

# ١٣٣٣

(Third Lesson)

## ١٣٣٣

(Introduction to Pronunciation)

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

(Father) ١٣٣٣	
a-bo	١ + ٣٣
(Mother) ١٣٣٣	
é-mo	١ + ٣٣٣
(Sister) ١٣٣٣	
ho-to	١٣ + ٣٣٣
(Brother) ١٣٣٣	
a-ho	١ + ٣٣٣
(Paternal Uncle) ١٣٣٣	
do-do	١٣ + ٣٣٣
(Paternal Aunt) ١٣٣٣	
dod-to	١٣ + ٣٣٣
(Paternal Aunt) ١٣٣٣	
'am-to	١٣ + ٣٣٣
(Grand-Father) ١٣٣٣	
ra-bo	١٣ + ٣٣٣
(Grand-Father) ١٣٣٣	
qa-šee-šo	١٣ + ٣٣٣ + ٣٣٣



## د . Aspects of Pronunciation

- The letter(s) before and after a consonant with a vowel on it will merge into the consonant with the vowel. Example: **وَالشَّوْبَقُونُو** == wal-šoob-qo-no,  
**وَال** == w'al.
- A “\_” under a letter means that letter is not pronounced as in **مَرِي** == 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: **دِلُو كِي** == dee-lo-kee.
- In some instances the letter **ك** “k” will be pronounced as “**ک**”. We will discuss this in future lessons. **ک** <= KH <= **ك**
- Most words that finish with a “k” will be pronounced as “**ک**”. 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 .

The Our Father – a-boon dbaš-ma-yo



أَبُو: جَقَصْنَا.  
نَبِيَّكُمْ مَصْر.  
نَالَا مَلَكُهُ بَاب.  
نَبِيَّكُمْ: نَجَسْ:

أَنْصَلَا: جَقَصْنَا أُو: خَارُخَا.  
هَجَجْ خَسَا: هَهُمَّ مَصْر.

ܐܡܝܢ ܕܥܠܝܢ ܕܡܠܟܐ ܕܥܠܝܢ:

ܐܡܝܢ ܕܥܠܝܢ ܕܡܠܟܐ ܕܥܠܝܢ.  
ܐܡܝܢ ܕܥܠܝܢ ܕܡܠܟܐ ܕܥܠܝܢ.  
ܐܡܝܢ ܕܥܠܝܢ ܕܡܠܟܐ ܕܥܠܝܢ.

ܡܠܟܐ ܕܥܠܝܢ ܕܡܠܟܐ ܕܥܠܝܢ  
ܡܠܟܐ ܕܥܠܝܢ ܕܡܠܟܐ ܕܥܠܝܢ



The Our Father using Garshouni letters

a-boon dbaş-ma-yo  
nét-qa-daš šmok  
tee-té mal-koo-toḵ  
néh-wé šéb-yo-nok  
ay-ka-no dbaş-ma-yo of bar-'o  
hab-lan laḥ-mo dsoon-qo-nan yaw-mo-no  
waš-buq lan ḥaw-bayn waḥ-ṭo-hayn  
ay-ka-no dof ḥnan šbaqen lḥa-yo-bayn  
wlo ta'-lan lnés-yu-no  
é-lo fa-ṣon mén bee-šo

mé-ṭul dee-lo-ḵee mal-koo-to wḥay-lo wtéš-buḥ-to l'o-lam  
'ol-meen a-meen



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



## 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")

### 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) ܡܫܝܚܐ

English	French	Arabic	Syriac Using English Letters	Syriac
Rafqa	Rafqa	رفقا	raf-qa	ܪܦܩܐ
Rebecca	Rebecca	رفقا	raf-qo	ܪܦܩܐ
Jericho	Jéricho	أريحا	ee-ree-hu	ܐܪܝܚܐ
God	Dieu	الله	a-lo-ho	ܐܠܗܐ
Elizabeth	Élisabeth	أليصابات	é-leeš-ba'	ܐܠܝܣܒܬ
Elias	Élie	الياس	é-lee-yo	ܐܠܝܐ
Lazarus	Lazare	لعازر	é-lee-'o-zor	ܐܠܝܙܪܐ

