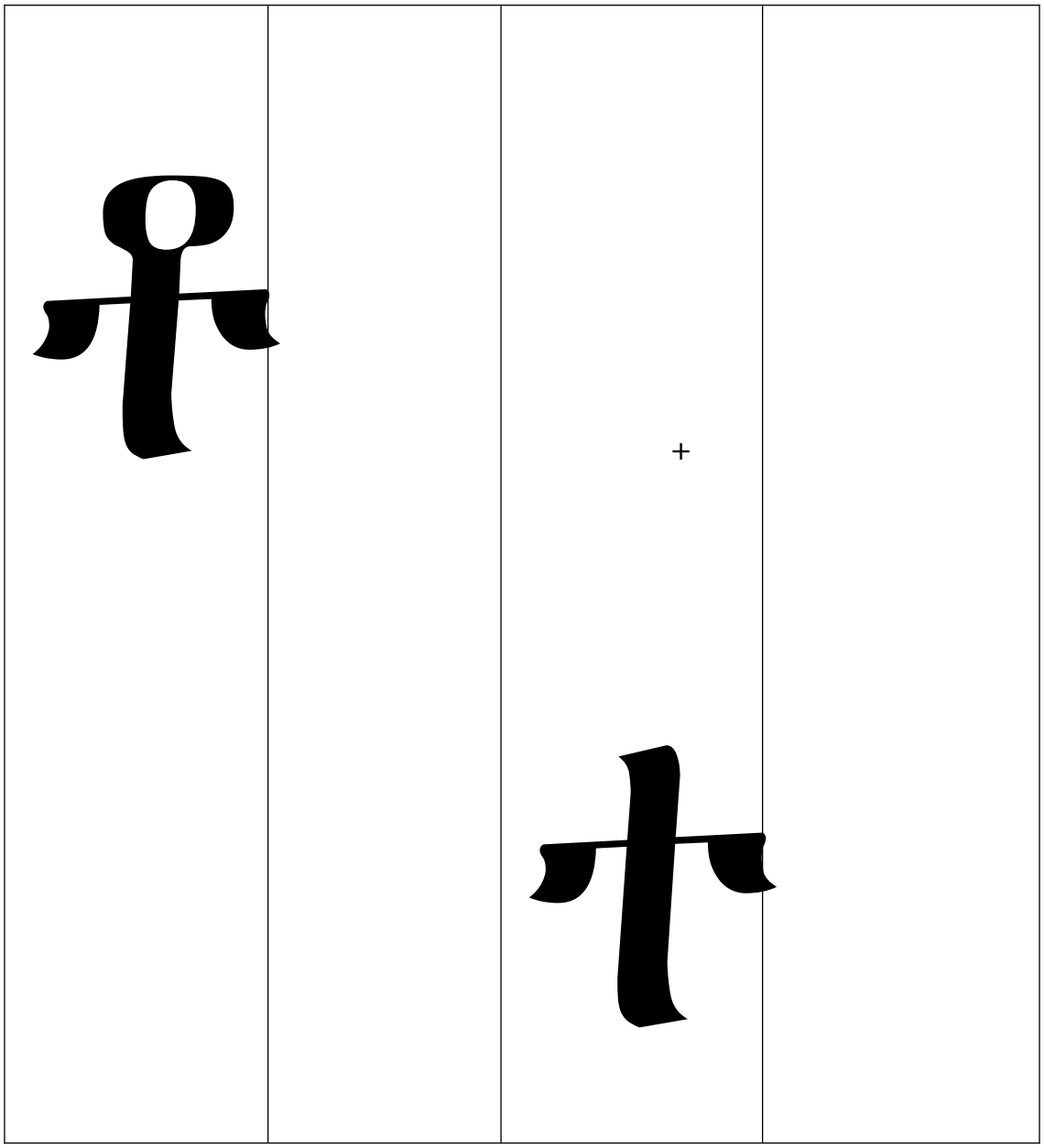
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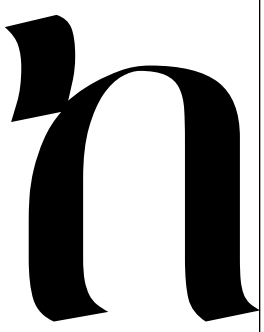
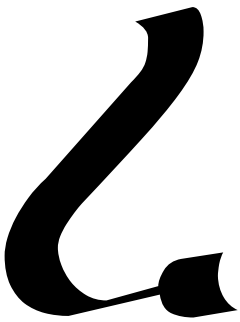
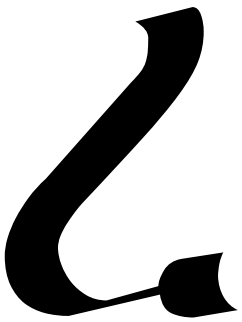


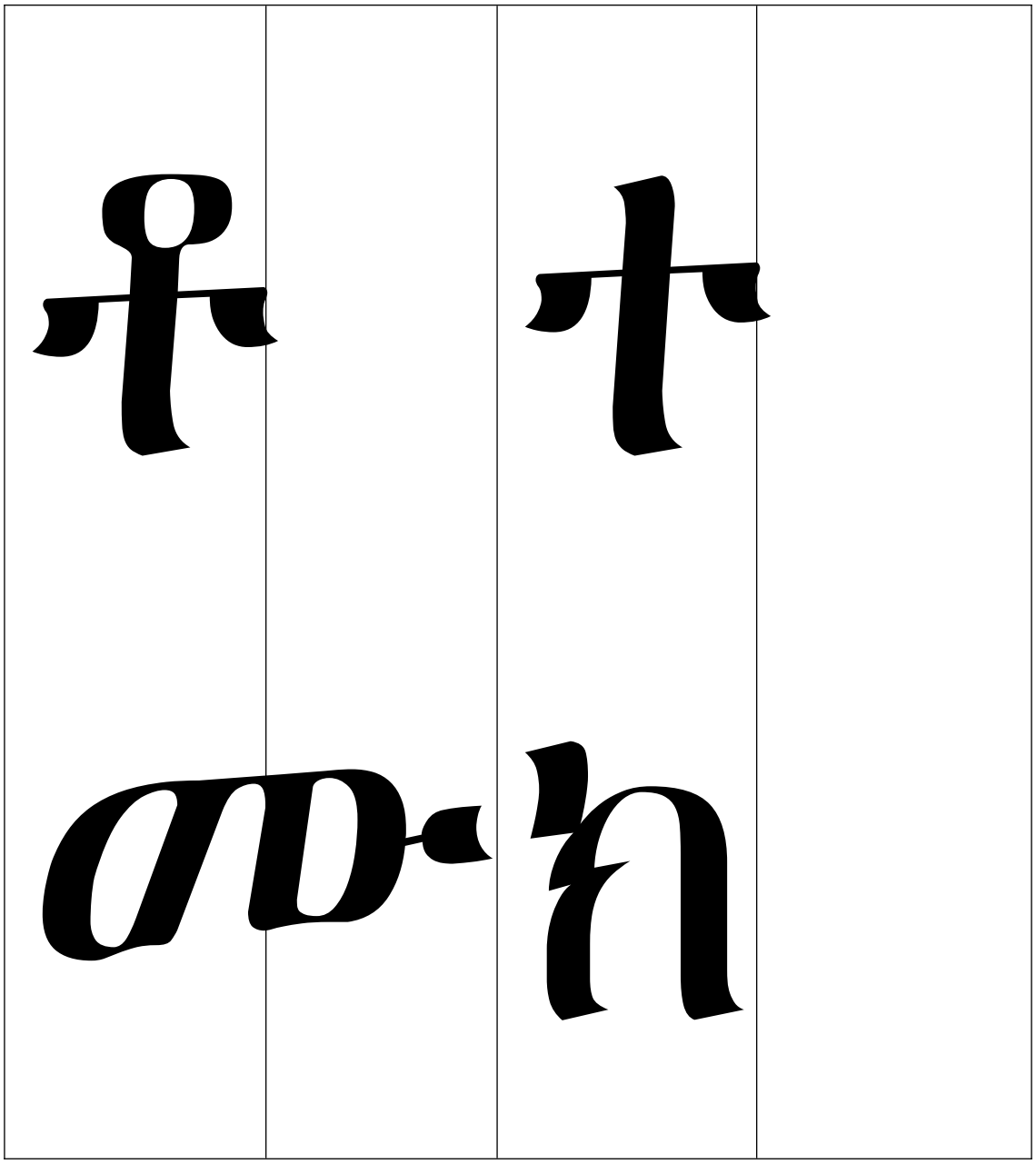
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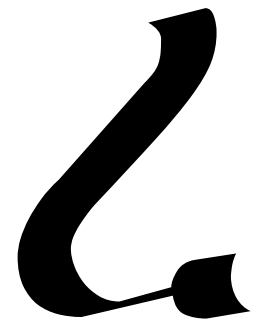
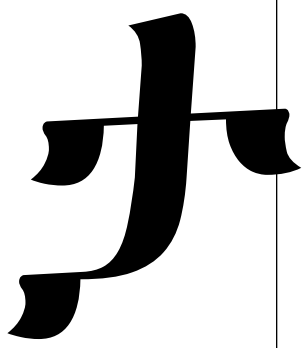
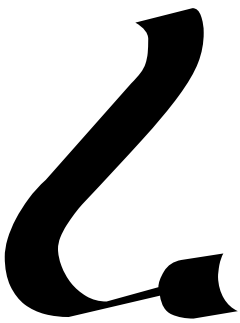
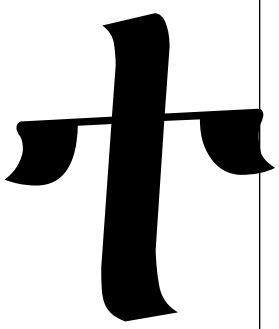


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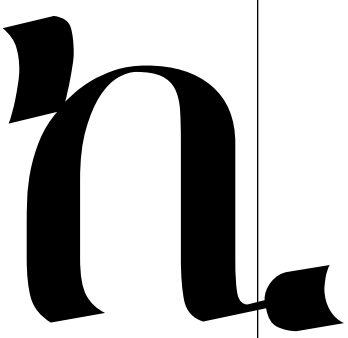
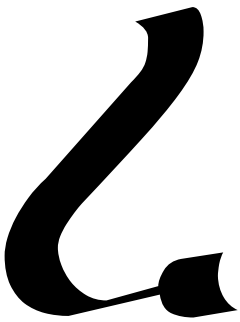
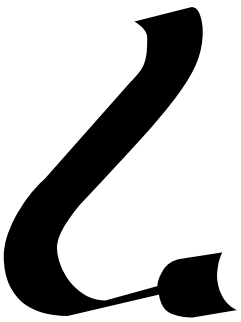
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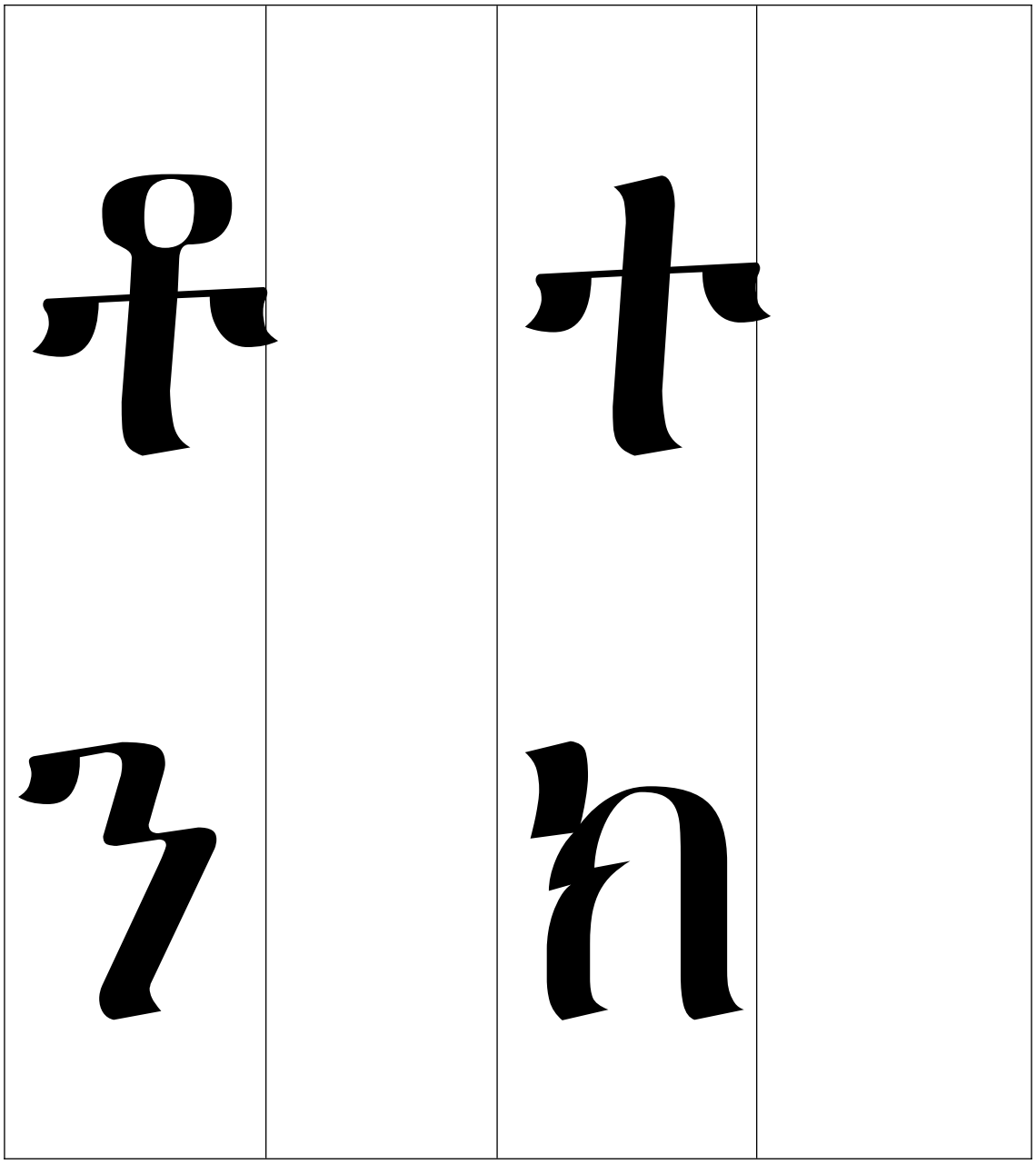
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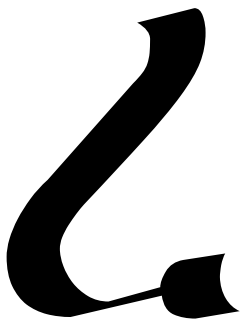
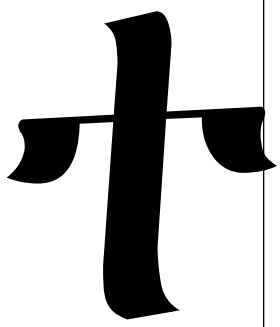
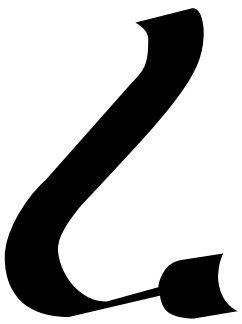
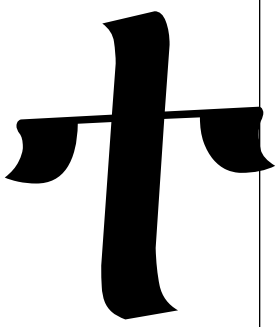
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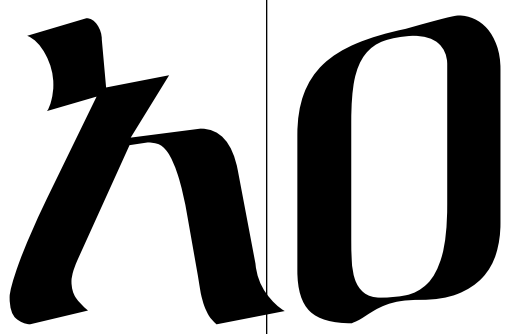
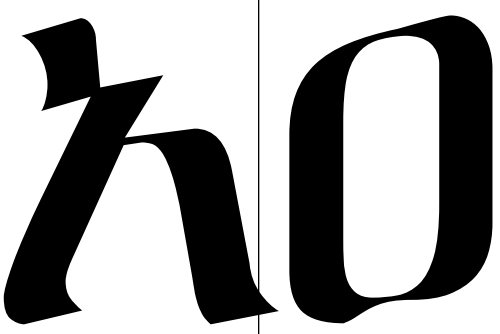
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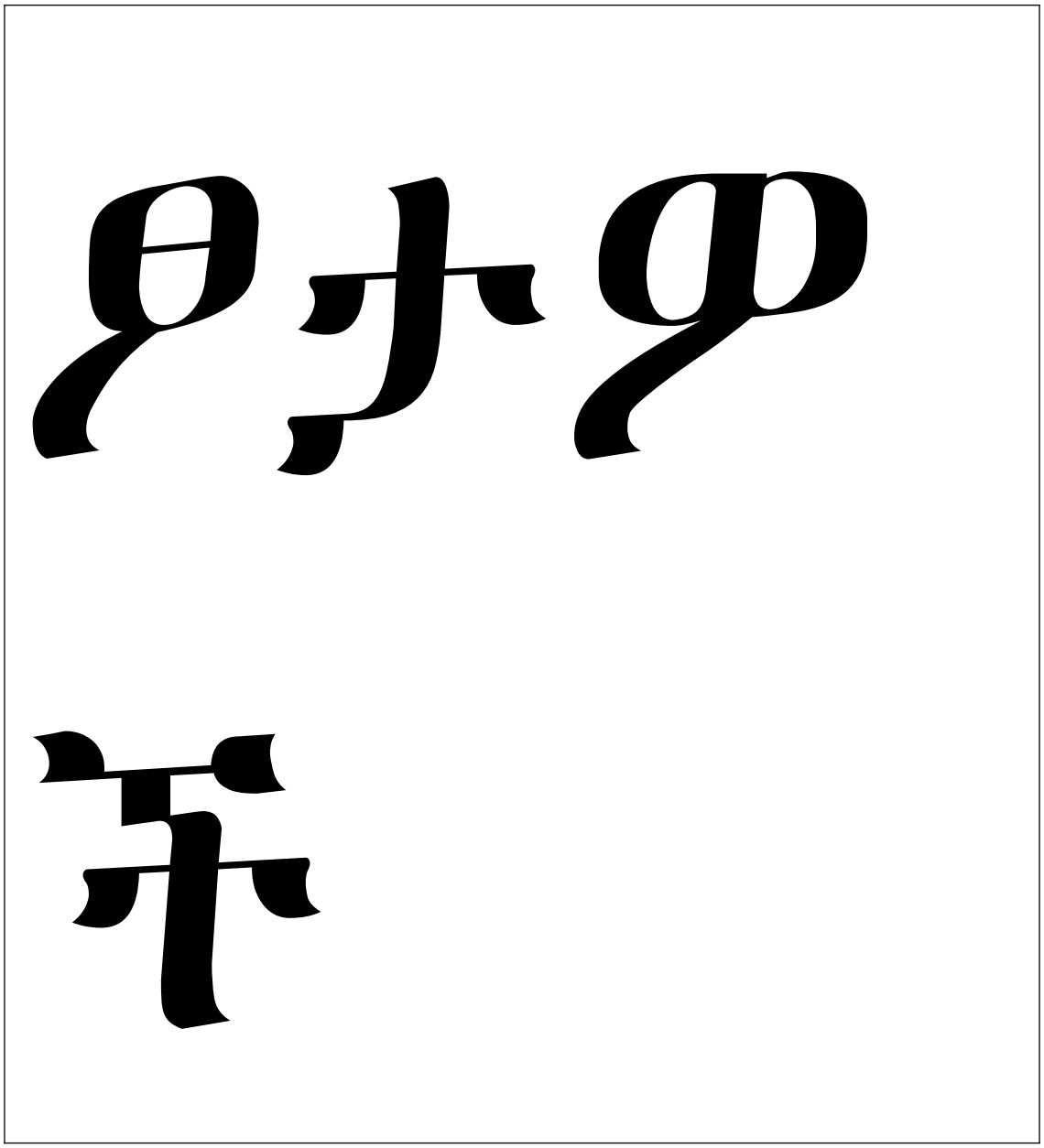
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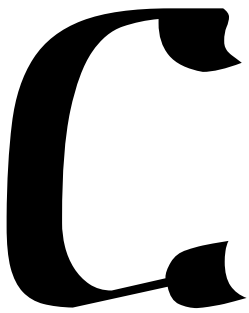
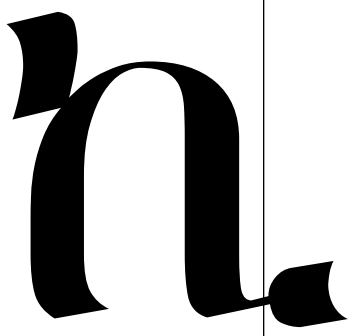
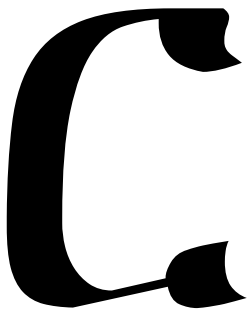
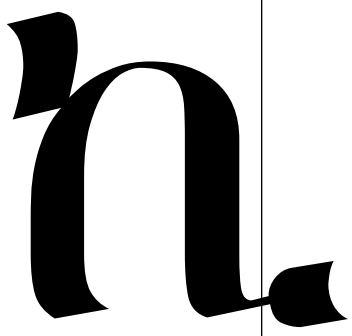
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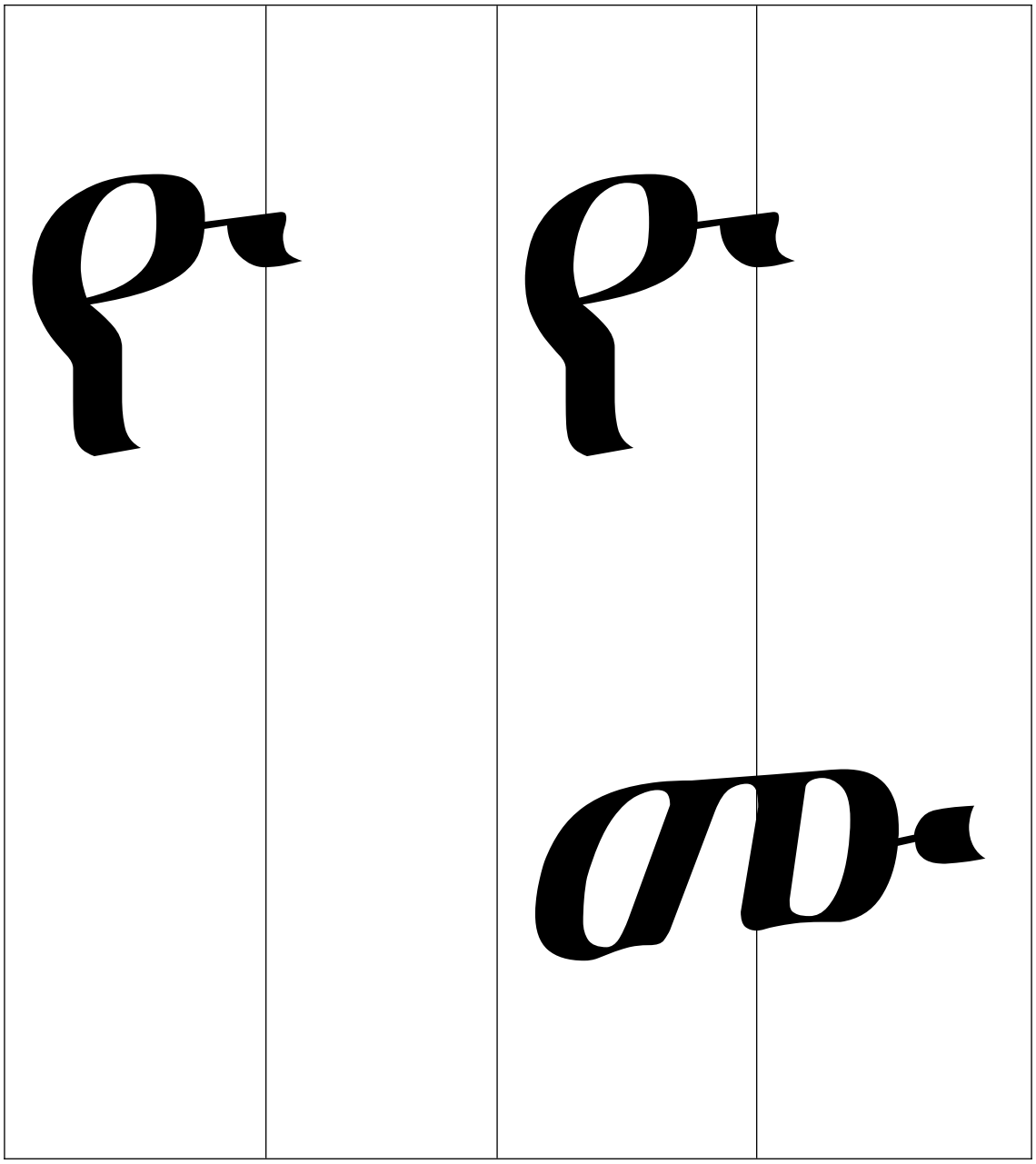
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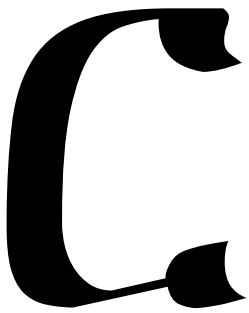
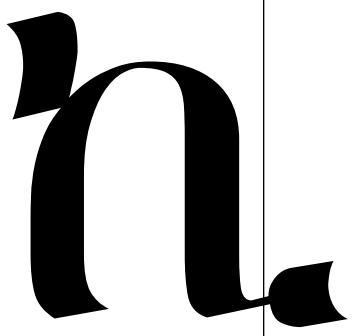
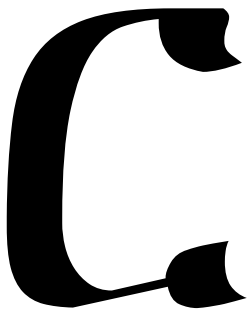
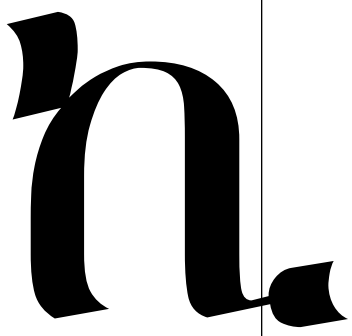






