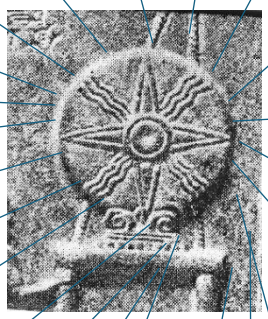
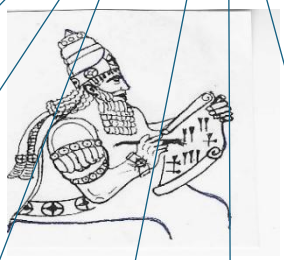
From the "Cradle of Civilization" ܡܢ "ܟܘܪܣܝܐ ܕܡܕܢܚܐ"

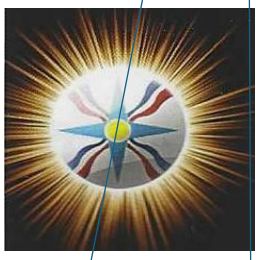


ܟܬܒܐ ܕܠܫܢܝ (ܐܬܘܪܝܐ)

The Book of my Language (Assyrian)

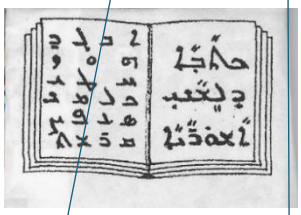


Book One ܟܬܒܐ ܚܕܡܝܐ



ܠܐ ܥܠܡܐ ܕܥܠܡܐ ܫܘܬܦܐ

For beginner adults



Michael A. Younan ܡܝܟܐܝܠ ܐ. ܝܘܢܢ

ܦܡܕܘܝܐ ܡܢ ܐܒܐ ܚܝܐ

ܠܠܗܘܝܐ ܕܥܡܐ ، ܡܬܬܐ

ܐܝܟܡܐ ܡܢܝ

ܠܐܗ ܡܘܝܐ ܘܡܬܝܐ

ܠܐܒ ܒܡܐ ܘܝܬܐ ܐܡܘܬܐ.

I. dedicate this book
to my dear father, the late,
Alexan Younan, my mentor
for his love and zealousness
towards the Assyrian people and language.

Acknowledgement ܡܘܕܝܢܘܬܐ

ܠܐ ܡܒܡܕܐ ܐܘܕܝ ܘܡܐ

ܐܕܐ ܕܡܪܝܢܐ " ܡܒܕܡܐ ܡܘܕܥܘܕܝܐ"

ܠܐ ܡܝܢܐ ܕܐܒܐ ܚܝܐ ܡܐ ܥܒܕܐ.

To Mr. George Zaia of “*Medius corporation”*
San Jose, California, U.S.A.
for covering the cost of the printing.
First edition, 1989
Second edition, revised 2018,
Third edition, revised 2024

ܡܕܒܐ ܐܢ ܡܕܒܐ ܕܐܐ ܡܘܝ

ܐܢܒܘܕܐ ܒܡܬܒܐ ܡܒܬܒ ܕܐܡܕܐ.

Printed in San Jose, California, USA.

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Note to the teacher ܡܠܝܐܕܐ ܕܐܠܦܐ

ܚܒܝܒܬܐ ܚܟܝܡܬܐ ܗܘܝܡܐ ، ܟܬܒܐ ܕܐܠܦܐ

ܕܐܝܟܡܬܐ ܕܝܕܥܬܐ ܕܐܢܫܐ .

The red writing is for the teacher's explanation the lesson to the student .

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* ܐܬܘܬܐ ܡܫܬܢܐ ܕܐܠܦܒܝܬܐ.
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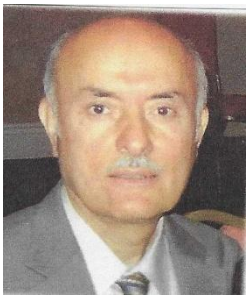

Preface

Teaching the Assyrian language is essential to enable our Assyrian people to preserve our national identity and culture. With my modest ability, I have decided to write a book of my own.
I used vernacular (common spoken Assyrian language, called "SWADAYA")
This book "the Book of my Language (Assyrian) covers the most important lessons for beginner adult students (the seven diacritical marks) to represent vowels value called in Assyrian language "ZAO-AA". Book ONE , is not suitable and is not intended for persons who do not have knowledge of reading and writing in English, but rather is intended for students of High School, College and University. The lessons are not written as a curriculum order from grade one to six. They present materials in small segments so that students can master a particular topic one step at a time. The sentences are written as short narratives in a way that would be easily understood by the students. Some phrases and sentences are not complete (they are not grammatical, for they do not contain at least one subject and at least one verb) they serve as a guide for adults who did not have the opportunity to learn the Assyrian language during their childhood and younghood.
In order to make the book widely accessible, the contents are written in both Assyrian and English language. I also used phonetic transliterations to facilitate the pronunciation. I made every effort to provide accurate translation and transliterations of the corresponding words and sentences of both Assyrian and English language.
I used the Eastern Assyrian spelling called "SWADAYA" (from the word "SOUWADA) meaning: conversational / colloquial, also known as "Madenkhaya script" with transliteration.
I hold out hope to write book TWO and THREE.

I recommend that the teachers and students to download and print this book and bind it for themselves to be easier and practical to use as a book, and, also to print more copies.

Any suggestions and comments from Assyrian teachers on the contents of the book will be highly appreciated in order to improve book TWO.

I would like also to express my gratitude to my wife Mary Younan for her cooperation and encouragement to complete this book, and, for choosing the title of the book "The Book of my Language (Assyrian).she also helped me in composing some specific words and sentences that are relevant to our Assyrian culture.

Michael Alexan Younan

ܡܝܟܐܝܝܠ ܐܠܝܟܣܢ ܝܘܢܢ

San Jose, California, 2024

Book one, 2024

Preface ܡܒܘܐ

ܬܘܪܐܝܬܐ ܕܡܠܟܐ ܝܫܘܥ ܢܙܪܝܐ ܡܢ ܩܕܡ ܢܝܚܐ ، ܕܐܦ ܠܥܠܡ ܡܢ ܢܝܚܐ
ܕܢܡܚܐ ܢܙܪܝܐ . ܟܬܒܐ ܢܩܪܐ ܒܫܘܪܐ ، ܚܝܒܠܟ ܢܩܪܐ ܚܕܬܐ "ܚܕܬܐ ܕܝܫܘܥ ܢܙܪܝܐ"
ܕܝܠܗܘܢ ܗܘܕܝܢ . ܫܒܥܬܐ ܫܢܐ ܕܡܐ ܚܠܡ ܒܫܠܡܐ ܘܡܬܐ ܕܝܫܘܥ ܢܙܪܝܐ . ܕܢܐܝܐ ܕܢܩܪܐ
ܚܕܬܐ(ܒܫܚܢܐ ، ܦܐܠܩܐ ܡܐܡܘܩܐ) ܫܢܐ ܢܩܘ ܥܕܝܐ ܒܦܚܬܐ ܒܦܢܡܐܒܥܐ ܡܢ ܡܠܟܘܬܐ
ܒܢܕܘܐ ܦܢܬܢܐ ܡܢ ܐܒ ܡܠܟܘܬܐ ܕܟܘ ܫܠܐܠܐܘܗܝ ܝܫܘܥ ܡܟܘ ܒܡܘܡܢܐ ܒܝ ܠܥܕܘ
ܕܒܒܢܕܘܗܝ ، ܠܡܐ ܐܝ ܢܩܪܐ ܚܕܬܐ ܕܝ ܫܝܐ ܠܫܒܥܐ ܡܢ ܡܠܟܘܬܐ ܐܒ ܕܒܠܐܠܐܘܗܝ ܫܒܚܐ
ܕܝܫܘܥ ܢܐܡܝܠܘܬܐ . ܡܝܐܡܢܐ ܕܢܩܪܐ ܚܕܬܐ ܕܝ ܫܢܐ ܟܡܒܠ ܚܕܢܐ ܕܡܘܕܝ — ܡܡܠܟܐ
(ܐܒܡܠܦܐܒܐ) ܒܝ ܡܕܢܐ 1 ܡܘܠ 6 ܕܐܦ ܒܠܐܠܐܘܗܝ ܒܕ ܠܟܘܢܐ ܢܐܡܘܬܐ ܡܘܫܐ
ܡܠܟܐ ، ܫܢܐ ܡܢ ܕܡܐ ܬܘܒ ܡܘܬܒܐ (ܡܐܠܟܘܬܐ ܦܢܡܐܒܥܐ) ܡܢ ܡܠܟܘܬܐ. (ܢܩܪܐ ܐܝ
ܩܝܡ ܚܕܬܐ ܟܡ ܚܕܬܐ ܡܢܬܐ ܡܠܟܘܬܐ) .
ܡܠܟܘܬܐ ܕܡܕܡܢܐ ܕܢܩܪܐ ܚܕܬܐ ، ܡܡܢܝܢܐ ܥܡ ܚܠܡ ܕܐܝ ܒܝ ܝܫܘܥ ܢܙܪܝܐ ܠܝܫܘܥ
ܢܐܡܝܠܘܬܐ(ܕܡܢܐ ܡܢܝܢܐ) ܡܡܘܩܝܡ ܥܡ ܠܝܠܐ "ܡܐܕܝܢܐ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ" (ܒܝ ܒܫܚܢܐ "ܡܡܠܟܐ")
ܕܒܕܐ ܕܢܐܝ ܕܡܒܟܐ ܡܡܠܢܐ ܒܝܥ ܚܕܐ ܕܡܝܢܐ ܥܡ ܥܡܡܝܢܐ .
ܢܐܡܠܟ ܡܠܟܐ ܕܡܝ ܥܡܡܝܢܐ ܕܡܚܝܢ ܚܕܬܐ ܡܢܬܐ ܡܠܟܘܬܐ .

ܡܣܥܡܝܐ ܥܡ ܡܠܟܘܬܐ ܡܢܠܟܘܬܐ ܟܬܒܠ ܢܐܡ ܚܕܬܐ ܡܢ ܟܢܫܘܬܐ ܡܢ ܕܡܝ ܕܡܥ
ܬܘܒܐ ܡܢ ܡܠܟܘܬܐ ܒܝܥ ܒܕ ܚܕܬܐ ܐܒܕܐ ܕܝܣܕܝܐ .
ܢܐܡܠܟ ܡܠܟܘܬܐ ܕܝܐ ܡܢܝܢ ܡܣܒܣܢܬܐ ܡܡܥܡܕܢܐ ܒܝ ܡܠܟܘܬܐ ܢܐܡܝܬܐ ܡܡܒܬܐ ܕܡ
ܣܒܥܬܐ ܕܢܩܪܐ ܚܕܬܐ ܟܥܒܬܐ ܕܒܗܡܕܐ ܕܚܕܬܐ ܡܢܬܐ .

ܢܐܡܠܟ ܡܡܢܟܝܢܡܐ ܒܝ ܒܕܐ ܘܡܟ ܡܕܒ ܡܢܒ ܟܡܐ ܡܢܒܡܐ ܡܢܟܡܐ ܡܢܬܐ
ܡܢ ܡܡܥܡܐ ܕܢܩܪܐ ܚܕܬܐ . ܠܡܐ ܐܝ ܡܢ ܡܕܒܥܐ ܫܟܬ ܡܡܬܐ (ܝܡܢ) ܕܢܩܪܐ ܚܕܬܐ
ܡܡܡܝܕܐ ܫܟܬ ܡܐܒ ܡܡܠܟܘܬܐ ܕܒܢܚܬܐ ܡܝܐܡܢܐ ܕܢܐܡܠܟ ܝܡܡܢܐ ܕܡܢܕܡܐ
ܢܙܡܢܐ .

ܡܒܬܝܒܟ ܢܝܚܡ ܡܢܒ
ܡܢ ܡܘܡ — ܟܢܝܡܢܬܐ 2024

Book one, 2024

ܠܡܕܘܪܐ ܘܡܠܦܐ ܠܫܢܐ ܐܬܘܪܝܐܝܬܐ

Learn and teach the Assyrian language

Development of
The Assyrian Alphabet

Over the centuries, various theories have been advanced to explain the origin of the Assyrian alphabet writing. The scope of this presentation is relevant to the origin of the Assyrian language only.

The Assyrian language is derived from the olden Akkadian language.

It is one of Semitic languages originated in the Land of Ashur, (Ashurayeh / Neo-Assyrian) comprises of Sumer, Akkad and Babylon which has long been known as “Mesopotamia“ a Greek name means land between rivers (Tigris and Euphrates) . The ancient land of Ashur (modern-day Iraq and eastern part of Syria), also known as “cradle of human civilization” and the birth-place and source of many inventions. It is also known “the Fertile Crescent”.

Despite the conflict in theories, most scholars and historians are generally agreed that after the decline of the cuneiform writing, the Assyrians invented their own alphabet system as back to the 3rd. century B.C. It consists of 22 letters, all representing consonants. Diacritical marks to represent vowels were introduced in the 8th. century A.D.

The Assyrian alphabet evolved over several centuries. The following are the three major variants of the Assyrian hand written alphabet scripts; the oldest of these is “Estrangelo script”.

The Assyrian language is written and read from the right to the left.

The following are the three major variants of the Assyrian Alphabet scripts:

Note: ***Until the end of 15th. century A.D. , all writings remained a skill of the minority, kept alive by monks (priestly class) who painstakingly hand – lettered illuminated manuscripts until the German inventor Johannes Gutenberg (circa, 1400 – 1468) invented the movable- type printing press.***

1-The oldest and the first hand - written *"Estrangelo script"* was invented (circa, 3rd. century B.C. in the city of "Urhai" also known to Assyrians as "Osroene" (Assyrian name), "Edessa" Greek name and "SanliUrfa" Turkish name, located inside in what is modern-day southeastern Turkey, and along northeastern Syria border. The *Estrangelo script* is still in use to present day.

