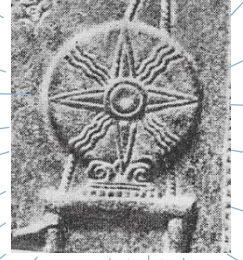


From the "Cradle of Civilization" ܡܠܟܐ ܕܕܝܢܘܩܪܝܐ ܕܕܝܢܘܩܪܝܐ



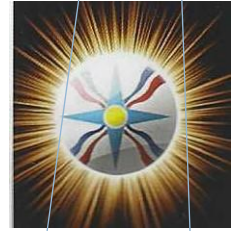
ܡܠܟܐ ܕܕܝܢܘܩܪܝܐ (ܡܠܟܐ ܕܕܝܢܘܩܪܝܐ)

*The Book of my Language
(Assyrian)*

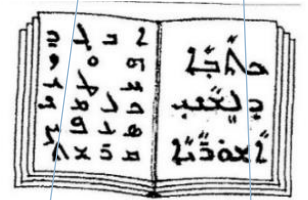


Book Two ܡܠܟܐ ܕܕܝܢܘܩܪܝܐ

For adults ܡܠܟܐ ܕܕܝܢܘܩܪܝܐ



Intermediate level ܡܠܟܐ ܕܕܝܢܘܩܪܝܐ



Michael A. Younan ܡܠܟܐ ܕܕܝܢܘܩܪܝܐ



فَصَدَّقْتَنِي بِمِوَالِدِي حَبِيبِي ، لَكُمْ دُونَ
دُونَ مَعْنِي لِيُحْيِيَ لِي ، مَا دُونَ ،
لَكُمْ سَمِيحِي فَوَيْتِي لَكُمْ خَصَمِي هَيْتِي لِي دُونَ .

*I dedicate this book, to my dear father the late
Alexan Younan, my mentor, for his love and
zealousness to the Assyrian people and Language.*

*This book is not to be sold in any manner.
It is a free cultural service contributed by the
author to the Assyrian students.*

*The book can be downloaded for free at:
assyrianapp.com/books*

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are maintained and respected.*

First edition, 1989
Second edition revised, 2022
Third edition revised, 2024

***فَصَدَّقْتَنِي بِمَا فُكِّفْتَنِي
مَا بِيَدِي تَبَمَنِي هَمَمْتَنِي ، مَا فُكِّفْتَنِي
فِي فَيْصَلِي دُونَ فُكِّفْتَنِي .***

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

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*Relative Pronouns
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* سَكْرَهْ قِيَّوْ لَسْتِيَّ (مَهْ لَكِيَّ)
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*Personal Pronouns
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Conjugation of verb “ BE ”
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* اَدِيَّوْ يِيَّوْ دِيَّجِيَّ سَ هَمْ دَكْفْ:
يِيَّوْ لَبَهْ هَتِيَّ "BE"
هِيَّوْ "لَبَه" "HAVE"
هَمْ دَكْفْ يِيَّوْ "BE"
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*Conjugation of verb “ HAVE ”
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هَمْ دَكْفْ يِيَّوْ "لَبَه" "HAVE"
دَدْتِيَّ 17 ، فَاغْ 48 - 49

*Letter “ Rkikhta “ **ج** with letter **ب**

* اَدِيَّوْ دِيَّجِيَّ "ج" بِيَّجْ لَبَهْ
اَدِيَّوْ "ب" (ج) كَمْ فَدِيَّهْ
دِيَّجْ سَ يِيَّوْ يِيَّوْ
فَدِيَّهْ قِيَّوْ دِيَّجِيَّ (مَدَهْ)
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(ج) at the end of the word for
for feminine, 2nd. person (possessive)
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Preface

In Book ONE, students have learned the seven diacritical marks which represent vowels value called in Assyrian language “ZOE-AA” and the plural mark (siaameh). Book TWO, covers the most practical common aspects of basic Assyrian grammar. The most important grammatical skills is to identify or, use subject and verb. A complete sentence contains at least one subject and at least one verb.

Book TWO is written for students who have completed book ONE. Book TWO is not suitable and is not intended for persons who do not have the 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) Book TWO, is also written in a special way to develop student’s skills from beginning course to intermediate level. I also used “*colloquial*” words, phrases, sentences and expressions through formal and basic structure of the grammar in short sentences with short narratives to make them easier for students to understand. Some sentences are not complete, for they are not grammatical sentences (they do not contain at least one subject and at least one verb). Book TWO is also written for non-Assyrian students, and, in order to make it 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 THREE and FOUR. I also 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 the Assyrian teachers on the contents of the book will be highly appreciated in order to improve book THREE.

I would like also to express my gratitude to my wife Mary Younan for her cooperation and encouragement to complete Book ONE and this Book TWO. 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 two, 2024

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ܠܗܘܢ ܘܢܘܨܘܢ ܘܢܘܨܘܢ ܘܢܘܨܘܢ
*“Learn and teach the Assyrian
Language”*



مەشەدۇ : ئۈمىدلىك سوب دۇنيى دىگە
ھەتتە بۇدۇمىن قان تۇندۇم دىگەنە
دۇنيى بۇدۇمىن دىگە دۇنيى ھەتتە دۇنيى .

*Note: Always see the lessons of book ONE
for help to learn the new lessons
of this book TWO*

بِحرفي لا تكتب حروف سبعة

في كلمة واحدة :

The following letters are NOT attached to any letter that follows:

ل د ش ه و ذ ي ا

Example

ل : لَشَّ ، لَعَدَ ، لَمَلَّ ، لَبَّزَ ، لَبَّزَ ، لَبَّزَ .

د : دَبَّ ، دَبَّ ، دَبَّ ، دَبَّ ، دَبَّ .

ش : شَمَّ ، شَمَّ ، شَمَّ .

ه : هَبَّ ، هَبَّ ، هَبَّ ، هَبَّ ، هَبَّ .

ذ : ذَبَّ ، ذَبَّ ، ذَبَّ ، ذَبَّ .

ي : يَبَّ ، يَبَّ ، يَبَّ ، يَبَّ .

ا : اَبَّ ، اَبَّ ، اَبَّ ، اَبَّ .

Lesson 2 دُتُّن

1. دُتُّن دُتُّن : دُتُّن دُتُّن دُتُّن دُتُّن
 2. دُتُّن "د" دُتُّن دُتُّن : دُتُّن دُتُّن دُتُّن
 3. دُتُّن دُتُّن ، دُتُّن دُتُّن دُتُّن .

For feminine Person: letter " د " is written at the end of the word always whether the word is a VERB in simple present tense, or a second feminine Person.

Example دُتُّن

1 : دُتُّن دُتُّن دُتُّن : دُتُّن ، دُتُّن ، دُتُّن .

دُتُّن دُتُّن دُتُّن دُتُّن دُتُّن دُتُّن دُتُّن دُتُّن دُتُّن دُتُّن
 دُتُّن دُتُّن دُتُّن دُتُّن دُتُّن دُتُّن دُتُّن دُتُّن دُتُّن دُتُّن

You, (as a Feminine Person) read and also you teach the Assyrian language very good.

1. دُتُّن دُتُّن دُتُّن دُتُّن دُتُّن دُتُّن دُتُّن دُتُّن
 (دُتُّن دُتُّن ، دُتُّن دُتُّن) دُتُّن دُتُّن "د"
 2. دُتُّن دُتُّن دُتُّن دُتُّن دُتُّن .

