

ਗੰਗਾ

ਗੰਗਾ

ū	u	o	i	e	a	
𑖠	𑖡	𑖢	𑖣	𑖤	𑖥	solo
𑖦	𑖧	𑖨	𑖩	𑖪	𑖫	initial
𑖬	𑖭	𑖮	𑖯	𑖰	𑖱	medial
𑖲	𑖳	𑖴	𑖵	𑖶	𑖷	final

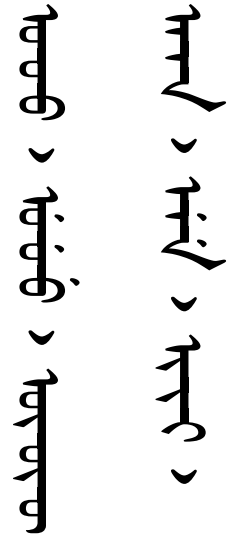
					
					
					
					

Now practice writing the four different forms of each letter by tracing them and then writing them on your own on the next page.

Blank lines for handwriting practice, with the following letters and their corresponding lines:

- Line 1: Blank
- Line 2: Blank
- Line 3: Blank
- Line 4: Blank
- Line 5: **ḡ**
- Line 6: **ā.**
- Line 7: **ā**
- Line 8: **ā**
- Line 9: **ā**
- Line 10: **ā**
- Line 11: **ā**
- Line 12: **ā**

Try connecting the initial, medial, and final forms of each letter like this: a-a-a, e-e-e, etc. as in the examples below:



Now try writing these combinations:

ae, ai, ao, au

(remember to double the *i* after a vowel)

aea, aei, aeo, aeu

aia, aio

(remember to put a *y* after the vowel *i*)

aua, aui, auo, auu

(remember to put a *w* after the vowel *u*)

aya, awa, eya, ewa

iya, iwa, oya, owa

uya, uwa, ūya, ūwa

yaya, weya, wowe

wuwa, yuya

Remember to use the initial, medial, and final forms!

W

ᵛ

ᵛ

ᵛ

y

ᵛ

ᵛ

Now practice using two new letters: *y* and *w*. If there is another vowel after *i*, you have to put a *y* between them: *i+a* → *iya*. If there is another vowel after *u*, you have to put a *w* between them: *u+a* → *uwa*.

One other thing: if *i* comes after another vowel, like in *ai, ei, ui*, then you have to double the *i* as in the examples below:

ᵛ
ᵛ
ᵛ

ᵛ
+
ᵛ
=
ᵛ

ᵛ
+
ᵛ
=
ᵛ

p	b	x (back)	ḡ (back)	q (back)	n	
ᑭ	ᑮ	ᑭᐅ	ᑭᐅ	ᑭᐅ	ᑭᐅ	solo
ᑭᐅ	ᑭᐅ	ᑭᐅ	ᑭᐅ	ᑭᐅ	ᑭᐅ	initial
ᑭᐅ	ᑭᐅ	ᑭᐅ	ᑭᐅ	ᑭᐅ ᑭᐅ	ᑭᐅ ᑭᐅ	medial
ᑭᐅ	ᑭᐅ			ᑭᐅ	ᑭᐅ	final

Now practice writing the four different forms of each letter by tracing them and then writing them on your own on the next page.

Four vertical lines for handwriting practice.

9

9

9

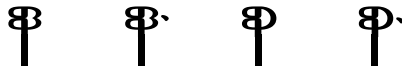
9

9

9

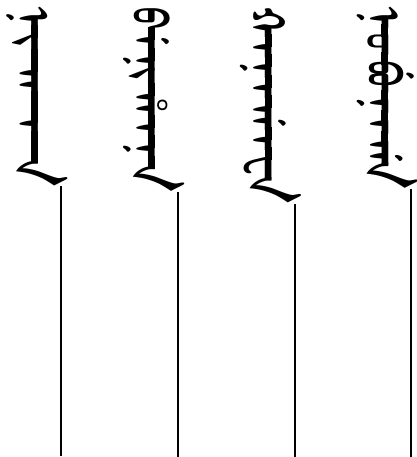
Try connecting the initial, medial, and final forms of each letter like this: n-n, q-q-q, etc.

Since the letters **b** and **p** (and others you will learn soon) have circular shapes, the circular letters **o** and **u** merge with them in the combinations **bu**, **bo**, **pu**, and **po**.