(H) hee	(D) dallat	(G) gammal	(B) beet	(A) Allap
(Y) youd	(T) teit (guttural)	(KH) kheit	(Z) zein	(W) waw
(S) simkat	(N) noon	(M) meem	(L) lammad	(K) kap
(R) reish	(Q) qope (guttural)	(S) sadi (guttural)	(P) peh	(Eih) Ei (guttural)
			(T) taaw	(Sh) sheen

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2-The modern hand - written *“Estrangelo script”* also known as *“Madenkhaya script ”* developed from the oldest and the first hand - written Estrangelo script and enhanced in the shape of the single letters, in its formal style and in its printed form, to be suitable for the movable-type printing press, long after the German invertor Johannes Gutenberg (circa, 1400-1468) invented the movable – type printing press.

Note: these “Estrangelo script” letters are written without vowels (zao-aa marks). ܥܶܐܕܳܐ " ܐܶܟܳܐ

ܗ (H) hee	ܕ (D) dallat	ܓ (G) gammal	ܒ (B) beet	ܐ (A) allap
ܝ (Y) youd	ܛ (T) teit (guttural)	ܟ (Kh) kheit	ܙ (Z) zein	ܘ (W) waw
ܣ (S) simkat	ܢ (N) noon	ܡ (M) meem	ܠ (L) lammad	ܟ (K) kap
ܪ (R) reish	ܩ (Q) qope (guttural)	ܨ (S) sadi (guttural)	ܦ (P) peh ܬ (T) taaw	ܥ (Eih) Ei (guttural) ܫ (Sh) sheen

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3-The hand - written Eastern *(Neo-Assyrian)* alphabet script called “Nisibis” city known to Assyrians “Nusaybin” located inside in what is modern day southeasternTurkey, and along northeastern Syria border.
This script is known as *“Maddenkhaya script ”* developed from the oldest and the first hand - written *“Estrangelo script”* , and enhanced in the the shape of the single letters, in its formal style and in its printed form, to be suitable for the movable - type printing press, long after the German inventor Johannes Gutenberg (circa 1400 – 1468) invented the movable-type printing press.

ܗ	ܕ	ܓ	ܒ	ܐ
(H) hee	(D) dallat	(G) gammal	(C) beet	(A) allap
ܝ	ܛ	ܟ	ܙ	(A) ܘ
(Y) youd	(T) teit (guttural)	(Kh) kheit	(Z) zein	(W) waw
ܣ	ܢ	ܡ	ܠ	ܟ
(S) Simkat	(N) noon	(M) meem	(L) lammad	(K) kap
ܪ	ܩ	ܨ	ܦ	ܥ
(R) reish	(Q) qope (guttural)	(S) sadi (guttural)	(P) peh	(Eih) Ei (guttural)
			ܬ	ܫ
			(T) taaw	(Sh) sheen

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ܡܠܬܐ ܕܠܟ ܦܘܩܣܐ ܡܬܟܬܒܐ ܒܝ ܕܦܘܩܐ " ܙܘܩܐ":

Note on using “zao-aa”mark (vowel)

ܩܠ ܗܟܝܬܐ ܦܘܩܬܐ ܦܘܚܝܬܐ ܕܒܬܒܐ ܕܐܬܟܬܒܘܢܐ ، ܙܒܘܩܬܐ ܡܟܐ ܦܘܩܣܐ " ܙܘܩܐ ". ܒܬܒܐ ܙܘܩܐ ܡܟܝܐ ܒܕܝ ܕܦܘܩܐ ܒܝ ܡܬܟܬܒܐ ܕܒܟܬܒܐ ܕܚܝ ܩܝܬ ܥܘܪܒܐ ܝܝܟܠ ܒܝ ܐܣܦܐ ܙܐܦܢܐ ܕܟܝ ܒܬܒܐ ܟܬܒܐ ܒܬܕ ܩܟܐ ܥܕܒܐ ܩܠ ܙܐܦܢܐ .

In order to spell, read and write a word, it is necessary to use the mark “ ZAO-AA” (VOWEL) .The word “ ***zao-aa”*** *is a specific mark placed above or below a letter in the word to differentiate the vowel sound or accent and to facilitate the Spelling : (ha-gai-ta)* ܗܟܝܬܐ

Some phrases and sentences in this book ONE are not complete. (They are not grammatical, for they do not contain at least one subject and at least one verb, they are just for exercise).

Lesson 1 ܕܪܫܐ

ܟܬܒܐ ܐܬܘܪܝܐ ܡܢ ܝܡܝܢܐ ܠܣܡܐܠܐ ܩܪܝܢܢ ܘܡܟܬܒܝܢܢ . ←

The Assyrian language is written and read from the right to the left. ←

22 ܐܬܘܪܝܐ ܕܟܬܒܐ ܐܬܘܪܝܐ :

The 22 letters (alphabet) of the Assyrian Language.

ܗ	ܕ	ܓ	ܒ	ܐ
(H) HEE	(D) DALLAT	(G) GAMMAL	(B) BEET	(A) ALLAP
ܝ	ܛ	ܚ	ܙ	ܘ
(Y) YOOD	(T) TEIT (guttural)	(KH) KHEIT	(Z) ZEIN	(W) WAW
ܣ	ܢ	ܡ	ܠ	ܟ
(S) SIMKAT	(N) NOON	(M) MEEM	(L) LAMMAD	(K) KAP
ܪ	ܩ	ܥ	ܦ	ܐܝ
(R) REISH	(Q) QOPE (guttural)	(S) SADI (guttural)	(P) PEH	(EIH) Ei (guttural)
			ܬ	ܫ
			(T) TAAW	(SH) SHEEN

Lesson 2 ܕܪܫܐ

Alphabet in order ܐܒܓܕܗܘܙܚܛܝܟܠܡܢܣܥܦܨܩܪܫܬ

1. ܐ ܒ ܓ ܕ ܗ ܘ

ܙ ܚ ܛ ܝ ܟ ܠ

2 ܡ ܢ ܣ ܥ ܦ ܨ

ܩ ܪ ܫ ܬ

Guttural

3. ܐ ܒ ܓ ܕ ܗ ܘ

ܙ ܚ ܛ ܝ ܟ ܠ

Guttural

4. ܡ ܢ ܣ ܥ ܦ ܨ

ܩ ܪ ܫ ܬ

Guttural Guttural

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Lesson 3 ܕܓܝܢܐ

Alphabet not in order ܐܠܦܒܝܬܐ ܕܠܐ ܒܣܕܪܐ (ܣܓܝܬܐ)

1. ܐ ܒ ܓ ܗ ܘ ܙ ܚ ܛ ܝ ܟ

2. ܠ ܡ ܢ ܣ ܥ ܦ ܨ ܩ ܪ ܫ ܬ

Guttural

3. ܫ ܬ ܐ ܒ ܓ ܕ ܗ ܘ ܙ ܚ ܛ ܝ ܟ ܠ ܡ ܢ ܣ ܥ ܦ ܨ ܩ ܪ ܫ ܬ

4. ܐ ܒ ܓ ܕ ܗ ܘ ܙ ܚ ܛ ܝ ܟ ܠ ܡ ܢ ܣ ܥ ܦ ܨ ܩ ܪ ܫ ܬ

Guttural Guttural Guttural

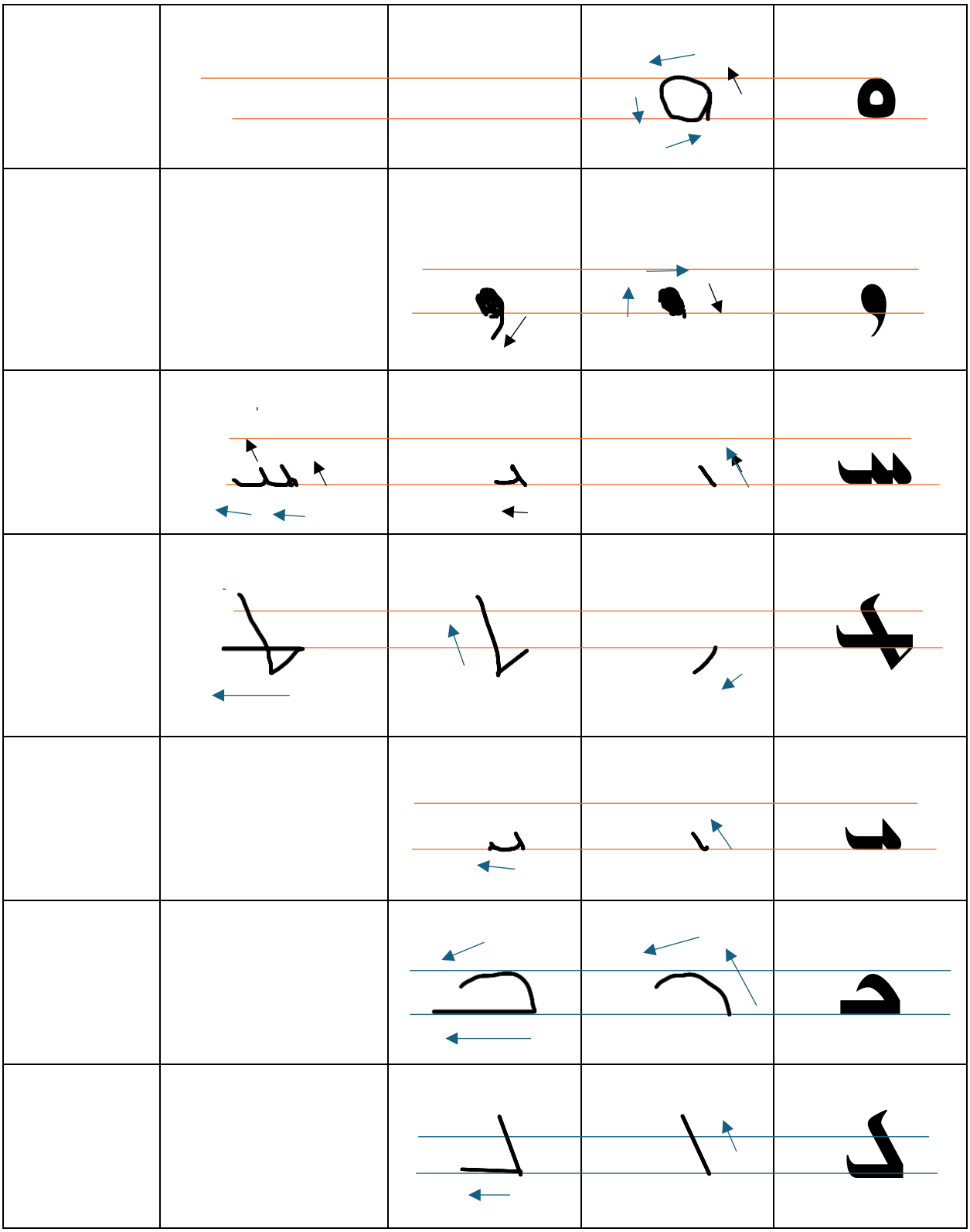
Letter 4 ܕܕܬܐ

Order of writing ܕܪܝܫܐ ܕܟܬܒܐ

From your right to the left ← ܡܢ ܝܡܝܢܐ ܠܣܡܐܠܐ

Always start at the base line

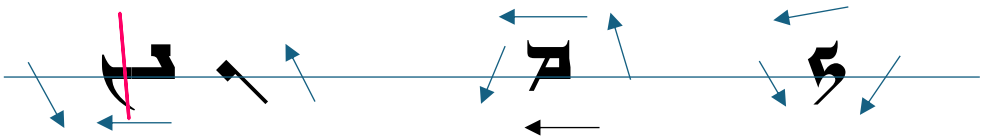
step 4	step 3	step 2	step 1	



Note ܡܠܬܐ

ܬܠܬܐ (3) ܐܬܘܬܐ ܕܐܬܘܢ ܒܣܘܦܐ ܕܡܠܬܐ ܗܘܝܢ ܟܬܝܒܝܢ .

The following (3) letters are written at the end of the word



Noon Meem Kap

kap: ܟܦ ، ܟܪܟܘܢ ، ܒܝܬܘܢ ، ܐܬܪܘܢ ، ܠܫܢܘܢ.

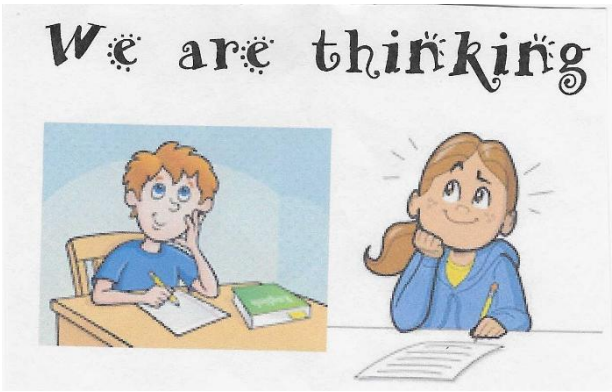
Lishanokh atrokh baytokh karkouk

Meem : ܡܝܡ ، ܡܕܒܪ ، ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ، ܡܕܡܐ ، ܡܢܝܢ ، ܡܨܝܐ ، ܡܨܝܡ .

(obey) (regret)

Noon : ܢܘܢ ، ܢܦܠ ، ܢܨܒ ، ܢܡܘܠ ، ܢܫܟܚ ، ܢܨܝܡ ،

ܢܨܒ ، ܢܫܬܐ ، ܢܫܢ ، ܢܦܫ ، ܢܬܐ .



