

ܩܘܪܝܢܐ ܩܘܪܝܢܐ  
(First Lesson)

ܩܘܪܝܢܐ ܩܘܪܝܢܐ  
(Introduction to the Alphabet)

ܐܘܒܓܕܐ (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:

Garshouni	Arabic	Syriac	Name of the Letter
-- (From the Throat)	ء	ܐ	ܐܘܠܦ o-laf ألف
<b>b</b> (From the Lips)	ب	ܒ	ܒܝܬ bét بيت
<b>G</b> (From the Upper Palette) ['g' as in goose]	ج	ܓ	ܓܘܡܠ go-mal گمال
<b>d</b> (From the Tongue)	د	ܕ	ܕܘܠܬ do-lat دلت



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

ܚ : ܚ	ܘ : ܘ	ܘܠ : ܘܠ



ܘܠܗܬܝܐ (ḥa-ṭee)

The Third Word is ḥaṭee:

Garshouni	Arabic	Syriac	Name of the Letter
<b>ḥ</b> (From the Bottom of the Throat)	ح	ܫ	ܫܬܗ <b>hét</b> ܫܬܗ
<b>ṭ</b> (From the Tongue)	ط	ܬ	ܬܬܗ <b>tét</b> ܬܬܗ
<b>y</b> (From the Upper Palette)	ي	ܝ	ܝܘܘܬܗ <b>yood</b> ܝܘܘܬܗ

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

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



٠. ڪَلمَ (kal-man)

The Fourth Word is kalman:

Garshouni	Arabic	Syriac	Name of the Letter
<b>k</b> (From the Upper Palette)	ك	ܟ	ڪُوف <b>kof</b> ڪُفَا
<b>l</b> (From the Tongue)	ل	ܠ	لُومَا <b>lo-mad</b> لُؤْمَا
<b>m</b> (From the Lips)	م	ܡ	مُؤْم <b>meem</b> مُؤْم
<b>n</b> (From the Tongue)	ن	ܢ	نُؤن <b>noon</b> نُؤن

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

Ⲡ : ⲡ : Ⲣ : ⲣ	Ⲥ : ⲥ : Ⲧ : ⲧ	Ⲩ : ⲩ : Ⲫ : ⲫ	Ⲭ : ⲭ : Ⲯ : ⲯ



ⲉ. ⲩⲉⲩⲣⲥ (sa'-paṣ)

The Fifth Word is sa'paṣ:

Garshouni	Arabic	Syriac	Name of the Letter
<b>S</b> (From the Upper Teeth)	س	ⲩ	ⲩⲉⲩⲥⲁⲧ <b>sém-kaṭ</b> ⲩⲉⲩⲥⲁⲧ
' (No English Equivalent. From the Bottom of the Throat)	ع	ⲉ	ⲉⲁ ⲉⲁ ⲉⲁ <b>'é or 'ayn</b> ⲉⲁ ⲉⲁ ⲉⲁ
<b>p</b> (From the Lips)	ف	ⲡ	ⲡⲉ <b>pé</b> ⲡⲉ
<b>Ṣ</b> (From the Upper Teeth and Middle of the Throat)	ص	ⲩ	ⲩⲉⲩⲉ <b>ṣo-dé</b> ⲩⲉⲩⲉ

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

س : س	ق : ق : ق : ق	د : د : د : د	ه : ه : ه : ه



ه. كُنْهَة (qar-šat)

The Sixth Word is qaršat:

Garshouni	Arabic	Syriac	Name of the Letter
<b>q</b> (From the Upper Palette)	ق	ܩ	قُوه <b>qoof</b> قُفَا
<b>r</b> (From the Lower Teeth)	ر	ܪ	رُوه <b>reeš</b> رِيش
<b>š</b> (From the Lower Teeth) [‘sh’ as in shelf]	ش	ܫ	شُوه <b>šeen</b> شِين
<b>t</b> (From the Tongue)	ت	ܬ	تُوه <b>taw</b> تَاو

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

ܐ : ܠ	ܡ : ܢ : ܢ : ܢ	ܝ : ܘ	ܥ : ܦ : ܦ : ܦ



## 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
ܘܢܥܐ	ܘܢܥܘܪ	ܘܢܥܘܪ	ܘܢܥܘܪ	ܘܢܥܘܪ	ܘܢܥܘܪ

Using Arabic:

ܘܢܥܐ	ܘܢܥܘܪ	ܘܢܥܘܪ	ܘܢܥܘܪ	ܘܢܥܘܪ	ܘܢܥܘܪ
قَرَشَتْ	سَعَفَصْ	كَلَمَنْ	حَطِّي	هُوزْ	أَبْجَدْ



## The Syriac (Aramaic) History (Part 1)

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

### 3 Million BC – 6000 BC:

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



### (Names – šmo-hé) حُذُوتَا

English	French	Arabic	Garshouni	Syriac
Maro	Maron	مارون	mo-run	ܡܪܘܢܐ
Abdo	Abdo	عبدہ	'ab-du	ܐܒܕܘܐ
Abigail	Abigayil	أبيجائيل	a-bee-gél	ܐܒܝܓܝܝܠܐ
Abraham	Abraham	ابراهيم	ab-ro-hom	ܐܒܪܗܡܐ
Adam	Adam	آدم	o-dom	ܐܕܡܐ
Edessa	Edesse	الرها	ur-hoy	ܐܘܪܗܝܐ
Aaron	Aaron	هارون	ah-run	ܐܗܪܘܢܐ
Ur	Ur	أور	ur	ܐܘܪܐ
Jerusalem	Jérusalem	أورشليم	u-reeš-lém	ܐܘܪܫܠܝܡܐ
Job	Job	أيوب	ee-yub	ܐܝܘܒܐ

