BEGINNER'S HANDBOOK
OF THE ARAMAIC
CHALDEAN ALPHABETS

BY
FR. MICHAEL J. BAZZI

1995
Anyone who asks for this volume, to read, collate, or copy from it, and who appropriates it to himself or herself, or cuts anything out of it, should realize that (s)he will have to give answer before God's awesome tribunal as if (s)he had robbed a sanctuary. Let such a person be held anathema and receive no forgiveness until the book is returned. So be it. Amen! And anyone who removes these anathemas, digitally or otherwise, shall himself receive them in double.
BEGINNER'S HANDBOOK
OF THE ARAMAIC
CHALDEAN ALPHABETS

FR. MICHAEL J. BAZZI
SECOND EDITION 1995
Amen. And anyone who removes these anathemas, digitally or otherwise, shall himself receive them in double.
## CONTENTS

**Forward**  
Page i  

**Introduction**  
Page ii  

**Chapter 1. The First Group ABGaD**  
Page 1  

**Chapter 2. The Second Group HaWwaZ**  
Page 7  

**Chapter 3. The Third Group HhaTeY**  
Page 12  

**Chapter 4. The Fourth Group KuLMaN**  
Page 17  

**Chapter 5. The Fifth Group SaAPaS**  
Page 23  

**Chapter 6. The Sixth Group KQaRSHaT**  
Page 29  

**Chapter 7. The Seventh Group BGHaDTHeKPaTH**  
Page 35  

**Chapter 8. The Eighth Group FaCHTDHaJaV**  
Page 44  

**Chapter 9. Additional Information on the Aramaic Alphabet and Sounds**  
Page 52  

**Chapter 10. Aramaic Vowels**  
Page 67  

**Chapter 11. Aramaic Numbers**  
Page 71  

**Chapter 12. Grand Review: Vocabulary**  
Page 78  

**Chapter 13. Let’s Speak Aramaic Review**  
Page 82  

**Dictionary**  

- English - Aramaic  
  Page 87  
- Aramaic - English  
  Page 93  

**About the Author**  
Page 106
FORWARD

The purpose of this handbook is to introduce the beginner to the basic steps of writing and reading the twenty-two letters of the Aramaic alphabet. This work also includes the eleven additions to the alphabet, vowels, numbers and a list of more than a one-hundred word vocabulary. For those who wish to converse in modern Aramaic a special section is added to each lesson – Let’s speak Aramaic.

Language is the most precious heritage we possess. I feel it is a great honor for me to be able to provide this simple introductory method for learning the language of Jesus and His disciples and to share in the new revival movement of this famous and ancient language.

Today there are literally millions of Chaldeans, Assyrians and Syrians throughout the world who use Aramaic in their every day living. The task of keeping this most valuable treasure alive is a responsibility that belongs to all of us.
INTRODUCTION

The Chaldeans and Assyrians are originally from the great country of Mesopotamia – known as the "Cradle of civilization." Today this ancient area is known as Iraq.

The age-old scattered tribes of the Chaldeans lived among the lakes and swamps that border the middle and lower courses of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers from Babylon to the Sea of Chaldea, lately known as the Persian Gulf. These industrious people were great scientists, merchants, farmers, ranchers and herdsmen who had gifted the world with the knowledge of astronomy, astrology, mathematics and numerous other sciences.

These mighty Chaldean warriors, between 626 and 539 B.C., established the famous Babylonian Empire whose frontiers extended from Mesopotamia to Syria, Palestine, Lebanon, Arabia and Egypt. (The Bible confirms this history especially the books of kings, Chronicles and the prophets). There were five Chaldean kings who in succession ruled this vast empire. King Nebuchadnessar II was the second ruling monarch of the Chaldean nation (605 – 562 B.C.). He made the city of Babylon one of the most magnificent cities of that time by erecting in it the famous "hanging gardens" one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. He beautified the city by building rose colored walls, wide processional streets, blue glazed bricks decorated with red dragons, lions and wild bulls, canals,
artificial lakes and a large reservoir which surrounded Babylon. Though the Chaldean empire succumbed to Persian rule, its people remained indomitable and flourished throughout history to the present day.

History credits the Assyrians as the greatest warriers of their time. They occupied the Northern part of Mesopotamia and ruled from 1870 – 1700 B.C.; then again in 1250 – 1000 B.C. They also established a strong empire between 1000 – 612 B.C. which stretched from Mesopotamia to Egypt. The Assyrian empire fell to Elamites and Chaldeans in 612 B.C.

The Chaldeans and Assyrians were converted to Christianity by the ministry of St. Thomas the Apostle in the first century A.D., and established the Church of the East. By the end of the fifth century A.D. the Church of the East separated from the church of Rome. During this period the Chaldean-Assyrian church prospered and expanded throughout Chaldea, Assyria, Iran, Arabia, Mongolia, Malabar Coast of India as well as China.

In 1445 A.D. and 1553 A.D. a large portion of the Chaldean-Assyrian church reunited with Rome and were called Chaldean Catholics but those who refused to reunite were called Nestorians.

Today there are more than one million Chaldeans and Assyrians worldwide. In India, at the end of the 19th century, there were two million Christians who adhered to the Hierarchy of the Church of the East in Mesopotamia and used the Aramaic language for their liturgy.
The Aramaic language made its historical appearance sometime between the 16th - 14th centuries B.C. and its alphabet became the vehicle for communication all over the near East. It gradually supplanted other tongues in neighboring lands. Between 1077 to 911 B.C., the nomadic Aramaen tribes had conquered Babylon and ruled over parts of Mesopotamia. Throughout this period Aramaic became the commercial language and from the 9th century to the 7th century B.C. the Assyrians had adopted Aramaic. Assyria's political power influenced the spread of this language and Aramaic became the lingua franca of the Near East. The Chaldean Empire, beginning in 612 B.C. also carried this Semitic tongue throughout every province and country from Asia Minor in the north to the Arabian Peninsula in the south and from Egypt in the west to Pakistan in the East. At this time the language of the people of Palestine shifted from Hebrew to Aramaic and it continued until the 7th century A.D. After the fall of the Chaldean Empire, the Persian nation ruled Mesopotamia and its surrounding and continued to promulgate the Aramaic vernacular in every facet of life. Thus, when Christianity began to spread from Antioch in Syria to many near Eastern countries, Aramaic became the liturgical language of Christians in Mesopotamia, Iran, Turkey, Armenia, Syria and Lebanon. It was kept alive domestically and scholastically as well.

Classical Aramaic gradually changed in its spoken form to modern Aramaic because of the influences of
other languages. Therefore, in the present time, Classical Aramaic is used only in its liturgical form and in biblical and historical studies. However, modern Aramaic in its many dialects still remains faithful to its roots.
CHAPTER ONE

The First Group

ABGaD

A - ٢ / B - ٨ / G - ٩ / D - ٩
Let's Write the Letter 2

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

   2 is written in 3 steps

   Step 1.
   Step 2.
   Step 3.

2. Exercise A. Write the letter 2 10 times:

   B. Circle the letter 2 in the following Aramaic words:

   אָרָי - lion (arya), אֲלָח - God (Alaha), מַלְכוּת - king (malka).

3. Read aloud:

   2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

4. Let's speak Aramaic:

   "Shlama ellukh Yosep." "Greetings Joseph."
The letter ב (Beth). It is like the letter B.

House – Baita – באה

Let's Write the Letter ב

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

   ב is written in 3 steps

   Step 1. 
   Step 2. 
   Step 3. 

2. Exercise A. Write the letter ב 10 times:

   ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב

   B. Circle the letter ב in the following Aramaic words:
       *באה - house (baita), ב - August (Aab),
       בלאה - dog (kalba).

3. Read aloud:

   ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב ב

4. Let’s speak Aramaic:

   "Shlama ellakh Mariam." "Greetings Mary."
The letter א (Gamal). It is like the letter G.

Camel – Gamla – א

Let’s Write the Letter א

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:
   א is written in 4 steps
   Step 1.
   Step 2.
   Step 3.
   Step 4.

2. Exercise A. Write the letter א 10 times:

B. Circle the letter א in the following Aramaic words:
   א – camel (gamla)
   ע – side (gabba)
   ג – garden (gantha)

3. Read aloud:

4. Let’s speak Aramaic:
   "Shlama ellokhon Yosep w’Mariam."
   "Greetings Joseph and Mary."
The letter ד (Daleth). It is like the letter D.

Bear - Debba - דבש

Let's Write the Letter ד

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

   ד is written in 3 steps

   Step 1.
   Step 2.
   Step 3.

