

How many parts of the rifle does Iseyas Efewerqi know?

ከንደይ ወገናት ናይ እቲ ነፍጢ ይፈልጥ ኢሲያስ አፈወርቂ?

How Fast Does Eritrean Ignorance Grow?

Our ignorance continues to grow, at a speed contrary to any expectation, because of the policy that holds the Eritrean people in ignorance to satisfy the need of the dictatorship regime led by an ignorant head before the front, now of the Eritrean state, Iseyas Efewerqi. The reason that holds the Eritean people in gironace is simple and clear, that is, to bring to zero the rise of democratic ideas in Eritrea. Instead, to grow a reckless and irresponsible society. I am convinced that there is nothing else to observe today in Eritrea, except this one.

To do this the dictator is not alone. He is with his Eritrean human assets (ሰብአዊ ነዋይ) from the first day of his voyage to his ambition. And on the journey to achieve ambition, it has turned out that his cliques sometimes fought more than their boss, just to show their firm trust and secure their personal ranks. Thanks to that, **the dictator has more power than he needs**. We know that after building his authoritarian regime he dared to interfere with these excessive powers in the peace of the Eritrean neighbors, but now he is believed to try to sell it under cover. About this fact, his fight to hide the truth says the following:

ጋዜጣዊ መግለጺ

‘ኢንድያን ኦሽን ኒውስለተር’ ሕጂ’ውን ካልእ ህውቱት ውንጀላ

‘ኢንድያን ኦሽን ኒውስለተር’ (ION) ዝተባህለ ጋዜጣ፡ ኣብ ናይ 21 ታሕሳስ 2018 - ቍጽሪ 1488 ሕታሙ፡ “ፕረዚደንትታት ኤርትራን ኢትዮጵያን፡ ዓቃብ ሰላም ሕብረት ኣፍሪቃ ኣብ ሶማሊያ (AMISOM) ኣብ 2021 ካብ’ታ ሃገር ጠቐሲሉ ምስ ወጸ፡ ንቦታኡ ንምትካእ ድሌት ከምዘለዎም፡ ንሶማሊያ መዘናኦም ኣሚቶምሉ። ኤርትራ ድማ፡ ቀዳሞት ኣሃዱታት ‘AMISOM’ ኣብ ወርሒ ለካቲት ምስ ወጸ፡ ብቐጽበት 5,000 ወተሃደራት ናብ ሶማሊያ ንምልኣኽ መደብ ኣለዎ።” ከብል ህውቱት “ትንታኅ” ኣስፊሩ ኣሎ።

እዚ ውጹእ ሓሶት እዩ።

[...]

ሚኒስትሪ ዜና - ኣሰመራ

26 ታሕሳስ 2018

«ኣዳስ ኤርትራ መበል 28 ዓመት ቁ.50 28 ጥቅምቲ 2018 - ገጽ 1»
(‘ኢንድያን ኦሽን ኒውስለተር’ = Indian Ocean Newsletter)

The worst is that the long battle against ignorance, one of the main legacies of the dictatorship, is not yet on the table like the rest. People are not yet aware (= እተን ኣካላት ኣይኮናን ገና ፍሉጣት). This means that the dictator will be remembered for his explosive legacy for more years than it should be after his death. For example, after his death, Eritrea will need some time to be cleaned from the social division of political scars that have eroded her for years. And it is also true that the many hidden landmines, which are scattered everywhere, will continue to take innocent lives, livestock, etc. This and others give a signal that the coming generation will be in danger but we hope it will endure.

I would venture to say that the problem of communication weighs more than all the problems of Eritrea. It is no secret that, from the beginning, in general, the EPLF, and in

particular the Eritrean dictator, has introduced the false words in Tigriyna. “ንሕናን ዕላማናን, Eritrean People’s Liberation Front, Dictionaries English -Tigrigna – Arabic and English - Tigrigna – Arabic” they can serve as living witnesses. From these publications cited, perhaps the first, ንሕናን ዕላማናን, can serve as a point from which the false word begins.

