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(Third Lesson)

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(Introduction to Pronunciation)

Basic Pronunciation (The symbol ‘-’ signifies a slight pause) .

	(Father) اُٲا
a-bo	اُ + ٲا
	(Mother) اُمَّا
é-mo	اُ + مَّا
	(Sister) سٲا
ḥo-to	سٲا + ٲا
	(Brother) اُمَّا
a-ḥo	اُ + مَّا
	(Paternal Uncle) اُوُّوٲا
do-do	اُوُّوٲا + اُوُّوٲا
	(Paternal Aunt) اُوُّوٲا
dod-to	اُوُّوٲا + اُوُّوٲا
	(Paternal Aunt) اُمِّصٲا
‘am-to	اُوُّوٲا + اُمِّصٲا
	(Grand-Father) وُٲا
ra-bo	وُٲا + اُوُّوٲا
	(Grand-Father) صُصٲا
qa-šee-šo	صُ + اُمِّ + اُوُّوٲا

	(Grand-Father) صُجَا
so-bo	جُ + م
	(Grand-Mother) وَجَا
rab-to	رَا + وِد
	(Grand-Mother) مَمَّعَا
qa-šee-šo-to	+ م + م + م رَا
	(Grand-Mother) صُجَا
sob-to	رَا + صُج
	(Maternal Uncle) مَلَا
(ل = ʔ + ʕ) : ɬo-lo	لَا + م
	(Maternal Aunt) مَلَا
ɬol-to	رَا + مَلَا
	(Father-in-Law) مَمَا
ɬmo	مَمَا
	(Mother-in-Law) مَمَّعَا
ɬmo-to	رَا + مَمَّعَا
	(Daughter-in-Law) مَمَّعَا
kal-to	رَا + مَمَّعَا
	(Son-in-Law) مَمَّعَا
ɬat-no	نَا + مَمَّعَا



Aspects of Pronunciation . ٥

- The letter(s) before and after a consonant with a vowel on it will merge into the consonant with the vowel. Example: **وَالشُّوبَكُونُو** == wal-šoob-ko-no,
وَال == w'al.
- A “_” under a letter means that letter is not pronounced as in **مُرِي** == mor.
- If you have a word that begins with a “_” under the first letter, then it joins with the word before it, and the last letter of the word which is located before it will assume the vowel of the silent letter (first letter of the word) if such a vowel exists. Example: **دِيلُو مَلِكِي** == dee-lo-ķee.
- In some instances the letter **ك** “k” will be pronounced as “ķ”. We will discuss this in future lessons. **ķ** <= KH <= **ك**
- Most words that finish with a “k” will be pronounced as “ķ”. That’s not always true, but it will be discussed in future lessons.
- In most words that finish with a “y” **ي**, the “y” is not pronounced. That’s not always true, but it will be discussed in future lessons.



First reading exercise . ٥

The Our Father – a-boon dbaš-ma-yo



أَبُو: وَجَعَلْنَا.
تَبَارَكُ بِمِصْرٍ.
أَبَا مَلِكِي بَاب.
تَبَاهَا رَجُلِي:

أَمْنَا: وَجَعَلْنَا أُو نَارُوا.
هَجَّ كَسْمَا وَهَمِي مَمْنَا.

عَجَبٌ كَيْ مَتَّقَمِ هَنْتَاهِمِ:

أَمَّنَّا يَا رَبِّ سُبْحَانَ عَجَبِ حَسْبَتِنِ.
هَلَّا نَأْبَحُ حَيْصَتَهُنَا.
أَلَّا نَقْرُؤَ مِمَّ نَصَعْنَا.

مَلَكًا يَوْمَلُومًا يَبْصُرُ مَلَكَةً هَسَلًا
هَلَّا نَأْبَحُ حَيْصَتَهُنَا حَيْصَتِنَا أَمَّنَّا



The Our Father using Karshouni letters

a-boon dbaš-ma-yo
nét-qa-daš šmok
tee-té mal-koo-tok
néh-wé šéb-yo-nok
ay-ka-no dbaš-ma-yo op bar-^o
hab-lan laḥ-mo dsoon-qo-nan yaw-mo-no
waš-booq lan ḥaw-bayn waḥ-ṭo-hayn
ay-ka-no dop ḥnan šbaqn lḥa-yo-bayn
wlo ta^o-lan lnés-yoo-no
é-lo pa-ṣon mén bee-šo

mé-ṭool dee-lo-kee mal-koo-to wḥay-lo wtéš-booh-to l^o-lam
^ool-meen a-meen



Please practice Lessons 1 to 3 before moving on to lesson 4
and above!



The Syriac (Aramaic) History (Part 2)

(This historical material is written by other authors, and this author doesn't claim authorship of the material in the section "The Syriac (Aramaic) History")

The First Urban Organization (3000-2800 B.C.)

- Houses are quarters separated by streets.
- Temples are designed differently from houses.
- Commercially Byblos and Phoenicia deal with Sudan, Cyprus, Caucasia, and Asia Minor.

Development of Urban Organization (2800-2150 B.C.)

- Better architecture design of houses and temples.
- Byblos became a religious center of attraction for Egypt and neighbouring countries.
- The temples of Byblos receive gifts from the Pharaohs.
- Phoenician culture, religion, commercial activities, and industrial activities reach Central Africa, Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, and India.



(Names -- šmohé) ܡܫܘܗܐ

English	French	Arabic	Syriac Using English Letters	Syriac
Rafqa	Rafqa	رفقا	raf-qa	ܪܦܩܐ
Rebecca	Rebecca	رفقا	raf-qo	ܪܦܩܐ
Jericho	Jéricho	أريحا	ee-ree-ḥoo	ܐܪܝܚܐ
God	Dieu	الله	a-lo-ho	ܐܠܗܐ
Elizabeth	Élisabeth	أليصابات	é-leeš-ba'	ܐܠܝܫܒܬ
Elias	Élie	الياس	é-lee-yo	ܐܠܝܐ
Lazarus	Lazare	لعازر	é-lee-'o-zor	ܠܥܙܪܘܫ