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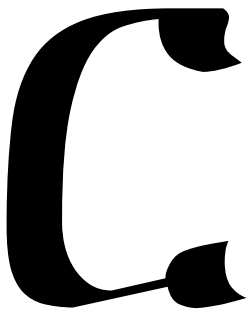
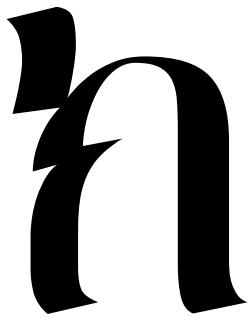
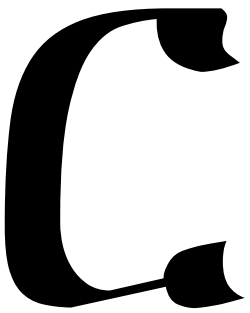
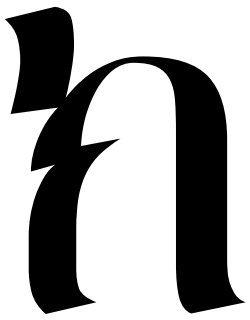
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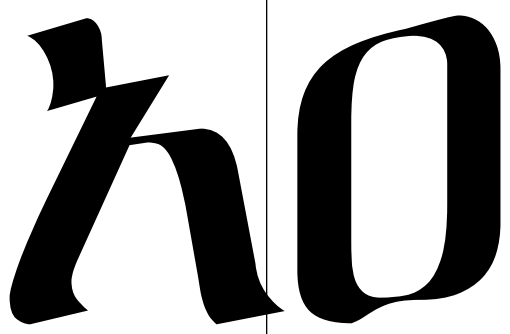
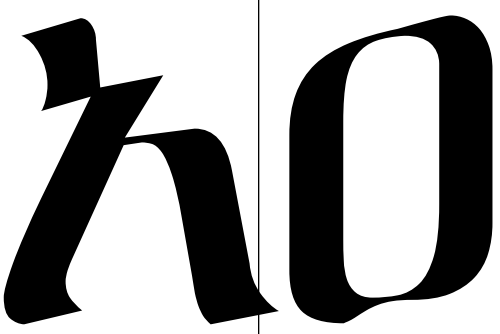
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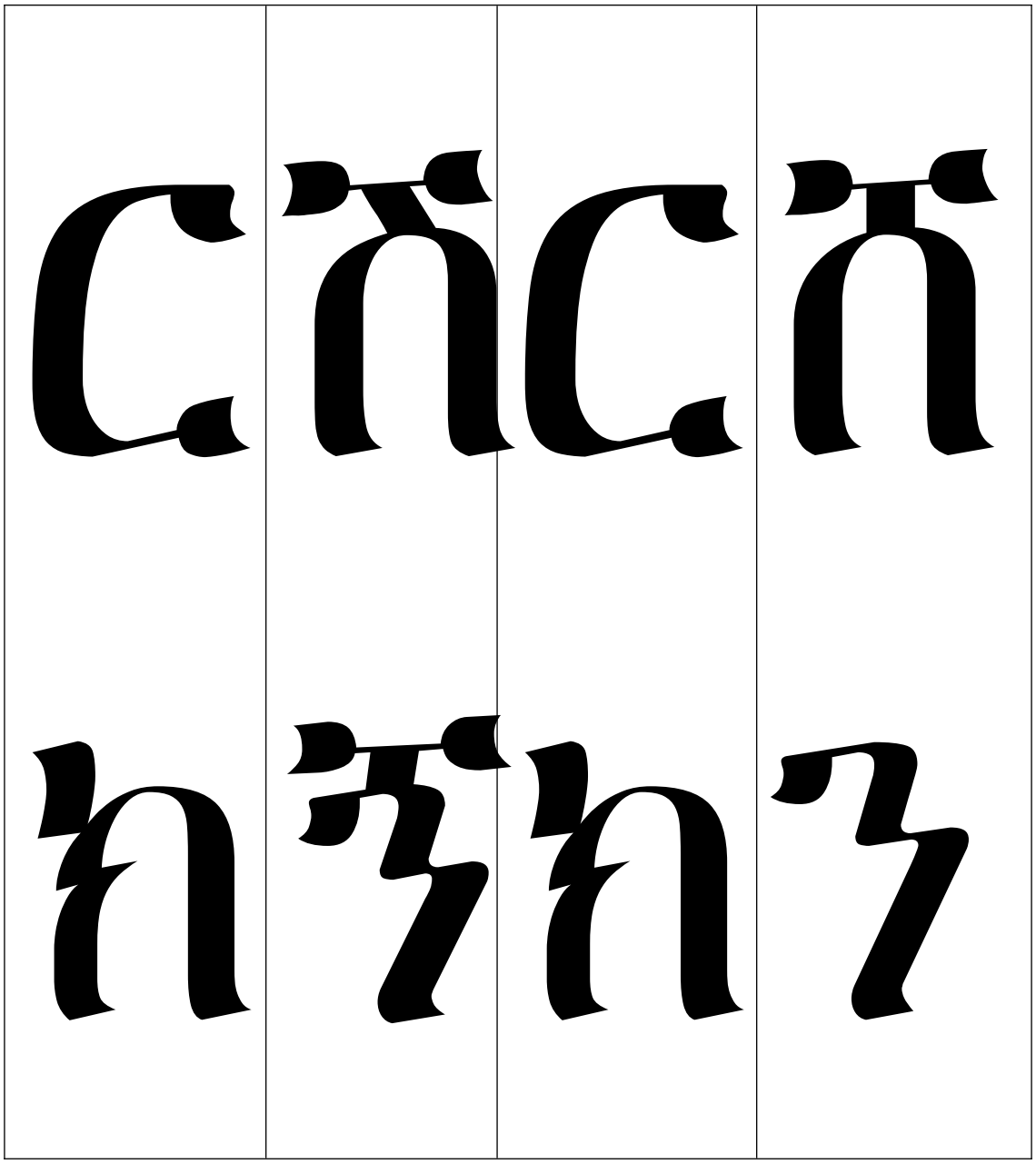




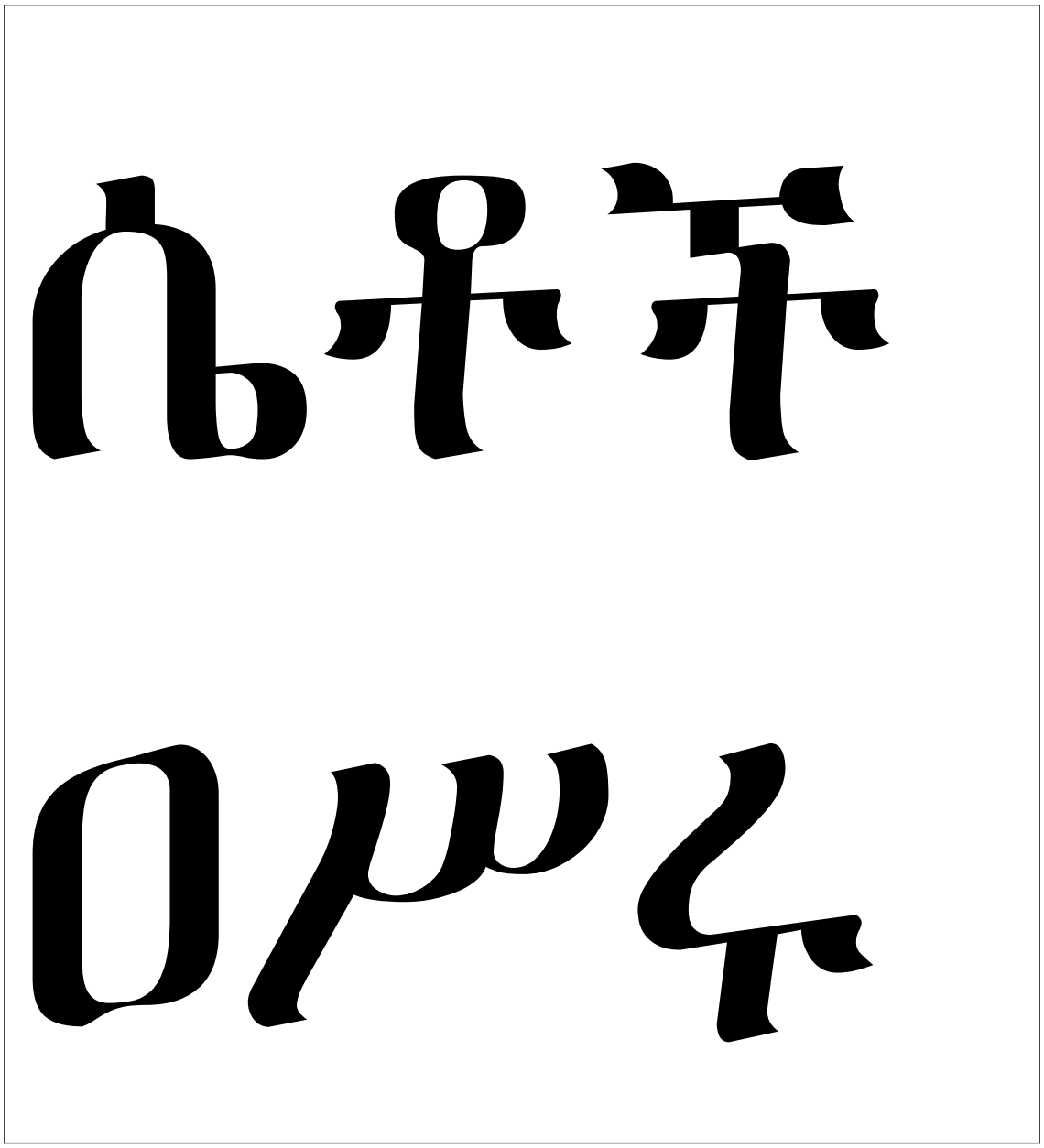
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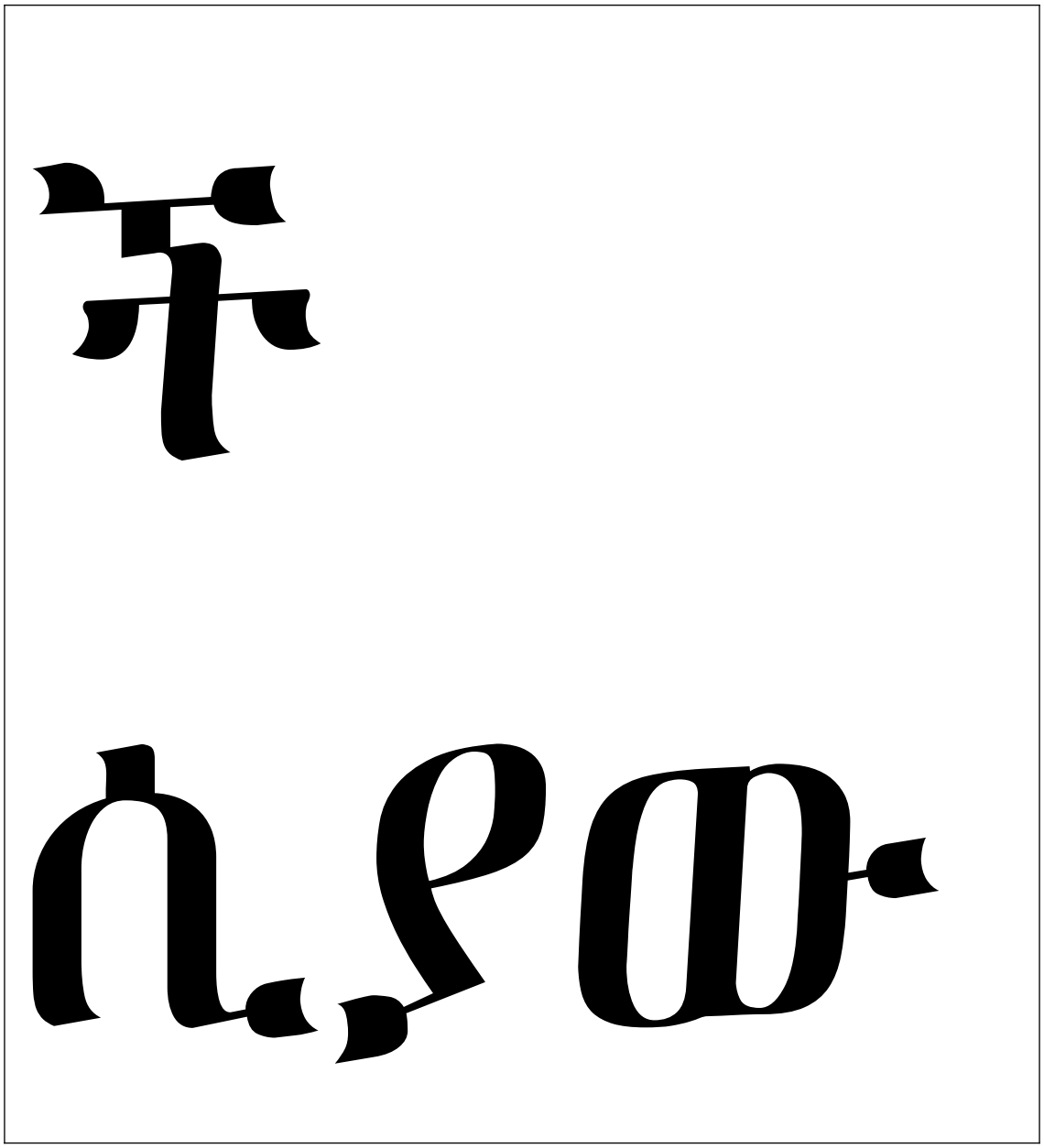


