# My journey through the Ge'ez Linguistic Heritage

እቲ ናተይ *መገ*ሻ ካብ ጫፍ ናብ *ዕ*ሙች እቲ ባዕዝ ቋንቋዊ ርስቲ

#### Roadmap

- I. Greeting
- II. Words of wisdom
- III. Word order of Adjective after a noun in Geez
- IV. The place of a subject and a verb in Ge'ez sentence
- V. The verb "ሰርሐ" (səraha) as an example of Ge'ez base verb forms
- VI. Table of Geez, Amharic, Tigre and Tigriyna language relationships

# I. Greeting /ሰላምታ/saluto

እፎ ሀሎከ in Geez, how are you in English? ከሞይ አልሎኻ in Tigriyna? Come stai? in Italian

#### II. Words of Wisdom

Words of wisdom from my journey /ቃላት ናይ ፕበብ ካብ እቲ ናተይ መግሻ

Ge'ez words of wisdom ግዕዝ ቃላት ናይ ጥበብ	ትርጓሜ አብ ቲግሪይና
<b>1</b> . ይኄይስ	∮እታ ሞት ትሐይስ እንካብ እታ ሞራር ሕይወት-;
<b>2</b> . ለእ፟ሞ ሖርከ ብሔረ ባዕድ ኢትኩን ከማከ ኩን	♦እንተ ንስስኻ ትከይድ ናብ ዓድዲ (ናይ)
ከማሆጭ (p. 492-3)	(abbr. ኩን) ከማኻ, ኩን ከም ንስሳቶም
<b>3</b> . ይኄየስ ውሂብ  እምነሢእ	<b>♦</b> ይሐይስ ናይ ነበረ ወሀቢ ክንዲ ናይ ነበረ ተቐብባሊ
<b>4.</b> ኢትትሀከይ <i>1</i> ቢረ ሠናይ	♦አይትትሀከይ ናብ <i>ኀ</i> በረ ሰንናይ;
<b>5.</b> ቃል ሠናይ ይኄይስ እምውሂብ (p.451)	♦ትሐይስ እታ ሰንናይ ቃል እንካብ ሐደ ህያብ
<b>6.</b>	∮አበይ አብኡ አልሎ እቲ ደምመና አብኡ አልሎ እቲ
	<del>መን</del> ፈስ

#### III. Word order of Adjective after a noun in Geez

In general Ge'ez adjectives have a position after nouns. But in Tigriyna it comes before.

Ge'ez	Amharic	Tigre	Tigriyna.
In G. adjective	In A. adjective	In Tigre adjective	In Tigriyna adje-
follows/ይስዕብ	precedes/ይቅድድም	follows noun e.g.	ctive precedes
noun e.g. ሕግ	noun. E.g. አዲስ ሕግ	HEAR @ 71758	noun. E.g.
ሐዲስ (pl. ሐዲሳን),	1. አዲስ adjective	` (=ኤርትርየ ሐዳስ)	MAN @ META
f. ሐዳስ (pl. ሐዲሳት)	2. ሕፃ noun/ስም	ሐዲስ (pl. ሐዳይስ)	` (=ሓዳስ ኤርትራ)
1. ሕጊ noun/ስም			ሐድዲስ/ ሐድዳስ
2. ሐዲስ adjective			(pl. ሐድደስቲ)
ከሞ ጵጌረዳ ቀይሕት	ቀዮች እንደ ጵጌረዳ ♦		ቀይያሕቲ ከም
♦እብን ቀዪሕ ♦ፈረስ	ቀይ ድ <i>ጓጋ</i> ይ <b>♦</b> ቀይ		ጵጌረዳ ♦ ቀይዪሕ
ቀይሕ♦ አልባስ	ፈረስ♦ ቀዮች አልባስ ♦		እምኒ <b>♦</b> ቀይዪሕ ፈረሰ
	ቀይ ወርቅ		

