

LEARN ASSYRIAN ONLINE

THE ARAMAIC ALPHABET SYRIAC-ARAMAIC VOCABULARY

11/10/06



Grab a sheet of lined paper, review the pronunciation, and practice each A-TOOTAA (letter) 10 times, and educate yourself. Along with knowledge comes pride. Along with pride comes confidence. Confidence in yourself reflects the confidence people have in you. With pride, confidence, and knowledge, our nation will survive for 100 more generations. Remember, as one of the first Christians (a couple years after the life of Christ), you speak one of the oldest, rarest languages in the world. The language of God!!! Be proud of that. It is the root language of Hebrew, Arabic, and the alphabet for Greek, Farsi (Persian), Georgian, Turkish (uighur script) which also begat the Mongolian script.)) Aramaic replaced our ancient brethren's language, Akkadian (the oldest semetic language) around 1000 B.C.. The aramaic script was in turn derived from the Phoenicians who probably extracted it from Canaan. After the Assyrians accepted the language of the Aramaeans, Aramaic became the lingua franca of Mesopotamia and the whole Middle-East. The word Aramaic comes from the word Aram, the son of Shem, of which the word SHE-MAA-YAA (Semetic) is derived.

There are two major dialects, Western (also referred to as "Palastinian dialect" (the dialect of EE-SHO (Jesus)) and Eastern (also referred to as "Syriac dialect" ("Syriac" is a dialect of Aramaic, not a language)). To say Modern Aramaic or Modern Syriac, you must be consistent and say Modern Hebrew, Modern English, Modern Greek, etc. for all languages follow the law of evolution. "Modern" is omitted when referring to any language. However, our language comparatively has changed very little in 2000 years, especially liturgically and liturgically. Parts of the bible were written in Aramaic, including the books of Ezra and Daniel. The famous "writing on the wall", which was seen by Nebuchadnezzar's grandson, Belshazzar, told of the fall of Babylon. Later that night, Belshazzar died and Cyrus the Persian and Darius the Mede conquered Babylon. The famous painting by Rembrandt incorrectly showed the handwriting as Hebrew, because he could not find people who knew the script (He should have asked any Assyrian). The famous last words of Jesus were in His native tongue, Aramaic,

ܐܠܗܐ ܡܝܢܟܗܘܢ (E-LEE E-LEE L-MAA-NAA SAA-BAACH-TAA-NEE) =

(My God, my God, why have you forsaken me).

Celebrate the native tongue of Jesus, the language He preached in, the language of the Assyrians.

Learn to read and write as He did. It is an absorbing feeling. Challenge yourself to find a more aesthetically beautiful script. Alaha minokhoon (God be with (all of) you).

Remember, we write from right to left. If your interested in learning more Assyrian, you may want to check out the "Songs of Assyria" page. Juliana Jendo's song "Alap Beet" is the best and quickest way to learn the AT-WA-TEH (letters). Once you learn the alphabet, you will actually know two alphabets, Aramaic and Hebrew (OW-RRAA-YAA) (minus the script). Both are almost identical and have 22 letters and 7 vowels.

With these 22 AT-WA-TEH and 7 ZO-WEH (vowels), you should learn over 87 words. You will get used to the pronunciation of the letters and the HAAJ-YAAT (spelling) of the words in Aramaic will come almost naturally and fall into place. 85% of the Assyrian words are written phonetically, that is they are spelled as they are pronounced (like the Spanish language). This makes spelling very easy. Just follow these steps, and within two months (if you speak a little Assyrian) you shall start to read and write Assyrian (Believe me). After you learn, you will realize how easy it really was.

1. Learn Juliana's "Alap Beet" song.
2. Practice each A-TOO-TAA (letter) until you memorize each one of them.
3. Learn the ZO-WEH and how they are used.
4. Practice assembling the AT-WA-TEH to construct words according to how each A-TOO-TAA sounds. Begin with your name. The HAAJ-YET is not important now.
5. Practice reading and writing with your new skills.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED!! Get the "Classical Aramaic" book (written by Rocco A. Errico and Michael J. Bazzi), the "Learning Syriac CD", and Oraham's dictionary. The benefits will be enormous. Also, visit an excellent site at www.assyrianlanguage.com to further your education. Three

AT-WA-TEH have a final form that are placed at the end of the word, Kap , Meem , and Noon .

If you see an Alap  in this form, it is of the Estrangela AT-WA-TEH. Only six AT-WA-TEH are different, the rest are the same. Alap , Dalat , Meem , Heh , Resh , and Taw . The Estrangela set is mainly used for scriptures, titles, headings, book, and album titles. It usually has no ZOW'E (vowels).

To read the "History of Aramaic" and to hear the pronunciation of the words, and to see an animated pencil writing each letter, visit;

www.learnassyrian.com

There is an extremely important table at the end of the page to build your vocabulary. The words are arranged and catagorized in groups like religion, numbers, time, animals, colors, etc. Visit the last page of this document for special notes.



ALAP (ܐܠܦ)

(Equivalent to "A")

& ܐܠܫܘܪܝܐ ܓ ܐܠܫܘܪܝܐ

AA-SHOO-RRAA-YAA % g AA-SHOO-RRE-TAA &

"People of Ashur" (our god before Christ). The original and correct name of our people (Assyrians AND Chaldeans). All of the Middle-East including Israel refer to us by our original name. If you meet an Arab, Israeli, Turk, Persian, or Kurd, you introduce yourself as an Ashoorayaa (Arabic/Hebrew). AA-SHOO-REEN in Arabic.

Assyrian is the Greek translation (as well as Mesopotamia (Bet Nahrain) & Sargon (Shurikin))

& ܐܠܬܘܪܝܐ ܓ ܐܠܬܘܪܝܐ AA-TORR-AA-YAA % g AA-TORR-E-TAA &- Modern word for Assyrian

ܐܠܬܘܪܝܐ

AA-TAA

flag. ܐܠܬܘܪܝܐ = BAAY-DAAGH has Turkish origins.

ܐܠܬܘܪܝܐ

AARRAA-MAA-EET

Aramaic. "Aramaic" and "Assyrian" are sometimes used interchangeably. This is fine within the community since we assume we know what language we are referring to. Outside the community, you refer to your language as "Aramaic" or "Syriac-Aramaic", for linguists do not use "Assyrian" as a language. It is a nationality. (Sometimes we say ܠܝܫܢܐ ܕܐܠܬܘܪܝܐ (LEE-SHAA-NAA D AA-RRAA-MAA-YAA) - the language of the Aramaens.

Steps to writing letter

- ì Make a short horizontal line from right to left.
- í Make a small dot above slightly left of center.
- î Connect to the dot with a curved line on the left side of line with an upward stroke.

NOTE

If a word ends with the SQAPA (the "AA" sound), ZLAMA PSHEEQA (the "IH" sound), or the ZLAMA QASHYA (the "EH" sound) vowels, Alap is always placed at the end of the word. This letter is indicative and necessary for proper spelling, just like the "e" in "spike" and "white".





BEET (بيه)

(Equivilant to “B”)

بِهَذِيْكَ دُ حَبِيْكَ

BOORR-JAA D BAA-VIL

Tower of Babel. حَبِيْكَ = BAA-VIL = babylon.