With the same order, for the rest of the verbs, Letters " د " are written at the end of the word for feminine 2nd. person.

Example مَعْرِفَةٌ

كَلِمَاتٌ ، تَلْفِظُ ، تَسْتَبِيحُ ، تَسْأَلُ ، تَعَلِّمُ ، تَتَكَلَّمُ
You work, you choose, you be happy, you ask, you learn, you speak

تُذَكِّرُ ، تَبْكِي ، تَبْزُقُ ، تَبْزُقُ ، تَبْزُقُ
Barbizat skhsiyat rashmat salyat barkat
You spread, you examine, you mark, you pray, you kneel

Lesson 3

2: هَا يِكَا : وَتَ قُصَدُ هَا يِهَتَ ،
فُذِيَهَقْ ذُنْتَ ، لُؤَهَا "ب" جِي قُتْ
حَابِيَهَا كَمَ فُذِيَهَا دِيِكَا .

2 : For verb in imperative mood of verb tense (in order form)

letter "ب" is written at the end of the word for feminine 2nd. person.

بِمَوْتَا : كُذِيَهَا ، كُذِيَهَا ، دُذِيَهَا ، لُؤَهَا ، ذُؤِيَهَا .
Rkhot Ylop Drosh Prouh Proq :example
Run learn argue choose finish

Lesson 4 دڙتڙ

1 : دڙتڙ دڙتڙ دڙتڙ دڙتڙ دڙتڙ (دڙتڙ)
 دڙتڙ (دڙتڙ) دڙتڙ دڙتڙ "دڙ" دڙتڙ دڙتڙ "دڙ" ؟

Order of writing the first syllable of a verb (first letter)

whether with zao-aa "zqaa-pa" (دڙ) or with

zao-aa ptaa-kaa (دڙ) ?

Example دڙتڙ

See also the English translation below:

دڙتڙ : دڙتڙ ، دڙتڙ ، دڙتڙ ، دڙتڙ ، دڙتڙ ، دڙتڙ : دڙتڙ
 Tire Forget Forgive Love Ask Teach : Verb

دڙتڙ ، دڙتڙ ، دڙتڙ ، دڙتڙ ، دڙتڙ ، دڙتڙ
 Etc. Complete Talk Cook Choose

دڙتڙ دڙتڙ دڙتڙ (دڙتڙ) دڙتڙ دڙتڙ دڙتڙ ، دڙتڙ

دڙتڙ دڙتڙ دڙتڙ (دڙ) دڙتڙ دڙتڙ دڙتڙ.

The simple past tense, as these verbs above, is written with

zao-aa "Rwaa-sa" دڙ in the first syllable.

Example

مِڪَڙَ " ڀيڪو " : ٻوڙَ ڊڙڪڙَ مڙسَڙَ (تعبڙَ)

ٺَڙَ مڙڪڙَ . ٺَڙَ مڙڪڙَ . ٺَڙَ مڙڪڙَ .
 ٺَڙَ مڙڪڙَ . ٺَڙَ مڙڪڙَ . ٺَڙَ مڙڪڙَ .

2 : ٺَڙَ مڙڪڙَ ڊڙڪڙَ ڊڙڪڙَ مِڪَڙَ (ٺَڙَ)

ڊڙڪڙَ (ڊڙڪڙَ مڙڪڙَ ٺَڙَ مڙڪڙَ)

ٺَڙَ مڙڪڙَ :

2: But in the first syllable of a verb (the first letter) is written with

zao-aa zqaa-pa ڦَ for the following verbs:

ٺَڙَ : ڦَڙَ ، ڦَڙَ ، ڦَڙَ ، ڦَڙَ ، ڦَڙَ ، ڦَڙَ ، ڦَڙَ .

ٺَڙَ مڙڪڙَ : مِڪَڙَ " ڦَڙَ " : ٻوڙَ ڊڙڪڙَ مڙسَڙَ (تعبڙَ)

ڊڙڪڙَ ڦَڙَ ڦَڙَ : ٺَڙَ ڦَڙَ . ٺَڙَ ڦَڙَ . ٺَڙَ ڦَڙَ .
 ٺَڙَ ڦَڙَ . ٺَڙَ ڦَڙَ . (ٺَڙَ)

ٺَڙَ ڦَڙَ مڙڪڙَ ڊڙڪڙَ مڙڪڙَ ٺَڙَ مڙڪڙَ ڦَڙَ ڦَڙَ

ڦَڙَ ڦَڙَ ڦَڙَ ڦَڙَ ڦَڙَ ڦَڙَ ڦَڙَ " مِڪَڙَ " .

This is the difference in writing whether with zao-aa zqaa-pa ڦَ

or with zao-aa ptaa-kha ڦَ in the first syllable of the verb.

Lesson 5 دُذَّعْ

Order of writing ذَّوْءٌ ذِحَابَةٌ

Letters at the end of the word ذَّوْءٌ ذِحَابَةٌ ذِبْحَانٌ

Example ذِهْوَانٌ

kap ك

noon ن

meem م

ذِبْحَانٌ ذَّوْءٌ ذِحَابَةٌ ذِهْوَانٌ ذِبْحَانٌ ذِبْحَانٌ

These letters ك ن م are not attached to the following
Letters at the end of the word.

For letter meem م

<p>أَدَمٌ</p> <p>Adam (name)</p>	<p>خَاتِمٌ</p> <p>Khatim (verb, conclude, seal)</p>	<p>سَوْمٌ (سَوْمَانٌ) سَائِمٌ</p> <p>(Sawma) Saem (verb fast, abstinence)</p>
<p>مَرْحَمٌ</p> <p>Marham (ointment)</p>	<p>قَامٌ</p> <p>Qam (before, in front of)</p>	<p>قَادِمٌ</p> <p>Qadem (up-coming)</p>
<p>هَمْزٌ</p> <p>Hamzem (verb speak, talk)</p>	<p>مَالُومٌ</p> <p>Maalom (apparent, known)</p>	<p>يَوْمٌ</p> <p>Ediom (today)</p>

For Letter noon

 Hadin (to guide, direct)	 Diwan (Court)	 Inn (if)
 Shoumahan (our entity, Surname)	 Alahan (our God)	 Daateedan (our future)
 Ana bit hawin (I will be)	 Bakron (you ask in plural)	 Akhton (you in plural)
 Barzin (to cause to) To become dry	 Khazin (I see)	 Macrizzin (I preach, sermon)
 Shadrin (I send)	 Qarin (I read)	 Maran (our Lord)
 Khasan (waist, back spinal)	 Tarsin (I make, I correct)	 Masin (I can, am able)
 Mardoutan (our culture)	 Eetoutan (our being, existance)	 Oumtan (our nation)

تُؤْتِيهِمْ مِنْهَا دَرَاهِنًا يُغْنِيهِمْ عَنْهَا كَثِيرًا وَزِينَةً .
 لَهُمْ فِيهَا مَنَازِلُ مُتَجِدِّدَاتٍ يَدْخُلْنَ فِيهَا مِنَ الْمَنَازِلِ .

Letter “ noon “ attached to the preceding letter
 at the end of the word.