Like the letters **k**, **g**, and **h** which you will learn soon, the letters **b** and **p** do not have a “tooth” when connected to a following letter. That’s why vowels that come after these letters (like we saw in **ba** and **pa**) are incorporated into them.

Write the following words in the Latin alphabet.

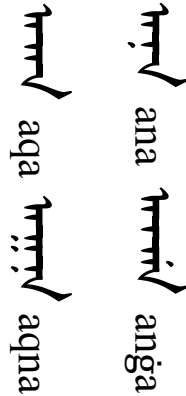


Manchu has a feature called “harmony” which means that the sounds in a word should match each other in two main groups: front and back sounds. The back vowels are **a**, **o**, and **ū**, while **e** is a front vowel. The vowels **u** and **i** can be either.

In addition, there are also two groups of consonants where harmony is important: the **t/d** vs. **ᠲ/ᠳ** group and the **k/g/h** vs. **q/ᠵ/x** group. The letters **q**, **ᠵ**, and **x** we just learned are “back consonants” and match with “back vowels.”























This will take some time to get used to. For now, remember that **q**, **ᠵ**, and **x** are back sounds and have to go with the vowels **a**, **o**, and **ū**. That means you will see the combinations **qa qo qū**, **ᠵa ᠵo ᠵū**, and **xa xo xū**, but NOT ***qe *qi *qu**, ***ᠵe *ᠵi *ᠵu** or ***xe, *xi, *xu**. For the front consonants **k**, **g**, and **h** you will see **ke ki ku**, **ge gi gu**, and **he hi hu**.












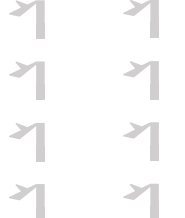
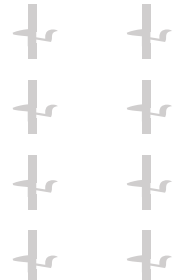




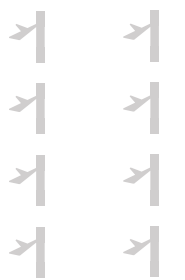
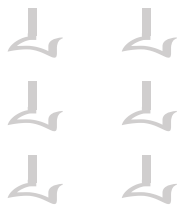
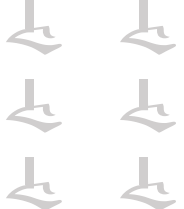


The letter **a** has a different shape when it comes after the letters **b** and **p** (and others you will learn soon), as in the example below.



Dots: **n** has a dot before a vowel, but no dot before a consonant.

But **q** is the reverse, having no dots before a vowel and dots before a consonant. Have a look at the examples to the left.

l	m	h (front)	g (front)	k (front)	r	
						solo
						initial
						medial
						final

Now practice writing the four different forms of each letter by tracing them and then writing them on your own on the next page.

Four vertical lines for handwriting practice.

→

Vertical line for handwriting practice.

→

Vertical line for handwriting practice.

?

Vertical line for handwriting practice.

?

Vertical line for handwriting practice.

?

Vertical line for handwriting practice.

→

Vertical line for handwriting practice.

Try connecting the initial, medial, and final forms of each letter like this: r-r-r, k-k-k, etc.

quū	qo	qa
gū	go	ga
xū	xo	xa

ki	ku	ke
gi	gu	ge
hi	hu	he

Note: **u** and **e** usually have a dot, but when they come after the front consonants **k**, **g**, **h**, **t**, or **d**, the vowels **u** and **e** have no dot. See **ke ge he – ku gu hu** above.

Because of vowel harmony, the spellings ***qe**, ***ge**, and ***xe** will not occur in Manchu, but you will see **ke**, **ge**, and **he**. When the letter **e** follows these letters, it has no dot. The reason is that the letter **a**, which looks identical to the dotless letter **e**, won't follow **k**, **g**, and **h** anyway.

This same situation is true for the letters **t** and **d**, which you have not yet learned. Like the front consonant group **k g h** and its counterpart back consonant group **q ḡ x**, the front consonant group **t d** has a back consonant counterpart, **ṭ** and **ḏ**. Like **ke**, **ge**, and **he**, you will see **te** and **de** in Manchu, but not ***ṭe** or ***ḏe**. Therefore, the letter **e** can be written with no dot after **t** and **d** because it can't be confused with **a** in that position.

Yes: **ke ge he te de**

No: ***qe *ge *xe *ṭe *ḏe**

Yes: **qa ḡa xa ṭa ḏa**

No: ***ka *ga *ha *ta *da**

Note that **k**, **g**, and **h**, like **b** and **p**, have round shapes. That means they will incorporate following letters into their loop. The same shape variation for **a** you saw in **ba** applies here too because of the round shape.

