

# COURS ELEMENTAIRE D'ARAMEEN

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INTRODUCTION A LA LECTURE ET A L'ECRITURE

PRESENTATION ET TRADUCTION DES PRIERES

LITURGIQUES DE BASE

BREVE PRESENTATION HISTORIQUE

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## Introduction :

L'ambition de cette méthode n'a d'autre objet que d'être une étape vers l'araméen en se familiarisant avec la lecture et l'écriture de cette langue parlée par le Christ et utilisée encore aujourd'hui par des minorités moyen orientales mais aussi liturgiquement par les églises issues des courants sémitiques de la tradition d'Antioche-Jérusalem essentiellement Syriacques et Maronites, autochtones et diaspora confondus.

Sauf au Liban, la langue Anglaise pour des raisons historiques est l'interlocutrice des langues orientales . Quoique présupposant la connaissance de cette langue chez les étudiants correctement éduqués à un certain niveau, il nous a paru bon d'adapter une méthode pour les français en facilitant le travail de pénétration de cette langue.

Pour qu'il y ait quelques fruits, il est absolument essentiel de travailler tous les jours à cette méthode au moins quelques minutes et plus, jusqu'à ce que la mémoire se familiarise avec cette formulation de l'écriture et d'une sémantique qui nous sont si étrangères. Sans cette règle il ne faut même pas commencer ce qui ne peut donner ni attrait ni fruit véritables.

L'araméen, l'hébreu et l'arabe ayant souvent des racines communes, nous avons laissé pour ceux que cela pourrait intéresser une équivalence sémantique avec l'arabe classique .

Un des principaux buts de cette méthode est de donner accès aux textes liturgiques de base en les comprenant dans le texte original pour pouvoir prier avec nos frères orientaux et de la diaspora avec la joie de le faire dans la langue même de Jésus-Christ .

Je tiens modestement à m'excuser des limites inévitables de ce travail car plus familier de l'arabe et de l'hébreu, je ne me suis versé dans l'étude du syriaque que depuis peu . Je suis encore fort novice quoique me tenant à une étude quotidienne , seule féconde à long terme.

Appartenant à l'Eglise Syriacque francophone fortement liée à l'Eglise Syrienne autocéphale des Indes du Malabar, je me dois de remercier vivement Son Eminence Mar Joseph Koriloose IX, métropolitain majeur , de son aide précieuse dans ses conseils spirituels avisés. Je tiens aussi à remercier notre Métropolitain Mar Philipoose-Mariam , dont j'ai l'honneur d'être l'évêque suffragant, et qui depuis des années, contre vents et marées, soutient et dirige notre communauté orthodoxe spirituellement et matériellement avec tant de courage et d'énergie, assumant notre vocation à faire connaître en Occident la vénérable tradition Syriacque et ses richesses.

Je ne puis pas non plus oublier le grand spécialiste du syriaque qui avec tant de simplicité et de bonté m'a donné le goût et les premières bases de l'araméen en Inde, Le révérend Père Jésuite professeur Jacob Thekeparampil, directeur du Saint Ephrem Ecuménical Research Institut, de l'université Mahatma Gandhi qui est devenu un ami.

Pour les grilles de lectures, je me dois aussi de remercier l'Eglise Syriacque de Grande Bretagne qui m' a aidé grandement dans ses publications opportunes.

A tous ceux que cette méthode pourra aider : bonne chance et surtout bon travail ! simplement souvenez vous de moi dans vos prières : Mar Johanan de Cazenave.

## Les lettres de l'alphabet

Alternate spelling (in English) for the names of letters in Syriac, and the meaning of each letter:

The Meaning of the Letter	The Name of Letter		The Letter
Bull, Ox	boeuf	Olaph	ܐ
House, Tent	maison	Bet	ܒ
Camel	chameau	Gomal	ܓ
Door (Dam)	porte	Dolat	ܕ
Window, Fence	fenêtre	Hé	ܗ
Wedge, Nail	ongle	Waw	ܘ
Weapon	poignard	Zain	ܙ
Wall, Obstacle	mur	Het	ܚ
Snake	serpent	Tet	ܛ
Hand	main	Yud	ܝ
Palm of Hand	paume	Koph	ܟ
Staff	équipe	Lomad	ܠ
Water (Ocean)	eau	Mim	ܡ
Fish	poisson	Nun	ܢ
Foundation	fondation	Semkat	ܣ
Eye	oeil	'aim	ܥ
Mouth	bouche	Fé	ܦ
Fish-hook	hameçon	Sodé	ܨ
Monkey	singe	Quph	ܩ
Head, Top Person	tête	Rish	ܪ
Teeth	dents	Shin	ܫ
Mark, Sign, Cross	croix	Taw	ܬ

(You'll notice that the 'ܣ' can be pronounced as 'p' or 'f', we will cover this topic in later lessons, in Western Syriac (starting not to long ago) the letter 'ܣ' is pronounced as 'f' no matter what state it's in (which is grammatically wrong). There are still some scholars that will pronounce it as 'p', and like them I prefer to use the 'p' when appropriate and the 'f' when appropriate.)