Since then, the false toxic words have begun to take root in the minds, hearts, culture, ... of the Eritrean people. Today we are really on the eve of divorce with non-literal Tigriyna language and other values. The culture of dictatorship, thanks to its media, the internet, ... seems to celebrate its victory. In short, we fell into a worse time than it was during Deggiac Wbie, the aggressor.

Who was Wbie, the aggressor? He was a guy from south of Mreb River. Ekkeleguzai, despite her obstinate resistance, was the victim of this evil act for at least ten years since 1844. The following proverb, which passes from generation to generation, is advisable to shed some light on the dark history which remained almost without trace.

A deaf survivor of Wbie's abuse remained to say "Wbie" for the rest of his life.

ሐደ ጸማም ትሩፍ ናይ እቶም ዓመጽ ናይ ውቤ እዩ ትሩፍ ናብ በለ "ውቤ" ምእንቲ ተረፍ ናይ እታ ናቱ ሕይወት.

At that time, Wbie, to save his bullets, was killing his opponents by placing roasted and hot chickpeas in their ears. And those who were not dead had become deaf.

I do not know how many stones historians can turn with this very important piece of historical information to shade some light on this dark past. But what seems to me to be true is that the communication of Ekkeleguzia has been completely interrupted for at least few years. Because of deafness, we can say that any meeting that requires the art of communication to proceed with the sending and receiving of verbal messages has been paralyzed. We can say with great certainty that the ባይቶ| *baito*, the old institute, where social, political, military problems ... find a place for discussion and solution, has been severely hit.

Now we can try the bad moment of Ekkelgeguzai by inserting cotton swabs into the ears for only 2-3 minutes. But I doubt we can have a positive result because we are already deafened and disconnected from reality by the fake (or false ጽይዩቻን) words of Iseyas Efewerqi.

What is a fake word? “A word that is made up by someone or a group of people to replace a word for a definition **they don't know**. They are often used to **display intelligence** when their true intelligence fails them.” In addition to this, the authors, who do not know eight parts of the speech from Tigriyna, not to mention from the other languages, have changed the meaning of many terms of Tigriyna. A case in point (ሐደ ኡብንነት ናብ ሸንናኔ), obviously based on two false dictionaries of EPFL:


<u>Example of Made up words:</u>	<u>Example of Tigriyna misused words:</u>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) ሓፋሽ = the masses 2) ውዳዕ = object 3) ረዳሒ = factor 4) ተነጽሎ = alienation 5) ተፋጠጠ ተጋተረ = confront 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) ዋህዮ means small wineskin (ልቕታ) and does not mean cell (living thing). 2) መትከል (pl. መታኸልተ) ሸኻል (pl. ሸኻውልተ) means peg (pl. pegs) and does not mean principle (abstract). 3) መርገጺ (ረገጺ) (መድቄሲ) means what it takes to pound something and does not mean position (abstract).

	<p>4) ሞያ means 1) diligence 2) care ... and does not mean profession.</p> <p>5) ጸለፊ means to heat and does not mean to affect.</p>
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What kind of a sentence do the authors produce with their fake words?

In that case, we take one of the many meaningless “ጋዜጣዊ መግለጺ” of the boss with the heading “አሽካሳ መንግስት ጀርመን” as we see it below. The first word of the heading, አሽካሳ, it seems to have something to do with two basic verbs “አሽከለልላ and ወሽከለልላ which mean ጸረፊ, ዘነፊ, and አቆናጸበ (to insult, to revile or (in Italian) *ingiuriare*). These basic verbs do not have names, adjectives, past participle ... forms. As my study suggests they are of irregular Tigriyna language verbs. But they are not irregular for irregular user. So, the dictator is just doing monkey-business. አልሎ በይኑ ይገብር ውራይ ናይ ሐንቲ መበል. Such kind of business can be his thousands or መበል ሺሕ. [መበል = female monkey *scimmia femmina and*]

