

c, ċ D, d	Ċe (Ċim) De (Dal, dhal dhal thija)	Ċajta, Ċempe Dahar Din dardar
E, e	E, alef and va	Eef, Xêna
F, f	Effe (Fa)	Felfal
G, ġ	Ge (Ġim)	ġellewż
G, ġ	Ga (Ġam Ġhimel)	giddieb gandoffle
Ġ, ġ	Ġhajn	Ġhejn, taġhma
H, h	Hċ (Ha)	Deher, fih
H, h	Elhe (Ha)	Hobż, ħaf
I, i	J. i. î (Alef and Voc)	Ixti bî
J, j	Ja	Bjan
K, k	Ka (kaf)	Kelb
L, l	Elle (Lam)	Lejla
M, m	Emme (Mim)	Mejda
N, n	Enne (nun)	Ngħas
O, o	O (Alef & Voc)	Amor
P, p	Pe	Patri
Q, q	Qu (Qaf)	Qadin
R, r	Ene (Ra)	Râs
S, s	Esse (Tsa sin, sâd)	Silġ sûq
T, t	Te (Tha, tsa ta)	Tiel Tauru
U, u	Wa and <u>U</u>	Sûfa

IL-MALTI

il-mixja sal-għarfien uffiċjali

mill-21 ta' Frar sat-30 ta' April 2023

Il-Mużew Nazzjonali tal-Arkeoloġija

il-Belt Valletta

A, a	a (Alef)	Arda, sâr
B, b	Be (Ba)	Bejt, betiel
ċ, ċ	Ċe (Ċim)	Ċajta, ċempel
D, d	De (Dal, ^{djal} dhal thya)	Dahas Dâr dardar
E, e	E, alef and va)	Eef, xêna
F, f	Effe (Fa)	Felfel
Ġ, ġ	Ġe (Ġim)	ġellewz
G, ġ	Ġa (Ġam Ġhimel)	ġiddieh ġandoffle
Ħ, ħ	Ħhajj	Ħhajj, taġġma
H, h	He (Ha)	Deher, fila
Ħ, ħ	Ħthe (Ħa)	Ħobz, Ħafer
I, i	Ġ. i. î (Alef and <u>voe</u>)	Ixtui bî
J, j	Ġa	Bjar
K, k	Ka (ka)	Kelb
L, l	Elle (Lam)	Lejla
M, m	Emme (Min)	Mejda
N, n	Enne (nun)	Ngħas
O, o	O (Alef <u>voe</u>)	Amor
P, p	Pe	Patri
Q, q	Qu (Qaf)	Qadin
R, r	Ène (Ra)	Râs
S, s	Esse (Tsa sin, sâd)	Silġ sûġ
T, t	Te (Tha, tsar ta)	Tul Taurru
U, u	Wa and <u>voe</u>	Sûfa
V, v	Ve	Vemlen
W, w	Wa (Waw)	Wakħas
X, x	Èxxe (Xim)	Xêna
Ƶ, ƶ	Zeta (Zud)	Zotħ
Ʒ, Ƹ	Ʒeta (Ʒoj)	Ʒunġun

IL-MALTI

il-mixja sal-għarfien uffiċjali



Taht il-patroċinju
tal-E.T. Dr George Vella
President ta' Malta



KELMTEJN QABEL

I-kobor ta' ġens ma jitkejjilx bl-ghadd tan-nies biss. Ġens jissawwar min-nisġa ta' żewġ realtazjet ewlenin, il-ġeografija u l-istorja. Filwaqt li tal-ewwel qajla tinbidel, il-mixja kostanti taż-żmien tagħġen u tiskolpi mingħajr waqfien lir-ruħ tiegħu. M'hemmx kapitlu aktar awtentiku minn iehor, għax kull kisra hija parti integrali mill-istess triq twila u mserrpa, u kull dakra ġdida żżewwaq dan il-mużajk ikkulurit b'haġra ta' lewn differenti. U għaldaqstant, l-ghadd ċkejken tal-ġens ta' dal-maktur art helwa li tatna isimha huwa mogħni bil-qabda mill-istorja twila u mhawra tiegħu.

Forsi ftit nirrealizzaw li din l-istorja epika hija miġbura fit-totalità tagħha fi lsienna. Huwa jirrifletti b'mod ċar u jwaħhad sekli ta' ħakmiet u influwenzi minn ġnus varji. Biżżejjed jingħad li l-Malti hu l-unika lingwa b'qafas semitiku li tinkiteb b'alfabett rumanz. L-għeruq tiegħu jxenxlu lura sas-seklu disġha wara Kristu, sewwa sew mill-bidu tal-ħakma Għarbija. Il-lingwa mitkellma fil-gzejjer tagħna ma staġnatx mal-wasla tan-Normanni fl-1091, u eventwalment mat-tkeċċija tal-Musulmani mir-Renju ta' Sqallija fl-ewwel nofs tas-seklu tlettax. Il-Maltin u l-Għawdxin lejn tmiem il-Medjuevu ma qagħdux lura milli jhaddnu kliem romanz għat-thaddim effettiv ta' lsienshom. Dan il-proċess ħa spinta ġmielha mal-wasla tal-Ordni ta' San Ġwann fl-1530, kemm għaliex kien hawn influż qawwi ta' nies minn diversi bnadi tal-Ewropa, u kemm għaliex is-senġha tat-tarznara u tat-tbaħħir hadet żvolta differenti. Żviluppi notevoli ohra seħhew mal-bidla ta' Malta f'kolonja Inġliża fil-bidu tas-seklu dsatax. L-element anglosassonu beda jħalli l-marka tiegħu. Illum, ftit anqas minn sittin sena minn meta sirna stat indipendenti, il-Malti qed jiġi mdakkar aktar minn qatt qabel minn dan l-element minħabba r-rivoluzzjoni teknoloġika tal-aħħar ftit għeviren ta' snin.