Example **دَرَاهِنًا**

<p>دَرَاهِنًا Drashan (our lesson)</p>	<p>يَلْبَسُونَ Y'liplan (we learned)</p>	<p>أَكْثَرًا Akhnan (we) in plural</p>
<p>أَمِينَ Amen (so be it) (used at the end of a prayer)</p>	<p>سَأَلْتَنِي Sanqin (verb) I need</p>	<p>نَهْرَيْنِ Nahrain (Two river)</p>

<p>شيموڪھ</p> <p>Shimmoukh (your name)</p>	<p>ڊڙشوڪھ</p> <p>Drashoukh (your lesson)</p>	<p>قلاموڪھ</p> <p>Qalamoukh (your pencil)</p>
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تہاڻ ۾ "د" آڻيندڙ ڪنهن به لفظ جي پٺيان
 ڪو به لفظ ڏيکارڻ ۾ :

Letter pronounced as “kap” ڪ attached to the
 Preceding letter at the end of the word:

For example

<p>ڪلڪ</p> <p>Kalak Raft, Afloat</p>	<p>ڙميڪ</p> <p>Zamik (verb) Be sullen, Skully</p>	<p>as ڪ گھيڪ</p> <p>Gakhik (verb گھيڪ) Laugh</p>
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Lesson 7 دُذُئْ

Distinguished Mark **دُذُئْ**

Mashliiyana or Mtalqana **دُذُئْ**

دُذُئْ دُذُئْ دُذُئْ (دُذُئْ دُذُئْ) دُذُئْ دُذُئْ دُذُئْ
دُذُئْ دُذُئْ دُذُئْ . دُذُئْ دُذُئْ دُذُئْ دُذُئْ دُذُئْ
دُذُئْ دُذُئْ دُذُئْ دُذُئْ دُذُئْ ، دُذُئْ دُذُئْ دُذُئْ .
(دُذُئْ دُذُئْ ، دُذُئْ دُذُئْ)

This Mark **دُذُئْ** is placed above some letters . A letter with this mark **دُذُئْ** is written but not pronounced, it is a letter “shleeta” (with no vowel sound).

Example **دُذُئْ**

دُذُئْ دُذُئْ دُذُئْ دُذُئْ دُذُئْ دُذُئْ دُذُئْ دُذُئْ دُذُئْ دُذُئْ .

Khalta

khakma

Qamm

Zilleh

Nasha

A man went ahead three minutes of all to eat.

نَبِيٌّ مِّنْ أُمَّةٍ قَدْ خَلَتْ مِن قَبْلِهِ:

The following letters are the “Mashliyaneh or Mtalqaneh”

لَ ذَ كَ رَ سَ دَ هَ

Example for letter لَ لَمَّ لَمَّ لَمَّ لَمَّ

لَمَّ Merreh (He said)	ذَمَّ Reza (In order)	رَمَّ Raza (Secret, mystery)	سَمَّ Nasha (A person, A human being)
لَمَّ Zala (Going)	لَمَّ Kheeneh (The others)	لَمَّ Kharaya (The last)	لَمَّ Teileh (He came)
	لَمَّ Nashouta (Good manner, Good behave, Humain)	لَمَّ Yar (The month May)	لَمَّ Yeekhidaya (The only one, Solitary)

Example for letter **ك** كَهَوَهْ هَا كَهَوَهْ

<p>كُكَدِ</p> <p>Yala (Boy)</p>	<p>كُكَحَمَكِ</p> <p>Khakma (Some, few)</p>	<p>كُكَاَّأِ</p> <p>Khatta (New)</p>	<p>كُكَا</p> <p>Kha (One)</p>
		<p>كُكَاَمَا</p> <p>Qamaya The first (feminine)</p>	<p>كُكَاَم</p> <p>Qam (Before, in front of)</p>

Example for letter **ه** هَهَوَهْ هَا هَهَوَهْ

	<p>هَهَوَهْ هَا هَهَوَهْ</p> <p>it hwa lokh (you had)</p>	<p>هَهَوَهْ هَا هَهَوَهْ</p> <p>Hweli (I became)</p>	
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Example in plural هَهَوَهْ هَا هَهَوَهْ

<p>هَهَوَهْ هَا هَهَوَهْ</p> <p>Moukrizlon (They preached)</p>	<p>هَهَوَهْ هَا هَهَوَهْ</p> <p>Hweh lon (They became)</p>	<p>هَهَوَهْ هَا هَهَوَهْ</p> <p>it hwa lon (They had)</p>
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Example for letter **ل** لَمَّ لَمَّ لَمَّ لَمَّ

<p>لَمَّ لَمَّ لَمَّ لَمَّ</p> <p>D'loupon (Learn, study) In plural, in Imperative mood of verb</p>	<p>لَمَّ لَمَّ لَمَّ لَمَّ</p> <p>Y'liplah (She learned, She studied)</p>	<p>لَمَّ لَمَّ لَمَّ لَمَّ</p> <p>Y'lop (Learn study) for feminine in imperative mood of verb</p>	<p>لَمَّ لَمَّ لَمَّ لَمَّ</p> <p>Y'lop (Learn, study) for masculine in imperative mood of verb</p>
<p>لَمَّ لَمَّ لَمَّ لَمَّ</p> <p>Y'dihmon (Know) In plural, in imperative mood of verb</p>	<p>لَمَّ لَمَّ لَمَّ لَمَّ</p> <p>Y'dih (Know) for feminine in imperative mood of verb</p>	<p>لَمَّ لَمَّ لَمَّ لَمَّ</p> <p>Y'dih (Know) for masculine in imperative mood of verb</p>	<p>لَمَّ لَمَّ لَمَّ لَمَّ</p> <p>Y'qeeda (Burned) From verb Yaqed</p>

Example for letter “noon” **ن** نَمَّ نَمَّ نَمَّ نَمَّ

<p>نَمَّ نَمَّ نَمَّ نَمَّ</p> <p>Gabbara (Brave man, gallant, or with high spirit)</p>	<p>نَمَّ نَمَّ نَمَّ نَمَّ</p> <p>Aat (You) for feminine</p>	<p>نَمَّ نَمَّ نَمَّ نَمَّ</p> <p>Aat (You) for masculine</p>
<p>نَمَّ نَمَّ نَمَّ نَمَّ</p> <p>Sheeta (year)</p>	<p>نَمَّ نَمَّ نَمَّ نَمَّ</p> <p>Midreh (Also, again)</p>	<p>نَمَّ نَمَّ نَمَّ نَمَّ</p> <p>Mdeeta (city)</p>

Example for letter **ذ** **بِهَوْنِ تَا زَاوَانِ**

<p>كَبْ زَايْذَانِ</p> <p>Kheeta (she) (The other)</p>	<p>كَبْ زَايْذِي</p> <p>Kheeneh (they) (The others)</p>	<p>كَهْ زَايْذَانِ</p> <p>Kheena (he) (The other)</p>
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Example for letter **ك** **بِهَوْنِ تَا زَاوَانِ**

<p>مُهْ تَجْجَكْب</p> <p>Mouchikhlakh (You found, dicovered For feminine)</p>	<p>مُتَجْج</p> <p>Machekh (Find, dicover)</p>	<p>مِيْدْذِي</p> <p>Midreh (Also, again)</p>
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Example for letter **آ** **بِهَوْنِ تَا زَاوَانِ**

<p>مُهْ آيْلَكِهْ</p> <p>Mouyelokh (You brought)</p>	<p>تَا آ</p> <p>Tla (three, 3)</p>	<p>تَا ذ</p> <p>Baar (after, behind)</p>
<p>بْرَا سِيْبَا</p> <p>Bra sibaa (Thimble) to cover the end of the finger</p>	<p>بْرَا عِيْدَا</p> <p>Bra eeda (Glove)</p>	<p>بْرَا قَالَا</p> <p>Bra qala (Echo)</p>

