

# ADLAM ALPHABET LEARNING GUIDE

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In ten lessons

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In collaboration with *Abdoulaye J Barry*

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FIRST EDITION

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# Lesson 1: Adlam Alphabet (Alkule) - ዓረብያዊ ጸሐፊያ

The ADLaM alphabet or *Alkule ADLaM* consists of 28 letters with 5 vowels and 23 consonants. It is written from right to left with letters joined (ጠላታ) or separated (ዋህላታ).

PRONUNCIATION	ROMAN/LATIN	LOWER CASE	UPPER CASE	LOWER CASE	UPPER CASE
<b>a</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>ፅ</b>	<b>ፈ</b>	<b>ፅ</b>	<b>ፈ</b>
Da	D	ደ	ደ	ደ	ደ
La	L	ገ	ገ	ገ	ገ
Ma	M	መ	መ	መ	መ
Ba	B	ቤ	ቤ	ቤ	ቤ
Sa	S	ሠ	ሠ	ሠ	ሠ
Pa	P	ፆ	ፆ	ፆ	ፆ
Bha	Bh	ባ	ባ	ባ	ባ
Ra	R	ሮ	ሮ	ሮ	ሮ
<b>E (Red)</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>ፆ</b>	<b>ፆ</b>	<b>ፆ</b>	<b>ፆ</b>
Fa	F	ፑ	ፑ	ፑ	ፑ
<b>i (Bit)</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>ሀ</b>	<b>ሀ</b>	<b>ሀ</b>	<b>ሀ</b>
<b>O</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>ዐ</b>	<b>ዐ</b>	<b>ዐ</b>	<b>ዐ</b>
Dha	Dh	ደ	ደ	ደ	ደ
Yha	Yh	ሂ	ሂ	ሂ	ሂ
Wa	In	ወ	ወ	ወ	ወ
Na	N	ገ	ገ	ገ	ገ
Ka	K	ቀ	ቀ	ቀ	ቀ
Ya (Yard)	Y	ሄ	ሄ	ሄ	ሄ
<b>U (Rude)</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>ሀ</b>	<b>ሀ</b>	<b>ሀ</b>	<b>ሀ</b>
J	J	ገ	ገ	ገ	ገ
Cha (Chat)	Tch	ሐ	ሐ	ሐ	ሐ
Ha	H	ከ	ከ	ከ	ከ
Qha	Qh	ቀ	ቀ	ቀ	ቀ
Ga	G	ገ	ገ	ገ	ገ
Ny (Tenure)	Ny	ነ	ነ	ነ	ነ
Ta	T	ገ	ገ	ገ	ገ
Nha	Nh	ከ	ከ	ከ	ከ

# Lesson: The vowels - (Mase dhen) 𐎎𐎗𐎛 𐎎𐎗𐎛

There are five vowels called *Mase* in Pular. They play the same role in Pular as in English.

𐎎	𐎎	𐎎	𐎎	𐎎	Upper
𐎎	𐎎	𐎎	𐎎	𐎎	Lower
u	o	i	e	a	Roman

## Long vowels - (Mase poodhudhe) 𐎎𐎗𐎛𐎎𐎗𐎛 𐎎𐎗𐎛

As in English or Arabic, in Pular also a vowel can be long.

To indicate that a vowel is long, a diacritical sign is put above the vowel. There are two signs.

One for the letter 𐎎 and the other for the other 4 vowels.

◌̄ put on top of the 𐎎 vowel to indicate that it is long: 𐎎𐎎 = 𐎎̄

◌̄ put on top of the other 4 vowels (𐎎 𐎎 𐎎 𐎎) to indicate that they are long: 𐎎̄ 𐎎̄ 𐎎̄ 𐎎̄

𐎎̄	𐎎̄	𐎎̄	𐎎̄	𐎎̄	Upper
𐎎̄	𐎎̄	𐎎̄	𐎎̄	𐎎̄	Lower
uu	Oo	ii	ee	aa	Roman

**Note:** If in English, long vowels are not written distinctly, in Pular however, they are especially important, and are clearly indicated as in Arabic. Moreover, in Pular, their presence in a word can completely change the meaning of the word.

