

# ADLAM ALPHABET LEARNING GUIDE

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In ten lessons

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FIRST EDITION

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

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 (ጠላላ) or separated (ዋላላ).

PRONUNCIATION	ROMAN/LATIN	LOWER CASE	UPPER CASE	LOWER CASE	UPPER CASE
<b>a</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>፳</b>	<b>፲</b>	<b>፳</b>	<b>፲</b>
Da	D	፯	፮	፯	፮
La	L	፩	፪	፩	፪
Ma	M	፪	፫	፪	፫
Ba	B	፫	፬	፫	፬
Sa	S	፬	፭	፬	፭
Pa	P	፭	፮	፭	፮
Bha	Bh	፮	፯	፮	፯
Ra	R	፯	፲	፯	፲
<b>E (Red)</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>፲</b>	<b>፳</b>	<b>፲</b>	<b>፳</b>
Fa	F	፲	፳	፲	፳
<b>i (Bit)</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>፳</b>	<b>፲</b>	<b>፳</b>	<b>፲</b>
<b>O</b>	<b>O</b>	<b>፲</b>	<b>፳</b>	<b>፲</b>	<b>፳</b>
Dha	Dh	፯	፲	፯	፲
Yha	Yh	፲	፳	፲	፳
Wa	In	፮	፯	፮	፯
Na	N	፮	፯	፮	፯
Ka	K	፯	፲	፯	፲
Ya (Yard)	Y	፳	፲	፳	፲
<b>U (Rude)</b>	<b>U</b>	<b>፲</b>	<b>፳</b>	<b>፲</b>	<b>፳</b>
J	J	፯	፲	፯	፲
Cha (Chat)	Tch	፯	፲	፯	፲
Ha	H	፯	፲	፯	፲
Qha	Qh	፯	፲	፯	፲
Ga	G	፯	፲	፯	፲
Ny (Tenure)	Ny	፮	፯	፮	፯
Ta	T	፯	፲	፯	፲
Nha	Nh	፯	፲	፯	፲

# 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) 𐎎𐎗𐎛𐎗𐎛𐎗𐎛 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:** 𐎎𐎗𐎛𐎗𐎛𐎗𐎛 (snoring) and 𐎎𐎗𐎛𐎗𐎛𐎗𐎛 (spend the evening). There are also:

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

## Lesson 3: Consonants - (Yhiye dhen) ጊዳ ጊዳ

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	ፈ	ፊ	ፍ	ፍ
L	ጎ	ጊ	ጋ	ጋ
M	ፍ	ፍ	ፍ	ፍ
B	ፎ	ፎ	ፎ	ፎ
S	ፊ	ፊ	ፊ	ፊ
P	ፎ	ፎ	ፎ	ፎ
Bh	ፍ	ፍ	ፍ	ፍ
R	ፎ	ፎ	ፎ	ፎ
F	ፎ	ፎ	ፎ	ፎ
Dh	ፎ	ፎ	ፎ	ፎ
Yh	ፎ	ፎ	ፎ	ፎ
W	ፍ	ፍ	ፍ	ፍ
N	ፍ	ፍ	ፍ	ፍ
K	ፍ	ፍ	ፍ	ፍ
Y	ፍ	ፍ	ፍ	ፍ
J	ፍ	ፍ	ፍ	ፍ
C/Tch	ፍ	ፍ	ፍ	ፍ
H	ፍ	ፍ	ፍ	ፍ
Qh	ፍ	ፍ	ፍ	ፍ
G	ፍ	ፍ	ፍ	ፍ
Ny	ፍ	ፍ	ፍ	ፍ
T	ፍ	ፍ	ፍ	ፍ
Nh	ፍ	ፍ	ፍ	ፍ

## Gemination - גְּמִינָה

In Pular there is the doubling of consonants when the same consonant is said twice.

To indicate that a consonant is doubled, the diacritic sign ֿ called גְּמִינָה or *tchiddal* is put above the consonant: גִּ = גְּג

The presence or absence of the *tchiddal* can change the meaning of a word.