<p>𐤁𐤀 𐤁𐤀𐤊𐤀</p> <p>Bra qolta (Trip and loose balance)</p>	<p>𐤁𐤀𐤊</p> <p>Baara (Rear, behind something, or last in order)</p>	<p>𐤁𐤀𐤊𐤀</p> <p>Baar qdala (The back of the neck)</p>
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Lesson 8 𐤁𐤀𐤊

Letter Rkekhta (Roukakha) 𐤁𐤀𐤊𐤀 𐤁𐤀𐤊𐤀 (𐤁𐤀𐤊𐤀)

<p>𐤁</p> <p>as feh or veh</p>	<p>𐤁</p> <p>as khap</p>	<p>𐤁</p> <p>as ghammal</p>	<p>𐤁</p> <p>as waw or wee</p>
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The Assyrian pioneers of our language added a dot or mark below the above letters to give a different pronunciation to the original letters in order to accommodate new words in lieu of adding new letters to the original alphabet.

𐤁𐤀𐤊𐤀 𐤁𐤀𐤊𐤀 𐤁𐤀𐤊𐤀
𐤁𐤀𐤊𐤀 𐤁𐤀𐤊𐤀 𐤁𐤀𐤊𐤀
𐤁𐤀𐤊𐤀 𐤁𐤀𐤊𐤀 𐤁𐤀𐤊𐤀
𐤁𐤀𐤊𐤀 𐤁𐤀𐤊𐤀 𐤁𐤀𐤊𐤀
𐤁𐤀𐤊𐤀 𐤁𐤀𐤊𐤀 𐤁𐤀𐤊𐤀
𐤁𐤀𐤊𐤀 𐤁𐤀𐤊𐤀 𐤁𐤀𐤊𐤀.

Example for letter **ج** جَوَهْرٌ هَاءٌ تَاءٌ هَاءٌ

<p>رِجْشَا Righsha (Sence, perception)</p>	<p>سَوَّجِيئَا Sogheeta (Hymn)</p>	<p>بِسْغِيئَا Bisghada (Worship, obey)</p>
<p>بَغْدَاد Baghdad (Name of a city)</p>	<p>غَالِبِيئَا Ghalibouta (Victory)</p>	<p>فِيئَا Paghra (Body)</p>

Example for letter **ح** جَوَهْرٌ هَاءٌ تَاءٌ هَاءٌ

<p>دَكْهَارَا Dkhara (remembrance)</p>	<p>بَرِيكْهَاتَا Brikhta (blessed)</p>	<p>أَكْهِيلَا Akhil (verb eat)</p>
<p>دِيكْهَارَا Dikhra (Masculine: male gender)</p>	<p>دِيكْهِيئَا Dikhya (Clean, Free from filth)</p>	<p>دِيكْهَا Dkha (Becoming clean)</p>
<p>رَاكِيئَا Rakeekha (Soft, tender)</p>	<p>بَاكْهَاتَا Bakhta (Wife, lady)</p>	<p>مَاكِيئَا Makeekha (Humble) Act of being modest</p>

نَکِپ Nakhip (Ashamed) feeling shame of bad behavior	نَوکھڑایا Noukhraya (Stranger) a person who is unfamiliar of:	کَوکھوا Kawkhwa (Star) such as a planet or a main performer
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Example for letter **ک** **کَوکھوا** **کَوکھوا** **کَوکھوا**

Note: This letter is pronounced as F or V **کَوکھوا** **کَوکھوا** **کَوکھوا**

کَوکھوا Touvsa (Example)	کَوکھوا Banavsha (Violet color)	کَوکھوا Navsha (Soul of a person)
کَوکھوا California (State of California)	کَوکھوا Freydon (Name of a person)	کَوکھوا Tavtousheh (Searching)
	کَوکھوا کَوکھوا Roushta or Rifsha (Shoulder or Clavicle)	کَوکھوا Nifta (Oil , Gas)

Example for letter **خ** **خەوھەن ھەن ھەن ھەن**
 at the end of the word **خە ھەن ھەن ھەن**

<p>خەخەخە Khachkhich (Search, dig, seek)</p>	<p>خەخە Zarich (Scratch)</p>	<p>خەخە Balich (Crush)</p>
<p>خەخە Qamich (Pinch, nip)</p>	<p>خەخە Marich (Squeeze, compressing)</p>	<p>خەخە Tchamich (ore eye, Fade)</p>
	<p>خەخە Qarmich (Wrinkle)</p>	<p>خەخە Karpich (Adobe, block)</p>

Example for letter **ج** **جەوھەن ھەن ھەن ھەن**

<p>جەوھە Joseph (Name)</p>	<p>جەوھە Qajdirana (Daring, brave)</p>	<p>جەوھە Dijmin (Enemy)</p>
<p>جەوھە Josephine (name)</p>	<p>جەوھە Janet (name)</p>	<p>جەوھە Jan (name)</p>

Lesson 10 دَذْتَن

سَكَمَقَرْتَن فَذِيرَهْقِين

Personal Pronouns

These Personal Pronouns are a word that is written in lieu (instead) of the name (to avoid repetition)	<p>ذُتَن سَكَمَقَرْتَن مَتِن بِنَدِ بِنَدُتَن دَجِن قِين مَهَقِين سَكَمَقَرْتَن دِيَقِن (سَن دَكِن اَهْتَن اَهْتَن)</p>
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Example بَهَقِن

<p>يَهْتَن سَدْتَن Singular Feminine</p>	<p>دَجْدْتَن سَدْتَن Singular Masculine</p>
I (ANA) اُنْ	I (ANA) اُنْ
YOU (AAT) اُنْ	YOU (AAT) اُنْ
SHE (HIYE) اُنْ	HE (HAAW) اُنْ
For subject or object, IT (HIEY) اُنْ	For subject or object, IT (HAAW) اُنْ

سَن حَب فَذِيرَهْقِين (دَجْدْتَن هِيَهْتَن هِيَهْتَن)

For all persons: (Masculine and Feminine in Plural)

THEY (Anee) اُنْ	YOU (Akhton) اُنْ	WE (Akhnan) اُنْ
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Lesson 11 دُذُّنْ

سُكْرَمَرْتِي فُذْيَهْ قُنْ بِنْتِي (مُذَهَبْ)

Personal Possessive Pronouns (ownership)

سُدُّنْ Singular	فَمَسْأَلْتُنْ Feminine	دُجْدُتُنْ Singular	سُدُّنْ Masculine
1 st P. Mine (diyi)	دُجِبْ	Mine (diyi)	دُجِبْ
2 nd P. Yours (diyakh)	دُنْجِدْ	Yours (diyokh)	دُجِبْ
3 rd P. Hers (diyah)	دُجِبْهْ	His (diyeh)	دُجِبْهْ

قُنْ حَبْ فُذْيَهْ (دُجْدُتُنْ هِي مَسْأَلْتُنْ) (فُجِبْتُنْهْ)

For all persons: (Masculine and feminine in plural)

Theirs دُجِبْتُنْهْ (diyeihch)	Yours دُجِبْجَهْ (diyokhon)	Ours دُجِبْ (diyan)
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Example دُجِبْجَهْ

بِنْتِي دُجِبْ هِي قُنْ لِي كُفْدُتُنْ دُجِبْجَهْ .

