Preface for the 2nd edition

On the occasion of the publication of the Aari vocabulary book

This Aari vocabulary book for beginners includes around 4,700 basic Aari words. Aari is spoken by the Aari people who live in southwestern Ethiopia. It is classified as a member of the Omotic language group in the Afroasiatic language family.

This book was prepared and published in collaboration between the Araph book preparation committee and Japanese researchers (Araph means the language of Aari people). An anthropological study has been conducted in southwestern Ethiopia by Japanese researchers from the 1970s to present. The Aari vocabulary included in this book was collected during a period of over 30 years. In 2018, anthropological studies related to the concept of waste and recycling-oriented society began, thanks to a research grant from the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS). From this, a survey of vocabulary related to the environment and resources was developed. This book was published with the intention of giving back to the local community some of the results of these long-term studies. In our work compiling vocabulary to publish the book, Japanese researchers received generous support from our Aari friends. We would like to show our deep appreciation for them.

The Araph book preparation committee including local Aari officials and school teachers began work on compiling an Aari dictionary. Araph is seeing declining use in daily life, and it is becoming mixed with Amharic, a Semitic language of the Afroasiatic group spoken in much of Northern Ethiopia. As the first edition of the Aari dictionary was published in 2020 in a limited number of copies, only a few people could get it in Ethiopia. This Aari vocabulary book, 2nd edition, includes 3,708 words from its first edition, with additional vocabulary being collected following its publication.

The Araph book preparation committee and the Japanese researchers, after reviewing and evaluating each other's vocabulary collections, extracted around 4,700 words and published them as this Aari vocabulary book for beginners. The Araph book preparation committee and Japanese researchers will continue to collect and update their Aari vocabulary lists and plan to publish a revised version in a near future. The vocabulary in this book is available on the Aari language search site (https://es.africa.kyoto-u.ac.jp/en/). We appreciate your comment and suggestions to improve this book.

We hope that this book stimulates intellectual curiosity among students and youth among the Aari and others to learn more about this language.

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Silmet (1st edition)

Aaraph kaps'et keezen koom wo woondik wooninam kelshintikan p'oqshi imintik, solli h'aaph'erdinda googi zigintik, wooninam wo kikin woondaab gush eed imintik kelshaaro h'aqaak Qaats gaagah'aamer kartagook woondaak eyenam birti sildotee.

Koozenankere woonin koom woondedinam zaphsintik, wooninkan ziksidinda rey muda imintik, laqmtenda kari ussintik, buli wooninam ussideedinamkee alkimsi meysti shedeedinam idintik woonin koom kelshaaro h'aaqaak Keestekee Qaats Aari Ges's'i eyena, esinti wooninam ens'daak eyenkee kartagook woondaak eyenam gaiesha sildotee.

Gaatsik kaptset keezen koom woonizen ko h'aqan tsustsintik woom kelshaqeed Adis Abeba University Language capacity building project gaardaak sumbinam izagrank wont sildotee.

Maqinta zenere kaps'et keezen koom woonik kelishdaaqeed   kee gala gala p'oqishi imintik, wooninam woonsi kee woonaaro   h'aaqeed mudenam sildotee.

Acknowledgement for the first edition

Ardinti

Aaraph Aari phec gir bedi bonkan h'akki yiim keezerdaaqinda apha h'aaqe. Daanonimishi buuri zenkot h'aadaak Amira eedint h'adintin ke bedi phecam yedintiket zenank d'amisinda Aari eedina amira apham ke dustemshke alqitemish maserask ges'o h'aqo Aaraphina aqizmarokee walmaro ko h'atemish maas'ee.   Kozenank d'amsaqinda Aaraph yint matek gap'intikee shekmintin kot nego amraaph warkot buqaro alqertemish maas'aqee.

Kaps'et keezen kona Aaraph gir dooqdeed Aarapht keezena walmaarokee negaaro h'aadaqeed keezam alkimsi maasti ga'p'shi kanee.   Koozenankere gaatstsiyo sheken ad'rina Amira apham yelek alqaro yi apham walaro h'aadinti zen ke daynkan aphen walmayimshkee ab eedint apha zhaieshqaak gap'inti karizen koom zhaieshikankee os birezenere Aarapham gap'sharo kayntikan kaps'et keezen kona gaiesha wooni kot dooqdee.

