

Arabic and Aramaic in Iraq: Language and Syriac Christian Commitment to the Arab Nationalist Project (1920-1950)

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Citation

Baarda, T. C. (2020, January 8). *Arabic and Aramaic in Iraq: Language and Syriac Christian Commitment to the Arab Nationalist Project (1920-1950)*. Retrieved from https://hdl.handle.net/1887/82480

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Title: Arabic and Aramaic in Iraq: Language and Syriac Christian Commitment to the

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Issue Date: 2020-01-08

ARABIC AND ARAMAIC IN IRAQ

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Language and Syriac Christian Commitment to the Arab Nationalist Project (1920–1950)

Proefschrift

ter verkrijging van de graad van Doctor aan de Universiteit Leiden, op gezag van Rector Magnificus prof.mr. C.J.J.M. Stolker, volgens besluit van het College voor Promoties te verdedigen op woensdag 8 januari 2020 klokke 15.00 uur

door

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geboren te Haarlem

in 1990

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Foto voorzijde: klooster van Notre-Dame des Semences, Alqosh, Irak

Dit werk maakt deel uit van het onderzoeksprogramma *Arabic and its Alternatives: Religious Minorities in the Formative Years of the Modern Middle East (1920–1950)* met projectnummer 360-63-090 dat gefinancierd is door de Nederlandse Organisatie voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek (NWO).

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Acknowledgements

My supervisors, Professor Heleen Murre-van den Berg and Dr. Karène Sanchez-Summerer, are the most important people to thank for making this research possible. Right after the start of the project, the Leiden Institute for Religious Studies reorganized. Despite this extremely challenging time and her service as vice dean of the Faculty of Humanities, Heleen always had full attention for my work. This is also true for Karène, who, despite her enormous teaching load, always did everything she could to support me. Professor Bas ter Haar Romeny, who now works at Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, introduced me to Syriac studies and I will always be grateful for his help.

Some of the most memorable experiences I had during the time of my research were on trips abroad to libraries and archives. In Iraq, I was warmly welcomed and guided by Dr. Robin Beth Shamuel, Benjamin Haddad and Fr. Shlimon I. Khoshaba. In Chicago, I was generously hosted by Joseph Hermiz—without his help my visit would have been pointless. In Beirut, the doors of the Jesuits' residence were always open to me. I would also like to thank the anonymous people who came to help me in the most unexpected situations during my time abroad, especially in Iraq, without expecting anything in return.

A special word of thanks goes to Alain Corbeau, who conducted language editing of my work in the last phase of this project, and to Dr. Martin Baasten, who gave me valuable typographical advice right before this dissertation went to the printer. Eftychia Mylona, Dr. Mahmood Kooriadathodi and Marcela Garcia Probert were constant factors of encouragement at Leiden University, as well as the members of Concordia Res Parva Crescit and sss. Finally, this research would not have been possible without the continuous support of my friends, my housemates and above all my family.

Note on transcription

Maintaining a consistent way of transcribing the Arabic, Syriac, and Neo-Aramaic terms and names was not an easy task, because many names have both an Arabic and Syriac spelling, and because of the difference between the West and East Syriac phonological systems, which both occur in Iraq.

For names that have commonly appeared in English, I use the most common spelling in English, such as King Faisal or Patriarch Ignatius Ephrem I Barsoum. For other Christian names, I use the English version of these names (such as Joseph) instead of the Arabic or Syriac ones (Yūsuf and Yawsef). For other names that appear both in Arabic and Syriac I use the most frequently attested version.

The Arabic transcription system I use is the one prescribed by the *International Journal of Middle East Studies*. For Syriac, I use a system based on the IJMES system for Arabic. I follow either the West or East Syriac phonological systems, depending on the context in which I encountered the terms or names. Long vowels are only indicated where they contrast corresponding short vowels. *Begadkefat* consonants are represented as soft or hard corresponding to current practice in the West and East Syriac pronunciation traditions of the Middle East.