**For example:** גְּדוּלָה (planting) and גְּדוּלָהֿ (spit)

To offer	Yedhugol	גְּדוּלָה
To be solid	yedhdhugol	גְּדוּלָהֿ
To sprain	hubhugol	גְּדוּלָהֿ
To ignite	hubhbhugol	גְּדוּלָהֿֿ
To coat	wujugol	גְּדוּלָהֿ
To steal	wujjugol	גְּדוּלָהֿֿ
To turn or to abandon	selugol	גְּדוּלָהֿ
To be healthy	sellugol	גְּדוּלָהֿֿ

### Note

In some cases, a consonant may play the role of *the tchiddal*. Thus, when two consonants follow each other without there being a vowel between them, the first one is muted, and rather plays the role of the *tchiddal*.

For example: גְּדוּלָהֿ (to be expensive) is pronounced גְּדוּלָהֿֿ (sattugol)

**Exceptions:** Consonants **כ ז א פ ל ש צ ג** do not obey the above rule. They are always pronounced even when they do not have a vowel.

For example: חֶרֶד (horde), חֶרֶד (hayre), חֶרֶד (lewne),

As for the letter ח (h), when it does not have a vowel, the vowel that precedes it becomes long. For example: חֶרֶד is pronounced חֶרֶדֿ (seere) and the plural is חֶרֶדֿ (cehe)

There is also חֶרֶדֿ pronounced חֶרֶדֿֿ (yaadu) from the verb גְּדוּלָהֿֿ (yahugol)

Another example is חֶרֶדֿ pronounced חֶרֶדֿֿ (yaare) and the plural is חֶרֶדֿֿ (jahe)

# 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- 𞤎𞤵𞤲 𞤢𞤴𞤶𞤷𞤸𞤹

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: 𞤵𞤶𞤷𞤸𞤹 (ndiyan).

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

The 4 nasalized letters are:

Romain	Prononciation Adlam	Romain	Début de mot	Majuscule	Minuscule
nda	𞤵𞤶'𞤸	nd	𞤸	𞤸'𞤸	𞤸'𞤸
mba	𞤵𞤶𞤷'𞤸	mb	𞤶𞤷	𞤶𞤷'𞤸	𞤶𞤷'𞤸
nja	𞤵𞤶𞤷'𞤸	nj	𞤶𞤷	𞤶𞤷'𞤸	𞤶𞤷'𞤸
nga	𞤵𞤶𞤷'𞤸	ng	𞤶𞤷	𞤶𞤷'𞤸	𞤶𞤷'𞤸

### 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 𞤵. For example, instead of writing 𞤵𞤶𞤷'𞤸, you can just write 𞤵𞤶𞤷 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 𞤵𞤶𞤷𞤸𞤹 or *bheyngu* instead of 𞤵𞤶'𞤷𞤸𞤹 because the consonant 𞤷 that comes before 𞤸 does not have a vowel.
- If the nasal consonant is preceded by a 𞤵 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 𞤵𞤶𞤷𞤸 or *gandal* instead of writing 𞤵𞤶'𞤷𞤸 or *ganndal*.
- If the vowel that precedes the nasalized consonant is long (𞤵 𞤶 𞤷 𞤸 𞤹), the *nyondal* can be eliminated. For example, we will write 𞤵𞤶𞤷𞤸 or *weendu* instead of 𞤵𞤶'𞤷𞤸

# 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 លោក លោក

I am married to one woman.

ខ្ញុំ បាន ល្អ យប់ល្អ លោក

We have three children together.

យប់ល្អ លោក យប់ល្អ លោក

My wife's name is Fatou

ឈ្មោះរបស់ លោក លោក លោក

Fatou gave birth not long ago

យប់ល្អ លោក លោក លោក

## Lesson 7: The Day - දවස දවස

English	අර්ථය
Good evening	සෑය්න අහඹු
Today is Friday	ඉයැර්ස් රජා ඉයැර්ස්
Today is nice	සෑය්න රු ඉයැර්ස්
Since the day before yesterday, it has not rained	සෑය්නරු සෑය්න පඳ්ඳා හටපි
We are done praying	ඉයැර්ස්හි පිටපිපි පඳ්ඳා
I am going back to the market	රුහි හා ඉයැර්ස්හි රුහි
I am a clothes salesman	පඳ්ඳා රුහිපිපි සා රුහි