**For example:** 𐎎𐎗𐎛𐎎𐎗𐎛 (snoring) and 𐎎𐎗𐎛𐎎𐎗𐎛 (spend the evening). There are also:

I do not drink water	Mi yarataa ndiyan	𐎎𐎗𐎛𐎎𐎗𐎛 𐎎̄𐎎𐎗𐎛𐎎𐎗𐎛 𐎎
It is the water I drink	Ko ndiyan mi yarata	𐎎𐎗𐎛𐎎𐎗𐎛 𐎎 𐎎𐎗𐎛𐎎𐎗𐎛 𐎎
To be lazy	aa mugol	𐎎𐎗𐎛𐎎𐎗𐎛̄
To dance	a mugol	𐎎𐎗𐎛𐎎𐎗𐎛

## Lesson 3: Consonants - (Yhiye dhen) 23ቦ ቤ3ሁር

There are 23 consonants called *Yhiye* in Pular. They play the same role in English as in Pular

Roman/Latin	Lower Case	Upper Case	Lower Case	Upper Case
D	ɗ	Ɗ	ɗ	Ɗ
L	ɓ	Ɓ	ɓ	Ɓ
M	ɓ	Ɓ	ɓ	Ɓ
B	ɓ	Ɓ	ɓ	Ɓ
S	ɓ	Ɓ	ɓ	Ɓ
P	ɓ	Ɓ	ɓ	Ɓ
Bh	ɓ	Ɓ	ɓ	Ɓ
R	ɓ	Ɓ	ɓ	Ɓ
F	ɓ	Ɓ	ɓ	Ɓ
Dh	ɓ	Ɓ	ɓ	Ɓ
Yh	ɓ	Ɓ	ɓ	Ɓ
W	ɓ	Ɓ	ɓ	Ɓ
N	ɓ	Ɓ	ɓ	Ɓ
K	ɓ	Ɓ	ɓ	Ɓ
Y	ɓ	Ɓ	ɓ	Ɓ
J	ɓ	Ɓ	ɓ	Ɓ
C/Tch	ɓ	Ɓ	ɓ	Ɓ
H	ɓ	Ɓ	ɓ	Ɓ
Qh	ɓ	Ɓ	ɓ	Ɓ
G	ɓ	Ɓ	ɓ	Ɓ
Ny	ɓ	Ɓ	ɓ	Ɓ
T	ɓ	Ɓ	ɓ	Ɓ
Nh	ɓ	Ɓ	ɓ	Ɓ



# Lesson 4: Syllables - 2ᄁᄁ ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ

When a *vowel* is combined with a *consonant*, we get a *syllable* or what is called in Pular *ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ* (*sigande*) in the singular and *ᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁᄁ* (*chigandhe*) in the plural.

Roman	Adlam									
<b>u</b>	<b>ᄁ</b>	<b>o</b>	<b>ᄁ</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>ᄁ</b>	<b>e</b>	<b>ᄁ</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>ᄁ</b>	
du	ᄁᄁ	do	ᄁᄁ	di	ᄁᄁ	de	ᄁᄁ	da	ᄁᄁ	ᄁ
lu	ᄁᄁ	lo	ᄁᄁ	li	ᄁᄁ	le	ᄁᄁ	la	ᄁᄁ	ᄁ
mu	ᄁᄁ	mo	ᄁᄁ	mi	ᄁᄁ	me	ᄁᄁ	ma	ᄁᄁ	ᄁ
bu	ᄁᄁ	bo	ᄁᄁ	bi	ᄁᄁ	be	ᄁᄁ	ba	ᄁᄁ	ᄁ
su	ᄁᄁ	so	ᄁᄁ	si	ᄁᄁ	se	ᄁᄁ	sa	ᄁᄁ	ᄁ
pu	ᄁᄁ	po	ᄁᄁ	pi	ᄁᄁ	pe	ᄁᄁ	pa	ᄁᄁ	ᄁ
bhu	ᄁᄁ	bho	ᄁᄁ	bhi	ᄁᄁ	bhe	ᄁᄁ	bha	ᄁᄁ	ᄁ
ru	ᄁᄁ	ro	ᄁᄁ	ri	ᄁᄁ	re	ᄁᄁ	ra	ᄁᄁ	ᄁ
fu	ᄁᄁ	fo	ᄁᄁ	fi	ᄁᄁ	fe	ᄁᄁ	fa	ᄁᄁ	ᄁ
dhu	ᄁᄁ	dho	ᄁᄁ	dhi	ᄁᄁ	dhe	ᄁᄁ	dha	ᄁᄁ	ᄁ
yhu	ᄁᄁ	yho	ᄁᄁ	yhi	ᄁᄁ	yhe	ᄁᄁ	yha	ᄁᄁ	ᄁ
wu	ᄁᄁ	wo	ᄁᄁ	wi	ᄁᄁ	we	ᄁᄁ	wa	ᄁᄁ	ᄁ
nu	ᄁᄁ	no	ᄁᄁ	ni	ᄁᄁ	ne	ᄁᄁ	na	ᄁᄁ	ᄁ
ku	ᄁᄁ	ko	ᄁᄁ	ki	ᄁᄁ	ke	ᄁᄁ	ka	ᄁᄁ	ᄁ
yu	ᄁᄁ	yo	ᄁᄁ	yi	ᄁᄁ	ye	ᄁᄁ	ya	ᄁᄁ	ᄁ
ju	ᄁᄁ	jo	ᄁᄁ	Dji	ᄁᄁ	dje	ᄁᄁ	dja	ᄁᄁ	ᄁ
tchu	ᄁᄁ	tcho	ᄁᄁ	tchi	ᄁᄁ	tche	ᄁᄁ	thia	ᄁᄁ	ᄁ
hu	ᄁᄁ	ho	ᄁᄁ	hi	ᄁᄁ	he	ᄁᄁ	ha	ᄁᄁ	ᄁ
qhu	ᄁᄁ	qho	ᄁᄁ	qhi	ᄁᄁ	qhe	ᄁᄁ	qha	ᄁᄁ	ᄁ
gu	ᄁᄁ	go	ᄁᄁ	gi	ᄁᄁ	ge	ᄁᄁ	ga	ᄁᄁ	ᄁ
nyu	ᄁᄁ	nyo	ᄁᄁ	nyi	ᄁᄁ	nye	ᄁᄁ	nya	ᄁᄁ	ᄁ
tu	ᄁᄁ	to	ᄁᄁ	ti	ᄁᄁ	te	ᄁᄁ	ta	ᄁᄁ	ᄁ
nhu	ᄁᄁ	nho	ᄁᄁ	nhi	ᄁᄁ	nhe	ᄁᄁ	nha	ᄁᄁ	ᄁ

