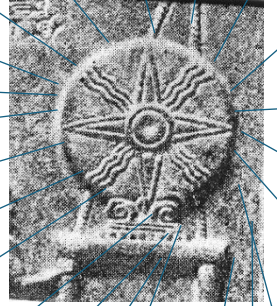
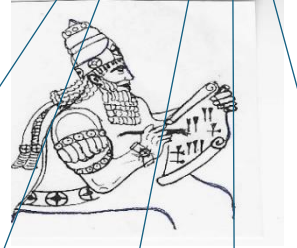


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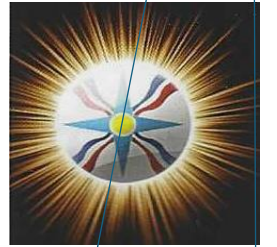
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*The Book of my Language
(Assyrian)*



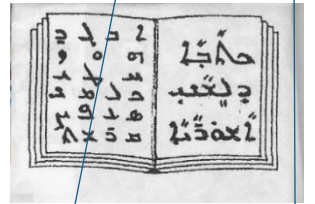
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For beginner adults

ܠܗܘܐ ܕܝܢܐ ܕܝܢܐ ܕܝܢܐ Michael A. Younan



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ܘܢܘܕܝܢܐ ܡܢ ܦܘܠܩܝܢܐ ܘܢܘܕܝܢܐ

ܘܢܘܕܝܢܐ ܡܢ ܦܘܠܩܝܢܐ ، ܡܢ ܡܢ ܦܘܠܩܝܢܐ

ܡܢ ܦܘܠܩܝܢܐ ܕܕܝܢܐ ܡܢ ܡܢ ܦܘܠܩܝܢܐ .

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

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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 youth.

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

ܡܝܚܐܝܠ ܐܠܝܟܣܢ ܝܘܢܢ

San Jose, California, 2024

Book one, 2024

ܠܟܘܡ ܗܝܠܘܢ ܝܬܝܢ ܠܟܘܢܝܢ

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















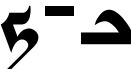







2-The modern hand - written “*Estrangelo script*” also known as “*Madenkhaya script*” developed from the oldest and the first hand - written Estrangelo script and enhanced in the shape of the single letters, in its formal style and in its printed form, to be suitable for the movable-type printing press,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

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

				
(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

3-The hand - written Eastern (*Neo-Assyrian*) alphabet script called “Nisibis” city known to Assyrians “Nusaybin” located inside in what is modern day southeastern Turkey, 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.

				
(H) hee	(D) dallat	(G) gammal	(C) beet	(A) allap
				(A) 
(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

مِهْدَدُ نَد فَعَلَسْ بَبَعَلْ بَ ذَهَعَلْ " وَهَلْ " :

Note on using "zao-aa" mark (vowel)

فَ هِجَسْ هَمَدَسْ هَحَاجَسْ دَبَعَدُ دَهَعَدُ ، نَبَعَسْ مَكَسْ
فَعَلَسْ " وَهَلْ " . بَعَدُ وَهَلْ مَكَسْ مَكَسْ بَبَعَلْ بَ ذَهَعَلْ بَ بَبَعَلْ
دَبَعَدُ دَبَعَدُ فَيَسْ مَهَجَسْ يَكَسْ بَ سَفَسْ هَمَدَسْ دَكَمَسْ بَعَدُ
كَبَعَسْ بَبَعَلْ فَعَلْ فَعَلْ فَعَلْ هَمَدَسْ .

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) هِجَسْ

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 **دُؤَئِ**

كُتِبَ اَللُّغَةُ اَلْاَسْوَئِيَّةُ فِي قِيَمِ حَرْبِ اَلْاَسْوَئِيَّةِ مِنْ اَلْاَسْوَئِيَّةِ اَلْاَسْوَئِيَّةِ . ←

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

22 اَلْحَرْفِ اَلْاَسْوَئِيَّةِ اَلْاَسْوَئِيَّةِ :

The 22 letters (alphabet) of the Assyrian Language.

				
(H) HEE	(D) DALLAT	(G) GAMMAL	(B) BEET	(A) ALLAP
				
(Y) YOOD	(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

Lesson 2 دُذُّنْ

Alphabet in order **أَهِجُّ حَبِيحٌ ذِيؤْتَابِه**

1 . 1 ط ك د ج ه

ذَكُّه حَبِيحٌ ذِيؤْتَابِه جَبِيحٌ هَاهُ

2 و ط ك د ج ه

وَأَبِي حَبِيحٌ جَبِيحٌ حَبِيحٌ ذِيؤْتَابِه

Guttural

3 . 3 ط ك د ج ه

طَبِيحٌ جَبِيحٌ ذِيؤْتَابِه حَبِيحٌ هَاهُ

Guttural

4 . 4 ط ك د ج ه

ذِيؤْتَابِه حَبِيحٌ جَبِيحٌ طَبِيحٌ هَاهُ

Guttural

Guttural

Lesson 3 دُذَّذْ

Alphabet not in order (سجبتیه) كَذَوْتَه (سجبتیه)

ك ه و ح ذ ز . 1

ح ذ ز ه ك ك

Guttural

ذ ك ح ه ك . 3

ك ح ك ك ك . 4

Guttural

Guttural

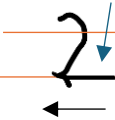



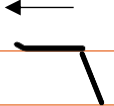


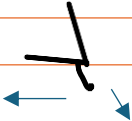





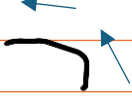

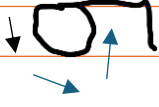

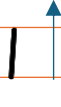

Guttural





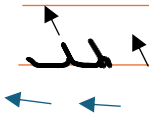




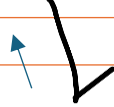




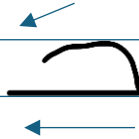
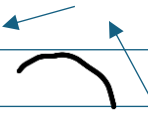


Letter 4 دَ ذَّ



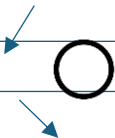
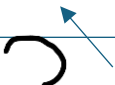





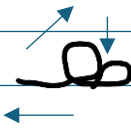
















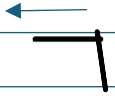


Order of writing ذَّ ذَوَّ ذِهَابًا

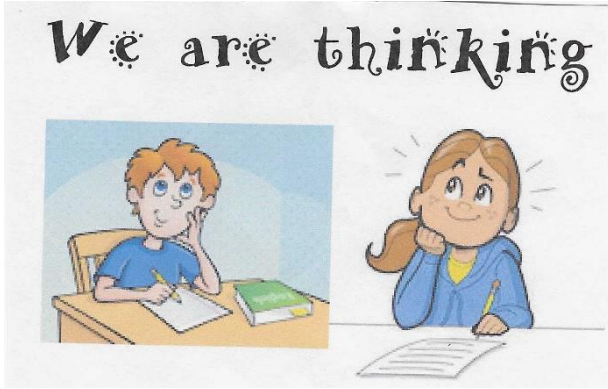
From your right to the left ← بِمَبْتَدَأِ كَيْفَ تَكْتُبُ

