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# Origin Of Aramaic Language

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A Jewish Neo-Aramaic Dictionary  
The Syro-Aramaic Reading of the Koran  
The Aramaic Origin of the Fourth Gospel  
Non-Semitic Loanwords in the Hebrew Bible  
Old Testament Quotations in the New Testament  
A History of the Hebrew Language  
Aramaic  
Semitic Languages  
An Introduction to Aramaic  
Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages  
The Semitic Languages  
Aramaic (Assyrian/Syriac) Dictionary & Phrasebook  
Ergativity and Other Alignment Types in Neo-Aramaic  
Encyclopedia of the World's Religions  
History of the Akkadian Language (2 vols)  
History of the Yiddish Language  
The Language of Jesus  
Old Testament Textual Criticism  
Palmyrene Aramaic Texts  
A Compendious Syriac Dictionary  
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The Words of Jesus in the Original Aramaic  
A Political History of the Arameans  
The Qur'an, Misinterpreted, Mistranslated, and Misread  
The Oxford Handbook of Language Contact  
The Semitic Languages  
Approaches to the History and Dialectology of Arabic in Honor of Pierre Larcher  
The Aramaic Language  
A Grammar of Egyptian Aramaic  
My Father's Paradise  
New Testament Origin  
A History of the Hebrew Language  
The Verbal System of the Aramaic of Daniel  
The Aramaic Language ...  
Gorgias Encyclopedic Dictionary of the Syriac Heritage

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**CARLA ALEX**

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*A Jewish Neo-Aramaic*

*Dictionary Otto  
Harrassowitz Verlag  
In this volume, leading*

researchers in their fields present their reflections on Arabic, and more broadly Semitic languages, as well as their insights on those language systems and representations.

**The Syro-Aramaic Reading of the Koran**

BRILL

The Semitic Languages presents a comprehensive survey of the individual languages and language clusters within this language family, from their origins in antiquity to their present-day forms. This second edition has been fully revised, with new chapters and a wealth of additional material. New features include the following: • new introductory chapters on Proto-Semitic grammar and Semitic linguistic typology • an additional chapter on the place of Semitic as a subgroup of Afro-Asiatic, and several chapters on modern forms of Arabic, Aramaic and Ethiopian Semitic • text samples of each individual language, transcribed into the International Phonetic Alphabet, with standard linguistic word-by-word glossing as well as translation • new maps and tables present information visually for easy reference. This unique resource is the

ideal reference for advanced undergraduate and postgraduate students of linguistics and language. It will be of interest to researchers and anyone with an interest in historical linguistics, linguistic typology, linguistic anthropology and language development.

The Aramaic Origin of the Fourth Gospel

Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht  
 Preface -- List of Figures, Maps and Tables -- Abbreviations and Symbols -- 1 Introduction -  
 - 1.1 Ergativity, an Enigma in Semitic Linguistics? -- 1.2 Neo-Aramaic Dialects in the Land of Rivers -- 1.5 Previous Approaches to Alignment in Eastern Neo-Aramaic -- 1.6 Aims and Scope of This Book -- 1.7 Sources and Transcription Conventions -- 1.8 Outline -- 2 Who Did What to Whom in the Context of Neo-Aramaic -- 2.1 Main Components of Verbal Inflection in Neo-Aramaic -  
 - 2.2 (Pro)nominals and Verbal Constructions Derived from (Pro)nominals -- 2.3 Defining and Identifying the Alignment of Who Did What to Whom -- 2.4 Conclusion: A Construction-Specific Approach -- 2.5 Overviews of Inflection -- 3 Ergativity and Its Typology: The