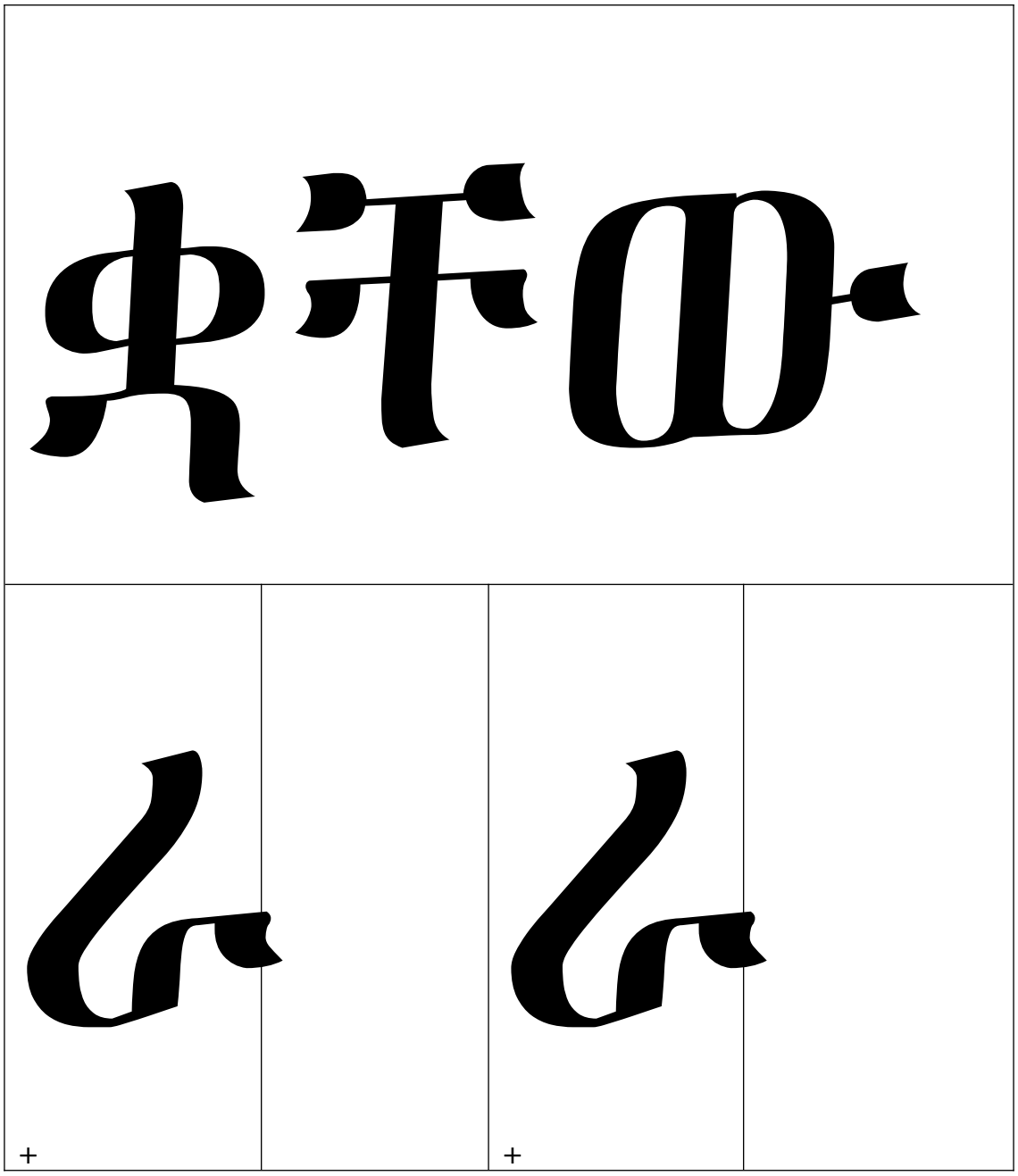
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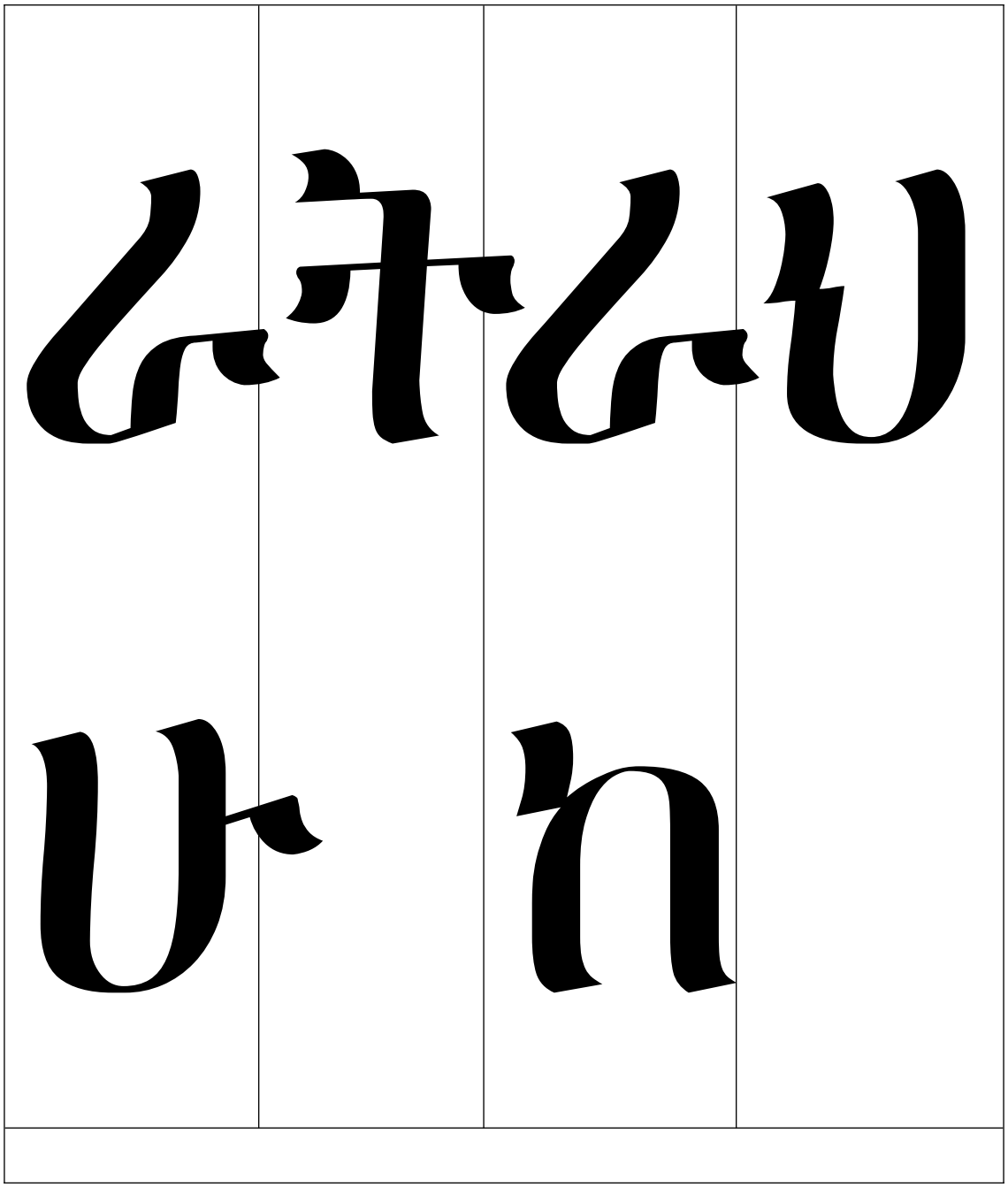


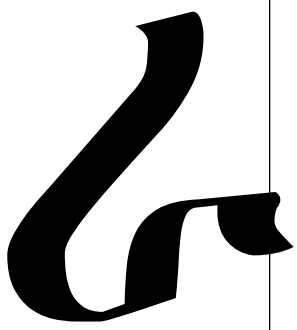
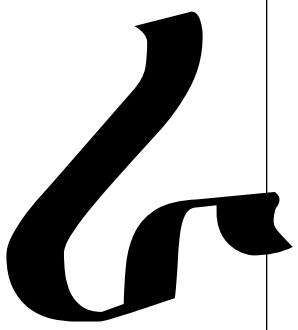
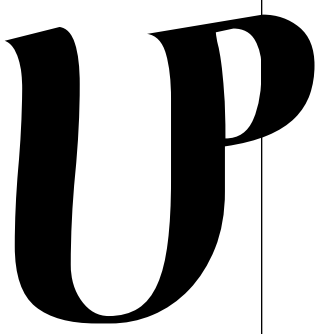
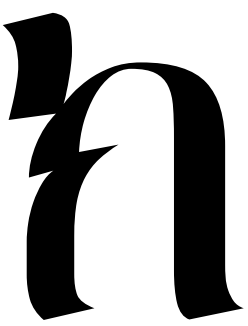


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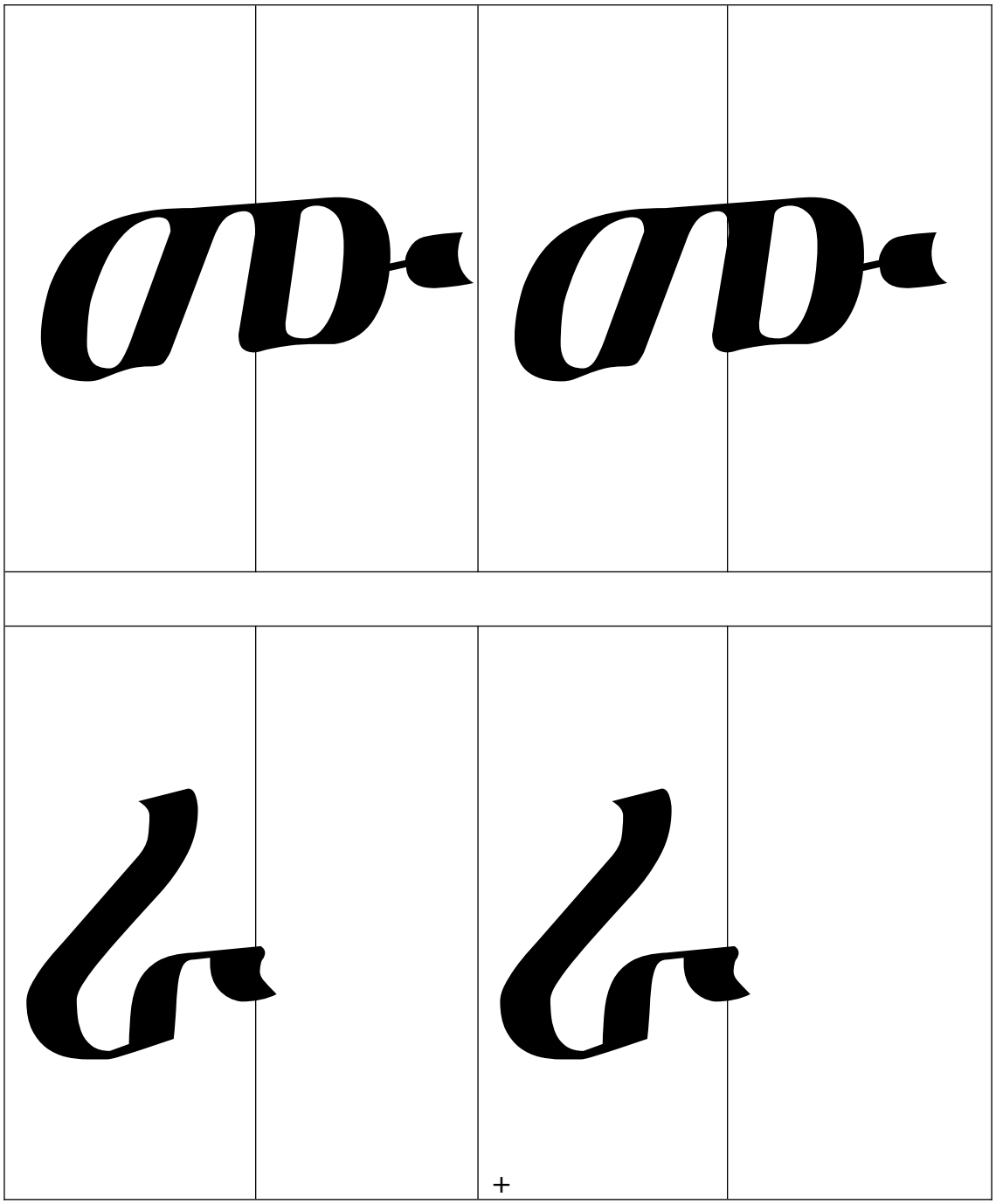
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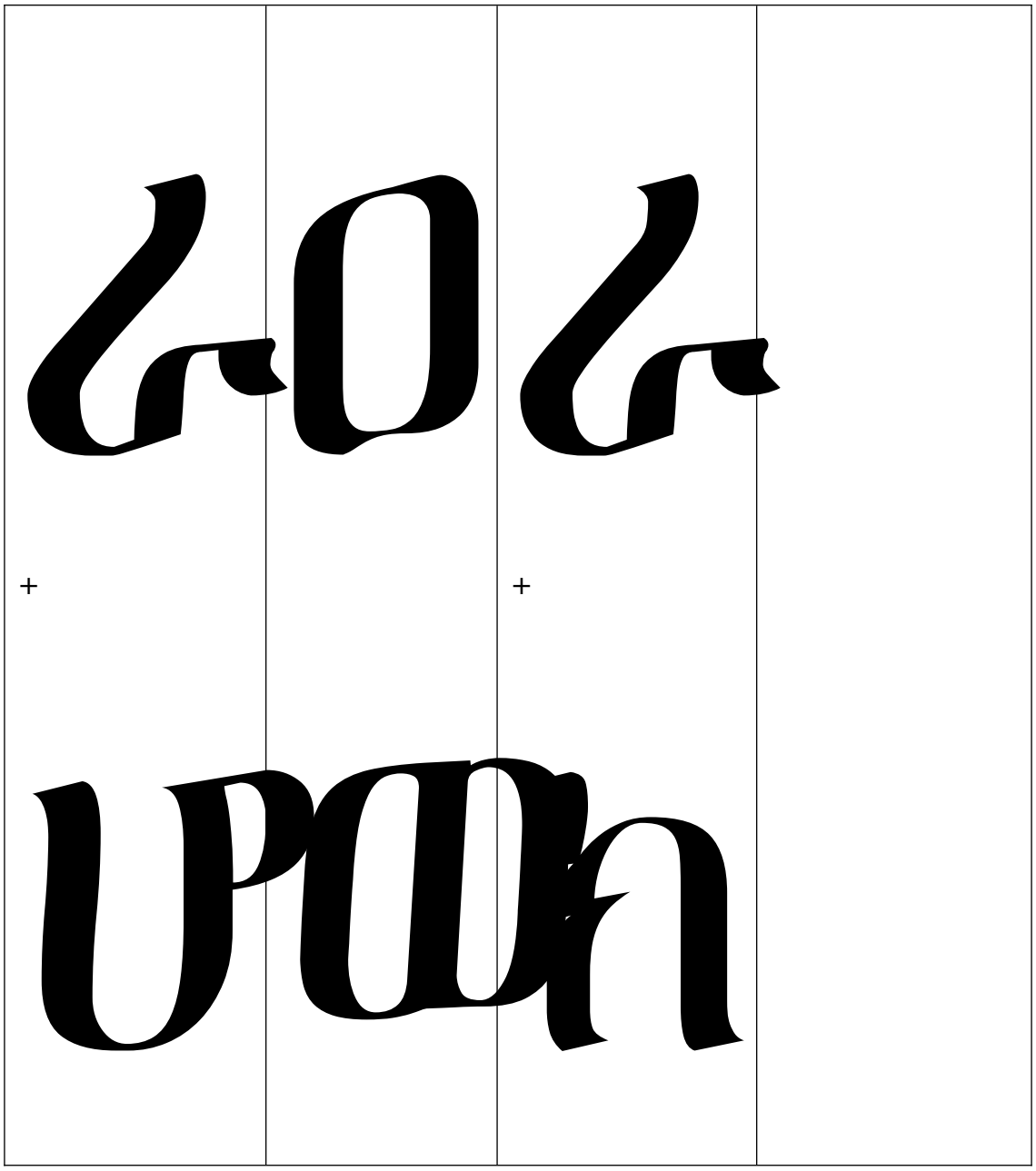