Always start at the base line

step 4	step 3	step 2	step 1	
				
				
				
				
				



Lesson 5 دُذُتْ

Mark of “zao-aa” vowel sound **وَهْزَا**

There are 7 vowels **هَ هِ هُوَ**

پَهْزَا دُوَهْزَا "وَهْزَا"

هَ هِ هُوَ دُوَهْزَا

1: Name of zao-aa “zqaa-pa **وَهْزَا** Mark of “zao-aa” **وَهْزَا**

Long vowel sound, as “AA” **وَهْزَا** above the letters **وَهْزَا**

هَ هِ هُوَ دُوَهْزَا

2: zao-aa “zlaa-ma psheeqa” **هَ هِ هُوَ دُوَهْزَا**

Below the letters **هَ هِ هُوَ دُوَهْزَا**

Short vowel sound, as “E” **هَ هِ هُوَ دُوَهْزَا**

3: zao-aa “zlaa-ma qishya” **وَهَنَّ وَكَمَّ يَحَنَّ يَهَّ**

Below the letters **يَهَّ** **وَهَنَّ وَكَمَّ يَحَنَّ يَهَّ**

Short vowel sound, as “EH” **هَنَّ يَحَنَّ يَهَّ**

4: zao-aa “ptaa-kha” **وَهَنَّ فَهَنَّ**

Two dots: above and below the letters **فَهَنَّ** **وَهَنَّ فَهَنَّ** **يَهَّ**

Short vowel sound, as “AE” **هَنَّ يَهَّ**

5: zao-aa “rwaa-kha” **وَهَنَّ ذَهَنَّ**

One dot above the letter **ذَهَنَّ** **وَهَنَّ ذَهَنَّ** **يَهَّ** : 1

Vowel sound, as “OH” **هَنَّ يَهَّ**

6: zao-aa “rwaa-sa” **وَهَنَّ ذَهَنَّ**

One dot below the letter **ذَهَنَّ** **وَهَنَّ ذَهَنَّ** **يَهَّ** : 1

Vowel sound, as “OO” **هَنَّ يَهَّ**

7: zao-aa “khwaa-sa” **وَهْكَ سَبَّيْ ب**

One dot below the letter **ب** **ب : 1**

Vowel sound, as “EE” **هْكَ ب**

Note **ههڙو**

ڪو ڪوڙو ڪوڙو ڪوڙو (1) ڪو ڪوڙو ڪوڙو .

Each word consists of one or more vowel sound called
syllable (hig-ya-na) **ڪوڙو**

or, each word is divided into separate parts, each
representing a different vowel sound (Qala) **ڪوڙو**

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

Example **ڪوڙو**

Development of a word:	ڪوڙو ڪوڙو ڪوڙو :
1: this is a letter only (Qope) ڪو	1: ڪو ڪوڙو ڪوڙو ڪو ڪوڙو .
2: this is only a letter ڪو with one zao-aa “zqaa-pa” long vowel sound as : Qaa.	2: ڪو ڪوڙو ڪوڙو ڪو ڪوڙو ڪوڙو .
3: this is a word of 2 letters ڪوڙو with one zao-aa “zqaa-pa” (1 syllable)	3: ڪوڙو ڪوڙو ڪوڙو ڪوڙو ڪوڙو ڪوڙو .
4: this is a word of 3 letters ڪوڙو with zao-aa “zqaa-pa” (2 syllable) ڪوڙو-ڪوڙو	4: ڪوڙو ڪوڙو ڪوڙو ڪوڙو ڪوڙو ڪوڙو ڪوڙو .

Word with (3) syllables **١٣٣٣ (3) ١٣٣٣**

<p>هَ دَ قَ = هَدَقَ waraaqa (paper)</p>	<p>قَ كَ مَ = قَكَمَ Qalaama (pencil, pen)</p>
<p>وَمَ دَ = وَمَدَ zamaara (singer)</p>	<p>قَ كَ سَ = قَكَسَ palaakha (worker, labor)</p>

Words with two syllables **١٣٣٣ (2) ١٣٣٣**

كَخَ khaya (alive, live)
 هَقَ haqa (price, wage)
 هَوَ hawa (wind)

مَنَ mana (dish)
 كَسَ kasa (food plate)
 كَدَ kada (cake)
 يَمَ yama (sea)

مَدَ owner
 قَشَ qasha (priest)
 قَا qaya (rock)

For reading **١٣٣٣**

Aana zamaara d' aaha maata **أَنَا زَمَارَا دَااها مااتا**
(I am the singer of this village)

Qaala d'aaha zamaara raba rama **قَالَ دَااها زَمَارَا رَابَا رَامَا**
(the voice of this singer is very high)

Aaha qalaama qa d'aaha baaba **اها قَالَامَا قَا دَااها بابَا**
(this pencil is for this father)

Aha baaba raba palaakha qa d'aaha maata **اها بابَا رَابَا پَالَااكا قَا دَااها مااتا**

Word with ONE (1) syllable **بِسْمِةٍ هِي (1) اِهِيَكْتَه**

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

“in” (if) **بِي**

Word with TWO (2) syllables **بِسْمِةٍ هِي (2) اِهِيَكْتَه**

بِه مَه = يِه مَه Khimma (hot,warm weather)	بِه تَه = يِه تَه Libba (heart)	بِه مَه = يِه مَه Shimma (name)
بِه تَه = يِه تَه Qinna (bird nest, cage)	بِه قَه = يِه قَه Tippa (period, point, dot, drop)	بِه كَه = يِه كَه Guilla (grass)
بِه سَه = يِه سَه Rikhqa (far, away)	بِه مَه = يِه مَه Yimma (mother)	بِه وَه = يِه وَه Khizwa (vision, imagination)
بِه مَه = يِه مَه Shimsha (sun)	بِه وَه = يِه وَه Rizza (rice)	بِه دَه = يِه دَه Pirda (Grain, wheat)

For reading **قَه مَه مَه**

The name of this mother “khawa, nازه” **بِه مَه مَه ، تَه مَه**
Nازه, Khawa yimma d’aha shimma

The weather of this village is very hot **بِه مَه مَه دَه مَه**
Khimmana raba mata d’aha hawa

Grass of this village is very high **بِه مَه مَه دَه مَه**
Rama raba mata d’aha guilla

Lesson 8 دذت

zao-aa “zlaa-ma qishya” **وَهَكَ وَكَمْ يَتَّ ِ**

long vowel sound, such as: “EH” **هَكَ وَكَمْ يَتَّ ِ**

وَهَكَ وَكَمْ يَتَّ ِ (ِ) جِ قِيَت مَهَبَّ ِ سَه ِ سَه ِ

جِ بَدَّ ِ هَه ِ ِ ، ِ ، ِ

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

the letter that precedes ِ ، ِ ، ِ

Example on **ِ بَدَّ ِ**

يَه ِ

yameh
(swear)