Trans-Zab Jewish Dialects

-- 3.1 Main Morphosyntactic Hallmarks -- 3.2 Ergativity and Alignment Splits in Typological Perspectives -  
 - 3.3 Ergativity and Patient-Related Splits in Trans-Zab Jewish NENA -- 3.4 Ergativity and Splits along the Tense-Aspect-Mood Scale -- 3.5 Ergativity and Transitivity: Argument Omission and Valency Alternations -- 3.6 Conclusion: Construction-Specific, Not Alignment-Specific Factors -- 4 Christian and Western Jewish Dialects of NENA -- 4.1 Preliminary Notes on Morphosyntax -- 4.2 Ergative or Passive? Agents In and Out of Focus -- 4.3 Verb-Related Factors: Grammaticalization of Resultatives -- 4.4 Argument-Related Factors: Harmonizing the Object -- 4.5 Conclusion: Cross-System Harmonization -- 5 Below the Tigris: The Neo-Aramaic Dialects of Ṭur 'Abdin and Mlaḥsó -- 5.1 Morphosyntactic Traits of Central Neo-Aramaic -- 5.2 The Neo-Aramaic Dialects of Ṭur 'Abdin -- 5.3 The Neo-Aramaic Dialect of Mlaḥsó -- 5.4 The Primacy of Intransitive Coding -- 5.5 Summary from Stem to Stern -- 6 Cross-Dialectal Synopsis of the

Morphosyntax -- 6.1 Tense-Aspect-Sensitive Splits -- 6.2 Morphological Splits -- 6.3 Splits and Transitivity Alternations -- 6.4 Splits Based on Argument Properties -- 7 General Conclusion -- 7.1 Constructions Leading a Life of Their Own -- 7.2 A Taxonomy of Major Alignment Types -- References -- Index.

*Non-Semitic Loanwords in the Hebrew Bible* Yale University Press

Ancient Palestine served as a land bridge between the continents of Asia, Africa, and Europe, and as a result, the ancient Israelites frequently interacted with speakers of non-Semitic languages, including Egyptian, Greek, Hittite and Luwian, Hurrian, Old Indic, and Old Iranian. This linguistic contact led the ancient Israelites to adopt non-Semitic words, many of which appear in the Hebrew Bible. Benjamin J. Noonan explores this process in *Non-Semitic Loanwords in the Hebrew Bible*, which presents a comprehensive, up-to-date, and linguistically informed analysis of the Hebrew Bible's non-Semitic terminology. In this volume, Noonan identifies all the Hebrew Bible's foreign loanwords and presents them in the

form of an annotated lexicon. An appendix to the book analyzes words commonly proposed to be non-Semitic that are, in fact, Semitic, along with the reason for considering them as such. Noonan's study enriches our understanding of the lexical semantics of the Hebrew Bible's non-Semitic terminology, which leads to better translation and exegesis of the biblical text. It also enhances our linguistic understanding of the ancient world, in that the linguistic features it discusses provide significant insight into the phonology, orthography, and morphology of the languages of the ancient Near East. Finally, by tying together linguistic evidence with textual and archaeological data, this work extends our picture of ancient Israel's interactions with non-Semitic peoples. A valuable resource for biblical scholars, historians, archaeologists, and others interested in linguistic and cultural contact between the ancient Israelites and non-Semitic peoples, this book provides significant insight into foreign contact in ancient Israel.

*Old Testament Quotations in the New Testament*

Penn State Press

In *A Cultural History of Aramaic*, Holger Gzella comprehensively describes the history of Aramaic and its socio-cultural underpinnings as an ongoing linguistic evolution between its emergence and the spread of Arabic through the Near East (ca. 1000 BCE-700 CE).

**A History of the Hebrew Language** Otto Harrassowitz Verlag

The handbook *The Semitic Languages* offers a comprehensive reference tool for Semitic Linguistics in its broad sense. It is not restricted to comparative Grammar, although it covers also comparative aspects, including classification. By comprising a chapter on typology and sections with sociolinguistic focus and language contact, the conception of the book aims at a rather complete, unbiased description of the state of the art in Semitics. Articles on individual languages and dialects give basic facts as location, numbers of speakers, scripts, numbers of extant texts and their nature, attestation where appropriate, and salient features of the grammar and lexicon of the respective variety. The

handbook is the most comprehensive treatment of the Semitic language family since many decades.