<i>End of the Word</i>	<i>Middle of the Word</i>	<i>Beginning of The Word</i>	<i>Stand Alone</i>
┘			┘
┐	┐	┐	┐
┌	┌	┌	┌
└			└
◊			◊
◊			◊
┘			┘
3	3	3	3
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
┘	┘	┘	┘
┐	┐	┐	┐
┌	┌	┌	┌
└	└	└	└
3	3	3	3

५	७	८	९	१०	११	१२
५	७	८	९	१०	११	१२
५	७	८	९	१०	११	१२
५	७	८	९	१०	११	१२
५	७	८	९	१०	११	१२
५	७	८	९	१०	११	१२
५	७	८	९	१०	११	१२



L'écriture de l'alphabet

The abgad letters position above/under the line (the letters with the thin line don't have that slight space, they are touching to the line:

: د د د د : ل ل

ك ك ك ك

ت ت ج ج

: ه ه : و و :

و و : س س س س :

: ي ي ي ي : ن ن ن ن :

: م م م م : ل ل ل ل

ل ل ل : ع ع ع ع : ح ح ح ح

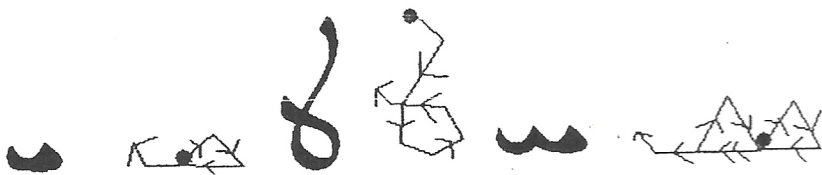
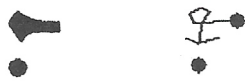
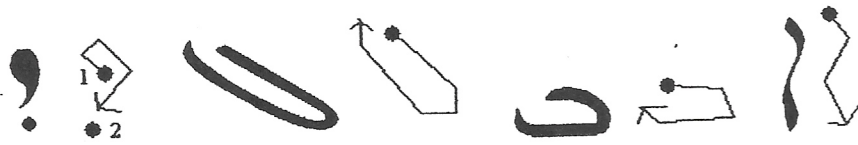
ح ح ح ح : ر ر : س س : ه ه





ه ه ه ه : ز ز : م م م م



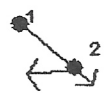


ل ل : ع ع

How to write the abgad (Alphabet):

(The olaf and the lomađ are the tallest letters. The •é is like the lomađ, but shorter)
























## L' ABGAD, mémorisation de l'alphabet

### ܐܘܘܪܝܢܐ ܕܐܒܓܕܐ

(Introduction to the Alphabet)

### ܐܘܘܪܝܢܐ (ab-gad)

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
--	ء	ܐ	ܐܘܘܪܝܢܐ o-laf ألف
b	ب	ܒ	ܒܘܘܪܝܢܐ béř بث
g	ج	ܓ	ܓܘܘܡܠܐ go-mal گمال
d	د	ܕ	ܕܘܘܪܝܢܐ do-lař دلت

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

ܚ : ܚ	ܘ : ܘ : ܘ : ܘ	ܙ : ܙ : ܙ : ܙ	ܐ : ܐ

\*\*\*

ܘܘܘܘܘ (ha-waz) ܘܘܘܘܘ

The Second Word is hawaz:

Karshouni	Arabic	Syriac	Name of the Letter
h	ه	ܚ	ܚܐ hé ܚܐ
w	و	ܘ	ܘܘ waw ܘܘܐ
z	ز	ܙ	ܙܐ zayn ܙܐܢ

Exercise: (Re-write the following letters 5 times. The Aramaic language consists of 22 letters):

ܚ : ܚ	ܥ : ܥ	ܘܠ : ܘܠ

\*\*\*

ܘܠܗܬܝܥܝܢܐ (ḥa-ṭee)

The Third Word is ḥaṭee:

Karshouni	Arabic	Syriac	Name of the Letter
ḥ	ح	ܚ	ܚܬܐ ḥéṭ ܚܬܐ
ṭ	ط	ܬ	ܬܬܐ téṭ ܬܬܐ
y	ي	ܝ	ܝܘܕܐ yood ܝܘܕܐ

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

ك : ك : ك : ك	ل : ل : ل : ل	م : م : م : م

\*\*\*

١٠. كَلْمَان (kal-man)

The Fourth Word is kalman:

Karshouni	Arabic	Syriac	Name of the Letter
k	ك	ܟ	ܟܘܟ kof ܟܦ
l	ل	ܠ	ܠܘܡܢ lo-mad ܠܡܢ
m	م	ܡ	ܡܝܡ meem ܡܝܡ
n	ن	ܢ	ܢܘܢ noon ܢܘܢ

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

س : ع : ط : ك	م : م : م : م	ك : ك : ك : ك	س : ع : ط : ك

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٥. صَدَقَ (sa'-paṣ)

The Fifth Word is sa'paṣ:

Karshouni	Arabic	Syriac	Name of the Letter
s	س	ܣ	ܣܡܟܬܐ sém-kaṯ سمكات
'	ع	ܥ	ܥܐܐܘܢܐ 'é or 'ayn عيا او عين
p	ف	ܦ	ܦܐ pé فا
ṣ	ص	ܘ	ܘܘܕܐ ṣo-dé صود

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

ر : ر	ق : ق : ق : ق	د : د : د : د	ف : ف : ف : ف



٥. قَرْشَات (qar-šat)

The Sixth Word is qaršat:

Karshouni	Arabic	Syriac	Name of the Letter
q	ق	ܩ	قُوف qoof قُف
r	ر	ܪ	رُوم reeš رِيش
š [‘sh’ as in shelf]	ش	ܫ	شِين šeen شِين
t	ت	ܬ	تَاو taw تَاو

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

ܐ : ܠ	ܡ : ܡ : ܡ : ܡ	ܢ : ܢ : ܢ	ܘ : ܘ : ܘ : ܘ

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## 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) ܘ	(5) ܘ	(4) ܘ	(3) ܘ	(2) ܘ	(1) ܘ
ܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢ	ܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢ	ܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢ	ܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢ	ܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢ	ܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢ

Using Arabic:

ܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢ	ܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢ	ܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢ	ܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢ	ܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢ	ܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢܘܢ
قَرْنَت	سَعَقَص	كَلَمَن	حَطِي	هَوَز	أَبْجَد

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## Les voyelles

### ܩܒܠܐ ܕܠܘܕܐ

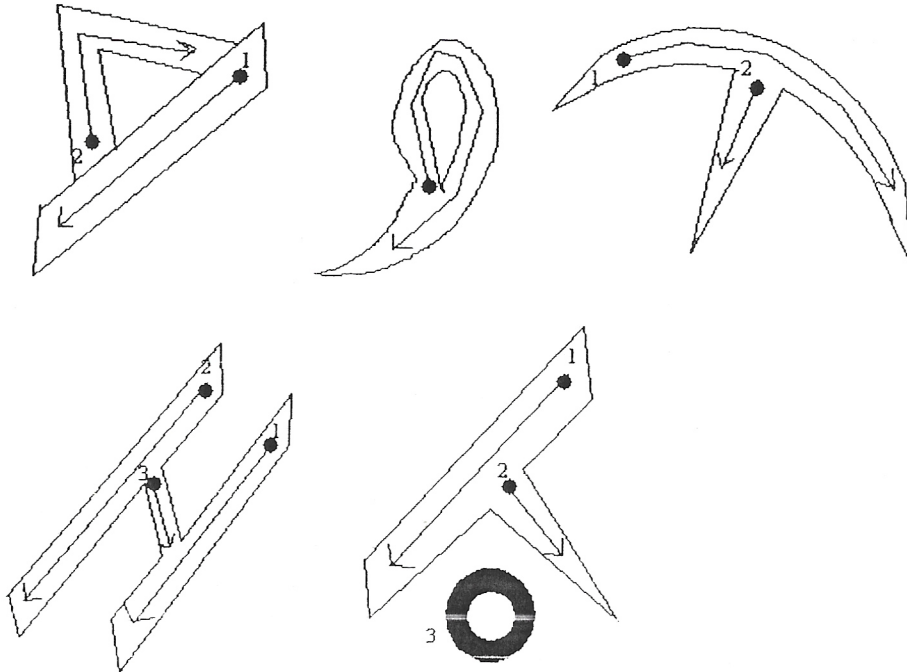
(Introduction to the Vowels)

In Western Aramaic there are 5 vowels:

The Sound of the Vowel in English/Arabic	ܐܘܢܐ (The Vowel)	ܡܘܢܐ ܕܐܘܢܐ (The Name of the Vowel)
a	Ⲁ	ܦܠܘܗܐ pʿloho ܦܢܚܘ p̄no
o	Ⲇ	ܩܘܩܘܩܐ zqofo ܩܩܘܩܘ z̄q̄fo
é	Ⲅ	ܩܘܩܘܩܐ rvoʒo ܩܩܘܩܘ r̄v̄oʒ̄o
ee	Ⲇ	ܩܘܩܘܩܐ hvoʒo ܩܩܘܩܘ h̄v̄oʒ̄o
oo	Ⲉ	ܩܘܩܘܩܐ ʿsoʒo ܩܩܘܩܘ ʿ̄s̄oʒ̄o



How to write the vowels:


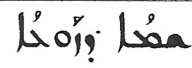




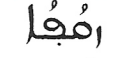



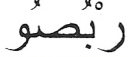

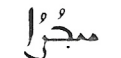
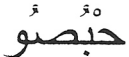


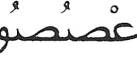


Exercise: Re-write the following vowels five times.

e	o	a	i	u



Alternate spelling (in English) for the names of vowels in Syriac:

 (The Vowel)	 (The Name of the Vowel)
	 ftoho 
	 zqofo 
	 rbošo 
	 ḥbošo 
	 ḥšošo 

This alternative spelling is mainly due to some bad habits which have been picked up in Western Aramaic, I recommend using the spelling as found at the beginning of this lesson.



## Consonnes et voyelles

The olaf in Syriac has no value, it is not pronounced when there is no vowel over it, except when used as a number. It's similar to the 'hamzé' in Arabic 'ء'. The English pronunciation is the most accurate for the most part.

The letter yood, sometimes writing as yudh is the smallest letter of the Aramaic abgad (Alphabet). The letter "g" (Gomal) is pronounced like the first "g" in 'g'arage.

Exercise: Practise reading the Syriac letters with the different vowels, and the letters without the vowels (without the vowels the Arabic pronunciation would be the closest)

	𐤀	𐤁	𐤂	𐤃	𐤄	The Letters
	𐤀	𐤁	𐤂	𐤃	𐤄	𐤅
OO	EE	É	O	A	Ah	
ء	ا	ا	أ	ا	ء	
𐤆	𐤆	𐤆	𐤆	𐤆	𐤆	
BOO	BEE	BÉ	BO	BA	Bh	
ب	ب	ب	بو	ب	ب	
𐤇	𐤇	𐤇	𐤇	𐤇	𐤇	
GOO	GEE	GÉ	GO	GA	G-h	
چ	چ	چ	چو	چ	چ	
𐤈	𐤈	𐤈	𐤈	𐤈	𐤈	
DOO	DEE	DÉ	DO	DA	Dh	
د	د	د	دو	د	د	
𐤉	𐤉	𐤉	𐤉	𐤉	𐤉	
HOO	HEE	HÉ	HO	HA	Hh	
ه	ه	ه	هو	ه	ه	
𐤊	𐤊	𐤊	𐤊	𐤊	𐤊	
WOO	WEE	WÉ	WO	WA	Wh	