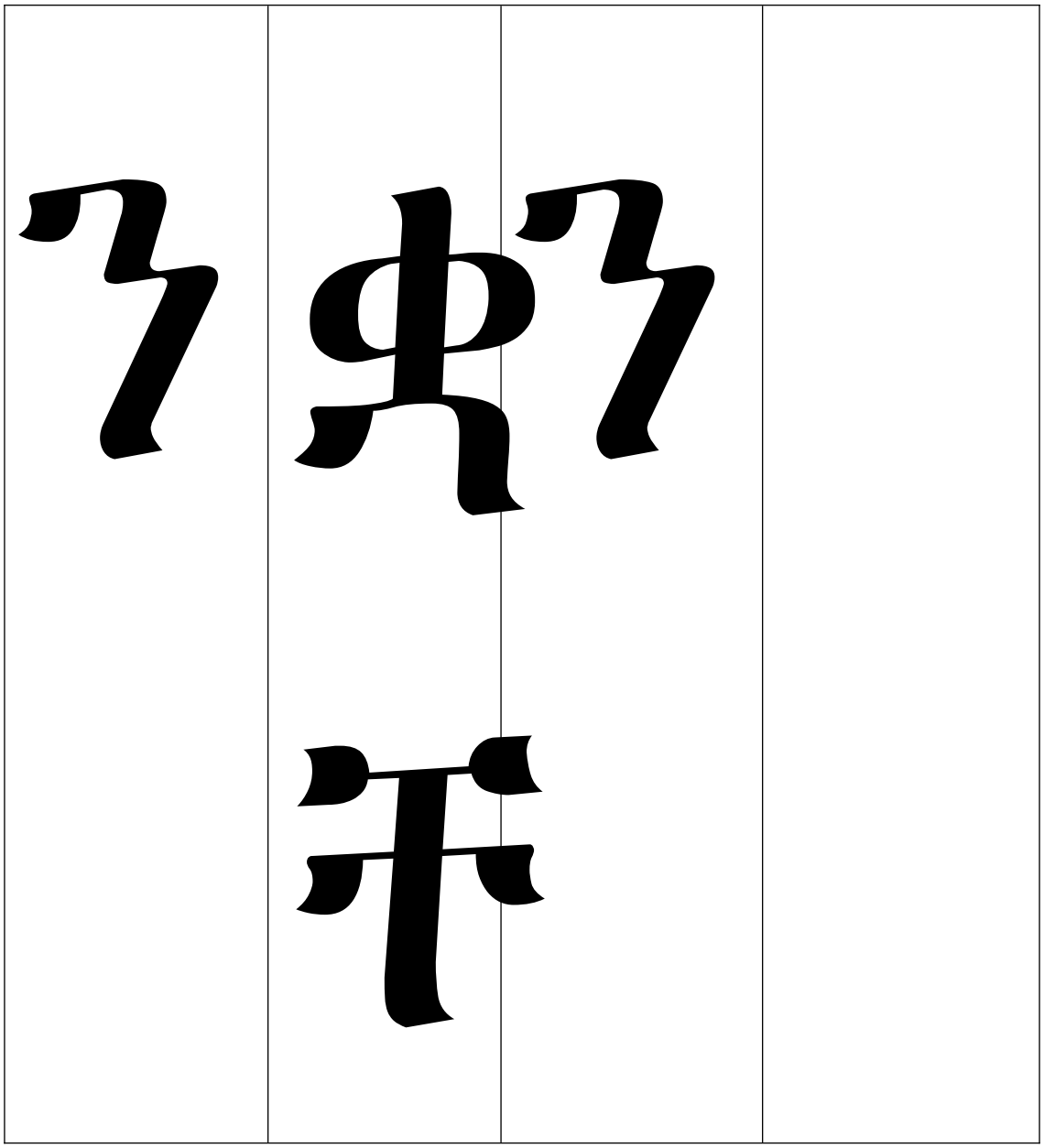
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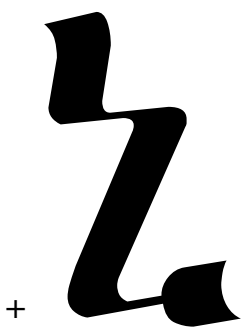
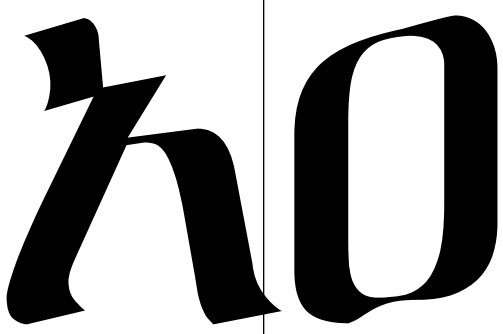
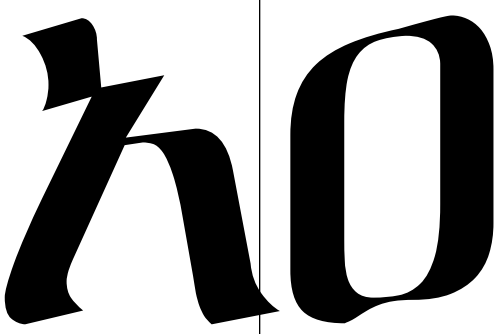


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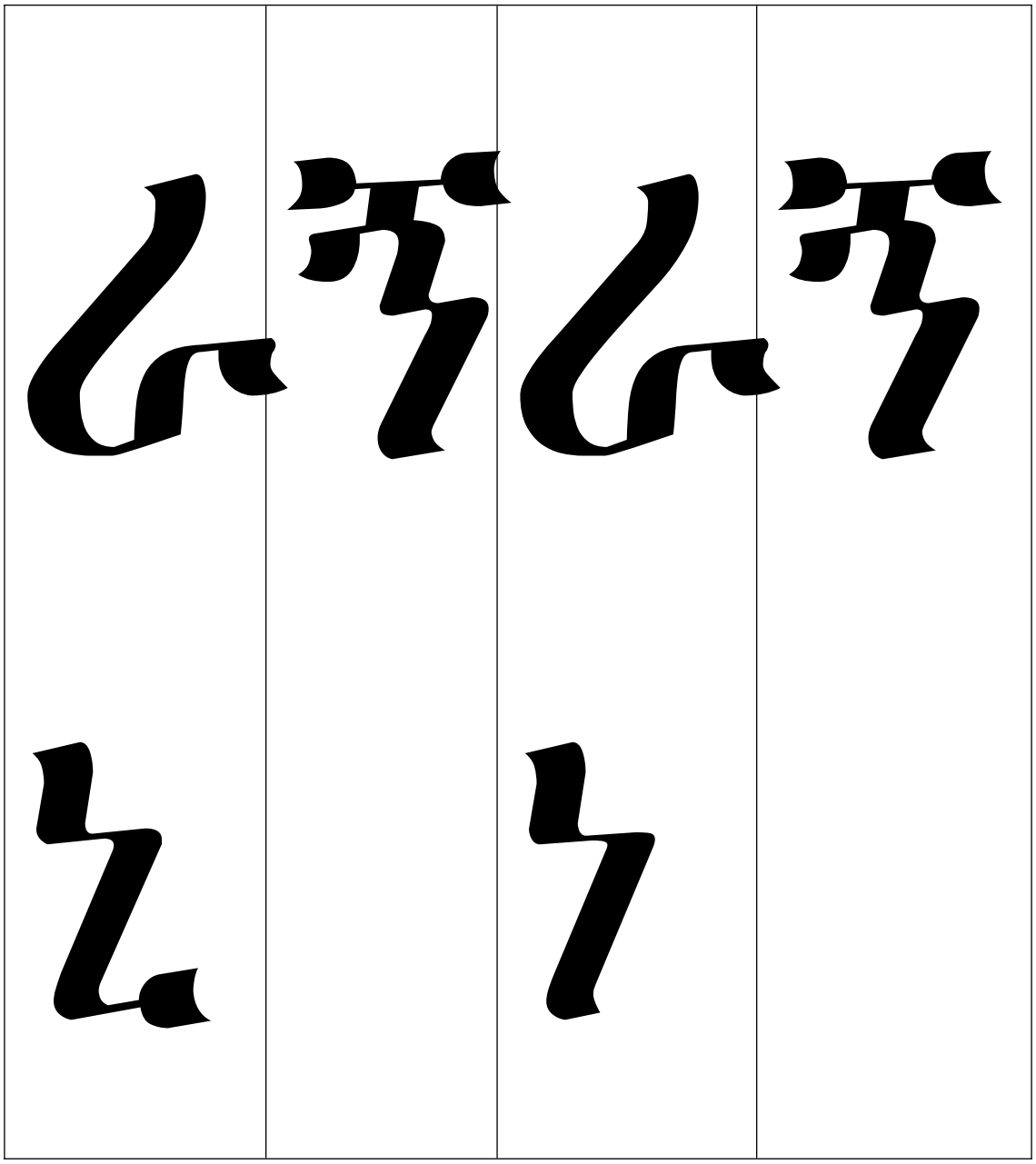


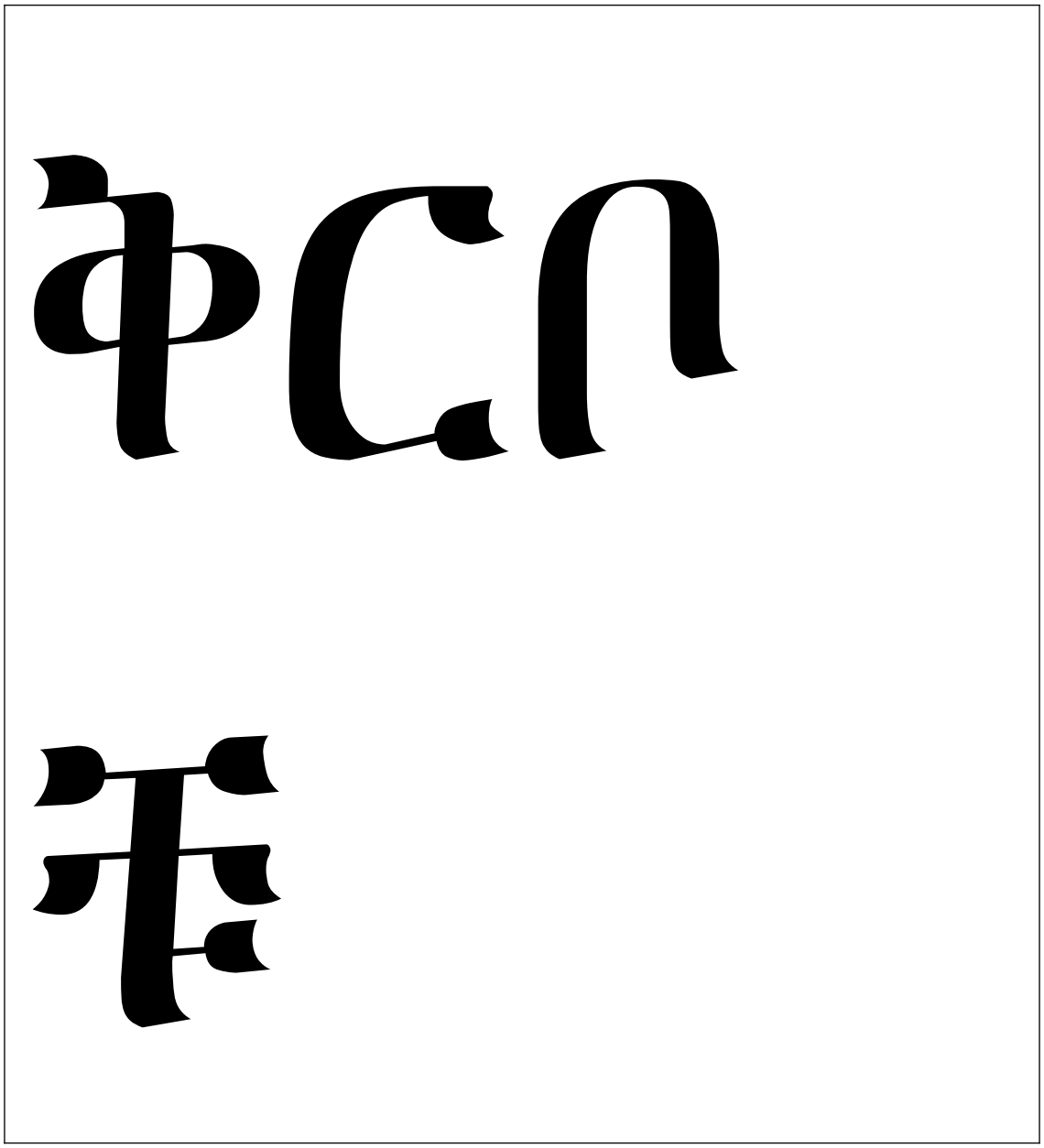
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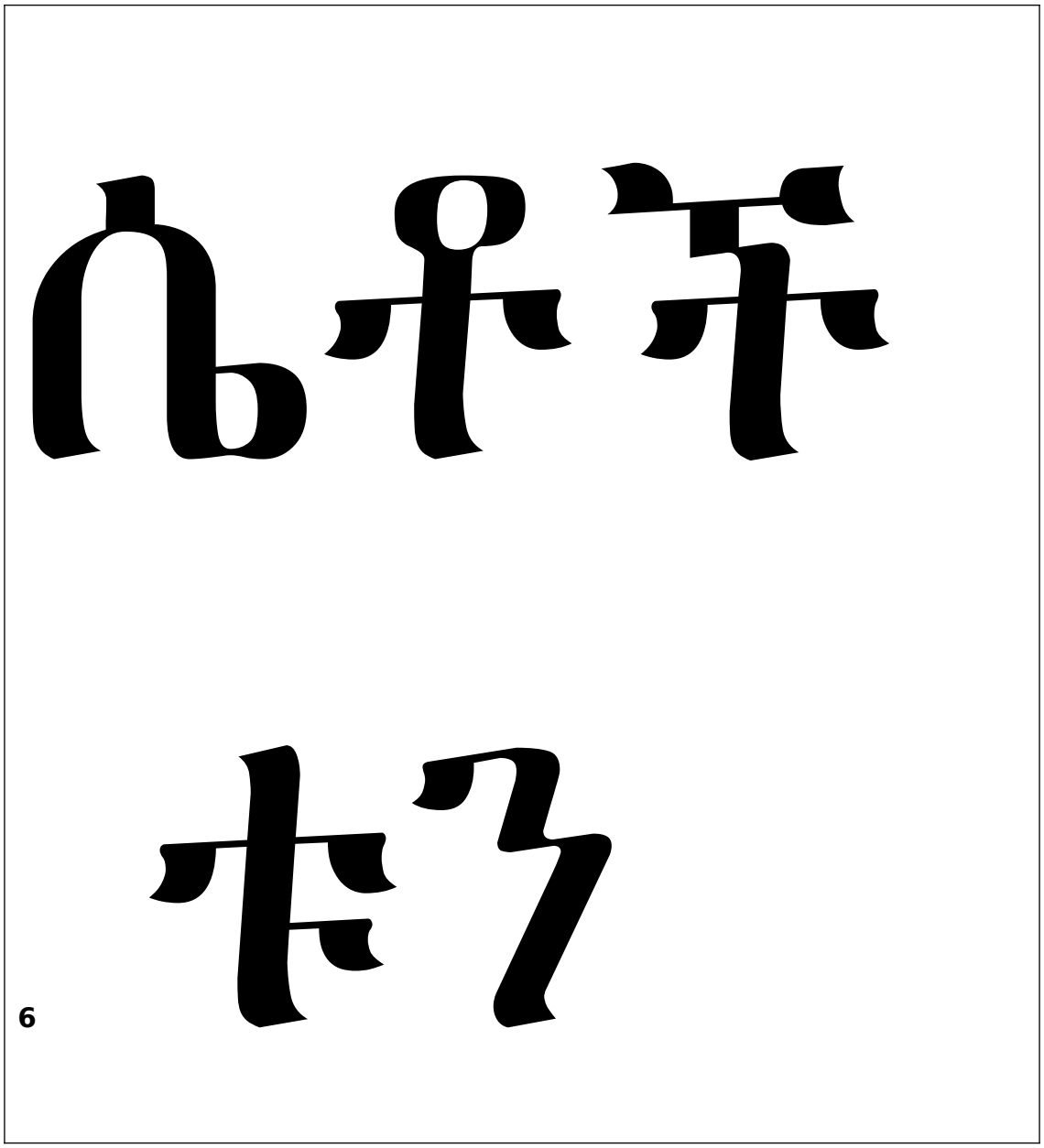
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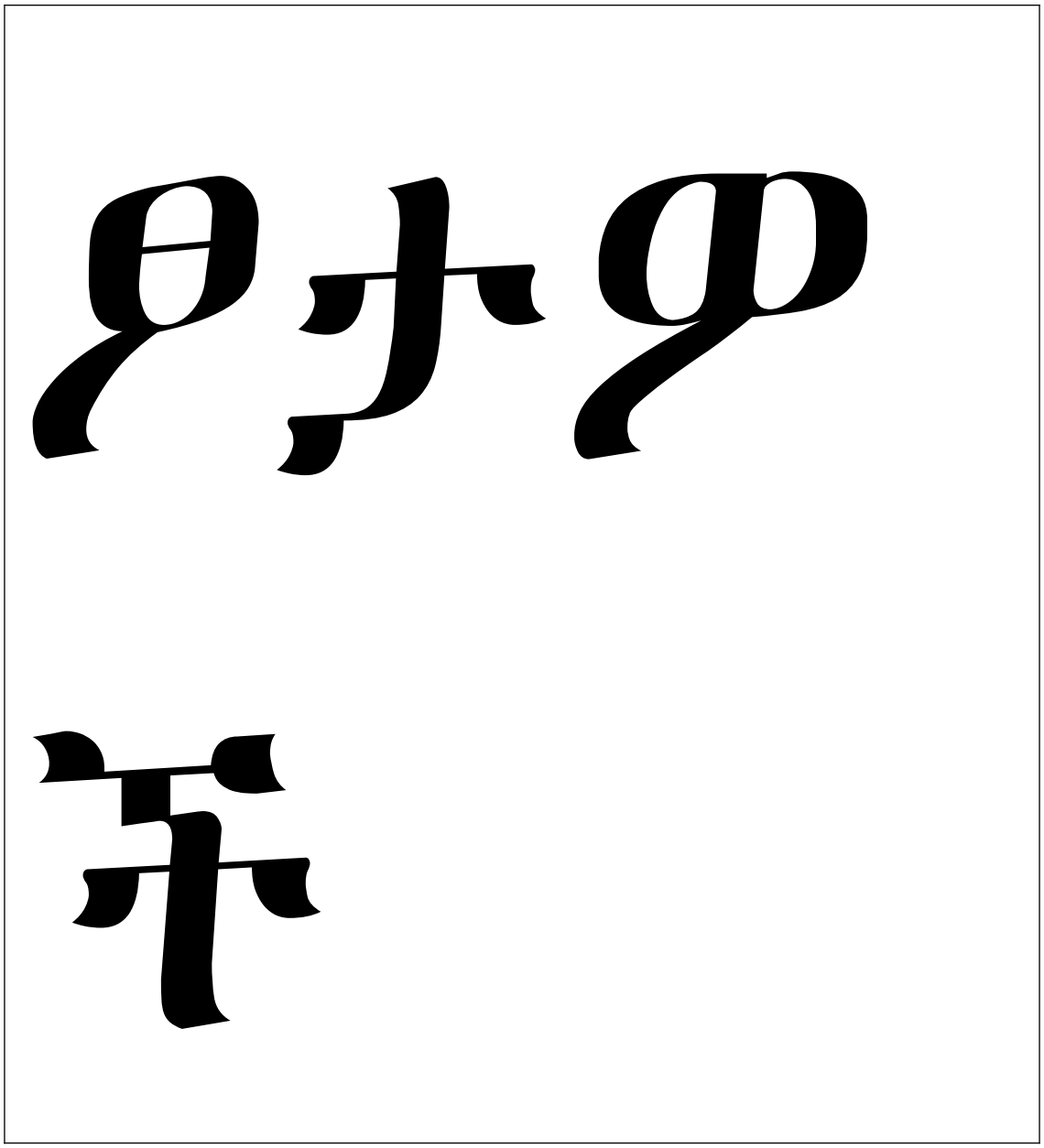
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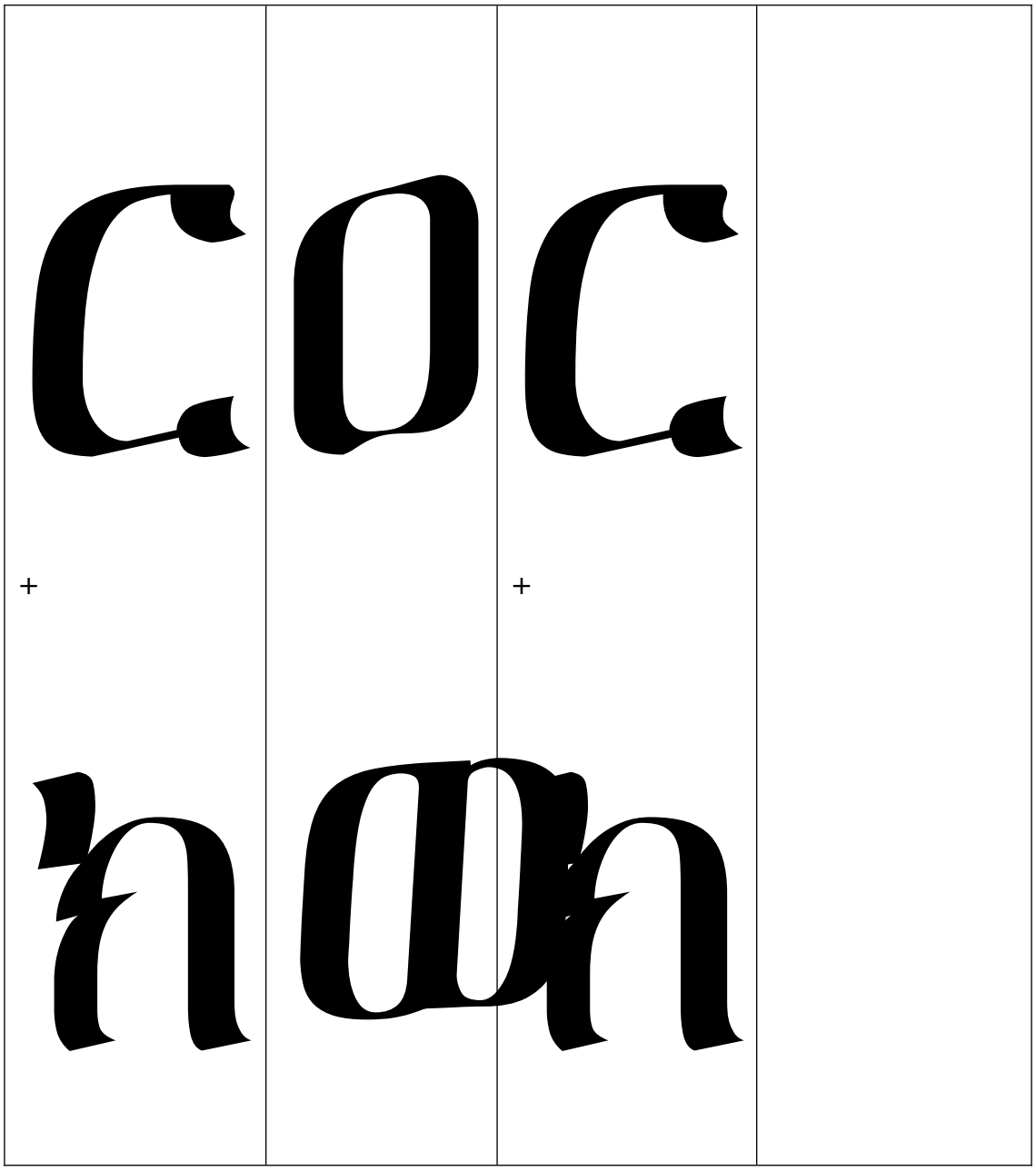