Din in-nisġa kkulurita ġibdet l-attenzjoni tal-istudjużi sa minn mijiet ta' snin ilu. Sfat ukoll suġġett ta' polemika meta d-destin politiku kien f'salib it-toroq. Illum inqisu l-ilsien Malti bħala l-ġebbla tax-xewka tal-identità ta' ġensna. Kien propju għalhekk li esprimejt ix-xewqa li jithares il-Malti sa mid-diskors tal-ħatra tiegħi bħala President tar-Repubblika f'April tal-2019. Jeżistu għadd ta' sfidi li jehtieġu l-attenzjoni, fost ohrajn fit-tagħlim tal-Malti fl-iskejjel, fil-postijiet tax-xogħol, fil-qasam mediku, fid-dinja digitali u fix-xandir. Għalhekk l-Uffiċċju tiegħi qed jaħdem mill-qrib mal-għaqdiet tal-Malti bil-għan li jiġu identifikati miżuri konkreti li għandhom iwasslu għall-użu tajjeb tal-lingwa Maltija kif ukoll għall-użu ta' Malti tajjeb.

Mingħajr dubju, din il-wirja li qed tittella' minn Heritage Malta u l-Akkademja tal-Malti ser tkompli tnissel apprezzament akbar fina, u sservi ta' xprun sabiex nużaw aktar il-Malti fit-taħdit u l-kitba tagħna. Il-mixja tal-Malti sal-għarfien tiegħu bħala l-ilsien nazzjonali tar-Repubblika ta' Malta u bħala lingwa uffiċjali tal-Unjoni Ewropea tisfa fix-xejn jekk aħna, il-werrieta ta' dan it-teżor, inbarruh minn ħajjitna.

It-twissija tal-Poeta Dun Karm ta' mitt sena ilu għadha tgħodd u b' saħħitha sal-lum.

L-E.T. Dr George Vella
President ta' Malta

Foreword

The greatness of a nation is not measured merely through its multitude, since a nation is generally shaped through two inevitable realities, its geography and its history. And while the former rarely changes, the latter is a constant march through time that moulds and sculpts the soul of a nation. There is never one past chapter of a nation which can portray it more than others, as every corner turned is an integral part of the long and winding road it travels, every experience is an added hue to the colourful kaleidoscope of its journey. Thus, the smallness of this nation, whose name we derive from our country, is endowed through the richness of our long and colourful history.

Perhaps few of us ever realise that the past 1100 years of this epic journey are perfectly epitomised through our language. It clearly reflects the influences from all the different ruling nations through the centuries. Suffice it to say that the Maltese language is the only language with Semitic roots written in the Roman alphabet. Its roots go back to the 9th century AD, during the Arab rule. However, our spoken language did not stop with the arrival of the Normans in 1091, and with the eventual expulsion of the Muslims from the Kingdom of Sicily by the first half of the 13th century. During the course of the late Middle Ages, the Maltese and Gozitans never shied away from using romantic words to express their language effectively. This was further escalated with the arrival of the Order of St John in 1530, both because of the huge European influx and because the shipping and commerce took on a different turn. Another noteworthy development occurred when Malta became an English colony at the turn of the 19th century. The Anglo-Saxon influence began to leave its mark. Today, just under 60 years from our Independence, the Maltese Language is still impacted more than ever by this element, because of the technological revolution of the last few decades.

This colourful mix of our national language has attracted the attention of scholars for years on end. It also became a subject of controversy when our political fate was at a crossroad. Nowadays, we consider our Language as the cornerstone of our nation's identity. It was precisely for this reason that I expressed my desire to preserve the Maltese Language during the acceptance speech of my appointment as President of the Republic in April 2019. There are a number of challenges which require attention, including teaching Maltese in schools, in workplaces, in the medical sector, in the digital world and the media. Hence, my Office is closely collaborating with the respective Maltese Language organisations to strengthen effectively the use of Maltese.

Without a doubt this exhibition, organised by Heritage Malta and the Akkademja tal-Malti, will continue to instil in us a greater appreciation for our language, serving to spur us on to use it more while speaking and in writing. The journey to its recognition as the National Language of the Republic of Malta, and as an official European Union Language, would be rendered futile if we, the heirs to such a treasure, would end up eliminating it ourselves.

Dun Karm's century-old warning is still convincingly valid.

H.E. Dr George Vella
President of Malta

TEŻOR NAZZJONALI

L-istorja tal-ilsien Malti mhix hliet għajja twila u rikka ta' kuntatti mżewġa minn ħakmiet differenti u li matulha ntisejg il-sien uniku mill-aktar interessanti.

Il-Malti huwa lsien qadim u jmur lura mill-inqas elf sena. Lingwa mitkellma, l-istess bħall-poplu li jhaddimha, hi haġa dinamika, u għalhekk tissokta tinbidel u tiżviluppa. Maż-żmien, kliem imut waqt li ieħor jitwieled skont iċ-ċirkustanzi tal-ħajja ta' madwaru.

Minkejja l-preżenza tal-Feniċi u l-Puniċi fil-gzejjer tagħna u l-ħakmiet twal tar-Rumani u l-Bizantini (218 q.K – 870 w.K) ma jidherx li dawn ħallew xi ħjiel lingwistiku. Il-bidu seħħ mal-migja tal-Għarab. Minn issa 'l quddiem u sa żminijietna l-Malti se jkun imsejjes fuq għamla Semitika u Għarbijia, qrib ħafna tad-djaletti tal-Għarbi mitkellma fl-Afrika ta' Fuq. Maż-żmien il-Malti kompli jiddakkar minn għejjun oħra wisq differenti imma l-qofol tal-grammatika u tal-vokabolarju tiegħu tibqa' dik li tnisslet matul il-ħakma Għarbijia.