ጋዜጣዊ መግለጺ
አሽካሳ መንግስት ጀርመን



ሚኒስትር ጉዳይት ወጻኢ ጀርመን፡ ን’ቡንደስታግ’ ዝሃበ አስተምህሮ መዋእለ-ህጻናት ሰሚዕናዮ።
 መንግስት ጀርመን ብዛዕባ ዝምዕብል ዘሎ ዝምድና ኤርትራን- ኢትዮጵያን ኮነ፡ አንጻር ኤርትራ ዝጸንሐ ተጻባኢ
 አረአእያ፡ ዘይሓድሽን ዘየገርምን’ዮ።
 “ካብ ዘባና፡ አእዳውኩም አርንቡ”፡ ጥራይ ንብል!
 ሚኒስትሪ ዜና
 27 ጥቅምቲ 2018

«ሓዳስ ኤርትራ መበል 28 ዓመት ቁ.50 28 ጥቅምቲ 2018 - ገጽ 1»

With this **smelly** ጨናዊ text, perhaps he wants to say:” hands off! ክላ ወይ ወጊድ እተን አእዳው! via le mani!”.

In the past, Gizie-nab-lewwete.org wrote that the Eritrean dictator speaks and writes (Tigriyna) at second grade level. But this is perhaps no longer valid because he is regressing with great volatility.

The mental darkness of the Eritrean dictator is almost unknown to all because of our ignorance that continues to grow and his thick propaganda that paints him as an intelligent. But in reality, the dictator barely knows the parts of the rifle ነፍጢ, the cartridge ጥይት, not to mention the difference between a gun and a rifle, which had been with him since 1966. → **I and II Tables of Rifle and Cartridge**

It is truly a miracle to know how a fight can last for 30 years, from 1961 to 1992, without knowing how to say parts of the rifle in Tigrinya, English, ... correctly. What drives us crazy is that Eritrean society used the following different rifle names:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1) ነፍጢ, ጠበንጃ, ብረት - | 6) (idem breech-loading) ግንጽል - |
| 2) (for big hunting) ሮማይ - | 7) (Gas rifle) ወጅግራ, ጉብዛይ - |
| 3) (Remington) ሰናድር, ጠፋን - | 8) (matchlock) ቋድ - |
| 4) (Wetterly) ወምጨፎ - | 9) (rifle with a very large barrel) ጋመዳባ - |
| 5) (muzzle-loading shot-gun) ማንታአፋ - | 10) (idem small) ሸሸዕንጨት ... for so long. |

And many farmers, sheperds ... who were using these weaposns joined the front. In spite of this, the dictionary of the front, English - Tigrinya, obviously under the words "gun" and "rifle", shows only these “ጠበንጃ፡ ብረት፡ ነፍጢ” and “ብረት ጠበንጃ”, respectively. The others,

76%, are unknown. This is one of the elements that show, the director and his cliques, were alien from the beginning not only to the culture and history of the Eritrean people but also to Eritrean weapons. And we must not forget that it is the lack of knowledge, like this one and the other, that has made Eritrean independence so long.

The Eritrean mind has been furrowed for almost half a century by this empty mind that does not know, not only the traditional weapons of Eritrea, but also the eight parts of the speech without mentioning the auxiliaries, the modal verbs of the Tigriyna language. It has never been written such a simple sentence: "to fire (or to discharge) a gun ተከፍሎ ሐደ ወቅዳ ናይ መድፍሪ spareare un colpo di cannone" or "The person was killed by a bullet = አታ አካል ነበረት ቅትልቲ ብ ቡልላት". The worst thing is that the word "**attack**", a military keyword, is misunderstood until now. here is the truth, according to the dictionary of the front now the ruling class.