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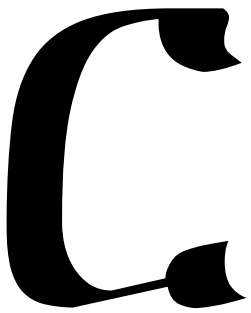
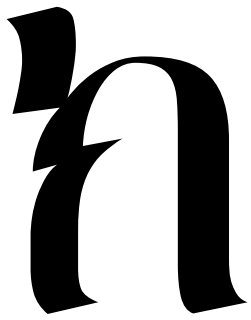
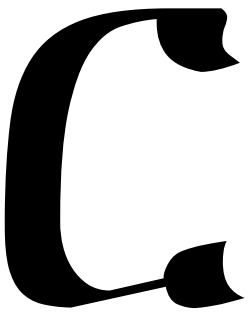
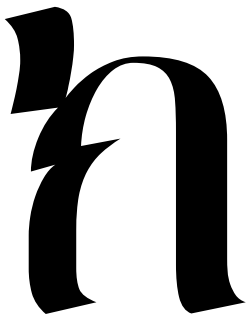
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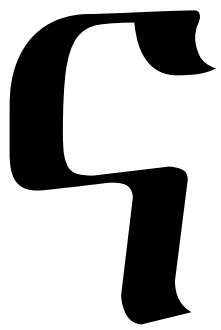
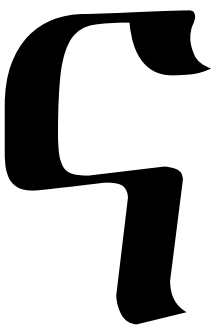
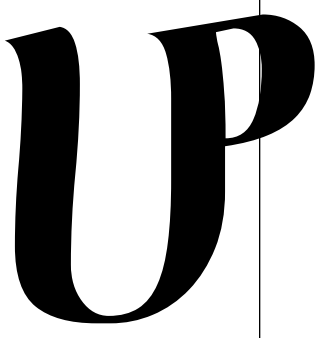
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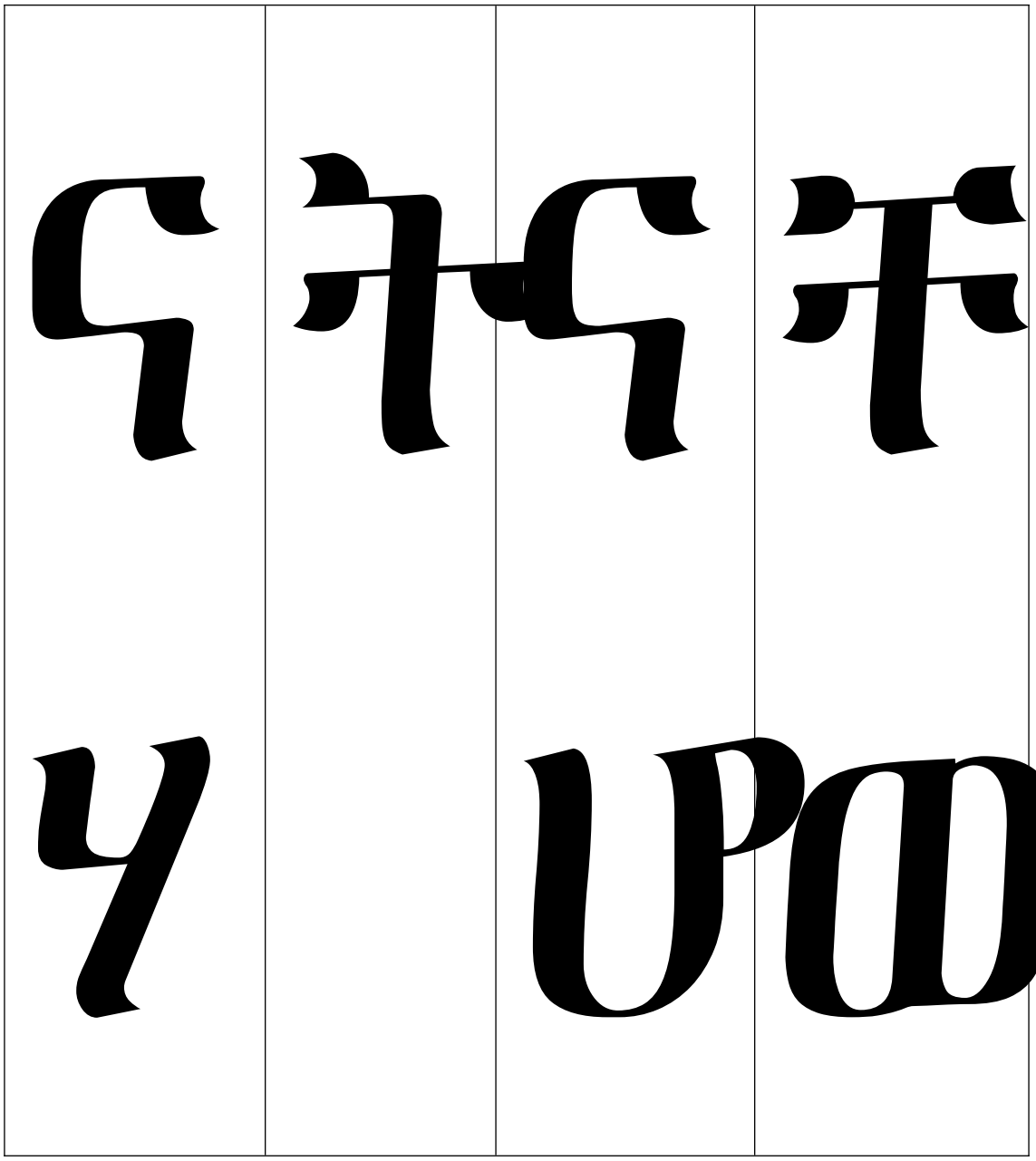
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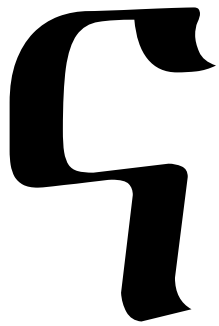
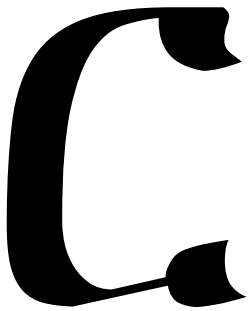
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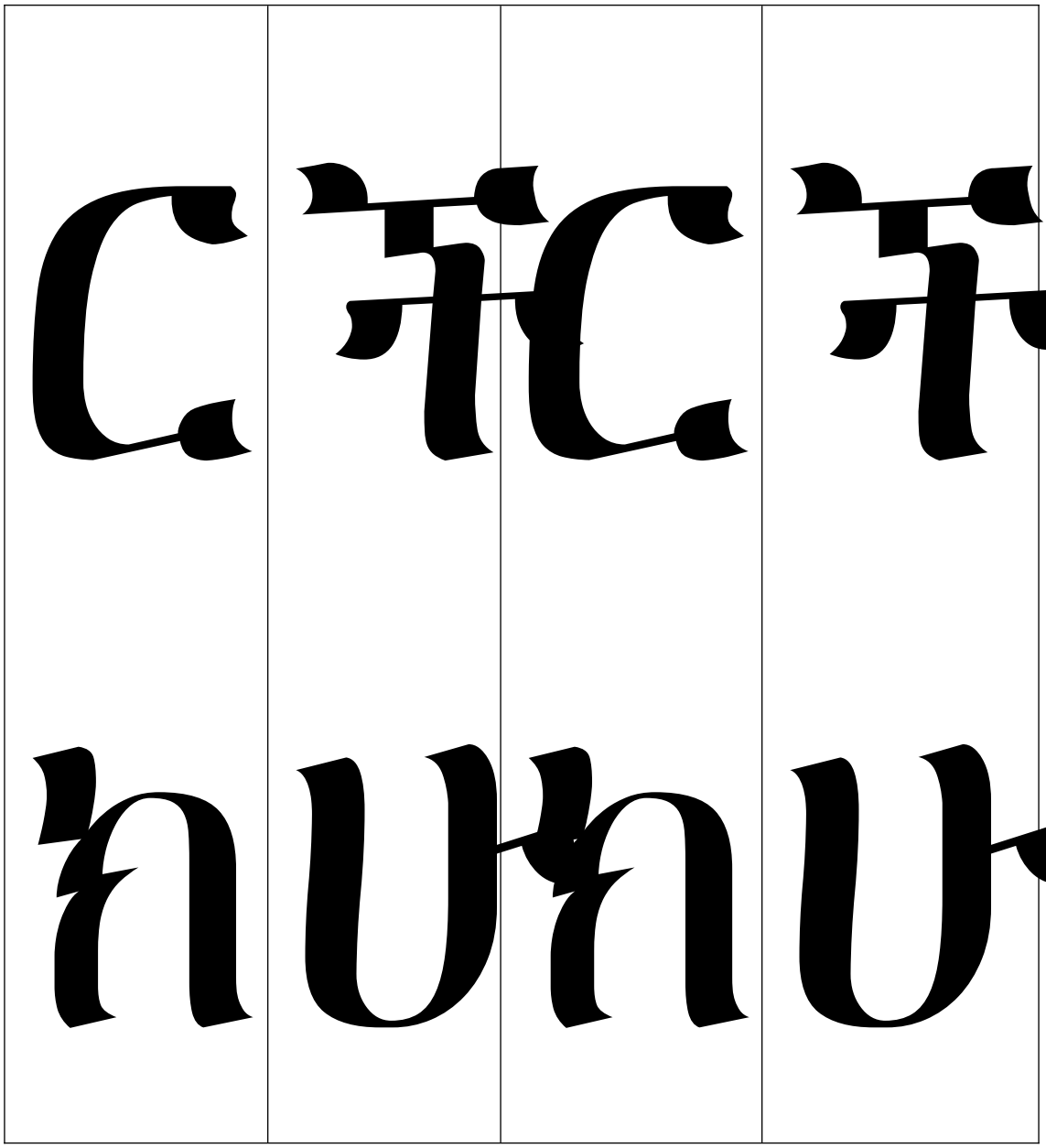
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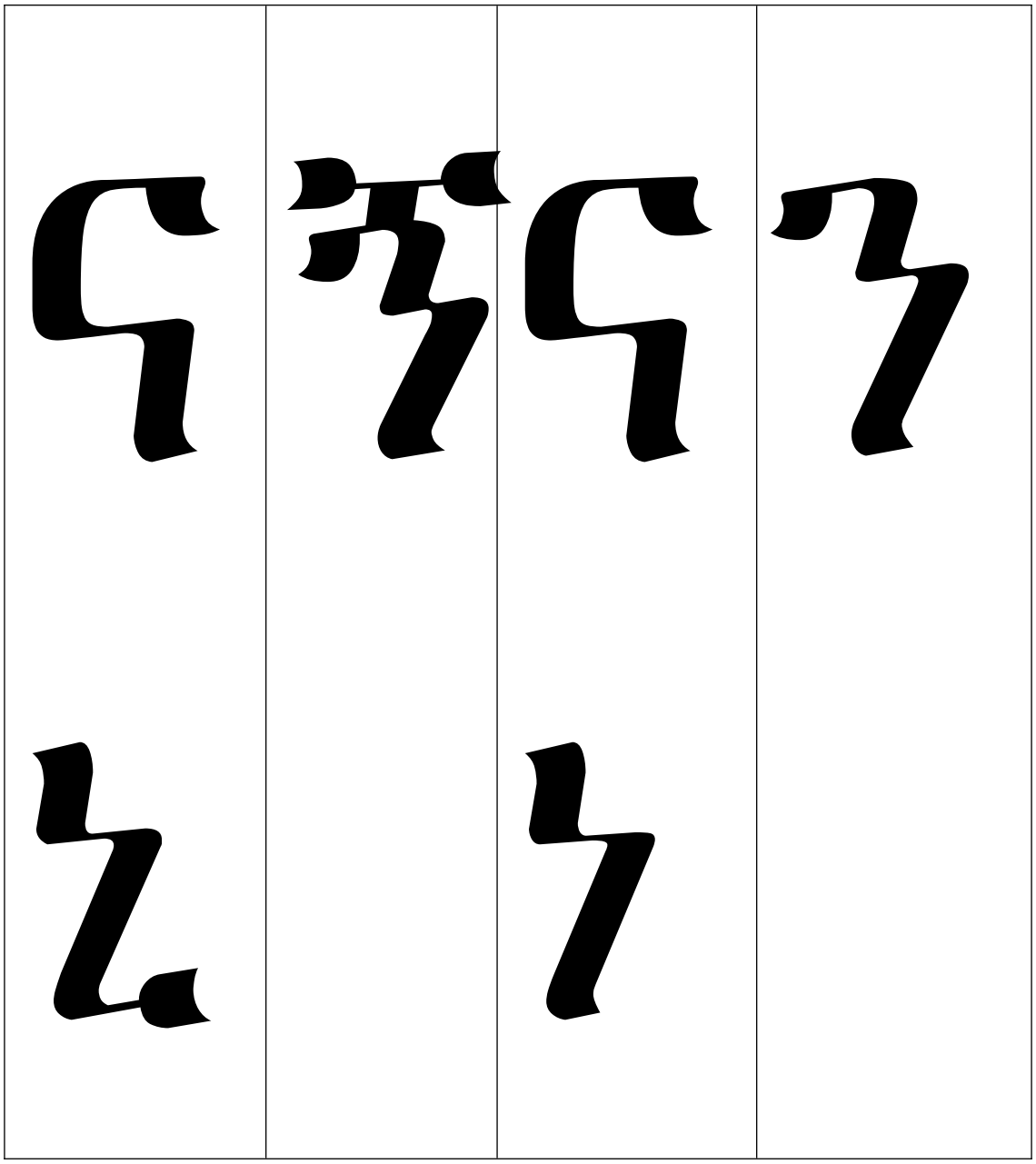
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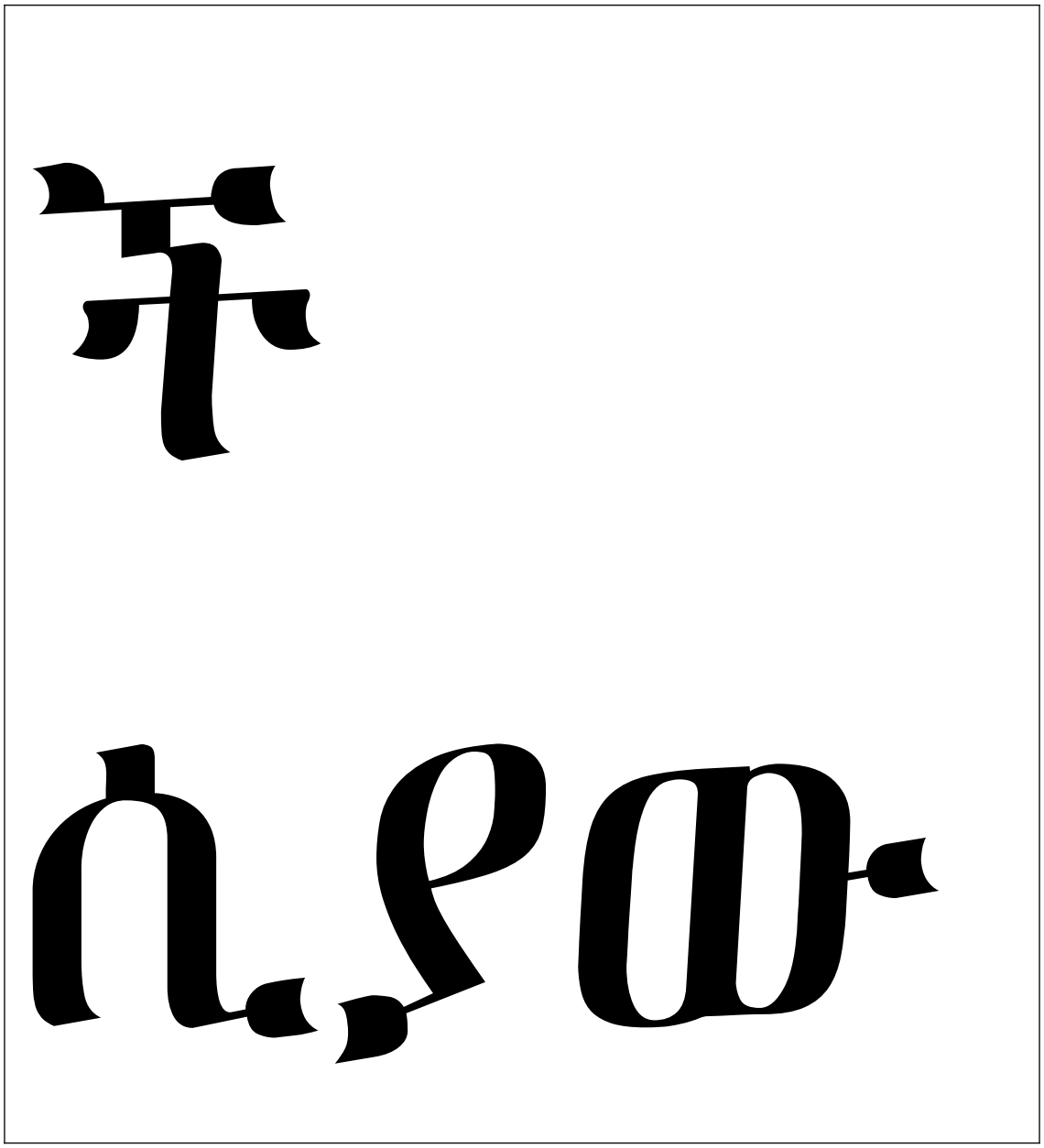
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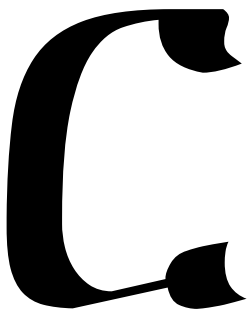
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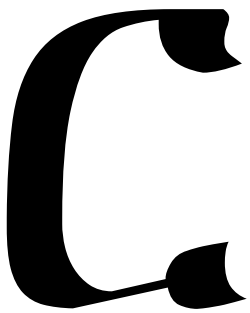
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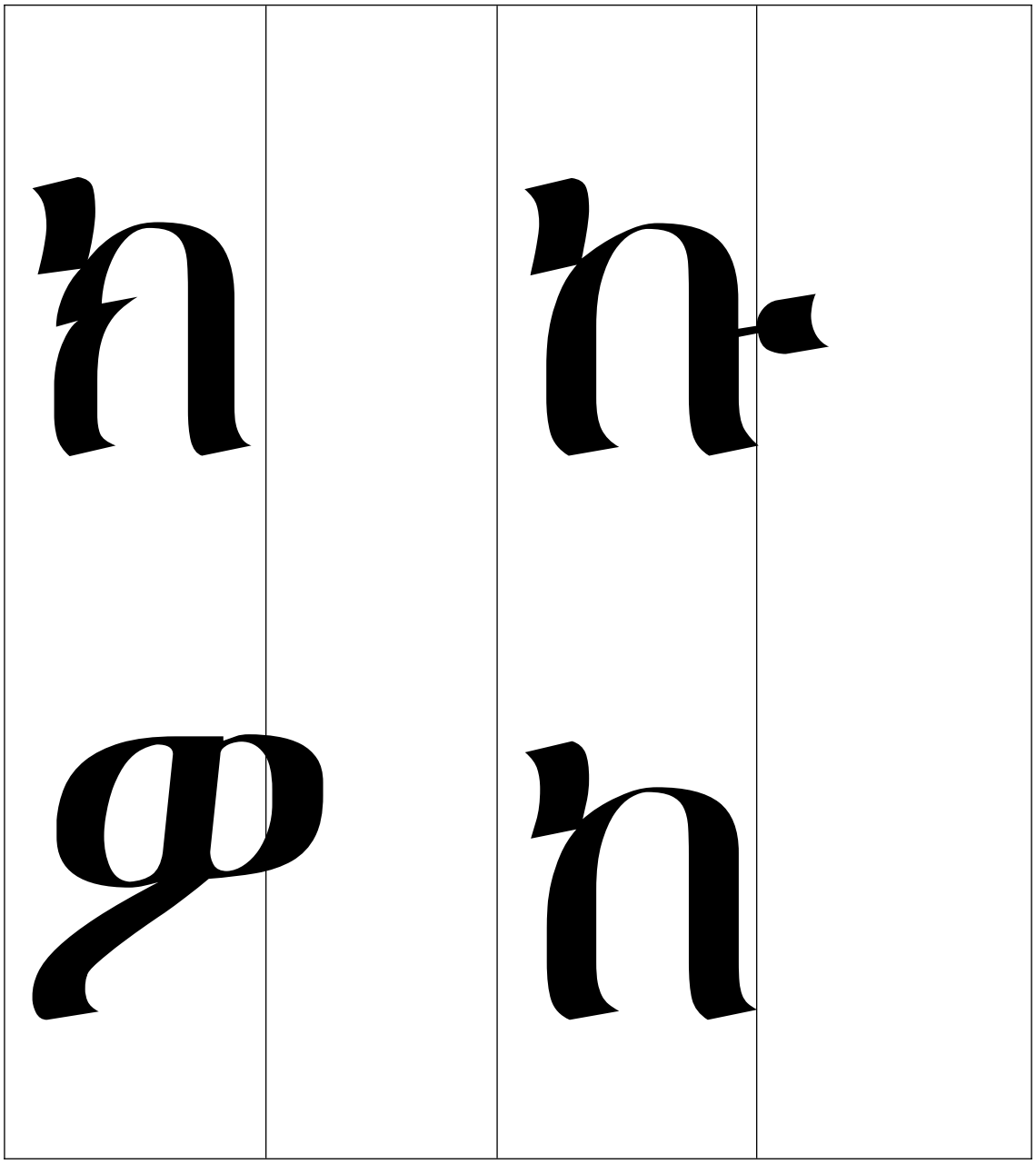
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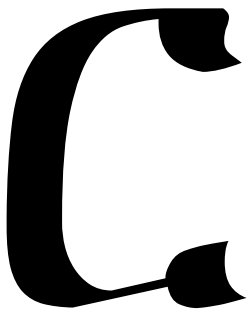
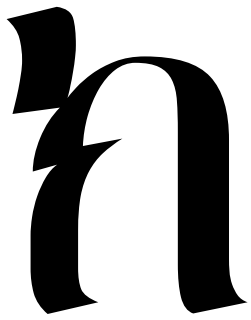
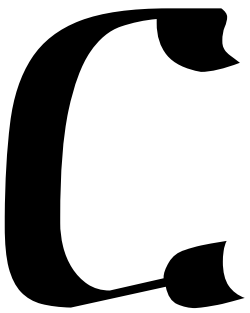
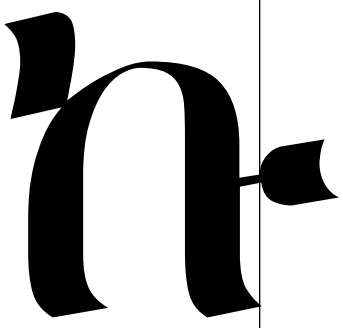