وُ	و	ؤ	وُ	وَ	وَ
اُ ZOO	اُ ZEE	اُ ZÉ	اُ ZO	اُ ZA	ا Zh
زُ	ز	ز	زُ	زَ	زَ
هُ	هُ	هُ	هُ	هُ	هُ
هُو	هُEE	هُÉ	هُو	هُA	هُh
حُ	ح	ح	حُ	حَ	حَ
تُ	تُ	تُ	تُ	تُ	تُ
تُو	تُEE	تُÉ	تُو	تُA	تُ-h
طُ	طُ	طُء	طُو	طُ	طُ
يُ	يُ	يُ	يُ	يُ	يُ
يُو	يُEE	يُÉ	يُO	يُA	يُh
يُ	يُ	يُ	يُ	يُ	يُ
كُ	كُ	كُ	كُ	كُ	كُ
كُو	كُEE	كُÉ	كُO	كُA	كُ-h
كُ	كُ	كُ	كُو	كُ	كُ
لُ	لُ	لُ	لُ	لُ	لُ
لُO	لُEE	لُÉ	لُO	لُA	لُh
لُ	لُ	لُء	لُو	لُ	لُ
مُ	مُ	مُ	مُ	مُ	مُ
مُO	مُEE	مُÉ	مُO	مُA	مُh
مُ	مُ	مُء	مُو	مُ	مُ
نُ	نُ	نُ	نُ	نُ	نُ
نُO	نُEE	نُÉ	نُO	نُA	نُh
نُ	نُ	نُ	نُو	نُ	نُ

SOO سُ	SEE سِ	SÉ سِ	SO سُو	SA سِ	S-h سِ
'OO عُ	'EE عِ	'É عِ	'O عُو	'A عِ	'h عِ
POO فُ	PEE فِ	PÉ فِ	PO فُو	PA فِ	P-h فِ
ṢOO صُ	ṢEE صِ	ṢÉ صِ	ṢO صُو	ṢA صِ	Ṣ-h صِ
QOO قُ	QEE قِ	QÉ قِ	QO قُو	QA قِ	Qh قِ
ROO رُ	REE رِ	RÉ رِ	RO رُو	RA رِ	Rh رِ
ŠOO شُ	ŠEE شِ	ŠÉ شِ	ŠO شُو	ŠA شِ	Š-h شِ
TOO تُ	TEE تِ	TÉ تِ	TO تُو	TA تِ	T-h تِ



## La prononciation

### تجربة للبدء

(Introduction to Pronunciation)

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

	(Father) أَبَا
a-bo	أَبَا + بُو
	(Mother) أُمُّ
é-mo	أُمُّ + مُو
	(Sister) أُخْتَا
ho-to	أُخْتَا + تُو
	(Brother) أَخَا
a-ḥo	أَخَا + حُو
	(Paternal Uncle) أُووَا
do-do	أُووَا + دُووَا
	(Paternal Aunt) أُووَا
dod-to	أُووَا + تُووَا
	(Paternal Aunt) أُووَا
‘am-to	أُووَا + مُووَا
	(Grand-Father) وَوَا
ra-bo	وَوَا + بُووَا
	(Grand-Father) وَوَا
qa-šee-šo	وَوَا + شُووَا + سُووَا

	(Grand-Father) <b>سُجَا</b>
so-bo	سُ + جَا
	(Grand-Mother) <b>وَجَا</b>
rab-to	وَجَا + رَا
	(Grand-Mother) <b>مَمَّسَا</b>
qa-šee-šo-to	مَمَّ + سَا + شَا + رَا
	(Grand-Mother) <b>سُجَا</b>
sob-to	سُجَا + بَا
	(Maternal Uncle) <b>نَا</b>
( ڤ = ڃ + ڤ ) : ḥo-lo	ڤ + نَا
	(Maternal Aunt) <b>سَا</b>
ḥol-to	سَا + لَا
	(Father-in-Law) <b>سَا</b>
ḥmo	سَا
	(Mother-in-Law) <b>سَا</b>
ḥmo-to	سَا + مَا
	(Daughter-in-Law) <b>كَا</b>
kal-to	كَا + لَا
	(Son-in-Law) <b>نَا</b>
ḥat-no	نَا + نَا



## Historique et noms propres

### 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-Biqā'; 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) ܡܘܨܗܐ

English	French	Arabic	Karshouni	Syriac
Maro	Maron	مارون	mo-roon	ܡܪܘܢܐ
Abdo	Abdo	عبدہ	'ab-doo	ܐܒܕܘܗܐ
Abigail	Abigayil	أبيجانيل	a-bee-gél	ܐܒܝܓܝܝܠܐ
Abraham	Abraham	ابراهيم	ab-ro-hom	ܐܒܪܗܡܐ
Adam	Adam	آدم	o-dom	ܐܕܡܐ
Edessa	Edesse	الرها	oor-hoy	ܐܘܪܗܝܐ
Aaron	Aaron	هارون	ah-roon	ܐܗܪܘܢܐ
Ur	Ur	أور	oor	ܐܘܪܐ
Jerusalem	Jérusalem	أورشليم	oo-reeš-lém	ܐܘܪܫܠܝܡܐ
Job	Job	أيوب	ee-yoob	ܐܝܘܒܐ





## 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")

### Ancient Phoenician Period (5250-3800 B.C.)

- The first house on Earth that's built with stone appeared in Byblos around 5250 B.C.
- Great progress in Lebanon: domestication of animals, art of jewel making, and the precious stones industry.