<p>According EPLF'S English-Tigrigna-Arabic Dictionary p. 39, the meaning of the word "attack" is the following:</p>	<p>But here according to my work found after a long time of effort and sweat:</p>
<p>attack 1. አጥቅቦ 2. ዛለፈ፣ ውግኣ (ብቻል)</p>	<p>attack s. 1 አሰረት አትታክኮ attacco, ሓደጋ assalito 2 እ ኢ., መአተዊ (አተወ) እሸሸሰ፣ accesso. A heart a. ሐደ እ. ኢ. ናይ ልብቢ un attacco di cuore, ካርዲያኮ cardiaco 3 እ. ኢ., ፍልልም (ፈልለ-መ) ጫፍጫፍ inizio (ናይ ስራሕ di lavoro, ecc.). Attack on titan አሰረት አትታክኮ ልዕሊ. ቲታን attacco a Titano. he was killed in an attack on a checkpoint ንሰሱ ነበረ ቅትል አብ ሐደ እ ኢ. ልዕሊ. ሐደ ሸክጋይንት; to make an a. on ነበረ ሐደ እ. ኢ. ልዕሊ. fare un attacco su; to return to the a. ተመልሰ (መለሰ) ናብ እቲ እ. ኢ. tornare all'attacco to attack v.t. 1 አሰረ አትታክካረ attaccare, ሓደጋ-ወደቆ assalire 2 MED. አሰረ attaccare, ኮንተግያረ conteggiare, አልገበ (ለገበ) 3 FIG. ፈልለመ iniziare, ገምበረ አፍፍሮንታረ affrontare (ስራሕ lavoro, ፕሮብሌም problema, ecc.) attacked adj እሱር አትታክካቶ attaccato</p>

But Isayas and his cliques behave as if they were Amílcar Cabral, writer, agronomist, poetic engineer, orator, ... of Horn Africa. They are truly rich and strong in outer beauty thanks to our tradition which judges a priest not of his wisdom but of his religious dress.

What is the secret of the long life together of this clique?

From the beginning, Iseyas and its cliques were well protected by **the old Abyssinian military art that keeps** the ruling class away from the battlefield. King Yohannes IV went against this long-standing military art by taking part in the battle as a mere soldier and being wounded in the field that took his life immediately. But Menelik II did not take time to restore it. The mysterious king was praying in the nearby church as the battle of Aduwa raged. And some of Iseyas' cliques were seen by the people during the 1998-2000 border war, while they were once again using the secret bunker built by the Italians on the Asmara-Massawa road during the Second World War.

So, when we think of the Eritrean dictator and his ring, that's why it's impossible for them to die in battle. King Yohannes IV died in a battle of one day, but the dictator and his cliques thanks to their bunkers did not happen anything in the wars from 1961 to 2000. To do this, in addition the bunkers, they were using the others as cannon fodder

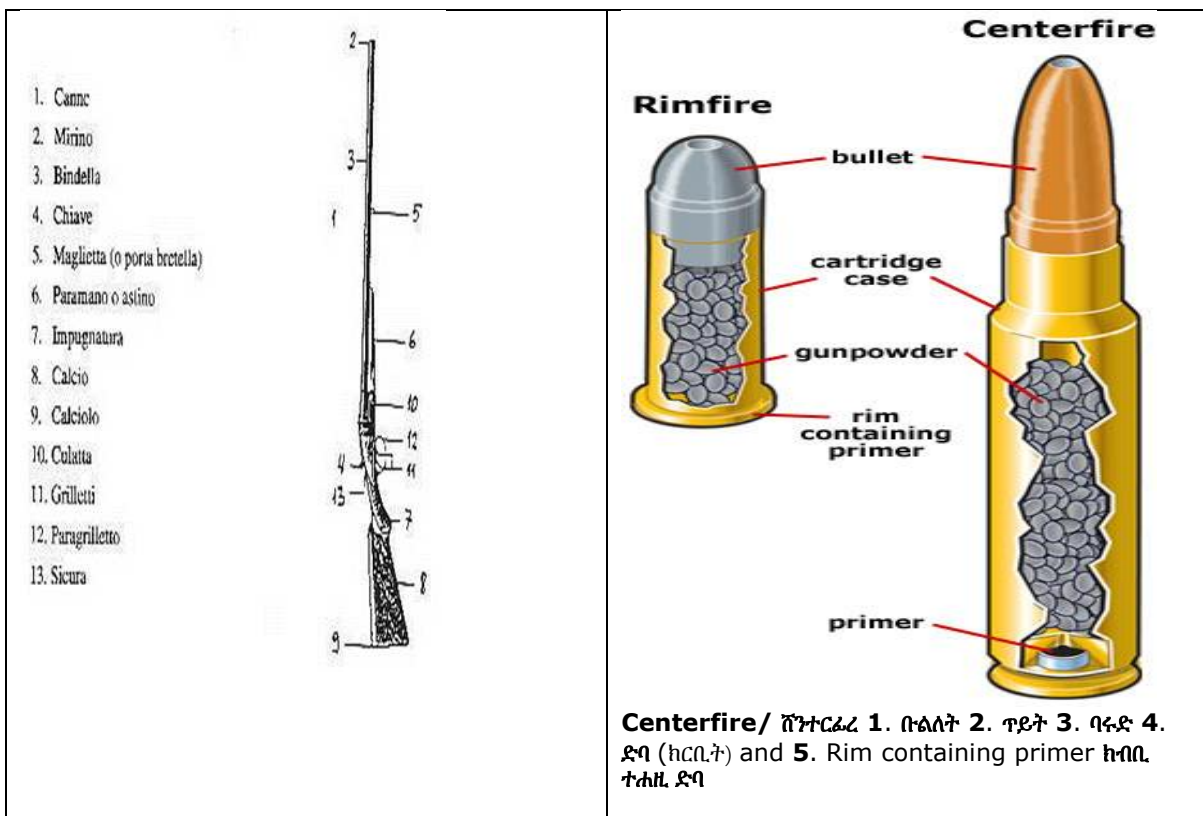
(መድኃኒት መሳሪያ) or tools. This completely changes the history of the front. That is, its true story is not what is said, but what is not said.