ቀያሕት ♦ ወርቅ			ቀቀይያሕቲ አላብስ ♦
ቀዩሕ			ቀይዪሕ ወርቂ
አሣእን ጸሊም♦ ጸል- ሊም ከጦ ሕጦት ♦	ጥቁር + noun	Noun +ጸልሊም	ጸልሊም + noun <b>♦</b> ጸልሊም አብባ ሙሴ
አባ			7,5,1,5,7,7,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,
ወይን ጳዕዳ ♦ አፍራስ ጸዓድው ♦ ጦሬት ጳዕዳ	ጥቁር + noun	Noun +ጸልሊም	ጸልሊም + noun

# IV. The place of a subject and a verb in Ge'ez sentence

A complete **sentence** must include a subject and a verb. Someone or something (subject) must do something (verb). Sometimes, the subject does something to something else—that other thing is called the object. Objects receive the action of the verb. Objects can be direct and/or indirect.

ሐንቲ ትምምቲ (ተመሞ) ባህሊ ወይ ፍራሰ ወይ ሰንተንስ ይግብብኣ ተራቐቐ/ሐቘፈ ሐደ 7ባሪ እውን ሐደ ግብሪ. ሐንቲ ትምምቲ (ተመሞ) ባህሊ ወይ ፍራሰ ወይ ሰንተንስ ይግብብኣ ተራቐቐ/ሐቘፈ ሐደ 7ባሪ እውን ሐደ ግብሪ. ሐድሐደ ወይ ግዛዕ (7ባሪ/ሱብጀክት) ይግብባእ 7በረ ግዛዕ (ግብሪ/ቨርቦ). ናብ ሳዕ, እቲ ንባሪ/ሱብጀክት ይንብር ግዛዕ ናብ ካልእ ግዛዕ— እዛ ካልእ ነገር ኢያ ጽውዕቲ አቕሓ/ኦብጀክት አብ አንግሊሽ, ኦጅጀትቶ soggetto አብ ጣልያን. አቕሑ ይቕብበሉ እቲ ስራሕ ናይ እቲ ግብሪ/ቨርቦ. እቶም አቕሑ/ኦብጀክትስ ይከእሉ ዲረክት እውን/ወይ ዘይዲረክት.

Ge'ez Sentence	Tigriyna Translation /ቲባሪይና ትርጓሜ
The place of a subject and a verb in Ge'ez	እቲ ስፍራ ናይ እቲ <i>ገ</i> ባሪ እውን  ማብሪ አብ  ማዕዝ ባህሊ
sentence	
I	ንስሳቶም ከዱ አብ ኩልሉ ዓለም/They went all over
1. "ውእቶም" they in English, is the subject	the world
2. "ሖሩ" is the verb	1. "ንስሳቶም"፡
3. "ውስተ ኵሉ ዓለም" is the object	2. "ከዱ"፡
	3. "አብ ኩልሉ ዓለም" አቕሓ
II 250-1940-C:09.024:39.4: H (p.113)	ጼናሁ ይከይድ እውን ይበጽሕ ነዊሕ/ Zienahu goes
1. "ጴናሁ" is the subject.	and arrives away or far
2" ይከይድ እውን ይበጽሕ" is the compound verb	1. ኤናሁ''
3."ነዊሕ" is an object	2. ``ይከይድ እውን ይበጽሕ`` እዩ ሐደ ኮምፖውንድ  ግብሪ
,	3.``ነዊሕ`` እዩ እቲ አቕሓ
III AL: C'A - AL L: Prov. /He went to a distant	ንስሱ ከደ ናብ ርሑቕ ዓድዲ/ምድሪ/ሀ <i>ገ</i> ር
country (p.113)	1. ''ንስሱ''
1. "ውሕቱ" is the subject	2. "ከደ" እዩ እቲ  ግብሪ
2. "ሖረ" is a verb	3. ''ርሑቕ ዓድዲ/ምድሪ/ሀ <u></u> ገር``እዩ እቲ አቕሓ
3. "ርኁቀ ብሐር`` is the object	
IV አይታል። ቃል። አምሰማያት። ወረደ። ዲበ። ምድር። 1	ውሒዝ/ጅ ቃል ካብ ሰማይ ወረደ ልዕሊ ምድሪ
1. አይኅአ ቅላት ካብ ሰማይት is the complex or a	Flood or torrent of words from the sky fall down
compound subject.	on the desert.
2 ወረደ is the verb	1. ''ውሒዝ/ጅ ቃል ካብ ሰማይ'' እዩ እቲ <i>ገ</i> ባሪ
3. ዲበ ምድር is a prepositional phrase indicating	2. "ወረደ" እዩ  ግብሪ
direction	3. "ርሑቕ ዓድዲ/ምድሪ/ሀንር`` አቕሓ
V \$601 : 029 : 028 : 4060 : ênémeste I (p.901)	ፍርሃት እውን ርዓድ ወረደ ልዕሊኡ/Fear and trembling
Fear and trembling descend upon him	1. "ፍርሃት እውን ርዓድ" እዩ እቲ <i>ነ</i> ባሪ
1. "ፍርሀት ወረዓድ" is the subjec	2. "ወረደ"
2. "ወረደ" is the verb	