### Eneolithic Period (3800-3200 B.C.)

- Appearance of copper in industry at Byblos.
- The opening of the metal era.
- Further progress in the industry and art of ceramics, of precious stones, ivory, gold, and silver.

### Proto-urban Period (3200-3000 B.C.)

- Progress of metallurgic industry.
- Which lead to houses built of stone being divided into many rooms and halls, and assembled within city walls.



(Names – šmo-hé) | مَܘܢܐ

English	French	Arabic	Karshouni	Syriac
John-Marco	Jean-Marcon	يوحنا مارون	yoo-ḥa-non mo-roon	ܝܘܚܢܐ ܡܪܘܢܐ
Julian	Julien	يولييانوس	o-yool-ya-nos	ܐܘܠܝܝܢܘܫܐ
Italy	Italie	إيطاليا	ee-ṭa-lee-ya	ܐܝܬܐܠܝܐ
Isaac	Isaac	إسحاق	ees-ḥoq	ܐܝܨܚܐܩ
Israel	Israel	إسرائيل	ees-ro-yél	ܐܝܨܪܐܝܠܐ
Herode	Hérode	هيرودس	hé-ro-dés	ܗܝܪܘܕܝܘܨ



## The Syriac (Aramaic) History (Part 3)

(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) | مُصَدِّق

English	French	Arabic	Syriac Using English Letters	Syriac
Rafqa	Rafqa	رفقا	raf-qa	رُفْمَا
Rebecca	Rebecca	رفقا	raf-qo	رُفْمَا
Jericho	Jéricho	أريحا	ee-ree-ḥoo	أُرَيْشُهُ
God	Dieu	الله	a-lo-ho	أَلُوهَا
Elizabeth	Élisabeth	أليصابات	é-leeš-ba'	أَلِيصَابَتَا
Elias	Élie	الياس	é-lee-yo	أَلِيَا
Lazarus	Lazare	لعازر	é-lee-'o-zor	أَلِيَزَارُ



## **The Syriac (Aramaic) History** **(Part 4)**

(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 Middle Phoenician Period (2150-332 B.C.)**

- Amorites (Phoenician people of Southern Lebanon and Al-Biqa' ) took the mountain region of Lebanon, and then reached Byblos and the coast.
- They also extended their domination to Babylone and Mespotamia.
- Egypt is subjected to them from 1725 to 1580 B.C.
- 13<sup>th</sup> Century B.C. Syria and Phoenicia are a battlefield between the Hittite and the Egyptian Empires.
- 13<sup>th</sup> Century B.C. the Hebrews coming from Egypt occupy Southern Phoenicia and become influenced by Phoenician Civilisation.
- The Phoenicians found colonies in the area extending from the Danube in the North to the heart of Africa in the South, and from India in the East to Gibraltar in the West.
- Huge literary fecundity.
- The temple of Solomon built by the Phoenicians of Byblos, Tyre, and Sidon.
- The invention of the Alphabet.



## (Names : šmo-hé) | مَمْدُون

English	French	Arabic	Syriac Using English Letters	Syriac
Hardini	Hardini	حرديني	ḥar-dee-nee	ܡܢܘܢܝܢܐ
Sharbel	Charbel	شربل	šar-bél	ܫܪܒܠܐ
Alexander	Alexandre	الاسكندر	a-lék-sand-ros	ܐܠܟܣܢܕܪܘܫܐ
Alexandria	Alexandrie	الاسكندرية	a-lék-sand-ree-ya	ܐܠܟܣܢܕܪܝܐ
Andrew	André	أندراوس	and-ré-was	ܐܢܕܪܘܫܐ
Antioch	Antioche	أنطاكيا	an-ṭee-yoo-kee-ya	ܐܢܬܝܘܟܝܐ
Stephen	Étienne	اسطفان	ést-fan	ܐܫܬܦܢܐ
Asia	Asie	آسيا	a-see-ya	ܐܫܝܐ
Spain	Espagne	إسبانيا	as-fan-ya	ܐܫܦܢܝܐ
Esther	Esther	أستير	és-teer	ܐܫܬܝܪܐ
Ephrem	Ephrem	أفرام	af-rém	ܐܦܪܝܡܐ
Africa	Afrique	أفريقيا	af-ree-qee-ya	ܐܦܪܝܩܝܐ
France	France	فرنسا	af-ran-sees	ܐܦܪܢܨܝܐ



Lecture et vocabulaire

**تِبْلَانْ لِينْتِيك**

(Introduction to Readings)

(1) ا. خُذْ مُكْتَا (bnoř qo-lé – Vocabulary)

Heavens (šma-yo)	مَقْدَّ + مَأ = مَقْدَّأ
Sanctuary/ Holy Object/ Holiness (qood-šo)	قُودُ + مَأ = قُودُأ
Name (šmo)	مُؤَا = مَعْلَا
Come (tee-té)	تِي + تَا = تِيأ
Kingdom (mal-koo-to)	مَلَا + قُودُ + مَأ = مَلِكُودُأ
Be (néh-wé)	نُهْ + نُو = نُهْأ
Will (šeb-yono)	شِبْ + نُو + نُو = شِبْنُأ
As / How / Why (ay-ka-no)	أَيْ + كَا + نُو = أَيْكَاأ
Also / Even (op)	أُو = أُو