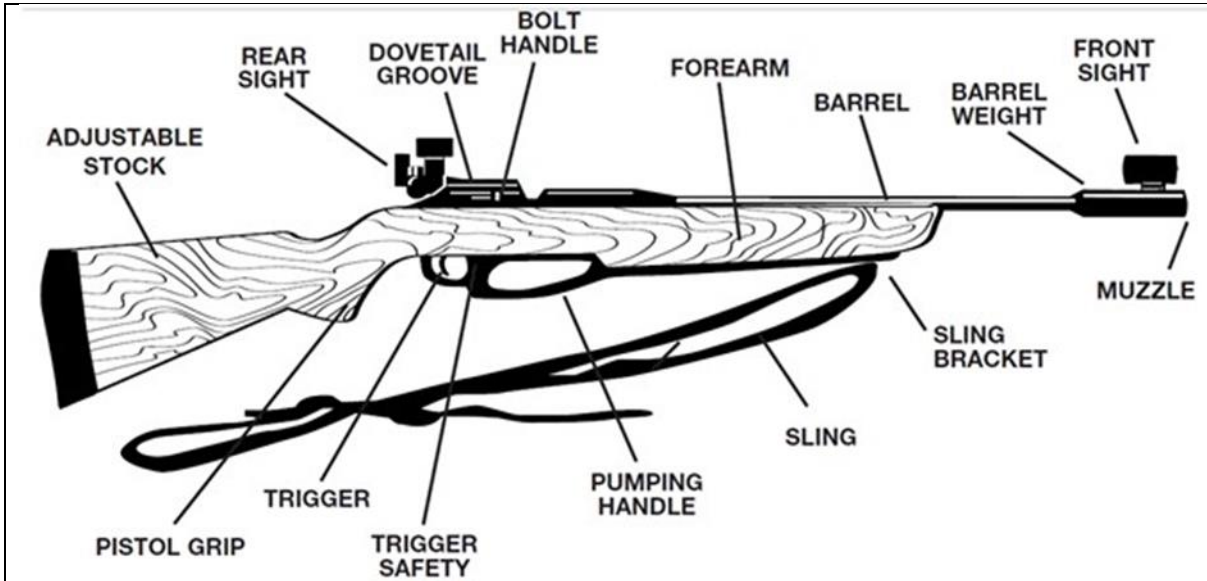
Therefore, the relationship that exists between the dictator and his cliques is an issue of great complexity. But it is strange to think that there will be any kind of divorce. It is also difficult to think about how this relationship ends, but in the end, I hope that justice is well served.