See the examples to the left.

Copy the nonsense words and transliterate them into Latin characters.

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ

ᐱᐱᐱᐱ

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ

ᐱᐱᐱᐱ

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ

ᐱᐱᐱᐱ

ᐱᐱᐱᐱ

ᐱᐱᐱᐱ

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ

Now practice writing these nonsense words in Manchu script:

qabulixa, kelgan, xamgaru, babunaru, waqao, yekei, mangoqaru, alma ata, bipuruma, bogūqaqū, keluheli

Vertical lines for writing practice.

ᡤᡠᡨᡅᡵᡳᡶᡠᡵᡠ

ᡤᡠᡩᡅᡵᡠᡶᡠᡵᡠ

ᡤᡠᡵᡠᡶᡠᡵᡠᡶᡠᡵᡠ

ᡤᡠᡵᡠᡶᡠᡵᡠᡶᡠᡵᡠ

Practice writing and transcribing the following nonsense words.

ᡤᡠᡵᡠᡶᡠᡵᡠᡶᡠᡵᡠ

ᡤᡠᡵᡠᡶᡠᡵᡠᡶᡠᡵᡠ

ᡤᡠᡵᡠᡶᡠᡵᡠᡶᡠᡵᡠ

Vertical lines for writing and transcribing practice.

ḍ (back)	ṭ (back)	d (front)	t (front)	
ḍ	ṭ	d	t	solo
ḍ	ṭ	d	t	initial
ḍ.	ṭ	d.	t	medial
	ṭ		t	final

୧ ୧ ୧ ୧	୧ ୧ ୧ ୧	୧ ୧ ୧ ୧	୧ ୧ ୧ ୧	୧ ୧ ୧ ୧
୧ ୧ ୧	୧ ୧ ୧	୧ ୧ ୧	୧ ୧ ୧	୧ ୧ ୧
୧ ୧ ୧	୧ ୧ ୧	୧ ୧ ୧	୧ ୧ ୧	୧ ୧ ୧
	୧ ୧		୧ ୧	

Now practice writing
the four different
forms of each letter
by tracing them and
then writing them on
your own on the next
page.

Blank writing lines for practicing letter connections.

Try connecting the initial, medial, and final forms of each letter like this: t-t-t, d-d-d, etc.



tū



ta




tu



te



dū



da



du



de



ti



to



di



do

Reminder: when the front vowels **u** and **e**, which usually have a dot, come after the front sounds **k, g, h, t, or d**, they are written with no dot.

In the **t d / ṭ ḍ** group, there are a few variables to keep in mind:

- in the initial forms, the front consonants **t** and **d** have a vertical stroke.
- the unvoiced consonants **t** and **ṭ** have no dot, while the voiced consonants **d** and **ḍ** have a dot.
- in medial forms, front **t** and **d** have an extra hook while back **ṭ** and **ḍ** have no extra hook.
- the final forms of **t** and **ṭ** are the same.
- there are no final forms for **d** and **ḍ**.
- before another consonant, **t** and **ṭ** have a different form (shown to the left in the above chart).
- like the **q ġ x / k g h** groups, the **t d / ṭ ḍ** groups go with different vowels (see examples). The front sounds **t** and **d** go with the vowels **e** and **u**; the back sounds **ṭ** and **ḍ** go with the vowels **a, o, ū, and i**.
- as with **q ġ / k g**, which can have dots, the letters **e** and **a** look the same after the **t d / ṭ ḍ** group due to the front/back sound difference.
- the same is true for the vowels **u** and **o**, which are distinguished by a dot. The **u** vowel has no dot after **t** and **d** because, as a front vowel appearing together with front consonant, you know it has to be **u** and not **o** (which looks the same as **u** other than the dot).
- these complicated rules will take time to master! Be patient and diligent.

Copy the following nonsense words to make sure you understand the different shapes of **t**, **d**, **t**, and **d** and how they interact with vowels.

tete

dede

tutu

dudu

tede

dete

tudu

dudu

tude

tedu

dute

detu

tata

dada

toto

dodo

tada

data

todo

doto

toda

tado

dota

dato

Do the same thing again with **k, g, h, q, ġ, or x** added before the final vowel to get a better feel for the way **t** and **ʔ** change before another consonant.

ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ tetke

ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ dedge

ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ tutku

ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ dudgu

ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ tedge

ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ detke

ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ tudgu

ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ dutku

ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ tudhe

ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ tedhu

ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ duthe

ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ dethu

ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ tatqa

ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ daḡga

ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ toiqo

ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ doḡgo

ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ taḡga

ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ daᲗqa

ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ toḡgo

















ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ doᲗqo



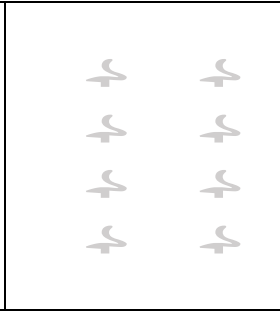


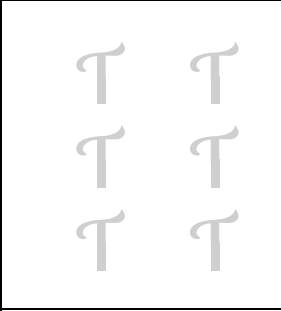
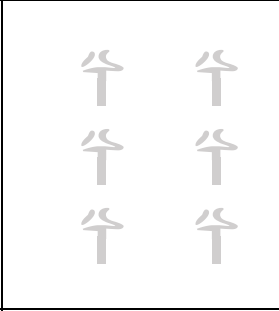
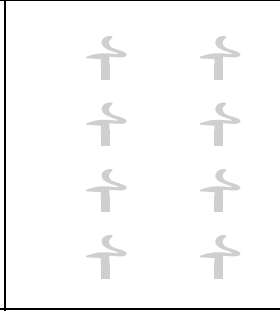
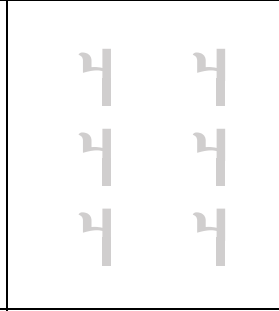
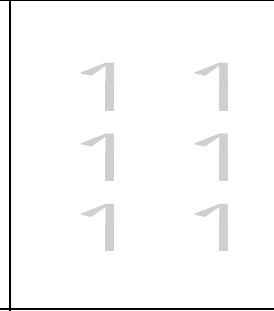

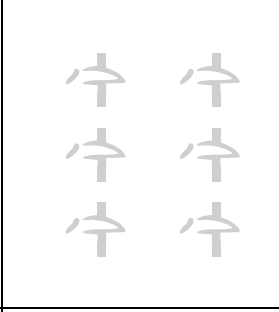
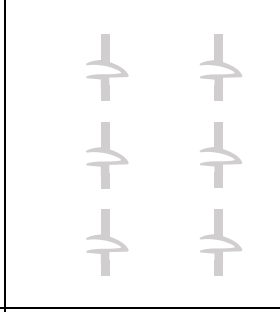
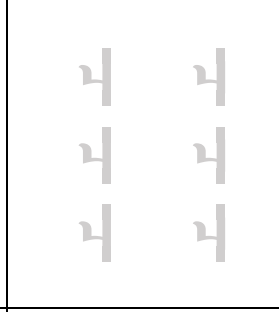
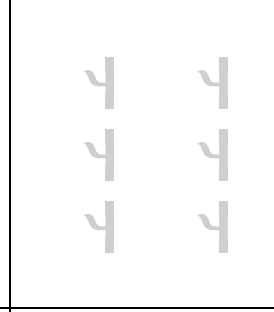
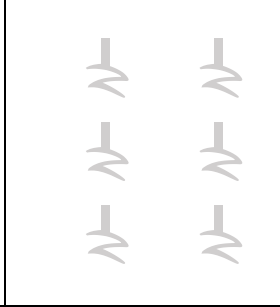
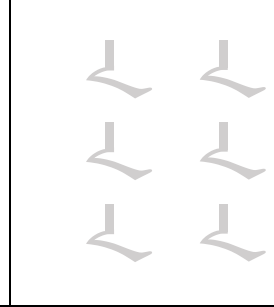
ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ toḡxa

ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ taḡxo

ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ doᲗxa

ᲗᲗᲗᲗᲗ daᲗxo

f	š	s	c	j	
					solo
					initial
					medial
					final

Now practice writing the four different forms of each letter by tracing them and then writing them on your own on the next page.

					Г	С	С	Ч	Ч

Try connecting the initial, medial, and final forms of each letter like this: j-j, c-c-c, etc.