## Lesson 5: Nasal consonants- 𞤎𞤢𞤣 𞤢𞤣𞤤𞤥𞤦𞤧

As in English, there are also nasalized consonants in Pular. But unlike English where nasalized consonants are in the middle or the end of a word (*bring*, *land*, etc.) in Pular, words can start with a nasalized consonant: 𞤎𞤢𞤣𞤤𞤥 (ndiyan).

The nasalization mark in Adlam is the letter 𞤢 (N) to which is sometimes added the diacritical sign called *nyondal* (') or 𞤢𞤣𞤤𞤥, and which resembles the apostrophe.

The 4 nasalized letters are:

Romain	Prononciation Adlam	Romain	Début de mot	Majuscule	Minuscule
nda	𞤎𞤢'𞤣	nd	𞤣	𞤣'𞤣	𞤣'𞤣
mba	𞤎𞤢'𞤣	mb	𞤢𞤣	𞤢𞤣'𞤣	𞤢𞤣'𞤣
nja	𞤎𞤢'𞤣	nj	𞤢𞤣	𞤢𞤣'𞤣	𞤢𞤣'𞤣
nga	𞤎𞤢'𞤣	ng	𞤣	𞤣'𞤣	𞤣'𞤣

### Note:

As Abdoulaye Barry explained in one of his publications, the *nyondal* or apostrophe can be omitted in the following cases:

- If the nasalized consonant is at the beginning of the word, it is not necessary to add the *nyondal* or apostrophe to the letter 𞤢. For example, instead of writing 𞤢𞤣𞤤𞤥𞤦, you can just write 𞤢𞤣𞤤𞤥 *njaare* (sand).
- If the consonant that precedes the one that is nasalized does not have a vowel, the *nyondal* can be eliminated. For example, one can write 𞤢𞤣𞤤𞤥𞤦 or *bheyngu* instead of 𞤢𞤣'𞤢𞤣𞤤𞤥 because the consonant 𞤢 that comes before 𞤣 does not have a vowel.
- If the nasal consonant is preceded by a 𞤢 that does not have a vowel, it is not necessary to add the nasalization mark (') to the consonant that follows. For example, we can simply write 𞤢𞤣𞤤𞤥 or *gandal* instead of writing 𞤢𞤣'𞤢𞤣𞤤𞤥 or *ganndal*.
- If the vowel that precedes the nasalized consonant is long (𞤢 𞤣 𞤤 𞤥 𞤦), the *nyondal* can be eliminated. For example, we will write 𞤢𞤣𞤤𞤥 or *weendu* instead of 𞤢𞤣'𞤢𞤣𞤤𞤥