2. Exercise A. Write the letter ד 10 times:

   B. Circle the letter ד in the following Aramaic words:

   דבש – bear (debba)
   דגפ – fortune (gadda)
   דגב – cradle (dargushta)

3. Read aloud:

4. Let's speak Aramaic:

   "B-shayna." "Welcome."
1. Write the first group of the Aramaic letters in order ten times.

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

2. Read aloud the following letters

3. Circle the letter 2

4. Circle the letter ס

5. Circle the letter ק

6. Circle the letter ב

(6)
CHAPTER TWO

The Second Group

HaWwaZ

Η - σ / W - ο / Z - ḥ
The letter א (Heh). It is like the letter H.

Let's Write the Letter א

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:
   א is written in 3 steps
   - Step 1.
   - Step 2.
   - Step 3.

2. Exercise A. Write the letter א 10 times:
   . . . . . . . . . .

   B. Circle the letter א in the following Aramaic words:
   - הַיָּהָן - temple (haikla),
   - הָעַהַ - ditch (hawtha),
   - הָהַ - time (gaha).

3. Read aloud:

4. Let's speak Aramaic:
   "Dikh eewit Yosep." "How are you Joseph."
The letter א (Waw). It is like the letter W.

Goose – Wazza – א

Let’s Write the Letter א

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

   א is written in 2 steps

   Step 1.

   Step 2.

2. Exercise A. Write the letter א 10 times:

   א א א א א א א א א א

   B. Circle the letter א in the following Aramaic words:

   א - goose (wazza)
   א - vein (wareedtha)
   א - inside (gawa)

3. Read aloud:

4. Let’s speak Aramaic:

   "Dikh cewat Mariam." "How are you Mary."
The letter ٧ (Zain). It is like the letter Z.

Bell – Zagga – ٧٧٧

Let’s Write the Letter ٧

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

   ٧ is written in 2 steps

   Step 1.
   Step 2.

2. Exercise A. Write the letter ٧ 10 times:

   

   ٧٧٧٧٧٧٧٧٧٧

   B. Circle the letter ٧ in the following Aramaic words:

   ٧٧٧ – bell (zagga), ٧٧٧٧٧ – money (zooza),
   ٧٧٧ – spear (zaina).

3. Read aloud:

4. Let’s speak Aramaic:

   "Dikh wootu Yosep w’Mariam." "Kullan taweh wukh."
   "How are you Joseph and Mary." "We are good."
CHAPTER TWO REVIEW

1. Write the second group of the Aramaic letters in order ten times.

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccccc}
10 & 9 & 8 & 7 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 3 & 2 & 1 \\
. & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . \\
. & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . \\
. & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . & . \\
\end{array}
\]

2. Read aloud the following letters

3. Circle the letter က

4. Circle the letter 角度来看

5. Circle the letter က

6. Translate into English.
   a. Mary - Shlama ellukh Yosep.
   b. Joseph - Shlama ellakh Mariam.
   c. Jesus - Shlama ellokhon Yosep w'Mariam.
   d. B'shayna.
   e. Mary - Dikh eewit Yosep.
   f. Joseph - Dikh eewat Mariam.
CHAPTER THREE

The Third Group

\[ H - \text{mt} / T - \text{ty} / Y - \text{y} \]
The letter  (Heith). There is no letter in English that is exactly like  . The letter heth ( ) is almost like the letter h, but is written with a dot under it - h. The letter heith is pronounced in the throat almost like the word ham.

Donkey – همارة – ²²

Let's Write the Letter  

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

   ²² is written in 3 steps

   Step 1.
   Step 2.
   Step 3.

2. Exercise A. Write the letter  10 times:

   ²²

   B. Circle the letter  in the following Aramaic words:

   ²² – donkey (hmara),
   ²² – Eve (Hawa), ²² – love (hubba).

3. Read aloud:

4. Let's speak Aramaic:

   "Ana ṭawa win Mariam." "I am good Mary."
The letter ꝏ (Teth). There is no letter in English that is exactly like the ꝏ. The letter ṭeth (IPHER) is almost like the letter t, but is written with a dot under it - ṭ. The letter ṭeth is pronounced in the throat almost like the letter t in the words Boston, but and not.

Let's Write the Letter ꝏ

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

   ꝏ is written in 4 steps

   Step 1.
   Step 2.
   Step 3.
   Step 4.

2. Exercise A. Write the letter ꝏ 10 times:

   B. Circle the letter ꝏ in the following Aramaic words:

   - bird (ṭaira)
   - cook (tabbaha)
   - mountain (ṭoora)

3. Read aloud:

4. Let's speak Aramaic:

   "Ana ṭawta wan Yosep." "I am good Joseph."
The letter ‎(Yodh). It is like the letter Y.

Lake - Yamtha - ٣٣٣

Let's Write the Letter ‎

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:
   ‎
   is written in 1 step

   Step 1.

2. Exercise A. Write the letter ‎10 times:
   ‎
   B. Circle the letter ‎in the following Aramaic words:
      - lake (yamtha)
      - foolishness (daywa)
      - eye (aayna)

3. Read aloud:

4. Let’s speak Aramaic:
   "Akhny kullan taweh wukh." "We are good."
CHAPTER THREE REVIEW

1. Write the third group of the Aramaic letters in order ten times.

2. Read aloud the following letters

3. Circle the letter σ

4. Circle the letter α

5. Circle the letter υ

6. Translate into English.
   a. Mary – Shlama ellukh Yosep.
   c. Jesus – Shlama ellokhon Yosep w’Mariam.
   d. B’shayna.
   e. Mary – Dikh eewit Yosep.
   g. Joseph – Ana tawa win Mariam
   h. Mary – Ana tawta wan Yosep
   i. All – Akhny kullan taweh wukh.
CHAPTER FOUR

The Forth Group

KuLMaN

K - ꝏ / L - ꝏ / M - ꝏ / N - ꝏ
The letter -3 (Kap). It is like the letter K.

Dog - Kalba - קַלְבָּה

Let's write the letter -3

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

   -3 is written in 2 steps

   Step 1.
   Step 2.

2. Exercise A. Write the letter -3 10 times:

3. B. Circle the letter -3 in the following Aramaic words:

   - dog (kalba)
   - star (kawka)
   - rooster (deeka)

3. Read aloud:

4. Let’s speak Aramaic:

   "Gyanukh bassimta Yosep." "Thank you Joseph."
The letter א (Lamadth). It is like the letter L.

Heart - Lebba - א

Let's write the letter א

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:
   א is written in 2 steps

   Step 1.
   Step 2.

2. Exercise A. Write the letter א 10 times:
   א

   B. Circle the letter א in the following
   Aramaic words:
   ליבא – heart (lebba)
   בבל – Babylon (Bawel)
   קלדית – Chaldean (Kaldthaya)

3. Read aloud:
   א י ו ה ס י ב א א א א א א א א א א א א א א

4. Let's speak Aramaic:
   "Gyanakh bassimta Mariam." "Thank you Mary."
The letter م (Meem). It is like the letter M.

King – Malka – ملكة

Let’s write the letter م

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line: م is written in 3 steps
   Step 1.
   Step 2.
   Step 3.

2. Exercise A. Write the letter م 10 times:

3. B. Circle the letter م in the following Aramaic words:
   ملكة – king (malka)
   ماء – water (mayya)
   عظام – bone (garma)

4. Read aloud:

4. Let’s speak Aramaic:
   "Gyanokhun bassimta Yosep w’Mariam."
   "Thank you Joseph and Mary."
The letter ﺟ (Noon). It is like the letter N.

Fire - Noora - ۲۵١۰

Let’s write the letter ﺟ

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:
   ﺟ is written in 3 steps

   Step 1.
   Step 2.
   Step 3.

2. Exercise A. Write the letter ﺟ 10 times:
   ﺟ ﺟ ﺟ ﺟ ﺟ ﺟ ﺟ ﺟ ﺟ ﺟ

   B. Circle the letter ﺟ in the following Aramaic words:
      ﺟ ﺟ ﺟ ﺟ 
      ۲۵١۰ - fire (noora)
      ۲۵١۰ - light (noohra)
      ۲۵١۰ - Nineveh (Ninweh)

3. Read aloud:
   ﺟ ﺟ ﺟ ﺟ ﺟ ﺟ ﺟ ﺟ ﺟ ﺟ

4. Let’s speak Aramaic:
   "Ana shemmi Yosep eelah. Ayat meelah shemmakh?"
   "My name is Joseph. What is your name?"
CHAPTER FOUR REVIEW

1. Write the forth group of the Aramaic letters in order ten times.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Read aloud the following letters

3. Circle the letter 

4. Circle the letter 

5. Circle the letter 

6. Circle the letter 

7. Translate into English.
   a. Gyanukh (gyanakh, gyanokhun) bassimta.
   b. Ana shemmi Yosep eeleh.
   c. Ayat meeleh shimmakh?
   d. Ana shemmi Mariam eeleh.
   e. Ayet meeleh shimmukh?
CHAPTER FIVE

The Fifth Group

SaAAPaŞ

S - ﺎ / ﺃ - ﻥ / P - ﺕ / ﺖ - ﺲ
The letter מ (Simkath). It is like the letter S.