3. "ላዕሌሁ" is a prepositional phrase meaning 3. "ልዕሊኡ" is a prepositional phrase meaning "upon him", specifying the location of the "upon him", specifying the location of the action. action. λαλιά) Mare. 14, 70. b) fama, rumor: ΦΑ:ተሰም0: በቤተ: እታ ቃል ነበረት ስምዕቲ ናብ እታ ቤት ናይ አብርሃም The VI Ancygo: Kuf, 23. c) quatenus sunt dicta, effata, verba. word was heard at Abraham's home (p.451)1. ``እታ ቃል`` ኢያ እታ *ገ*ባሪት 1. "ቃል"is the subject. 2. ``ነበረት`` እዩ እቲ *1*ባሪ 2. "ተሰም0" is the verb. 3. ``ናብ እታ ቤት አብርሃም`` እዩ እቲ አቕሓ 3. "በቤተ አብርሃም" is the object, specifying "Abraham's home" as the location where the word was heard. እቲ ካህን ሐደ*ገ* ሀንሩ/ናቱ ረጅዮነ እውን ከደ ናብ ካልእ rockia deriorum, ut: hu3:H127:A&C:D&L:10:h U1C AA: A.h.C: (παρουεία) Can. Ant. 2, al. δ) ogri, rus (opp **1**. "ካህን" እዩ *ገ*ባሪ **2**. "ሐደን ሀንሩ/ናቱ ረጅዮነ እውን ከደ" እዩ እቲ ኮምፖንድ **1**. "ካህን" (Kahan) is the subject, referring to "the *ገ*ባሪ/ቨርቦ ቅቁም ወይ ክዉን ናይ ክልትተ ቨርቢ **3**. "ናብ ካልእ ሀንር" እዩ እቲ አቕሓ ዝ ይሕብብር ... 2. "ዘጎደን ብሔሮ ወሖረ" is the compound verb, consisting of two verbs "ዘጎደ7" (left) and "ውሖረ" (went), expressing the actions of leaving and going. 3. "ካልች ብሔር" is the object, indicating the destination of the action, "to other land or region." VIII \$\(\rho\_0\)-1\(\rho\_0\)-1\(\rho\_1\)-1 1.(አነ) is the subject 1. "አነ" እዩ እቲ *ገ*ባሪ 2. "ደለውኩ" is the verb 2. " ተንጉ" እዩ እቲ ማብሪ 3. "ሎጮ ወርቀ ወብሩር" is the object 3. "ለሚን ወርቂ እውን ብሩር" እዩ እቲ አችሓ IX @##h-1448: @##+144-154 (p.881) አነ ሀብኩ እቲ ናተይ ልብቢ ናብ ኩልሉ ፍጥረት. 1. "አነ" እዩ እቲ *ገ*ባሪ 1. "I" - Subject 2. "ሀብኩ" እዩ እቲ ማብሪ 2. "ውሀብኩ" - Verb: "to give" 3. "ልብበይ ናብ ኩልሉ ፍጥረት`` እዩ እቲ አቕሓ 3. " ልብየ ውስተ ኩሉ ፍጥረት" Object: "my heart to X sexcenties; &hfh: Nhk.P: mana propria Phi (p.798)አነ ጸሐፍኩ ምስ ናተይ ኢድ I wrote with my hand 1. "አነ" እዩ እቲ *ገ*ባሪ 1. "I" - Subject 2. "ጸሐፍኩ" እዩ እቲ ማብሪ 2. "Я₼Ц" (ṣäḥafa) - Verb: "wrote" 3. "ምስ ናተይ ኢድ`` እዩ እቲ አቕሓ 3. "በችዱየ" (ba ʾədäyä) - Object: "with my hand"