Aaraph keezet bulin kogir gaatsi kank keezmerdeed keeza 4000 zenak phes maaddeed keezam zigtiyo sud'intik bulinkettam Amiraphkee Ingiliz aphk kilkersaqee.   Koona kaps'et keezenagoppa qasttenzenank yed z'o esdeed kee koom gostdeed muden kan meydee gayso ussersaqee.   Koozenankere Amiraphkee Ingiliz aphk dooqdaak esintinkankee caacimshi kan woondedam   gaatsi kekelshdee gayso p'oqsherdee.   Alkimsere, Kilkmenam ussikan Aaraphinam laqimsti alqdeed eeddank keezenam ungziyo sud'ersaqee.   Keezenam meysinti zen ketere gujjintik keezen gir ayter maatayedinamre meystiyo piesintik keezent bulinam ayter d'awutemsh maasersaqee.

Kaps'et keezen koo gir ta ko setsengir akshershaqeed killa reyint naaminam Ingiliz aphk ke daymish ergek teyintik Aaraph zen kom masintik teyiraqeed keezere doqekee.   Kamsikan Ingiliz aphk "Radio" gaadaketam Araphk "Raadon", Computer gaadaketam "kompiter" gaartee.   Kaps'etkeezen koom buuri alkimsi tsusterdink yim gujjerdeed ab keezena bedi nekiteed dooqkee.

Keezent bulina

Keezent bulina Aaraph keezent Caacinamkee karten kottam p'oyntikee.
Keezent bulina Amira aphk kee baginkotam Ingiliz aphkere buliket
wodertee. Kaps'et keezen koot bulinam wodinti kan bars's'ena zirqik
h'aaddekee.

Bulingookk

Aaraphk keezerdeed girank wollaq wollaqenam apha abindetk
kamstiyo bulintikan kalersdinda dooqee.   Kankan, keeza qasttenam
kiikizen maatkink rey keezk bulinti zenank abinda tukki dakkiyee.

Keezet bulin koom woonizen h'aaqshintigookk
Zammik eelimdeed uphsi

Aaraph keezet molti gir zammik keezerdeed uphsi dooqdinkan keanam
paashtiyo d'awunti kan Zammi uphsi ke essimstemsh keezet moltigir
maas'inkere gaastizen alkimsintik kilkerdee.

Kamsikan:

1. **Woshshi**. keezen koogir (sh) gaadak uphsina zammik ko
eelimdinkan kiiki rask alkimsintik Kilkerdee.
2. **Makken**: Keezen koogir (k) gaadaak uphsina zammik ko
eelimdinkan kiiki rask alkimsti kilkerdee.

Araph bars's'a merena mudena

a	n	i	k	e	d	r	m	aa	o	s	y	t	b
g	q	sh	ts	l	s'	w	ee	zu	h'	oo	ph	ii	
uu	c	d'	p	zh	s's'	ll	mm	z'	ea	ss	ch		
p'	ie	kk	dd	nn	tt	chch	j	shsh	jj	p'p'	yy		
tsts	bb	qq	zhzh	cc	gg	r	rr	pp	zz	d'd'	h		

Aaraph bars's'a esmen mudena

A	N	I	K	E	D	R	M	Aa	O	S
Y	T	B	G	Q	Sh	Ts	L	s'	W	Ee
Z	U	H'	Oo	Ph	Ii	Uu	C	D'	P	Zh
S's'	Ll	Mm	z'	Ea	Ss	Ch	P'	Ie	Kk	Dd
Nn	Tt	Chch	J	Shsh	Jj	P'p'	Yy	Tsts	Bb	
Qq	Zhzh	Cc	Gg	rr	Pp	Zz	D'd'	H		

Gostimsdeed bars's'a merena

a   e   i   o   u

Gostimsdeed bars's'a esmena

A   E   I   O   U

Gostimsded bars's'enam gosterdeedin zen gujjintik zigksdaak uphsinam ke essimstemsh maasdee.
Tseedik eelerdinda way rootmik eelerdinda keezam koyn kilkerdee.

Kamsikan: Tseadik kee Rootmik kilkerdink.

