

بغبله للتب

(Introduction to Pronunciation)

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

	(Father) اُجُلًا				
a-bo	+ بُـل + بُـا				
	(Mother) المُصلاً				
é-mo	الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الله				
	(Sister) المُكِلُّد				
ḥo-to	14 + 4				
(Brother) L					
a-ḥo	ا ملا + أ				
(Paternal Uncle)					
do-do), + ,				
(Paternal Aunt)					
dod-to	J& + •,•;				
(Paternal Aunt) الْمُعَلِّلُا					
•am-to	کُمد + کُال				
(Grand-Father) اُخُاتُ					
ra-bo	÷ + خُل				
(Grand-Father) کُشَیهٔ (
qa-šee-šo	مُ + مُم + مُم				

	(Grand-Father) هُجُـل			
so-bo	ھ + جُـل			
زُجِكُا (Grand-Mother)				
rab-to	أَج + عُرَا			
	(Grand-Mother) الْمُصُمُّكُمُ			
qa-šee-šo-to	+ å + å + Å			
	المُا			
	(Grand-Mother) الصُحِنُا			
sob-to	هُد + خُل			
	(Maternal Uncle) مُلُلُّد			
$(\mathcal{J} = ? + \gg) : \text{ho-lo}$	Й + <i>ஃ</i>			
	(Maternal Aunt)			
ḥol-to	1× + ×			
سعُل (Father-in-Law)				
ḥто	مىگىل			
	(Mother-in-Law) المُصْكِمُ			
ḥmo-to	معد + الله			
	(Daughter-in-Law) اکْکٹْ			
kal-to	ĬĶ + \ Š			
	(Son-in-Law) منظمئل			
ḥat-no	ئى + ئىل			

Aspects of Pronunciation . •

- A "_" under a letter means that letter is not pronounced as in فنن == 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:

 Example:

 dee-lo-kee.
- In some instances the letter \not "k" will be pronounced as " \dot{k} ". We will discuss this in future lessons. $\dot{k} <= KH <= \not$
- Most words that finish with a "k" will be pronounced as "k". That's not always true, but it will be discussed in future lessons.
- In most words that finish with a "y" , the "y" is not pronounced. That's not always true, but it will be discussed in future lessons.



First reading exercise

The Our Father – a-boon dbaš-ma-yo

﴿ مُحْمَدُ مِحْمَدُ مَا مَحْدُ مَا مَحْدُ مَكُمُ الْمَالُا مُحَدَّفُهُ الْمِرْ الْمَالُونَ الْمُحَلِيقُونَ الْمُحْلِيقُونَ الْمُحَلِيقُونَ الْمُحْلِيقُونَ الْمُحْلِيقُ الْمُحْلِيقُونَ الْمُحْلِيقُ الْمُحْلِيقُونُ الْمُحْلِيقُ الْمُحْلِيقُ الْمُحْلِيقُ الْمُحْلِيقُ الْمُعِلِيقُونِ الْمُحْلِيقُ الْمُحْلِيقُ الْمُحْلِيقُ الْمُحْلِيقُ الْمُحْلِيقُ الْمُحْلِيقُونِ الْمُحْلِيقُ الْمُعِلِيقُونِ الْمُحْلِيقُونِ الْمُعِلِيقُونِ الْمُعِلِيقُونِ الْمُعِلِيقُ الْمُعِلِيقُ الْمُعِلِيقُونِ الْمُعِلِيقُون

أَخِيْلًا وِجُقِمُنُلُ أَفِ خُلُوكُلُ. هُجِكُم كُسِمُلُ وِهُوسُكُمْ خُومُنُلُ. هُمِجُومِ کے مُقدِّم هُسُهُمُ،

أَنْفُنُا وَاق مِنِّ هِجُمِ حَمْنُجُتِ. وَلَا نَاجِحُ حَنْصِتُونُا. آلًا فَيُ هُم تُعفًا.

مُلِّهُ ﴿ وَبُومِ مُحَدَّهُ الْمَعَلَىٰ الْمَعَلَىٰ الْمَعَلَىٰ الْمَعَلَىٰ الْمُعَلِّمُ الْمُعَلِّمُ الْمُعَلِ ﴿ وَمُعَلِّمُ مُحَمَّدُ الْمُعَالِمُ الْمُعَالِمُ الْمُعَالِمُ الْمُعَالِمُ الْمُعَالِمُ الْمُعَالِمُ الْمُعَا ﴿ اللَّهُ اللّ

The Our Father using Karshouni letters

a-boon dbaš-ma-yo
nét-qa-daš šmok
tee-té mal-koo-tok
néh-wé şéb-yo-nok
ay-ka-no dbaš-ma-yo op bar-vo
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 tav-lan lnés-yoo-no
é-lo pa-şon mén bee-šo

mé-țool dee-lo-kee mal-koo-to wḥay-lo wtéš-booḥ-to lo-lam

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

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The Syriac (Aramaic) History (Part 2)

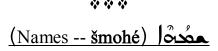
(This historical material is written by other authors, and this author doesn't claim authorship of the material in the section "The Syriac (Aramaic) History")

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 Pharaos.
- Phoenician culture, religion, commercial activities, and industrial activities reach Central Africa, Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, and India.



English	French	Arabic	Syriac Using English Letters	Syriac
Rafqa	Rafqa	رفقا	raf-qa	إِفَعُ إ
Rebecca	Rebecca	رفقا	raf-qo	أ فعل
Jericho	Jéricho	أريحا	ee-ree-ḥoo	أُمَّرُنتُه
God	Dieu	الله	a-lo-ho	کُاهُا
Elizabeth	Élisabeth	أليصابات	é-leeš-ba•	التعديا
Elias	Élie	الياس	é-lee-yo	کیا
Lazarus	Lazare	لعازر	é-lee-•o-zor	الشكرو