Mare – Soosta – מום

Let's write the letter מ

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

   מ is written in 4 steps

   Step 1.
   Step 2.
   Step 3.
   Step 4.

2. Exercise A. Write the letter מ 10 times:

   מ מ מ מ מ מ מ מ מ

   B. Circle the letter מ in the following Aramaic words:

   מום – mare (soosta),
   מום – moon (sahra),
   מום – wart (sissa).

3. Read aloud:

4. Let's speak Aramaic:

   "Ayet meewet Yosep?" "What are you Joseph?"
The letter $\underline{\text{א}}$ (Ae). There is no letter in English that is exactly like $\underline{\text{א}}$. The letter $\underline{\text{א}}e$ is almost like the letter a, but is written with a dot under it – $\underline{\text{א}}$. The letter $\underline{\text{א}}e$ is pronounced in the throat almost like the word age.

$\underline{\text{א}}$

Crow – Aurwa – $\underline{\text{א}}\underline{\text{כ}}\underline{\text{ג}}$

Let's write the letter $\underline{\text{א}}$

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

$\underline{\text{א}}$ is written in 4 steps

Step 1.
Step 2.
Step 3.
Step 4.

2. Exercise A. Write the letter $\underline{\text{א}}$ 10 times:

A. 

B. Circle the letter $\underline{\text{א}}$ in the following Aramaic words:

$\underline{\text{א}}\underline{\text{כ}}\underline{\text{ג}}$ – crow (aurwa)
$\underline{\text{א}}\underline{\text{ל}}\underline{\text{מ}}$ – world (aalma)
$\underline{\text{א}}\underline{\text{מ}}\underline{\text{ח}}$ – uncle or people (aamma)

3. Read aloud:

4. Let's speak Aramaic:

"Ana Msheehaya win Kaldaya Mariam."
"I am a Chaldean-Christian Mary."
The letter ﻰ (Peih). It is like the letter P.

Nose – Pokqa –  פּוֹקָה

Let's write the letter ﻰ

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:
   ﻰ is written in 3 steps
   
   Step 1. 
   Step 2. 
   Step 3. 

2. Exercise A. Write the letter ﻰ 10 times:

   B. Circle the letter ﻰ in the following Aramaic words:
   ﻰ – nose (pokqa),
   ﻰ – pope (papa),
   ﻰ – frog (pikqa).

3. Read aloud:

4. Let's speak Aramaic:
   "Ayat meewat Mariam?" "What are you Mary?"
The letter ḫ (Ṣadeh). There is no letter in English that is exactly like ḫ. The letter ṣadeh (ṣ) is almost like the letter s, but is written with a dot under it – s. The letter ḫadeh is pronounced in the throat almost like the word muscle and us

Cockroach – Ţişra – 2525

Let’s write the letter ḫ

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

   ḫ is written in 3 steps

   Step 1.
   Step 2.
   Step 3.

2. Exercise A. Write the letter ḫ 10 times:

   . . . . . . . . . . ḫ

   B. Circle the letter ḫ in the following Aramaic words:

   2525 – cockroach (şiṣra),
   2525 – cross (sleewa),
   2525 – prayer (slotha).

3. Read aloud:

4. Let’s speak Aramaic:

   "Hum ana Mshehaetha wan Kaldetha."
   "I am also a Chaldean–Christian"
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic (Arabic &quot;Square Characters&quot; (Hebrew))</th>
<th>Old Aramaic</th>
<th>Syriac Small Letters</th>
<th>Estrangela</th>
<th>Chaldean Small Letters</th>
<th>Modern Aramaic (Chaldean)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ان</td>
<td>אב</td>
<td>יא</td>
<td>א</td>
<td>יג</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ב</td>
<td>בב</td>
<td>יב</td>
<td>ב</td>
<td>יד</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ג</td>
<td>גג</td>
<td>יג</td>
<td>ג</td>
<td>יה</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ד</td>
<td>דד</td>
<td>יד</td>
<td>ד</td>
<td>יו</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ה</td>
<td>הה</td>
<td>יה</td>
<td>ה</td>
<td>יז</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ו</td>
<td>וו</td>
<td>יו</td>
<td>ו</td>
<td>יח</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ז</td>
<td>זז</td>
<td>יז</td>
<td>ז</td>
<td>יט</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ח</td>
<td>חח</td>
<td>יח</td>
<td>ח</td>
<td>יט</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ט</td>
<td>טט</td>
<td>יט</td>
<td>ט</td>
<td>יט</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>י</td>
<td>יי</td>
<td>יט</td>
<td>י</td>
<td>יט</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>קר</td>
<td>קר</td>
<td>קר</td>
<td>קר</td>
<td>קר</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ל</td>
<td>לל</td>
<td>קר</td>
<td>ל</td>
<td>קר</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>מ</td>
<td>ממ</td>
<td>קר</td>
<td>מ</td>
<td>קר</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>נ</td>
<td>ננ</td>
<td>קר</td>
<td>נ</td>
<td>קר</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>פ</td>
<td>פפ</td>
<td>קר</td>
<td>פ</td>
<td>קר</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ק</td>
<td>קק</td>
<td>קר</td>
<td>ק</td>
<td>קר</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ض</td>
<td>ضض</td>
<td>קר</td>
<td>ض</td>
<td>קר</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>צ</td>
<td>צצ</td>
<td>קר</td>
<td>צ</td>
<td>קר</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ש</td>
<td>שש</td>
<td>קר</td>
<td>ש</td>
<td>קר</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ת</td>
<td>תת</td>
<td>קר</td>
<td>ת</td>
<td>קר</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ית</td>
<td>יית</td>
<td>קר</td>
<td>ית</td>
<td>קר</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>טת</td>
<td>טית</td>
<td>קר</td>
<td>טת</td>
<td>קר</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER SIX

The Sixth Group

KQaRSHaT

Kq – ٣ / R – ٣ / SH – ٣ / T – ٣
The letter ₪ (Kqop). There is no letter in English that is exactly like ₪. The letter kqop (₪) is almost like the letters kq together. The letter kqop is pronounced in the throat almost like the word awake.

₪

Monkey – Kqerda – סַכִּירד

Let’s write the letter ₪

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

₪ is written in 4 steps

Step 1.
Step 2.
Step 3.
Step 4.

2. Exercise A. Write the letter ₪ 10 times:

.B. Circle the letter ₪ in the following Aramaic words:

Sוכר - monkey (kqirda),
Sנס - reed (kqanya),
Sנס - pencil (kqalama).

3. Read aloud:

4. Let’s speak Aramaic:

"Aika leh baithokhon Yosep?"
"Where is your house Joseph?"
The letter ה (Resh). It is like the letter R.

Let's write the letter ה

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:
   ה is written in 3 steps
   Step 1.
   Step 2.
   Step 3.

2. Exercise A. Write the letter ה 10 times:

3. Exercise B. Circle the letter ה in the following Aramaic words:
   - "א" - head (resha),
   - "ר" - spirit (rouha),
   - "כ" - cold (kqarira).

3. Read aloud:

4. Let's speak Aramaic:
   "Baithan eeleh b'San Diego."
   "Our house is in San Diego."
The letter x (Sheen). It is like the letters SH.

Sun - Shimsha - שemer

Let's write the letter x

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:
   x is written in 3 steps
   Step 1.
   Step 2.
   Step 3.

2. Exercise A. Write the letter x 10 times:
   ■■■■■■■■■

   B. Circle the letter x in the following Aramaic words:
   שemer - sun (shimsha),
   שלמה - peace (shlama),
   שביה - Apostle (Shleeha).

3. Read aloud:

4. Let’s speak Aramaic:
   "Babi w’yemmi w’akhony w’khathy ksakny emmi b’baitha."
   "My father, mother, brother and sister live with me."
The letter  (Taw). It is like the letter T.

Bull – Tawra – 

Let’s write the letter 

1. Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

    is written in 3 steps

   Step 1.
   Step 2.
   Step 3.

2. Exercise A. Write the letter  10 times:

   ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

   B. Circle the letter  in the following Aramaic words:

    – bull (tawra),
    – cow (torta),
    – jar (talma).