غَه ِ

ganeh
(recline, lean)

بَه ِ

baneh
(build, construct)

لَه ِ

leh
(is not)

كَه ِ

keh
(is)

هَه ِ

heh
(yes)

نَه ِ

nadeh
(jump)

مَه ِ

makheh
(hit, strike)

كَه ِ

kaleh
(stand up, stop)

سَه ِ

khadeh
(happy, joyful)

اَه ِ

ateh
(come)

يَه ِ

yameh
(swear)

قَه ِ

qareh
(read)

بَه ِ

bareh
(create,
Invent)

خَه ِ

khateh
(sin,
disobey)

Example on **ܐܘܢܝܢܐ**

For word in possessive form **ܐܘܢܝܢܐ : ܐܘܢܝܢܐ , ܐܘܢܝܢܐ**
(ownership, belongs to)

ܕܚܝܗ kakeh (his tooth)	ܕܩܠܝܗ qaleh (his voice)	ܕܢܝܗ nateh (his ear)	ܕܚܝܗܐ khateh (his sister)	ܕܝܡܡܗ yimmeh (his mother)	ܕܒܒܗ babe (his father)
ܕܩܠܡܗ qalameh (his pencil, pen)	ܕܡܝܗ mateh (his village)	ܕܫܩܗ shaqeh (his fore-leg, between the knee and foot)	ܕܩܬܗ qateh (to him)		

Example on **ܒܝܝܬܐ**

ܒܝܬܐ-ܬܪܝܐ bel – treh (between two)	ܐܡܝܢ Amen (a word is used at the end of a prayer, for ever, meaning “ so be it ”)	ܒܝܬܐ-ܝܠܐ beith-eil (house of God)	ܝܠܐ eil (God)
ܕܝܫܟܗ rehkha (smell, scent)	ܒܝܬܐ - ܝܠܕܐ beith – yalda (the place of birth)	ܒܝܝܬܐܡܝܢ Benyamin (personal name)	
	ܕܝܕܝܫܐ Edessa (personal name, city name)	ܕܝܠܐ Rameil (personal name)	

Lesson 9 دذتت

Silent letter اذتت اذتت

اذتت اذتت اذتت اذتت ، اذتت اذتت اذتت اذتت
اذتت اذتت.

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

Example اذتت

↓
اذتت
aseq
(climb)

↓
اذتت
palekh
(work)

↓
اذتت
yalep
(learn)

↓
اذتت
azel
(go)

↓
اذتت
bit
(will, is used with
a verb in future
tense)

↓
اذتت
zareq
(sunrise)

↓
اذتت
hader
(prepare)

↓
اذتت
areq
(flee)

↓
اذتت
khapeq
(hug, embrace)

↓
اذتت
tie,
(connect)

For reading اذتت

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 . تَتَّجِرُ فِي قَرْيَةٍ وَيَكْتَسِبُ رِجَالًا كَثِيرًا .

1. The father works and earns high wages

2 . اَتَتْهُ قَرْيَةٌ فِي قَرْيَةٍ وَكَانَ يَكْتَسِبُ رِجَالًا كَثِيرًا .

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

3 . اَتَتْهُ وَوَعَدَتْ بِهَا وَوَعَدَتْ بِهَا دَلِيلًا كَثِيرًا .

3 . This singer will sing for this village

4 . يَتَغَنَّيُ فِي وَوَعَدَتْ بِهَا وَوَعَدَتْ بِهَا سَدِيدًا .

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

5 . " اَدْرِيلُ " يَأْتِيهِمْ وَوَعَدَتْ بِهَا وَوَعَدَتْ بِهَا كَثِيرًا كَثِيرًا .

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

6 . دَخَلَ دَفْئًا فِي رَوْحِهَا وَوَعَدَتْ بِهَا كَثِيرًا كَثِيرًا .

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

كِب - كِب - كِب Khaq-la (agricultural field)	كِب - كِب - كِب Tar-pa (leaf)	كِب - كِب - كِب Tal-gua (sow)
كِب - كِب - كِب Dar-ta (yard, court)	كِب - كِب - كِب Shab-ta (saturday)	كِب - كِب - كِب Yar-kha (month)
	كِب - كِب - كِب Par-da (curtain, veil)	كِب - كِب - كِب Qai-ta (summer)

Word with three (3) syllables **كِب كِب كِب (3) كِب كِب كِب**

كِب - كِب - كِب Mal-pan-ta (female teacher)	كِب - كِب - كِب Mal-pa-na (male teacher)
كِب - كِب - كِب Ham-zam-ta (talking)	كِب - كِب - كِب Mad-rash-ta (school)
	كِب - كِب - كِب Par-mai-ta (understanding)

كِب كِب كِب For reading

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 **كِب كِب كِب كِب**
2. "Anna" is the sister of "Sarrah" **كِب كِب كِب كِب**

- 3 . **كِيَت دِيَمَن دُتَن بِنَتَن هُمَدُسَمَتَن .**
 3 .The heart of the mother is very merciful and passionate.
- 4 . **اِشَه دَهَمَن دُتَن بِيَمَتَن .**
 4 . This day is very hot / warm.
- 5 . **اِزْمَبَتَن بَه (اِشَمَتَن ، always) مَكِيَذَن لَن تَتَن هِيَمَن .**
 5 . Always respect the father and mother.
- 6 . **وَيَن دُجِدُذَمَن دُتَن دَمَن هَمَكَن .**
 6 . The school's bell is very high and noisy.
- 7 . **اِشَه دِشَه مَكَن دُتَن بَسِيَقَتَن .**
 7 . The weather of this village is very changeable.
- 8 . **مُكَلَمَتَن دِشَه مُجِدُذَمَن دُتَن اِشِدُتَن .**
 8 . The teacher of this school is very helpful.
- 9 . **نَكَمَن دِشَه اِزْمَدَن دُتَن بِيَمَتَن قَكَمَن .**
 8 . The people of this country is very hard worker.
- 10 . **دِيَمَن دَمَن دُتَن بِيَمَن**
 10 . The plain of the village is very green
- 11 . **اِشَه دِشَه بَسَمَن دُتَن بِيَمَتَن هَمَسَمَتَن .**
 11 . The weather of this summer is very hot and warm.
-

اِشَه اِزْمَدَن اِزْمَدَتَن بِيَمَتَن *Alphabetical order in word*

بِدُجَه	بُهَلَمَن	بُكَلَمَن	بَسَمَن	اِشَه	اِزْمَدَن
Qarshat	Saeipas	Kalman	Khatti	Hawwaz	Abgad

Lesson 11 دُذُتْ

عمومًا بعد صَعْتِ دُوهُنَّ " وَطَقْ " (ؤُ)

Exception to the rule of zao-aa "zqaa-pa"

Rule 1 صَعْتِ

حد ٢٥٨٢ ٨٤٤٤ (2) دِجَه ١٤٤٤ ، ١٤٤٤ ١٤٤٤
 مَكَه (٥) مَكَه وَهَكْ ، ١٤٤٤ ١٤٤٤ ١٤٤٤ " وَطَقْ " (ؤُ) ١٤٤٤
 ١٤٤٤ دُوهُنَّ ١٤٤٤ (١٤٤٤) .