My house is near your school

سُكْرْمَقَرَّةِ فِدْيَهْ قِي (سَعَهْتَن)

Personal Object Pronouns (Passive Voice)

يَهْتَهْتَن سَدْتَن Singular Feminine	دَجْدَتَن سَدْتَن Singular Masculine
To me (illy) يَكَب	To me (illy) يَكَب
To you (illakh) يَكَج	To you (illokh) يَكِهْ
To her (illah) يَكَهْ	To him (illeh) يَكِهْ

For subject or object , it (illah) يَكَهْ	For subject or object , it (illeh) يَكِهْ
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سَن حَب فِدْيَهْ (دَجْدَتَن هِيَهْتَن) (هِيَهْتَن)

For all persons: (Masculine and feminine in plural)

(illeiyheh) يَكِيَهْتَن To them	(illokhon) يَكِهْجَهْ To you	(illan) يَكِبْ To us
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Lesson 12 دُتُّنْ

سُكْرَمَتِيْ فُتِيْهِ فَي مَذْحِيْ بِنِيْ (فُذِهْ) (فُذِهْ)

Compound Personal Pronouns (Possessive)

يَهْتَانْ سُدْتَانْ Singular Feminine	دُجْدُتَانْ سُدْتَانْ Singular Masculine
My. Mine (own) دُكْبْ D'gani	My , mine (own) دُكْبْ D'gani
Your, yours (own) دُكْتَجْ D'ganakh	Your, yours (own) دُكْتَجْ D'ganokh
Her (own) دُكْنَهْ D'ganah	His (own) دُكْيَهْ D'ganeh
For subject, object, its (own) دُكْنَهْ D'ganah	For subject, object, its (own) دُكْيَهْ D'ganeh

لَنْ حَبْ فُتِيْهِ (دُجْدُتَانْ يَهْتَانْ هَبْتَانْ)

For all persons: (Masculine and feminine in plural)

Their own دُكْنَهْتْ D'ganeyheh	Your own دُكْتَجْهْ D'ganokhon	Our own دُكْبْ D'ganan
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سُكُونَةُ فِئَةِ مَدْحِي (مَمْدَاة ، سَمْدَاة)

Compound Personal Pronouns and Objects
which end with: self, selves.

يَهْدَاة سَدَاة Singular Feminine	بِدَدَاة سَدَاة Singular Masculine
Myself كَبَاة ، كَبَاة	Myself كَبَاة ، كَبَاة L'gani b'gani
Yourself كَبَاة	Yourself كَبَاة ، كَبَاة
Herself كَبَاة ، كَبَاة	Himself كَبَاة ، كَبَاة
For subject, object, Itself كَبَاة ، كَبَاة	For subject, object, itself كَبَاة ، كَبَاة

سُكُونَةُ فِئَةِ (بِدَدَاة يَهْدَاة هَبَاة)

For all persons: (Masculine and feminine in plural)

Themselves كَبَاة كَبَاة L'ganeiyhe	Yourselves كَبَاة كَبَاة L'ganokhon	Ourselves كَبَاة كَبَاة L'ganan
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Lesson 13 **بەوێ**

Relative Pronouns **سۆفەرۆی ئاستی**

(Interrogative Pronouns **سۆفەرۆی بەنگی**)

Example **بەوێ**

**ئەتۆ دێی لێهە قەزە دێجێ، لێ قەزە دێهە
پەتەنگە دێجە بەهە.**

A person who is not in good manners (virtuous)
cannot be responsible of an institution

سۆفەرۆی ئاستی جە قەبە هەقیقەتە ئۆی دۆی :

Relative Pronouns are conjugated as follow :

دێجە (وێهە) Nominative	بێجە (قەزە) Possessive form	بەقەزە (سۆفەرۆی) Objective
Who قەبە Mani	Whose دێجە D'mani	Whom کەبە L'mani
Which دێجە Eiyani	Of which دێجە D'eiyani	Which کێجە L'eiyani
That هە What مەدە Modi	That دەهە D'haaw	That کەهە L'dhaw

Lesson 14 دُؤُتْ

بِبِئْتْ "هَتَقِي" (ق) هُتْ بِيَدْتْ هِبْتَتْتْ
(بِتْتْ ب مَذَهْ ٤٨)

Plural mark for word (possessive or ownership) in plural form.

يَهْتَتْتْ سَدْتْتْ Singular Feminine	بِيَدْتْتْ سَدْتْتْ Singular Masculine
My books هَبْتْ	My books هَبْتْ
Your books هَبْتْجْتْ	Your books هَبْتْجِي
Her books هَبْتْة	His books هَبْتْة

هُتْ حُكْ فُؤِيَهْ (بِيَدْتْتْ هِيَهْتَتْتْ هِبْتَتْتْ)

For all persons: (Masculine and feminine in plural)

هَبْتْة Ktaweyheh (Their books)	هَبْتْجِي Ktawokhon (Your books)	هَبْتْ Ktawan (Our books)
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Lesson 15 دُتُّنْ

سُكْرَمَتِيْ فُتْرِيْ دُتُّنْ:

أَمْوَالِيْ كَسْبِيْ مَعْمُوِيْتِيْ بَدَّ فُتْرِيْ دُتُّنْ بِيْ مَعْمُوِيْتِيْ

Personal Pronouns (apposition letters at the end of the word or speech). (by; with; beside; along with)

Example بِهِيْ

بِيْ مَعْمُوِيْتِيْ " بِهِيْ " تَمَّ فُتْرِيْ دُتُّنْ.

You visited us on Sunday.

يَقْتَبِدْ هَتَّجِدْ دُتُّنْ سِدِّيْكَهْ " تَبَّجِدْ "

فِيْ سِدِّيْكَهْ دَمَمَهْ بَكْبِدْ تَبَّسِيْبِيْ.

Your mother and father were very happy for you for your success in the exam.

بِيْ مَعْمُوِيْتِيْ سِدِّيْ		دُتُّنْ سِدِّيْ
Singular Feminine		Singular Masculine
(I) Biyi بِيْ		(I) Biyi بِيْ
(You) Biyakh تَبَّجِدْ		(You) Biyokh تَبَّجِيْ
(She) Biyah بِيْهْ		(He) Biyeh بِيْهْ

فُتْرِيْ فُتْرِيْ: (دُتُّنْ هِيْ مَعْمُوِيْتِيْ فُتْرِيْ)

For all persons: (Masculine and feminine in plural)

تَبَّسِيْبِيْ	تَبَّجِيْ	بِيْ
(They) Biyeiheh	(You) Biyokhon	(we) Biyan

Lesson 16 دُتَّعْ

بِه اُدَّيِب مِيَّز بَدَمَتِي هَدَّيِي هَلْ هَمْدُكْ

There are two first main verbs for conjugation

Verb “ BE ” & Verb “ HAVE ”

Note: Verb “ BE ” has an irregular conjugation.