3. Read aloud:

4. Let’s speak Aramaic:

   "Kud Khoshaba kmathenay l’Aita b’trombail."
   "Every Sunday I take them to Church by car."
CHAPTER SIX REVIEW

1. Write the sixth group of the Aramaic letters in order ten times.

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
.
.
.
.
.
.
.
.
.
.

2. Read aloud the following letters

3. Circle the letter

4. Circle the letter

5. Circle the letter

6. Circle the letter

7. Translate into English.
   a. Aikaleh baithokhun?
   b. Baithan eeleh b’San Diego.
   c. Babi, w’yemmi, w’akhoni w’khathy ksakny emmy.
   d. Kud Khoshaba kmathenay betrombail l’aita.
CHAPTER SEVEN

The Seventh Group

BGHaDTHeKPaTH

W / GH / DTH / KH / W / TH
In the first six chapters of the book we have learned the twenty-two letters which constitute the classical Aramaic alphabet. Because of the influence of neighboring languages, six of the twenty-two letters were modified in sound (א ב ז ח ד נ) and were added to the alphabet. However, only four of the six letters (א ב ז ח) were given new sounds while two of them (כ ת) for some unknown reason were pronounced like the א - waw - w (א ת)

Of the six modified letters, five were modified simply by adding a dot underneath the letter, and one (כ) by merely adding a semi-circle attached below the letter (כ). This chapter will deal with the modified letters and their new sounds. The following chart indicates the six original letters and their modification in script and sound.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original Letter</th>
<th>Modified Letter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>ב</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gh</td>
<td>כ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dth</td>
<td>י</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kh</td>
<td>ג</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>ו</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Th</td>
<td>ח</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: A dot can be placed, but is not necessary, above the letters ב, כ, י, ג, ו, and ח, to maintain the original sound, e.g. ב is pronounced as b and not w.
The sound َبُ (Waw). When a dot is placed under the letter َبُ, it becomes soft and is pronounced like the letter َب.

1. Exercise A. Write the sound َبُ 10 times:

B. Circle the sound َبُ in the following Aramaic words:

- َبُلَبَبَ - cross (Sleewa)
- َبُلَبَبَ - friend (hawra)
- َبُلَبَبَ - father (awa)

2. Read aloud:

3. Let’s speak Aramaic:

"Baithan eebeh eshwa kwubatha.
"Our house has seven rooms.

"Baithan eebeh arbeh kwubatha didmakha."
"Our house has four bed rooms."
The sound \( \dot{\alpha} \) (Gheh). When a dot is placed under the letter \( \alpha \), it becomes soft and is pronounced in the throat like the letters gh in the word Baghdad and Paris.

Parrot – Babgha – ً

1. Exercise A. Write the sound \( \dot{\alpha} \) 10 times:

\[ \dot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} \]

B. Circle the sound \( \dot{\alpha} \) in the following Aramaic words:

- \( \dot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} \) – parrot (babgha)
- \( \dot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} \) – body (paghra)
- \( \dot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} \) – mule (baghla)

2. Read aloud:

\[ \dot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} \dot{\alpha} \]

3. Let's speak Aramaic:

"Ittan kqubeh d'etawa, w'dikthawa w'dikhala, w'duktha d'basholeh."

"We have a living room, a study room, a dining room and a kitchen."
The sound ֲ (Dtheh). When a dot is placed to the left of the bottom line of the letter ֲ, it becomes soft and is written with the letters dth. It is similar to the th sound in the word mother.

_circle - Ḥudthra - סֹּדָה_

1. Exercise A. Write the sound ֲ 10 times:

. . . . . . . . . .

B. Circle the sound ֲ in the following Aramaic words:

סֹּדָה - circle or prayer book (ḥudthra)
הַָדְתָה - Hail (bardtha)
מָדְתָה - altar (madthbha)

2. Read aloud:

3. Let's speak Aramaic:

"Baithan eebeh darta rabtha o'bestana mleetha eilaneh w'wardeh."

"Our house has a large yard and a garden filled with trees and flowers."
The sound ِ (Kheh). When a dot is placed under the letter ِ, it becomes soft and is written with the letters kh.

Melon – Bâteekha – مَلَكَّة

1. Exercise A. Write the sound ِ 10 times:

                ِ

B. Circle the sound ِ in the following Aramaic words:

Melon (bâteekha)  
Angel (malakha)  
Food (maikhulta)

2. Read aloud:

                ِ

3. Let’s speak Aramaic:

"Yumatha d’shabtha shoah lay."

"There are seven days in a week."
The sound اء (Waw). When a semi-circle is attached below the letter اء, it becomes soft and is pronounced like the letter w.

اء

Pitch Fork – Rawsha – ۃ۹

1. Exercise A. Write the sound اء 10 times:

اء

B. Circle the sound اء in the following Aramaic words:

- ۃ– pitch fork (rawsha)
- ہ – gas (nawta)
- ہ – lentils (tlawheh)

2. Read aloud:

3. Let's speak Aramaic:

"Khoshaba, Turshaba, bablehushaba, Arbushaba, Khamshushaba, Aroota, w'Shabtha."

"Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday."
§
The sound § (Theh). When a dot is placed below the letter §, it becomes soft and is pronounced like the letters th as in the word method.

Garden – Gantha – §

1. Exercise A. Write the sound § 10 times:

§

B. Circle the sound § in the following Aramaic words:

- garden (gantha)
- virgin (bthulta)
- bride (kaltha)

2. Read aloud:

3. Let's speak Aramaic:

"Ana eeby dmanen blushana Aramaya."
"I am able to count in Aramaic."
CHAPTER SEVEN REVIEW

1. Write the seventh group of the Aramaic letters in order ten times.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Read aloud the following letters

3. Circle the letter 

4. Circle the letter 

5. Circle the letter 

6. Circle the letter 

7. Circle the letter 

8. Circle the letter
CHAPTER EIGHT

The Eighth Group

FaCHTDHaJaV

F - ﺖ / CH - ﺢ / TDH - ﺖ / J - ﺖ / V - ﺖ
Similar to what we have studied in the previous chapter, five additional sounds are added to the Aramaic alphabet. These new sounds were not added to Classical Aramaic but to the Modern Aramaic alphabet. These five new sounds were also added because of the influence of foreign languages and were formed by modifying certain letters. The following chart indicates these new sounds in script and sound.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Script</th>
<th>Sound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F  פ</td>
<td>פ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH  ח</td>
<td>ק</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDH ת</td>
<td>ס</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J  ג</td>
<td>ג</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V  פ</td>
<td>פ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The sound ُ (Feh). When a dot is placed above the letter ُ, it is pronounced like the letter f.

Elephant - Feela - فِلْفَلَة

1. Exercise A. Write the sound ُ 10 times:

B. Circle the sound ُ in the following Aramaic words:

- فِلْفَلَة - elephant (feela)
- دِفَقَة - lilie (afriya)
- فِلْفَلَة - pepper (filfileh)

2. Read aloud:

3. Let's speak Aramaic:

"Kha gora, treh, tlaha, arba, khamsha, ishta shoah, tmanya, teshaa isra."

"One man, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten."

"Ghdtha bakhta, teteh, telath, arbeh, khamish, ishet, ishwa, tmaneh, tisha, issar."

"One woman, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten."
The sound =v (cheh). When a small upside down v is placed below the letter 诊所, it is pronounced like the letters ch.

\[ \text{Cricket – Chircheroca – 诊所} \]

1. Exercise A. Write the sound 诊所 10 times:

   . . . . . . . . . .

   诊所

   B. Circle the sound 诊所 in the following Aramaic words:

   诊所 – cricket (chircheroca)

   诊所 – bag (chanta)

   诊所 – bed (charpaya)

2. Read aloud:

   诊所

3. Let’s speak Aramaic:

   "Issri gooreh w’insheh, tlathy, arby, khamshy, ishty, shoiy, tmanah, tesheiy, umma."

   "Twenty men and women, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety, one hundred."
The sound ^ (tdheh). When a dot is placed above the letter ُ، it is written with the letters tdh.

Hyena - Tdhabea - ُتَدّبَأ

1. Exercise A. Write the sound ُ 10 times:

B. Circle the sound ُ in the following Aramaic words:
- hyena (tdhabea)
- park (ḥatdheera)
- Chaldean soup (matdheera)

2. Read aloud:

3. Let's speak Aramaic:
"Tre emmeh, tlatha emmeh - teshaa emmeh."
"Two hundred, three hundred - nine hundred."
The sound \( \text{תנ} \) (Jeh). When a certain character is placed below the letter \( \text{תנ} \), it is pronounced like the letter J.

