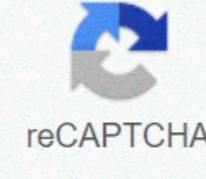




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Iraq official languages syriac

Baghdad (Agenzia Fides) - The Iraqi parliament has also recognized Syrian and Armenian among the official languages of the country, along with the language spoken by turkmen. The official language law was passed by the House of Representatives on Tuesday 7 January and is the harvest of ten years of effort and mobilisation and has finally been transposed into law as one of the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution. In fact, the only official languages recognised are, to date, Arab and Kurdish. The law - citing local sources consulted by the Fides Agency - was welcomed by the Christian communities. The Syrian, is the language of Christ, the language of our ancestors, of Babylon and Assyria has returned to become an official language in Iraq said Yonadam Kanna, Iraqi MP and secretary general of the Assyrian Democratic Movement. The law will find practical uses, especially in areas with high population density of people in the areas of Nineveh Plain and the governors of Dahuk and Erbil. In the dramatic moment that the country experienced, which was again wounded by sectarian clashes and attacked militarily by the jihadists, the law confirms the diversity of ethnic and cultural heritage in Iraq. (GV) (Agenzia Fides 10/01/2014)
Languages in IraqOfficeArabic, Kurdish Mahopotamian ArabicRegionalSyriac-Aramaic[1]MinorityNeo-Aramaic languages, Armenian, Turkish (Iraqi Turkmen/Turkoman dialects), PersianForeignEnglishSignedIraqi Sign language
There are a number of languages spoken in Iraq, but Mesopotamian Arabic (Iraqi Arabic) is by far the most widely spoken in the country. Modern language
The most spoken language in Iraq is the Arabic language (especially Mesopotamian Arabic); The second most spoken language is Kurdish (mainly Sorani and Kurmanji dialects), followed by the Iraqi Turkmen/Turkoman dialect of Turkish and Neo-Aamasic languages (mainly Chaldean and Assyrian). [2] [3] [4] Standard Arabic is written using the Arabic script, but Mesopotamian Arabic is written with a modified perso-Arabic script and so is Kurdish (see Sorani alphabet). In 1997, the Iraqi Turkmen/Turkoman adopted the Turkish alphabet as the formal written language[5][6], and in 2005 the community leaders decided that the Turkish language should replace traditional Turkmeni (which had used the Arabic written language) in Iraqi schools. [7] In addition, the neo-Aramaic languages use the Syrian script. Other minority languages include Mandaic, Shabaki, Armenian and Persian. Official languages Arabic and Kurdish are the official languages,[8] while turkmen/turkoman dialect and Assyrian neo-Aramaic are recognized regional languages. [9] In addition, any region or province may declare other languages official if a majority of the population approves in a general referendum. [10] History
The language with the longest recorded period of use in is Aramaic, which has a written tradition dating back 3200 years or more and survives today in its descendants, the neo-Aramaic language. The earliest recorded languages in Iraq were Sumerian and Akkadian (including ancient Assyrian-Babylonian). Sumerian was displaced by Akkadian in 1700 I.Kr. and Akkadian was displaced by Aramaic gradually, from 1200 I.Kr to 100 CE. Sumerian and Akkadian (including all Assyrian and Babylonian dialects) were written in cuneiform script from 3300 I.Kr. onwards. The latest positively identified Akkadian text comes from the first century CE. [11] References
Iraq portal Language portal ^ Archived copy. Filed from the original on 2013-02-13. Downloaded 2013-02-13.CS1 maint: archived copy as title (link)
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Conversational Code-Switching between Arabic and Kurdish in Duhok City. Idrees Ali Zebari, M.A. Applied Linguistics, Duhok Polytechnic University , Kurdistan, Iraq. International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR). Drawn from Languages in a geographical region arabic is the official language of Syria and is the most spoken language in the country. [1] [2] Several modern Arabic dialects are used in everyday life, especially Levantine in the west and Mesopotamian in the northeast. According to the Encyclopedia of Arabic Language and Linguistics, in in Arabic, the following languages are spoken in the country in order of the number of speakers: Kurdish,[1] Turkish,[1] neo-Aramaic (four dialects),[1] Circassian,[1] Chechen,[1] Armenian,[1] and finally Greek. [1] None of these languages have official status. [1] Historically, aramaic region lingua franca before the emergence of Arabic and still spoken among Assyrians, and classical Syrian is still used as the liturgical language for various Syrian Christian denominations. Most notable is that western neo-Aramaic are still spoken in the village of Ma'loula as well as two nearby villages, 56 km northeast of Damascus. Syrian sign language is the most important language of deaf society. Arabic