بِهْ نَاهْ رَيْنْ

BET NAH-REN

Mesopotamia (Greek for the land between the two rivers). When asked what region you are from, you specify that you are from Mesopotamia, which encompasses Assyria, Babylon, Sumer, and Akkad. If you reply Middle East, people will assume you are arab or muslim. You are from a specific region of the Middle East just as the French are from a specific region in Europe.

بِهْ تَااْ

BE-TAA

house. بِيْنْ = BIN-YAA-NAA = building. بِيْ نَااْ = BI-NAA = foundation..

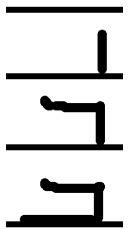
Steps to writing letter

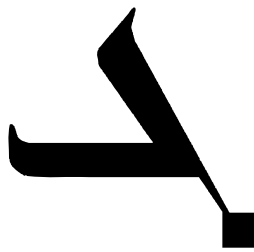
- 1 Make a short vertical line with a downward (upward if preceeded by a connecting letter) stroke.
- 2 Make a short horizontal line moving right to left.
- 3 Join a line from right to left on bottom of vertical line. Make it slightly longer than the top line.

NOTE

Placing a DIPA (dot) underneeth Beth (ب) turns it into a soft “W” sound.

Almost a “V” sound.





GAMAL (جَمَل)
(Equivalent to "G")

جِسْكَا
GIKH-KAA
laugh / smile

جَدَّآ % g جَدَّآ &
G-BAARR-AA % g G-BAARR-TAA &
gallant / courageous / noble / mighty

جَنَّةُ تِلْ-يَ
GEN-YAA-T'E TIL-Y'E
hanging gardens. جَنَّا (GEN-TAA) = garden.

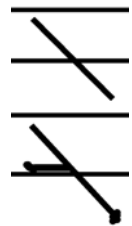
Steps to writing letter

- 1 From left to right, draw a long slanted line that ends below the base line.
- 2 Connect middle of line and draw from right to left a short line.

NOTE

Placing a MAAJ-LEE-AA-NAA (~) under Gamal turns the letter into Jamal (جَمَل) and has a "J" sound.

Placing a DIPAA (ـِ) under Gamal turns the letter into Ghamal (جَمَل) and has a "GH" sound (like Agha Pootroos).
Sometimes, if Gamal follows another letter, the line below Gamal is at another angle (جَمَل) so that doesn't interrupt the bottom of the letter on the right.





DALAT (دَلَة)

(Equivilant to "D")

دَهْدَل

DO-RRAA

century / a period of 100 years / 100

دَااَءَد

DAA-TEED

future.

دَااَءَد (DAA-WAARR) = past.

دَااَءَد (QAA-IM) = present.

دَهْدَل دَااَءَد

DAARR-WAA-ZAA D AAISH-TAARR

Gate of Ishtar

Steps to writing letter

- ì From right to left, make a short line on base line.
- í Connect line on right, draw a short curve until left edge of line.
- î From right to left, make a short horizontal line underneath base line.

NOTE

Modern Assyrians use a DIPAA (dot) instead of a line. I choose the classical way when learning how to write. It is easier to differentiate the ZOW'E (vowels) when you use a line. If you use a dot below the letter, and you are a beginner, you may get the dot and the dots used in the vowels confused.

After you learn to read and write, switch to a DIPAA.





HEH (هـ)

(Equivilant to "H")

هـ هـ هـ

HAA-SAA-NAA

easy / simple. هـ هـ هـ (ZAAH-MUT) = trouble / inconvenient / annoyance .

هـ هـ هـ (CHAA-TOON) = difficult / hard.

هـ هـ هـ g هـ هـ هـ

HAAJ-YAAT g HAA-JEE

spelling g spell (verb)

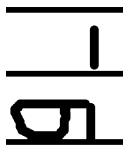
هـ هـ هـ هـ هـ هـ

HAA-NAA-GOO-TAA

joke / jest / something said or done to amuse.

Steps to writing letter

- 1 Make a short vertical line downward (upward if connected by a connecting preceeding letter).
- 2 Make a horizontal line on top of the vertical line and finish off with a circle.





WAW (و)

(Equivalent to “W”)

وَدَدَا

WURR-DAA

rose. وَدَدَا (BIB-LAA) = flower.

وَأَسْتَب

WAAH-KHSHEE

savage.

وَدَمَّا

WAA-RRAA-QAA

paper.

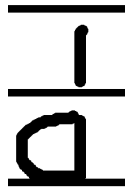
وَدَمَّا (QAA-LAA-MAA) = pen. وَدَمَّا (BID-YOO-TAA) = ink.

Steps to writing letter

- 1 From top to bottom, make a short vertical line.
- 2 Begin at top of line and make a half-circle and connect bottom of line.

NOTE

The written form of WAW uses a line on the right of the letter. In script format (computer or calligraphy), WAW is in a circular fashion.





ZAIN (ز) (Equivilant to “Z”)

زؤؤ

ZOO-Z'E

money (plural). مۇدۇلئە (MU-DI-AA-TAA) = tax.

زؤؤ د شىم شە

ZRRAA-QAA D SHIM-SHAA

sunrise. غەنىمەت د شىم شە (GNE-TAA D SHIM-SHAA) = sunset.

زؤؤ

زؤؤ (SUH-RRAA) = moon, can be used in place of sun.

& زؤؤ زؤؤ % زؤؤ زؤؤ g زؤؤ زؤؤ

ZMAARR-TAA g ZAA-MAA-RRAA % g ZAA-MAARR-TAA &

song / singer (%) / singer (&).

زؤؤ (ZOOOL QAA-LAA)=album. زؤؤ (ZOOOL KHIZ-WAAA=video

Steps to writing letter

ì
í

From top, make a curved line below base line.

From top of line, connect the intersection of base line and vertical line.



NOTE

The two DIP'E (dots) at the top of the word “ZOO-Z'E” is used to mark plural words.

You usually place it on the lowest letter closest to the end of the word. It is okay if you put it close to the begining or on a tall letter if the lower letters have ZOW'E (vowels) on them. Here are some examples;

زؤؤ

(NIQ-D'E) = dowry (plural), مۇن شۇق يەتە (MUN-SHOOQ-YAA-TE') = kisses,

زؤؤ

(BET-WAA-T'E) = houses, نۇكھ رەتە (NOOKH-RRAA-Y'E) =

strangers / foreigners.



KHET (ܟܬ)

(No English equivalent. / Back of throat, guttural sound. / Represented as "KH")

ܟܠܝܢܐܝܐ

KHOO-YAA-DAA

unity / the state of being one / oneness.

ܟܠܝܢܐܝܐ

KHEE-RROO-TAA

freedom. disciples. & ܟܠܝܢܐܝܐ % ܟܝܪܪܐܝܐ

KHEE-RRAA % ܟܝܪܪܐܝܐ &) = free.

ܟܠܝܢܐܝܐ

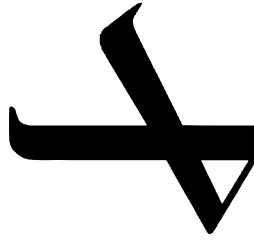
KHAA B NEE-SAAN

Our new year / the first of April. This day, celebrated on the first of April (March 21 by the Gregorian calendar) signifies the rebirth of the land. In ancient days of Assyria and Babylon, we celebrated for 12 days with elaborate festivals. Also, on this day, in certain parts of the world, we have a ܟܠܝܢܐܝܐ (MEE-ZEL-TAA) = parade. So important was this day, that Nabonidus (the last king of Babylon) ignored it (and other religious activities), that the people accepted Cyrus the Persian with open arms, for they heard that he had religious tolerance. Babylon soon was destroyed. Our current year is 6751 (2001 years after Christ + 4750, the day the capital Ashur of Assyria was born).