Il-sien huwa teżor nazzjonali għax fih hemm maħżuna l-memorja kollettiva tal-ġens li jhaddnu. L-akbar sfida tagħna hi li din il-memorja ngħadduha lill-ġenerazzjonijiet futuri, mhux bħala fdal tal-passat imma bħala wirt ħaj li bih aħna nagħrfu lilna nfusna.

*Aliquantulum exhilavatus memozans ammentum dui compo
sitaru quondam mei malous Petu de caozaru pmlusyha
poete u omtans ani dhaqundo dertum fuit confli perz
mlanni Goooso dassa propozitt ampura nimphe ce
tun meja vian quara lmpira melica ur oibiro*

*Qiden ul cinda ye gizeni tale mndididmum
Acajib fil gnaaj uelc nysab fo humacom
Calt mebandhe dhabum saktan nile mndc
Bis igamur vimitant btraxgn mair sule
fen bayran algazca n'ed fi tuzag mungdi
Nwida vi wain nian ul deryan fil bndhaz Al Bah*

*Hirabit bi mirammetta lili 3men nibnj
mctanhat mballim me d'itah tafal mnd
fen tamax insb il gobol sib tafal mnd
wackit bi mirammetta*

*Huakur by mizimmetta Qizlit bi li susun
mctanhat mballim ma kumale ligobol
fen tamax insb il gobol sib tafal mnd
Huakur bi mizimmetta lili 3men nibnj
Hurr urabit bi mizimmetta vaign ibnie
bididhe nita il mken uli xentche
Am ibidid il mken ibidid ul vmtim
baloso lizadi al col ocbre smca
Gepime aad bny da yebne and sende et h'nyza
Hactur min b'edam u beme t'ed mure t'ndeo*

Qabel I-1485
Il-Kantilena
The Kantilena

NATIONAL TREASURE

The history of the Maltese Language is a rich and intricate story, a blend of different influences from the multitude of rulers dominating it through the years, spinning it into a unique and interesting language.

Maltese is an old language, dating back to at least a thousand years. As a spoken language, similar to its people, it is dynamic and as such continues to change and develop. Over time, words die out while others evolve, according to the circumstances of the time.

Despite the presence of the Phoenicians and Carthaginians on the islands, including the long rule of the Romans and Byzantines (218 BC-870AD), these do not appear to have left any linguistic mark. It all started with the advent of the Arabs. From here onwards, and up to the present day, the Maltese Language follows a Semitic form, closely related to the Arabic dialects of North Africa. In time, the Maltese Language continued to be influenced by other very different sources, yet the essence of its grammatical roots and vocabulary remains that from which it originated during the Arab rule.

A language is a national treasure, since it holds the collective memory of the nation which embraces it. Our greatest challenge is to pass this memory on to our future generations, not as a remnant of the past, but as a living heritage through which we can identify ourselves as a nation.

IL-KANTILENA BL-ORTOGRAFIJA TAL-LUM

The Kantilena in present-day orthography

Xidew il-qada, ja ġirieni, talli nhadditkom,
Ma nsab fil-weri u la nsab f'għomorkom
Qalb m'għandha ħakem, sultan u la mula
Bir imghammiaq irmietni, b'turġien muhsula,
Fejn hajran għall-għarqa, ninzel f'taraġ minzeli
Nitla' u nerga' ninzel dejjem fil-baħar il-għoli.

Waqgħet hi, imrammti, l'ili żmien nibni,
Ma ħtatlix mghallmin, 'mma qatagħli tafal merħi;
Fejn tmajt insib il-ġebel, sibt tafal merħi;
Waqgħet hi, imrammti.

Waqgħet hi, imrammti, niżżlet hi s-sisien,
Ma ħtatlix l-imghallmin, 'mma qatagħli l-ġebel;
Fejn tmajt insib il-ġebel, sibt tafal merħi;
Waqgħet hi, imrammti, l'ili żmien nibni.
U hekk waqgħet hi, imrammti! w erga' ibniha!
Biddilha inti l-imkien illi jewtiha;
Min ibiddel l-imkien ibiddel il-vintura;
Għaliex l-iradi għal kull xiber sura:
Hemm art bajda, w hemm art sewda u ħamra.
Aktar minn hedawn hemm trid minnha tmarra.

L-MALTI U KIFTNISSEL?

Il-Malti huwa essenzjalment ilsien Semitiku miktub bl-alfabett Latin.

Is-sena 870 timmarka l-bidu ta' djalett jixbah hafna lil dak mithaddet fil-pajjiżi tal-Magreb. Skont al-Himyar, l-Għarab li ħakmuna kienu mit-tribu tal-Aglabiti mill-Afrika ta' Fuq. Huma invadew lil Malta fis-sena 868-869 u għamlu ħerba minnha. Imbagħad, meta fl-1048-49 l-Għarab ta' Sqallija saħħew il-preżenza tagħhom f'Malta, huma ġabu magħhom djalett Għarbi bi traċċi tal-Isqalli.

Mal-miġja tan-Normanni fl-1091 u speċjalment wara t-tkeċċija tal-Musulmani fl-1249, bdew jiżdiedu l-kuntatti mal-ilsna tal-Ewropa u l-influwenza tal-lżlam sfat fix-xejn. Għaldaqstant, il-Malti beda jizzewwaq bi kliem meħtieġ fil-hajja ta' kuljum mill-ilsna romanzi.