Qic (ቅዔጕ) (tseadik) (ጸድክ) = መክደን
Qiic (ቅዔጕ) (rootmik) (ሮትማክ) = መጉመድ
Tur (ቱር) (tseadik) = ማስገባት
Tuur (ቱር) (rootmik) = ማደባለቅ

Koyinmsh, koyn roottimmi uphsam gostimsdeed bars's'anam alkimsti kilkintik phaashinti woom zigksdee.

Aaraph bars's'en girank gala uphsik eelerdeed uphsam gostkan

1. "**aa-aie**" ('ኣኣእ') gaadaak uphsina Amraph gir 'ኣኣእ' tseadik eelrdaaket uphsam imdee.

        Gaa-a (ጋእ) = እንከነ
        Gaie (ጋእ) = መንከስ
        Laie (ላእ) = መላስ
        Baie (ባእ) = ማድረስ

2. "**ea**" gaadaak uphsinam Amraph gir 'ኤ' roottimmik eelrdaaket uphsam imdee.

        Meatsa (ሜጸ) = ዘንባባ
        Eari (ኤሪ) = ተረት
        Eed (ኤድ) = ሰው
        Kees (ኬስ) = ስሜን
        Keeza (ከዛ) = ቃል

3. "**e**" gaadak uphisinam amraph gir 'ኤ' tseadik eeleridaaket uphsam imdee.

        rey keez (ረይኬዝ) = ዓረፈተ-ነገር
        Bedi (ቤዲ) = ብዙ

4. "**ie**" gaadak uphisinam amraph gir 'እህ' tseadik eelerdaaket uphsam imdee.

        Dilie (ድልእ) = ሙቅጭ
        Numie (ኑምእ) = እፍኝ
        Qolie (ቆልእ) = መቅዳት

Kaps'et keezenam gostintikan kelshdinda

Qaats Aarit kee kees Aaritek keeza gir buli wollaq maas'o keezek phaashimdeedinam gati p'eep'ik (/) phaashershaqee.
Kamsikan (ካምሲካን) ለምሳሌ:

        Gudri (ጉድሪ) /Wulli (ውሊ) n = ጅብ hyena
        Qaydi (ቃይዲ) /Gina (ግና) = ወተት መቅመስ ስክስርዓት (የወተት

ምሪቃ)፤ምሪቃ

Lilla(ሊላ) /Uupa(ኡፓ)n = ደመና cloud

Kombagir " ( )" kilkersaqeed keezena Amra aphk buli wollaq dooqdo Aaraphk keeza qastten yint dooqdindetam d'awudee.

Kamsikan (ካምሲካን) ለምሳሊ:

buq(ቡቅ) (Tuur)(ቱር) = ማቀላቀል mix

salla(ሳላ) (salda)(ሳልዓ) = መቅኒ bone marrow

Aaraph kaps'et keezen gir dayeed tseedik yiim kilkersaqeed keezet gidinam d'awudeedinam ko zenanek shosh imarsaqak luugenk meyimerdee

Keezt duurina	Tseedik kilkena/ cogdena	Amraph bulina	Ingiliz aphek bulina
Naami	na	ስም	noun
Naamool	no	ተስ	pronoun
Duurset	duu	ግስ	verb
Ussa	us	ተውሳከግስ	adverbs
Aytimsi	ayt	ገላጭኈ	adjectives
Yeds'i	yes'	መስተዋድድ	conjunction
Shagec	sha	ስላቅ	interjection
Wottenkar	wk	-	preposition
Goyis	gs	መጠይቅ ቃጽ	interrogative

1. aani -na- እጅ hand

aani gaadaak Aaraph keezent duurina (**naami**) yee tseedik koom kilkersink koyin madde (**-na-**) keezen koot duurina naami yee gayintiyee. እጅ gaadaket kee 'hand' gaadaak amraph kee ingliz apht bulinee.

2. naa -no- እሷ she

naa gaadak Aaraph keezent duurina (**naamool**) tseedik koom kilkersink (**-no-**) keezen koot duurina naamool gayintiyee. እሷ gaadaket kee 'she' gaadaak amraph kee ingliz apht bulinee.

3. baka -duu- መትከል planting

baka gaadak Aaraph keezent duurina (**duurset**) tseedik koom kilkersink (**-duu-**) keezen koot duurina duurset gayintiyee. መትከል gaadaket kee 'planting' gaadaak amraph kee ingliz apht bulinee.