Steps to writing letter

- 1 From right, make a short curved 'u'.
- 2 Finish up with a short upward curve (unless connected with another letter on left, therefore finish off with a straight line).





TETH (تَهْ)

(No English equivalent, but close to a soft “T” and “D”. Represented as “TD” or “TD”)

تَهْ ذَا g تَهْ ذَا

TD'OO-RRAA g TD'OO-RRAA-N'E

mountain g mountains. (تَهْ ذَا ('TD'OO-RRAA-YAA) = mountaineer.

تَهْ صَا (RRAAM-TAA) = hill / height. تَهْ صَا (RRAAM-YAA-T'E) = hills.

تَهْ كَا

TD'AA-LAA-NAA

player.

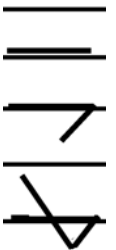
تَهْ كَبَا

TD'LAA-NEE-TAA

shadow / shade

Steps to writing letter

- ì From right to left, make a medium line on base.
- í Downward, from right side of line, make a short slanted line to center of horizontal line.
- î From bottom of slanted line, make an upward slanted line leftward.





YODH (ܝܕܗ)

(Equivalent to “Y”)

ܝܬܝܫܘܥ ܡܫܝܚܐ

EE-SHO MSHEE-KHAA

Jesus Christ. ܡܫܝܚܐ (MSHEE-KHAA) means “Messiah” (the annointed one), Christ is derived from the Greek word “Cristos” meaning Messiah. He was annointed with ܡܫܝܚܐ (MISH-KHAA) = oil, of which the word MSHEE-KHAA is derived. Since this is His Aramaic name, this is as He was called by His friends and disciples. ܡܫܝܚܐ ܓ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܓ ܡܫܝܚܐ MSHEE-KHAA-YAA ܓ MSHEE-KHE-TAA &) = follower of the Messiah (Christian)

ܡܠܟܢܐ

YAA-LOO-PAA

student / learner / pupil / studious

ܕܒܒ (RRU-BEE) = teacher / my master / my lord / Rabbi

ܡܠܟܢܐ ܓ ܡܠܟܢܐ (MAAL-PAA-NAA ܓ MAAL-PAAN-TAA &) = teacher / instructor

ܡܠܟܢܐ

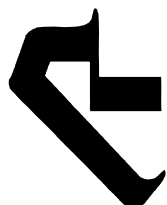
YAA-QOO-RRAA

heavy / very meaningful. ܡܠܟܢܐ (QU-LOO-LAA) = light / not heavy.

Steps to writing letter

- 1 Starting from right to left, write a short “u” (straight line if proceeded by another letter to the left) with right side of letter higher than left side.



 (Final form, attached)



 (Final form, not attached)

KAP (كَ)

(Equivilant to “K”)

كُذَّ

CHAA-RRAA

remedy / solution / that which corrects or counteracts an evil of any kind.

كُتَّ g كُتَّ

KTAA-VAA g KAA-TAA-VAA

book / letter / mail g writer (one who writes).

كُتَّ (BET URR-K'E) = house of archives (library)

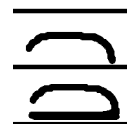
كُتَّ g كُتَّ

KUL-DAA-YAA % g KUL-DE-TAA &

a Chaldean. Chaldea of antiquity was a tribe of Babylon and was the last dynasty of the Babylonian empire. In modern times, “Chaldean” is a misnomer for “Assyrian-Catholic”. Rome (which hates and envies the stubborn Eastern-Orthodox Assyrians for their triumphs over Asia and there unwillingness to accept Roman rule and Catholic doctrine), siezed their opprotunity to divide us (so succesfully, they (the “chaldeans”) appeal to governments as a separate millet). Instigated in 1551 by Pope Julius III and sealed by the Ottomans, with the consent of Rome, in 1844. Rome acknowledges it's role in the Assyrian-“Chaldean” division, so should you.

Steps to writing letter

- 1 Starting from bottom right-hand corner, make a curved line upward.
- 2 From bottom right, connect bottom of curved line and make a horizontal line towards the left. This letter is wider than Resh and Dalat.



NOTE

Placing a MAAJ-LEE-AA-NAA (~) under Kap (كَ) turns the letter to Chap with a “CH” sound.

Placing a DIPAA (dot) under Kap (كَ) changes the sound to a “KH” sound (same as Khet).



LAMADH (لَمَدْ) (Equivalent to “L”)

لَتْن

LEE-SHAA-NAA

tounge / language.

لَوْن (LU-AA-ZAA) = dialect. دِمْن (RRIT-MAA) = pronunciation.

لَمْنَمْن (HUM-ZUM-TAA) - talking/speaking.

لَوْن

LOO-KHAA

tablet / a writing tablet / a flat piece of material to write, paint, or draw.

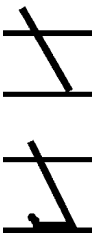
لَوْن ه مَلِك

LOOP OO MAA-LIP

learn (verb) and teach (verb).

Steps to writing letter

- ì From left to right, above top baseline, make a slanted line to lower base line.
í From right to left, connect bottom of line and join a horizontal line, making end and upward slant (do not go beyond top of slanted line).



NOTE

The angled slash on top of a letter makes the letter silent. The silent letters are called

لَوْنَمْنَمْن (AAT-WAA-T'E TLEE-Q'E). Just like the letter “K” in the word “Knob” or “Know”, you need it for proper spelling.

EX: بَرْنَمْن (BURR NAA-SHAA) = human being / humanity / man.

(Final form)

MEEM (مِم)

(Equivilant to “M”)

MOO-RRAA-KHAAS

vacation / leave of absence / furlough.

مَقْدُود (SAA-PAARR) = travel , مَقْدُودِي (SAA-PAARR-CHEE) = traveler.

MU-DN-KHAA

East

مُذَنَّب (GURR-BYAA) = North.

مُذَنَّب (MU-AARR-WAA) = West.

مُذَنَّب (TUY-MNAA) = South.

MISH-TOO-TAA

party / feast (haa-flaa is arabic).

مِشْ-تُو-تَا (KNOOSH-YAA D AA-TORR-AA-Y'E) = Assyrian convention.

مِشْ-تُو-تَا (PIT-QAA) = ticket.

Steps to writing letter

- ì From right to left, make an upside-down “u”.
- í On left lower side of the upside-down “u”, make a short upward slanted line.
- î Make a short horizontal line from right to left a little beyond top of slanted line.



(Final form attached)



(Final form)

NOON (ܢܐ)

(Equivilant to "N")

ܢܐܝܬܐܢܐ

NAA-GIS-TAAN

suddenly / all of a sudden / happening without previous notice.

ܢܐܝܬܐܢܐ

NEE-KHAA

slowly. ܢܐܝܬܐܢܐ (JUL-D'E) = quick / rapid / swift.