Dan seħħ l-aktar mal-miġja tal-Kavallieri ta' San Ġwann (1530-1798). Dawn ġabu magħhom hafna mgħallmin tas-snaġġa' u l-ilsien Malti kellu jilqa' u jintegra kliem ġdid. Din it-terminoloġija ġdida (l-aktar mit-Toskan) baqgħet dejjem tikber sakemm spiċċat biex waqqfet il-mekkanizmu Għarbi msejjes fuq l-għerq u l-forom. Il-Malti żviluppa metodi eħfef u eqreb għas-sistema tal-lingwi Ewropej għall-integrazzjoni tal-kliem imsellef, sewwa sew iz-zokk u l-affissi.



IS THE MALTESE LANGUAGE AND HOW DID IT ORIGINATE?

The Maltese Language is essentially a Semitic Language written in Latin alphabet.

The year 870 saw the emerging of a dialect closely related to that spoken in the Maghreb countries. According to al-Himyari, the ruling Arabs were the Aghlabid tribe of North Africa. They invaded and ransacked Malta in the year 868-869. Then, in 1048-49, the Sicilian Arabs strengthened their presence in Malta, they brought with them the Arabic dialect with traces of Sicilian.

With the arrival of the Normans in 1091, and especially after the expulsion of the Muslims in 1249, contacts with European languages increased and the Islamic influence faded. The Maltese Language became interlaced with words from the Romance languages, used for necessity during daily life.

This mostly occurred with the arrival of the Knights of St John (1530-1798). They brought with them several trade masters, and thus, the Maltese Language had to adopt and integrate new words. This new terminology (mainly Tuscan) continuously increased and blended with the Arabic roots and forms. The Maltese Language developed easier methods, closer to the European languages, to merge borrowed words, by using the stems and affixes.



Xhieda oħra hi t-toponomastika ta' Sqallija u ta' Malta li turina xebh bejn iż-żewġ gżejjer fl-ismijiet tal-bliet u l-inħawi kif muri fit-tabella.

Further evidence is the toponymy of Sicily and Malta which shows similarities between the two islands in names of towns and areas as shown in the legend.

BEDA JIĠI STUDJAT IL-MALTI?

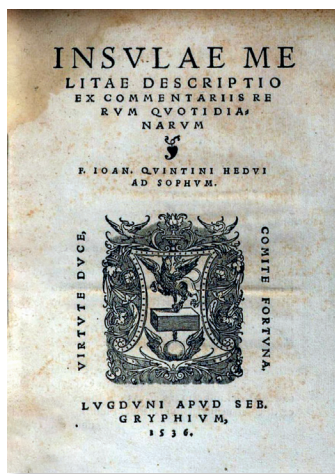
Il-fehma żbaljata li l-Malti ġej mill-Feniċju/Puniku kienet mifruxa sew fost l-istudjużi bikrin.

L-ewwel lingwista serju li kiteb dwar il-Malti kien Hieronymus Megiser li ġabar madwar 400 lingwa u djalett. Il-Malti tant interessah li ddedika ktieb għalih, *Propugnaculum Europae* (1606) u sejjahlu “Saraċen” kif ukoll “Moresk” u “Kartaginiż”, teži li ma qabilx magħha Gan Franġisk Abela – l-ewwel studjuż Malti ta’ lsienna li fehem kif id-diglossija u l-politika jibdlu l-lingwi. Studjuż ieħor kien Johannes Henricus Majus bil-pubblikazzjoni *Specimen Linguae Punicae* (1725) fejn fisser li l-Malti fih “fdal li baqa’ mill-ilsien Puniku qadim”. L-idea żbaljata li l-Malti ġej mill-Feniċju/Puniku baqgħet tkarkar saħansitra sas-seklu 20.

Bdew l-ewwel tentattivi għal dizzjunarju u grammatika tal-Malti, fosthom tal-Kavallier Thezan bil-manuskritt *Regole per la lingua Maltese* (1600-1647). Madankollu, l-ewwel grammatika serja tal-Malti kienet tal-Kanonku Gan Franġisk Agius de Soldanis, *Della lingua punica presentemente usata da’ Maltesi* (1750) li kienet tinkudi wkoll *Idea d’un Dizionario della lingua Punica-Maltese*. Dan il-ħsieb kompli jaħdem fuqu u ġabru fid-*Ġamma tal Kliem Kartaginis mscerred fel Fom tal Maltin u Ghaucin* (stampat għall-ewwel darba fl-2016).

1536

Insulae Melitae Descriptio



1647

Della descrizione di Malta



1753

Ġamma tal Kliem Kartaginis mscerred fel Fom tal Maltin u Ghaucin



1757

Annone Cartaginese

DID THE STUDY OF THE MALTESE LANGUAGE START?

The misconception that the Maltese Language stems from the Phoenician/Punic was rather widespread among early scholars.

The first serious linguist to write about the Maltese Language was Hieronymus Megiser, who collected around 400 languages and dialects. He was so intrigued with the Maltese language that he dedicated a book to it, *Propugnaculum Europae* (1606), and called the language “Saracen”, as well as “Moresk” and “Carthaginian”, a theory to which Gian Frangisk Abela disagreed – the first Maltese scholar on our language to understand how diglossia and politics can change languages. Another scholar was Johannes Henricus Majus who, with the publication *Specimen Linguae Punicae* (1725), explained how the Maltese Language still contains “remnants of the old Punic language”. The erroneous idea that the Maltese Language is derived from the Phoenician/Punic language dragged on into the 20th century.