1. Exercise A. Write the sound \( \text{תנ} \) 10 times:

   \( \text{ה \text{תנ} \text{תנ} \text{תנ} \text{תנ} \text{תנ} \text{תנ} \text{תנ} \text{תנ} \text{תנ} } \)

   B. Circle the sound \( \text{תנ} \) in the following Aramaic words:

   \( \text{מג\text{תנ}א} \) – grinding mil (jarrara)
   \( \text{מג\text{תנ}א} \) – suffering (jinjara)
   \( \text{מג\text{תנ}א} \) – funeral (janazeh)

2. Read aloud:

   \( \text{ג\text{תנ} \text{תנ} \text{תנ} \text{תנ} \text{תנ} \text{תנ} \text{תנ} \text{תנ} \text{תנ} \text{תנ} } \)

3. Let’s speak Aramaic:

   "Alpa, tre alpeh,... tishaa emmeh alpeh, maliona, w’baliona."

   "One thousand, two thousand,... nine hundred thousand, one million, and one billion."
The sound ַ (Veh). When a small v is placed above the letter ַ, it is pronounced like a V.

Video – Veedyo – قهيفة

1. Exercise A. Write the sound ַ 10 times: ַ

B. Circle the sound ַ in the following Aramaic words:
- قهيفة – video (veedyo)
- חומת – vacuum (vacuum)
- חיסיט – vacation (vacation)

2. Read aloud:

3. Let’s speak Aramaic:

"Ana pseekhawin d’eliplee lushana d’baba, w’sawa, w’kybin dialpen bishkaber."

"I am happy that I learned the language of dad, grand father, and I want to learn more."
CHAPTER EIGHT REVIEW

1. Write the eighth group of the Aramaic letters in order ten times.

2. Read aloud the following letters

3. Circle the letter

4. Circle the letter

5. Circle the letter

6. Circle the letter

7. Circle the letter
CHAPTER NINE

Additional Information on the Aramaic

Alphabet and Sounds
Additional Information on the Aramaic Alphabet and Sounds

I. The Aramaic language is written from right to left.

II. There are only eight letters which do not join with the letters that follow them. When they are medial, they are joined on the right side only.

- **A** - ܐ Ex. ܡܠܟܐ - angel (malakha)
- **D** - ܕ Ex. ܕܒ - bear (debba)
- **H** - ܗ Ex. ܓ - hail (bardtha)
- **W** - ܘ Ex. ܓܘ - wall (gooda)
- **Z** - ܙ Ex. ܓܘ - gooze (wazza)
- **S** - ܨ Ex. ܨܪ - cricket (sisra)
- **R** - ܪ Ex. ܪܡ - lion (arya)
- **T** - ܛ Ex. ܛܪ - bull (tawra)

III. There are three letters (ܟ ܟ ܟ) which are shaped differently according to their placement in a word.

A. The first letter ܟ - ܟ and its sounds.

1. When ܟ - ܟ begins a word (an initial letter)

   Ex. ܟܒ - star (kawkwa)
   ܟܠܒ - dog (kalba)
   ܟܐܒ - bag (chanta)
2. When \( k - \) appears between any two letters in a word (a medial letter)

Ex. datatable  – rooster (deeka)
datatable  – humble (makeekha)
datatable  – Chaldean pie (kulecheh)

3. When \( k - \) ends a word (a final letter)

a. When the letter \( k \) and its sounds are preceded by a letter which does not connect, this form of \( k (\text{̣}) \) is written.

b. When the letter \( k \) and its sounds are preceded by a letter which does connect, this form of \( k (\text{̣}) \) is written.

Let’s write the unjoined final form of the letter \( k (\text{̣}) \).

Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

\( k \) is written in 4 steps

Step 1.
Step 2.
Step 3.
Step 4.

Exercise a. Write the final form \( k \) 10 times:

Exercise b. Circle the final form \( k \) in the following Aramaic words:

\( \text{̣d} \) – town in Mesopotamia (Dihok)
\( \text{̣m} \) – Babylonian god (Mardokh)
\( \text{̣q} \) – gypsy (kqarach)
Let's write the joined final form of the letter k (א).  

Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

א is written in 4 steps

Step 1.
Step 2.
Step 3.
Step 4.

Exercise a. Write the final form א 10 times:

b. Circle the final form א in the following Aramaic words:

א ביתאיק – your house (baitaik),
א מלכאק – your king (malkakh),
א מארפיע – hose (marpeech).

B. The letter m

1. When m – מ begins a word (an initial letter)
   Ex. מ מלכא – king (malka)

2. When m – מ appears between any two letters in a word (a medial letter)
   Ex. מ גגל – camel (gamla)

3. When m – מ ends a word (a final letter)
   Ex. מ תמר – Mary (Mariam)
Let’s write the final form of the letter m.

Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

\[ \textit{m} \text{ is written in 4 steps} \]

Step 1.
Step 2.
Step 3.
Step 4.

Exercise a. Write the final form \( \textit{m} \) 10 times:

Exercise b. Write the final form \( \textit{m} \) 10 times:

C. The letter n.

1. When \( n - \textit{n} \) begins a word (an initial letter)

   Ex. \( \text{אנה} \) – fire (noora)

2. When \( n - \textit{n} \) appears between any two letters in a word (a medial letter)

   Ex. \( \text{אננה} \) – Nineveh (Ninweh)

3. In the end of the word (final); \( n \) & \( \textit{n} \).

   a. When the letter \( n \) is preceded by a letter which does not connect, this form of \( n \) (\( \textit{n} \)) is written.

   Ex. \( \text{אנה} \) – Solomon (Shlaimun)

   b. When the letter \( n \) is preceded by a letter which does connect, this form of \( n \) (\( \textit{n} \)) is written.

   Ex. \( \text{אנה} \) – John (Yohannan)
Let's write the final unjoined form of the letter n (ג).

Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

\[ \text{is written in 2 steps} \]

Step 1.
Step 2.

Exercise a. Write the final form ג 10 times:

b. Circle the final form ג in the following Aramaic word:

\[ גלעפנ \] - Solomon (Shlaimun)

Let's write the final joined form of the letter n (ך).

Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

\[ \text{is written in 2 steps} \]

Step 1.
Step 2.

Exercise a. Write the final formך 10 times:

b. Circle the final formך in the following Aramaic word:

\[ךלעפנ \] - John (Yohannan)
IV. The letter t has another shape. Unlike the letters k - ה, m - מ and n - נ which follow certain rules which determine their shape. A writer may choose either one of the letter t – ה.

Let's write the second shape of the letter t ( ). Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

 is written in 3 steps

Step 1.   .
Step 2.   
Step 3.   

Exercise a. Write the second form  10 times:

. . . . . . . . . . .

b. Circle the second form  in the following Aramaic word:

טַלְתָּה – bride (kaltha)

V. The letter g has another shape. Like the letter above, any of the two shapes of the letter g can be used at any time.

Let's write the second shape of the letter g (ג). Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

(ג) is written in 5 steps

Step 1.   .
Step 2.   
Step 3.   
Step 4.   
Step 5.   .

58
A PROCESSION GREETING THE BABYLONIAN NEW YEAR ON THE FIRST OF APRIL
IN FRONT OF THE GATE OF ISHTAR - IN MESOPOTAMIA
Exercise a. Write the second form (ג) 10 times:

b. Circle the second form (ג) in the following Aramaic word:

\[
\text{camel (gamla)}
\]

VI. When writing the Aramaic alphabet by hand, there are seven letters which receive a large dot on the top of the strokes. In the case of gamal ג it receives a large dot on the top and bottom of the letter.

A. The letter א - ג

B. The letter ג - ג and its sounds

C. The Initial letter ה - ג

D. The letter ת - ג

E. The letter ל - ג

F. The letter נ in its initial and medial (ג) and the unjoined final (ג)

G. The letter א - ג
VII. There are two forms of script (letters) used by the Eastern Classical Aramaic writers.

1. The common writing (small letters):

2. The Estrangela writing (big letters):

Estrangela is the ancient form of the Aramaic letters and was employed by scribes in writing the Gospel before the common writing came into use sometime after the fifth century A.D. Estrangela derives its name from a compound noun, two Aramaic words, "to write" and "gospel." Out of the twenty-two letters only the following six letter differ in shape from the common (small) letters:

1- 2 - 3
2- 4 - 5
3- 6 - 7
4- 8 - 9
5- 10 - 11
6- 12 - 13

61
Let's write the Estrangela letters that are different from the common letters.

A. The letter Alap

Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

is written in 3 steps

Step 1.  
Step 2.  
Step 3.  