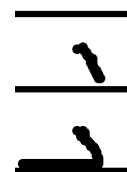
ܢܐܝܬܐܢܐ

NOOS- TD'RR-NAA-YAA

Nestorian. Another successful attempt by Rome to belittle us and our achievements. Who were these Syriac-Aramaic speaking people who spread Christianity like wild-fire from Syria and Turkey through India and to China? And this before the catholics got there. They tried to destroy the evidence (ex: The Si-An monument and documentation) but not successfully (there was a copy made right before they arrived). They also tried to blacklist us and label us as heretics by calling us "Nestorians". It is equivelant to calling someone a communist to tarnish their credibility. Nestorius was a bishop of Constantinople around 428 A.D. He believed in two bodies of Jesus, one divine and one human. He also argued that since Mary gave birth to the human form, and was the passive recipient of the divine form, she could not be the mother of God. He was then exiled to Egypt. Nothing to do with Assyrians. Eastern-Orthodox Assyrians have always zealously rejected this misnomer for the past 1500 years.

Steps to writing letter

1. Begin with a tiny horizontal line and then make a downward slightly angular line.
2. Connect bottom of line and make a horizontal line.





SIMKAT (ܣܡܬܐ)

(Equivalent to "S")

& ܣܘܪܝܝܐ ܓ ܣܘܪܝܝܐ

SOO-RRĀA-YAA % g SOO-RRE-TAA &

an Assyrian. An incorrect term. Translated, it means "Syriac-speaking Christians".

A term to associate our language with our religion. Correctly refer yourself as an ASHOORREE or ATORĀAYA/ATORETA. Christianity is our religion, not our nationality. ܣܘܪܝܝܐ (SOO-RRIT) = Syriac.

ܣܘܪܝܝܐ ܓ ܣܘܪܝܝܐ

SAAH-DAA g SAAH-DOO-TAA

martyr g martyrdom.

ܣܘܪܝܝܐ ܕ ܣܘܪܝܝܐ (YOM D SAAH-D'E) = martyr's day. August. 7 marks the day of mourning for

Assyrians around the world and to acknowledge the hundreds of thousands of lives that were lost to the muslims. Aug 7 is a symbolic date on which the Iraqis massacred tens of thousands of lives in Simele, Iraq in the year 1933.

ܣܘܪܝܝܐ

SUH-RRĀA

moon. ܣܘܪܝܝܐ (SHIM-SHAA) = sun. ܣܘܪܝܝܐ (KUKH-WAA) = star.

Steps to writing letter

- ì From bottom right, make a short curved line upward.
- í From bottom of curved line, make an upward slanted line and continue with a semi-circle.
- î Finish off with a curved line towards left (if Simkath is the final letter in a word, make last curved line point downward a little past base line).





AIH (**ا**)

(No equivalent, but like the first letter of Alley)

ا

EE-DAA

festival / a time of feasting or celebration / a feast / an anniversary day of joy.

ا **ا** (EE-DAA GOO-RRAA) = Easter.

ا **ا** (EE-DAA ZOO-RRAA) = Christmas

ا (SHAAH-RRAA) = means the same as EE-DAA, but we don't use combination words (as above) to associate Easter or Christmas.

ا

AA-ZEEZ

a person or thing very dear to you.

ا **ا** **ا** (AA-ZEE-ZEE % **g** AA-ZIS-TEE **&**) = one dear to me.

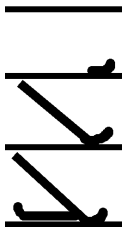
ا

AA-SHIQ

excessive or enthusiastic passion or love.

Steps to writing letter

- ì Leftward, make a very short horizontal line on base line.
- í From left of horizontal line, make an upward line.
- î From left of horizontal line, make a vertical line (do not go past top of slanted line).



ف

PEH (ف)

(Equivilant to "P")

فَهْتَم مِلَّة

PÖÖ-SHAAQ MI-L'E

dictionary. فَهْتَم مِلَّة (KOO-NAA MI-L'E) = lexicon.

فَهْتَمَة (POO-SHAAQ-TAA) = explanation / interpretation / translation

مِلَّة (MI-LAA) = word. فَهْتَمَة = (KOO-NAA-SHAA) = collection.

Sometimes, we incorrectly use the Greek word لِكْسِيُون (LIK-SEE-QON) = lexicon.

مِشَّة (KHAASH-KHAA-T'E) = the ancient word for dictionary (rarely used).

فَذَمَّ

PRAAS-TAA

spreading

فَذَمَّ مَلَك (PRAAS QAA-LAA) spreading of sound (modern equivalant of radio)

فَذَمَّ مِوَه (PRAAS KHIZ-WAA) spreading of vison (modern equivalant of TV)

فَذِم

PAA-RRIQ

rescue (verb) / save (verb). Also means finish (verb).

فَذَمَّتْ = PARR-QAA-NAA = Savior

Steps to writing letter

- ì Make a downward slanted line (upward if preceeded by a letter).
- í From top, make a half-circle and close it with the slanted line.
- î From bottom of horizontal line, make a line along base.

NOTE

Placing a half-circle under Peh (ف) turns the letter into a "F" sound.



SAD'E (سَادْ)
(Equivalent to a double "SS")

سَلَبْ

SLEE-WAA

CROSS

نِشُونْ دِ مَشِيْ-كْهَآ-يُوو-تَآ (NEE-SHUN-QAA D MSHEE-KHAA-YOO-TAA) =
symbol of Christianity.

زَقِيْ-پَآ (ZQEE-PAA) = crucifix / cross.

سُوپْ-رَآ

SOOP-RRAA

Food placed on a spread cloth or on a table to be partaken of. / Table-cloth / a cloth
for covering a table, before the dishes are set on for meals.

سَآ-يَآ-دَآ

SAA-YAA-DAA

hunter.

بِ-سَآ-دَآ (B-SYAA-DAA) = hunting (verb). سَآ (SE-DAA) = hunting (noun)

Steps to writing letter

- ì From right above base line, make a "u".
- í From left of "u", make a slightly curved line downward below base line (do not go beyond right of "u").
- î At the bottom end of curved line, make a horizontal line.





QOP (قوڤ)

(no equivalent but between a “Q” and a “K”)

قوڤ سائ

QAA TD'OO-SAA

For example.

قوڤ سائ (‘TD’OO-SAA) = example.

قوڤ ووت

QOO-WUT

strength / endurance / possessing power.

قوڤ لاء (KHE-LAA) = strength / power / force / might.

قوڤ بون (ZU-BOON) = weak / feeble / deficient in physical strength.

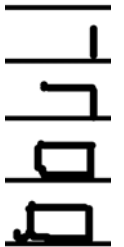
قوڤ ر سائ

QURR-TD'E-SAA

diploma / degree

Steps to writing letter

- ì Make a downward vertical line (upward if preceded by letter).
- í Make a very slight curved line from top right of vertical line to the right.
- î From left of very slight “u”, make a curved, slanted line and connect the bottom of vertical line.
- ï Make a very short, slightly curved line from bottom-left of letter.





SHEEN (شين)

(Equivalent to "SH")

خَبْدٌ % g خَذْلٌ &

SHAA-PEE-RRAA % g SHAA-PIRR-TAA &
beautiful / pretty.

خَوْنٌ % g خَوْنٌ (SAA-WAA-NAA % g SAA-WAAN-TAA &) = ugly.