When the second letter in the first syllable is (waw ٥) without any zao-aa (mark) , the word begins with zao-aa " zqaa-pa " (ؤُ) instead of zao-aa "ptaa-kha" (ؤُ)

Example ١٤٤٤

<p>١٤٤٤ - ١٤٤٤ ١٤٤٤</p> <p>Yaw-sep (name)</p>	<p>١٤٤٤ - ١٤٤٤ ١٤٤٤</p> <p>Haw-na (brain, mind, intellect)</p>	<p>١٤٤٤ - ١٤٤٤ ١٤٤٤</p> <p>Zao-aa (a vowel sound mark, motion)</p>
<p>١٤٤٤ - ١٤٤٤ ١٤٤٤</p> <p>Shaw-pa (a place, position, location)</p>	<p>١٤٤٤ - ١٤٤٤ ١٤٤٤</p> <p>Saw-ma (lent, fast, abstinence from food)</p>	<p>١٤٤٤ - ١٤٤٤ ١٤٤٤</p> <p>Yaw-ma (day)</p>

1. "تَهِيك" لِي قَيْس تَهَمَن دِيَهَمَن

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

2. ٲكِبْ دَتَن دَتَن لُبَهَتَن مَن جَلَفَه دَجِبْ (family members)

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

قَاعَتَا 2 Rule

حَد مِكَلْ بَهَكْ (3) لَهَمَيَا دِيَا بَدَن تَهَمَن تَهَمَن وَتَقَن

(ٲ) اَم مِكَلْ بَ بَدَن دِيَا بَدَن تَهَمَن وَتَقَن (ٲ) مَن بِيَتَن

دَهَمَن فَهَمَن (ٲ) تَه حَب وَبَتَن حَب فَتَهَمَن (بَهَبَتَيَا)

Every verb with three (3) letters that begins with zao-aa "zqaa-pa"

(ٲ) that verb or word begins with zao-aa "zqaa-pa" (ٲ) instead of

zao-aa "ptaa-kha" (ٲ) in all tenses and all persons in plural.

verb	verb
<p>مِكَلْ "قَدِيَا": قَد - يَس قَد يَس</p> <p>Verb "choose, pick" paresh par-shakh</p>	<p>مِكَلْ "لَمِيَا": لَم - دَب لَم دَب</p> <p>Verb "say" amer am-rakh verb</p>
<p>مِكَلْ "يَلِيَا": ت-يَل يَل يَل</p> <p>Verb "learn" yalep, yal – pakh</p>	<p>مِكَلْ "قَلِيَا": ق - لِي قَل يَس</p> <p>Verb "work" palekh, pal-khakh</p>
<p>مِكَلْ "دَيِيَا": د-يَل دَس يَس</p> <p>Verb "run" rakhet, rakh-takh</p>	<p>مِكَلْ "شَقِيَا": ش-قَل شَق يَس</p> <p>Verb "take" shaqel, shaq-lakh</p>

For reading ܩܢ ܡܕܢܐ

1. ܝܗ ܩܕܝܫ ܡܠܩܬܐ "ܩܡܪܡ" ܩܢ ܕܢܫܐ ܡܕܕܝܬܐ .
1. We will select teacher " Naburam " for this school .
2. ܝܗ ܬܠܦܫ ܡܠܦܫ ܝܬܝܢ ܕܝܡܢ ܕܗ ܡܕܕܝܬܐ ܠܡܕܝܬܐ .
2. We will learn and teach our mother language at the Assyrian school.
3. ܝܡܢ ܝܢ ܬܥܠܐ (bake) ܕܡܡܢ ܩܢ ܝܠܦܐ ܕܝܬܐ (family members) .
3. The mother bakes bread for the family members.
4. ܝܗ ܩܝܫ ܕܗ ܝܫܘܒ ܕ "ܬܝܓܪܝܫ" ܡܝܢܐ .
4. We will swim in " Tigris " River in summer.

Lesson 12 دَذَّخْ

zao-aa “rwaa-kha” **وَهَكَذَا**

أَنْتَ تَبْتَدِئُ (هَمْزٌ) بِدَرْجَةٍ مِثْلَ دَرْجَةِ قَيْتِ مَهْمُودٍ يَكْتُبُ

أَنْتَ مَهْمُودٌ (هَمْزٌ) تُسَجِّبُ ، هَجْرٌ قَيْتٌ حَبِيبٌ بَدَأَ سَجْرًا مَهْمُودًا بِدَرْجَةٍ مِثْلِهِ .

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

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

Example مَهْمُودٌ

وْ	وْ	هْ	هْ	گْ	بْ	وْ	
zo	wo	ho	ho	go	bo	oo	
نْ	مْ	لْ	كْ	يْ	تْ	خْ	
no	mo	lo	ko	yo	toe (guttural)	kho	
تْ	شْ	رْ	قْ	سْ	پْ	هْ	سْ
to	sho	ro	qo (guttural)	soe (guttural)	po	eho (guttural)	so

Rule 1 **قَصْدُ**

**بِفْعِ دِبْتَدُّنْ بِذَوِيْنِ لِيْهِ تَدْوِيْب (2) لُؤْؤَئِ عَهِقِيْب (كُنْ
 وَهَكُنْ) ، هَتَاذَمَسْ لُؤْؤَئِ لُؤْؤَئِ (ؤ) لُؤْؤَئِ لُؤْؤَئِ عَهِ قُؤُتْ
 حَهِبِيْؤُ تُوْهَكُنْ ذُوْؤُؤُ (ؤ) لُؤْؤَئِ عَهِقِيْبْ بَدْمُؤُؤُ .
 (تَنْ يِيْكُؤُ ، وَتَنْ قُؤُؤُؤُ)**

When the word begins with two (2) letters without “zao-aa” ,
 (silent letters) followed by letter (**ؤ**) this letter is written
 with zao-aa “rwaa-kha” **ؤ** in the first syllable.
 (in imperative mood of verb tense), order or command for)