Mighty Work / Strength / Virtue / Force (ḥay-lo)	
Glory / Praise (téš-booḥ-to)	= لَأ + خُصْم + أَم أَمخُصْمًا
Eternity / World / Age (ʿol-mo)	لَا + عَالَمًا = عَالَمًا
Spoon (tar-wo-do)	= لَأُ + وَ + لَأُ لَأُوَلَأُ
Knife (sa-kee-no)	= نَأ + خَد + هَ هَخَنَاءُ
Eye (ʿay-no)	عَيْنًا = نَأ + خَد
Skull / Chief / Summit / Top / Hill (qar-qap-to)	= لَأ + قَبْ + مَ مَقَبَلًا
Head / Top / Summit / End / Beginning /	رَأْسًا = هَأ + رَأْسًا

Earth / Land / Country / Soil / Ground (ar-ʿo)	أَوْ = أ + وَا
Give / Shine / Bloom (hab)	هَبَّ = هَبَّ
Bread / Shewbread (lah-mo)	كَمَّا = كَمَا + مَّا
Need / Necessity (soon-qo-no)	= نَمَّا + مُمَّا + نَمَّا نَمَمَّا
Day (yaw-mo)	يَمَّا = يَمَّا + مَمَّا
Today (yaw-mo-no)	= يَمَّا + مَمَّا + نَمَّا يَمَمَمَّا
Forgive / Leave / Allow / Still Less (šbooq)	مَجَّبَم = مَجَّبَم
Sins (haw-bé)	مَتَمَّا = مَتَمَّا + مَمَّا
Sin (h̄to-ho)	مَتَمَّا = مَتَمَّا + مَمَّا
Not (lo)	لَّا = لَّا
Trial /	= نَمَّا + مَمَّا + نَمَّا

Experiment / Examination (nés-yo-no)	تَعْنُنَا
But / But Rather / Howl / Lament Aloud / Wail (é-lo)	لَا = لُ + ٔ
To Save / Deliver (pşo)	فُرَا = فُرَا
From (mén)	مَرَا = مَرَا
Evil / Wrong (bee-şo)	نَدَا = نَا + نَدَا
Because (mé-ţool) (Classically Written : مَعْلُهُ)	= مَعْلُهُ + مَعْلُهُ
Possessive (deel) (ex: my ..., your ..., their ...)	مَوْلَا = مَوْلَا
She / It / Is (hee)	هَؤ = هَؤ
Kingdom / Realm / Reign (mal-koo-to)	= مَلَا + قَه + مَلَا مَلَقَهَا
Power /	مَلَا = لُ + مَلَا



## Exercices pratiques sur les textes liturgiques de base

### Aspects of Pronunciation . د (2)

- The letter(s) before and after a consonant with a vowel on it will merge into the consonant with the vowel. Example: **وَالشُّوبَكُونِ** = wal-šooob-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: **دَلْمُكِي** = dee-lo-kee.
- In some instances the letter **ك** “k” will be pronounced as “**ḳ**”. We will discuss this in future lessons. **ḳ** <= KH <= **ك**
- Most words that finish with a “k” will be pronounced as “**ḳ**”. 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 . و (3)

The Our Father – a-boon dbaš-ma-yo



أَبُؤِ وَجَعَصْنَا.

تِلْبَابِي مَعْبِي.

نَالِيَا مَلَكِيَابِي.

تِهَهَا رَجِيَابِي:

أَنْصِيَا وَجَعَصْنَا أُو تَارُوَا.

هَجَجِي كَسْمَا وَشَهْمِي مَهْمُنَا.

هَجْجِهْ كِهْ مَقَّحْ هَنْتِهْ مَ:

أَنْظَا وَاوِ سَهْ مَجْجِهْ حَسْبَجْتِهْ.  
هَلَا نَابَجْ حَصْنَهْنَا.  
أَلَا فَرُ مَهْ خَسْمَا.

مَهْلَا وَاوْمَلْ هَبْ مَخْخَهْبَا هَسْلَا  
هَامْخَهْسْنَا حَنْكَمْ نُلْصَتْ اَمْمَهْ ❖



The Our Father using Karshouni letters

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

mé-ṭool dee-lo-kee mal-koo-to wḥay-lo wtéš-booḥ-to lʿo-lam  
ʿol-meen a-meen



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



First-fruits / Army Front / First / Chief / Prefect / Superior / Abbot / Division / Part / (Army) Corps / Chapter (of Book) / Region / The Best / Capital (of Country) / Venom (ree-šo)	
To Behead (qar-qép)	قَرَّ قَ = قَ + قَ
Hand (ee-do)	أَدَّ = أَدَّ + أَدَّ

(qér-yo-né – Readings) قَتْنَا (4) .

(Hail Mary) مَلَكِيَّةٌ مَدِينَةٌ

مَلَكِيَّةٌ مَدِينَةٌ

مَلَكِيَّةٌ مَدِينَةٌ

مَدِينَةٌ مَدِينَةٌ

مَدِينَةٌ مَدِينَةٌ

مَدِينَةٌ مَدِينَةٌ

مَنْ تَعَهُ مَعْنَا

مَنْ تَعَهُ مَعْنَا

أَمَدَهُ وَالْأَمَدُ

أَبْتَعَجِدُ سُلْجَمَ سِنِّ سَلْتُنَا

هُمَا هَجَعْدَا وَمَعْنَا أَمَحُ ❖

(Transliteration at the end of the lesson)