# Lesson 6: Let us read - 2022

## Introducing yourself - 2022

### Reading No 1:

I 2022

English	2022
---------	------

Good afternoon	2022
My name is Paté	2022
I'm from Timbo	2022
I am a student	2022
I am 12 years old	2022
My father's name is Yero	2022
My mother's name is Kade	2022
I have one big brother	2022
His name is Samba	2022
He, too, is a student	2022
We live in Dabola	2022
We have a rice field	2022

### 2022

..... 2022 2022

..... 2022 2022

..... 2022 2022

## The Family - 2042 គ្រួសារ

English	(Plural) ឈ្មោះ	ឈ្មោះ
Husband	ភ្នំប្រពន្ធ	ប្រពន្ធ
Wife	ប្រពន្ធកូន	កូនប្រពន្ធ
Spouse	ភ្នំប្រពន្ធកូន	កូនប្រពន្ធកូន
Child	កូនប្រពន្ធ	កូនប្រពន្ធ
Grandparent	ភ្នំប្រពន្ធកូន	កូនប្រពន្ធកូន
Grandmother	ភ្នំប្រពន្ធកូន	កូនប្រពន្ធកូន
Grandfather	ភ្នំប្រពន្ធកូន	កូនប្រពន្ធកូន
Mother	ភ្នំប្រពន្ធកូន	កូនប្រពន្ធកូន
Father	ភ្នំប្រពន្ធកូន	កូនប្រពន្ធកូន
Maternal uncle	ភ្នំប្រពន្ធកូន	កូនប្រពន្ធកូន
Aunt	ភ្នំប្រពន្ធកូន	កូនប្រពន្ធកូន
Paternal uncle	ភ្នំប្រពន្ធកូន	កូនប្រពន្ធកូន

### Reading No 2:

1 គ្រួសារ

English	ឈ្មោះ
---------	-------

Good evening.

យប់ល្អ លោក

My name is Malal.

ឈ្មោះរបស់ខ្ញុំ គឺ ម៉ាលាល លោក

I am married to one woman.

ខ្ញុំ បាន រៀបការ ជាមួយ ម្នាក់ លោក

We have three children together.

យើង មាន កូន ប្រពន្ធ ប្រាំបី មនុស្ស គ្រួសារ

My wife's name is Fatou

ឈ្មោះ របស់ ភ្នំប្រពន្ធ គឺ ហ្វាតូ លោក

Fatou gave birth not long ago

ហ្វាតូ បាន ប្រើប្រាស់ កូន ម្នាក់ លោក

## Lesson 7: The Day - **ඉහළ ඉතිහාස**

English	ඉහළ
Good evening	සෑය් ඉහළ
Today is Friday	ඉහළයනු ඉහළ ඉහළ
Today is nice	සෑය් ඉහළ ඉහළ
Since the day before yesterday, it has not rained	සෑය් ඉහළ සෑය් ඉහළ
We are done praying	ඉහළයනු ඉහළ ඉහළ
I am going back to the market	ඉහළ සෑය් ඉහළ ඉහළ
I am a clothes salesman	ඉහළ ඉහළ ඉහළ සෑය් ඉහළ

### The days of the week - **ඉහළ ඉහළ ඉහළ ඉහළ**

The days in English	ඉහළ	ඉහළ ඉහළ (Pularised Arabic)
Monday	ඉහළ	ඉහළ
Tuesday	ඉහළ	ඉහළ
Wednesday	ඉහළ	ඉහළ
Thursday	ඉහළ	ඉහළ
Friday	ඉහළ	ඉහළ
Saturday	ඉහළ	ඉහළ
Dimanchand	ඉහළ	ඉහළ

The day before yesterday, it was Monday

ඉහළ ඉහළ සෑය් ඉහළ සෑය් ඉහළ

Yesterday was Tuesday

ඉහළ ඉහළ ඉහළ සෑය් ඉහළ

Today is Wednesday

ඉහළ ඉහළ ඉහළ ඉහළ

Tomorrow will be Thursday

ඉහළ ඉහළ ඉහළ ඉහළ

The day after tomorrow will be Friday

ඉහළ ඉහළ ඉහළ ඉහළ සෑය් ඉහළ

## Months and seasons - 2000 ամսեր և 2000 ամիսներ

The months in English	Pronunciation	2000 ամիսներ
January	Siilo	դեմիս
February	Thiolto/Colto	դեմիս
March	Mbooyo	դեմիս
April	Seedhto	դեմիս
May	Duujo	դեմիս
June	Korso	դեմիս
July	Bite	դեմիս
August	Yuko	դեմիս
September	Warm	դեմիս
October	Yarko	դեմիս
November	Jolo	դեմիս
December	Bowto	դեմիս