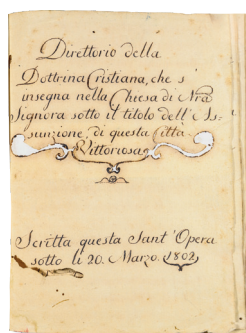
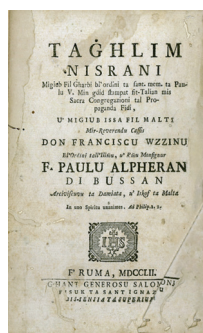
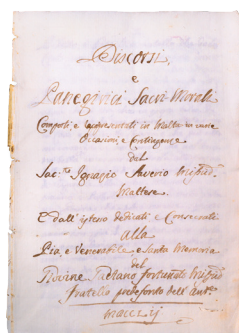
The first attempts for a Maltese dictionary and grammar started with, among others, Knight Thezan’s manuscript *Regole per la lingua Maltesi* (1600-1647). However, the first proper Maltese grammar book was by Canon Gian Francesco Agius de Soldanis with *Della lingua punica presentemente usata da’ Maltese* (1750), which also included *Idea d’un Dizionario della lingua Punica-Maltese*. He continued to work on this idea and collected it in the *Damma tal-Kliem Kartaginiz Imxerred fil-Fom tal-Maltin u Ghawdxin* (first published in 2016).

Fl-istess waqt, il-Knisja f’Malta kompliet ixxerred il-fidi Nisranija bil-lingwa tal-poplu kemm bil-prietki, fosthom ta’ Ignazio Saverio Mifsud li nqisuhom bhala l-ewwel xoghlijiet ta’ proza bil-Malti (1739-1746) kif ukoll bil-pubblikazzjoni ta’ *Taghlim Nisrani* ta’ Dun Franjisk Wizzino – l-ewwel ktieb stampat bil-Malti u bit-Taljan (1752).

At the same time, the Church in Malta continued to spread the Christian faith in the nation’s language through sermons, among which are those by Ignatius Saviour Mifsud, considered as the first known works in Maltese prose (1739-1746), as well as the *Taghlim Nisrani* publication by Fr Francesco Wizzino – the first book to be printed in both Maltese and Italian (1752).

1739-46

Il-Prietki bil-Malti



1752

Taghlim Nisrani

1802

Direttorio Della Dottrina Cristiana

NIBET IL-ĦSIEB BIEX IL-MALTI JSIR ILSIEN EWLIENI?

Matul is-seklu 18 kompli jitravwem sens ta' kurżità dwar il-Malti li mbaġhad żviluppa f'interess u fl-aħħar sar impenn sħiħ favuru biex isir l-ilsien uffiċjali tal-pajjiż.

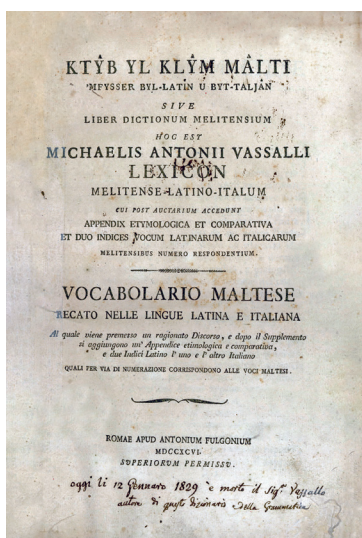
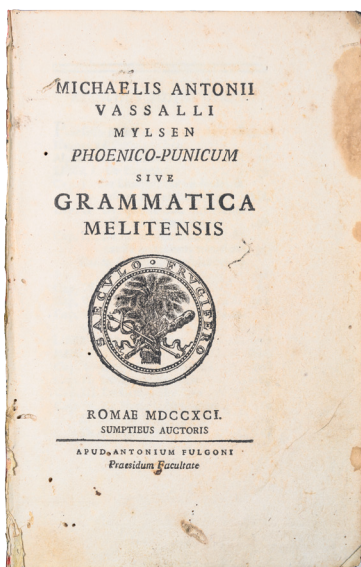
Mikiel Anton Vassalli, li għadda haġtu f'ambjent Illuminista jaħdem biex il-Maltin jaqdbu t-triq tal-progress, ried li qabelxejn il-poplu jitgħallem il-qari u l-kitba ta' lsienu. B'hekk biss setgħu jaqdbu r-riedni tat-tmexxija u jsiru nazzjon għalih. Dan ifissru fid-*Discorso Preliminare tal-Ktieb il-Kliem Malti* magħruf aħjar bhala *Lexicon Melitense-Latino-Italum* (Ruma, 1796). Vassalli kien l-ewwel studjuż li qiegħed il-Malti fuq sisien sodi xjentifiċi meta stampa *L-Alfabett Malti mfiesser bil-Malti u t-Taljan* (Ruma, 1790) u *L-Mylsen Phoenico-Punicum sive Grammatica Melitensis* (Ruma, 1791).

Il-ħolma ta' Vassalli damet ma seħhet. L-Ingliżi, bhala l-ħakkiema l-ġodda wara l-perjodu qasir tal-Franċiżi (1798-1800), aktar kien moħħhom biex irażżnu l-kultura Taljana u jdeffsu minflokha l-kultura u l-lingwa Inġliża qalb il-poplu u l-amministrazzjoni tal-pajjiż.

B'danakollu, fost il-Maltin tqanqal moviment ta' kittieba, li mnebbħa mir-Risorgimento Taljan bdew jaħdmu biex jikkultivaw ilsien art twelidhom u jibnulu letteratura li minnha l-poplu jkun jista' jirrifletti t-twemmin, il-ħsieb, il-gosti u t-tigrib tiegħu. Ewlenin fosthom kien hemm Ġan Anton Vassallo u Ġużè Muscat Azzopardi.