Exercise a. Write the letter 10 times:

b. Circle the letter in the following Aramaic word:

Aramaic word:

- lion (arya)

THE LION OF BABYLON, A SYMBOL OF THE CHALDEAN NATION, SEMETC PEOPLE. THE 31st BABYLONIAN DYNASTY; WHO RULED OVER MESOPOTAMIA AND THE ANCIENT MIDDLE EASTERN COUNTRIES FROM 626 BC. TO 539 BC.
B. The letter Daleth 𐤃
Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:
𐤃 is written in 3 steps
Step 1.
Step 2.
Step 3.
Exercise a. Write the letter 𐤃 10 times:
■ ■■■■■■■
■
b. Circle the letter 𐤃 in the following Aramaic word:
𐤃𐤃 - bear (debba)

C. The letter Heh 𐤆
Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:
𐤆 is written in 4 steps
Step 1.
Step 2.
Step 3.
Step 4.
Exercise a. Write the letter 𐤆 10 times:
■ ■■■■■■■
■
b. Circle the letter 𐤆 in the following Aramaic word:
𐤆𐤆 - temple (haikla)
D. The letter Meem א’re
Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

א’re is written in 5 steps

Step 1.
Step 2.
Step 3.
Step 4.
Step 5.

Exercise a. Write the letter א’re 10 times:

b. Circle the letter א’re in the following Aramaic word:

א’ור - king (malka)

Note: Like the common letter m (מ), this form of the letter meem (א’re) in Estrangela is written only as an initial and medial letter. The final meem (א’re) of the common letters is also used for the Estrangela letters.

Ex. נא’ור - Mary (Mariam)

E. The letter Resh א’
Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

א’ is written in 3 steps

Step 1.
Step 2.
Step 3.

Exercise a. Write the letter א’ 10 times:
b. Circle the letter ֶ in the following Aramaic word:

אֶשֶׁר - head (resha)

C. The letter Taw ֶ

Follow the arrows and connect the dots with a line:

ֶ is written in 3 steps

Step 1.

Step 2.

Step 3.

Exercise a. Write the letter ֶ 10 times:

b. Circle the letter ֶ in the following Aramaic word:

אֶשֶׁר - bull (tawra)

Note: Of the six Estrangela letters which differ from the common letters, four of them do not connect to any letter which follows them, just as they don’t in the common letters. The four letters are ֹ, ֶ, ֶ and ֶ.

VIII. Two big points horizontally placed (콤) above a letter in a word indicate that the word is plural.

Ex. אֶשֶׁר - tlawheh - lentils
IX. When a slanted line is placed above certain letters, it indicates that the letter is silent.

Ex. 记者了解 - raza - mystery

THE WINGED BULL, A SYMBOL OF ASSYRIAN POWER; WHO RULED OVER THE ANCIENT MIDDLE EAST. FROM 1700 B.C. THROUGHOUT 612 B.C.
CHAPTER TEN

Aramaic Vowels
Aramaic Vowels

I. There are seven vowels in the Aramaic language.

A. Long A - Aah. It is pronounced like a long a as in father. It is indicated by placing two points, one above the other, directly over the letter.

Ex. pil - Adtham - Adam

B. Short A - ah. It is pronounced like a short a as in hut. It is indicated by placing one point over the letter and another point under it.

Ex. '71*5110 - Mariam - Mary

C. Short I - ih. It is pronounced like a short i as in sit. It is indicated by placing two points side by side under the letter.

Ex. 2 - debba - bear

D. Long Eh - eh. It is pronounced like the letters eh as in pair. It is indicated by placing two points in a slant, one above the other, under the letter.

Ex. iijla - dehwa - wolf and iich - raisha - head

E. Long O - oh. It is pronounced like a long o as in go. It is indicated by placing a point over the letter waw waw and the letter waw becomes a vowel.

Ex. 2 - pokqa - nose.

F. Long U - oo. It is pronounced like a u as in food. It is indicated by placing a point under the letter waw waw and the letter waw becomes a vowel.

Ex. 2 - gooda - wall
G. Long Eِ ee. It is pronounced like a double e (ee) as in the word bee. It is indicated by placing a point under the letter yodh َـ َ and the letter yodh becomes a vowel.

Ex. دِبَخَ - deeka - rooster

Note: When a word ends with one of the following vowels, ئِ, ظِ, َ َ or ُِ, then the letter alap is added on the end of the word.

Ex. ظِكَّ - Alaha - God

Note: If any letter in a word has a vowel and it follows another letter with the vowels ئِ or ُِ, the pronunciation is doubled.

Ex. َِـ َ - wazza - gooze

- َِ - debba - bear

The Seven Vowels (Zawaeh)

1. Long Aِ Aah - ئِ (Skqapa)
2. Short Aِ ah - َ (Pthaqa)
3. Short Iِ ih - َِ (Zlama Psheekqa)
4. Long Ehِ eh - َِ (Zlama Kqashya)
5. Long Oِ oh - َِ (Rwaha)
6. Long Uِ oo - َِ (Rwasa)
7. Long Eِ ee - َِ (Hwasa)
CHAPTER TEN REVIEW

I. Do the following exercises with the above paragraph.
   1. Circle the vowel ı and put a 1 above it.
   2. Circle the vowel ı and put a 2 above it.
   3. Circle the vowel ı and put a 3 above it.
   4. Circle the vowel ı and put a 4 above it.
   5. Circle the vowel ə and put a 5 above it.
   6. Circle the vowel ə and put a 6 above it.
   7. Circle the vowel ı and put a 7 above it.

II. Read Aloud the following letters.
CHAPTER ELEVEN

Aramaic Numbers
Aramaic Numbers

The numbers correspond to the 22 letters of the Aramaic alphabet.

1. The single numbers 1 - 9: The letters א through י are the single numbers.

2 - 1
ב - 2
ג - 3
ד - 4
ה - 5
ו - 6
ז - 7
ח - 8
ט - 9

Note: Beginning with the letter yodth י, each succeeding letter is counted by tens until the letter kqop ט.

2. The compound numbers (teens) 11 - 19: In Aramaic the higher number, such as 10 (ט), precede the lesser, 1 (1) - 9 (ט).
3. Beginning with yodth (י) until šadeh (ש), each letter is counted by tens.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{י} & \rightarrow 10 / \text{ב} \rightarrow 11 / \text{ג} \rightarrow 12 / \text{ד} \rightarrow 13 / \\
\text{ה} & \rightarrow 14 / \text{ dbContextible in } 15 / \text{ך} \rightarrow 16 / \text{dbContextible in } 17 / \\
\text{dbContextible in } 18 / \text{dbContextible in } 19 / \text{dbContextible in } 20 / \\
\text{dbContextible in } 21 / \text{dbContextible in } 22 / \text{dbContextible in } 23 / \\
\text{dbContextible in } 24 / \text{dbContextible in } 25 / \text{dbContextible in } 26 / \\
\text{dbContextible in } 27 / \text{dbContextible in } 28 / \text{dbContextible in } 29 / \\
\text{dbContextible in } 30 / \text{dbContextible in } 31 / \text{dbContextible in } 32 / \\
\text{dbContextible in } 33 / \text{dbContextible in } 34 / \text{dbContextible in } 35 / \\
\text{dbContextible in } 36 / \text{dbContextible in } 37 / \text{dbContextible in } 38 / \\
\text{dbContextible in } 39 / \text{dbContextible in } 40 / \text{dbContextible in } 41 / \\
\text{dbContextible in } 42 / \text{dbContextible in } 43 / \text{dbContextible in } 44 / \\
\text{dbContextible in } 45 / \text{dbContextible in } 46 / \text{dbContextible in } 47 / \\
\text{dbContextible in } 48 / \text{dbContextible in } 49 / \text{dbContextible in } 50 / \\
\text{dbContextible in } 51 / \text{dbContextible in } 52 / \text{dbContextible in } 53 / \\
\text{dbContextible in } 54 / \text{dbContextible in } 55 / \text{dbContextible in } 56 / \\
\text{dbContextible in } 57 / \text{dbContextible in } 58 / \text{dbContextible in } 59 / \\
\text{dbContextible in } 60 / \text{dbContextible in } 61 / \text{dbContextible in } 62 / \\
\text{dbContextible in } 63 / \text{dbContextible in } 64 / \text{dbContextible in } 65 / \\
\text{dbContextible in } 66 / \text{dbContextible in } 67 / \text{dbContextible in } 68 / \\
\text{dbContextible in } 69
\end{align*}
\]
4. Beginning with kqop (اَك), each succeeding letter is counted by hundreds until the letter Taw (اَث).
5. Thousands and millions:

a. When one of the 22 letters stand alone and a slanted line is placed beneath a letter, each letter counts in thousands.

\[ 1,000 - \frac{1}{2} / 2,000 - ٥ \]

Because of different numbering system, for calendar use only, 1991 & 1992 are written differently:

1991 - ١٩٩١
1992 - ١٩٩٢

b. When one of the 22 letters stand alone and two slanted lines joined at the top are placed under a letter, then the letter counts in millions.