Lesson 5 ܕܪܫܐ

Mark of “zao-aa” vowel sound ܣܝܡܢܐ ܕ" ܙܥܝܐ" ܡܠܐ

There are 7 vowels ܫܒܥܐ " ܙܥܝܬܐ"

ܣܝܡܢܐ ܕܙܥܝܐ ܙܩܦܐ ܕܙܥܝܐ "ܙܩܦܐ"

1: Name of zao-aa “zqaa-pa ܙܩܦܐ Mark of “zao-aa” ܬ

Long vowel sound, as “AA” ܡܠܐ ܒܝܬ above the letters ܬ

ܒܝܟܐ ܥܠ ܬܚܬܝܬܐ

2: zao-aa “zlaa-ma psheeqa” ܙܥܝܐ ܙܠܦܐ ܦܫܝܩܐ ܝ

Below the letters ܥܠ ܬܚܬܝܬܐ

Short vowel sound, as “E” ܡܠܐ ܚܕܬܐ ܒܝܬ

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3: zao-aa “zlaa-ma qishya” ܙܵܘܵܥܵܐ ܙܠܵܐܡܵܐ ܩܝܼܫܝܵܐ ܒܼ

Below the letters ܒܼ ܬܚܬܵܝܵܐ ܡܣܵܡܵܢܹܐ

Short vowel sound, as “EH” ܩܠܵܩܠܵܐ ܕܡܕܒܚܵܢܵܐ

4: zao-aa “ptaa-kha” ܙܵܘܵܥܵܐ ܦܬܵܚܵܐ ܦ

Two dots: above and below the letters ܦ ܬܚܬܵܝܵܐ ܘܡܣܵܡܵܢܹܐ ܬܪܹܝܢ ܢܩܵܛܹܐ:

Short vowel sound, as “AE” ܩܠܵܩܠܵܐ ܕܦܬܚܵܐ

5: zao-aa “rwaa-kha” ܙܵܘܵܥܵܐ ܪܘܵܚܵܐ ܬ

One dot above the letter ܬ ܥܠܵܝܵܐ ܡܢ ܢܩܵܛܹܐ ܚܕ : 1

Vowel sound, as “OH” ܩܠܵܩܠܵܐ ܕܢܘܿܗܵܡܵܐ

6: zao-aa “rwaa-sa” ܙܵܘܵܥܵܐ ܪܘܵܨܵܐ ܬ

One dot below the letter ܬ ܬܚܬܵܝܵܐ ܡܣܵܡܵܢܹܐ ܚܕ : 1

Vowel sound, as “OO” ܩܠܵܩܠܵܐ ܕܢܘܿܗܵܡܵܐ

7: zao-aa “khwaa-sa” ܒ ܙܳܥܳܐ ܣܳܓܺܝܳܐ

One dot below the letter ܒ ܚܕܳܐ ܡܢܳܬܳܐ : 1

Vowel sound, as “EE” ܩܳܛܳܪ ܝܳܡܺܝܐ

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Lesson 6 ܕܙܩܦܐ

zao-aa “zqaa-pa” ܙܩܦܐ ܙܩܦܐ

ܙܩܦܐ ܡܫܡܫܢܐ (ܙ ، ܩ) ، ܒܗ ܩܝܡ ܡܘܡܝܢܐ ܝܠܝܠܐ ܥܠ ܙܗܪܬܐ .

This mark (ܙ) is placed above the letters, and is pronounced to sound as long vowel, such as: aah (upward).

Note: do not add zao-aa “zqaa-pa” mark to any Letter at the end of the word

Example ܡܘܡܝܢܐ

ܙ	ܘ	ܗ	ܕ	ܓ	ܒ	ܐ
zaa	waa	haa	daa	guaa	baa	aa
ܢ	ܡ	ܠ	ܟ	ܝ	ܬ	ܚ
naa	maa	laa	kaa	yaa	taa (guttural)	khaa
ܬ	ܫ	ܪ	ܩ	ܨ	ܦ	ܥ	ܣ
taa	shaa	raa	qaa (guttural)	saah (guttural)	paa	aah (guttural)	saa

Note ܚܘܕܥܐ

ܟܠ ܡܠܬܐ ܡܬܪܟܒܐ ܡܢ (1) ܡܠܬܐ ܕܝܠܗ ܡܢܗ ܡܬܩܪܝܢ .

Each word consists of one or more vowel sound called

syllable (hig-ya-na) ܡܬܩܪܝܢ

or, each word is divided into separate parts, each

representing a different vowel sound (Qala) ܩܠܐ

or, each word is made up of one or more separately pronounced parts (syllables)

Example ܡܬܩܪܝܢ

Development of a word:	ܡܬܩܪܝܢ ܕܡܠܬܐ :
1: this is a letter only (Qope) ܩ	1: ܐܬܘܬܐ ܚܕܐ ܕܩܘܦܐ ܩ ܡܫܬܡܫ .
2: this is only a letter ܩ with one zao-aa “zqaa-pa” long vowel sound as : Qaa.	2: ܐܬܘܬܐ ܚܕܐ ܕܩܘܦܐ ܩ ܥܡ ܙܩܦܐ ܩܠܐ ܕܡܫܡܫ ܩ .
3: this is a word of 2 letters ܩܐ with one zao-aa “zqaa-pa” (1 syllable)	3: ܐܬܘܬܐ ܚܕܐ ܡܠܬܐ ܕܡܬܩܪܝܢ ܩܐ ܥܡ ܙܩܦܐ ܩܠܐ ܕܡܠܬܐ 2 ܐܬܘܬܝܢ " ܩܐ" ܥܡ 1 ܡܬܩܪܝܢ
4: this is a word of 3 letters ܩܠܐ with zao-aa “zqaa-pa” (2 syllable) ܩ-ܠܐ	4: ܐܬܘܬܐ ܚܕܐ ܡܠܬܐ ܕܡܬܩܪܝܢ ܩܠܐ 3 ܐܬܘܬܝܢ ܥܡ ܙܩܦܐ ، ܩܠܐ (2) ܡܬܩܪܝܢ) ܩ-ܠܐ .

5: this is a word of 4 letters ܩܟܦܐ with three zao-aa “zqaa-pa” (3 syllables) ܩ-ܟ-ܦܐ	5: ܙܬܐ ܡܠܐ ܒܬܪ ܒܬܪܬܐ ܬܪܬܝܢ (4) ܙܗܝܢܐ ܒܗ ܘܝܘܢ ܘܩܦܐ : ܩܟܦܐ (3) ܡܠܝܢܐ ܩ-ܟ-ܦܐ .

ܒܝܫ ܙܬܐ ܕܙܘܐ ، ܒܝ ܢܗܘܒܦܐ ܟܠܗ ܒܒܘܕܐ ܡܠܝܢܐ ܕܒܬܪܬܐ ܗܘܟܡ ܘܝܘܢ .

The same development and order is for syllables and all “zao-aa”.

Note: do not add zao-aa “zqaa-pa” to any word ,
(at the end of the word).

Example for zao-aa “zqaa-pa” ܡܘܩܦܐ ܒܟ ܘܝܘܢ ܘܩܦܐ

Word with (1) syllable ܒܬܪܬܐ ܕܡ (1) ܡܠܝܢܐ

ܗܐ	ܩܐ	ܠܐ : 1
HAA	QAA	LAA
behold, (to direct the attention to: to present by: pointing to)	(to, for)	(no) , (do not)

Word with (2) syllables ܒܬܪܬܐ ܕܡ (2) ܡܠܝܢܐ

ܐ ܢ ܐ = ܐܢܐ	ܒ ܐ ܒ = ܒܐܒܐ	ܐ ܗ ܐ = ܐܗܐ
aana (I, me)	baaba (father)	aaha (this)
ܡ ܐ ܬ = ܡܐܬܐ	ܐ ܬ ܐ = ܐܬܐ	ܪ ܐ ܡ = ܪܐܡܐ
maata (village)	ata (flag)	raama (high)

Word with (3) syllables ܡܠܬܐ ܕܬܠܬܐ (3)

ܐ ܕ ܬܐ = ܐܕܬܐ waraaqa (paper)	ܩ ܠ ܥܐ = ܩܠܥܐ Qalaama (pencil, pen)
ܙ ܡ ܪܐ = ܙܡܪܐ zamaara (singer)	ܦ ܠ ܚܐ = ܦܠܚܐ palaakha (worker, labor)

Words with two syllables ܡܠܬܐ ܕܬܪܬܝܢ (2)

ܚܝܐ — khaya (alive, live)

ܗܦܐ — haqa (price, wage)

ܗܘܐ — hawa (wind)

ܡܢܐ — mana (dish)

ܟܣܐ — kasa (food plate)

ܟܕܐ — kada (cake)

ܝܡܐ — yama (sea)

ܐܝܕܐ — owner

ܩܫܐ — qasha (priest)

ܩܥܐ — qaya (rock)

For reading ܩܪܝܢ ܡܕܡܐ

Aana zamaara d’ aaha maata ܐܢܐ ܙܡܪܐ ܕܐܝܬܐ ܡܬܐ

(I am the singer of this village)

Qaala d’aaha zamaara raba rama ܩܠܐ ܕܐܝܬܐ ܙܡܪܐ ܪܒܐ ܪܡܐ

(the voice of this singer is very high)

Aaha qalaama qa d’aaha baaba ܐܝܬܐ ܩܠܥܐ ܩ ܕܐܝܬܐ ܒܒܐ

(this pencil is for this father)

Aha baaba raba palaakha qa d’aaha maata ܐܝܬܐ ܒܒܐ ܪܒܐ ܦܠܚܐ ܩ ܕܐܝܬܐ ܡܬܐ

Lesson 7 ܕܙܳܥܳܐ

zao-aa “zlaa-ma psheeqa” ܙܳܥܳܐ ܙܠܳܡܳܐ ܦܫܺܝܩܳܐ

(short vowel sound) as : “E” ܩܳܠܳܐ ܫܘܿܪܳܝܳܐ ܐܝܿܟܳܢܳܐ

ܩܳܠܳܐ ܫܘܿܪܳܝܳܐ " ܶ " ، ܒܶܐ ܩܳܒܶܝܢ ܡܘܿܡܳܐ ܕܫܘܿܡܳܐ ܕܩܳܪܺܝܢܳܐ .

This mark (ܶ) is placed below the letters, and pronounced to sound as short vowel sound, such as: “E” downward

Note: *do not add zao-aa zlaa-ma “psheeqa” below any letter at the end of the word.*

Pronunciation of each letter: ܦܘܿܪܳܫܳܐ ܕܐܘܿܬܺܝܳܬܳܐ

ܙ	ܘ	ܗ	ܕ	ܓ	ܒ	ܐ
ze	we	he	de	gui	be	e
ܡ	ܠ	ܟ	ܝ	ܛ	ܚ
me	le	ke	ye	teeh (guttural)	khe
ܣ	ܦ	ܥ	ܫ	ܢ
sei (guttural)	pe	ei (eih) (guttural)	se	ne
ܬ	ܫ	ܪ	ܩ
te	she	re	qe (guttural)

Word with ONE (1) syllable ܡܶܠܬܳܐ ܚܰܕܳܐ (1)

is used with a verb in the future tense “BIT” (will) ܒܶܝܬ

“in” (if) ܐܶܢ

Word with TWO (2) syllables ܡܶܠܬܳܐ ܬܪܬܝܢ (2)

ܫܝܡܳܐ = ܫܺܝ ܡܳܐ Shimma (name)	ܠܺܒܳܐ = ܠܺܒ ܒܳܐ Libba (heart)	ܚܺܝܪܳܐ = ܚܺܝ ܪܳܐ Khimma (hot,warm weather)
ܓܺܝܠܳܐ = ܓܺܝ ܠܳܐ Guilla (grass)	ܛܺܝܦܳܐ = ܛܺܝ ܦܳܐ Tippa (period, point, dot, drop)	ܩܺܝܢܳܐ = ܩܺܝ ܢܳܐ Qinna (bird nest, cage)
ܚܺܝܙܘܳܐ = ܚܺܝ ܙܘܳܐ Khizwa (vision, immagination)	ܝܺܡܳܐ = ܝܺܡ ܡܳܐ Yimma (mother)	ܪܺܝܟܚܳܐ = ܪܺܝ ܟܚܳܐ Rikhqa (far, away)
ܦܺܝܪܕܳܐ = ܦܺܝ ܪܕܳܐ Pirda (Grain, wheat)	ܪܺܙܳܐ = ܪܺܙ ܙܳܐ Rizza (rice)	ܫܺܡܫܳܐ = ܫܺܡ ܡܫܳܐ Shimsha (sun)

For reading ܩܪܳܝܳܐ ܚܕܳܬܳܐ

The name of this mother “khawa, nazeh” ܚܳܘܳܐ ، ܢܳܙܶܐ ܫܺܡܳܐ ܝܺܡܳܐ ܕܺܥܳܗܳܐ ܫܺܡܳܐ

Nazeh, Khawa yimma d’aha shimma

The weather of this village is very hot ܚܺܝܡܳܢܳܐ ܪܰܒܳܐ ܡܰܬܳܐ ܕܺܥܳܗܳܐ ܗܳܘܳܐ

Khimmana raba mata d’aha hawa

Grass of this village is very high ܪܳܡܳܐ ܪܰܒܳܐ ܡܰܬܳܐ ܕܺܥܳܗܳܐ ܓܺܝܠܳܐ

Rama raba mata d’aha guilla

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Lesson 8 ܕܬܡܢܝܐ

zao-aa “zlaa-ma qishya” ܙܥܘܐ ܙܠܐܡܐ ܩܝܫܝܐ ܝܐ

long vowel sound, such as: “EH” ܩܠܡܐ ܒܬܒܝܥܬܐ

ܙܥܘܐ ܙܠܐܡܐ ܩܝܫܝܐ (ܝܐ) ܕܝ ܩܝܡ ܡܘܡܬܐ ܡܣܦܐ ܕܐܡܬܐ

ܒܝ ܒܬܪ ܬܡܢܝܐ ܐ ، ܘ ، ܗ

Note: zao-aa “zlaa-ma qishya” mark is placed below

the letter that precedes ܗ ، ܘ ، ܐ

Example on ܐ ܒܡܘܩܡ ܒܬ

ܝܡܝܐ	ܓܝܢܐ	ܒܢܝܐ	ܠܝ	ܟܝ	ܗܝ
yameh (swear)	ganeh (recline, lean)	baneh (build, construct)	leh (is not)	keh (is)	heh (yes)
ܢܕܝܐ	ܡܟܝܐ	ܟܠܝܐ	ܚܕܝܐ	ܐܬܝܐ	
nadeh (jump)	makheh (hit, strike)	kaleh (stand up, stop)	khadeh (happy, joyful)	ateh (come)	
ܝܡܝܐ	ܩܪܝܐ	ܒܪܝܐ	ܚܛܝܐ		
yameh (swear)	qareh (read)	bareh (create, Invent)	khateh (sin, disobey)		