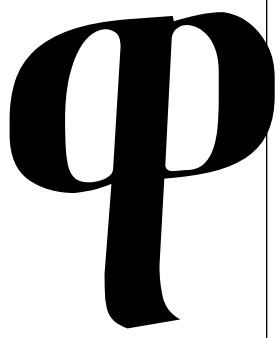
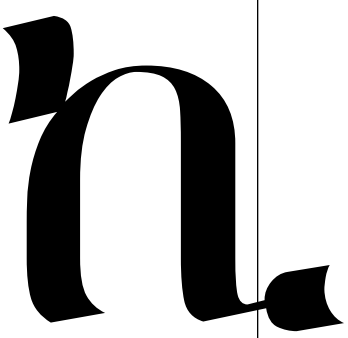
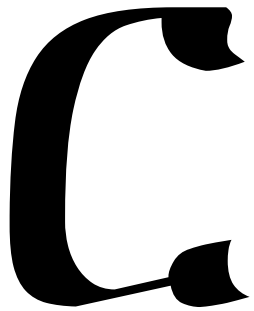
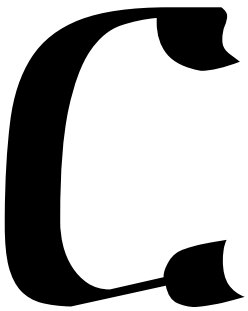
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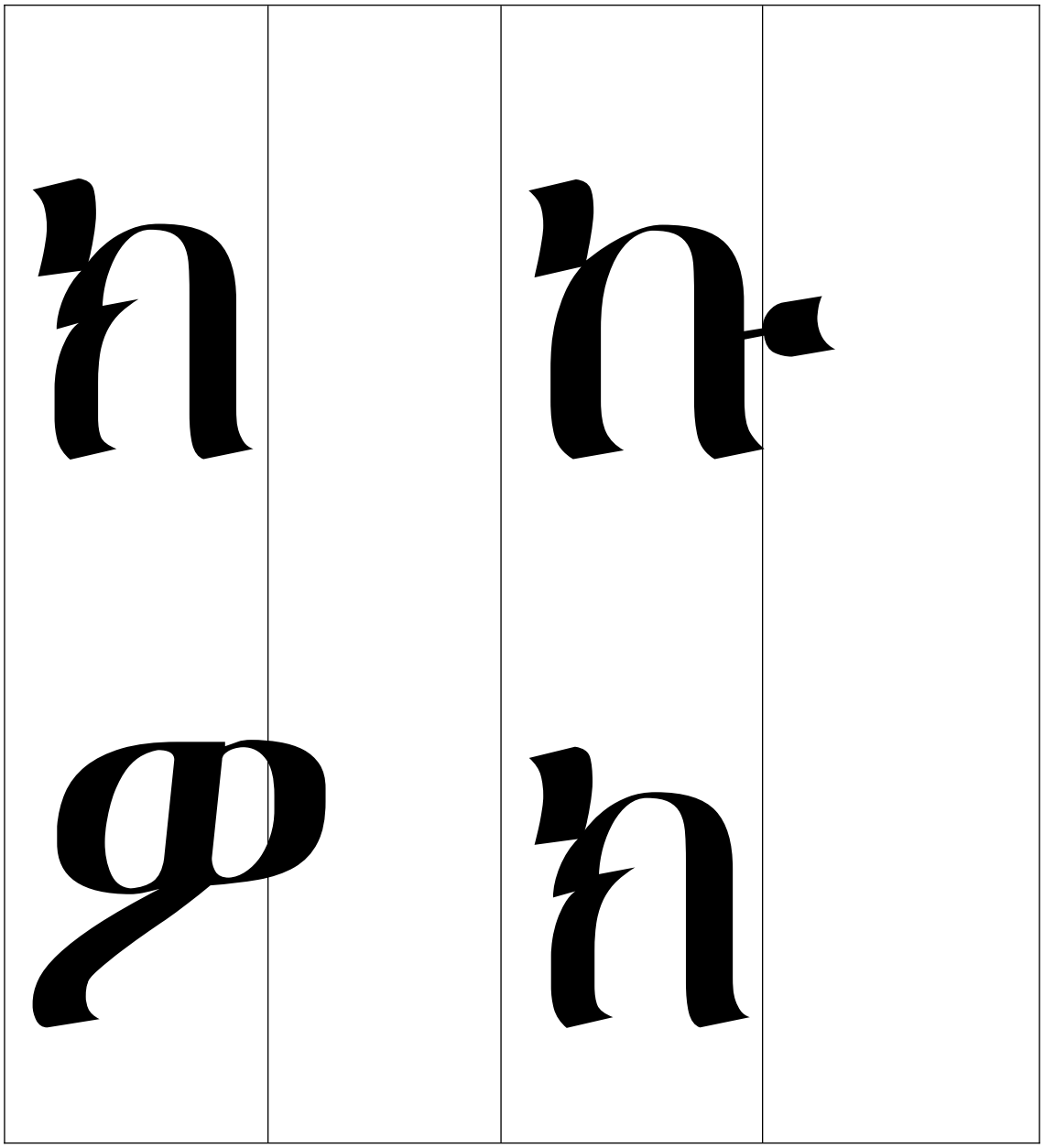
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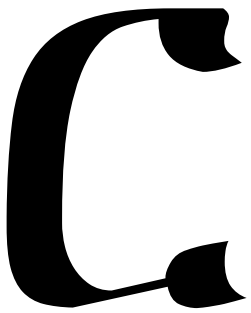
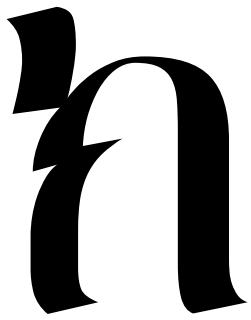
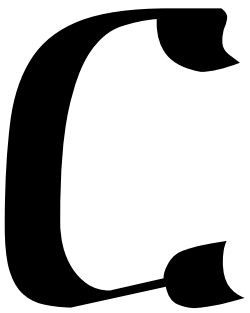
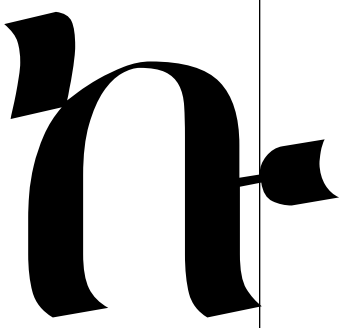
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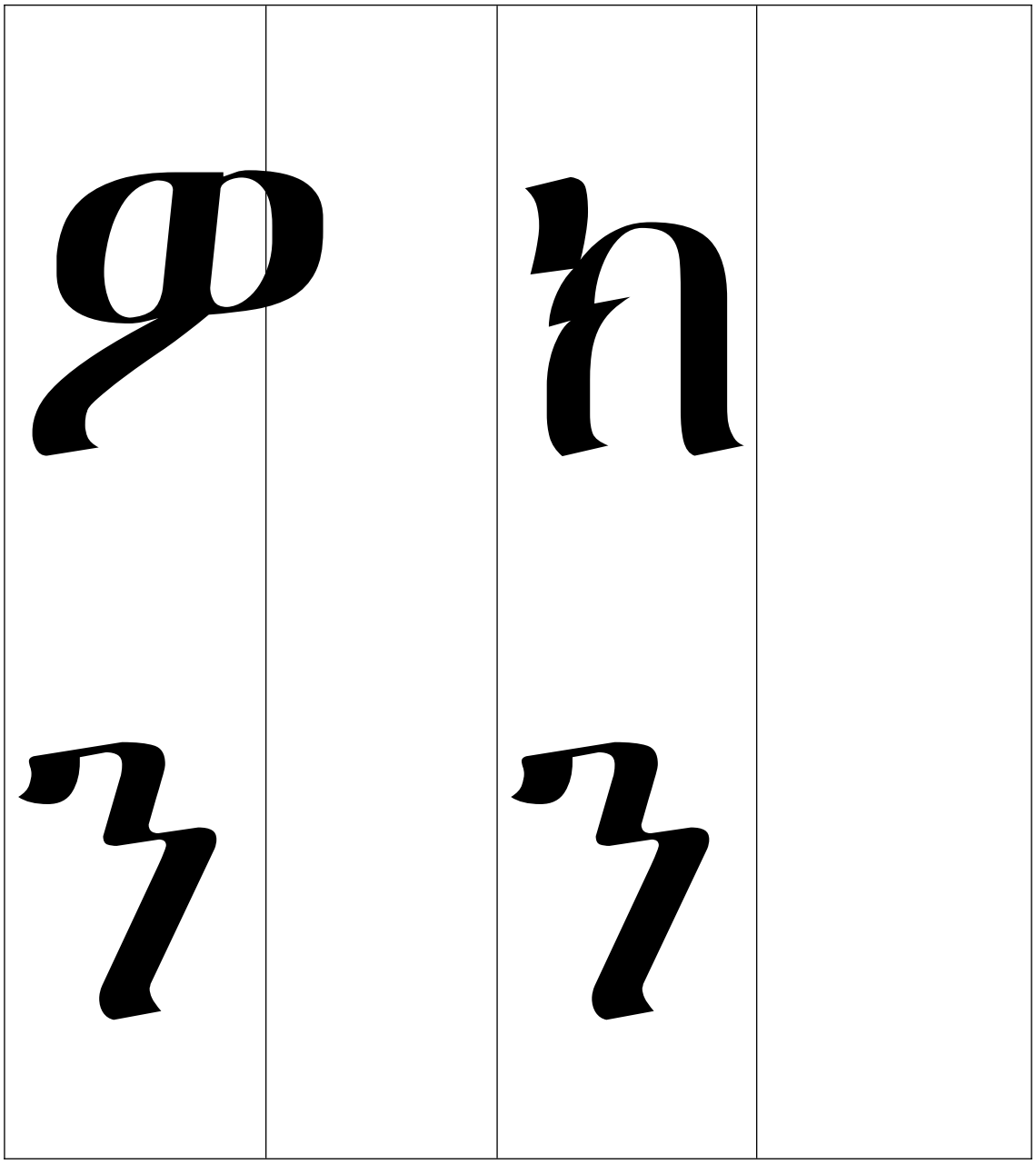
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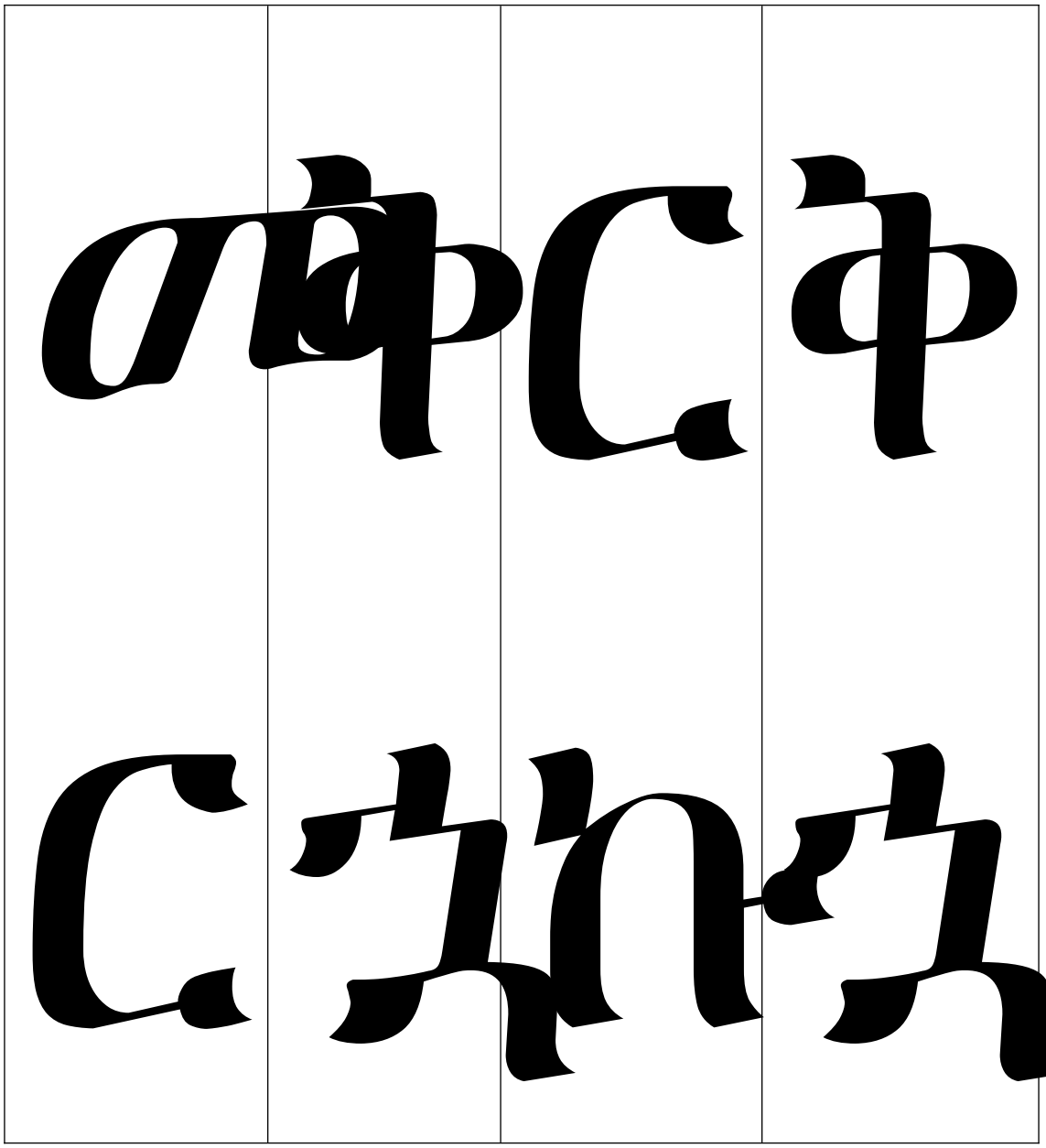
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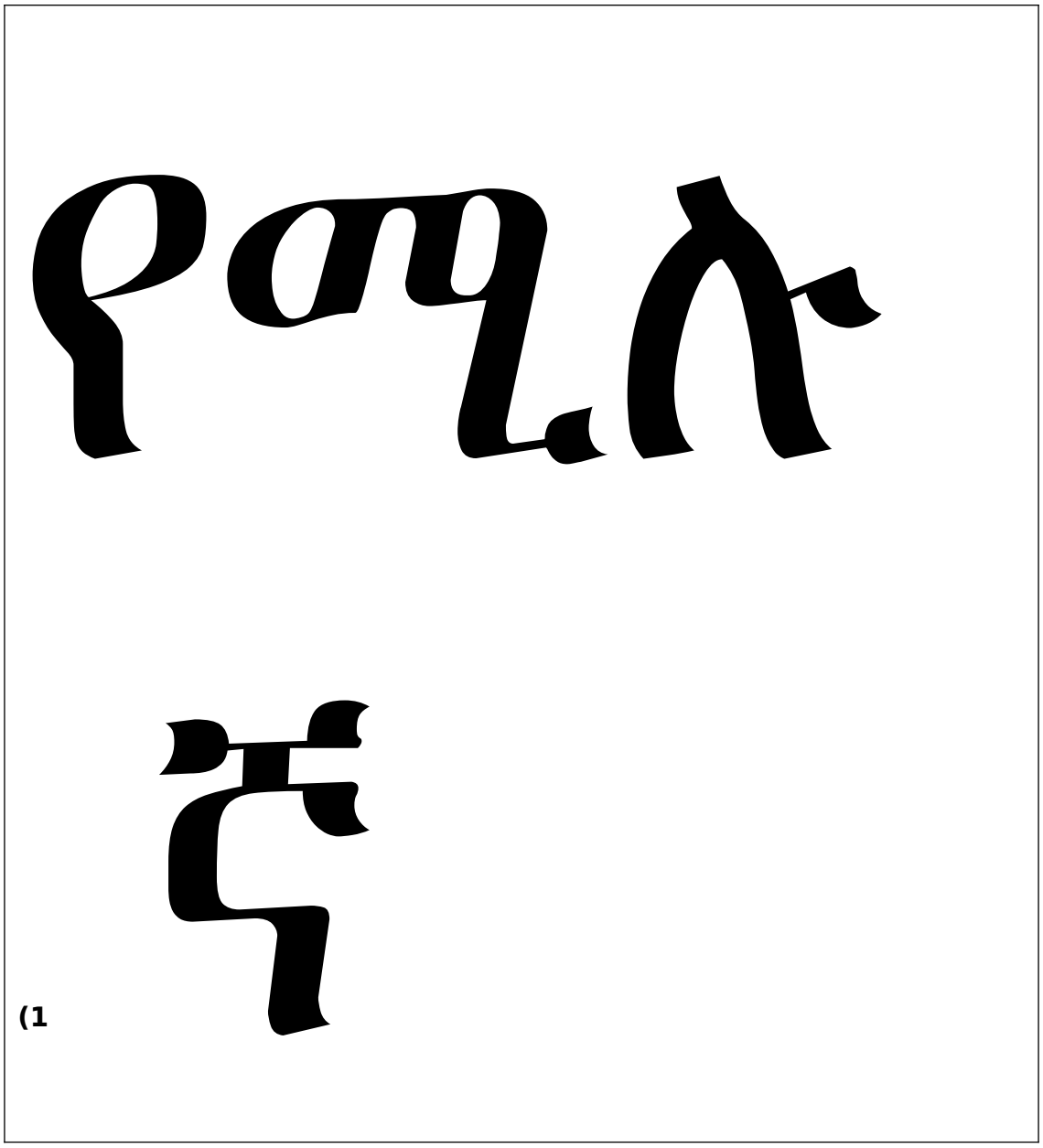