Example **بِهَوِيْبْ**

Word with one (1) syllable **بِتَدُّنْ يِيْ بِنْد (1) عَهِقِيْبْ**

لُؤْؤُ (يِيْكُؤُ لِيْهِ) Ylopp (verb learn)	قُؤُؤُؤُ (يِيْكُؤُ قُؤُؤُؤُ) Prosh (verb choose, pick from)	رُؤُؤُؤُؤُ (يِيْكُؤُ رُؤُؤُؤُؤُ) Rkhot (verb run)
كُؤُؤُؤُؤُ (يِيْكُؤُ كُؤُؤُؤُؤُ) Knosh (verb sweep, broom)	ؤُؤُؤُؤُؤُ (يِيْكُؤُؤُؤُؤُؤُ) Zmor (verb sing)	دُؤُؤُؤُؤُؤُ (يِيْكُؤُؤُؤُؤُؤُ) Drosh (verb argue, dipute)
شُؤُؤُؤُؤُؤُ (يِيْكُؤُؤُؤُؤُؤُ) Shqol (verb take)	قُؤُؤُؤُؤُؤُ (يِيْكُؤُؤُؤُؤُؤُ) Proq (verb finish)	قُؤُؤُؤُؤُؤُ (يِيْكُؤُؤُؤُؤُؤُ) Plokh (verb work)

Rule 2 **قَعْدَت**

Word with two (2) syllables **بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ (2) اِيْحَتِيْج**

<p>اَذُوْا - تُوْا Troosa tro-sa (correct, true)</p>	<p>وَكُوْا - ذُوْا Zoora z-ooora (little, small)</p>	<p>بِرُوْا - تُوْا Brona bro-na (son)</p>
<p>كُوْرُوْا - تُوْا Kporya kpor-ya (blasphemy)</p>	<p>وَكُوْمُوْا - تُوْا Zlomya zlom-ya (brutality, persecution)</p>	<p>سُوْمُوْا - تُوْا Smoqa smo-qa (red)</p>

Rule 3 **قَعْدَت**

Word with tree (3) syllables **بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ (3) اِيْحَتِيْج**

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ (3) اِيْحَتِيْج **بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ (3) اِيْحَتِيْج** **بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ (3) اِيْحَتِيْج**
بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ (3) اِيْحَتِيْج **بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ (3) اِيْحَتِيْج** **بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ (3) اِيْحَتِيْج**
بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ (3) اِيْحَتِيْج **بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ (3) اِيْحَتِيْج** **بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ (3) اِيْحَتِيْج**

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

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

zao-aa “rwaa-kha” (و).

For reading ܦܢ ܡܕܢܐ

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. ܘܕܕܘܠ ܡܡܥܘܠܐ ܕܗܘܐ ܕܦܢܐ "ܕܘܠܘܘܘܐ" .

1. A red flower in " Ashur's " house garden.

2. ܡܡܥܘܠܐ ܕܦܢܐ ܕܡܡܥܘܠܐ ܕܡܡܥܘܠܐ ܕܡܡܥܘܠܐ .

ܕ " ܡܡܥܘܠܐ " ܗ " ܕܡܡܥܘܠܐ " (ܡܡܥܘܠܐ ܕܡܡܥܘܠܐ)

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

3. ܕܡܡܥܘܠܐ ܕܡܡܥܘܠܐ ܕܡܡܥܘܠܐ ܕܡܡܥܘܠܐ .

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

4. ܡܡܥܘܠܐ ܡܡܥܘܠܐ ܕܡܡܥܘܠܐ ܕܡܡܥܘܠܐ ܕܡܡܥܘܠܐ .

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

5. " ܡܡܥܘܠܐ " ܡܡܥܘܠܐ ܕܡܡܥܘܠܐ ܕܡܡܥܘܠܐ .

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

6. ܡܡܥܘܠܐ (ܡܡܥܘܠܐ) ܡܡܥܘܠܐ ܕܡܡܥܘܠܐ

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

7. ܡܡܥܘܠܐ ܡܡܥܘܠܐ ܡܡܥܘܠܐ ܡܡܥܘܠܐ ܡܡܥܘܠܐ ܡܡܥܘܠܐ

ܡܡܥܘܠܐ ܡܡܥܘܠܐ ܡܡܥܘܠܐ .

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

Lesson 13 دُذَّعْ

Zao-aa “rwaa-sa” (ة)

أَسْمَاءُ حَبِيبَتَا (ة) بَدَّ بِقَدِّ مَكَّةَ دَجَّ قَيْدَ مَهْمَبَاتَا

سَفَا سَفَا (ة) نَسِجَ ، هَجَّ قَسَّ حَبِيبَاتَا نَجَّ

سَجَّ سَفَا (ة) نَجَّ نَجَّ مَجَّ .

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

Note: zao-aa “rwaa-sa” (ة) is always preceded by another letter.

It is pronounced to sound as long vowel sound, such as “OU” .

Example دُذَّعْ

زُو	وُو	هُو	دُو	گُو	بُو	وُو
zoo	woo	hoo	doo	goo	boo	oo
نُو	مُو	لُو	کُو	یُو	تُو	خُو
noo	moo	loo	koo	yoo	toe (guttural)	khoo
تُو	شُو	رُو	قُو	سُو	پُو	هُو
too	shoo	roo	qoo (guttural)	sooe (guttural)	poo	ehoo (guttural)
						soo

Example **بجھو**

Word with one (1) syllable **بجھو** (1) **بجھو**

بو	بو	و	و	و
boot	boosh	oop	oor (ur)	oo
(about that)	(more than)	(also)	(a historic city)	

Word with two (2) syllables **بجھو** (2) **بجھو**

روخا - رو	روخا - رو	اومرا - اوم	اومرا - اوم
roukha	rou-kha	oumra	oum-ra
(spirit, holy spirit, in the Mind)		(Church, dwelling of worship)	
اومقا - اوم	اومقا - اوم	خوببا - خو	خوببا - خو
oumqa	oum-qa	khoubba	khou-ba
(depth, deep)		(love, strong liking for)	
قوربا - قو	قوربا - قو	گوتتا - گو	گوتتا - گو
qourba	qour-ba	Goutta	gout-ta
(near, close to)		(ball, used for play)	
یوقرا - یو	یوقرا - یو	شوقا - شو	شوقا - شو
youqra	youq-ra	Shouqa	shou-qa
(heavy weight)		(market place)	