### The days of the week - දවස දවස දවස

The days in English	අර්ථය	දවස (Polarised Arabic)
Monday	ඉයැර්ස්	දවස
Tuesday	ඉයැර්ස්	හටපිපි
Wednesday	ඉයැර්ස්	හටපිපි
Thursday	ඉයැර්ස්	හටපිපි
Friday	ඉයැර්ස්	හටපිපි
Saturday	ඉයැර්ස්	ඉයැර්ස්
Dimanchand	ඉයැර්ස්	ඉයැර්ස්

The day before yesterday, it was Monday

ඉයැර්ස් රු සෑය්න සෑය්න පඳ්ඳා

Yesterday was Tuesday

ඉයැර්ස් රු සෑය්න සෑය්න

Today is Wednesday

ඉයැර්ස් රු ඉයැර්ස්

Tomorrow will be Thursday

ඉයැර්ස් රු රුහි

The day after tomorrow will be Friday

ඉයැර්ස් රු රුහි සෑය්න

## 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	Գրություն
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When were you born?

Ինչպե՞ս ես ծնված եմ:

I was born in January 1994.

Ես ծնված եմ 1994 թվականի դեմիս ամիսին:

Where were you born?

Ինչպե՞ս ես ծնված եմ:

I was born in Labé.

Ես ծնված եմ Լաբե քաղաքում:

## 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: ባይነህ ገሩህ (Ten people)

English	Pronunciation	Adlam pronunciation	Numbers	ጊዜ ቆይታ
Zero	Mehre	ገራሪ	0	ዐ
One	Go'o	ባባ	1	፲
Two	Dhidhi	ህህ	2	፲፩
Three	Tati	ህህህ	3	፲፪
Four	Nayi	ህህህህ	4	፲፫
Five	Jowi	ህህህህህ	5	፲፬
Six	Jeego'o	ባባገገ	6	፲፭
Seven	Jeedhidhi	ህህህህገገ	7	፲፮
Eight	Jeetati	ህህህህህገገ	8	፲፯
Nine	Jeenayi	ህህህህህህገገ	9	፲፰
Ten	Sappo (sappande)	ገራሪህህ/ባይነህ	10	፳
Eleven	Sappo e go'o	ባባ-ገ-ባይነህ	11	፳፩
Twelve	Sappo e dhidhi	ህህህ-ገ-ባይነህ	12	፳፪
Thirteen	Sappo e tati	ህህህህ-ገ-ባይነህ	13	፳፫
Fourteen	Sappo e nayi	ህህህህህ-ገ-ባይነህ	14	፳፬
Fifteen	Sappo e jowi	ህህህህህህ-ገ-ባይነህ	15	፳፭
Twenty	Noogayi	ህህህህህህህ	20	፶፩
Thirty	Thiappandhe tati	ህህህህ ገራሪህህህህ	30	፶፪
Forty	Thiappandhe nayi	ህህህህ ገራሪህህህህህ	40	፶፫
One Hundred	Teemedere	ገራሪህህህህህ	100	፶፬
Two hundred	Teemeddhe tati	ህህህህ ገራሪህህህህህ	200	፶፭
Thousand	Wuluure (ujunere)	(ገራሪህህህህ) ገራሪህህህህ	1.000	፶፮
Five miles	Guluuje jowi	ህህህህ ገራሪህህህህህ	5.000	፶፯
One hundred thousand	Guluuje teemedere	ገራሪህህህህህ ገራሪህህህህህ	100.000	፶፻
One million	Dubunere	ገራሪህህህህህህህ	1.000.000	፶፻፩
One billion	Dujunere	ገራሪህህህህህህህህ	1.000.000.000	፶፻፪
Two billion	Dujune dhidhi	ህህህህ ገራሪህህህህህህ	2.000.000.000	፶፻፫

# Lesson 10: Grammar - (Selluka) පාඨවිෂය

## Personal pronouns - ඉස්සරු ඉපයානුච්චා

### Subject Personal pronouns (simple)

English	Pronunciation	ඉපයානුච්චා
I	Mi	ඔ
You	A	ඔ
He/She	O	(ඉ, ඉ) ඔ
We (inclusive)	En	ඔ
Us (We Exclusive)	Men	ඔ
You (Plural or deferential)	On	ඔ
They/They	Bhe	ඔ