1791

Mylsen Phoenico-Punicum sive Grammatica Melitensis



1796

Lexicon

DID THE IDEA OF THE MALTESE LANGUAGE AS THE FIRST LANGUAGE COME FROM?

During the 18th century, what started as an intriguing interest in the Maltese Language soon became a full-fledged commitment to give it the status as the country's official language.

Mikiel Anton Vassalli, who came from an Enlightenment environment and wanted the Maltese to pursue the road of progress, first stressed for the people to learn to read and write in their language. Only then could they grab hold of the reins of leadership and become a nation. He explains all this in the 'Discorso Preliminare', the introduction of *Ktieb il-Kliem Malti*, better known as *Lexicon Melitense-Latino-Italum* (Rome, 1796). Vassalli was the first scholar ever to set the Maltese Language on a sound scientific footing, when he printed *L-Alfabbett Malti Mfisser bil-Malti u t-Taljan* (Rome, 1790) and the *Mylsen Phoenico-Punicum sive Grammatica Melitensis* (Rome, 1791).

Vassalli's dream took years to realise. The British, as the new rulers following the short stint of the French (1798-1800), were more concerned in suppressing the Italian cultural influence and replace it with the English culture and language, both among the people, as well as within the country's administration.

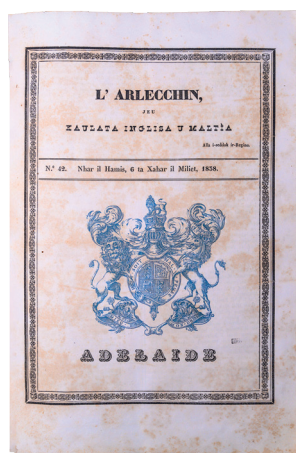
However, a movement of Maltese writers, inspired by the Italian Risorgimento, began to nurture their mother language, building a literature with which people could reflect upon their beliefs, ideas, tastes and experiences. Foremost among these writers were Gian Anton Vassallo and Ġużè Muscat Azzopardi.

Dan il-moviment jilhaq il-milja tieghu bit-twaqqif tal-Ghaqda tal-Kittieba tal-Malti fl-1920. Fost il-membri ta' din l-Ghaqda kien hemm Dun Karm Psaila, Ninu Cremona u Ġużè Muscat Azzopardi li mhux biss wittew it-triq biex il-Malti jkun studjat bis-serjetà imma komplew irawmu u jsaħhu l-letteratura Maltija.

This movement reached its peak with the establishment of the 'Ghaqda tal-Kittieba tal-Malti' (the Maltese Writers' Association) in 1920. Among the Association's members were Dun Karm Psaila, Ninu Cremona and Ġużè Muscat Azzopardi, who not only paved the way for the Maltese Language to be seriously studied, but also fostered and promoted Maltese literature.

1842

Il-Gifen Tork



1838

***L'Arlecchin*, l-ewwel ħarġa ta' gazzetta bil-Malti**

L'Arlecchin, the first newspaper issue in Maltese

TQANQLET IL-KWISTJONI TAL-LINGWA?

Il-Kwistjoni tal-Lingwa welldet il-partiti politiċi f'Malta imma l-progress favur il-Malti baqa' lura.

Fl-1839 il-Gvern Ingliż ipproklama l-libertà tal-istampa. Bdew joħorġu l-ewwel ġurnali bil-Malti u jiżiedu l-kotba, u aktar bdiet tinħass il-ħtieġa li jkun hemm alfabet wieħed u stabbli. Twaqqfu numru ta' għaqdiet lingwistiċi fosthom l-*Accademia Filologica Maltese* li fasslet alfabet Malti li jaqdi t-tagħlim tat-Taljan, u x-Xirka Xemija (Soċjetà Semitika) li fasslet alfabet fonetiku fejn kull sinjal kellu ħoss wieħed biss u kien magħmul minn ittra waħda.

Fl-istess waqt, il-Gvern kien iddiżappuntat bin-nuqqas ta' progress biex l-Ingliż jistabbilixxi ruħu bħala l-lingwa uffċjali tal-amministrazzjoni u tal-qrati. Fl-1878 baġhat żewġ Kummissjonijiet Irjali, waħda minnhom immexxija minn Patrick J. Keenan biex teżamina l-istituzzjonijiet edukattivi, l-aktar *'to secure to the Maltese a thorough instruction in the English language, and thus to give them a full opportunity to avail themselves of the advantages and fulfil the responsibilities of British citizenship'*.

Fl-1880, id-Direttur tal-Edukazzjoni Dr Sigismondo Savona beda jdaħħal ir-riformi ta' Keenan approvati mill-Ingilterra u għażel l-alfabet tax-Xirka Xemija. Kien l-aktar alfabet sempliċi imma sab reżistenza politika qawwija peress li kien jinkludi l-ittri j, y, u w, u b'hekk deher li qed jaqdi l-lingwa Ingliża. Il-Kunsill tal-Gvern inqasam bejn dawk li kienu jaqblu ma' dawn ir-riformi u l-*Partito Anti-Riformista* mmexxi minn Fortunato Mizzi (aktar tard magħruf bħala l-*Partito Nazionale*) li *r-raison d'être* tiegħu kienet id-difiza tat-Taljan bħala *'la lingua nazionale dei maltesi'*.