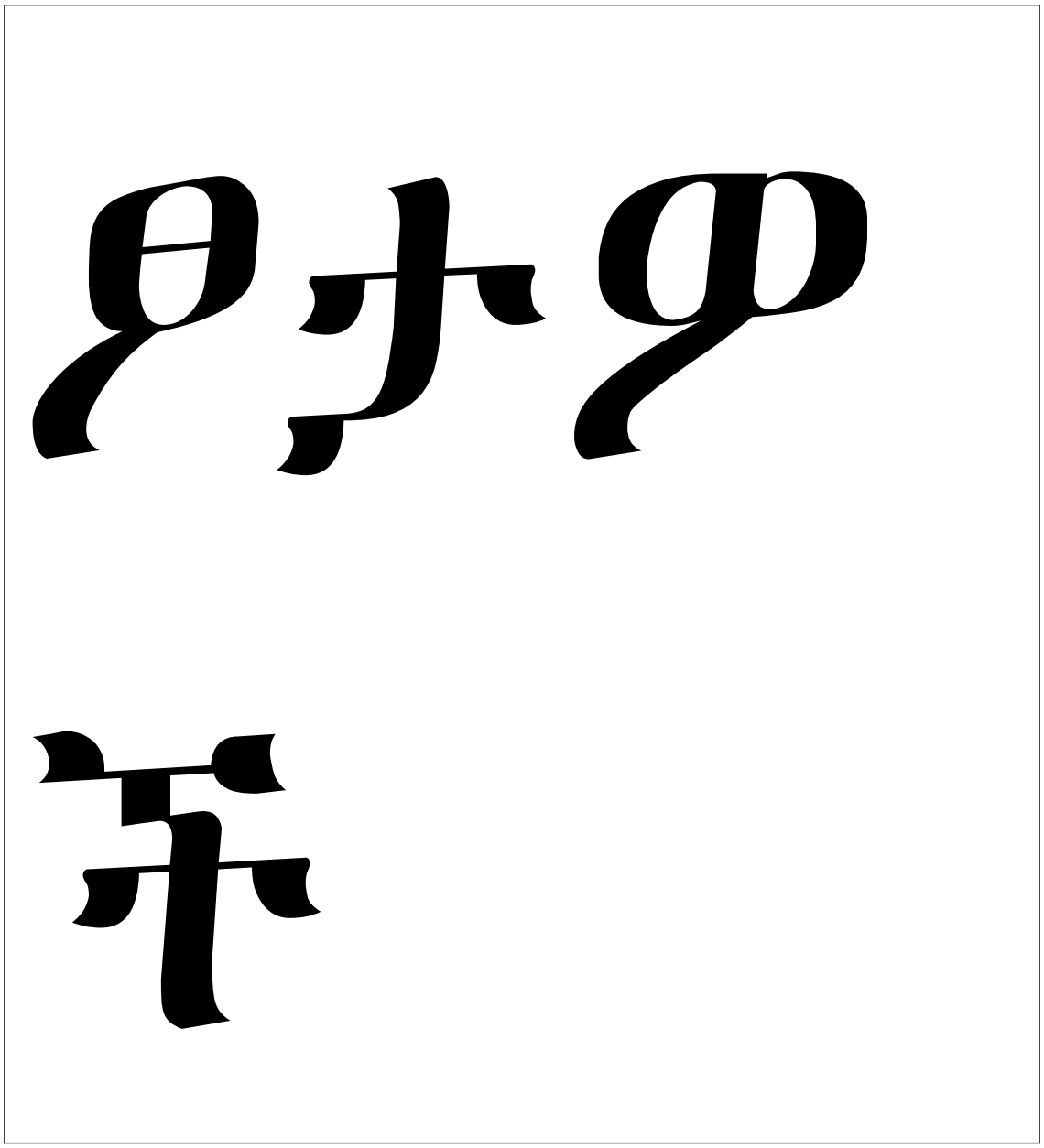
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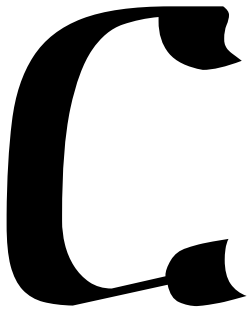
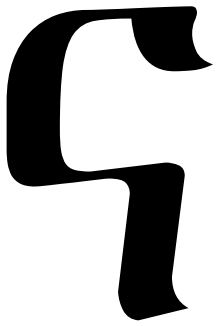
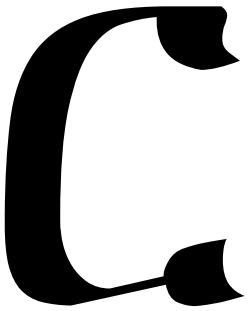
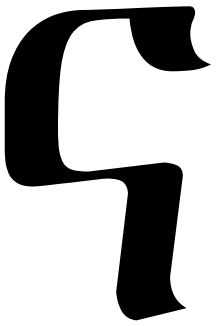


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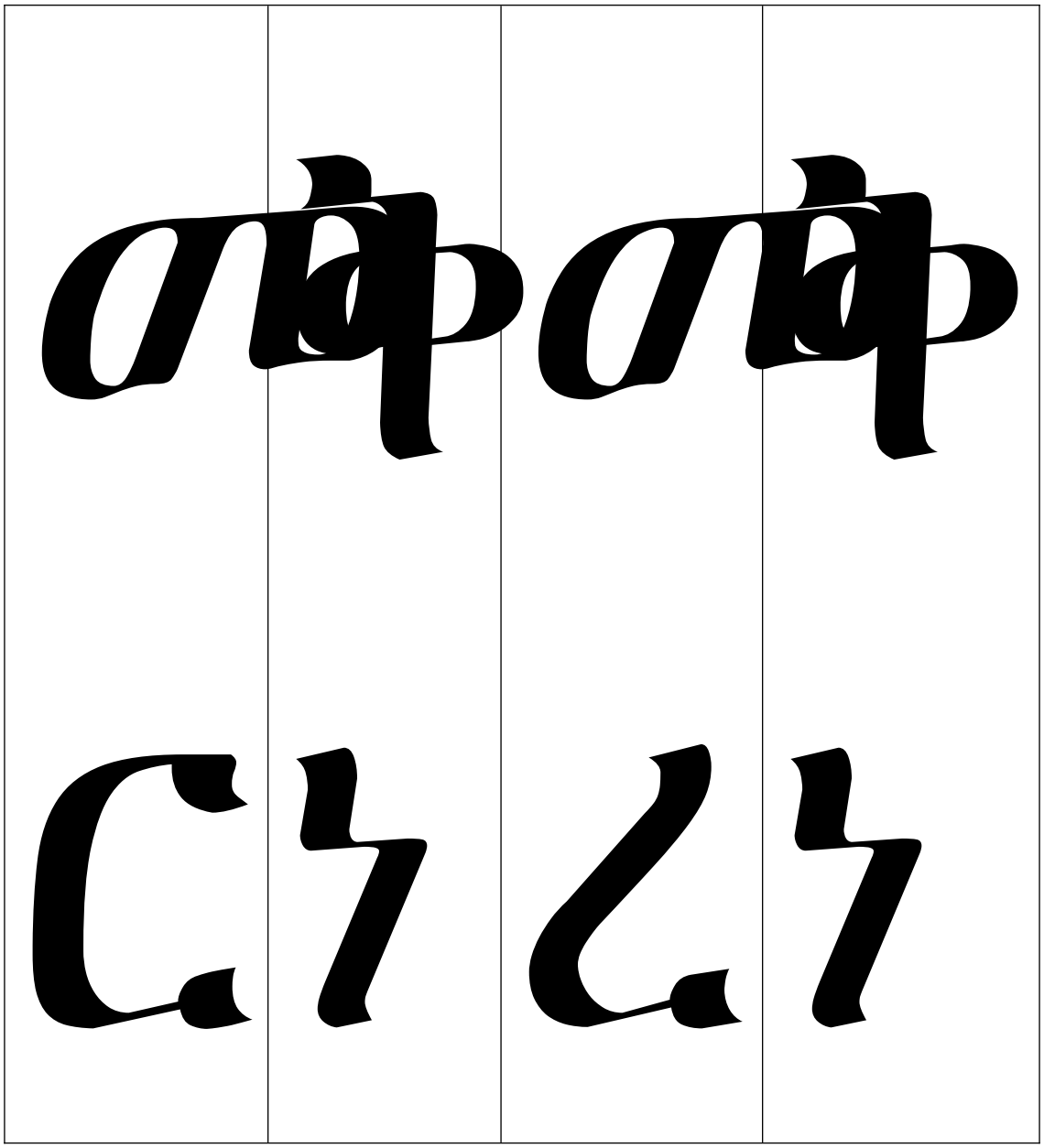