Example **جَهْ كَهْ**

Word with three (3) syllables

بَبَدَّزْ جَهْ أَكَّزْ (3) جَهْ كَهْ

<p style="text-align: center;">بَبَدَّزْ جَهْ بَبَدَّزْ - جَهْ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">barbouzeh bar-bou-zeh (disperse, scatter)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">بَبَقَّوَزْ جَهْ بَبَقَّوَزْ - جَهْ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">baqqoureh baq-qou-reh (ask, question)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">مَشْخَوْدْ جَهْ مَشْخَوْدْ - جَهْ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">mashkhoudeh mash-khou-deh (preach, sermon, speak in public, To urge others to accept)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">كَنْدَوْزْ جَهْ كَنْدَوْزْ - جَهْ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">kandoureh kan-dou-reh (roll over)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">پَرْپَوْهْ جَهْ پَرْپَوْهْ - جَهْ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">parpouleh par-pou-leh (to ask earnestly, beseech)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">أَلْدَوْزْ جَهْ أَلْدَوْزْ - جَهْ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">aldouyeh al-dou-yeh (deceive, cheat, mislead)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">تَمْمَوْمْ جَهْ تَمْمَوْمْ - جَهْ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">tammoumeh tam-mou-meh (completion, fulfilment)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">شَرْشَوْزْ جَهْ شَرْشَوْزْ - جَهْ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">sharshouyeh shar-shou-yeh (tired, weary, fatigue)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">قَاوَوْكْهْ جَهْ قَاوَوْكْهْ - جَهْ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">qawoukheh qa-wou-kheh (scream, shout, yell)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">قَاوَوْمْ جَهْ قَاوَوْمْ - جَهْ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">qwoumeh qa-wou-meh (happen , occur)</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">مَرْوَوْكْهْ جَهْ مَرْوَوْكْهْ - جَهْ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">marwoukheh mar-wou-kheh (promote, spread-out)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">قَاوَوْهْ جَهْ قَاوَوْهْ - جَهْ</p> <p style="text-align: center;">qawouleh qa-wou-leh (promise, to give assurance)</p>

قاعدة 3 Rule 3

ز ه و ، و ه ك "ذ ي ت" (ه) ا م ب ن ج د ه ز ه ك
 ب ج د ه ز ه ك (ه) ا م ب ن ج د ه ز ه ك .

zao-aa "rwaasa" (ه) is always written preceding
 letters (ه) at the end of the word .

<p>ا و ي و ت awyouta (unanimity, agreement)</p>	<p>ا و ي و ت ه aw-you-ta</p>	<p>ا و ي و ت ه atouta</p>	<p>ا و ي و ت ه a-tou-ta</p>
<p>ا و ي و ت ه rakhmouta (amity, merciful, benevolence)</p>	<p>ا و ي و ت ه م rakh-mou-ta</p>	<p>ا و ي و ت ه shawyouta (equality, equivalence)</p>	<p>ا و ي و ت ه م shaw-you-ta</p>

Word with four (4) syllables ب ج د ه ز ه ك (4) ا م ب ن ج د ه ز ه ك

<p>ا و ي و ت ه ز ه ك barawyouta (allied, federation, league together)</p>	<p>ا و ي و ت ه ز ه ك bar-aw-you-ta</p>	<p>ا و ي و ت ه ز ه ك boushayouta (majority, greater in quantity)</p>	<p>ا و ي و ت ه ز ه ك bou-sha-you-ta</p>
<p>ا و ي و ت ه ز ه ك tlitayouta (trinity, any union of three in one)</p>	<p>ا و ي و ت ه ز ه ك tli-ta-you-ta</p>	<p>ا و ي و ت ه ز ه ك oumanouta (art, artifice, workmanship)</p>	<p>ا و ي و ت ه ز ه ك ou-ma-nou-ta</p>

	ḥay-man-ou-ta haymanouta hay-ma-nou-ta (faith, believe, trust)
--	---

ḥay-man-ou-ta : ḥay-man-ou-ta, ḥay-man-ou-ta (ḥ) ḥay-man-ou-ta
 ḥay-man-ou-ta : ḥay-man-ou-ta, ḥay-man-ou-ta (ḥ) ḥay-man-ou-ta

Note: exception to this rule : (ḥ) rwa-sa is written with
 rwa-kha (ḥ) in the word "slouta" ḥay-man-ou-ta. (payer)

For reading ḥay-man-ou-ta

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)

ḥay-man-ou-ta, ḥay-man-ou-ta, ḥay-man-ou-ta.

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

1. ḥay-man-ou-ta, ḥay-man-ou-ta, ḥay-man-ou-ta.
1. The love of the people to this country is very great.
2. ḥay-man-ou-ta, ḥay-man-ou-ta, ḥay-man-ou-ta.
2. The spirit of this teacher is very affectionate and helpful.
3. ḥay-man-ou-ta, ḥay-man-ou-ta, ḥay-man-ou-ta.
3. The road of the school is very close to the playground of the soccer game and other games.

4. " شموئيل " اِسْمُهُ تَمَامٌ كَمَا كَانَتْ دَخْلًا .

4. " Shmueil " is the older brother in the family.

5. تَمَامٌ دَخْلًا كَمَا كَانَتْ " اِدوريل " اِسْمُهُ تَمَامٌ كَمَا كَانَتْ " اِدوريل " اِسْمُهُ

تَمَامٌ دَخْلًا كَمَا كَانَتْ .

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

6. دَخْلًا دَخْلًا كَمَا كَانَتْ تَمَامٌ كَمَا كَانَتْ .

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

7. تَمَامٌ دَخْلًا كَمَا كَانَتْ تَمَامٌ كَمَا كَانَتْ دَخْلًا كَمَا كَانَتْ .

تَمَامٌ دَخْلًا كَمَا كَانَتْ .

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

8. تَمَامٌ دَخْلًا كَمَا كَانَتْ تَمَامٌ كَمَا كَانَتْ .

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

Lesson 14 دذَّجَ

zoe-aa “khwaa-sa” **وَهَكَ سَجَّجَ بَ**

أَهَكَ سَجَّجَ (ب) بَدَّ بَقَّ بَكَّ بَلَّ بَمَّ بَنَّ بَسَّ بَسَّ

بَسَّ (ب) بَمَّ بَنَّ .

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

Example بَهَوَّجَ

وَبَ	وَبَ	هَبَ	دَبَ	كَبَ	تَبَ	زَبَ
zee	wee	hee	dee	guee	bee	ee
نَبَ	مَبَ	لَبَ	كَبَ	يَبَ	تَبَ	كَبَ
nee	mee	lee	kee	yee	teea (guttural)	kkee
تَبَ	شَبَ	رَبَ	قَبَ	سَبَ	پَبَ	عَبَ
tee	shee	ree	qee (guttural)	seea (guttural)	pee	eihee (guttural)
						see