1880

Dibattitu 104 tal-Kunsill tal-Gvern, 17 ta' Marzu
Council of Government debate 104, 17 March

said: — La pubblicazione del rapporto Keenan ha destato gravi apprensioni in tutto il paese, e tra le altre, di tutte gravissima, quella che il Governo voglia destreggiarsi a mettere in esecuzione alcuni tra i suggerimenti dello stesso, che la grande maggioranza della popolazione considera come fatale allo insegnamento. Quest' apprensione è fondata, imperocchè essa ha già un precedente nella riforma che, nel senso del rapporto Keenan, il Principal Segretario di Governo, adottando i suggerimenti fatti nel rapporto della Giunta nominata per condurre gli esami del Liceo composta dall'onorevole Savona, dal Rev. Wiseley e dall'onorevole Collettore della Rendita Territoriale, imponeva alle autorità che presiedono al Liceo colla sua lettera del 9 Aprile 1877, nella quale passando sopra alle disposizioni dello Statuto Fondamentale per gli studj liceali — che è legge per quello Istituto — si ordinava col regolamento secondo l'esame di lingua Inglese per l'ammissione al Liceo, e col regolamento settimo questa istessa lingua come mezzo di comunicazione nello insegnamento di tutte altre scuole. Tutti qui ricordano che quella

WAS THE LANGUAGE QUESTION RAISED?

The Language Question brought about the birth of political parties in Malta, however, progress in favour of the Maltese Language lagged behind.

In 1839, the British Government proclaimed the freedom of the press. With the emerging of the first Maltese Language newspapers and increase in books, the need for one official alphabet was becoming increasingly evident. Various language associations were set up, among them the *Accademia Filologica Maltese*, which formulated a Maltese alphabet to serve Italian teaching, and the *Xirka Xemija* (The Semitic Society), which drew up a phonetic alphabet where each sign had only one sound and was composed of one letter.

At the same time, the Government was disappointed by the lack of progress to establish English as the official language in administration and courts. In 1878, two Royal Commissions were sent, one of which was led by Patrick J. Keenan to review the educational institutions, especially “to secure to the Maltese a thorough instruction in the English language, and thus to give them a full opportunity to avail themselves of the advantages and fulfil the responsibilities of British citizenship”.

In 1880, the Director of Education, Dr Sigismondo Savona, started to introduce Keenan’s reforms approved by the British Government, and chose the *Xirka Xemija* alphabet. It was the simplest of the alphabets, yet it had a strong political resistance since it included the letters *j*, *y* and *w*, which seemed to be accommodating the English language. The Government Council was divided between those who agreed with the reforms and the *Partito Anti-Riformista*, led by Fortunato Mizzi (later becoming the *Partito Nazionale*) which was set up to defend the Italian language as the language of the Maltese people.

1934 L-għarfien tal-Malti, l-Ingliż u t-Taljan bħala ilsna uffiċjali

Declaration of Maltese, English and Italian as official languages

1. It-Taqsima (1) ta’ l-Artiklu 57 ta’ l-Ittri Patenti Tagħna msemmin jawn hawn fuq tigi b’dawn l-Ittri mhassra u flokha tidhol din it-Taqsima li gejja--

(1) Il-lsien Ingliż, bħala ilsien uffiċjali ta’ l-Imperu Ingliż, u l-lsien Malti, bħala lsien tal-poplu ta’ Malta, u l-lsien Taljan, ikunu l-ilsna uffiċjali ta’ Malta. Il-lsien Ingliż ikun l-ilsien uffiċjali tal-amministrazzjoni, u l-kitba kollha uffiċjali u d-dokumenti pubbliċi u l-avviżi kollha mahruġin mill-Gvern Malti u li huma ta’ importanza jew ta’ interess għall-pubbliku għandhom ikunu magħmulin b’dak il-lsien, mingħajr ħsara, iżda, għal-lsien Malti u għal-lsien Taljan billi dawn jiġu użati bħala ilsna li jżiedu mat-test Ingliż f’din il-kitba, dokumenti u avviżi msemmin jawn qabel, kif wiehed isib li hu xieraq u jaqbel. Xejn ma jista’ jsir sew b’ligijiet kemm b’egħmil iehor fit-tmexxija tal-Gvern li tnaqqas jew ittellef mill-qagħda tal-lsien Ingliż jew tal-lsien Malti bħala ilsna uffiċjali jew li taħbat tnaqqas l-użu tagħhom fit-tagħlim jew fis-servizz pubbliku.

KOMPLA JISSAĦĦAĦ L-GĦARFIEN UFFIĊJALI TAL-MALTI?

Fl-1964, il-Malti jigi ddikjarat l-ilsien nazzjonali ta' pajjiżna, u fl-2004 sar wieħed minn fost 24 ilsien uffiċjali tal-Unjoni Ewropea.

Fl-1934, il-Malti gie rikonoxxut bħala lingwa uffiċjali flimkien mal-Ingliż u t-Taljan, filwaqt li l-Kostituzzjoni tal-1961 iddikjarat il-Malti u l-Ingliż bħala ilsna uffiċjali. Il-folja nqalbet mal-Kostituzzjoni ta' Malta Indipendenti (1964) fejn insibu distinzjoni importanti. L-artiklu 5 jispeċifika li (1) il-lingwa nazzjonali hi l-Malti, (2) li l-lingwi uffiċjali huma l-Malti u l-Ingliż u (3) li l-lingwa tal-Qrati hi l-Malti. Il-Kostituzzjoni ta' Malta Repubblika (1974) ikkonfermat dawn l-artikli.

Id-dhul ta' Malta fl-Unjoni Ewropea kompli saħħaħ il-Malti meta fl-2004 gie rikonoxxut bħala lsien uffiċjali fost 24 lingwa. Saħansitra llum huwa studjat fl-Università ta' Bremen, il-Ġermanja, fejn f'Ottubru 2007 twaqqfet l-Għaqda Internazzjonali tal-Lingwistika Maltija.