(We Believe) مَدَّ مَعْنَا

مَدَّ مَعْنَا نَبِيَّ الْكَلْبِ أَجَا أَسْبِي فَلَا جُجُوَا

وَقَضْنَا هَوَاؤُنَا هَوَجْدَتَهُ أَمَحُ وَمَتَلَمَّوْهُ هَوَلَا

مَتَلَمَّوْهُ

هَجَبِي مَدَّنَا تَعَهُ مَعْنَا مَسْبِيْنَا نَا وَالْأَمَدُ

هَوَ وَمَحُ أَجَا أَمَحُ مَبْرُ قُدَّهَهُ خُلُقْنَا الْكَلْبِ

وَمَحُ الْكَلْبِ تَهَوَا وَمَحُ تَهَوَا الْكَلْبِ عَمَّنَا وَمَحُ

الْكَهْ عَمَّنَا مَلِكِيْنَا هَلَا جَبِيْنَا هَمَدَا نَاهَمْنَا

لَلْجَهَبِ وَجَابِيَه هَوَا قَلَا مَبْرُ هَوَ وَمَحَلُّكَلِي

نَتْنَمْنَا هَمَلُّكَلَا قَهْوَمِّي سَلَا مَحُ قَضْنَا

هَوَا مَبْرُ مَحُ وَهَمْنَا وَمَهْوَمْنَا هَمَحُ مَدَّنَمُ نَاهَمْنَا

هَوَا نَمْنَا هَوَا لَجَبِ سُلْجَمَ نَتَمَدَّ قَهْوَمِي

قَهْوَمِي هَمَحُ هَمَدَا هَوَا مَجْنُ هَمَحُ كَلَّتْنَا

تَقَمَّحُ أَسْبِي وَجَبَّج. هَمَلَّمُ كَقَضْنَا هَمَدَا مَحُ

مَعْنَا وَجَهَبِ هَمَدَا أَمَا تَعَهْجَمُهُ وَنَا كَمَبُو

حَسْبُنَا اللَّهُ وَنِعْمَ الْوَكِيلُ  
 اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلَى آلِهِ  
 وَصَحْبِهِ أَجْمَعِينَ

وَجَاءَ مِنْكُمْ أَهْلُ الْكِتَابِ  
 يَخْتَلِفُ فِي الْأَقْيَانِ  
 فَبَدَّلْنَا الْأَقْيَانَ  
 لِيُحْكِمَ اللَّهُ عَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِينَ  
 أَمْرَهُمْ وَهُمْ لَمْ يَأْمُرُوا  
 بِالْحَرْبِ وَاللَّهُ الْعَزِيزُ  
 الْحَكِيمُ

(Transliteration at the end of the lesson)

## Readings' Transliteration

. 01 (5)

## šlom-lék mar-yam

šlom-lék mar-yam  
 mal-yat tay-boo-to  
 mo-ran 'a-mék  
 mba-rak-to at bné-šé  
 wam-ba-ra-koo pee-ro dkar-sék  
 mo-ran yé-šoo' mšee-ħo

mort mar-yam  
 é-méh da-lo-ho  
 ét-ka-šap ħlo-payn ħnan ħa-ħo-yé  
 ho-šo wab-šo'-to dmaw-tan a-meen ❖

## mhaym-nee-nan

mhaym-nee-nan bħad a-lo-ho a-bo a-ħeed kool 'o-boo-do daš-ma-yo wdar-  
 'o wad-kool-ħéyn ay-léyn dmét-ħaz-yon wad-lo mét-ħaz-yon  
 wab-ħad mor-yo yé-šoo' mšee-y-ħo yee-ħee-do-yo da-lo-ħo haw dmén a-  
 bo é-tee-léd qdom kool-ħoon 'ol-mé. a-lo-ho dmén a-lo-ho nooh-ro dmén  
 nooh-ro a-lo-ho ša-ree-ro dmén a-lo-ho ša-ree-ro yee-lee-do wlo 'bee-do  
 wash-wé boo-see-ya la-booy dbee-déh hwo kool mé-dém. haw dmé-ħoo-lo-  
 tan bnay-no-šo wmé-ħool poor-qo-nan nħét mén šma-yo wét-ga-šam mén  
 roo-ħo dqood-šo wmén mar-yam btool-to wah-wo bar-no-šo. wéšt-léb ħlo-  
 payn byaw-may pén-ħee-yows peey-la-ħows. wħaš wmeet wétq-bar. wqom  
 lat-lo-to yaw-meen ak dak-teeb. was-léq laš-ma-yo wee-téb mén ya-mee-  
 no da-booy. wtoob o-té bšooob-ħé ra-bo lam-dor ħa-yé wal-mee-té haw  
 dal-mal-koo-téh šoo-lo-mo lo eet.

wab-ħad roo-ħo qa-dee-šħo dee-taw mor-yo maħ-yo-no dkool. haw dmén  
 a-bo wab-ro no-péq w'am a-bo w'am bro mést-géd wmeš-ta-baħ haw  
 dma-lél ban-bee-yé wbaš-lee-ħé. wbaħ-do 'ee-to qa-deeš-to qa-too-lee-qee  
 wash-lee-ħoy-to. wmaw-déy-nan ħdo ma'-moo-dee-to lšooob-qo-no daħ-ħo-  
 hé. wam-sa-kéy-nan laq-yom-to dmee-té wal-ħa-yé ħad-té d'ol-mo da-teed  
 a-meen ❖

❖ ❖ ❖

Notre Père, qui êtes aux Cieux... .)