In conclusion, the simple message of this article is: **a)** to tell the Eritrean reader that we are surrounded by things that require small research studies with which we can fight against false words and increase our knowledge **b)** after reading (including the tables) it is normal to say that thousands of Eritrean independence fighters died without knowing the names of the parts of rifle not to mention other necessary beginners guide. Do not dwell here. Let them have passed. But try to stop it by taking action at the moment. The first action is to correctly understand the article's message. And then share the information, the right words ... with your family, your friends, etc. With this you try to change the unwanted culture. This is the action recommended by this article; **c)** The parts of Table II of the names of the rifles and cartridges testify that the linguistic development of the Eritrean people is superior to the ruling class, that is, to the dictator and his clique. This is a backward bound of the Eritrean people እዙይ እዩ ሐደ ዝልላ ናብ እቲ ድኻሚት ናይ እቲ ሕዝቢ እርትራ. This is the real reason why ignorance is weighing a lot among us. I firmly believe that it is our national duty to fight against this terrible enemy by going to school. Without this a real change will never come to our country.

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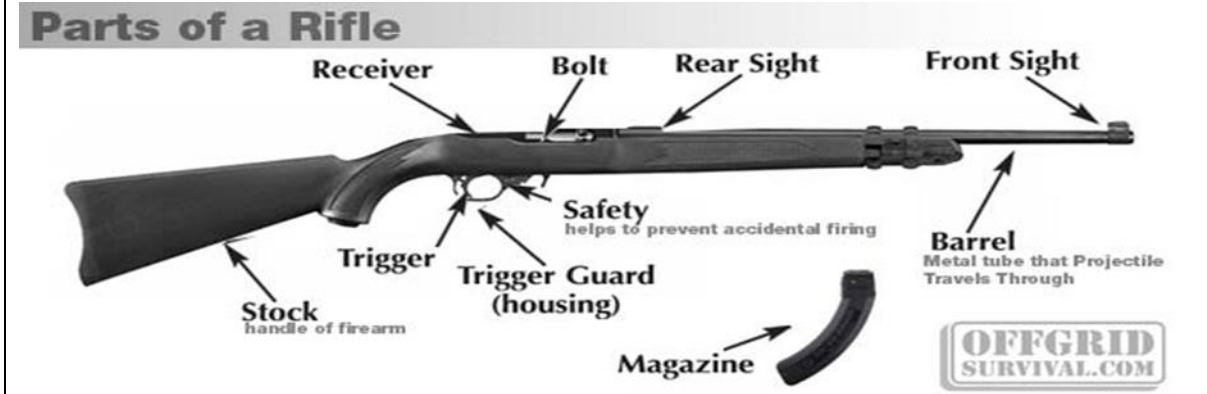
I The Table of Parts of Rifle and Cartridge
 እታ ሰደጃ ናይ ወገናት ናይ ነፍጢ እውን ጥይት





1. Pistol grip ሸግጡጥ መኸዲ 2. Trigger ቃዕጣ 3. Trigger safety ቃዕጣ ድሕነት 4. Pumping handle ልዓት ናይ ፖምፓግግዮ pompaggio 5. Sling ማዕጠቕ ወይ መቐንነት (ናይ ሓደ ነፍጢ) 6. Sling bracket ማዕጠቕ ወይ መቐንነት ርኽብ; ማዕጠቕ ቃለቤት ወይ መቐንነት ቃለቤት 7. Muzzle አፍነፍጢ ወይ አፍጠባንጃ

ወገን ናይ ሓደ ነፍጢ.