The seasons in English	Corresponding months սահմանափակ ամիսներ 2000	ճշմարտացի ամիսներ 2000 և 2000
Winter	դեմիս - դեմիս - դեմիս	սահմանափակ
Dry season	դեմիս - դեմիս - դեմիս	Մայիս
Rainy season	դեմիս - դեմիս - դեմիս	Մայիս
Fall	դեմիս - դեմիս - դեմիս	Մայիս

English	2000 ամիսներ
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When were you born?

Ինչպե՞ս ես ծնունդ առաքեցի

I was born in January 1994.

.Ինչպե՞ս ես և 1994 թվականին ծնունդ առաքեցի

Where were you born?

Ինչպե՞ս ես ծնունդ առաքեցի

I was born in Labé.

.Ինչպե՞ս ես և Լաբեյում ծնունդ առաքեցի

## Lesson 9: The numbers - ጊዜ ቆይታ

Like the letters, the numbers in Adlam are also written from right to left. The Pular numbers are also read from right to left. In Pular, the unit or what is being counted is said before the number. For example, we will say: **ባይኔህ ጳጳህ** (*Ten people*)

English	Pronunciation	Adlam pronunciation	Numbers	ጊዜ ቆይታ
Zero	Mehre	ጳጳህ	0	ዐ
One	Go'ó	ባባ	1	1
Two	Dhidhi	ህህ	2	2
Three	Tati	ህህህ	3	3
Four	Nayi	ህህህህ	4	4
Five	Jowi	ህህህህህ	5	5
Six	Jeego'ó	ባባጳጳ	6	6
Seven	Jeedhidhi	ህህህህህ	7	7
Eight	Jeetati	ህህህህህህ	8	8
Nine	Jeenayi	ህህህህህህህ	9	9
Ten	Sappo (sappande)	ጳጳህባይኔህ/ባይኔህ	10	10
Eleven	Sappo e go'ó	ባባ-ጳጳ-ባይኔህ	11	11
Twelve	Sappo e dhidhi	ህህህ-ጳጳ-ባይኔህ	12	12
Thirteen	Sappo e tati	ህህህህ-ጳጳ-ባይኔህ	13	13
Fourteen	Sappo e nayi	ህህህህህ-ጳጳ-ባይኔህ	14	14
Fifteen	Sappo e jowi	ህህህህህህ-ጳጳ-ባይኔህ	15	15
Twenty	Noogayi	ህህህህህህህ	20	20
Thirty	Thiappandhe tati	ህህህህ ጳጳህባይኔህ	30	30
Forty	Thiappandhe nayi	ህህህህ ጳጳህህህህ	40	40
One Hundred	Teemedere	ጳጳህጳጳህህህ	100	100
Two hundred	Teemeddhe tati	ህህህህ ጳጳህህህህ	200	200
Thousand	Wuluure (ujunere)	(ጳጳህህህህ) ጳጳህህህህ	1.000	1000
Five miles	Guluuje jowi	ህህህህ ጳጳህህህህ	5.000	5000
One hundred thousand	Guluuje teemedere	ጳጳህህህህ ጳጳህህህህ	100.000	100000
One million	Dubunere	ጳጳህህህህህህህ	1.000.000	1000000
One billion	Dujunere	ጳጳህህህህህህህህ	1.000.000.000	1000000000
Two billion	Dujune dhidhi	ህህህህ ጳጳህህህህህህ	2.000.000.000	2000000000

# Lesson 10: Grammar - (Selluka) පාඨවිෂය

## Personal pronouns - ඉස්සරු ඉපයානුච්චි

### Subject Personal pronouns (simple)

English	Pronunciation	ඉපයානුච්චි
I	Mi	ඔ
You	A	ඊ
He/She	O	(ඉ, ඉඹ) ඊ
We (inclusive)	En	ඔබ
Us (We Exclusive)	Men	ඔබ්බ
You (Plural or deferential)	On	ඔබ්බ
They/They	Bhe	ඔහු

These pronouns are used:

1. For the negative form of verbs: **ඉපයානුච්චි ඔ** *I do not eat*
2. In cases where the verb expresses a complete action: **ඉපයානුච්චි ඔ** *I ate*
3. A future action: **ඔබ්බ ඔ** *I will eat*

### Subject personal pronouns (compound)

These are pronouns born from combining a simple pronoun and a form of the auxiliary **ඉපයානුච්චි**.