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Example on ܗ ܒܝܘܡܐ ܕܒܝܬ

For word in possessive form ܡܢ ܒܝܬܗ ، ܡܕܝܢܬܗ : ܡܢ ܒܝܬܗ

(ownership, belongs to)

ܟܳܟܶܗ	ܩܳܠܶܗ	ܢܳܬܶܗ	ܚܳܬܶܗ	ܝܶܡܡܶܗ	ܒܳܒܶܗ
kakeh	qaleh	nateh	khateh	yimmeh	babeh
(his tooth)	(his voice)	(his ear)	(his sister)	(his mother)	(his father)

ܩܠܳܡܶܗ	ܡܳܬܶܗ	ܫܳܩܶܗ	ܩܳܬܶܗ
qalameh	mateh	shaqeh	qateh
(his pencil, pen)	(his village)	(his fore-leg, between the knee and foot)	(to him)

Example on ܐ ܒܝܘܡܐ ܕܒܝܬ

ܒܶܠ-ܬܪܶܐ	ܐܳܡܺܝܢ	ܒܶܝܬ-ܐܶܠ	ܐܶܠ
bel – treh	Amen	beith-eil	eil
(between two)	(a word is used at the end of a prayer, for ever, meaning " so be it "	(house of God)	(God)

ܪܶܚܟܳܐ	ܒܶܝܬ - ܝܰܠܕܳܐ	ܒܶܢܝܳܡܺܝܢ
rehkha	beith – yalda	Benyamin
(smell, scent)	(the place of birth)	(personal name)

ܐܶܕܶܣܳܐ	ܪܳܡܶܐܠ
Edessa	Rameil
(personal name, city name)	(personal name)

Lesson 9 ܕܫܬܥܐ

Silent letter ܐܘܡܬܐ ܣܝܡܬܐ

ܐܘܡܬܐ ܣܝܡܬܐ ܟܕ ܦܬܚܐ ܒܣܘܦܐ ، ܠܐ ܐܘܡܬܐ ܠܐܪ ܘܠܐ ܒܡܠܐ ܘܠܐ ܨܝܡܐ.

Silent letter is at the end of the word without zao-aa and without vowel sound, or accent (shown with arrow) ↓

Example ܡܬܪܓܡܐ

↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
ܐܬܝܩ	ܦܠܟܝ	ܝܠܦ	ܐܙܠ	ܒܝܬ
aseq (climb)	palekh (work)	yalep (learn)	azel (go)	bit (will, is used with a verb in future tense)
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
ܙܪܩ	ܗܕܪ	ܐܪܩ	ܚܦܩ	ܐܬܝܩ
zareq (sunrise)	hader (prepare)	areq (flee)	khapeq (hug, embrace)	tie, (connect)

For reading ܠܡܩܪܐ

Note: Some phrases and sentences are not grammatical, for they do not contain at least one subject and at least one verb, (they are just for exercise)

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1 . ܬܪܝܢ ܐܝܟ ܦܝܣ ܡܐܝܟ ܬܝܡܝܪ ܐܘܦܝܢ ܕܘܦܝܢ .

1. The father works and earns high wages

2 . ܗܘܝܢ ܦܘܣܝܢ ܐܝܟ ܦܝܣ ܦܝ ܕܟܘܦܝܢ ܗܝܢ ܡܐܝܟ ܬܝܡܝܪ ܐܘܦܝܢ .

2 . This father works for this village and he earns wages.

3 . ܗܘܝܢ ܙܡܪܢܐ ܐܝܬ ܙܡܝܪ ܦܝ ܕܟܘܦܝܢ ܗܝܢ .

3 . This singer will sing for this village

4 . ܐܡܐ ܐܝܟ ܙܡܪܢܐ ܦܝ ܪܝܚܬܗ ܬܘܒ ܦܝ ܫܡܚܬܗ .

4 . The mother sings to her daughter to make her happy.

5 . " ܐܕܘܐܕܝܐܝܠ " ܐܝܬ ܐܘܟ ܐܘ ܐܒܘܗ ܘܐܡܗ ܠܟܦܪܐ ܒܫܬܐ .

5. “ Adoreil “ (person’s name) will go him and his father and his mother
to the village in winter.

6 . ܕܐܪܥܐ ܕܦܪܐ ܐܝܟ ܐܘܢܝܢ ܕܟܝ ܐܝܬܝܗ ܒܫܬܐ .

6 . The plain of the village became green in winter.

Lesson 10 ܕܬܠܝܢ

zao-aa “ptaa-kha ܙܐܘܐ ܦܬܐ ܟܐܦܐ ܐܝܟ

ܙܐܘ ܐܝܬܥܒܝܢ ܐܝ ܒܝܢ ܬܪܬܝܢ ܐܬܘܬܐ ܕܚܕ (1) ܠܥܠ ܐܬܘܬܐ
ܕܡܬܚܬ ܐܬܘܬܐ ܕܚܕ (1) ܠܥܠ ܐܬܘܬܐ ܕܡܬܚܬ ܐܬܘܬܐ .

This mark ܙ is placed one (1) dot above the letter and one (1) dot below the same letter.

Note: do not add zao-aa “ptaa-kha” mark ܙ to any letter at the end of the word.

Letter with zao-aa “ptaa-kha” ܙ is pronounced to sound as short vowel, such as: “AE” (emphatic).

ܙ	ܘ	ܗ	ܕ	ܓ	ܒ	ܐ
za	wa	ha	da	gua	ba	Ae
ܢ	ܡ	ܠ	ܟ	ܝ	ܬ	ܟ
na	ma	la	ka	ya	tae	kha
ܫ	ܪ	ܩ	ܥ	ܦ	ܐ	ܣ
sha	ra	qa	sa’a	pa	ah	sa
						ܬ
						Ta

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Rules of zao-aa “ptaa-kha” "ܦܬܚܐ ܕܙܥܘܪܐ"

Example ܐܝܟܢܐ

Word with ONE (1) syllable ܡܠܬܐ ܚܕܐ (1) ܕܡܘܠܦܢܐ

(first letter with zao-aa “ptaa-kha”, and the second letter without zao-aa ܦܬܚܐ ܕܙܥܘܪܐ ܘܠܐ ܙܥܘܪܐ ܕܡܬܚܐ ܒܚܕ ܡܠܬܐ ܕܡܘܠܦܢܐ

(Silent letter without vowel sound) (ܠܐ ܡܫܬܡܥ ܒܚܕ ܡܠܬܐ)

ܒܪ	ܟܕ	ܩܕ	ܥܠ	ܗܰܠ
barr (a male child, son to)	kadd (while, whereas)	qadd (in order to)	aal (on)	hal (until, till)

Word with TWO (2) syllables ܡܠܬܐ ܚܕܐ (2) ܕܡܘܠܦܢܐ

ܚܫܐ - ܬܐ ܚܬܐ Kha-sha (sadness)	ܚܢ - ܢܐ ܚܢܐ Kha-nna (female name	ܦ - ܢܐ ܦܢܐ Pa-nna (female name)
ܡܠܟ - ܟܐ ܡܠܟܐ Mal-ka (king)	ܐܬ - ܪܐ ܐܬܪܐ Att-ra (country)	ܦ - ܪܐ ܦܪܐ Pa-rra (feather)
ܠܚ - ܡܐ ܠܚܡܐ Lakh-ma (bread)	ܩܡ - ܚܐ ܩܡܚܐ Qam-kha (flour)	ܚܝ - ܝܐ ܚܝܐ Kha-yyeh (life)
ܟܪ - ܡܐ ܟܪܡܐ Kar-ma (vineyard)	ܓܘ - ܙܐ ܓܘܙܐ Gua-za (treasure)	ܙܝ - ܬܐ ܙܝܬܐ Zey-ta (cooking oil)

ܬܠ - ܓܪ ܬܠܓܐ Tal-gua (sow)	ܬܪ - ܦܐ ܬܪܦܐ Tar-pa (leaf)	ܬܪ - ܟܐ ܬܪܟܐ Khaq-la (agricultural field)
ܝܪ - ܟܐ ܝܪܟܐ Yar-kha (month)	ܫܒ - ܬܐ ܫܒܬܐ Shab-ta (saturday)	ܕܪ - ܬܐ ܕܪܬܐ Dar-ta (yard, court)
ܩܝ - ܬܐ ܩܝܬܐ Qai-ta (summer)	ܦܪ - ܕܐ ܦܪܕܐ Par-da (curtain, veil)	

Word with three (3) syllables ܬܠܬܐ ܡܠܝܐ (3) ܕܡܠܬܐ

ܡܠ- ܦ- ܢܐ ܡܠܦܢܐ Mal-pa-na (male teacher)	ܡܠ- ܦ- ܬܐ ܡܠܦܬܐ Mal-pan-ta (female teacher)
ܡܕ - ܪܫ - ܬܐ ܡܕܪܫܬܐ Mad-rash-ta (school)	ܡܕ - ܙܡ - ܬܐ ܡܕܙܡܬܐ Ham-zam-ta (talking)
ܦܪ - ܡܝ — ܬܐ ܦܪܡܝܬܐ Par-mai-ta (understanding)	

For reading ܦܐ ܡܕܝܬܐ

Note: Some phrases and sentences are not grammatical, for they do not contain at least one subject and at least one verb.

1. The name of this mother is Panna ܝܠܦܐ ܕܐܡܐ ܝܠܦܐ ܦܢܐ . 1

2. “ Anna ” is the sister of “ Sarra “ " ܦܢܐ " ܕ ܫܐܪܐ "ܐܢܐ" . 2

3 . ܟܠܒܐ ܕܝܠܕܐ ܙܠܐ ܒܛܝܒܐ ܘܡܚܣܝܢܐ .

3 .The heart of the mother is very merciful and passionate.

4 . ܗܕܐ ܝܘܡܐ ܙܠܐ ܚܡܝܢܐ .

4 . This day is very hot / warm.

5 . ܒܡܒܝܢܐ ܕܐܒܐ (always ، ܒܟܠܗ) ܘܐܡܐ ܠܐ ܙܠܐ ܡܝܩܪܐ.

5 . Always respect the father and mother.

6 . ܙܘܢܐ ܕܒܝܬܐ ܙܠܐ ܪܡܐ ܘܩܠܝܢܐ .

6. The school’s bell is very high and noisy.

7 . ܥܕܢܐ ܕܗܕܐ ܡܬܐ ܙܠܐ ܫܚܠܦܢܐ .

7 . The weather of this village is very changeable.

8 . ܡܠܦܢܐ ܕܗܕܐ ܒܝܬܐ ܙܠܐ ܛܝܒܢܐ .

8 . The teacher of this school is very helpful.

9 . ܥܡܐ ܕܗܕܐ ܐܪܥܐ ܙܠܐ ܥܒܝܕܐ ܩܫܝܐ .

8 . The people of this country is very hard worker.

10. The plain of the village is very green 10 . ܕܫܐ ܕܡܬܐ ܙܠܐ ܥܒܝܐ

11 . ܥܕܢܐ ܕܗܕܐ ܩܝܛܐ ܙܠܐ ܚܡܝܢܐ ܘܚܡܝܢܐ .

11. The weather of this summer is very hot and warm.

Alphabetical order in word ܐܒܓܕ ܗܘܘܙ ܚܛܝ ܟܠܡܢ ܣܥܦܩ ܪܫܬܐ

ܐܒܓܕ	ܗܘܘܙ	ܚܛܝ	ܟܠܡܢ	ܣܥܦܩ	ܪܫܬܐ
Abgad	Hawwaz	Khatti	Kalman	Saeipas	Qarshat

Lesson 11 ܕܙܩܦܐ

ܟܬܒܘܬܐ ܒܟ ܦܬܚܬܐ ܕܙܩܦܐ " ܘܦܬܚܐ " (ܙ)

Exception to the rule of zao-aa “zqaa-pa”

Rule 1 ܦܬܚܬܐ

ܟܕ ܢܒܦܩ ܩܦܝܬܐ ܕܡܬܚܬܝܬ (2) ܕܟܬܒ ܒܬܚܕܐ ، ܐܝܟܢܬܐ ܒܕܦܬܚܬܐ ܒܟܬܒ (ܘ) ܟܬܒ ܙܘܬܐ ، ܒܬܚܕܐ ܡܢ ܒܬܡܐ ܟܬܒ ܙܘܬܐ "ܘܦܬܚܐ" (ܙ) ܡܢ ܡܬܬ ܕܙܩܦܐ ܦܬܚܐ (ܦ) .

When the second letter in the first syllable is (waw ܘ) without any zao-aa (mark) , the word begins with zao-aa “ zqaa-pa “ (ܙ) instead of zao-aa “ptaa-kha” (ܦ)

Example ܡܬܦܬܚܐ

ܢܘ - ܦܝ ܢܘܦܝ Yaw-sep (name)	ܗܘ - ܢܐ ܗܘܢܐ Haw-na (brain, mind, intellect)	ܙܘ - ܬܐ ܙܘܬܐ Zao-aa (a vowel sound mark, motion)
ܫܘ - ܦܐ ܫܘܦܐ Shaw-pa (a place, position, location)	ܣܘ - ܡܐ ܣܘܡܐ Saw-ma (lent, fast, abstinence from food)	ܝܘ - ܡܐ ܝܘܡܐ Yaw-ma (day)

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1 . " ܝܘܣܦ " ܠܐ ܦܥܠ ܒܨܘܡܐ ܕܪܒܐ

1. “ Yosip “ does not work on the Lent day.

