

ܩܝܡܐ ܕܥܘܢܐ

(First Lesson)

ܩܝܡܐ ܕܥܘܢܐ

(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:

Karshouni	Arabic	Syriac	Name of the Letter
-- (From the Throat)	ء	ܐ	ܐܘܠܦ o-laf ألف
b (From the Lips)	ب	ܒ	ܒܝܬܐ béř بيتا
g (From the Upper Palette) ['g' as in goose]	چ	ܓ	ܓܘܡܐܠ go-mal گمال
d (From the Tongue)	د	ܕ	ܕܘܠܐܝܬ do-lař دلت

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

ܚ : ܚ	ܘ : ܘ	ܘܠ : ܘܠ



(ḥa-ṭee) ܚܛܝܐ

The Third Word is ḥaṭee:

Karshouni	Arabic	Syriac	Name of the Letter
ḥ (From the Bottom of the Throat)	ح	ܚ	ܚܛܝܐ ḥéṭ ܚܛܝܐ
ṭ (From the Tongue)	ط	ܛ	ܛܛܝܐ ṭéṭ ܛܛܝܐ
y (From the Upper Palette)	ي	ܝ	ܝܝܝܐ yooḏ ܝܝܝܐ

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

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



٠. مَلَمَن (kal-man)

The Fourth Word is kalman:

Karshouni	Arabic	Syriac	Name of the Letter
k (From the Upper Palette)	ك	ܟ	ܟܘܦ kof ܟܦܐ
l (From the Tongue)	ل	ܠ	ܠܡܢ lo-maḏ ܠܡܢܐ
m (From the Lips)	م	ܡ	ܡܡܡ meem ܡܡܡ
n (From the Tongue)	ن	ܢ	ܢܢܢ noon ܢܢܢ

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

س : ع : ف : ص	س : م : ط : م	س : ك : ل : ك	س : م : ط : م



٥. سَافَس (sa'-paṣ)

The Fifth Word is sa'paṣ:

Karshouni	Arabic	Syriac	Name of the Letter
S (From the Upper Teeth)	س	ܣ	سَمَكَا sém-kař سمكات
' (No English Equivalent. From the Bottom of the Throat)	ع	ܥ	عَا اَوْ عَيْن 'é or 'ayn عَا اَوْ عَيْن
p (From the Lips)	فا	ܦ	فَا pé فَا
Ṣ (From the Upper Teeth and Middle of the Throat)	ص	ܘ	صُؤَا ṣo-dé صُؤَا

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

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



ه. كَرِشَات (qar-šat)

The Sixth Word is qaršat:

Karshouni	Arabic	Syriac	Name of the Letter
q (From the Upper Palette)	ق	ܩ	ܩܘܦ qoof قُف
r (From the Lower Teeth)	ر	ܪ	ܪܝܫ reeš رِيش
š (From the Lower Teeth) [‘sh’ as in shelf]	ش	ܫ	ܫܝܢ šeen شِين
t (From the Tongue)	ت	ܬ	ܬܘܘ taw تاو

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) ܐ	(5) ܐ	(4) ܘ	(3) ܘ	(2) ܘ	(1) ܘ
ܡܢܥܐ	ܫܘܦܪܐ	ܡܠܘܢ	ܫܠܡܐ	ܥܘܪܐ	ܐܒܓܕܐ

Using Arabic:

ܡܢܥܐ	ܫܘܦܪܐ	ܡܠܘܢ	ܫܠܡܐ	ܥܘܪܐ	ܐܒܓܕܐ
قَرْنَت	سَعْفَص	كَلَمَن	حَطِي	هَوَز	أَبْجَد



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) مُؤَدَا

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