### V. The verb "ሰርሐ" (səraha) as an example of Ge'ez base verb forms

The verb "ሰርሐ" (səraha) can indeed serve as an example of Ge'ez base verb forms, exhibiting various typical forms such as causative, past participle, noun, and others depending on context and usage. It exemplifies how Ge'ez verbs can undergo morphological changes to convey different meanings and functions. Le us reveal it. In the case of the Ge'ez base verb "ሰርሐ" (səraha) meaning "to work" in English. This is the fundamental or root form of the verb from which various other forms are derived. [morphological changes ምርፎሎጂካዊ (ምልክል, ምሽክክል, ...) ልውዋጣይታት cambiamenti morfologici]

1. "አስረሐ" (ʾasərəha): This is a causative form derived from the base verb "ሰርሐ" (səraha), indicating causing someone to work or making something work.

- 2. ስሩሕ" (səruh): This can be interpreted as the past participle form derived from the base verb "ሰርሐ" (səraha), indicating work that has been done or completed.
- 3. "ስራሕ" (sərah): This can be interpreted as the noun form derived from the base verb "ሰርሐ" (səraha), meaning "work" in English, referring to the activity of working.
- 4. "ጦስርሕ" (məsərəh) fatigans: This seems to be a noun form derived from the base verb "ሰርሐ", indicating someone who is diligent or hardworking. In English, it can be translated as "diligent person" or "hard worker."

# VI. Table of Geez, Amharic, Tigre and Tigriyna language relationships

verb	Ge'ez	Amharic	Tigre	Tigriyna
to <b>pass</b>	<b>ጎ</b> ለፈ	አለፈ	<b>ጎል</b> ፈ	ሐለፈ
causative	አኅልፈ	አሳለፈ	አትኃለፈ	አሕለፈ
passive	ተኃለፈ	Null:	Null:	ተሐልፈ
name of agent	<b>ጎ</b> ላፊ	Null:	Null:	ሓላፊ/ፋና
noun	<i>ጎ</i> ልፈት	Null:	<u>  ጎ</u> ሊፍ	ሕልፈት
past participle	<i>ጎ</i> ሉፍ	Null:	<i>ጎ</i> ሉፍ	ሕሉፍ
to <b>kill</b>	ቀተለ	<b>ን</b> ደለ	ቀተለ	ቀተለ
causative	አቅተለ	Null:	አቅተለ	አቕተለ
passive	ተቀትለ	Null:	Null:	ተቐትለ
name of agent	ቀታሊ	Null:	Null:	ቀታሊ
noun	ቅትለት	Null:	Null:	ቅትለት
past participle	ቅቱል	Null:	Null:	ቅቱል
to <b>do</b>	<i>ን</i> ብረ	Null:	<i>1</i> ብረ	ንበረ
causative	አማበረ	Null:	Null:	አግበረ
passive	ተንበረ	Null:	Null:	ተንብረ
name of agent	<i>ገ</i> ባሪ	Null:	Null:	<b>7</b> 0と
noun	<b>ግ</b> ብር	Null:	Null:	<b>ማ</b> ብሪ
past participle	<b>ግ</b> ቡር	Null:	Null:	<b>ግ</b> ቡር

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