*Aramaic* Penn State Press  
Every language has been influenced in some way by other languages. In many cases, this influence is reflected in words which have been absorbed from other languages as the names for newer items or ideas, such as perestroika, manga, or intifada (from Russian, Japanese, and Arabic respectively). In other cases, the influence of other languages goes deeper, and includes the addition of new sounds, grammatical forms, and idioms to the pre-existing language. For example, English's structure has been shaped in such a way by the effects of Norse, French, Latin, and Celtic--though English is not alone in its openness to these influences. Any features can potentially be transferred from one language to another if the sociolinguistic and structural circumstances allow for it. Further, new languages--pidgins, creoles, and mixed languages--can come into being as the result of language contact. In thirty-three chapters, *The Oxford Handbook of*

*Language Contact* examines the various forms of contact-induced linguistic change and the levels of language which have provided instances of these influences. In addition, it provides accounts of how language contact has affected some twenty languages, spoken and signed, from all parts of the world. Chapters are written by experts and native-speakers from years of research and fieldwork. Ultimately, this Handbook provides an authoritative account of the possibilities and products of contact-induced linguistic change.  
*Semitic Languages*  
Gabriel Sawma  
Following the suggestions of J.B. Lightfoot in 'Biblical Essays', Burney conducts a close examination of the language of the Fourth Gospel. He concludes that the book is based upon an Aramaic original.  
[An Introduction to Aramaic](#)  
Calvary Chapel Publishing  
Covers many world religions such as Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Zoroastrianism, Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism, Shinto, Confucianism, Taoism, Sikhism, Dialectical materialism, etc.  
[Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages](#)  
Routledge

"New Testament writers drew heavily from Old Testament Scriptures as the demonstrated the fulfillment of the plan and promises of God in Christ. The New Testament is filled with such quotations, but their use raises several problems. How do we account for the occasions when the New Testament writers seem to take liberties with the Hebrew text, or when the wording of other New Testament citations of the Old Testament is closer to the Greek Septuagint (LXX) than to the original Hebrew? [The authors] have undertaken a systematic study of the use of Old Testament quotations in the New Testament. In three parallel columns for ready reference and study they have affixed the Masoretic Hebrew, Septuagint, and Greek New Testament texts pertinent to each quotation. A fourth column-- the largest segment of the valuable language tool--provides a critical commentary of orthographic, linguistic, and textual notes on the 312 entries. In addition, the authors include the results of a statistical survey in which every quotation is assigned to one of six levels to determine its degree of

difficulty regarding the faithfulness of the New Testament to the Old Testament quotation. Helpful introductory material, including complete cross-references to the tool in both Old and New Testament order, make the work invaluable to scholars and students alike" -- BOOK JACKET from Moody Press.

### **The Semitic Languages**

#### **Aramaic**

An up-to-date analysis of the history of the ancient Near East and the Arameans K. Lawson Younger Jr. presents a political history of the Arameans from their earliest origins to the demise of their independent entities. The book investigates their tribal structures, the development of their polities, and their interactions with other groups in the ancient Near East. Younger utilizes all of the available sources to develop a comprehensive picture of this complex, yet highly important, people whose influence and presence spanned the Fertile Crescent. Features: The best, recent understanding of tribal political structures, aspects of mobile pastoralism, and models of migration A regional

rather than a monolithic approach to the rise of Aramean polities Thorough integration of the complex relationships and interactions of the Arameans with the Luwians, the Assyrians, the Israelites, and others [Aramaic \(Assyrian/Syriac\) Dictionary & Phrasebook](#) Wipf and Stock Publishers This volume contains contributions by W. Arnold, S.E. Fassberg, M.L. Folmer, W.R. Garr, A. Gianto, H. Gzella, J.F. Healey, O. Jastrow, J. Joosten, O. Kapeliuk, S.A. Kaufman, G. Khan, R. Kutty, A. Lemaire, E. Lipinski, H.L. Murre-van den Berg, C. Morrison, N. Pat-El, W.Th. van Peursen, and A. Tal. They discuss central issues of Aramaic linguistics in the light of the most recent research: editions of primary source material; extensive historical and linguistic overviews on matters of classification and language change; detailed studies of grammatical and lexical topics analyzing data from different Aramaic languages, for instance determination and tense-aspect-modality systems. Several papers closely interact with each other. As a whole, they bridge the gap between ancient and modern forms of

Aramaic by providing a more comprehensive approach to this language group and its attested history of three millennia. Thanks to a sharp thematic focus, wide-ranging discussions of a great amount of material, and up-to-date theoretical frameworks, these proceedings can also act as a modern handbook of Aramaic in all its complexity. All articles are thematically arranged, fully indexed and cross-referenced.