Example for Noun ܡܘܫܐ ܕܢܝܢܐ

ܡܘܫܐ ܡܢ-ܡܘܫܐ teema tee-ma (purchasing price, value)	ܡܢ-ܡܘܫܐ ܡܢ-ܡܘܫܐ eedee ee-dee (my hand)	ܡܢ-ܡܘܫܐ ܡܢ-ܡܘܫܐ eeda ee-da (hand)
ܡܢ-ܡܘܫܐ ܡܢ-ܡܘܫܐ Nineveh Ni-nweh (Nineveh City)	ܡܢ-ܡܘܫܐ ܡܢ-ܡܘܫܐ basseema ba-ssee-ma (delicious, tasty food, or used as thank you, commonly used in conversation)	ܡܢ-ܡܘܫܐ ܡܢ-ܡܘܫܐ seema see-ma (fasting, lent)
ܡܢ-ܡܘܫܐ ܡܢ-ܡܘܫܐ shappeera sha-ppee-ra	ܡܢ-ܡܘܫܐ ܡܢ-ܡܘܫܐ yammeena ya-mmee-na (right side)	ܡܢ-ܡܘܫܐ ܡܢ-ܡܘܫܐ waleeta wa-lee-ta (duty, obligation)
ܡܢ-ܡܘܫܐ ܡܢ-ܡܘܫܐ qasheesha qa-shee-sha (Priest, Clergy)	ܡܢ-ܡܘܫܐ ܡܢ-ܡܘܫܐ zaddeeqa za-ddee-qa (Saint, just, righteous)	ܡܢ-ܡܘܫܐ ܡܢ-ܡܘܫܐ Msheekha Mshee-kha (Jesus Christ)

ܡܘܫܐ ܕܢܝܢܐ: ܡܘܫܐ ܡܢ-ܡܘܫܐ (ܡܢ) ܡܢ ܡܘܫܐ ܡܢ-ܡܘܫܐ ?

Note: when zao-aa “khwaa-sa” (ܡܢ) is used ?

A. When we are talking about others **ܡܘܫܐ ܡܢ-ܡܘܫܐ ܡܢ-ܡܘܫܐ ܡܢ-ܡܘܫܐ**

Example ܡܘܫܐ

1. ܡܘܫܐ ܡܢ-ܡܘܫܐ ܡܢ-ܡܘܫܐ ܡܢ-ܡܘܫܐ ܡܢ-ܡܘܫܐ .

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

2. **تَعِبَ جِزْ قَلَسِبَ كَمَ بِنَسَكَنَ خَبْرَ دِنَسَهَبَ "يَكْدَر"**

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

تَبِيحُ اِهْمَوَهِيحُ مَفُت تَمَه اَكْبُ فُذِيَهَقْنَه .

B. When we are talking about ourselves.

Example مَهَوَهِيحُ

1. **تَقَنَ هِذَمَلَب مَبِ يَكْسَب هَهَهَلَكَب دَهَب اَمَ خَسَب .**

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

2. **تَقَنَ هَهِيذَب تَقَنَ دِنَسَهَب " دِنَسَهَبَد " هَسَهَب " يَدِيَهَقَن " .**

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

تَبِيحُ اِهْمَوَهِيحُ مَفُت تَمَه مَبَعَد دِيَكِه دِيَكْبُ فُذِيَهَقْنَه

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

Example مَهَوَهِيحُ

تَبَدِب ، تَكَب ، يَمَب ، خَسَب ، تَكْمَب ، دِنَسَدَب ، مَكَلَقَب .

تَبِيحُ قَهَوَهِيحُ مَفُت (تَقَنَ بِنَدَدَن مَكَلَه)

D. In imperative mood (for verb)

Example مَهَوَهِيحُ

مَهَوَهِيحُ : تَكَب ، كَلَب ، سَوَب ، هَذَب ، تَهَب ، بَكَب ، تَكَب

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

For reading **قَالِ هَذَانِ**

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. **خُذْمَا دِييَوْمَي "نَارْسَاي" دُتَا كَمَدَا هَجَبَدَا .**
1. The garden of my relative " Narsai " is very big and beautiful.
2. **لُتَا تَهِيذِبْ بِي فُلَقَبْ "يُهَيْل" تَهَا دُتَبْ بِنَدَا .**
2. I asked my teacher " Youheil " about my new lesson.
3. **لَبَدَا دِيَسَهَبْ "رَمْسِين" دُذُتَا .**
3. The hand of my brother " Ramsin " is injured.
4. **لُتَا كَر تَهِيكَب مَتَبْ بِي دِيَتَا تَهَبَا .**
4. I did not drink water from this creek.
5. **لُتَا هِيكَب كَه جَهَدَا د "تِيغْرِس" هَدَا كَبَاب .**
5. I swam in the " Tigris " river near my house.
6. **كَر تَهِي بِي دِيَتَا تَهَبَا ، مَتَبْ لِي مَتَا يَهِي ،**
6. Don't drink from this creek, the water is not clear (pure)
7. **لَبَكَب لَبَكَا دِيَسَهَيْتَا كَه خُذْمَا دِيَسَاب .**
7. I have an apple tree in my house garden.
8. **وَهِيَتَبْ جَبَاب تَهَبَمَا يَهَبْ قَالِ فُلَقَبْ "مَارُودِين" .**
8. I sold my house with good price to my teacher " Marodin ".
9. **بُهَبَاب "شُونَه" جِي فُلَقَا قَالِ سَاب "فُذَا" سَمَكَا هَجَلَا .**
9. My Aunt " Shouneh " teaches my sister " Martha " sewing and cooking.

Example به وھڻ

<p>رَڪھْمَٰنِ</p> <p>Rakhmaneh (merciful)</p>	<p>اَشِرَاطِ</p> <p>Ashiratteh (tribes)</p>	<p>اَشْرَاقِ</p> <p>Ashurayeh</p>
<p>تَوْرَانِ</p> <p>Touraneh (mountains)</p>	<p>پَرَوَكِ</p> <p>Parokkeh (flyers, one that uses wings to fly)</p>	<p>تَیْرِ</p> <p>Tayreh (birds)</p>

Rule 3 ٽنھن

1. ٽن ٻنھن (ذ) ٽنھن ٽنھن ، ٽنھن
 2. ٽنھن ٽنھن ٽنھن (ذ) ٽنھن .

If the word contains two (ذ), siaameh "Mark" is placed
 on the last (ذ).

Example به وھڻ

1. ٽنھن ٽنھن ٽنھن ٽنھن .
 1. Sun has many rays (zahreereh) flash, beam of light
2. ٽنھن ٽنھن ٽنھن (ٽنھن) .
 2. Ther are many persons (shareereh) honest, true, just.

3. 2 به دتت بعمقن يتقن خذتت .

3. There are many peoples called barbarians.

4. بتت "مبذآذ" ، مبذآذآهآ ، مبذآذآت .

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

For reading ٤٢ ص٤٢

5. 2 به دسمهآآ آب آعهذآآ آآآ دتت آتت .

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

6. آسهذآآآ دآذآ دتت آعهذآ آهآ آهآ آتت آآآ .

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

7. آسهذآآآ دآعهذآآ دتت آعهذآ آهآ آهآ آهآ .

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

8. آعهذآآ دآذآ " آعهذ " دتت دآآ آهآ آهآ .

8. The mountains of our country " Ashur " are very high and green.

9. آتت دآآآآ آهآ آسهذآآآ آهآ آهآ آهآ آهآ آهآ .

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

10. آهآآآ آعهذآآ دآهذآآآ آهآ دتت آهآآ .