4. nii/naak -us- ትላንት yesterday

nii gaadak Aaraph keezent duurina (**ussa**) tseedik koom kilkersink (**-us-**) keezen koot duurina ussa gayintiyee. ትላንት gaadaket kee 'yesterday' gaadaak amraph kee ingliz apht bulinee.

5. agli -ayt- ለጋ፣ልጅግር young

agli gaadak Aaraph keezent duurina (**aytimsi**) tseedik koom kilkersink (**-ayt-**) keezen koot duurina aytimsi gayintiyee. ለጋ፣ልጅግር gaadaket kee 'young' gaadaak amraph kee ingliz apht bulinee.

6. daanonimshi -yes'- ይሁንእንጂ nevertheless

Daanonimshi gaadak Aaraph keezent duurina (**yeds'i**) tseedik koom kilkersink (**-yes'-**) keezen koot duurina yeds'i gayintiyee. ይሁንእንጂ gaadaket kee 'nevertheless' gaadaak amraph kee ingliz apht bulinee.

7. h'aynet/hantere -gs- መቼ when

h'aynet/hantere gaadak Aaraph keezent duurina (**goyis**) tseedik koom kilkersink (**-gs-**) keezen koot duurina goyis gayintiyee.

Aaraph   *ተናጋሪ ላልሆኑ ልዩ ማስታወሻ*

የአራፍ መዝገበ-ቃላት በአሪ ቋንቋ በበዛት የሚነገሩ ቃላት ይህል በአማረኛ እና በእንግልዘኛ ትርጉማቸው ተሰኬቲል:: መዝገበቃላቱ ከ -2ኛ ክፍል ጀምሮ ለመማሩ ተማሪዎች እና ለሌሎች አንባቢያን እንደሚረዳ ይታመናል:: በተጨማሪም በቋንቁው ጥናታዊ ጽሁፍ ለሚያዘጋጁ እናፋቋቋውን እንደ አዲስ ለመልመድ ለማፈልገ እንደ መነሻ ዋቢ ሆኖ ያገለግላል:: በተጨማሪም ቋንቋው ሌሎች ቋንቋዎች የደረሱበትን የዕድገት ደረጃ ለማድረስ እና አራፍን በሌሎች ቋንቋዎች እያቀላቀለ ማውራትን በተቻለ መጠን የሚቀነስ እንደምሆን ይታመናል::

የመዝገበ-ቃላቱ አጠቃቀም
ሀ. ጠብቀው የሚነበቡ ድምጾች
በአራፍ ድምፆች ውስጥ አንዳንድ ድምፆች ጠብቀው የሚነበቡ በቃላት መሀል ወይም በቃላት መጨረሻ የሚመጡ ድምፆች የላቲኑን ተነባቢ ፊደል ደግሞ በመጻፍ የሚጠብቅ ድምጽ እንደሆነ ይታወቃል::
ለምሳሌ

1) "Bakki" (ባኪ) በዚህ ቃል ውስጥ የላቲነ 'K'(ክ) አማርኛ አቻ ድምፅ ክ ን ደግሞ መጻፉ የክ ድምፅ ጠብቆ ይነበባል:: ትርጉሙም ቀንድአውጣ ማለት ነው::
2) "Woshshi" (ዎሺ) ይህቃል የላተነ 'sh'(ሽ) የአማረኛው ሽ ጠብቆ ይነበባል:: ትርጉሙም ማሸተት ማለት ነው::
3) "Botta (ቦታ)" ትርጉሙ ዱባ ማለት ስሆን በቃሉ የላተነ ድምፅ 't' (ት) የአማርኛ ድምፅ ት ጠብቆ ይነበባል::
4) "Makken (ማከን)" በአራፍ ሃስት ቁጥር ስሆን በዚህ ቃል ውስጥ 'k (ክ) የሚጠብቅ ይሆናል::

ለ. በአራፍ ቃላት ውስጥ አንዳንዴ ሲጸበቡ የሚረዝመና የሚያጥሩ ድምጾች አሉ::
አናቢ ፌዴላት (a, e, i, o, እና u ን) በመጠቀም ድምጹን ማስረዘምና ማሳጠር ይቻላል::