اَبُو وَتَسْمَا د-بَاشْمَايَا  
 (s) chmok hetkagach d-bašmaio Aboun  
 ta nom sèt sanctifié des Cieux Notre Père

اِيكَانُو سَبِيئُونُكَ نَيْتُونِي مَالْكُوتُوكُ تَيْتِي  
 Aïkanô Sebïonok Nétoué malkoutok teete  
 sue ta volonté faite votre règne qu'arrive

لَيْتْمُو هَابْلَان . بَارُو أُو د-بَاشْمَايَا  
 Lettmo hablan . BAR'U op de-BAŠmaïyo  
 le pain donne nous . la terre comme aux Cieux

وَكْتُو هَايْنُ هَارُبَايَا لَانْ وَ-شَبُونُ . يَأْسُونُو د-سُونْكُونَانْ  
 wakto. Hayn HARubaya lan WA-š'BOU . yaoumou de-sounkōnan  
 offenses nos nos Pardonnez . jour de chaque

لَيْتْمُو لَيْتْمُو لَيْتْمُو لَيْتْمُو  
 tailan w.lo l'HAYO-BAYN š'BAQN HNAN dop' aykano  
 laisse pas et ne à ceux nous ayant offenses pardonnez nous de même comme

دِيْلُو مَيْتُوكُ بِيْسُو مَيْتُوكُ لَيْتْمُو  
 -deelo mèful . Bee-so men PASON élo Lnesyouno  
 à car . mal du délivre nous mais dans l'épreuve

اِيْلْمِيْنُ ل-اَلَامُ وَ-تَيْحْبُوتُو وَ-هَيْلُو مَالْكُوتُو كِي  
 olmeen L-alam wa techbuto wa haylo malkouto Kee  
 des siècles au siècle et gloire et puissance le règne toi

اَمِيْنُ  
 Amin.


Je vous salue Marie ... د

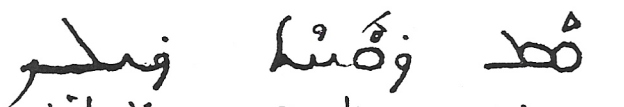
مط لك طوبى

توبى tayb outo plaine	طوبى malyat de grâce	طوبى MARIAM MARIE	لك lek vous	مط chlon je salue	
بنه-شه bné-ché les femmes	ات at entre	طوبى m barak to tu es bénie	امك Amek avec toi	طوبى moron le Seigneur	
طوبى moron le Seigneur	وتو صد d'-KARSEK de ton ventre	وازا peéro le fruit	باركوه BARAKHO béné	وام WAM et iéchou (4-5)	
		المسيح MŠ-IHO le messie	يسوع JÉSUS		
(ناتنا HNAN (notre mère	وانا wam et)	وانا Alotto' de Dieu	طوبى émeh mère	طوبى Mariam Marie	طوبى mort Sainte
نا Hatoyé pauvres	نا HNAN Nous	نا H Lopayn pécheurs	نا éTKA chap priez		
امين AMIN Amen	نا d-maoutan de notre mort	نا wab-šo-to et au moment	نا Hoš(e)bo maintenant		

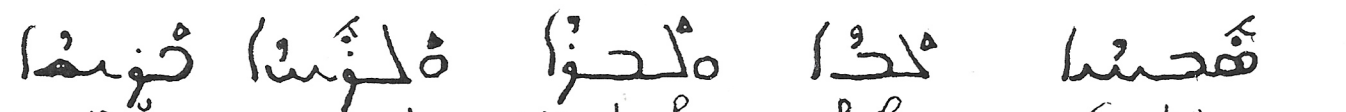


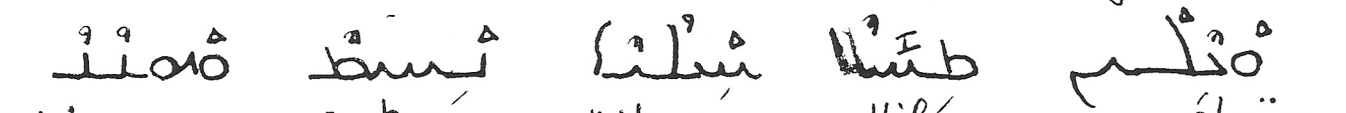
La paix à vous tous


  
 ikoulurum      s'lomo  
 à vous tous      la paix


  
 dilok      raho      wam  
 votre      esprit      et avec

Gloire au Père et au Fils et au Saint-Esprit

  
 Kadišo      WA RaHo      WA Labo      labo      SoubHo  
 Saint      et à l'Esprit      et au fils      au père      Gloire

  
 Wahnono      rahmé      HAtoyé      mHilé      wa-élaïn  
 et grâce      miséricorde      donné en Abondance      et pour nous

  
 WA-leolmir      éolmé      Bateayoun      mestaféoun  
 et les siècles      au siècle      pauvres      pécheurs

  
 Amin

Koul Aheed Hbo Alotto B. had me hay minam  
 tout puissant Père Dieu en un seul Nous croyons

siteyn wa Koultayn wa-dario da-chmayo 'Obudo  
 choses et toutes les et de la terre du Ciel créateur

wa-lo met hayon de-met-Hag-jon  
 ce que qu'on ne voit pas de ce qu'on voit

yithidoyo machiko(h) yéchou' Moïso(h) wa BHAD  
 le fils messie Jésus Seigneur et un seul

Koulkoum qu-idom iteeted Abo d-mèn HAW d-Abho(h)  
 tous avant né Père du unique de Dieu

d-mèn Noukro(h) Alho d-mèn Alotto 'olmé  
 venant) de lumière Dieu de Dieu les siècles

d-mèn chariro(h) Alotto wa Noukro(h)  
 de véritable Dieu et la lumière

la suite au travail de chacun ....

chariro(h) Alotto(h)

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