These pronouns are used:

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

### Subject personal pronouns (compound)

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

English	Pronunciation	ඉපයානුච්චා
I am/I have	Midho	ඉඔ
You are/You have	Adha (Hidha)	(ඔඔ) ඔ
He is/He has	Omo (Himo)	(ඉඔ) ඔ
We are/We have	Edhen (Hidhen)	(ඔඔ) ඔ
We are/We have	Medhen	ඔඔ
You are	Odho (Hidhon)	(ඔඔ) ඔ
They/They	Ebhe (Hibhe)	(ඉඔ) ඔ

These pronouns are used:

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

Example: **ඉඔපානුච්චා ඉඔ** (*We are cold*) from the verb **ඉඔපානුච්චා**  
**ඉඔපානුච්චා ඉඔ** (*I am tired*) from the verb **ඉඔපානුච්චා**

## Object personal pronouns

In Pular, these are pronouns that always come after the verb, and are the object of the action done by the subject through the verb.

For example: **᠒᠑** ᠤᠮᠢᠨᠠ ᠤᠰ or *I called him*

English	Pronunciation	ᠪᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ
Me	lan/mi	ᠤᠮᠢ/ᠮᠢ
You	maa	ᠮᠠᠠ
Him/Her	mo	ᠮᠣ
Us	en	ᠡᠨ
Us	men	ᠮᠡᠨ
You	on	ᠣᠨ
Them	bhe	ᠪᠬᠡ

## Reading No 3:

## ᠤ ᠪᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ

English	ᠪᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ
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- Alpha called me ᠮᠠᠠ ᠮᠢᠨᠠ ᠮᠢ
- He brought us gifts ᠮᠠᠠ ᠮᠢᠨᠠ ᠮᠢ
- He gave me a shirt ᠪᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ ᠮᠠᠠ ᠮᠢᠨᠠ ᠮᠢ
- He gave you a phone. ᠪᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ ᠮᠠᠠ ᠮᠢᠨᠠ ᠮᠢ
- I asked him if he has brought gifts for mom and dad ᠪᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ ᠮᠠᠠ ᠮᠢᠨᠠ ᠮᠢ ᠮᠠᠠ ᠮᠢᠨᠠ ᠮᠢ ᠮᠠᠠ ᠮᠢᠨᠠ ᠮᠢ
- He brought them shoes ᠪᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ ᠮᠠᠠ ᠮᠢᠨᠠ ᠮᠢ
- He brought you clothes ᠪᠠᠭᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠᠨᠠ ᠮᠠᠠ ᠮᠢᠨᠠ ᠮᠢ

## The Verbs - ጊዳዎ ጸገህኛቸው

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

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

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

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

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

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

Example: *ገባኛው ገባኛው* (he is short).

2. The verbs that end with *ገባኑ* (*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 *ገባኑ* (to lie down), *ገባኑ* (to wash yourself), *ገባኑ* (to sit down)

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

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

Example: *ገባሉ ገባሉ* (I was dressed).

In this example, the subject of the verb is *ገባሉ* (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 *ገባኛው* one can have:

<i>ገባኛው</i>	<i>ገባኑ</i>	<i>ገባሉ</i>
To wash	To wash oneself	To be washed

<i>I'm washing my head.</i>	<i>ገባኛው ገባኛው ገባኛው ገባኛው ገባኛው</i>	<i>ገባኛው</i>
<i>I am washing myself</i>	<i>ገባኛው ገባኛው ገባኛው ገባኛው ገባኛው</i>	<i>ገባኑ</i>
<i>The baby is being washed</i>	<i>ገባኛው ገባኛው ገባኛው ገባኛው ገባኛው</i>	<i>ገባሉ</i>



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Այս գրքի մեջ գտնվում են բնագրի ստույգ արձագանքները  
հայերեն, անգլերեն, ֆրանսիական և ռուսերեն լեզուներով  
և գրքի մեջ գտնվում են բնագրի ստույգ արձագանքները  
և այլն.

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**ՀԱՅԿԱՆԻ ՀԱՅԿԱՆԻ ԿՐԹԱԿԱՆ**  
**ԳՐԱԿԱՆ**