English	Pronunciation	ඉපයානුච්චි
I am/I have	Midho	ඉපයානුච්චි
You are/You have	Adha (Hidha)	(ඔබ්බ) ඔබ්බ
He is/He has	Omo (Himo)	(ඉ) ඉ
We are/We have	Edhen (Hidhen)	(ඔබ්බ) ඔබ්බ
We are/We have	Medhen	ඔබ්බ්බ
You are	Odho (Hidhon)	(ඔබ්බ) ඔබ්බ
They/They	Ebhe (Hibhe)	(ඔහු) ඔහු

These pronouns are used:

1. To express:
  - a. Actions happening now: **ඉපයානුච්චි ඉපයානුච්චි** (*I am eating*)
  - b. Actions that were happening: **ඉපයානුච්චි ඉපයානුච්චි** (*I was eating*)
  - c. Actions happening very soon: **ඉපයානුච්චි ඉපයානුච්චි** (*I am going to eat*)
2. With descriptive verbs:
 

Example: **ඉපයානුච්චි ඔබ්බ්බ** (*We are cold*) from the verb **ඉපයානුච්චි ඔබ්බ්බ**

**ඉපයානුච්චි ඔබ්බ්බ** (*I am tired*) from the verb **ඉපයානුච්චි ඔබ්බ්බ**



## The Verbs - ጊዳ ገጠታዎች

In the infinitive form, all Pular verbs end with either *ገጠታ* (*ugol*), or *ገጠታ* (*agol*), or *ገጠታ* (*egol*).

1. The verbs that end with *ገጠታ* (*ugol*) are:

- **Active verbs** where the subject does the action but is not the object of the action.

*ገጠታዎች* (to eat), *ገጠታዎች* (to study), *ገጠታዎች* (to sing)

Example: *ገጠታዎች ገጠታ ገጠታ* (I bought a book). In this example, the subject is *ገጠታ* (I), the object is *ገጠታዎች* (book) and the verb is *ገጠታዎች* (buy)

- Verbs ending with *ገጠታ* (*ugol*) can also be **descriptive verbs**. These are verbs such as: *ገጠታዎች* (to be long or tall), *ገጠታዎች* (to be red), *ገጠታዎች* (to be black or dark)

Example: *ገጠታዎች ገጠታ* (he is short).

2. The verbs that end with *ገጠታ* (*agol*) are **reflexive verbs** where the subject does the action, and is at the same time the object of the action. They include verbs like *ገጠታዎች* (to lie down), *ገጠታዎች* (to wash yourself), *ገጠታዎች* (to sit down)

Example: *ገጠታዎች ገጠታ* (I got up). In this example, the subject is *ገጠታ* (I) and at the same time, it is the object of the verb *ገጠታዎች* (to get up)

3. The verbs that end with *ገጠታ* (*egol*) are **passive verbs** where the subject does not do the action but is the object of the action of the verb: *ገጠታዎች* (to be hungry), *ገጠታዎች* (to be washed), *ገጠታዎች* (to be loved)

Example: *ገጠታዎች ገጠታ* (I was dressed).

In this example, the subject of the verb is *ገጠታ* (I) and it is not doing the action, but the action is being done to it.

### Note:

Some verbs can take all three forms. For example from the root *ገጠታ* one can have:

<i>ገጠታዎች</i>	<i>ገጠታዎች</i>	<i>ገጠታዎች</i>
To wash	To wash oneself	To be washed

<i>I'm washing my head.</i>	<i>ገጠታዎች ገጠታ ገጠታዎች ገጠታዎች</i>	<i>ገጠታዎች</i>
<i>I am washing myself</i>	<i>ገጠታዎች ገጠታዎች ገጠታዎች</i>	<i>ገጠታዎች</i>
<i>The baby is being washed</i>	<i>ገጠታዎች ገጠታዎች ገጠታዎች</i>	<i>ገጠታዎች</i>



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Այս գրքով և գեղարվեստական ստեղծագործություններով  
.Ներկայացված գեղարվեստական, գեղարվեստական գեղարվեստական  
շնորհակալություն և գրքով ձեռք բերված, ներկայացված Այս  
.նման

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**ՀԱՅԿԱՆՈՒԹՅԱՆ ՀԱՅԿԱՆՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԿՐԹԱԿԱՆ  
ԳՐԱԿԱՆ**