شِطْرٌ

SHIT-RRUNJ

Chess. (from the Indian word, "shatirung") دُمُّ (DUM-AAH) = checkers.

نُرْدُكْ (NURRD-TUKH-TAA) = backgammon.

شَلَا

SHLAA-MAA

Peace. / Greetings. Used in a greeting as, % شَلَا لَكَ g شَلَا لَكَ &

(SHLAA-MAA-LOOKH % g SHLAA-MAA-LAAKH &) = "peace be among you".

Or, you may say, % شَلَا لَكَ g شَلَا لَكَ (SHLAA-MAA UM-
OOKH % g SHLAA-MAA UM-AAKH &) = "peace be with you".

Steps to writing letter

- ì Leftward, make a very short horizontal line, then follow through with an upward stroke.
- í Leftward again, make a horizontal line on top of the letter.
- î From middle of letter, make a very short downward stroke followed through by a horizontal line.





TAW (ﺕ)

(Equivalent to “T”)

ﺕﻭﺭﺭﺍﺍ ﮔﻭﻭﻝﭘﻰﻧﺍﺍ

TO-RRAA GOOL-PI-NAA

winged bull. ﺕﻭﺭﺭﺍﺍ (TO-RRAA) = bull.

ﺕﻭﺭﺭﺍﺍ ﮔﻭﻭﻝﭘﻰﻧﺍﺍ ﮔﻭﻭﻝﭘﻰﻧﺍﺍ (GOOL-PAA ﮔﻭﻭﻝﭘﻰﻧﺍﺍ) = wing ﮔ wings.

ﺕﺍﺍﻭﻳﺭﺭﺕﺍﺍ (TAA-WIRR-TAA) = cow.

ﺕﻭﺷﻰﺕﺍﺍ

TUSH-EE-TAA

history (taa-rriq is arabic).

ﺕﻭﻟﻤﻴﺪﻩ

TUL-MEE-D'E

Disciples. ﺕﻭﻟﻮﻭﺱﺷﻠﻴﻰﻛﻫﺍﺍ (PO-LOOS SHLEE-KHAA) = Apostle Paul.

ﺕﻭﻣﺎﺍ (TO-MAA) = Thomas. ﺕﻭﻣﺎﺍ ﺕﻭﻣﺎﺍ (TO-MAA) = Thomas. ﺕﻭﻣﺎﺍ (TO-MAA) = Thomas.

(YO-KHU-NAAN) = John. ﺕﻭﻣﺎﺍ (TO-MAA) = Thomas. ﺕﻭﻣﺎﺍ (TO-MAA) = Thomas.

(UN-DRR'E-OS) = Andrew. ﺕﻭﻣﺎﺍ (TO-MAA) = Thomas. ﺕﻭﻣﺎﺍ (TO-MAA) = Thomas.

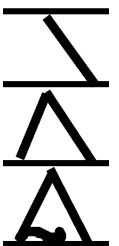
(SHI-MON) = Simon. ﺕﻭﻣﺎﺍ (TO-MAA) = Thomas. ﺕﻭﻣﺎﺍ (TO-MAA) = Thomas.

Steps to writing letter

- 1 Beginning on right side above top line, make a long slanted slope downward (upward if preceded by a letter) toward the right.
- 2 On top of line, downward to the left, draw a slanted line to base line.
- 3 From bottom-left, connect a wavy line and draw right stopping short of other line.

NOTE

Placing a DI-PAA underneath Taw, ﺕﻭﻟﻮﻭﺱ changes it to a “TH” sound.



𐤔 (normal style)

𐤔 (classical style)

TAW-ALAP (𐤕𐤌)

(Equivalent to "TA")

𐤕𐤌𐤕𐤓

SIP-RRAA-YOO-TAA

literature / a person of literary status / highly intellectual.

& 𐤕𐤌𐤕𐤓 g % 𐤕𐤌𐤕𐤓 (SIP-RRAA-YAA % g SIP-RRE-TAA &) = literate person.

𐤕𐤌𐤕𐤓

BTOOL-TAA

virgin. 𐤕𐤌𐤕𐤓 (BTOO-LAA%) = chaste (chaste used for males instead of virgin).

𐤕𐤌𐤕𐤓 𐤕𐤌𐤕𐤓 (MURR-YAAM BTOOL-TAA) = Virgin Mary

derived from 𐤕𐤌𐤕𐤓 (MAARR-YAA) = the Lord. 𐤕𐤌𐤕𐤓 (YI-MAA) = mother.

𐤕𐤌𐤕𐤓

MU-DRRAA-SHTAA

school (usually used for highschool).

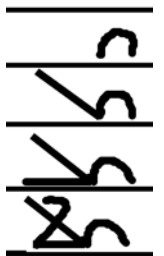
𐤕𐤌𐤕𐤓 (MU-DRRAA-SAA) = school. 𐤕𐤌𐤕𐤓 (BET SO-B'E) = university.

Steps to writing letter

- 1 From right to left, make a half-circle.
- 2 Make a straight line at a 45 degree line.
- 3 To the right of the left tip of the angle, draw a dot.
- 4 In a circular fashion, draw a curved line (you are now making ALAP).
- 5 Finish off (without lifting your pencil) by connecting the bottom left of the semi-circle with a straight line.

NOTE

This letter is not part of the original 22. It is a combination of TAW and ALAP and is sometimes used at the end of words. You might see this letter often.



VOWELS

You will need to know the seven vowels of the Syriac-Aramaic language. Placing the appropriate dots on or below a constant changes that constant to a vowel. Below are the vowels, the dots, and a few examples.

Quickview of the Vowels

ÀĦ ÛĦ İĦ ÈĦ ÒĦ ÔĦ ÊĦ

There is a *mnemonic* that our people back home use to memorize the vowels. The steps are as follows;

- 1) Name the AA-TOO-TAA (letter).
- 2) Name the name of the vowel.
- 3) Pronounce the whole constant with the vowel.
- 4) Continue to the next AA-TOO-TAA and repeat the steps.



ZQAPA

پ (Pronounced “SQAA-PAA”) - “AH” sound, as in “Father”.

Placing the two dots in an angle above a letter changes it to an “AH” sound.

Examples:

اَ = AH بَ = BAA گَ = GAA دَ = DAA هَ = HAA وَ = WAA زَ = ZAA خَ = KHAA

The mnemonic:

● ALAP,	SQAPA,	“AA”
● BETH,	SQAPA,	“BAA”
● GAMAL,	SQAPA,	“GAA”
● DALAT,	SQAPA,	“DAA”
● HEH,	SQAPA,	“HAA”
● WAW,	SQAPA,	“WAA”
● ZAIN,	SQAPA,	“ZAA”
● KHET,	SQAPA,	“KHAA”
● TETH,	SQAPA,	“ TDAA ”
● YODH,	SQAPA,	“YAA”
● KAP,	SQAPA,	“KAA”
● LAMAD,	SQAPA,	“LAA”
● MEEM,	SQAPA,	“MAA”
● NOON,	SQAPA,	“NAA”
● SIMKATH,	SQAPA,	“SAA”
● AIH,	SQAPA,	“AA-AA”
● PEH,	SQAPA,	“PAA”
● SADEH,	SQAPA,	“SAA”
● QOP,	SQAPA,	“QAA”
● RESH,	SQAPA,	“RRAA”
● SHEEN,	SQAPA,	“SHAA”
● TAW,	SQAPA,	“TAA”

اَ اَبَ اِ اَدَ اِوَ اِزَ اِخَ اِوُ اِوُزَ اِوُخَ اِوُوُ اِوُوُزَ اِوُوُخَ اِوُوُوُ اِوُوُوُزَ اِوُوُوُخَ اِوُوُوُوُ a b g d h w z kh t y k l m n s aa-aa p q r sh t



PTAKHA

p “UH” sound, as in “Verbal”.