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

11. آتت آهآآ بتتآآ آهآآآ آهآ (آتت آهآآ) .

(people collectively of a nation) " آعهذ " آهآ آهآ

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

* **شَاب " فُذَّيْ" لِبَا كَث سَجَل دُوبِي وَكُذَّي كُتَا سَهْدِي .**

My sister Matha has a small white car .

* **لُسَجِي جِي سَجِي لِبِي لِيْجِي لُتِي لِي كُ جِي .**

* **لُسَجِي لِبَا لِي كُ جِي . لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي .**

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

* **كُذَّو، لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي .**

دُتِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي .

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

* **لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي .**

لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي .

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.

* **لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي .**

لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي .

* **لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي .**

* **لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي .**

لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي .

لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي لِيْجِي .

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

* זְסִיב זְעֵדְיִיז עֹלְבֵן (our duty) מְגֵה דְתַלְפִּיס יִיטְבֵן זְעֵדְיִיז

הַמְלַפִּיס לִישׁ מֵזֵז תְּלַפִּיז בְּדִיִּיז מֵזֵז בְּחֵדְיִיז דִּיִּיטְבֵן . זֵה עֵז וִיז

עֹלְבֵן מְגֵה דִּישְׁמִיפִּוּס לִישׁ תְּמַזְבֵּה מֵזֵז דְגֵז מְחַבֵּס לִישׁ

קְדִיבְתֵּבֵה זְסִיב דִּישׁ יִיטְבֵן יִיטְבֵן מֵזֵז דִּישׁ דִּישׁ אֶשְׁבֵּה אֶשְׁבֵּה .

(diaspora, countries)

יֵה זְאֵשׁ עֵדְיִיז , מֵתִיז (generations) דִּישׁ אֶשְׁבֵּה מֵזֵז ,

יִיטְבֵן דִּישְׁמִיפִּוּס יֵה אֶשְׁבֵּה מֵזֵז יִיטְבֵן מֵזֵז מֵזֵז מֵזֵז מֵזֵז מֵזֵז

יִיטְבֵן יִיטְבֵן (our mother language)

* זֵבִיב קְדֵזֵז יִיטְבֵן דִּישְׁמִיפִּוּס , מְדִיבְתֵן דִּישְׁמִיפִּוּס יֵה מְחַבֵּב

מֵזֵז זֵבִיב תְּלַפִּיז דִּישׁ מְחַבֵּב מֵזֵז בְּשִׁיבְתֵן יִיטְבֵן דִּישְׁמִיפִּוּס

מְחַבֵּב תְּלַפִּיז מֵזֵז מֵזֵז מֵזֵז מֵזֵז מֵזֵז מֵזֵז . (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.

Lesson 18 دَدْتَّ

عَمَّوَسَۥٓ يَصْحَابُۥٓ دَجْدَتَّۥٓ :
 بَصَدَّ يَصْحَابُۥٓ جِ قُضِيَ تَأْهَبُۥٓ "دَا"

Adjective form of a word from masculine to feminine:

(feminine word ends with letters (دَا))

<p>عَمَّوَسَۥٓ يَصْحَابُۥٓ</p> <p>Adjective form for feminine</p> <p>(دَا)</p> <p>(دَا) = تَأْهَبُۥٓ</p>	<p>عَمَّوَسَۥٓ دَجْدَتَّۥٓ</p> <p>Adjective form for masculine</p> <p>Ashur (name) تَأْهَبُۥٓ</p>
<p>→ تَبْكُۥٓ</p> <p>→ بَدَّۥٓ</p> <p>ذَكَّۥٓ</p> <p>هَبَّۥٓ</p> <p>هَبَّۥٓ</p> <p>سَبَّۥٓ</p> <p>بَدَّۥٓ</p> <p>تَلَفَّۥٓ</p> <p>خَدَّۥٓ</p> <p>مَلَّۥٓ</p>	<p>cook بَكَّۥٓ</p> <p>big, large بَدَّۥٓ</p> <p>liar ذَكَّۥٓ</p> <p>smart, intelligent هَبَّۥٓ</p> <p>ruler, one who governs هَبَّۥٓ</p> <p>loving, passionate سَبَّۥٓ</p> <p>player بَدَّۥٓ</p> <p>student, learner تَلَفَّۥٓ</p> <p>high-tempered, anger خَدَّۥٓ</p> <p>teacher, instructor مَلَّۥٓ</p>

<p>مُحَدِّثٌ</p> <p>Queen مُلِكَةٌ</p> <p>شَابِعٌ</p> <p>قَائِلٌ</p> <p>مَدُوسٌ</p> <p>بِهَيْبَةٌ</p> <p>رَسُولٌ</p> <p>مُؤْمِنٌ</p> <p>كُفْرٌ</p> <p>مُكَلِّمٌ</p> <p>مُصَادِفٌ</p> <p>مُحْتَبِئٌ</p> <p>مُتَسَلِّمٌ</p> <p>مَدْرَسَةٌ دَرَسَةٌ</p> <p>school principal</p>	<p>preacher, مُحَدِّثٌ</p> <p>King مُلِكٌ</p> <p>youth, young person شَابِعٌ</p> <p>worker قَائِلٌ</p> <p>merciful, pitiful مَدُوسٌ</p> <p>beautiful, pretty بِهَيْبَةٌ</p> <p>envoy, messenger, ambassador رَسُولٌ</p> <p>believer مُؤْمِنٌ</p> <p>infidel, unbeliever كُفْرٌ</p> <p>composer, fitter مُكَلِّمٌ</p> <p>argument, quarrel, dispute مُصَادِفٌ</p> <p>poor, needy, humble مُحْتَبِئٌ</p> <p>responsible مُتَسَلِّمٌ</p> <p>مَدْرَسَةٌ دَرَسَةٌ</p> <p>school principal</p>
<p>بُكَدِبَةٌ</p> <p>شَاعِرٌ</p>	<p>cheater, deceiver بُكَدِبَةٌ</p> <p>poet, composer of شَاعِرٌ</p> <p>poems</p>
<p>تَمَدُّبٌ</p>	<p>exhausted, fatigue, tired تَمَدُّبٌ</p>

بَدَّ هِدَّجْ فُتَلَّيْتْ بَ مَهْلَهْتْ (٢ - ٨)

Distinguished Mark “Mashliyana” or “Mtalqana”

Letter “Rkekhta” (roukakha) ذَهَجْ (ذَهَجْ)

Pronounced as : ذَهَجْ ذَهَجْ

ب ، ج ، د ، ه ، و ، ز
as feh / veh as kap as khap as ghammal as waow / wee

Letter “ Majlianta ” ذَهَجْ ذَهَجْ

ج ، د ، ه
as Jeh as tcheh as djeh

Personal pronouns سَكْرَهْتْ فُتَلَّيْتْ

The end تَهَكْتْ