\[ 1,000,000 - \frac{1}{2} / 2,000,000 - ٥ \]
CHAPTER ELEVEN REVIEW

1. Write the following numbers in Aramaic.
   3– / 7– / 5– / 9– / 2– / 4– / 6– / 8– / 1–

2. Write the following numbers in English.
   3– / 7– / 5– / 9– / 2– / 4– / 6– / 8– / 1–

3. Write the following numbers in Aramaic.

4. Write the following numbers in English.
CHAPTER TWELVE

Grand Review
1. Chapter one: Vocabulary
   a. Read the following words:
   b. Read aloud:

2. Chapter two: Vocabulary
   a. Read the following words:
   b. Read aloud:

3. Chapter three: Vocabulary
   a. Read the following words:
   b. Read aloud:
4. Chapter four: Vocabulary
   a. Read the following words:
   b. Read aloud:

5. Chapter five: Vocabulary
   a. Read the following words:
   b. Read aloud:

6. Chapter six: Vocabulary
   a. Read the following words:
   b. Read aloud:
7. Chapter seven: Vocabulary
a. Read the following words:

b. Read aloud:

8. Chapter eight: Vocabulary
a. Read the following words:

b. Read aloud:
CHAPTER THIRTEEN

Let's Speak Aramaic Review
Let's Speak Aramaic Review


2. Greetings Mary.

3. Greetings Joseph and Mary.

4. Welcome.

5. How are you Joseph?

6. How are you Mary?

7. I am good Mary.

8. I am good Joseph.

9. How are you Joseph and Mary? We are good.

10. Thank you Joseph.
11. Thank you Mary.

12. Thank you Joseph and Mary.

13. My name is Joseph. What is your name?

14. My name is Mary. What is your name?

15. What are you Joseph?

16. I am Chaldean-Christian.

17. What are you Mary?

18. I am also Chaldean-Christian Joseph.

19. Where is your house Joseph?

20. Our house is in San Diego.

21. My father, mother, brother and sister live with me.
22. Every Sunday I take them to church by car.

23. Our house has seven rooms.

24. Our house has four bed rooms.

25. We have a living room, a study room, a dining room and a kitchen.

26. Our house has a large yard and a garden filled with trees and flowers.

27. There are seven days in a week.

28. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

29. I am able to count in Aramaic.
30. One man, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten.

31. One woman, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten.

32. Twenty men and women, thirty, forty, fifty, sixty, seventy, eighty, ninety, one hundred.

33. Two hundred, three hundred – nine hundred.

34. One thousand, two thousand, – nine hundred thousand, one million, one billion.

35. A am happy that I learned the language of dad, grand grand father, and I want to learn more.
**DICTIONARY**  
**ENGLISH – ARAMAIC**

Note: The abbreviation (mod.) indicates that the word is used only in the modern Aramaic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>altar</td>
<td>דָּרְסָן</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angel</td>
<td>מְלָאך</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ape</td>
<td>בִּטָּה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apostle</td>
<td>עֲקָב</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Babylon</td>
<td>קַנַּק</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bag</td>
<td>הָבק (mod.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bear</td>
<td>יִת</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bed</td>
<td>חֲצִיפָה (mod.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bell</td>
<td>וּל</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bird</td>
<td>עַק</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>body</td>
<td>2א ק</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bone</td>
<td>קַח</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bride</td>
<td>גֶּלה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bull</td>
<td>בָּל</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>camel</td>
<td>קַמֶּל</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cold</td>
<td>מְדֻּכָּה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cook</td>
<td>פָּקָח</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cow</td>
<td>לָגְד</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

88
cradle - 2 تومـتار
cricket - 2 كرتكـ (mod.)
cross - 2 كرور
crow - 2 كركور

ditch - 2 دتـة

dog - 2 حنـت

donkey - 2 سمـد

elephant - 2 فـنـك (mod.)
Eve - 2 سم

eye - 2 نـن

father - 2 نـت
fire - 2 فأر
food - 2 حنـماك
foolishness - 2 بـنـي
fortune - 2 كـري
friend - 2 سـتـة
frog - 2 قـض
funeral - 2 بتـود

garden - 2 كـنـة

gas - 2 بـيـك
God - 2 دـك
gooze - ٢٠٠
grinding mil - ٢٤٠٥ (mod.)

H
hail - ٢٥٣٢
head - ٢٥٢٣
heart - ٢٦١٣
house - ٢٤٨٢
hyena - ٢٤٩٤ (mod.)

I
inside - ٢٩٥٤

J
jar - ٢٥٣٣

K
king - ٢٣٤٥

L
lake - ٢٤٦٥
lentils - ٢٦٥٤٦
light - ٢٥٥٤٦
lilie - ٢٦٥٤٦٥٤٩٢ (mod.)
lion - ٢٦٥٤٦
love - ٢٦٥٤٦

M
mare - مه٢٥٥٤٦
melon - بِلَدْنَة
money - مَالٌ
moon - لَقَح
mountain - جَبَل
mule - بَيْكَة

N
nose - نُسُوِّة

O
once - بَرَدْنُ

P
park - بَيْتُهِ (mod.)
parrot - نَفْسٌ
peace - سَكَنُت
pencil - سَكَنْتُ
people - بَيْتُهُم
pepper - فِلْفَيْهُ (mod.)
pitch fork - دَوَسَةً
Pope - فِلْفَيْهُ
prayer - سَكَنْتُ
prayer book - سَكَنْتُ

R
reed - بَنَجْد
rooster - بَيْضَة
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S</th>
<th></th>
<th>T</th>
<th></th>
<th>U</th>
<th></th>
<th>V</th>
<th></th>
<th>W</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>side</td>
<td>لَبَرُ</td>
<td>temple</td>
<td>دَمَّرَة</td>
<td>uncle</td>
<td>دَمَّرَة</td>
<td>vacation</td>
<td>مَيْصَمُ</td>
<td>wart</td>
<td>مَيْصَمُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soul</td>
<td>دَمِسُ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>vacuum</td>
<td>مَيْصَمُ</td>
<td>water</td>
<td>مَيْصَمُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spirit</td>
<td>دَمِسُ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>vein</td>
<td>مَيْصَمُ</td>
<td>weapon</td>
<td>مَيْصَمُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>star</td>
<td>مَيْصَمُ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>video</td>
<td>مَيْصَمُ</td>
<td>wind</td>
<td>دَمِسُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suffering</td>
<td>مَيْصَمُ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>virgin</td>
<td>مَيْصَمُ</td>
<td>world</td>
<td>مَيْصَمُ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note: The Classical Aramaic words are listed in alphabetical order on the right hand page and Modern Aramaic words are listed on the left hand page. The Aramaic - English dictionary begins on page 87. This style of presentation follows the Aramaic pattern of beginning with the letter A - 2 on the right hand side in the back of the book.
shady

same

malkhawa

same

same

same

same

same

same

same

same
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kqirda</td>
<td>ape</td>
<td>ببرد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kqareera</td>
<td>cold</td>
<td>ب荦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rooha</td>
<td>wind, spirit, soul</td>
<td>روح</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rawsha</td>
<td>pitch fork</td>
<td>بذلة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shleeха</td>
<td>apostle</td>
<td>ملكس</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shlama</td>
<td>peace</td>
<td>بكاف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shimsha</td>
<td>sun</td>
<td>يمتما</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>talma</td>
<td>jar</td>
<td>ذكرف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tawra</td>
<td>bull</td>
<td>صبأ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>towrta</td>
<td>cow</td>
<td>سفه</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