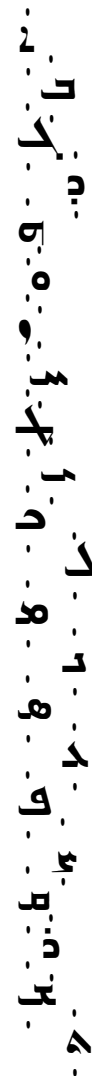
Placing the two dots, one above and one below the letter changes it to an “UH” sound.

Examples:

 = UH
  = BU
  = GU
  = DU
  = HU
  = WU
  = ZU
  = KHU

The mnemonic:

● ALAP,	PTAKHA,	“U”
● BETH,	PTAKHA,	“BU”
● GAMAL,	PTAKHA,	“GU”
● DALAT,	PTAKHA,	“DU”
● HEH,	PTAKHA,	“HU”
● WAW,	PTAKHA,	“WU”
● ZAIN,	PTAKHA,	“ZU”
● KHET,	PTAKHA,	“KHU”
● TETH,	PTAKHA,	“ TDU ”
● YODH,	PTAKHA,	“YU”
● KAP,	PTAKHA,	“KU”
● LAMAD,	PTAKHA,	“LU”
● MEEM,	PTAKHA,	“MU”
● NOON,	PTAKHA,	“NU”
● SIMKATH,	PTAKHA,	“SU”
● AIH,	PTAKHA,	“AA-U”
● PEH,	PTAKHA,	“PU”
● SADEH,	PTAKHA,	“SU”
● QOP,	PTAKHA,	“QU”
● RESH,	PTAKHA,	“RRU”
● SHEEN,	PTAKHA,	“SHU”
● TAW,	PTAKHA,	“TU”



IH

ZLAMA PSHEEQQA

p “IH” sound, as in “sit”.

Placing the two dots horizontally below a letter changes it to an “IH” sound.

Examples:

ﺉ = IH ب = BI ج = GI د = DI ه = HI و = WI ز = ZI خ = KHI

The mnemonic:

● ALAP,	ZLAMA PSHEEQQA,	“IH”
● BETH,	ZLAMA PSHEEQQA,	“BI”
● GAMAL,	ZLAMA PSHEEQQA,	“GI”
● DALAT,	ZLAMA PSHEEQQA,	“DI”
● HEH,	ZLAMA PSHEEQQA,	“HI”
● WAW,	ZLAMA PSHEEQQA,	“WI”
● ZAIN,	ZLAMA PSHEEQQA,	“ZI”
● KHET,	ZLAMA PSHEEQQA,	“KHI”
● TETH,	ZLAMA PSHEEQQA,	“TDI”
● YODH,	ZLAMA PSHEEQQA,	“YI”
● KAP,	ZLAMA PSHEEQQA,	“KI”
● LAMAD,	ZLAMA PSHEEQQA,	“LI”
● MEEM,	ZLAMA PSHEEQQA,	“MI”
● NOON,	ZLAMA PSHEEQQA,	“NI”
● SIMKATH,	ZLAMA PSHEEQQA,	“SI”
● AIH,	ZLAMA PSHEEQQA,	“AA-I”
● PEH,	ZLAMA PSHEEQQA,	“PI”
● SADEH,	ZLAMA PSHEEQQA,	“SI”
● QOP,	ZLAMA PSHEEQQA,	“QI”
● RESH,	ZLAMA PSHEEQQA,	“RRI”
● SHEEN,	ZLAMA PSHEEQQA,	“SHI”
● TAW,	ZLAMA PSHEEQQA,	“TI”

ﺉ = IH ب = BI ج = GI د = DI ه = HI و = WI ز = ZI خ = KHI



ZLAMA QASHYA

p “EH” sound, as in “Bear”.

Placing the two dots in an angle underneath a letter changes it to an “EH” sound.

Examples:

 = EH
  = BE
  = GE
  = DE
  = HE
  = WE
  = ZE
  = KHE

The mnemonic:

● ALAP,	ZLAMA QASHYA,	“EH”	
● BETH,	ZLAMA QASHYA,	“B’E”	
● GAMAL,	ZLAMA QASHYA,	“G’E”	
● DALAT,	ZLAMA QASHYA,	“D’E”	
● HEH,	ZLAMA QASHYA,	“H’E”	
● WAW,	ZLAMA QASHYA,	“W’E”	
● ZAIN,	ZLAMA QASHYA,	“Z’E”	
● KHET,	ZLAMA QASHYA,	“KH’E”	
● TETH,	ZLAMA QASHYA,	“TD’E”	
● YODH,	ZLAMA QASHYA,	“Y’E”	
● KAP,	ZLAMA QASHYA,	“K’E”	
● LAMAD,	ZLAMA QASHYA,	“L’E”	
● MEEM,	ZLAMA QASHYA,	“M’E”	
● NOON,	ZLAMA QASHYA,	“N’E”	
● SIMKATH,	ZLAMA QASHYA,	“S’E”	
● AIH,	ZLAMA QASHYA,	“AA’E”	
● PEH,	ZLAMA QASHYA,	“P’E”	
● SADEH,	ZLAMA QASHYA,	“S’E”	
● QOP,	ZLAMA QASHYA,	“Q’E”	
● RESH,	ZLAMA QASHYA,	“RR’E”	
● SHEEN,	ZLAMA QASHYA,	“SH’E”	
● TAW,	ZLAMA QASHYA,	“T’E”	



RWAKHA

p “OH” sound, as in “Phone”.

Placing a dot above the WAW letter changes it to an “OH” sound.

Examples:

OH = OH BO = BO GO = GO DO = DO HO = HO WO = WO ZO = ZO KHO = KHO

The mnemonic:

● ALAP,	RWAKHA,	“O”	OH
● BETH,	RWAKHA,	“BO”	BO
● GAMAL,	RWAKHA,	“GO”	GO
● DALAT,	RWAKHA,	“DO”	DO
● HEH,	RWAKHA,	“HO”	HO
● WAW,	RWAKHA,	“WO”	WO
● ZAIN,	RWAKHA,	“ZO”	ZO
● KHET,	RWAKHA,	“KHO”	KHO
● TETH,	RWAKHA,	“TDO”	TDO
● YODH,	RWAKHA,	“YO”	YO
● KAP,	RWAKHA,	“KO”	KO
● LAMAD,	RWAKHA,	“LO”	LO
● MEEM,	RWAKHA,	“MO”	MO
● NOON,	RWAKHA,	“NO”	NO
● SIMKATH,	RWAKHA,	“SO”	SO
● AIH,	RWAKHA,	“AAO”	AAO
● PEH,	RWAKHA,	“PO”	PO
● SADEH,	RWAKHA,	“SO”	SO
● QOP,	RWAKHA,	“QO”	QO
● RESH,	RWAKHA,	“RRO”	RRO
● SHEEN,	RWAKHA,	“SHO”	SHO
● TAW,	RWAKHA,	“TO”	TO



RWASA

p “OO” sound, as in “Moon”

Placing a dot below the letter WAW changes it to an “OO” sound.