<p>Verb “ BE ” and Verb “ HAVE ”</p>	<p>مِكَلَّهْ بَه اُدَّيِب “ BE ” مِكَلَّهْ بَه “HAVE”</p>
<p>Verb to “ BE ” to exist, serves as an auxiliary, or as a connecting verb with person, tense and voice, such as in : All passive verbs, has all pronominal verbs, has some intransitive verbs. The participle is always invariable in Present Continuous Tense.</p>	<p>“ BE ” مِكَلَّهْ بَه اُدَّيِب : كِيهَوْتْ ، اَهْو ، قِيَت : جِي قِيَتْ مَهْفِيَسَهْ بِي مِكَلَّهْ مَجْدَدَّيِبْ ، هِيَهْوَدَّ دِي مِكَلَّهْ بِي فَذِيَهْوَهْ هِي تَمَكْر تَمَقْ دِي مَكْ . (مِكَلَّهْ) بِي مَبْتَبَه بِي تَسِيَقْ تُوْبِيَتْ دِي يِي هَمْدُكْ)</p>
<p>Verb to “HAVE” serves as an auxiliary. It is transitive verb when it has a complement or object.</p>	<p>مِكَلَّهْ بَه “ اَه ” مَكْ مَجْدَدَّيِبْ ، هِي تَسِيَقْتَهْ هَمْدُكْ هِي مَكْ تَبْتْ .</p>

ذِيَّوْ دِحَّيَّيْ دِهْذَكْ

دِيكْ زِبَهْآتْ "BE"

Order of writing and conjugation of verb "BE"

- 1: فَذِيَّوْ : ذِيَّوْ ، ذِيَّوْ ، ذِيَّوْ ، ذِيَّوْ ، ذِيَّوْ ، ذِيَّوْ ، ذِيَّوْ ، ذِيَّوْ ، ذِيَّوْ ، ذِيَّوْ .
- 2: دِيكْ : ذِيَّوْ ، ذِيَّوْ ، ذِيَّوْ ، ذِيَّوْ ، ذِيَّوْ ، ذِيَّوْ ، ذِيَّوْ ، ذِيَّوْ ، ذِيَّوْ ، ذِيَّوْ .
- 3: دِيكْ زِبَهْآتْ "BE" : ذِيَّوْ ، ذِيَّوْ ، ذِيَّوْ ، ذِيَّوْ ، ذِيَّوْ ، ذِيَّوْ ، ذِيَّوْ ، ذِيَّوْ ، ذِيَّوْ ، ذِيَّوْ .

Example on Verb "BE"	دِيكْ زِبَهْآتْ "BE"
<p style="text-align: center;">ذِيَّوْ دِيكْ سَدْتْ</p> <p>For Singular Feminine</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ذِيَّوْ دِيكْ سَدْتْ</p> <p>For Singular Masculine</p>
1 st person: AM (eewan) ذِيَّوْ	AM (eewin) ذِيَّوْ
2 nd person: ARE (eewat) ذِيَّوْ	ARE (eewit) ذِيَّوْ
3 rd person: IS, IT (eelah) ذِيَّوْ	IS, IT (eeleh) ذِيَّوْ

ذِيَّوْ دِيكْ فَذِيَّوْ (دِيكْ ، دِيكْ ذِيَّوْ)

For all persons: (Masculine and Feminine in Plural)

ذِيَّوْ ذِيَّوْ	ذِيَّوْ ذِيَّوْ	ذِيَّوْ ذِيَّوْ
They ARE (eena)	You ARE (eeton)	We ARE (eewakh)

<p>For all: Masculine and Feminine in Plural.</p>	<p>لَم يَجِدْتَن يَهْتَن هَيْتَن .</p>
<p>1st. person. We are Reading</p>	<p>1. ا. اُنْحَ يَهْدُنْ هُفْ Akhnan biqraya eewakh</p>
<p>2nd. person. You are Reading</p>	<p>2. ا. اُنْهَه. يَهْدُنْ هَهْ Akhton biqraya eeton</p>
<p>3rd. person. They are Reading</p>	<p>3. ا. اُنْهَب يَهْدُنْ هُنْ Anee biqraya eena</p>

Lesson 17 دَدِّتْ

Conjugation of verb "HAVE" هه دَدِّتْ دِيكَلَه "دِه"

For Simple Singular Tense

هَه دَدِّتْ دِيكَلَه كَدِّتْ

For Masculine Singular	هَه دَدِّتْ دِيكَلَه كَدِّتْ
1 st . person: I have a book	1. هَه دَدِّتْ دِيكَلَه كَدِّتْ Aana itli ktawa
2 nd . person: You have a pencil	2. دِيكَلَه دَدِّتْ دِيكَلَه كَدِّتْ Aat itlokh qalama
3 rd . person: He has a watch	3. هَه دَدِّتْ دِيكَلَه كَدِّتْ Haaw itleh sa'at

For Feminine Singular	هَه دَدِّتْ دِيكَلَه كَدِّتْ
1 st . person: I Have a computer	1. هَه دَدِّتْ دِيكَلَه كَدِّتْ Aana itli khshowa (computer)
2 nd . person: You have a sister	2. دِيكَلَه دَدِّتْ دِيكَلَه كَدِّتْ Aat itlakh khata
3 rd . person: She has a brother	3. هَه دَدِّتْ دِيكَلَه كَدِّتْ Hiye itlah akhona (brother)

<p>For all persons: Masculine and feminine in Plural</p>	<p>هَلْ حَبْ فُتْرَهَوِي: دَجْدَتْنِ يَهْتَهْتْنِ : هَبْتَه .</p>
<p>1st. person: We have a soccer game</p>	<p>1. هَلْ نَسْبِ زَهَبْ جُنَكَهْ دَهْمَهْتْنِ Akhnan itlan ta'alta d'gutta</p>
<p>2nd. person: You have a meeting</p>	<p>2. هَلْ نَسَهْ زَهْكَهْجَهْ يَهْتَهْتْنِ Akhton itlokhon jmehta (meeting)</p>
<p>3rd. person: They have an exam</p>	<p>3. هَلْ نَسَبْ زَهْكَهْجَهْ نَسْرَهْتْنِ Anee itlon sakhsayta</p>

وَالِئَاتَا Waleetakh (Your duty, obligation)	پِلْخَانَا Pilkhanakh (Your work)	تَاخْمَانْتَا Takhmantakh (Your idea, thought)
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دَدَاتَا Lesson 19

تَلَاوَاتَا حَكَاتَا: حَا پِلْخَا مِي كَا 3 تَلَاوَاتَا دَدَاتَا
تَلَاوَاتَا "ل" وَفَا (ل) هَاتَا دَدَاتَا تَلَاوَاتَا وَفَا وَا جِي
فَاتَا حَابَبَاتَا تَلَاوَاتَا كَا تَلَاوَاتَا پَدَاتَا، نِي: پِلْخَا
(verb): تَلَاوَاتَا، تَلَاوَاتَا، تَلَاوَاتَا، تَلَاوَاتَا، تَلَاوَاتَا، تَلَاوَاتَا، تَلَاوَاتَا.

Note: Every verb of Three letters that starts with Letter " ل " zqaa-pa (ل) followed by a letter with Zoe-aa zlama "zein" (و) is always written with its three (3) original letters for all Persons and Tenses.

Example **چەقەن**

چەقەن ئەن چەقەن " ئەمەد " تەبەن دېگەن مەسەن
(چەقەن تەبەن دېگەن مەسەن)

Example for verb SAY “amer” definite past tense, certain.
(action is completed in the past)

1 For masculine singular **ئەن دېگەن سەتەن**

• **ئەن دېگەن سەتەن ، ئەن دېگەن سەتەن ، ئەن دېگەن سەتەن**
Haaw mirreh Aat mirrokh Aana mirri truthouta
(He said) (You said) (I said the truth)

2 For feminine singular **ئەن دېگەن سەتەن**

• **ئەن دېگەن سەتەن ، ئەن دېگەن سەتەن ، ئەن دېگەن سەتەن**
Hiey mirrah Aat mirrakh Aana mirri
(She said) (You said) (I said)

ئەن دېگەن سەتەن (دېگەن سەتەن ، دېگەن سەتەن)

3 For all persons: (masculine and feminine in plural)

• **ئەن دېگەن سەتەن ، ئەن دېگەن سەتەن ، ئەن دېگەن سەتەن**
Anee mirron Akhton mirrokhon Akhnan mirran
(They said) (You said) (We said)

Lesson 20 دَدَّتْ

سَدَّيْ يَمَّيْ عِبِّي

هَنْ يَهَّيْ سَدَّتْ

Reading sentences in Simple Form
for Feminine Singular.

1 يَمَّ هَنْ سَدَّيْ : سَدَّيْ ، فَيَك هَنْ سَدَّيْ هَنْ سَدَّيْ

دَدَّتْ هَنْ يَمَّيْ يَمَّيْ هَنْ يَمَّيْ هَنْ يَمَّيْ .

1: Mother to her daughter : my daughter, teach your son and your daughter how to speak Assyrian language from their childhood.

2 هَنْ يَمَّيْ سَدَّيْ هَنْ يَمَّيْ هَنْ يَمَّيْ .

2: You have a high desire to help the students.

3 هَنْ يَمَّيْ سَدَّيْ هَنْ يَمَّيْ هَنْ يَمَّيْ .

هَنْ يَمَّيْ .

3: You talked with honesty about your life and your education.

4 هَنْ يَمَّيْ سَدَّيْ هَنْ يَمَّيْ هَنْ يَمَّيْ .

هَنْ يَمَّيْ هَنْ يَمَّيْ .

4: Your request to be the principal of the school was accepted as you requested.

دُذَّتْ 21 Lesson

EXAMPLE FOR "ا" تَمَّ تَمَّ

<p>Letters "ا" are written at the end of the word (verb) for second person Feminine Singular.</p>	<p>اُذَّتْ "ا" جِ قَسَب حَبَّتْ كَمْ فَذَمَّ دَبَّتْ (مَلَّ) تَمَّ فُذِرَتْ ذُتَّتْ يَمَّ يَمَّتْ سَدَّتْ .</p>
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<p>اُذَّتْ (مَلَّ ذُتَّتْ) Baqrat (verb "ask" baqer) All verbs are in imperative mood of verb tense (in simple form)</p>	<p>اُمَّرَتْ (مَلَّ اُمَّرَتْ) Amrat (verb "say" amer) All verbs are in imperative mood of verb tense (in simple form)</p>
<p>اُمِّرَتْ (مَلَّ اُمِّرَتْ) Hamzimmat (verb talk)</p>	<p>اُمِّرَتْ (مَلَّ اُمِّرَتْ) Hayyirat (verb help)</p>
<p>اُمِّرَتْ (مَلَّ اُمِّرَتْ) Malpat (teach)</p>	<p>اُمِّرَتْ (مَلَّ اُمِّرَتْ) Yalpat (verb learn)</p>
<p>اُمِّرَتْ (مَلَّ اُمِّرَتْ) Palkhat (verb work)</p>	<p>اُمِّرَتْ (مَلَّ اُمِّرَتْ) Katwat (verb write)</p>
<p>اُمِّرَتْ (مَلَّ اُمِّرَتْ) Talbat (verb demand)</p>	<p>اُمِّرَتْ (مَلَّ اُمِّرَتْ) Salyat (verb pray)</p>

<p>قَدَّيْنَب (مِکَلَّ، قَدَّيْنَب) Qaryat (verb read)</p>	<p>أَجْبَات (مِکَلَّ، أَجْبَات) Ajbat (verb wonder, astonish)</p>
<p>شَقْلَات (مِکَلَّ، شَقْلَات) Shaqlat (verb shaqel)</p>	<p>شَرْشِيَّات (مِکَلَّ، شَرْشِيَّات) Sharshiyat (verb tire)</p>
<p>بَرْكَات (مِکَلَّ، بَرْكَات) Barkat (verb kneel)</p>	<p>أَكْهَلَات (مِکَلَّ، أَكْهَلَات) Akhlata (verb akhel)</p>
<p>يَاهْوَات (مِکَلَّ، يَاهْوَات) Yahwat (verb give)</p>	<p>بَاشَلَات (مِکَلَّ، بَاشَلَات) Bashlat (verb cook)</p>
<p>سَکْهِيَّات (مِکَلَّ، سَکْهِيَّات) Sakhsiyat (verb examine, search)</p>	<p>زَاوْنَات (مِکَلَّ، زَاوْنَات) Zawnat (verb buy)</p>
<p>رَاشْمَات (مِکَلَّ، رَاشْمَات) Rashmat (verb mark, indicate)</p>	<p>سَاقْلَات (مِکَلَّ، سَاقْلَات) Saqlat (verb embellish, adorn)</p>

Lesson 22 دُذَّخْ

فَمَذْمُومَةٌ كَيْفَ بِنْدَتٌ " فَيَجْمَعُ "
هَبْنَدَةٌ " مَيَمْرَةٌ "

Difference between word "Pitghama"
and word "Meimra"

بِمَقَامٍ : هُنَّ بِنْدَةٌ " فَيَجْمَعُ " : بِنْدَتِي دِيْدَ مَيَمْرَةٌ
أَمْرًا مَيَمْرًا تَمَّ بِنْدَ مَعْدِبَ بِنْدَ تَكْرَ مَيَمْرًا .

Example for word "Pitghama": A phrase combined of words forming an expression by themselves without a verb.

Example for "Pitghama" بِمَقَامٍ هُنَّ " فَيَجْمَعُ "

بِنْدَ يِعْتَنُ بَمَدَّةٍ هَجَبَةٌ مِي أَكَا أَتَقِي
مَمْدَتٌ كَبِيْرَةٌ " دِيْكَلَا " (تَكْرَ مَيَمْرًا)

A big and beautiful building of three story
near "Diklat" river (without a verb)

Example for "Meimra" بِمَقَامٍ هُنَّ مَيَمْرَةٌ

بِنْدَ يِعْتَنُ بِنْدَ يِعْتَنُ بَمَدَّةٍ هَجَبَةٌ مِي أَكَا أَتَقِي
مَمْدَتٌ كَبِيْرَةٌ " دِيْكَلَا " هَوِيْجِي هُنَّ سَدَّ تَدْبِيْحًا

دَائِيْمَةً (بِحَرِّ مَيَمْرًا تِيْعَ هَوِيْجِي) (with verb build and sell)

We built a big and beautiful building of three story near river "Dijlat"
and sold it to a business company (with verb build and sell).