II Table of Names of Rifle and Cartridge parts in three languages

ሰደቓ ናይ እቶም አሰማት ናይ ነፍጢ እውን ጥይት ወገናት ኣብ ስለሰተ ቋንቋታት
 Tabella dei nomi delle parti del fucile e della cartuccia in tre lingue

	English	Italian	According to EPLF Dictionaries:	According to the truth:
1)	barrel	canna o canne	ሻንብቆ ብረት (1)	ሻምብቆ ወይ መቐ ወይ ሰንሰላ
2)	sight a) rear sight b) front s.	mirino	መነጻር (ናይ ብረት፡ ቴለስኮፕ ወዘተ) (2)	መጠምመቲ ወይ መ-መልኮቲ ወይ መነጻር ናይ ነፍጢ, ተለሰኩፕ, ፎቶግራፊካዊ ማክኪና, እኩተ.
3)	rib	bindella*		ሪብ, ቢንደል,

4)	opening key	chiave (di apertura)	X	መርሐ (ናይ ክፍተት)
5)	a) sling b) sling belt c) sling swivel	a) cinghia b) cintura da imbracatura c) maglietta (o bretella)	a) መንጠልጥሎ(?) (3) b) X c) X	a) ማዕጠቅ መቅን-ነት b) መአንገቢ, ሓገዝ-ዋልታ, መቻና c) ቃለቤት (ወይ ጫምመ ወይ ከርፊስ) ናይ እታ ማዕጠቅ ናይ ሓደ ነፍጢ ወይ ጠበንጃ
6)	cuff	Paramano or astino		ኩፍፍ, ፓራማኖ, ወይ ፓራኢድ
7)	grip	impugnatura	1. ጨበጠ: ዓትዓተ 2. ጭባጠ: ዕትዓተ 3. ምርዳእ 4. ነኸሲት 5. ሳንጣ (4)	መከዲ ወይ ልዓት ወይ ሓኸሊ ወይ እጅጅታ
8)	stock	calcio	ለዓት ሓኸሊ፣ ዓንዲ (5)	ስቶክ ወይ ሓኸሊ ወይ ልዓት ናይ ነፍጢ
9)	butt	calciolo	ሰደፍ (6)	መጉርብ ወይ መጉረብ
10)	breech	cullata	ዓንቀር ጠበንጃ (7)	ታሕታይ ወገን ናይ ነፍጢ
11)	trigger	Grilletto	ቃታ: መተኩሲ (8)	ቃዕጣ (ቃዕበለ)
12)	trigger guard	paragrilletto	X	ቃዕጣዘብዐይና, ወይ ቃዕጣሐልላዊ, ወይ ቃዕጣቃፊር ...
13)	safety	sicura	1. ምድሓን: ድሕነት፣ ካብ ሓደጋ ናጻ ምዃን (9)	ድሕነት (ደሐነ), ወይ ናውትቲ ናይ ርግጽን-ነት
14)	bullet	proiettile	ጥይት: ዓረር (10)	ቡልሊት
15)	cartage-case	bossolo	X	እየር (ብዘይ ሸኽሚ empty cartridge cartuccia vuota)
16)	cartridge	cartuccia	ጥይት = bullet, cart-ridge, slung (11)	ጥይት (እየር ምስ ሸኽሚ ናይ ጥይት, ቡልሊት, ባሩድ, ድባ/ፕሪመር እውን ክብቢ ተሓዚ ዲባ/ፕሪመር) → centerfire ሸንጥርፊር
17)	cartridge belt	cartucciera	ዝናር (=znar) (12)	ዝንናር znnar
18)	magazine	caricatore	ካዝና: ቆፎ ጥይት (13)	ለጓሚ (ለጉመ), ወይ ጸዐኒ (ጸዐነ)
19)	muzzle	bocca	ኣፈመዝ: ኣፍሻምበቆ ብረት (14)	ኣፍነፍጢ ወይ ኣፍጠበንጃ ...
20)	forearm	avambraccio	ቅልጽም (15)	ቅልጽም-ታሕታይ
21)	rifle	fucile	3. ብረት ጠበንጃ 4. ብረት ዝዓጠቅ ሰራዊት (16)	ነፍጢ, ጠበንጃ, ብረት - (for big hunting) ሮማይ - (Remington) ሰናድር, ጡፋን - (Wetterly) ወጭ-ጨፎ - (muzzle-