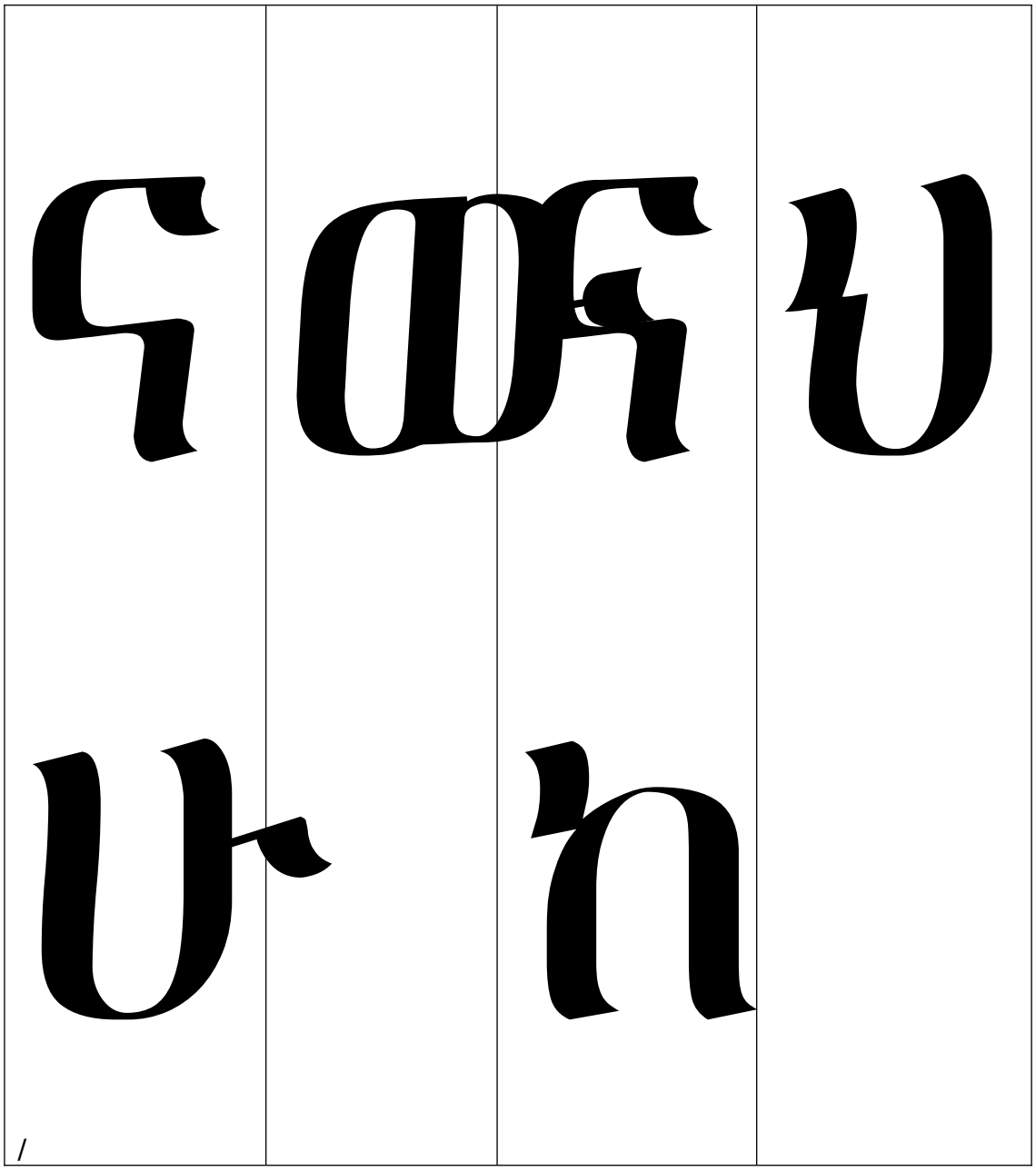

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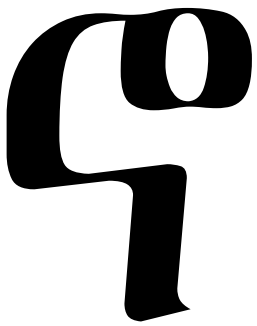
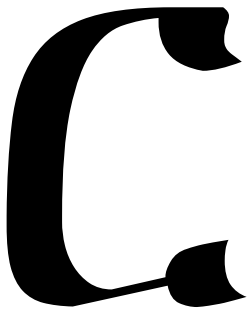
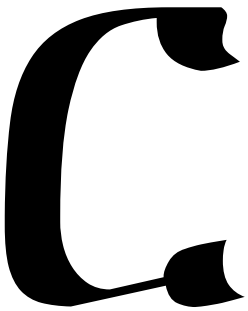
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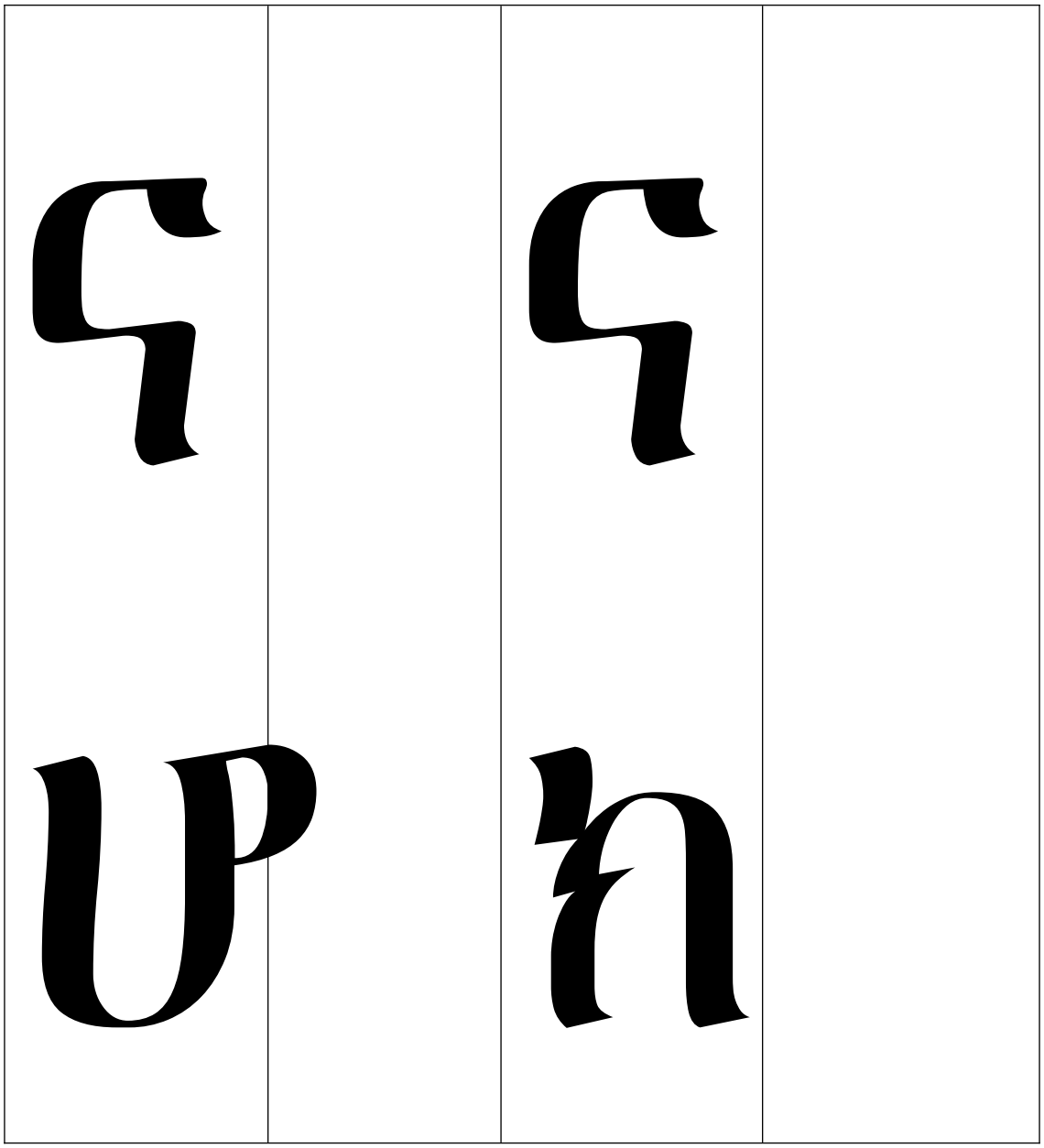
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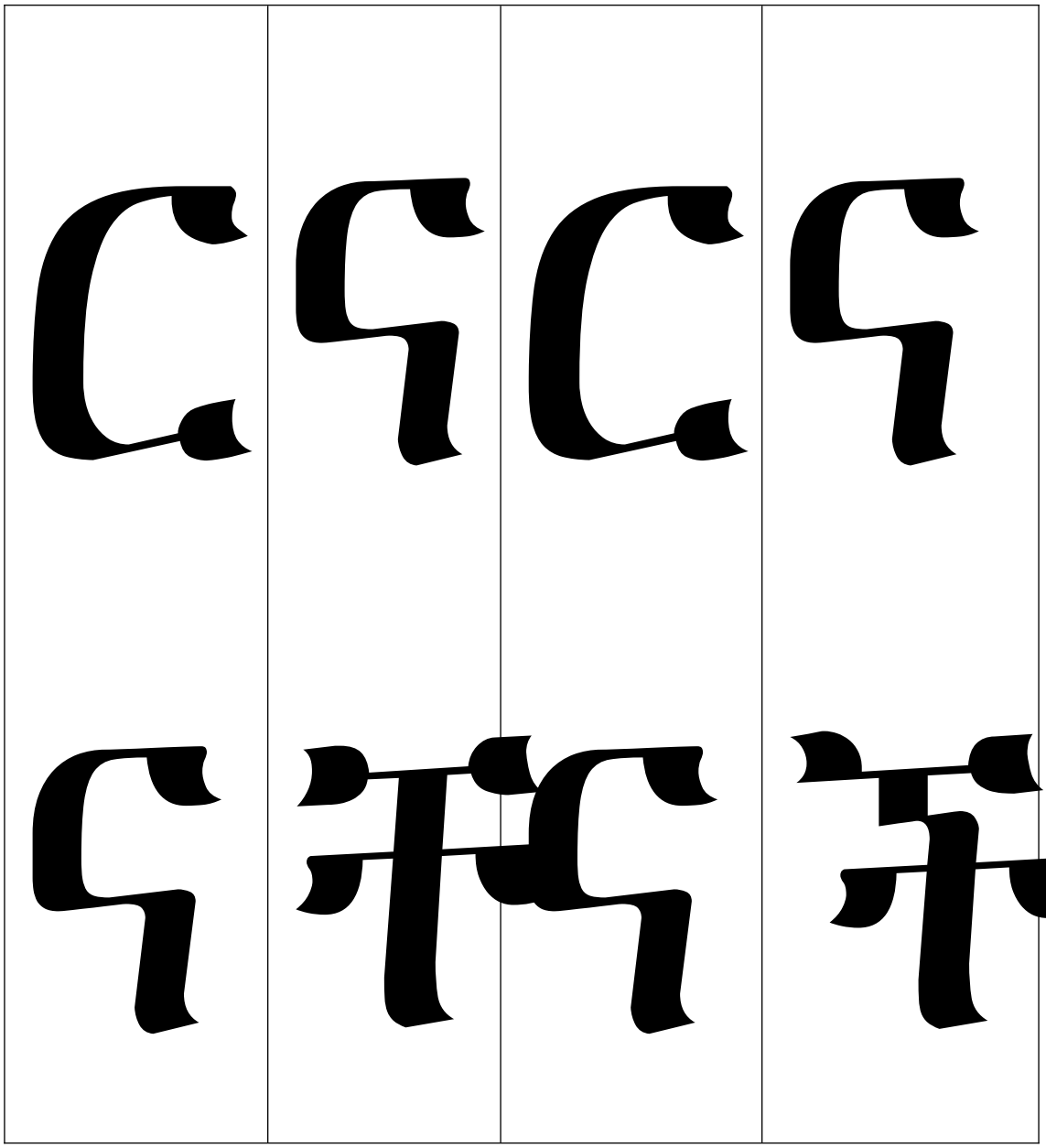


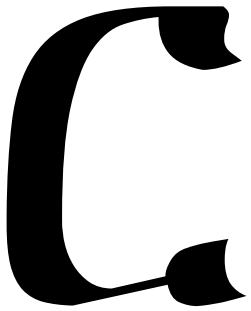
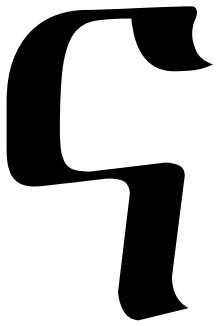
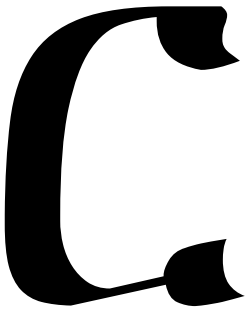
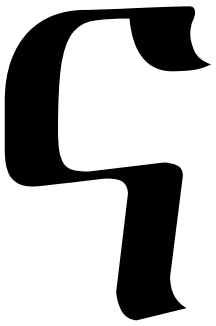


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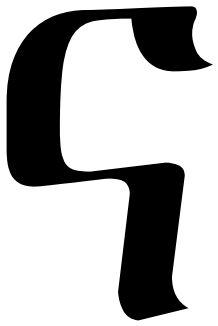
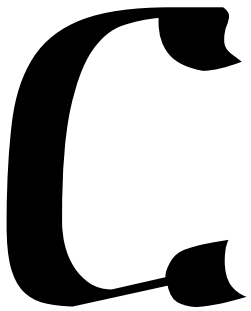
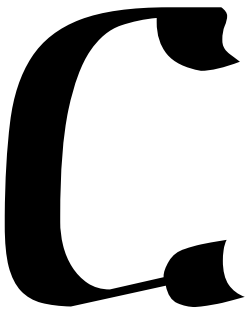
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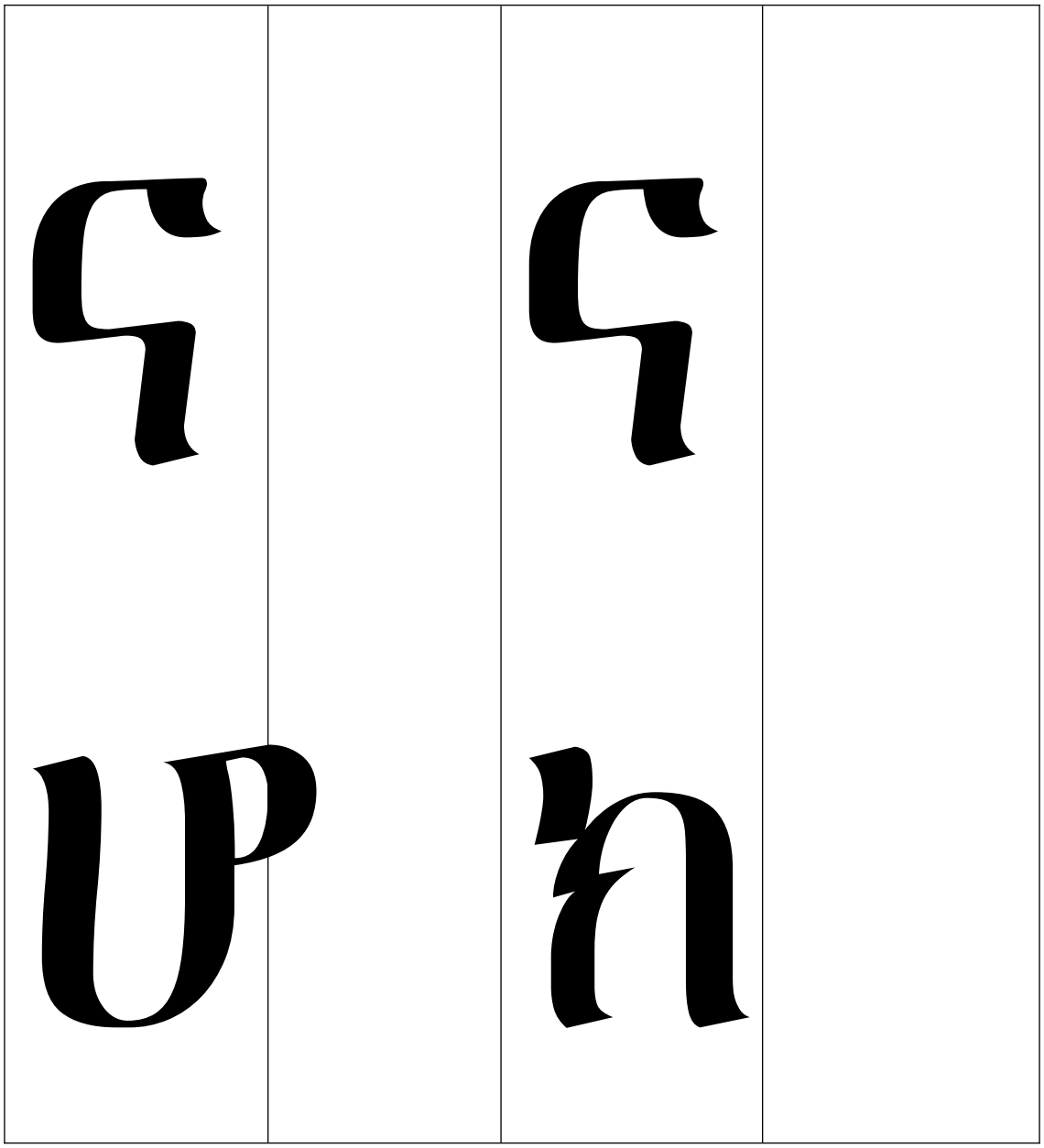
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## 5. ማጠቃለያ

የሥነ ልሳን ሊቃውንት የግዕዝ ተዛማጅ ልሳናትን የኤስያና የአፍሪካ በሚል አካፋፈል መድበዋቸዋል ርእስ ሥር መድበዋቸዋል::በዚሁ አከፋፈል የሚጣቀፉት ልሳናት ካድያን ፣ ዐረብኛ (የመካለኛው ምሥራቅና የአፍረካ) ፣ አራማይክን ፣

የኢትዮጵያ ሴማዊ ቋቋሞችን (የሴሜንና የደቡብ) ያጠቃላል። ሁለም የሴም የተለያየ የቋንቋ አጠቃቀም ሲኖራቸው አንድ የሚያደርጋቸው ባሕሪ አላቸው። ይህም ፊደልን መሠረት ማድረግ ነው። ለምሳሌ ከተበ ፣ ቀተለ ...ወዘተ አንድ ያደርጋቸዋል።

## 11. የሚነበቡ መጻሕፍት


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