1) የሚረዝመው ድምጾች አናቢያቸን በመደጋገም ሲሆን
2) ድምጹ የሚያጥር ሲሆን አናቢውን አንድ ብቻ በማድረግ ማሳየት ይቻላል::
ለምሳሌ (kamsikan) (ካምሲካን):

-Qic (ቅጭ) - መካደን q ፊደል አጠር ባለ ድምጽ ይጠራል፡፡

-Qiic (ቂጭ) - መጉመድ q ፊደል በረጅም ድምጽ ይጠራል፡፡

-Tur (ቱር) - ማስገባት ማለት ስሆን T ድምፅ በአጭ ርድምፅ ይነበባል፡፡

-Tuur (ቱር) - ማደባለቅ ማለት ስሆን በረጅም ድምፅ ይነበባል፡፡

-"Qaara"(ቻራ)= ጦጣ -"Baacha"(ባቻ)= ዶሮ

እነዚህ ሁለት ቃላት Qaara እና Baacha የመጀመሪያ ተነባቢ ድምጻቸው ረዘም ተደርጎ ይነበባል፡፡

"Tey"(ተይ) መወሰድ   "Rey"(ረይ) ነገር   "Teri" (ተሪ) -ቀላዋ

እነዚህ ቃላት የመጀመሪያ ፍደላቸው አጠር ባለ ድምፅ ይነበባል፡፡

Preface (1st edition)

Aaraph, the language of Aari people was spoken for a long period of time in Aari land. However, Amharic, due to its widely spreading over the Aari land, were forced to spoken and later Aaraph was began to be swallowed and forgotten. Then after Aaraph began to shrink and mix with Amharic rather than grow and widen its scope.

This dictionary aims at reviving and developing the Aaraph which was already swallowed and forgotten by its speakers in some areas. In other words, this dictionary targets to develop Aaraph and make the language competent with other languages. Especially for those young generation who are using only Amharic rather than speaking their own language, this dictionary should be of some help to avoid leading the language to be forgotten and restricted.

This dictionary contains around 3,708 words (for the first edition) which are common and more frequently used terms had got their Amharic and English meaning. The dictionary can serve beginning from grade second and for other community members. Especially it is helpful for those who were engaged in research work for none Aaraph speaking researchers. To prepare this dictionary, words were collected from elders and knowledgeable persons, in using the language vague terms were clearly written. The modern technological terms which were included in this dictionary borrowed the terms as they are and contextualized. For example, Radio in English can be Radon in Aaraph. Computer in English can be Compiter in Aaraph.

Finally we urge in this publication this dictionary did not contain all Aari terms, the remaining untouched terms will be appearing in the second edition.

Meaning of Words

The meaning of terms was based on keeping the Aari tradition. The meaning of Aari terms has got Amharic and English translation and were written in alphabetical order.

The Meaning

Those words spoken in Aaraph, some can be helpful for similar interpretation. Here of connecting two words has no representation other than creating a sentence.

Using the Dictionary

Strong sounds: From Aaraph words some can be called in strong manner, to identify and show these strong sounds, we have to write the letters repeatedly.

Example:
1) **Woshshi**- (smell) in this word **sh** sound can be called strong, so to show this sh can be written two times.
2) **Makken** –(three) in this word **k** sound can be strong and can be written two time.

Aaraph: Small letters

a	n	i	k	e	d	r	m	aa	o	s	y	t	b
g	q	sh	ts	l	s'	w	ee	z	u	h'	oo	ph	ii
uu	c	d'	p	zh	s's'	ll	mm	z'	ea	ss	ch		
p'	ie	kk	dd	nn	tt	chch	j	shsh	jj	p'p'	yy		
tsts	bb	qq	zhzh	cc	gg	rr	pp	zz	d'd'	h			

Aaraph: Capital Letters

A	N	I	K	E	D	R	M	Aa	O	S
Y	T	B	G	Q	Sh	Ts	L	s'	W	Ee
Z	U	H'	Oo	Ph	Ii	Uu	C	D'	P	Zh
S's'	Ll	Mm	z'	Ea	Ss	Ch	P'	Ie	Kk	Dd
Nn	Tt	Chch	J	Shsh	Jj	P'p'	Yy	Tsts	Bb
Qq	Zhzh	Cc	Gg	rr	Pp	Zz	D'd'	H

Vowels in capital letters:

A   E   I   O   U

Vowels in small letters:

a   e   i   o   u

Adding vowels up on consonants helps to know the necessary sounds.