95
gaz

kqakqaqa

goosema

pepper
feela
felfeleh
vacuum
vacation

hyena
tdhabia
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Word</th>
<th>English Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>noora</td>
<td>fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninweh</td>
<td>Nineveh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nawta</td>
<td>gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>susta</td>
<td>mare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sahra</td>
<td>moon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sissa</td>
<td>wart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aoorwa</td>
<td>crow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aaina</td>
<td>eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aalma</td>
<td>world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ãama</td>
<td>people or uncle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paghra</td>
<td>body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pokqa</td>
<td>nose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peela</td>
<td>elephant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papa</td>
<td>Pope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pekqa</td>
<td>frog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>šlotha</td>
<td>prayer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>šleewa</td>
<td>cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>šisra</td>
<td>cockroach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kqalama</td>
<td>pencil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kqanya</td>
<td>reed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
mbashlana

same
same

yama zorteh

same

kawkhwa

same
same
same
same

chanta
chircheroka
charpaya

same
same
same
same
same
same

classical
behra
tabbaḥa  
cook

ṭoora  
mountain

ṭlawḥeh  
lentils

yamtha  
lake

kawkwa  
star

kalba  
dog

Kaldthaya  
Chaldean

kaltha  
bride

lebbā  
heart

meikhulta  
food

madthbha  
temple

mayya  
water

malakha  
angel

malka  
king

noohra  
light
grinding mil  jarrara

pareh
chakka

khora
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>garma</td>
<td>bone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dibba</td>
<td>bear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deeka</td>
<td>rooster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dargoshta</td>
<td>cradle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haikla</td>
<td>temple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hotha</td>
<td>ditch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wazza</td>
<td>gooze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wareedtha</td>
<td>vein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zagga</td>
<td>bell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zooza</td>
<td>money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zaina</td>
<td>weapon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hawra</td>
<td>friend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawa</td>
<td>Eve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hubba</td>
<td>love</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hudthra</td>
<td>prayer book or circle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ḥmara</td>
<td>donkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes</td>
<td>Transliteration of the Modern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tabbukh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>baba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bargel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>beitha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Classical - גַּלְפָּנה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dipna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hatdh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gomla</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bistana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transliteration</td>
<td>Translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aab</td>
<td>August</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>awa</td>
<td>father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaha</td>
<td>God</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aryə</td>
<td>lion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>babgha</td>
<td>parrot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bawel</td>
<td>Babylon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baghla</td>
<td>mule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bateekha</td>
<td>melon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baita</td>
<td>house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bardtha</td>
<td>hail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bthulta</td>
<td>virgin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gabba</td>
<td>side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gadda</td>
<td>fortune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaha</td>
<td>once</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gawa</td>
<td>inside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gamla</td>
<td>camel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gantha</td>
<td>garden</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note: The Classical Aramaic words are listed in alphabetical order on the right hand page and Modern Aramaic words are listed on the left hand page. The Aramaic - English dictionary begins on page 87. This style of presentation follows the Aramaic pattern of beginning with the letter A - 2 on the right hand side in the back of the book.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

My sincere appreciation and thanks to Mr. Frank J. Kalabat, a member of St. Peter’s Chaldean Catholic Church of San Diego and a Seminarian of the Chaldean Diocese, for his countless hours of work entering all the material of this Aramaic Handbook in the computer and also for his many helpful suggestions in compiling this work.

Many thanks also to Dr. Rocco A. Errico, Founder and President of the Noohra Foundation, Irvine, CA, a knowledgeable scholar of the Classical Aramaic Language for his skillful suggestions and help in editing the English syntax and structure of this Aramaic Handbook.

I would like to thank Mr. Jeff Merghart and his associates on the illustrations of this book. Jeff is an accomplished San Diego Artist illustrator.
ABOUT THE AUTHOR

The Rev. Fr. Michael J. Bazzi, L.S.T., pastor of St. Peter Chaldean Catholic Church of San Diego, Aramaic instructor for Cuyamaca College, El Cajon, both in California, is also an author, teacher, linguist, translator, Bible authority and pastoral counselor.

Born in Telkepe, a suburb of Nineveh, he graduated seminary at St. Peter’s College, Baghdad, and was ordained that same year, 1964, into the priesthood. He served eight years in his hometown as assisting priest. He received a scholarship for further study in Rome. His studies at the Vatican brought him a broad knowledge of the Italian and French languages. Upon completion of these studies, he received a Masters degree in Pastoral Theology.

Arriving in the United States in 1974, he taught Scripture for five years from the Aramaic point of view in Oshkosh - Green bay, Wisconsin. He established parishes in Oak Park and Troy, Michigan. From 1983-85, he served in Los Angeles and in the latter part of 1985, he moved to San Diego to St. Peter Chaldean Catholic Church where he became pastor.

Publications:
TELKEPE (Present and Past) Arabic - 1969
SLAWATHA (Prayers in Modern Aramaic) - 1970
THE PENTATEUCH (English) - 1976
MATTHEW'S GOOD NEWS (English) - 1978
THE DIVINE LITURGY (Chaldean Catholic Rite)
in English, Aramaic (modern and ancient), Arabic - 1988
Elementary Classical Aramaic Grammar, Book 1 - 1989
with the Rev. Rocco A. Errico.
MODERN ARAMAIC GRAMMAR - 1990
BEGINNER’S HANDBOOK OF THE ARAMAIC
ALPHABETS - first edition - 1992
THE EUCHARISTIC LITURGY ACCORDING TO THE
CHALDEAN RITE - 1995

Rev. Michael J. Bazzi
Oct. 3, 1995
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Illustration</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>BABYLON</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>BEAR</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>BELL</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>BULL</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>BIRD</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>CAMEL</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>CIRCLE</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>COCKROACH</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>CRICKET</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>CROSS</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>CROW</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>DOG</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>DONKEY</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>ELEPHANT</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>FIRE</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>GARDEN</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>GOOSE</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>GRINDING MILL</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>HEAD</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>HEART</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>HOUSE</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>HYENA</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>KING</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>LAKE</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>LION</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>LION OF BABYLON</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>MARE</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>MELON</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>MONKEY</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>NOSE</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>PARROT</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>PITCH FORK</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>SUN</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>TEMPLE</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>UR (LADY)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>VIDEO</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>WINGED BULL</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH ROMANIZATION</td>
<td>ARABIC</td>
<td>ESTRANGELA SMALL LETTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>WEH</td>
<td>ب٣</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gh</td>
<td>GHEH</td>
<td>٣٩</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dth</td>
<td>DTHEH</td>
<td>٣٩</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kh</td>
<td>KIEH</td>
<td>٥٥</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>WEH</td>
<td>ب٣</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>th</td>
<td>THEH</td>
<td>٣٨</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>FEH</td>
<td>ف٣٨</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch</td>
<td>CIEH</td>
<td>ج٧٥</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tdh</td>
<td>TDHEH</td>
<td>ض٦٥</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>JIEH</td>
<td>ج٦٥</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>VEH</td>
<td>ف٦٥</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENGLISH ROMANIZATION</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>ARABIC ESTRANGELA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>ALAP</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>BETH</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>GAMAL</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>DALETH</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>HEH</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>WAW</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z</td>
<td>ZAIN</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>HETH</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>TETH</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>YODTH</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>KAP W KAP</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>LAMADTH</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>MEEM W MEEM</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>NOON W NOON</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>SIMKATH</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>AE</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>PEH</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>SADE</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q</td>
<td>KQOP</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>RESH</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sh</td>
<td>SHEEN</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>TAW W TAW</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### THE FINAL LETTERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KAP W KAP</td>
<td>The unjoined final &quot;k&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAP W KAP</td>
<td>The joined final &quot;k&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOON W NOON</td>
<td>The unjoined final &quot;N&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOON W NOON</td>
<td>The joined final &quot;N&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### THE ESTRANGELA LETTERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALAP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D ALETH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H EIH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEEM W MEEM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESH</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAW W TAW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shape</td>
<td>Steps to be followed in shaping the letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>①ABC ②CAB ③BAC ④CBA ⑤ABC ⑥BCA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>①BCD ②CDB ③BDC ④DCB ⑤BCD ⑥CBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>①CDE ②ECD ③DCE ④CDE ⑤CDE ⑥CED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>①DEF ②FED ③EDF ④FDE ⑤FED ⑥EFD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>①EFG ②GFE ③FEG ④GFE ⑤GFE ⑥EFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>①FGH ②HFG ③GHF ④HGF ⑤HFG ⑥FGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>①GHJ ②JHG ③JHG ④JGH ⑤JHG ⑥JHG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>①HJI ②JII ③JIH ④JII ⑤JII ⑥JIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>①IIJ ②JII ③JII ④JII ⑤JII ⑥JIH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>①III ②III ③III ④III ⑤III ⑥III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>①JKL ②KJL ③KJL ④KJL ⑤KJL ⑥KJL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>①LML ②MLM ③MLM ④MLM ⑤MLM ⑥MLM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>①MNM ②MNM ③MNM ④MNM ⑤MNM ⑥MNM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>①NNV ②NWN ③NWN ④NWW ⑤NWW ⑥NWN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>①OPQ ②PQO ③QPO ④QOP ⑤QOP ⑥QPO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>①QQR ②QQQ ③QQQ ④QQQ ⑤QQQ ⑥QQQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>①RRS ②RRS ③RRS ④RRS ⑤RRS ⑥RRS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
 حل‌کننده: یک‌تنیکه
 حل‌کننده: یک‌تنیکه

 تلا: 
 اسکچ سخت‌کسی تود
 بیل ژنیکسیه لیکه.
 حل کرک دیتیں جا
 حل کرک دیتیں جا
 حل کرک دیتیں جا

 ثبت
 معیت محسوس تود
 عید کے چنگیز لہن