This section does not mention any sources. Help improve this section by adding citations to trusted sources. Material that does not have sourced material may be challenged and removed. (July 2018) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) See also: Arabic and Levantine Arabic
Play media
A man speaks Syrian Arabic. Modern Standard Arabic is the language of education and writing. At home, most Syrians speak different dialects of Levantine Arabic with Damascus Arabic being the prestigious dialect of the media. Dialects in the cities of Damascus, Homs, Hama and Tartous are more similar than the northern region of Aleppo. Allied dialects are spoken in the coastal mountains. Lebanese Arabic along with Syrian is classified as north Levantine Arabic (ISO 639-3 language code apc). The Lebanese are particularly similar to the southern Syrian dialects, although it has more influence from Palestinian Arabic. Because of Syria's long history of multiculturalism and foreign imperialism, Syrian Arabic exhibits a vocabulary trauma that includes word loans from Turkish, Kurdish, Armenian, Syrian, English, French and Persian. There is no standardized spelling, but usually it is written in Arabic alphabet from right to left. Other forms of Arabic mother tongue spoken in Syria include: dialect spoken in the Jabal al-Druze (Jabal Al-Arab) mountains; the eastern dialect group (Al-Hasakah, Al-Raqqaḥ and Deir ez-Zor), part of Mesopotamian Arabic (rarely called Northern Syrian Arabic); Bedawi Arabic, spoken by Bedouin (nomads). Non-native dialects of Arabic, especially in Iraq and Palestine, are often used within their respective refugee diasporas, especially in Damascus. Kurdish see also: Kurds in Syria and Kurdish language
Kurdish (especially Kurmanji) are the second most spoken language in Syria. [1] It is spoken mainly in the north-east and north-west of the country by the Kurdish minority. [2] Turkish
See also: Syrian Turkmen and Turkish languages
Turkish is the third most widely used language in Syria. [1] Various Turkish dialects are spoken by Turkmen/Turkmen minorities mostly in villages to the east along the Syrian-Turkish border. [2] In addition, there are Turkish language islands in the Qalamun area and the Homs area. [1] In addition, Syrian Arab dialects have borrowed many loan words from Turkish, especially under Ottoman rule. [1] Aramaic
See also: Assyrians in Syria and Aramaic language
Four dialects of neo-Aramaic are spoken in Syria. [1] Neo-West Aramaic is spoken in three villages near Damascus (including Maaloula). [1] Turoyo speakers from Tur Abdin have settled in the province of Al-Hasakah. [1] There is also a relatively large linguistic island formed by the Assyrians along the Khabur River. In addition, Chaldean speakers have been found in the north-east of Syria. [1] Circassian
See also: Circassians in Syria and circassian language
Circassian language are spoken in some villages south of Aleppo, as well as in the Homs area and on the Golan Heights. [1] Kabardian in particular is spoken of by the Circassian minority. [2] Chechen
Also see: Chechens in Syria and Chechen language
The Chechen language is spoken by the Chechen minority in two villages on the Khabur River. [2] Armenian
see also: Armenians in Syria and Armenian language
The Armenian language is spoken in Aleppo and other major cities.[2] such as Damascus and in a small town exclusively in Kessab. [1] Although Syria does not recognize any minority language, Armenians are the only community allowed to teach in their own language, beyond Arabic. [1] Greek
See also: Greeks in Syria, Greek language, and Cretan Muslims
There are also a small number of Greek speakers in Syria. The Greek language is spoken in Al-Hamidiyah by Cretan Muslims. [1] Their demand to be allowed to teach Greek in their schools has been rejected by the state on the argument that they are Muslims. [1] English and French languages are also understood by Syrian citizens, mostly in urban centres and among the educated. [2] References ^ a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v Behnstedt, Peter (2008), Syria, in Versteegh, Kees; Eid, Mushira; Elgibali, Alaa; Woidich, Manfred; Zaborski, Andrzej (ed.), Encyclopedia of Arabic Language and Linguistics, 4, Brill Publishers, p. 402, ISBN 978-90-04-14476-7 ^ a b c d e g Etheredge, Laura (2012), Middle East in Transition: Syria, Lebanon and Jordan, Britannica Educational Publishing, p. 9, ISBN 1615303294 Sourced from

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