Short or long sounded words can be written as follows:

Example: Short and long writing system:
  Qic   in short sound is "covering"
  Qiic   in long sound is "chop down"
  Tur   in short is sound is "to insert"
  Tuur   in long sound is "mixing"

It is possible to differentiate letters which are helpful for creating long sounds.

From Aari letters, those can be read with other sound are as follows:

1) "aa-aie" (no) this can give short sound.
2) "gaa-a" (defect) this can give long sound.
3) "ea" in Aaraph these letters give long sound "a" in English.
4) "meatsa" (palm) this can give long sound.
5) "e" in Aaraph this letter represents short sound.
Example: "rey keez" (sentence)
            "bedi" (many)
6) "ie" in Aaraph, these letters represents short sound.

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In South and North Aari woredas there are some words having similar meaning in Amharic but have different terms in Aari can be differentiated by slash (/).
Example: Gudri/Wuli→Hayna, Lilla/Uupa →Cloud

Words which are written in bracket "(   )" have similar meaning in Amharic, but have two different terms in Aaraph i.e South and North Aari dielect.
Example: Buq (Tuur) →mix,
                Salla (Salda) → bone marrow

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There is an abbreviation for the given parts of speech in a dictionary. The abbreviated word is in Aari language and they are given as follows:

Aaraph	abbreviation	Amharic	English
Naami	na	ስም	noun
Naamool	no	ተስ	pronoun
Duurset	duu	ግስ	verb
Ussa	us	ተውሳከግስ	adverbs
Aytimsi	ayt	ገላጭ	adjectives
Yeds'i	yes'	መስተዋድድ	conjunction
Shagec	sha	ስላቅ	interjection
Wottenkar	wk	-	preposition
Goyis	gs	መጠይቅ ቃጽ	interrogative

Example

1) aani-na- እጅ hand

aani is Aaraph word. -na- is the part of speech for word and abbreviation of (naami). Parts of speech of the word is (naami in Aarph) noun in English ስም (sim) in Amharic. እጅ and 'hand' is meaning in Amharic and English.

2) antsi -na- ንብ bee,

antsi is Aaraph word. -na- is the part of speech for word and abbreviation of (naami). Parts of speech of the word is (naami in Aarph) noun in English ስም (sim) in Amharic. ንብ and 'bee' are the meaning in Amharic and English.

3) naa -no- እሷ she

naa is Aaraph word. -no- is the part of speech for word and abbreviation of (naamool). Parts of speech of the word is (naamool in Aaraph) pronoun in English ተውላጠ ስም (tewlat sim) in Amharic. እሷ and 'she' are the meaning in Amharic and English.

4) baka -duu- መትከል planting

Baka is Aaraph word. -duu- is the part of speech for word and abbreviation of (duurset). Parts of speech of the word is (duurset in

Aarph) verb in English ግስ (giss) in Amharic. መትከል and planting are the meaning in Amharic and English.

5) nii/naak -us-ትላንት yesterday
nii is Aaraph word. -us- is the part of speech for word and abbreviation of (ussa). Parts of speech of the word is (ussa in Aarph) adverb in English ግስተውሳከግስ (tewsakegiss) in Amharic. ትላንት and yesterday are the meaning in Amharic and English.

6) agli -ayt- ሊጋ፣ልጅግር young
agli is Aaraph word. -ayt- is the part of speech for word and abbreviation of (ayt). Parts of speech of the word are (aytimsa in Aarph) adjective in English ገላጭ in Amharic. ሊጋ፣ልጅግር and young are the meaning in Amharic and English.

7) daanonimshi -yes'- ይሁንእንጂ nevertheless
daanonimshi is Aaraph word. –yes'- is the part of speech for word and abbreviation of (yeds'i). Parts of speech of the word are (yeds' in Aaraph) conjunction in English መስተዋድድ in Amharic. ይሁንእንጂ and nevertheless are the meaning in Amharic and English.

8) h'aynet/hantere -gs- መቼ when
h'aynet/hantereis are Aaraph words. –gs- is the part of speech for word and abbreviation of (goysi). Parts of speech of the word is (goysi in Aaraph) interjection/question in English ጥያቄ in Amhari