2 . ܐܒܐ ܕܛܒܐ ܕܠܗ ܡܬܪܬܐ ܥܡ ܓܢܘܢܐ ܕܒܝܬܐ (family members)

2. The duty of the father is very important to the family members.

Rule 2 ܦܨܘܩܐ

ܟܠ ܦܥܠܐ ܕܬܠܬܐ (3) ܡܫܪܝܢܐ ܕܥܡ ܙܩܦܐ ܒܪܫܝܬܐ ܒܟܠܗܘܢ ܙܒܢܐ ܘܦܨܘܩܐ

(ܙ) ܗܘ ܦܥܠܐ ܕܝ ܡܫܬܡܫ ܥܡ ܙܩܦܐ ܒܪܫܝܬܐ ܘܦܨܘܩܐ (ܙ) ܡܢ ܦܬܚܐ

ܕܙܘܩܐ ܥܠܬܐ (ܙ) ܒܟܠ ܙܒܢܐ ܘܒܟܠ ܦܩܝܘܬܐ (ܦܥܠܐ ܕܦܬܚܐ)

Every verb with three (3) letters that begins with zao-aa “zqaa-pa” (ܙ)that verb or word begins with zao-aa “zqaa-pa” (ܙ) instead of zao-aa “ptaa-kha” (ܦ) in all tenses and all persons in plural.

verb	verb
ܦܥܠܐ " ܦܪܫ": ܦܪ- ܫܝ ܦܪܫܝ Verb “choose, pick” paresh par-shakh	ܦܥܠܐ " ܐܡܪ": ܐܡ - ܪܟ ܐܡܪܟ Verb “say” amer am-rakh verb
ܦܥܠܐ " ܝܠܦ" : ܝ-ܠܦ ܝܠܦ Verb “learn” yalep, yal – pakh	ܦܥܠܐ " ܦܠܚ": ܦ – ܠܚ ܦܠܚܟ Verb “work” palekh, pal-khakh
ܦܥܠܐ " ܪܟܚ" : ܪ-ܟܚ ܪܟܚܟ Verb “run” rakhet, rakh-takh	ܦܥܠܐ " ܫܩܠ": ܫܩ-ܠܟ ܫܩܠܟ Verb “take” shaqel, shaq-lakh

For reading ܩܪܝܬܐ

1 . ܝܠܢ ܩܕܝܡܝܢ ܡܠܦܢܐ "ܢܒܘܪܡ" ܩܪܝܬܐ ܡܕܪܫܬܐ .

1. We will select teacher “ Naburam “ for this school .

2 . ܝܠܢ ܢܠܦܝܢ ܘܡܠܦܝܢ ܠܫܢܢ ܕܝܠܢ ܒܡܕܪܫܬܐ ܐܬܘܪܝܬܐ .

2. We will learn and teach our mother language at the Assyrian school.

(family members ܒܝܬܐ ܩܪܝܬܐ ܕܝܠܗ ܡܚܡܐ (bake) ܠܚܡܐ 3 .

3. The mother bakes bread for the family members.

4 . ܝܠܢ ܢܣܝܡ ܒܗ ܒܢܗܪܐ ܕ "ܬܝܓܪܝܣ" ܒܩܝܛܐ .

4. We will swim in “ Tigris “ River in summer.

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Lesson 12 ܕܬܪܬܝܢ

zao-aa “rwaa-kha” ܙܐܘܐ "ܪܘܥܐ" ܗܝ

ܬܘܢܐ ܕܡܬܚܙܐ (ܗ̇) ܡܕܡ ܚܕܐ ܥܠܗ ܕܟܬܒܐ ܕܬܪܬܝܢ ܡܠܝܢ ܒܗ

ܬܘܢܐ (ܗ̇) ܡܣܝܡ ، ܗܝ ܩܕܡܝܬܐ ܕܡܬܚܙܐ ܡܢܗ ܣܓܝܐ ܕܗܝܐ ܒܗ

ܡܕܡ ܚܕܐ .

This mark (ܗ̇) one dot is placed above the letter (ܗ̇) only, and is preceded by another letter.

NOTE: zao-aa “rwaa-kha” (ܗ̇) is always preceded by another letter. It is pronounced to sound as long vowel sound, such as: OH.

Example ܡܝܘܚܐ

ܘܗ̇	ܗܗ̇	ܗܗ̇	ܕܗ̇	ܓܗ̇	ܒܗ̇	ܐܗ̇
zo	wo	ho	ho	go	bo	oo
ܢܗ̇	ܡܗ̇	ܠܗ̇	ܟܗ̇	ܝܗ̇	ܬܗ̇	ܟܗ̇
no	mo	lo	ko	yo	toe (guttural)	kho
ܬܗ̇	ܫܗ̇	ܪܗ̇	ܩܗ̇	ܣܗ̇	ܦܗ̇	ܥܗ̇	ܣܗ̇
to	sho	ro	qo (guttural)	soe (guttural)	po	eho (guttural)	so

Rule 1 ܩܰܥܕܳܐ

ܒܝܬܳܐ ܕܡܬܚܙܝܳܐ ܒܬܪܬܝܢ ܠܳܐ ܥܳܡܳܐ ܚܕܳܐ ܕܡܬܚܙܝܳܐ (2) ܬܪܬܝܢ ܐܳܬܘܳܬܳܐ ܕܠܳܐ ܙܳܥܳܐ ،

ܐܘܪܳܐ ، ܐܳܦܳܪܳܬܳܐ ܕܠܳܐ ܙܳܥܳܐ ܕܠܳܐ ܙܳܥܳܐ (ܐ) ܕܠܳܐ ܙܳܥܳܐ ܕܳܐ ܩܳܕܡܳܐ

ܚܕܳܐ ܕܡܬܚܙܝܳܐ ܕܳܐ ܩܳܕܡܳܐ (ܐ) ܒܳܗ ܡܬܚܙܝܳܐ ܒܬܪܬܝܢ .

(ܩܳܕܡܳܐ ܕܡܠܬܳܐ ، ܘܪܳܐ ܩܳܥܕܳܐ)

When the word begins with two (2) letters without “zao-aa” ,

(silent letters) followed by letter (ܐ) this letter is written

with zao-aa “rwaa-kha” ܐ in the first syllable.

(in imperative mood of verb tense), order or command for)

Example ܡܬܠܳܐ

Word with one (1) syllable ܒܬܪܬܝܢ ܡܢ ܒܬܪ (1) ܡܬܚܙܝܳܐ

ܫܠܳܦ (ܡܠܬܳܐ ܬܝܟ) Ylopp (verb learn)	ܦܪܳܫ (ܡܠܬܳܐ ܦܪܝܫ) Prosh (verb choose, pick from)	ܪܟܳܚ (ܡܠܬܳܐ ܪܟܝܚ) Rkhot (verb run)
ܟܢܳܫ (ܡܠܬܳܐ ܟܢܝܫ) Knosh (verb sweep, broom)	ܙܡܳܪ (ܡܠܬܳܐ ܙܡܝܪ) Zmor (verb sing)	ܕܪܳܫ (ܡܠܬܳܐ ܕܪܝܫ) Drosh (verb argue, dipute)
ܫܩܳܠ (ܡܠܬܳܐ ܫܩܝܠ) Shqol (verb take)	ܦܪܳܩ (ܡܠܬܳܐ ܦܪܝܩ) Proq (verb finish)	ܦܠܳܚ (ܡܠܬܳܐ ܦܠܝܚ) Plokh (verb work)

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Rule 2 ܩܰܛܥܳܐ

Word with two (2) syllables ܒܡܠܬܳܐ ܕܡܬܚܳܐܝܺܢ (2) ܡܶܠܬܳܐ

ܬܪܳܨܳܐ ܬܪܳ - ܨܳܐ Trosa tro-sa (correct, true)	ܙܘܪܳܐ ܙܳ — ܘܪܳܐ Zoora z-oora (little, small)	ܒܪܳܢܳܐ ܒܪܳ - ܢܳܐ Brona bro-na (son)
ܟܦܪܝܳܐ ܟܦܪ-ܝܳܐ Kporya kpor-ya (blashphemy)	ܙܠܡܝܳܐ ܙܠܡ-ܝܳܐ Zlomya zlom-ya (brutality, persecution)	ܣܡܘܩܳܐ ܣܡܘ-ܩܳܐ Smoqa smo-qa (red)

Rule 3 ܩܰܛܥܳܐ

Word with tree (3) syllables ܒܡܠܬܳܐ ܕܡܬܚܳܐܝܺܢ (3) ܡܶܠܬܳܐ

ܒܡܕܝܢܬܳܐ ܕܡܬܚܳܐ ܒܙܘܪܳܐ ܡܶܠܬܳܐ ܕܩܳܡܬܳܐ ܕܙܘܪܳܐ "ܙܩܳܦܳܐ" (ܐ)

ܘܙܘܪܳܐ (ܘ) ܡܶܠܬܳܐ ܕܳܐ ܡܶܠܬܳܐ ܕܡܬܚܳܐܝܺܢ ܗܘܳ ، ܗܘ ܙܘܪܳܐ ܕܝܶܗ ܩܳܛܥܳܐ

ܕܗܘܝܳܐ ܕܪܘܳܟܳܐ ܕܩܳܛܥܳܐ (ܘܳ) .

When the word begins with zao-aa “zqaa-pa” AA (ܐ) and letter

(ܘ)is in the second syllable, that letter is written with

zao-aa “rwaa-kha” (ܘܳ).

Example ܐܘܪܬܐ

ܦܪܘܩܐ ܦܐ-ܪܘ-ܩܐ Paroqa pa-ro-qa (savior)	ܒܪܘܝܐ ܒܐ-ܪܘ-ܝܐ Baroya ba-ro-ya (creator)
ܩܢܘܢܐ ܩܐ-ܢܘ-ܢܐ Qanona qa-no-na (rule)	ܝܠܘܦܐ ܝܐ-ܠܘ-ܦܐ Yalopa ya-lo-pa (learner, student)

Rule 4 ܩܢܘܢܐ

ܒܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܡܬܚܠܐ ܒܙܝܐ ܡܠܐ ܕܐܬܘܬܐ ܕܩܦܝܬܐ ܕܙܘܥܬܐ ܘܟܬܒܬܐ

ܕܥܒܝܪܬܐ (ܘ) ܐܬܘܬܐ (ܥ) ܡܟܬ ܒܡܦܠܓܬܐ ܕܡܬܚܠܐ ، ܗܘ ܐܬܘܬܐ

ܕܝܠܗ ܩܦܬܐ ܕܥܒܝܪܬܐ ܕܙܘܥܬܐ ܕܙܩܬܐ (ܥ) .

When the word begins with a letter with zao-aa “zlaa-ma

Pshee-qa (ܘ) and the letter (ܥ)is in the middle of the word, that

letter is written with zao-aa “rwaa-kha” (ܥ)

Example ܐܘܪܬܐ

ܐܝܠܦܘܢܝܬܐ ܐܝ-ܠܦܘ-ܢܝ-ܬܐ ilponeeta il-po-nee-ta (boat, small vessel)	ܐܝܣܬܘܡܟܐ ܐܝ-ܣܬܘ-ܡ — ܟܐ istomka is-tom-ka (stomach)
ܬܐܘܠܘܓܝܐ ܬܐ-ܘ-ܠܘܓ-ܝܐ teologhya te-o-logh-ya (theology)	ܐܝܣܬܪܘܠܘܓܝܐ ܐܝ-ܣܬܪܘ-ܠܘܓ-ܝܐ istrologhya is-tro-logh-ya (astrology)

For reading ܩܪܝܬܐ

Note: Some phrases and sentences are not grammatical, for, they do not contain at least one subject and at least one verb. (they are just for exercise)

1. ܦܘܪܦܪܐ ܣܡܘܩܐ ܕܐܬܘܪ ܕܒܝܬܐ "ܕܓܢܬܐ" .

1. A red flower in “ Ashur’s “ house garden.

2. ܘܡܘܕ ܠܝܬܢܐ ܒܠܫܢܐ ܕܐܬܘܪ ܒܫܡܐ ܕܢܒܘܪܡ ܘܐܕܘܪܝܢܐ (ܫܡܬܐ ܦܪܝܘܩܬܐ)

2. Sing in Assyrian language at the wedding celebration of “ Naburam ” and “ Adorina ” (personal names)

3. ܢܗܪܐ ܕ "ܕܝܩܠܬ" ܣܡܘܩܐ ܡܢܕܬܐ ܕܩܪܝܬܐ .

3. Nahra “ Diklat “ is deep near the village.

4. ܠܡܕ ܘܠܡܠܦ ܠܝܬܢܐ ܒܠܫܢܐ ܩܠܝܠܐ ܘܠܡܕܝܢܐ .

4. Learn and teach the Assyrian language for little students.

5. " ܐܬܘܪ" ܗܘܐ ܙܥܘܪܐ ܘܠܡܕܝܢܐ ܕ"ܬܝܓܠܬ" .

5. “ Ashur “ is the youngest son to “ Tiglath “ (personal name)

6. ܥܡܐ (ܡܫܡܥ) ܐܬܘܪܝܐ ܥܡܡܐ ܡܢ ܣܝܡܐ

6. Assyrian people is loyal (obey) to the rules.

7. ܢܨܠܝ ܘܢܒܥܐ ܡܪܝܐ ܕܢܛܪܘܢ ܩܠ ܥܡܐ ܐܬܘܪܝܐ ܕܫܠܡܐ ܒܫܠܡܐ .