				loading shot-gun) ማንታአፋ - (idem breech-loading) ግንጽል - (Gas rifle) ወጅግራ, ጐበዛይ - (matchlock) ቋድ - (rifle with a very large barrel) ጋመዳባ - (idem small) ሸሸዕንጨት
22)	rifleman (<i>pl.</i> riflemen)	fuciliere (<i>pl.</i> fucilieri)	X	ነፍጠይና (<i>pl.</i> ነፍጠይናታት) e.g. Negusse Elfu and his few riflemen / ነፍጠይናታት were cattle thieves
23)	rifle case	cassa di un fucile	X	ሰደፍነፍጢ ወይ ነፍጢ-ባንዳቾ
24)	rifle range	a) poligono di tiro, b) portata (<i>del tiro di un fucile</i>)	1. ብረት ምትኳስ ትመሃረሉ ቦታ 2. ርሕቀት-ብረት ጥይት ካብ ሻምብቆ ብረት ምስወጸት እትገባዞ ርሕቀት (17)	a) ፖሊትኖ (ስፍራ አበይ ይግበር ሐይ ተኸሲ) ናይ ተኸሲ, b) ዳርባ ወይ ርሕቆት ወይ ፖርታታ (ናይ እቲ ተኸሲ ናይ ሐይ ነፍጢ ወይ ጠበንጃ)
25)	rifle-shot	colpo di un fucile	ርሕቀት-ብረት 2. ጨማቲ (18)	ወቕዲ ናይ ሐይ ነፍጢ
26)	gun	(<i>in generale</i>): 1. cannone 2. Fucile 3. postola, rivoltella 4. spray-gun 5 ...	ጠበንጃ: ብረት: ነፍጢ and ጠበንጃ <i>means</i> : rifle, gun, piece (19)	(አብ ገሪል): 1 መድፍዕ 2 ነፍጢ ጠበንጃ ብረት ግንጽል ... 3 ሸግጉጥ 4 spray-gun 5 ...
27)	gunman	bandito armato	X	አርማቶ ባንዲቶ
28)	gun-powder: The Gun-powder Plot (5. Nov. 1605)	polvere da sparo: La Congiura delle Polveri (5. nov. 1605)	ባሩድ (20)	ባሩድ ወይ ባሩድ ናብ ተከኩሰ: እታ ማሕላ ወይ ጥልላቕ ናይ እተን ባሩድ (5. ሕዳር 1605) • ባሩድ consists of a mixture of sulfur, charcoal, and potassium nitrate (saltpeter).

29)	primer	<i>artigl. innesco, fulminante</i>	3. ክርቢት፡ ጥዕም (ናይ ቡምባ) (21)	ደባ
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* Bindella = Lista di metallo che unisce le canne della doppietta da caccia e sulla quale, nella parte terminale, è inserito il mirino

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- (2) Ibid 'sight' n. 4, p. 590
- (3) Ibid 'sling' n. 1, p. 598
- (4) Ibid 'grip' n. 1-5, p. 270
- (5) Ibid 'stock' n. 3, p. 625
- (6) Ibid 'butt' n. 2, p. 74
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- (14) Ibid, 'muzzle' n. 3, p. 411 and 'አፈ-መዝ', p. 387
- (15) Ibid, 'forearm' n. 1, p. 244 and 'ቅልጽም', n. 1, p. 216
- (16) Ibid, 'rifle' n. 3 and 4, pp. 548-549
- (17) Ibid, 'rifle-range' n. 1 and 2, p. 549
- (18) Ibid, 'rifle-shot' n. -? and 2, p. 549
- (19) Ibid, 'gun' ጠበንጃ፡ ብረት፡ ነፍጢ. p. 273 and 'ጠበንጃ' rifle, gun, piece p. 563
- (20) Ibid, 'gunpowder', p. 273 and 'ባሩድ' means: gunpowder, priming, p. 237
- (21) Ibid, 'primer', p. 495

ማዕጠቕ ወይ መቕንነት ናይ ሓደ ነፍጢ

