

6 credits

30.0 h

Q1 and Q2

This biannual learning is being organized in 2017-2018

Teacher(s)	Schmidt Andrea Barbara ;
Language :	French
Place of the course	Louvain-la-Neuve
Main themes	The course gives an overview about the main historical and geographical features of the development of Aramaic languages and writing systems in the Middle East from the 1 st millennium B.C. until pre-modern times. It focus in the first semester on Syriac-Aramaic language. The course deals with the different writings. The linguistic and syntax system will be refreshed by reading various texts (biblical, historical apocryphal, poesy). The use of basic lexical tools will be explained. In the 2 nd semester, the course explains the alphabet, the morphology and syntactical system of ancient Aramaic. Simple vocalised texts will be read (parts from Daniel, Esdras et Targums) by use of the basic tools. Students have to do exercises for each course in Ancient and Syriac Aramaic in preparing the reading of texts.
Aims	<i>The contribution of this Teaching Unit to the development and command of the skills and learning outcomes of the programme(s) can be accessed at the end of this sheet, in the section entitled "Programmes/courses offering this Teaching Unit".</i>
Evaluation methods	Oral exam at the end of each semester. The student has to read and translate a text and to answer to grammatical problems.
Teaching methods	For each class, students must prepare texts. Their works are reviewed and discussed. The exercises and other material can be downloaded in Moodle (registration required).
Content	The family of Aramaic languages belongs to the Western group of Semitic languages. Aramaic is attested since the 2 nd millennium B.C. and gave rise to a range of languages and dialects in the Middle East: Ancient Aramaic known from inscriptions, Imperial Aramaic (biblical texts in the Old Testament, papyri from Elephantine), and Middle Aramaic (Targums, Qumran etc.) used by various people of the Ancient Orient like Jews, Nabateans, Mandaeans etc. In the 2 nd c. Syriac became the main Aramaic language in the Middle East replacing former Aramaic dialects. It has developed a broad and varied literature and was used beyond the Near East by Christianised people in Central Asia, China and India. Aramaic-Syriac plays a pivotal role with the Coptic and Arabic literatures (Arabic-Christian and Islamic texts) on the one hand, and the Greek and Caucasian literatures, on the other. The course explores the various Aramaic writing systems, as well as the linguistic and syntactic features. Students will become acquainted with texts of different centuries so that they get a good idea about varieties of Aramaic language and literature.
Inline resources	Ancient Aramaic : http://cal1.cn.huc.edu/ Syriac : http://syriaca.org/geo/about.html http://syri.ac/ http://dukhrana.com/lexicon/search.php ;

<p>Bibliography</p>	<p>- S. Brock et al. (ed.), The Hidden Pearl. The Syrian Orthodox Church and its Ancient Aramaic Heritage, vol. I et II, Roma 2001</p> <p>Araméen ancien :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - F. Rosenthal, Grammaire d'araméen biblique, Paris 1988; - H.D. Neef, Arbeitsbuch Biblisch-Aramäisch, Tübingen 2009 (2e éd.); - T. Muraoka, A Biblical Aramaic Reader, Louvain 2015; - M. Jastrow, A Dictionary of the Targumim, the Talmud Babli and Yerushalmi, and the Midrashic Literature, Leipzig 1903 (multiples éditions) <p>- www.tyndalearchive.com/tabs/jastrow/</p> <p>Syriaque :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - J.F. Healey, Leshono Suryoyo. First Studies in Syriac, Piscataway 2005; - L. Costaz, Grammaire Syriaque, Beyrouth 1952 (réimpr. 1964); - J. Payne Smith, A Compendious Syriac Dictionary, Oxford 1903 (multiples éditions) <p>- www.tyndalearchive.com/TABS/PayneSmith/index.htm</p>
<p>Other infos</p>	<p>/</p>
<p>Faculty or entity in charge</p>	<p>GLOR</p>

Programmes containing this learning unit (UE)				
Program title	Acronym	Credits	Prerequisite	Aims
Master [120] in Biblical Studies	EBIB2M	6		