7. Lets pray and ask God to protect the Assyrian people to live in peace.

Lesson 13 ܕܙܳܥܳܐ

Zao-aa “rwaa-sa” ܙܳܥܳܐ "ܪܘܳܨܳܐ" (ܼ)

ܐܳܦܠܳܐ ܒܒܟܬܳܐ (ܼ) ܢܕܰܪ ܟܳܦܳܐ ܡܶܐ ܕܟܳܐ ܩܳܝܶܡ ܡܘܳܨܳܐ

ܗܳܦܠܳܐ ܐܳܡܳܐ (ܼ) ܢܶܣܟܶܒ ، ܡܟܳܐ ܩܶܛܳܐ ܚܳܒܶܒܳܐ ܢܶܡ

ܣܟܳܐ ܐܳܡܳܐ ܥܶܡ ܢܕܰܪ ܟܳܦܳܐ .

This mark (ܼ) one (1) dot is placed below the letter (ܼ) only.

Note: zao-aa “rwaa-sa” (ܼ) is always preceded by another letter. It is pronounced to sound as long vowel sound, such as “OU” .

Example ܡܘܟܳܐ

ܙܘ	ܘܘ	ܗܘ	ܕܘ	ܓܘ	ܒܘ	ܐܘ
zoo	woo	hoo	doo	goo	boo	oo
ܢܘ	ܡܘ	ܠܘ	ܟܘ	ܝܘ	ܬܘ	ܟܘ
noo	moo	loo	koo	yoo	tooe (guttural)	khoo
ܬܘ	ܫܘ	ܪܘ	ܩܘ	ܣܘ	ܦܘ	ܗܘ	ܣܘ
too	shoo	roo	qoo (guttural)	sooe (guttural)	poo	ehoo (guttural)	soo

Example ܟܘܦܐ

Word with one (1) syllable ܡܠܬܐ ܕܝܠܗ (1) ܒܝܬ ܡܠܬܐ

ܒܘܛ	ܒܘܫ	ܐܘܦ	ܐܘܪ	ܐܘ
boot	boosh	oop	oor (ur)	oo
(about that)	(more than)	(also)	(a historic city)	

Word with two (2) syllables ܡܠܬܐ ܕܝܠܗ (2) ܒܝܬ ܡܠܬܐ

ܕܘܟܐ ܕܘ - ܟܐ roukha rou-kha (spirit, holy spirit, in the Mind)	ܐܘܡܪܐ ܐܘ - ܡܪܐ oumra oum-ra (Church, dwelling of worship)
ܐܘܡܩܐ ܐܘ-ܡܩܐ oumqa oum-qa (depth, deep)	ܚܘܒܐ ܚܘ - ܒܐ khoubba khou-ba (love, strong liking for)
ܩܘܪܒܐ ܩܘ-ܪܒܐ qourba qour-ba (near, close to)	ܓܘܬܐ ܓܘ-ܬܐ Goutta gout-ta (ball, used for play)
ܝܘܡܪܐ ܝܘ-ܡܪܐ youqra youq-ra (heavy weight)	ܫܘܩܐ ܫܘ - ܩܐ Shouqa shou-qa (market place)

Word with three (3) syllables ܬܠܬܐ ܒܝܠܐ ܕܡܠܬܐ

ܒܘܩܪܐ bouqara bou-qa-ra (question)	ܗܘܓܝܐ hougaya hou-ga-ya (spelling)	ܐܬܘܬܐ atouta a-tou-ta (letter)
ܐܘܟܕܢܐ oukhdana oukh-da-na (state, province or country)	ܙܘܝܟܐ zouyakha zou-ya-kha (religious ceremony)	ܩܘܪܒܢܐ qourbana qour-ba-na (Holy communion)
	ܝܘܠܦܢܐ youlpana youl-pa-na (learning, knowledge)	ܕܘܪܫܐ dourasha dou-ra-sha (discussion, argument)

Rule 2 ܩܥܕܬܐ

zao-aa “rwaa-sa” ܙܥܘܢܐ "ܪܘܨܐ" ܘ

ܟܕ ܐܝܬܘܗܝ ܕܒܬܘܒܐ ܒܬܘܒܝܐ ܡܟܝܐ ܕܒܘܒܐ (ܩܠܐ) ܣܟܘܝܐ ܘܚܕܬܐ

ܬܘܬܐ ܕܕܐܡܪܝ (2) ܡܠܐ ܕܠܐ ܙܥܘܢܐ (ܕܠܐ ܩܠܐ) ، ܬܘܒܐ ܚܝ

ܒܬܪܐ ܕܬܐܬܐ ܕܙܥܘܢܐ "ܩܫܐ"(ܘ) ܬܐܬܐ (ܬ) ܐܬܐ ܟܝ

ܡܟܬܐ ܗܕܬܐ ، ܗܘ ܐܬܐ ܚܝ ܩܒܬܐ ܕܒܝܢܐ ܕܙܥܘܢܐ ܪܘܨܐ

(ܬ) ܬܘܡܝܬܐܝܐ ܐܝܐ ܣܪܐ ܐܬܐ ܒܝ ܒܬܪܐ ܡܬܐ، ܒܝ (ܡܝ)

Example ܡܬܠܐ

Word with three (3) syllables ܡܠܬܐ ܕܬܠܬܐ ܡܘܠܝܢ (3)

ܒܪܙܘܝܐ barbouzeh bar-bou-zeh (disperse, scatter)	ܒܩܘܪܝܐ baqqoureh baq-qou-reh (ask, question)
ܡܫܚܘܕܝܐ mashkhoudeh mash-khou-deh (preach, sermon, speak in public, To urge others to accept)	ܟܢܕܘܪܝܐ kandoureh kan-dou-reh (roll over)
ܦܪܦܘܠܝܐ parpouleh par-pou-leh (to ask earnestly, beseech)	ܐܠܕܘܝܐ aldouyeh al-dou-yeh (deceive, cheat, mislead)
ܬܡܡܘܡܝܐ tammoumeh tam-mou-meh (completion, fulfilment)	ܫܪܫܘܝܐ sharshouyeh shar-shou-yeh (tired, weary, fatigue)
ܩܘܘܟܝܐ qawoukheh qa-wou-kheh (scream, shout, yell)	ܩܘܡܘܡܝܐ qwoumeh qa-wou-meh (happen , occur)
ܡܪܘܘܟܝܐ marwoukheh mar-wou-kheh (promote, spread-out)	ܩܘܘܠܝܐ qawouleh qa-wou-leh (promise, to give assurance)

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Rule 3 ܩܰܥܶܕܳܐ

ܙܳܥܳܐ ܘܳܐ ، ܕܳܐܡܪܳܐ "ܪܘܳܥܳܣܳܐ" (ܘܳ) ܒܡܶܣܬܳܪܳܐ ܥܰܠ ܩܳܝܡܶܐ ܕܰܡܬܶܒܬܳܐ

ܒܣܳܦܪܳܐ ܕܰܡܠܶܬܳܐ (ܠܳܐ) ܒܶܣܘܳܦܳܐ ܕܡܶܠܬܳܐ .

zao-aa “rwaasa”(ܘܳ) is always written preceding

letters (ܠܳܐ) at the end of the word .

ܐܘܝܘܬܳܐ	ܐܳ-ܘܝ-ܬܳܐ	ܐܬܘܬܳܐ	ܐܳ-ܬܘ-ܬܳܐ
awyouta	aw-you-ta	atouta	a-tou-ta
(unanimity, agreement)			
ܪܰܚܡܘܬܳܐ	ܪܳܚ-ܡܘ-ܬܳܐ	ܫܘܝܘܬܳܐ	ܫܳ-ܘܝ-ܬܳܐ
rakhmouta	rakh-mou-ta	shawyouta	shaw-you-ta
(amity, merciful, benevolence)		(equality, equivalence)	

Word with four (4) syllables ܡܶܠܬܳܐ ܕܐܰܪܒܥܳܐ (4) ܒܡܶܠܬܳܐ

ܒܰܪܐܘܝܘܬܳܐ	ܒܰܪ-ܐܘ-ܝܘ-ܬܳܐ	ܒܘܫܰܝܘܬܳܐ	ܒܘ-ܫܳ-ܝܘ-ܬܳܐ
barawyouta	bar-aw-you-ta	boushayouta	bou-sha-you-ta
(allied, federation, league together)		(majority, greater in quantity)	
ܬܠܝܬܰܝܘܬܳܐ	ܬܠܝ-ܬܳ-ܝܘ-ܬܳܐ	ܐܘܡܳܢܘܬܳܐ	ܐܘ-ܡܳ-ܢܘ-ܬܳܐ
tlitayouta	tli-ta-you-ta	oumanouta	ou-ma-nou-ta
(trinity, any union of three in one)		(art, artifice, workmanship)	

	ܗܰܝܡܢܘܬܳܐ ܗܰܝ-ܡܰ-ܢܘ-ܬܳܐ haymanouta hay-ma-nou-ta (faith, believe, trust)

ܟܬܳܒܳܐ : ܟܬܒܘܢܳܐ ܕܠܳܐ ܩܪܝܢܳܐ، ܘܠܟܳܐ ܕܫܪܝܳܐ (ܘ) ܒܝܢ ܩܪܝܢܳܐ

ܟܬܝܒܝܢ ܪܘܠܟܳܐ ܕܥܰܫܳܐ (ܥ) ܒܶܗ ܡܬܟܬܳܒ "ܫܠܘܥܳܐ"

Note: exception to this rule : (ܘ) *rwaa-sa is written with rwaa-kha* (ܥ) *in the word "slouta"* ܫܠܘܥܳܐ *. (payer)*

For reading ܩܪܳܝܳܐ ܕܡܬܪܳܢܝܳܐ

Note: Some phrases and sentences are not grammatical, for they do not contain at least one subject and at least one verb (they are just for exercise)

ܒܝܬܳܐ ܕܒܝܬܢܳܢ ܫܰܦܝܪ ܠܚܕܳܐ ܘܡܬܟܰܣܝܳܐ ܘܫܰܦܝܪ ܡܢܚܳܐ.

The court of our house is very big and beautiful, and with lot of green.

1. ܚܘܒܳܐ ܕܒܢܝܢܳܐ ܩܳܕܡ ܕܡܰܬܪܳܐ ܗܳܕܳܐ ܫܰܦܝܪ ܠܚܕܳܐ .

1. The love of the people to this country is very great.

2. ܪܘܚܳܐ ܕܡܰܪܒܝܢܳܐ ܗܳܕܳܐ ܡܚܒܳܐ ܘܡܬܥܪܳܢܳܐ .

2. The spirit of this teacher is very affectionate and helpful.

3. ܐܘܪܚܳܐ ܕܡܰܕܪܫܳܐ ܫܰܦܝܪ ܩܪܝܒ ܠܘܬ ܕܡܰܬܚܳܐ ܕܒܰܝܬܳܐ ܕܟܪܝܟܳܐ ܕܟܘܪܝܳܐ ܘܡܰܟܬܳܐ ܕܒܰܝܬܳܐ .

3. The road of the school is very close to the playground of the soccer game and other games.

4. ܫܡܥܝܠ ܗܘܐ ܐܚܐ ܪܒܐ ܒܡܫܦܚܬܐ .

4. “ Shmueil ” is the older brother in the family.

5. ܫܐܠܬܐ ܕܬܠܡܝܕܐ ” ܐܕܘܐܪܝܠ“ ܠܡܪܝܐ ” ܐܚܝܩܪ “ ܥܠ ܡܬܠܬܐ ܕܫܒܬܐ .

5. Question of the student “ Adoreil “ to the teacher “ Akhiqar “ about the lesson of Saturday.

6. ܡܬܠܬܐ ܕܝܘܡܐ ܫܦܝܪܐ ܘܫܠܝܐ ܘܣܝܡܐ .

6. Today’s lesson is very well explained and easy.

7. ܠܡܠܦܬܐ ܠܫܢܬܐ ܐܪܡܝܬܐ ܒܡܬܝܬܐ ܕܒܝܬܐܝܬܐ ܕܬܠܡܝܕܐ ܡܨܠܚܢܬܐ ܡܢ ܬܠܡܝܕܐ .

7. Learning the Assyrian language at the Association’s school is very successful for the students.

8. ܟܢܝܫܬܐ ܪܒܬܐ ܕܩܪܝܬܐ ܒܛܘܪܐ .

8. The largest Church of the village is at the mountain.

Lesson 14 ܕܙܳܝܳܐ

zoe-aa “khwaa-sa” ܙܳܝܳܐ ܚܘܳܣܳܐ ܒ

ܗܳܐ ܡܫܬܡܫܐ (ܒ) ܬܚܬܳܝܳܐ ܡܶܠܬܳܐ ܕܝܶܠܳܗ ܩܳܝܶܡ ܡܶܠܬܳܐ ܕܠܳܗ ܬܪܶܝܢ ܩܳܠܶܐ ܕܝܠܝܳܐ .