Examples:

وہ = OOH بھ = BOO گھ = GOO دھ = DOO ہھ = HOO وو = WOO زو = ZOO کھو = KHOO

The mnemonic:

● ALAP,	RWASA,	“OO”	وہ
● BETH,	RWASA,	“BOO”	بھ
● GAMAL,	RWASA,	“GOO”	گھ
● DALAT,	RWASA,	“DOO”	دھ
● HEH,	RWASA,	“HOO”	ہھ
● WAW,	RWASA,	“WOO”	وو
● ZAIN,	RWASA,	“ZOO”	زو
● KHET,	RWASA,	“KHOO”	کھو
● TETH,	RWASA,	“ <i>T</i> DOO”	تھ
● YODH,	RWASA,	“YOO”	یو
● KAP,	RWASA,	“KOO”	کو
● LAMAD,	RWASA,	“LOO”	لو
● MOOM,	RWASA,	“MOO”	مو
● NOON,	RWASA,	“NOO”	نو
● SIMKATH,	RWASA,	“SOO”	سو
● AIH,	RWASA,	“AAOO”	ایو
● PEH,	RWASA,	“POO”	پو
● SADEH,	RWASA,	“SOO”	سو
● QOP,	RWASA,	“QOO”	قو
● RESH,	RWASA,	“RROO”	رو
● SHEEN,	RWASA,	“SHOO”	شو
● TAW,	RWASA,	“TOO”	تو



KHWASA

p “EE” sound, as in “Bee”.

Placing a dot below the YODH letter changes it to an “EE” sound.

Examples:

لَب = EE بَب = BEE جَب = GEE دَب = DEE هَب = HEE وَب = WEE زَب = ZEE سَب = KHEE

The mnemonic:

● ALAP,	KHWASA,	“EE”	لَب
● BETH,	KHWASA,	“BEE”	بَب
● GAMAL,	KHWASA,	“GEE”	جَب
● DALAT,	KHWASA,	“DEE”	دَب
● HEH,	KHWASA,	“HEE”	هَب
● WAW,	KHWASA,	“WEE”	وَب
● ZAIN,	KHWASA,	“ZEE”	زَب
● KHET,	KHWASA,	“KHEE”	سَب
● TETH,	KHWASA,	“ <i>T</i> DEE”	طَب
● YODH,	KHWASA,	“YEE”	يَب
● KAP,	KHWASA,	“KEE”	كَب
● LAMAD,	KHWASA,	“LEE”	لَب
● MEEM,	KHWASA,	“MEE”	مَب
● NOON,	KHWASA,	“NEE”	نَب
● SIMKATH,	KHWASA,	“SEE”	سَب
● AIH,	KHWASA,	“AAEE”	اَب
● PEH,	KHWASA,	“PEE”	پَب
● SADEH,	KHWASA,	“SEE”	سَب
● QOP,	KHWASA,	“QEE”	قَب
● RESH,	KHWASA,	“RREE”	رَب
● SHEEN,	KHWASA,	“SHEE”	شَب
● TAW,	KHWASA,	“TEE”	تَب

THE ESTRANGELA SCRIPT

The estrangela script is the same as the common script, except that it is the ancient form and vowels are not used. Everything before 500 A.D was written in estrangela, including the patristic scrolls. Currently, most of biblical quotes and writing are written in the estrangela script. The script is also used for titles, headings, and book and album titles. Jesus and his disciples used these six letters along with the rest of the normal text.

The word estrangela come from two words,

ܡܕܢܐ (STDAARR) = “to write” and

ܝܗܘܢܓܠܝܘܢ (E-WUN-GAA-LEE-ON) = gospel.

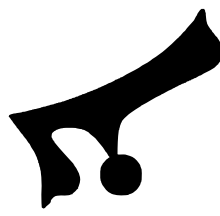
There are six letters that look different. The rest look almost the exact same.

Here are the six letters and a comparison to the common script:

	Common script	Estrangela script
ALAP	ܐ	ܐ
DALAT	ܕ	ܕ
HEH	ܗ	ܗ
MEEM	ܡ	ܡ
RESH	ܚ	ܚ
TAW	ܬ	ܬ

Comparisons between the estrangela and common script.

	Common script	Estrangela script
ALAP	ܐ	ܐ
BETH	ܒ	ܒ
GAMAL	ܓ	ܓ
DALAT	ܕ	ܕ
HEH	ܗ	ܗ
WAW	ܘ	ܘ
ZAIN	ܙ	ܙ
KHET	ܚ	ܚ
TETH	ܛ	ܛ
YODH	ܝ	ܝ
KAP	ܟ	ܟ
LAMAD	ܠ	ܠ
MEEM	ܡ	ܡ
NOON	ܢ	ܢ
SIMATH	ܣ	ܣ
AIH	ܐܝܗ	ܐܝܗ
PEH	ܦ	ܦ
SADE	ܨ	ܨ
QOP	ܩ	ܩ
RESH	ܪ	ܪ
SHEEN	ܫ	ܫ
TAW	ܬ	ܬ
TAW-ALAP	ܬܐ	ܬܐ



ALAP (ܐܠܦ)

(Equivalent to "A")

ܐܠܦܝܢܐ

ORR-HAAY,

Edessa. (ܐܬܘܪܐ) The city where Christianity began for Assyrians. In modern day Urfa, Turkey, it is called by Assyrians, "the blessed city". King Abgar Okooma V (the black one), son of Mano, was an AASHOORREE (Assyrian). He had a mortal sickness (leprosy) and told EESHO (Jesus) in a letter that he had heard a great deal of him and his miracles. He said he believes in him, "you must be God or the son of God and I ask you to come and cure my sickness". Jesus wrote back and said that his time was occupied but he would send two of his apostles, MAR TOOMAA (Thomas) and MAR ADDAI (Thaddaeus). After he was cured, the entire kingdom and the ASHOORREE population converted to Christianity and dressed in sackcloth. Everyone, including the animals, fasted for 3 days. We still celebrate and fast in his honor. Thus, Assyrians were one of the first Christians (300 years before Constantinople). After 2000 years, we still liturgically honor him.

ܐܠܦܝܢܐ ܓ ܐܠܦܝܢܐ

EEL g AA-LAA-HAA

God. (ܐܠܦܝܢܐ ܓ ܐܠܦܝܢܐ). ܐܠܦܝܢܐ (EEL) is the ancient word for God.

It is used in conjunction with names like; Emmanuel (God with us (UMUN EEL)) and Daniel (God's judgement (DYEN-TAA D EEL)) and Gabriel (powerful God (G-BAA-RRAA EEL)) etc..

ܐܠܦܝܢܐ

AA-NIN-QAA-YAA g AA-NIN-QE-TAA

necessary / anything indispensable / important. (ܐܠܦܝܢܐ).

Steps to writing letter

- ì Beginning on right side above top line, make a long slanted slope downward toward the left 3/4 above base line.
- í On left-end of line, make a short, slightly angled, downward stroke to base line in a slight angle.
- î From middle of top line, make another short, slightly angled, line to base line in a slight angle.



