

(First Lesson)

## بنبله لتبحبد

(Introduction to the Alphabet)

(ab-gad) is i.i.

We shall begin by introducing the first four letters of the Syriac Alphabet which in Syriac-Aramaic is called abgad and is also the name giving to the Syriac Alphabet:

Karshouni	Arabic	Syriac	Name of the Letter
(From the Throat)	۶	?	کید
			o-laf
1			ألاف
<b>b</b> (From the Lips)	<u> </u>	g	ڪَبڪُ bé <b>ť</b>
			بث
<b>g</b> (From the Upper	હ	9	نُهُلا
Palette) ['g' as in goose]	_		go-mal
			كُمَال
d (From the Tongue)	7	?	ÝŽ.
			do-lať
			دُلْث

**Exercise:** (Re-write the following letters 5 times. The Aramaic language is written right-to-left)

÷ : 9	Z: Z: D: D	٠: ٠: ٥	1:1

 $\diamond \diamond \diamond \diamond$ 

د. هُوَّر (ha-waz)

The Second Word is hawaz:

Karshouni	Arabic	Syriac	Name of the
		·	Letter
<b>h</b> (From the Upper	٥	Ø	Jã
Throat)			hé
			لهِ
W (From the Lips)	و	0	00
			waw
			وَاو
<b>Z</b> (From the Upper	ز	1	جا <sup>ّ</sup>
Teeth)			zayn
			زَين

 $\underline{Exercise:}$  (Re-write the following letters 5 times. The Aramaic language consists of 22 letters):

<b>j_</b> : <b>j</b>	0.:0	OL : O

 $\diamond \, \diamond \, \diamond$ 

The Third Word is hatee:

Karshouni	Arabic	Syriac	Name of the Letter
h (From the Bottom of the Throat)	7	•••	شب ḥéť حِث
t (From the Tongue)	ط	8	پُسِبِ téť طِث
<b>y</b> (From the Upper Palette)	ي	<b>.</b>	ئەب yood يُوذ

Exercise: (Re-write the following letters 5 times):

<u> </u>	8:9:9:9	: : w_ : w

 $\diamond \diamond \diamond$ 

ب. مُحمّع (kal-man)

The Fourth Word is kalman:

Karshouni	Arabic	Syriac	Name of the
			Letter
<b>k</b> (From the Upper	اک	<b>*</b>	<u> </u>
Palette)		/	kof
			ڭف
1 (From the Tongue)	J	-	کمّب lo-maḍ
			lo-mad
			أ لُمَذ
<b>200</b> (7)			
<b>m</b> (From the Lips)	م	)o	مُعمر
			meem
			ميم
<b>1</b> (From the Tongue)	ن		رما
			noon
			نُون

 $\underline{Exercise:}$  (Re-write the following letters 5 times):

٦: ٠: ٠ : ١	٥ : ١٥ : ١٥ : ١٥	<i>→</i> : <i>✓</i> : <i>✓</i>	٠ : ٣ : ٩ : ٩

 $\diamond \, \diamond \, \diamond$ 

ه. هُنفُل (sa•-paṣ)

The Fifth Word is sa\*pas:

Karshouni	Arabic	Syriac	Name of the Letter
<b>S</b> (From the Upper Teeth)	<u>س</u>	<b>©</b>	لصِحبَحِ\
			sém-kať
			سمكاث
No English Equivalent.	۶	"	حِدٌ هُ لَكُ
From the Bottom of the Throat)			'é or 'ayn
			عِا او عَيْن
<b>p</b> (From the Lips)	ف	o)	لَقُ
			pé
			فِا
\$ (From the Upper Teeth and	ص	J	123
Middle of the Throat)			șo-dé
			صُوذِ

Exercise: (Re-write the following letters 5 times):

J : J	<u> </u>	→ : <i>~</i> : <i>~</i> : <i>«</i>	

 $\diamond \diamond \diamond \diamond$ 

(qar-šat) منه هند .ه

The Sixth Word is qaršat:

Karshouni	Arabic	Syriac	Name of the Letter
<b>Q</b> (From the Upper Palette)	ق	٩	عُوفِ <b>qoof</b>
			قُف
<b>f</b> (From the Lower Teeth)	J	<del>,</del>	قىق تامىرى
			reeš ریش
Š (From the Lower  Teeth) ['sh' as in shelf]	ů	•	چھ šeen
[ Sil as ili sheri]			شیِن
t (From the Tongue)	ث	٢	οĹ
			taw
			تاو

Exercise: (Re-write the following letters 5 times):

N : L	_a : a_ : _a_ : a	÷: •	۵ : ۵ : ۵ : ۵

\* \* \*

# abgad Memorization .,

The Easiest Way to Memorize the Syriac-Aramaic Alphabet is to Remember the Six Words (Words do not Have an Actual Meaning in Aramaic):

Exercise: (Re-write the following words 5 times. The letters in Aramaic are also used for numbers):

(6) o	(5) 01	(4) ,	(3)	(2) د	(1) ?
مُنمُ	هُدفًى	مُكمّ	سگٽ	1001	

Using Arabic:

	مُحْمَد مُعْمِد	\ /.	1001	- × > 1
0, 1, 0 %	كَلْمَنْ سَعْقَد	ث بي الم	هُ مَ صَّ	اُن اُن اُن اِن اِن اِن اِن اِن اِن اِن اِن اِن اِ

### The Syriac (Aramaic) History

(Part 1)

(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")

#### 3 Million BC – 6000 BC:

- Tools found at al-'Aqbiyah between Sidon & Tyre; Kafraya and Joubb Jannine in al-Biqa'; Caves of 'Adlun between Sidon and Tyre of Antilyas; The River Kalb and The River Ibrahim between Beirut and Byblos; The River Jauz near Batrun, and in the region of The River kabir north of Tripoli.
- A 25,000 to 30,000 year old human skeleton of an 8 year old boy found in a rock shelter at Kasr 'Aqil above Antilyas six miles north of Beirut.
- Continuous human habitation in Antilyas valley ever since 30,000 years ago. This also shows that since that time Mediterranean type people (Of which the Lebanese People Belong To) have inhabited the area.

\*\*\*

### (Names – šmo-hé) landa

English	French	Arabic	Karshouni	Syriac
Maro	Maron	مارون	mo-roon	مُنْهُ
Abdo	Abdo	وتزه	•ab-doo	کُحبُّه
Abigail	Abigayil	أبيجائيل	a-bee-gél	اکشیا
Abraham	Abraham	ابر اهیم	ab-ro-hom	أَحْدُهُم
Adam	Adam	آدم	o-dom	اُوُم ا
Edessa	Edesse	الرها	oor-hoy	رِّمْ أُونَ مُونِ مُونِ
Aaron	Aaron	هارون	ah-roon	(0)01
Ur	Ur	أور	oor	••• <u>•</u> ••
Jerusalem	Jérusalem	أورشليم	oo-reeš-lém	أُهُ مُرِّعَدُم
Job	Job	أيوب	ee-yoob	اُنْه