This mark (ܒ) one dot is placed below the letter (ܒ) only. It is always preceded by another letter, and is pronounced to sound as long vowel sound, such as : (EE)

Example ܒܝܳܚܳܐ

ܙܒ	ܘܒ	ܗܒ	ܕܒ	ܓܒ	ܒܒ	ܐܒ
zee	wee	hee	dee	guee	bee	ee
ܢܒ	ܡܒ	ܠܒ	ܚܒ	ܝܒ	ܛܒ	ܟܒ
nee	mee	lee	kee	yee	teea (guttural)	kkee
ܬܒ	ܫܒ	ܪܒ	ܩܒ	ܣܒ	ܦܒ	ܥܒ	ܗܒ
tee	shee	ree	qee (guttural)	seea (guttural)	pee	eihee (guttural)	see

Example for Noun ܟܬܘܒܐ ܕܝܠܝܢ

ܛܝܡܐ ܛܝ-ܡܐ teema tee-ma (purchasing price, value)	ܥܝܕܝ ܥܝ-ܕܝ eedee ee-dee (my hand)	ܥܝܕܐ ܥܝ-ܕܐ eeda ee-da (hand)
ܢܝܢܘܐ ܢܝ-ܢܘܐ Nineveh Ni-nweh (Nineveh City)	ܒܨܝܡܐ ܒܨ-ܨܝ-ܡܐ basseema ba-ssee-ma (delicious, tasty food, or used as thank you, commonly used in conversation)	ܨܝܡܐ ܨܝ-ܡܐ seema see-ma (fasting, lent)
ܫܦܝܪܐ ܫܦ-ܦܝ-ܪܐ shappeera sha-ppee-ra	ܝܡܝܢܐ ܝܡ-ܡܝ-ܢܐ yammeena ya-mmee-na (right side)	ܘܠܝܬܐ ܘܠ-ܠܝ-ܬܐ waleeta wa-lee-ta (duty, obligation)
ܩܫܝܫܐ ܩܫ-ܫܝ-ܫܐ qasheesha qa-shee-sha (Priest, Clergy)	ܙܕܝܩܐ ܙܕ-ܕܝ-ܩܐ zaddeeqa za-ddee-qa (Saint, just, righteous)	ܡܫܝܚܐ ܡܫ-ܫܝ-ܚܐ Msheekha Mshee-kha (Jesus Christ)

ܚܘܐܙܐ: ܐܝܟܡܐ ܘܐܙܐ ܣܝܡܐ (ܒ) ܒܐ ܩܐܝܡ ܡܘܩܝܡܐ ؟

Note: when zao-aa "khwaa-sa" (ܒ) *is used* ?

A. When we are talking about others ܐܝܟܡܐ ܕܡܘܡܝܢܐ ܠܘܬ ܚܕܐ ܐܝܬܝܐ

Example ܟܬܘܒܐ

1. ܐܝܬ ܒܐ ܡܠܦܐ ܠܫܢܐ ܐܬܘܪܝܐ ܡܢ ܡܠܦܢܐ ܡܪܝ .

1. They learn the Assyrian language from teacher, "my father".

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2 . ܥܒܕܝܢ ܒܚܩܠܐ ܕܐܚܝܘܗܝ ܕܒܝܬܐ "ܐܝܠܪܡ"

2. They work in the field of my brother's house " Eilram "

ܒܟܠܡܐ ܕܡܬܡܠܠܝܢ ܥܠ ܡܐܢܘܢ ܒܠܚܘܕܝܢ .

B. When we are talking about ourselves.

Example ܡܬܠܐ

1. ܣܝܡܢܝܢ ܥܒܕܝܢ ܒܚܕܘܬܝ ܘܐܬܪܝܢܢ ܒܒܝܬܝ .

1. I finished my work and became relaxed at my house.

2. ܣܥܪܢܝܢ ܠܐܚܝܩܪ "ܐܚܝܩܪ" ܘܠܐܕܬܝ "ܐܕܣܐ" .

2. I helped my brother " Akhiqar " and my sister " Edessa "

ܒܟܠܡܐ ܕܡܬܡܠܠܝܢ ܥܠ ܡܕܡܐ ܕܝܠܢ ܕܒܝܬܢ ܕܠܢ ܒܠܚܘܕܝܢ

C. When we are talking about something that belongs to us.

Example ܡܬܠܐ

ܒܝܬܢ، ܣܦܪܐ ، ܥܓܠܐ ، ܒܝܬܐ ، ܣܟܝܢܐ ، ܐܒܢܐ ، ܡܟܬܒܐ.

ܒܟܠܡܐ ܕܦܥܠܐ ܥܠ (ܠܐ ܡܬܚܕܝܢ ܡܟܠܝ)

D. In imperative mood (for verb)

Example ܡܬܠܐ

ܡܬܠܐ : ܒܢܐ ، ܩܘܡ ، ܚܙܐ ، ܩܪܐ ، ܫܬܐ ، ܢܚܬ ، ܫܬܩ

Be quiet get down drink read see Klee, Stand up bnee, build

For reading ܩܪܝܬܐ

Note: Some phrases and sentences are not grammatical, for they do not contain at least one subject and at least one verb, (they are just for exercise)

1. ܓܢܬܐ ܕܝܘܡܝܢ "ܢܪܣܝ" ܕܝܠܝ ܟܝܢܐ ܘܫܝܢܐ .

1. The garden of my relative “ Narsai “ is very big and beautiful.

2. ܐܫܐܠ ܟܝܢܐ ܡܪܝ ܡܠܦܢܐ "ܝܘܗܝܠ" ܥܠ ܡܠܬܝ ܚܕܬܐ .

2. I asked my teacher “ Youheil “ about my new lesson.

3. ܐܝܕܐ ܕܐܒܝ "ܪܡܣܝܢ" ܡܬܚܒܠܐ .

3. The hand of my brother “ Ramsin “ is injured.

4. ܐܫܬܐ ܠܐ ܫܬܝܬܝ ܡܝܐ ܡܢ ܗܢܐ ܢܗܪܐ .

4. I did not drink water from this creek.

5. ܐܫܬܐ ܫܒܚܝ ܒܝܡܐ ܕ "ܕܓܠܬܐ" ܩܪܝܒܐ ܠܒܝܬܝ .

5. I swam in the “ Tigris “ river near my house.

6. ܠܐ ܬܫܬܝ ܡܢ ܗܢܐ ܢܗܪܐ ، ܡܝܐ ܠܝܬ ܨܚܝܐ ،

6. Don’t drink from this creek, the water is not clear (pure)

7. ܐܝܬܝ ܠܝ ܬܦܚܐ ܒܓܢܬܝ ܕܒܝܬܝ .

7. I have an apple tree in my house garden.

8. ܙܒܢܝ ܒܝܬܝ ܒܫܘܪܐ ܥܠ ܡܠܦܢܐ " ܡܪܘܕܝܢ " .

8. I sold my house with good price to my teacher “ Marodin “.

9. ܐܡܬܝ "ܫܘܢܝ" ܡܠܦܐ ܠܐܚܬܝ "ܡܪܬܐ" ܣܦܪܐ ܘܒܝܫܐ

9. My Aunt “ Shouneh ” teaches my sister “ Martha “ sewing and cooking.

10. ܐܘܪܐ ܣܓܝܕܐ ܘܡܚܝܕܐ ܝܗܘܢ ܕܒܝܬܝ " ܐܫܘܪ " .

10. Let BE glorified and protected the name of my country “ Ashur “

11. ܪܡܣܝܢ "ܕܡܝܢ" ܐܝܬܝܗ ܒܪܕܐ ܡܠܝܐ ܐܝܠܢܐ ܕܐܝܟܐ ܕܦܐܪܬܐ (fruits and walnuts)

11. My uncle “ Ramsin “ has a field (land) full of trees of fruits and walnuts.

Lesson 15 ܠܘܚܡܐ

ܣܝܡܬܐ ܩ (ܡܢܝܢܐ ܕܡܚܝܕܢܘܬܐ)

Siaameh (plural mark) ܩ

ܐܝܟ ܡܢܝܢܐ (ܩ) ܗܘܐ (2) ܕܦܩܝܩ ܒܐ ܩܡܐ ܡܘܡܬܐ ܒܟ ܐܝܬܝܗ ܕܟܝ ܒܟܐ ܟܕܡܝܢܐ ܕܒܟܐ ܕܡܚܝܕܢܘܬܐ ܡܟܝ، (ܡܥܢܝܢ ܘܝܕܐ ܡܢ ܒܕ (1).

This mark (ܩ) *two dots are placed above the letter in the word to indicate that the word is in plural form.*

* ܐܝܬܝܗ ܬܠܬܐ (3) ܐܬܪܥܝܬܐ ܐܝܟܐ ܣܝܡܐ ܥܠ ܩܠܡܐ ܡܬܪܫܡܬܐ :

** there are three (3) states where Mark "Siaameh" are used"*

Rule 1 ܩܥܝܕܐ

ܣܝܡܐ ܥܠ ܩܠܡܐ ܡܬܪܫܡܬܐ ܒܟ ܐܬܘܬܐ ܕܒܝܬ ܒܬܪ ܐܚܪܝܬܐ .

Siaameh "Mark" are placed above the letter before the last.

Example ܡܬܠܐ

ܝܠܘܦܐ Yalopeh (students, learners)	ܡܠܦܢܐ Malpaneh (teachers)	ܐܬܘܬܐ Atwateh (letters)
ܗܕܡܐ Haddameh (members)	ܦܠܚܐ Palakheh (workers)	ܩܠܡܐ Qalmeh (pencils, pen)

Rule 2 ܩܥܝܕܐ

ܐܢ ܐܝܬ ܚܕܐ (1) ܐܬܘܬܐ (ܕ) ܒܗ ܡܬܚܕܐ ، ܣܝܡܐ ܥܠ ܩܠܡܐ ܡܬܪܫܡܬܐ ܒܟ ܥܠ ܐܬܘܬܐ (ܕ) .

If the word contains one letter (ܕ)، siaameh "Mark" is placed on that letter (ܕ) .

Example ܐܝܟܢܐ

ܪܚܡܢܝܐ Rakhmaneh (merciful)	ܐܫܝܪܬܐ Ashiratteh (tribes)	ܐܬܘܪܝܐ Ashurayeh
ܛܘܪܢܝܐ Touraneh (mountains)	ܦܪܘܟܝܐ Parokheh (flyers, one that uses wings to fly)	ܛܝܪܐ Tayreh (birds)

Rule 3 ܟܠܠܐ

ܝܘ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ (2) ܐܘܬܝܬܐ (ܕ) ܒܗ ܡܫܡܫܐ ، ܗܢܘܢܐ

ܕܐ ܦܫܝܩ ܐܝܟ ܐܝܟܐ (ܕ) ܐܬܪܐ .

If the word contains two (ܕ)، siaameh “Mark” is placed

on the last (ܕ).

Example ܐܝܟܢܐ

1. ܫܡܫܐ ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܙܗܪܝܬܐ ܘܐܝܟܬܐ ܛܗܪܝܐ .

1. Sun has many rays (zahreereh) flash, beam of light

2. ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܫܪܝܪܐܝܐ ܡܫܡܫܬܐ (ܫܪܝܪܝܬܐ) .

2.Ther are many persons (shareereh) honest, true, just.

3. ܐܝܬ ܟܠܗ ܒܪܒܪܝܐ ܕܡܬܩܪܝܢ .

3. Ther are many peoples called barbarians.

4. ܡܝܪܬܓܪ ، ܡܝܪܬܓܪܘܬܐ ، ܡܝܪܬܓܪ "ܡܝܪܬܓܪ"

4. Miratgareh, Miratgarouta Miratgar
(heir, one, or, people who inherits)

For reading ܩܪܝܢ ܡܕܡܐ

5. ܐܝܬ ܟܣܝܦܘܬܐ ܒܝܢ ܐܬܘܪܝܐ ܒܟܠ ܕܝܪܐ ܕܝܬܝܢ.

5. Ther is benevolence among the Assyrians wherever they live.

6. ܢܗܪܘܬܐ ܕܐܪܥܝ ܟܠܗ ܪܒܘܬܐ ܐܦ ܥܡ ܡܝܐ ܨܦܝܐ.

6. The rivers of my country are big, also with clear and pure water.

7. ܒܝܬܐ ܕܐܬܘܪܝܐ ܟܠܗ ܫܦܝܪܝܢ ܘܪܒܝܢ ܘܕܟܝܐ .

7. The houses of the Assyrians are very beautiful, large and clean.

8. ܛܘܪܐ ܕܐܪܥܢ " ܐܬܘܪ" ܟܠܗ ܪܡܝܢ ܘܡܪܥܢܝܢ.

8. The mountains of our country “ Ashur “ are very heigh and green.

9. ܡܝܐ ܕܡܝܡܪܐ ܡܢ ܢܗܪܘܬܐ ܡܫܩܝܢ ܠܐܪܥܬܐ ܕܙܪܥܐ

9. The water of the creeks from the rivers irrigates the farmlands.

10. ܡܠܦܐ ܐܬܘܪܝܐ ܕܡܕܪܫܬܐ ܫܠܗ ܟܠܗ ܥܝܕܝܐ.

10. The Assyrian teachers of the schools are very helpful.

11. ܐܟܠ ܫܡܥܢܢ ܡܥܝܒܬܐ ܥܠ (ܥܡܐ ܕܐܡܬܐ)

(people collectively of a nation) ܐܬܘܪܝܐ ܕܒܐܪܥܐ " ܐܬܘܪ "

11. I heard sad (sorrowful) news about our Assyrian people in our country “Ashur ”.

Lesson 16 ܕܪܫܐ

ܫܐܠܬܐ (ܫܘܐܠܐ) ܦܘܬܓܐ (ܡܠܬܐ)

(Answer) *(Question)*

ܟܬܒܝܠ ܦܘܬܓܐ ܚܫܒܝܠ ܡܢ ܚܕ ܫܘܐܠܐ.

Give a complete answer to each question.

Example ܡܬܠܐ

* ܫܘܐܠܐ: ܐܝܟܢܝ ܟܬܒܬܝ ܫܘܝܬܐ ܕܝܠܝ ܒܠܫܢܐ "ܫܢܬܐ ܕܝܠܝ ܗܝ ܫܢܬܐ (date) ܕܝܠܝ ܕܐܬܐ ܕܝܠܝ ؟

ܦܘܬܓܐ ܕܒܠܫܢܐ: ܗܝ ܫܢܬܐ ܕܝܠܝ ܕܐܬܐ ܕܝܠܝ ܡܢ ܫܢܬܐ ܕܐܠܦ ܬܫܥ ܡܐܐܬܝܢ ܘܬܠܬܝܢ (Friday) ܒܝܘܡܐ ܕܫܒܬܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܕܝܠܝ .

* ܫܘܐܠܐ: ܡܢܘ ܐܬܬܐ ܕܐܝܟ ܡܫܬܬܐ ܐܬܬܘܬܝ ؟

ܦܘܬܓܐ: _____

_____

* ܫܘܐܠܐ: ܐܝܟܡܐ ܬܐ ܐܬܬܐ ܕܟܝ ܦܬܚܐ ܕܒܝܬܐ ؟

ܦܘܬܓܐ: _____

_____

* ܬܘܒܬܐ: ܡܢܐ ܐܝܬܝܢ ܠܗ ܬܝܬܝܢܐ ܕܐܪܥܐ ؟

ܦܘܩܢܐ: _____

_____

* ܬܘܒܬܐ: ܟܝ ܗܘܝܢܗܘܢ ܝܬܝܪܐ ܕܐܪܥܐ ܟܡܐ ܫܢܝܢ ؟

ܦܘܩܢܐ: _____

_____

* ܬܘܒܬܐ: ܡܢܗܘܢܝܬ ܬܠܬܐ ܡܢܘ ܕܟܐܒܗܘܢ ܝܬܝܪܐ ܕܐܪܥܐ؟

ܦܘܩܢܐ: _____

_____

Lesson 17 ܕܬܠܝܢ

For reading ܩܪܝܢܐ

ܡܬܠܐ ܕܡܝܠܬܐ ܘܕܥܒܪܬܐ ܕܝܠܝܗ ܥܠ ܡܗܬܬܐ ܩܪܝܢܐ ܬܟܘܩܐ ܕܝܠܗ ܬܟܘܒ ܡܟܬܒܢܐ ܕܒܚܕܐ .

Reading the following (simple sentences and phrases) will benefit the student how to write, and also to understand the meaning of the word.

ܥܒܪܬܐ ↓ ↓ ܡܝܠܬܐ

Phrase *and* *Sentence*

* ܩܪ ܕܐܬܐ ܒܡܩܪܐ ܕܡܬܠܐ ܕܐܬܐ ܥܒܪܐ ، ܬܝܡ ܕܬܟܝܡ ܝܬܒܐ ܐܢܘܬܐ ، ܐܦܠܐ ܒܒܝܡ ܕܝܡܝ ܗܘܐ ܡܟܬܒܐ ، ܟܕ ܡܝܩܪܒ ܝܬܒܝ ، ܗܝܠܗ ܟܝܬܝܡ ܥܠ ܒܣܦܪ " ܒܕܪܝܫܐ" ܕܦܝܫܒ .

* ܐܬܐ ܚܕܬܐ ܕܒܬܐ ܡܝܠ ܗܘܐ ܚܒܝܒܬܐ ܩܪ ܬܟܘܩܐ ܕܟܕ ܡܝܩܪܐܘ ܝܬܒܐ ܐܢܘܬܐ ܗܟܕ ܦܘܡܝܐ .

* ܐܬܐ ܕܒܪܟ ܡܦܪܟܕ ܟܗ ܦܪܕܣܐ ܝܟܬܐ (ܚܟܬܐ college) ܗܘܒܝ ܬܡܝܡ ܦܕܝܟܐ (ܐܪܟܕܐ ܕܦܐܪܕܝܦܐ، Diploma) ܬܝܡ ܐܝܡ ܦܟܩܬܐ .

* ܒܣܦܪ " ܐܢܘܪܒܟ" ܥܠ ܩܝܣ ܗܟܝܐ (3) ܩܒܝܬ ܬܢܘܩܐ ܟܗ ܒܕܒܚܘܐ ܡܝ ܬܐܕ ܩܕܡܐ ܕܡܕܝܐ ܟܗ ܦܪܕܣܐ .

* ܫܐܒ " ܡܬܝܐ" ܐܝܬ ܠܗ ܫܠܐ ܕܒܝܥܐ ܘܟܝܬܐ ܟܡܬܐ ܫܠܐ .

My sister Matha has a small white car .

* ܢܚܢܢ ܥܠ ܫܠܡܐ ܐܝܬܝܢ ܠܢ ܒܝܬܢ .

* ܢܚܢܢ ܐܝܬܝܢ ܠܢ ܒܝܬܢ ܥܬܝܩܐ ܕܨܝܪܬܐ ܕܐܬܘܪܝܐ ܐܝܬܘܬܐ.

We have at our home antiquity posters / photos of the Assyrian history.

* ܡܕܝܪܬܐ ܕܡܪܝܐ ܕܡܪܕܘܬܐ ܕܐܬܘܪܝܐ ܐܝܬ ܐܬܘܪܝܐ ܕܫܗܝܕܐ ܐܝܬܘܬܐ ܕܬܡܢ ܡܫܟܚܢܐ ܗܘܐ ܡܫܟܚܢܐ .

The speech/sermon of the school principal about the “Assyrian Martyrs” was very well explained and sad.

* ܐܡܐ ܢܚܝܐ ܥܠ ܥܐܬܐ ܡܕܬܐ ܕܒܝܬܐ ܕܫܐܟܕܐ ܕܫܬܐ ܒܝܬܢ ܡܘܠܕܐ ܕܡܪܢ ܝܫܘܥ ܡܫܝܚܐ ܘܥܠ ܗܢܘܢ ܡܬܚܕܝܢ ܥܡ ܩܪܝܒܘܗܝ .

My mother “Assiat” bakes “kadeh” (cake) at Christmas, the day of the Birth of our Lord Jesus Christ, and we celebrate that feast with our relatives.

* ܡܕܪܬܐ ܕܡܪܕܘܬܐ ܡܝܡܝܢܐ "ܐܘܪܗܝ" (middle school “Urhai “) ܥܡܗ ܠܗ " ܫܡܝܠܐ" ، ܡܫܬܐ ܩܝܬܬܐ ܠܗ .

* ܒܢܝܢܬܐ ܕܒܝܬܐ ܩܒܠ ܫܢܬܐ ، ܐܝܬ ܟܢܝܬܐ ܕܟܡܐܬܐ ܕܢܡܟܪ.

* ܒܟ ܢܝܢܬܐ ܕܢܕܒܟܬܐ (every Wednesday, arbaa’ bshabba) ܐܝܬ ܠܢ ܚܕܬܐ ܕܡܘܠܦܬܐ ܒܟܬܒܬܐ ܕܐܬܘܪܝܐ (class) ܕܡܬܠܡܕܐ "ܣܘܕܝܐ" ܩܕ ܢܟܦܩ ܒܝܢ ܐܝܢܝܢ (ܡܣܬܝܢ) .

Every Wednesday, we have class to learn conversation in Assyrian language “swadaya” (colloquial conversation and vocabulary) for students with each other.

* ܒܫܒܐ ܙܥܘܕܝܐ ܐܟܒܐ ܕܝܠܢ ܟܬܒܐ ܙܥܘܕܢܐ ܡܦܟܦܐ ܐܝܟ ܡܢ ܢܟܘܦܐ ܒܕܪܐ ܡܢ ܥܒܕܐ ܕܝܬܒܐ. ܗܦܟ ܘܢ ܐܟܒܐ ܟܬܐ ܕܒܘܡܦܐ ܐܝܟ ܢܡܢܒܗ ܡܢ ܕܟܐ ܦܥܒܐ ܐܝܟ ܩܕܒܢܒܗ ܒܫܒܐ ܕܒܦܐ ܝܫܢܐ ܟܝܐ ܒܗܕܐܝܐ ܕܐܡܐܒܗܐ.
(diaspora, countries)

ܒܗ ܙܗܢܐ ܥܕܢܐ ، ܡܘܬܝܐ (generations) ܕܝܢܐܢܐ ܡܢܐ ، ܝܬܢܐ ܕܡܘܥܕܐ ܒܗ ܐܘܢ ܡܗܦܩܐ ܝܬܢܐ ܒܕܐܢܐ ܘܒܗ ܦܥܒ ܝܬܒܐ ܡܢܐ (our mother language)

* ܙܒܦܐ ܩܕܡܐ ܒܝܥܐ ܕܡܕܐ ، ܥܕܒܕܢܐ ܕܦܥܕܒܢܐ ܒܗ ܦܥܕܒ ܡܢ ܙܥܒ ܢܟܘܦܐ ܕܒܐ ܦܥܗܒ ܟܝܐ ܒܫܝܢܐ ܒܥܟܕܐ ܕܩܗܕܒܗܐ ܥܟܒ ܢܟܘܦܐ ܥܒܝܩܗ ܒܐ ܐܘܒ ܫܕܝܐ . (certificate)
(their parents)

When the school’s year (semester) ends, the school’s principal will present to those students who pass the exam a certificate and all students and their parents became happy.

Boom one, 2024

Lesson 18 ܕܬܠܝܢܐ

ܟܘܡܐܝܐ ܕܫܘܚܬܐ ܡܢ ܕܓܒܪܝܐ ܠܢܫܘܬܐ:

ܫܘܚܬܐ ܕܢܫܘܬܐ ܥܠ ܦܓܪܐ ܕܬܗܘܝܐ "ܐܝ"

Adjective form of a word from masculine to feminine:

(feminine word ends with letters (ܐܝ)

ܟܘܡܐܝܐ ܕܢܫܘܬܐ Adjective form for feminine	ܟܘܡܐܝܐ ܕܓܒܪܝܐ Adjective form for masculine
(ܐܝ) (ܐܝ) = ܐܫܘܪܝܐ	Ashur (name) ܐܫܘܪ
ܛܒܚܝܐ	cook ܛܒܚܐ
ܪܒܝܐ	big, large ܪܒܐ
ܟܕܒܝܐ	liar ܟܕܒܐ
ܚܟܝܡܝܐ	smart, intelligent ܚܟܝܡܐ
ܡܫܠܛܢܝܐ	ruler, one who governs ܡܫܠܛܢܐ
ܪܚܡܢܝܐ	loving, passionate ܪܚܡܢܐ
ܣܦܪܝܐ	player ܣܦܪܐ
ܬܠܡܝܕܬܐ	student, learner ܬܠܡܝܕܐ
ܚܡܝܬܢܝܐ	high-tempered, anger ܚܡܝܬܢܐ
ܡܠܦܢܝܐ	teacher, instructor ܡܠܦܢܐ

ܡܟܪܙܘܬܐ	preacher, ܡܟܪܙܘܬܐ
Queen ܡܠܟܬܐ	King ܡܠܟܐ
ܥܠܡܬܐ	youth, young person ܥܠܡܐ
ܦܥܠܬܐ	worker ܦܥܠܐ
ܡܪܚܡܬܐ	merciful, pitiful ܡܪܚܡܢܐ
ܫܦܝܪܬܐ	beautiful, pretty ܫܦܝܪܐ
ܐܝܠܝܬܐ	envoy, messenger, ambassador ܐܝܠܝܐ
ܗܡܝܢܬܐ	believer ܗܡܝܢܐ
ܟܦܪܬܐ	infidel, unbeliever ܟܦܪܐ
ܡܟܝܠܬܐ	composer, fitter ܡܟܝܠܢܐ
ܡܚܕܪܬܐ	argument, quarrel, dispute ܡܚܕܪܢܐ
ܡܣܟܝܢܬܐ	poor, needy, humble ܡܣܟܝܢܐ
ܡܚܝܒܬܐ	responsible ܡܚܝܒܢܐ
ܡܪܒܝܢܬܐ ܕܡܕܪܫܬܐ school principal	ܡܪܒܝܢܐ ܕܡܕܪܫܬܐ school principal
ܡܟܕܒܬܐ	cheater, deceiver ܡܟܕܒܢܐ
ܦܐܝܬܐ	poet, composer of poems ܦܐܝܬܐ
ܥܝܦܬܐ	exhausted, fatigue, tired ܥܝܦܢܐ

ܟܘܬܐ ܕܝܠܝ ܟܬܒܬܐ ، "ܟܬܒܐ ܕܠܫܢܝ (ܐܬܘܪܝܐ)"
ܫܠܡܬܘܢ ܟܠܗܘܢܝܬܐ ܘܟܘܠܗܝܬܐ ܕܠܫܢܐ ܐܬܘܪܝܐ
ܐܬܘܪܝܐ ، ܐܡܝܢܐ ܫܠܝ ܕܐܝܟ ܐܝܬܝܢ ܠܟ ܕܬܟܬܒܘܢ
ܟܬܒܐ ܐܚܬܐ .

In this book ONE,
"The book of my language (Assyrian)"
you have learned the spelling and all "zao-aa"
(vowels) correctly, and the most practical aspects
of the Assyrian Language. I hope they will
enable you to learn book TWO.

ܫܠܡܘ ܘܡܠܦܘ ܠܫܢܐ ܐܬܘܪܝܐ.

Learn and teach the Assyrian Language.

We will teach ܢܠܡܕ ܘܢܡܠܠ

Note to the teacher ܡܠܬܐ ܠܡܪܝܐ

ܒܬܪ ܕܟܝܠ ܕܝܠܝܗ ، ܡܢ ܟܬܒܐ ܐܚܬܐ :

The following lessons are in book TWO:

ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܡܫܠܝܢܬܐ ܐܘ ܡܬܠܩܢܬܐ (ܬ - ܐ)

Distinguished Mark “Mashliyana” or “Mtalqana”

Letter “Rkekhta” (roukakha) ܪܘܟܟܬܐ (ܪܘܟܟܬܐ ܕܚܒܝܒܬܐ

Pronounced as : ܪܘܟܟܬܐ ܒܝܢ

ܦ ، ܟ ، ܟ̇ ، ܓ ، ܒ

as feh / veh as kap as khap as ghammal as waow / wee

Letter “ Majlianta ” ܪܘܟܟܬܐ ܡܓܠܝܢܬܐ

ܨ ، ܨ̇ ، ܓ̇

as Jeh as tcheh as djeh

Personal pronouns ܣܟܘܚܡܝܬܐ ܦܪܝܢܝܬܐ

The end ܣܘܟܡܐ

Book one, 2024