### **Ergativity and Other Alignment Types in Neo-Aramaic** BRILL

In the context of current research on grammaticalization phenomena, this book offers a synchronic explanation of the verbal system of the Aramaic of Daniel that is coherent with the diachronic development of Aramaic and of human languages in general.

### **Encyclopedia of the World's Religions**

#### **Hippocrene Books**

This up-to-date grammar of Egyptian Aramaic of the middle of the first millennium BCE is meant to replace P. Leander's grammar of 1928, but also has a substantial section on syntax, which was totally lacking in Leander's grammar. The

grammar is based on a much greater amount of texts than is the case with Leander's grammar, but also on an edition of texts incorporating a personal fresh study of them as presented in Porten and Yardeni's "Textbook of Aramaic Texts from Ancien Egypt" (1986). History of the Akkadian Language (2 vols) Xulon Press

This book is a comprehensive description of Hebrew from its Semitic origins and the earliest settlement of the Israelite tribes in Canaan to the present day.

**History of the Yiddish Language** Walter de Gruyter

History of the Akkadian Language offers a detailed chronological survey of the oldest known Semitic language and one of history's longest written records. The outcome is presented in 26 chapters written by 25 leading authors.

**The Language of Jesus**

Barnes & Noble Publishing "An Introduction to Aramaic" introduces biblical Aramaic to beginning students already familiar with Hebrew. All Aramaic passages in the Old Testament plus other Aramaic texts are

included. Includes paradigms, a complete glossary, resources for further study, exercises, and an answer key. Paperback edition available from the Society of Biblical Literature ([www.sbl-site.org](http://www.sbl-site.org)).

**Old Testament Textual Criticism** Cambridge University Press

"An enlarged and improved version of "Arabisches Wèörterbuch fèur die Schriftsprache der Gegenwart" by Hans Wehr and includes the contents of the "Supplement zum Arabischen Wèörterbuch fèur die Schriftsprache der Gegenwart" and a collection of new additional material (about 13.000 entries) by the same author."

**Palmyrene Aramaic Texts** Otto Harrassowitz Verlag

This dictionary is based on old and recent manuscripts, printed texts, literary Midrashic texts, recorded oral Bible translations, folk literature, and diverse spoken registers. It has an extensive introduction, including a brief history of the Jewish dialects and their relations to older Aramaic, detailed observations on orthography, phonology, morphology, semantics,

and other related grammatical features, that will serve the users well. The source for each word is indicated, including context quotations when necessary. A special effort was made to trace the origin of each and every word, be it native (classical and Talmudic Aramaic, Syriac etc.), or a loan word (Arabic, Hebrew, Persian, Kurdish, Turkish, general European). The Dictionary includes an index to all the Jewish Babylonian Aramaic words which have cognates or reflexes in Jewish Neo-Aramaic, a very important tool for the history of comparative linguistic studies of Aramaic. The Dictionary will be useful for scholars of Neo-Aramaic as well as classical and Talmudic Aramaic and Syriac, Semitic Languages, Jewish Languages, Languages in Contact, and other Near Eastern Languages in general. It is the first scholarly dictionary of Jewish Neo-Aramaic, and is intended to be a linguistic monument to the community that spoke it for many centuries until its emigration to Israel. A Compendious Syriac Dictionary SBL Press Aramaic is now recognised throughout

the world as the language spoken by Christ and the Apostles. Contrary to popular belief, however, it is very much a 'living' language spoken today by the Assyrian peoples in Iran, Iraq, Syria and Turkey. It is also heard in Assyrian emigre

communities of the US, Europe and Australia. Modern Aramaic or Assyrian is made up of a number of dialects. The two major ones are Swadaya (Eastern) and Turoyo (Western). This unique dictionary and

phrasebook incorporates both dialects in a way that illustrates the differences and gives the reader a complete understanding of both. The dialects are presented in an easy-to-read romanised form that will help the reader to be understood.

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