ה

DALAT (הַלַּת)

(Equivalent to "D")

הַלֵּקָה g הַלֵּקָה

DAA-YAA-NAA g DYAAAN-TAA

judge g judgement (דִּינָה g דִּינָה)

חֹק (QAA-NOON) = law.

& חֹקֵי הַיָּדָא g % חֹקֵי הַיָּדָא (SNEGH-RRAA % g SNEGH-RRE-TAA &) = lawyer.

הַיָּדָא

DURR-BAA

wound / laceration / sore / scab / syphilis / venereal disease. (דִּדְרָא)

הַחֵק

DI-KAA-NAA

store / shop. (דִּחְנָא)

Steps to writing letter

- ì Make a short vertical line with a downward (upward if preceded by a connecting letter) stroke.
- í On top of line, from right to left, draw a very slightly curved line to top of vertical line.
- î Draw a dot on bottom left-hand corner of letter.

ה



HEH (**ሐ**)

(Equivilant to “H”)

ሐቅቤ

HU-KEEM

doctor. (**ሐቅቤ**)

& ሐገገገ ሐገገገ ሐገገገ (AAS-YAA % ሐገገገ AAS-EE-TAA &) = physician

ሐገገገ ሐገገገ (BET KRREE-H'E) = house of the ill/sick (hospital).

ሐገገገ

HOOJ-RRAA

office / a small room where business is transacted. (**ሐገገገ**)

ሐገገገ

HU-DAA-MAA

member / an essential part of anything / one of an association or community / a limb or organ. (**ሐገገገ**)

Steps to writing letter

- ì Make a short vertical line with a downward (upward if preceeded by a connecting letter) stroke.
- í On top of line, to the left, draw a straight line.
- î From the left of line, connect a curved line to base line.
- ï From the middle of top line, make a line from top to base line.





MEEM (ميم)

(Equivalent to "M")

مھو ديا ناا % مھو ديا ناا &

MHU-DYAA-NAA % g MHU-DYAAN-TAA &

leader / a guide / director. (مھو ديا ناا % مھو ديا ناا &)

مدااب رراا ناا (MDAAB-RRAA-NAA) = another word meaning the same.

مھو شوق ناا

MUN-SHOOQ-TAA

kiss. (مھو شوق ناا). مھو شوق ناا (BAA-CH'E) = kiss (used by children)

مھو ديا ناا

M-DEE-TAA

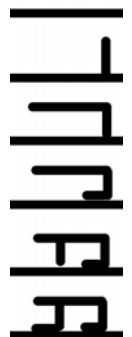
city / a large town / a municipality. (مھو ديا ناا)

ماا ناا % ماا ناا (MAA-TAA g MAAT-WAA-T'E) = village g villages.

ووکھ داا ناا (OOKH-DAA-NAA) = state. اوت رراا (UT-RRAA) = country.

Steps to writing letter

- ì Begin with a short downward stroke.
- í On top of line, leftward, draw a long horizontal line.
- î From right of bottom line, draw a line to the left without going past the center of top line.
- ï From center of top line, draw a short line to base line.
- õ Finish off with a short line to the left.





RESH (𐤔)

(Equivilant to “R”)

𐤔𐤕𐤓𐤕

RROO-KHAA

spirit / ghost. (𐤔𐤕𐤓𐤕). 𐤔𐤕𐤓𐤕 (GAA-NAA) = soul / spirit.

𐤔𐤕𐤓𐤕

RRAA-YAA

shepherd. (𐤔𐤕𐤓𐤕). 𐤔𐤕𐤓𐤕 (IRR-B'E) = sheep.

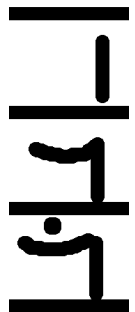
𐤔𐤕𐤓𐤕

RRU-KEE-KHAA

soft. (𐤔𐤕𐤓𐤕). 𐤔𐤕𐤓𐤕 (RRUQ) = hard / stiff / solid.

Steps to writing letter

- ̀ Begin with a short downward stroke.
- ́ Connect the top of the line with a short, very slightly curved, horizontal line going rightward.
- ̂ Place a dot above horizontal line in the center.



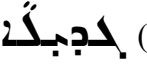


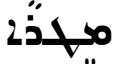
TAW ()

(Equivilant to “T”)



TUL-GAA

snow. ().  (GDEE-LAA) = ice.

 (MITD-RRAA) = rain.



TURR-BAA

fat / greasy or oily matter of an animal. ()

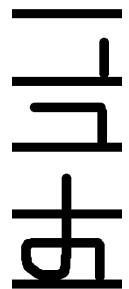


TUK-LUT

I wish / let us hope / an expression of desire or with. ()

Steps to writing letter

- ì Make a short vertical line with a downward (upward if preceeded by a connecting letter) stroke.
- í On top of line, to the left, draw a straight horizontal line.
- î From left of letter, draw a semi-circle to center of horizontal line.
- ï Finish off with a vertical stroke past the upper base line



The sentence structure is close to that of latin languages like Spanish or French. Instead of saying "Sargon's book", we say, "book of Sargon" (KTAA-VAA D SARR-GON), or, instead of "Assyrian flag", we say "Flag of Assyria" (AA-TAA D AA-TORR). Other grammatical rules would be object-adjective instead of adjective-object. So instead of saying "large tower", we say "tower large" (BOORR-JAA GOO-RRAA), or, instead of "dark tea", we say, "tea dark" (CHAAY TOKH). If you translate directly from English, you may confuse yourself. If you know the basics of a latin language or other semetic languages, these rules should be very easy to comprehend.

Don't worry about this now, but when you excel in the Aramaic language, keep these letters in mind.

ܕ ܠ and ܘ. By themselves, they mean something and are combined with the the second word of a combination sentence.

ܕ (pronounced ID when combined)= of / symbolizes possession

ܠ (pronounced IL when combined) = on / onto / to

ܘ (pronounced OO when combined) = and

In this lesson, I separate the letter from the combined word to make it easier to differentiate, for example, if the word begins with "of" or the "D" sounding letter, ܕ. It is easier in the beginning to read and write "go to nineveh" than "go tonineveh" or "love and unity" than "love andunity", or "flag of Assyria" than "flag ofAssyria".

ܕܠܐܬܐ ܕܠܐܬܐ (AA-TAA D AA-TOR) should be written ܕܠܐܬܐ ܕܠܐܬܐ.

It also should be pronounced, AA-TID AA-TORR.

ܕܠܐܬܐ ܘܠܐܬܐ (KHOO-BAA OO KHOO-YAA-DAA) should be written ܕܠܐܬܐ ܘܠܐܬܐ.

When using Waw as the word "and", it is pronounced the same as above.

ܕܠܐܬܐ ܠܠܐܬܐ (KHOOSH L NIN-WAA) should be written ܕܠܐܬܐ ܠܠܐܬܐ.

It also should be pronounced, KHOOSH-IL NIN-WAA.

Enjoy one of the three major languages of the bible (Hebrew and Greek are the others). It is through God's strength that our language has survived such enormous odds and tragedies, especially since 700AD. However, assimilation in the West cuts as a sword does in the East. Survival of the language begins with the individual.

g

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