ᡠᡳᡳᡳ	ᡠᡳᡳᡳ	ᡠᡳᡳᡳ	ᡠᡳᡳᡳ	ᡠᡳᡳᡳ
ᡠᡳᡳᡳ	ᡠᡳᡳᡳ	ᡠᡳᡳᡳ	ᡠᡳᡳᡳ	ᡠᡳᡳᡳ

Copy and transliterate the following nonsense words.

ᡠᡳᡳᡳ	ᡠᡳᡳᡳ	ᡠᡳᡳᡳ
ᡠᡳᡳᡳ	ᡠᡳᡳᡳ	ᡠᡳᡳᡳ

The letter **w**, which you already learned, does not appear before the vowels **o**, **u**, **i** or **ū**. You are now very familiar with the tendency in Manchu for different sounds to look the same in different contexts. Here is one more for your arsenal: the letter **f** has the shape in the above chart when it comes before the vowels **e** and **a**, but it looks just like a **w** before **o**, **u**, **i** and **ū**. You will see **fa** and **fe** with the form in the chart, but when you see **fo**, **fu**, **fi**, and **fū**, the letter **f** will look just like a **w**.

Good news! You have now learned all the Manchu letters and how they interact with each other. You are now prepared to try reading some real Manchu and learning the language so you can become the next great Manjurist.

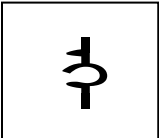
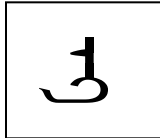
More good news: there are no other special rules about this group of letters.

14 vertical lines for writing practice.

Now practice writing these words in the Manchu script:

amba, age, si, aibi, ci, jihe, bi, coohiyan, wang ging, te, absi, genembi, gemun hecen, atangi, juraka, ere, biya, ice, de, hontohon, hamika, ainu, teni, ubada, isinjiha; emu, gucu, tutambi, jimbi, ofi; elheseme, yabure, jakade, tuttu, goihada

One last thing: the combination **ng** looks like the example on the right below. When it comes at the end of a word, it will look like the example on the left.



10 vertical lines for writing practice, with the two examples above the first two lines.

Now read, copy, and transliterate the following lines:

ገሙን ገሙን ገሙን ገሙን ገሙን

ገሙን ገሙን ገሙን ገሙን ገሙን

ገሙን ገሙን ገሙን ገሙን ገሙን

ገሙን ገሙን ገሙን ገሙን ገሙን

ገሙን ገሙን ገሙን ገሙን ገሙን

ገሙን ገሙን ገሙን ገሙን ገሙን

ዓዲ እና ልጅ እና ልጅ ልጅ

ልጅ ልጅ ልጅ ልጅ ልጅ ልጅ ልጅ ልጅ
ልጅ ልጅ ልጅ ልጅ ልጅ ልጅ ልጅ ልጅ

ልጅ ልጅ ልጅ ልጅ ልጅ

ልጅ ልጅ ልጅ ልጅ ልጅ ልጅ ልጅ ልጅ
ልጅ ልጅ ልጅ ልጅ ልጅ ልጅ ልጅ ልጅ

ልጅ ልጅ ልጅ ልጅ ልጅ ልጅ ልጅ ልጅ

سَوَسَّرَ لِيهِ لِيَسْمَعَهُ لِيَسْمَعَهُ لِيَسْمَعَهُ لِيَسْمَعَهُ

وَهُوَ يَسْمَعُ لِيَسْمَعَهُ لِيَسْمَعَهُ

لِيَسْمَعَهُ لِيَسْمَعَهُ لِيَسْمَعَهُ لِيَسْمَعَهُ لِيَسْمَعَهُ

لِيَسْمَعَهُ لِيَسْمَعَهُ

لِيَسْمَعَهُ لِيَسْمَعَهُ لِيَسْمَعَهُ

קָרַע לְסֵפֶד וְהָיָה כִּי יִשְׁמַע בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְהָיָה כִּי יִשְׁמַע
לְעַמּוּל לְעַמּוּל וְהָיָה כִּי יִשְׁמַע בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְהָיָה
, וְהָיָה כִּי יִשְׁמַע בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְהָיָה כִּי יִשְׁמַע
בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְהָיָה כִּי יִשְׁמַע בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְהָיָה
כִּי יִשְׁמַע בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְהָיָה כִּי יִשְׁמַע בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל
וְהָיָה כִּי יִשְׁמַע בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְהָיָה כִּי יִשְׁמַע
בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְהָיָה כִּי יִשְׁמַע בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל