M-muzshe : Ornated

N
Nahr : River
Nakhbota : Chaste, shy
Nasha : Man, person
Nimra : Tiger
Noyhda : Thin
Nura : Fire

P
Pagha : Body
Papa : Pope
Pareha : Piece of fabric
Pera : Fruit
Ph-hama : Understanding
Plyma : Bent, crooked, distorted
Priza : Steel
Pyla : Elephant

Q
Qalama : Pen
Qalula : Quick, quickly
Qaryra : Cold
Qasra : Palace
Q-phyla : Locked
Qraya : Reading

R
Raba : Big
Raby : Teacher, professor
Rahme : Mercy
Rapi : Shelf
Resha : Head
Rizza : Rice
Roma : Hill, height
Rqadha : Dancing

S
Sanduqa : Box
Sapa : Tomorrow
Saphori : Traveling
Sena : Silver
Sepa : Sword
Shamasha : Deacon, servant in the church
Shammama : Loveliest
Shamzayta : Watermelon
Shapyra, Shapyra : Pretty (m/f)
Sh-gysha : Troubled
Shimma : Name, noun
Shimsha : Sun
Shlama : Peace, hello
Sh-graya : Sky, heaven
Shqol : Take
Shiqqa : Market
Sipya (m), Spysha (f) : Clean, clear, pure
Sirwa : Winter
Smoqa : Red
Somna : Lent
Sy : Go.

T
Tama : There, over there.
Talmydhi : Students, disciples.
Taly : For me.
Tama : There, over there.
Ta : maha : What for? Why?
Tawa : Good.
Tawirta : Cow.
Tena, teri : Bird, birds.
Tora, Tori : Bull, bulls.
Tumra, Tumri : Date, dates.
Tumrana : The color of dates (brown).
Tura : Mountain.
Tyma : Vale.
Tyna : Mud.

U
Umra : Age.

W
W (Waw) : And.
Wadha : Act.
Wasaqa : Paper.
Warda, Wardi : Flower, flowers.

Y
Yama : Sea.
Yarykha : Long.
Yimma : Mother.
Ylana : Tree.
Yoma : Day.
Yona : Dove.
Yulpana : Teaching.

Z
Zamara : Singer, singing.
Zanzrya : Starling (black bird).
Zawna : Time.
Zimmorta : Song.
Zmara : Singing.
Zorna : Flute.
Appendix

A
'Alma : World
'Amuqa, 'Amqua : Deep
Amyra : Prince

B
B (Beth) : In
Baba : Father
Bakhta : Woman, wife
Balaya : Calamity
Barayi : Outside
Bassyma (m), Bassymta (f) : Delicious or
Thank You
Batta : Duck
Behra : Light
Bera : Well (of water)
Betha : House
Brata : Daughter, girl
Brona : Son, child, boy
Brysha : Blessed
Buma : Owl
Bushala : Cooked food
Byza : Spilled

C
Chu mindy, chu nasha : Nothing, no man
(nobody)

D
D (Dalah) : Of
Dada : Dear kid
Dibba : Bear
Dunyi : World
Dylka : Rooster

G
Gabbara : Mighty
Ganawa : Thief
Garma : Bone
Garma D-Pyla : Bone of the Elephant
(ivory)
Garomia : Rolling pin
Gawayi : Inside
Gavara : Man, husband
G-dhadha : Thread
Gelad : Nearby
Gh-lyqa : Closed
Gubta : Cheese
Guda : Wall
Gumla, Gumli : Camel, camels
Gyana : Soul

H
Habbaba : Dearest
Halaya : Sweet
Hammam, Hammami : Bathroom,
bathrooms
Hayyu : Come
Hona : Mind
Honana : Mindful, intelligent
Hubba : Love

I
Ilya : High

J
Julli : Clothes
Jyyni : Group

K
Kaka : Tooth
Kalba : Dog
Kaldaya : Chaldean
Karna : Vineyard, orchard
Kepa : Rock
Kha : One
Kimmia : Mouth
Kimina : Harp
Kiry : Short
Klyla : Crown
Koma : Black
Komta : Black (f)
Kossa : Hair
K-thawa Qad-dysha : Holy Book, Bible.

L
Leli : Night
Libha : Heart
Lushana : Tongue, language
Lyri : Coins

M
Malka : King
Malpana : Teacher
Mama : Mom
Marada : Gravy
Marjymia : Valuable
Maya : Water
M-dhynra : City
3- Compose from the following words four meaningful combinations.

4- Write down ten Chaldean nouns: five of animals and five of things.

5- Compose in Chaldean three meaningful combinations of words or short sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>داود</td>
<td>David</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مريم</td>
<td>Mary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حنا</td>
<td>Hanna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>داودا</td>
<td>David</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مريم</td>
<td>Mary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Chaldean Alphabet

In the Aramaic Chaldean alphabet, there are 22 original consonants and 7 vowel marks. According to the classic Chaldean grammar, six of the consonants admit modification or alteration to produce six new consonants. In order to meet the needs of modern Chaldean, other modifications have been introduced for the sake of additional sounds. Here is, first, the list of the basic 22 consonants:

1- A = Alap
2- B = Beth
3- G = Gamal
4- D = Dalath
5- H = He
6- W = Waw
7- Z = Zayn
8- H = Heth
9- T = Teth
10- Y = Yodh
11- K = Kap
12- L = Lamadhe
13- M = Mym
14- N = Nun
15- S = Simkath
16- ' = ‘E
17- P = Pe
18- S = Sade
19- Q = Qop
20- R = Resh
21- Sh = Shyn
22- T = Taw
EXERCISES:

1- Select from the following vocabulary the correct matching word and place it on the right line to form a meaningful combination.

2- Fill in the blank with a suitable Chaldean word of your own.
This is the list of the 7 vowel marks:

1. Zqapa
2. Zlama
3. P-thaqa
4. Zlama kira
5. Waw rwyhta
6. Waw 'y-qta
7. Yodh shlytha

1) Long a: aa, ba, ga, da
2) Long e: ae, be, ge, de
3) Short a: a, ba, ga, da
4) Short e (i): i, bi, gi, di
5) Opened o: ao, bo, go, do
6) Closed o (u): u, bu, gu, du
7) Long y (ee): y, by, gy, dy

Homework Exercise:
On the lines provided below, write each of the six modifiable letters and the additional modifications.

1. __________ = __________ < __________
2. __________ = __________ < __________
3. __________ = __________ < __________
4. __________ = __________ < __________
5. __________ = __________ < __________
6. __________ = __________ < __________
7. __________ = __________ < __________
8. __________ = __________ < __________
9. __________ = __________ < __________
10. __________ = __________ < __________

LESSON ONE

In this first lesson, six consonants are introduced to you together with two vowel marks. The consonants are: Aleph, Beth, Dalet, Lam, Mem, & Resh. The vowels are: the long ‘a’ & the short ‘e’ (i). The combination of the consonants with the vowel marks will form a few simple words.

VOCABULARY:

Baba - Father
D (Dalath) - Of
Dada - Dear kid
Dibba - Bear
Libba - Heart
Mama - Mom
Raba - Big