For reading **قَدْ كُنَّا**

يَتَّبِعُ الْغَدَّاءَ فِيهِمْ ذُرِّيَّتَهُمْ وَأَسْرَارُهُمْ . وَكُلُّهُمْ
يَدْرُسُ لَمْ تَكُنْ هُكُلًا يَتَّبِعُ قَدْ كُنَّا دِيْدَهُمْ

(Generation of today and of the future) **دِيْدَهُمْ**

أَسْرَارُهُمْ دِيْدَهُمْ . يَتَّبِعُ الْغَدَّاءَ ، لَمْ تَكُنْ هُكُلًا
يَتَّبِعُ يَتَّبِعُ هُكُلًا دِيْدَهُمْ دِيْدَهُمْ . وَكُلُّهُمْ
يَتَّبِعُ هُكُلًا هُكُلًا هُكُلًا هُكُلًا هُكُلًا هُكُلًا
يَتَّبِعُ دِيْدَهُمْ . هُكُلًا يَتَّبِعُ دِيْدَهُمْ يَتَّبِعُ
يَتَّبِعُ يَتَّبِعُ يَتَّبِعُ يَتَّبِعُ يَتَّبِعُ يَتَّبِعُ (يَتَّبِعُ)
يَتَّبِعُ دِيْدَهُمْ ، وَكُلُّهُمْ دِيْدَهُمْ هُكُلًا هُكُلًا
يَتَّبِعُ دِيْدَهُمْ يَتَّبِعُ دِيْدَهُمْ يَتَّبِعُ دِيْدَهُمْ
يَتَّبِعُ دِيْدَهُمْ . هُكُلًا يَتَّبِعُ دِيْدَهُمْ هُكُلًا .
يَتَّبِعُ دِيْدَهُمْ يَتَّبِعُ دِيْدَهُمْ ، قَسْبُ هُكُلًا هُكُلًا هُكُلًا
يَتَّبِعُ دِيْدَهُمْ . هُكُلًا يَتَّبِعُ دِيْدَهُمْ يَتَّبِعُ دِيْدَهُمْ
يَتَّبِعُ هُكُلًا هُكُلًا هُكُلًا هُكُلًا .

يَتَّبِعُ دِيْدَهُمْ دِيْدَهُمْ يَتَّبِعُ دِيْدَهُمْ . يَتَّبِعُ دِيْدَهُمْ .
يَتَّبِعُ دِيْدَهُمْ يَتَّبِعُ دِيْدَهُمْ يَتَّبِعُ دِيْدَهُمْ .

מִדְּבַר בְּחַכְמָה לְהַשְׁתִּיךְ מַבְהִיטִי (פְּסָלִים)

ד' "בְּסִפְתָּי" בְּחִבְלֵי מִן כְּדֹהֵי

("בְּסִפְתָּי" בְּסֹהַר מַעֲדָה דְּמִלְכָה לְעֹדְדָה מְסִבְּבִית)

(704 – 681 B.C. . א . א)

Read some Parables and Proverbs of “Akhiqar” the wise to his son. (“Akhiqar” was a writer for the Assyrian king Sennacherib) (704 - 681 B.C.)

כְּדֹהֵי :

* מִסֵּהב דְּזֹב כְּסִמְמֵי תִמְכַּלְתָּ וְכֹסֶה מִסְבֵּב דְּבִלְכֵי :
הֲלֵךְ בְּחִיבָה מִסְבֵּב דְּבִיבְדִי .

* יֵן מִיָּה לְכֹסֶה דְּזֵן : לֵךְ בְּסִימָה דְּמִסְבֵּב לְךָ מִבְּתִיבְתָּ : מִתְּכַת
יֵן מִתְּכַת יָה מִסְבֵּב יִסְכַּח מִפְּרִשְׁתָּה דְּדָלָה לְתִיבְתָּ .

* לֵךְ מִסְבֵּב דְּבִיבְדִי יָה מִסְבֵּב מִסְבֵּבִיבְתָּ דְּבִיבְתָּ ,
הֲלֵךְ בְּחִיבָה לְתִיבְתָּ לֵךְ מִסְבֵּבִיבְתָּ .

* מִסֵּהב דְּמִסְבֵּבִיבְתָּ מִסְבֵּב דְּלֵךְ בְּיָה דְּבִיבְתָּ : יָה בְּחִיבָה
לֵךְ מִסְבֵּב דְּבִיבְתָּ .

* לֵךְ בְּחִיבָה לֵךְ מִסְבֵּבִיבְתָּ : מִסְבֵּבִיבְתָּ לֵךְ מִסְבֵּבִיבְתָּ .

የዘመናዊ ድንገር ጥያቄ

Family members relationships

ገጽ

daughter

ገጽ

son

ሃይ

mother

ገጽ

father

ገጽ / ገጽ

nanunta / sawtonta
(grandmother)

ገጽ

sawuna
(grandfather)

ገጽ

tlibta , fiance
(engaged girl)

ገጽ

tliba , fiance
(engaged man)

ገጽ

talabuta
(engagement)

ገጽ

kalta
(daughter-in-law)

ገጽ

kalu , bride

ገጽ

khitna , groom

ገጽ

zuwaga
(marriage)

ገጽ / ገጽ

bakhta / bar't zawga
(wife)

ገጽ / ገጽ

gawra / barr zawga
(husband)

ገጽ

qariwta , brides-maid
(a maid or woman who attends
a bride on her wedding)

ገጽ

qariwa , best-man
(the principal groomsman
at a wedding)

نَڤِڤَا

nawigta , niece
grand-daughter
(the daughter of one's son
or daughter)

نَڤِڤَا

nawigga , nephew
grandson
(the son of one's daughter
or son)

نَڤِڤَا

amta , aunt
(the sister of one's father)

نَڤِڤَا \ نَڤِڤَا

amoya /mamona , uncle
(the brother of one's father)

نَڤِڤَا

khalta
(the sister of one's mother)

نَڤِڤَا

khalowa , cousin
(the brother of one's mother)

نَڤِڤَا

khmata , mother-in-law
(the mother of one's
Wife or husband)

نَڤِڤَا

khimyana , father-in-law
(the father of one's
husband or wife)

نَڤِڤَا

idamta , sister-in-law
(the wife of a
husband's brother)

نَڤِڤَا

idma , brother-in-law
(the brother of a
woman's husband)

بَرْخَمَيَّةٌ

barkhmayta, sister-in-law
(the sister of a man's wife)

بَرْخَمَايَةٌ

barkhmaya, brother-in-law
(the brother of a man's wife)

كَيْزِمِيَّةٌ

khizmeeta, a relative
(a female of the same race
or family related by blood
or marriage)

كَيْزِمَةٌ

khizma, a relative
(a male of the same race
or family related by blood
or marriage)

يَأْسَى

yaeesa
(the husband
of a wife's
sister)

ܠܒܗܘܐ ܩܘܕܫܐ ܕܥܘܠܡܐ ܕܥܘܠܡܐ ܕܥܘܠܡܐ .
 ܕܥܘܠܡܐ ܕܥܘܠܡܐ ܕܥܘܠܡܐ ܕܥܘܠܡܐ .
 ܕܥܘܠܡܐ ܕܥܘܠܡܐ ܕܥܘܠܡܐ ܕܥܘܠܡܐ .
 ܕܥܘܠܡܐ ܕܥܘܠܡܐ ܕܥܘܠܡܐ ܕܥܘܠܡܐ .
 ܕܥܘܠܡܐ ܕܥܘܠܡܐ ܕܥܘܠܡܐ .

ܕܥܘܠܡܐ ܕܥܘܠܡܐ ܕܥܘܠܡܐ ܕܥܘܠܡܐ :
 " ܠܥܘܠܡܐ ܕܥܘܠܡܐ ܕܥܘܠܡܐ "

Remember always this sentence :

“Learn and teach the Assyrian Language”

The end ܕܥܘܠܡܐ