Minkejja li l-sien baqa' dejjem jikseb prestiġju uffiċjali, fl-1989 l-uffiċju tal-Prim Ministru hass il-ħtieġa li johroġ ċirkulari biex il-Malti jintuża mal-pubbliku kemm fid-Dipartimenti kif ukoll fil-Ministeri. Barra minn hekk, fl-1996 ħarġet ċirkulari oħra biex il-Malti jintuża aktar fil-korrispondenza uffiċjali. F'April 2005, il-Parlament Malti għadda unanimament il-Liġi tal-Malti li biha twaqqaf il-Kunsill Nazzjonali tal-Ilsien Malti. F'Artiklu 3 tal-Att dwar l-Ilsien Malti nsibu li l-Malti huwa "l-ilsien ta' Malta u element ewlieni mill-wirt u l-identità nazzjonali tal-Maltin għax jagħżilhom minn kull poplu ieħor". L-istess Artiklu jstabbilixxi li l-Malti huwa l-aqwa mezz ta' espressjoni u li l-lingwa tiġġedded ta' kuljum fuq fomm il-Maltin.

1964

Il-Kisba tal-Indipendenza / Attainment of Independence

5. (1) L-ilsien Nazzjonali ta' Malta huwa l-ilsien Malti.

Artikolu 5 tal-Kostituzzjoni ta' Malta Indipendenti (1964) u Malta Repubblika (1974)



Twaqqif tar-Repubblika / Establishment of the Republic

1974

DID THE MALTESE LANGUAGE CONTINUE TO BE STRENGTHENED OFFICIALLY?

In 1964, the Maltese Language was declared as our national language and became one of the European Union's official languages in 2004.

In 1934, the Maltese Language was recognised as the official language alongside English and Italian, whereas the 1961 Constitution declared Maltese and English as the official languages. A new chapter began with the Constitution of Independent Malta (1964) with a marked distinction. Article 5 specifies that (1) the national language is Maltese, (2) the official languages are Maltese and English, and (3) the language used in the Law Courts is Maltese. The Constitution of the Republic of Malta (1974) reconfirmed these articles.

Malta's accession to the European Union in 2004 continued to strengthen the Maltese Language further, since it was recognised as one of the official languages among its 24 languages. Today, it is even studied at the University of Bremen, Germany, where the International Association of Maltese Linguistics was founded in 2007.

Despite the fact that our language continued to officially gain prestige, in 1989 the Office of the Prime Minister found it necessary to issue a circular for the Departments and Ministries to use the Maltese Language with the general public. Moreover, in 1996 another circular was issued insisting that the Maltese Language should be used more in official correspondences. In April 2005, the Maltese Language Act was unanimously passed by Parliament, whereby the National Council for the Maltese Language was established. Article 3 of the Maltese Language Act states that the Maltese Language is "the language of Malta and the key element of the heritage and national identity of the Maltese which distinguishes them from all other nations". The same article states that the Maltese Language is the best means of expression and that the language is renewed when being spoken daily by the Maltese.

2004

Šhubija fl-Unjoni Ewropea / Accession to the European Union



Dan it-Trattat, imhejji f'original uniku fil-lingwa Ċeka, Daniża, Estona, Finlandiża, Franċiża, Ġermaniża, Griega, Ingliża, Irlandiża, Latvjana, Litwana, Maltija, Olandiża, Pollakka, Portugiża, Slovakkja, Slovena, Spanjola, Svediza, Taljana u Ungeriza, bit-test ta' kull waħda minn dawn il-lingwi egwalment awtentici, għandu jiġi ddepożitat fl-arkivji tal-Gvern tar-Repubblika Taljana, li għandu jibgħat kopja awtentikata lil kull wieħed mill-Gvernijiet ta' l-Istati Firmatarji l-oħra.

Artikolu 3 tat-Trattat ta' adeżjoni ta' Malta fl-Unjoni Ewropea

NAGĦMLU BIEK INŻOMMU L-MALTI HAJ F'DINJA GLOBALIZZATA?

Jeħtieg li qabelxejn nifhmu li l-Malti mhuwiex artefatt f'mużew u ma nistgħux inwaqqfu l-arloġg tal-progress.

Isienna se jibqa' jiġġedded u jinbidel mal-bidliet u l-kisbiet godda li jagħmel il-poplu li jitekllmu. L-isfida tagħna hi li lill-istudenti tagħna nipprezentawlihom il-lingwa tagħna bħala haġa haġja u dinamika. Jeħtiġilna li nżommu ruħna aġġornati halli b'hekk inkunu nistgħu nifhmu aħjar għaliex isseħħ il-bidla u x'inhuma l-konsegwenzi tagħha.

Għandu jkun hemm dizżjunarju Malti tajjeb u aġġornat *online*. Neħtiegu għodod maħsuba għall-pedagoġija, ngħidu aħna grammatika aġġornata, moderna – grammatika li lill-istudent flok timbuttah, tqanqlu bil-kurzità. Minkejja l-għodod komdi pprovduti mill-Kunsill Nazzjonali tal-Malti, fejn tidhol l-informazzjoni teknoloġika, jidher li filwaqt li l-biċċa l-kbira jitekllmu bil-Malti, il-Maltin għadhom jippreferu jużaw l-Ingliż meta jiġu biex jiktbu xi ittra jew jibagħtu messagġi elettronici.

Hi ġerħa nazzjonali li nħossuna aħjar meta nkellmu lil uliedna bl-Ingliż. Dahlet taħt il-ġilda tagħna u mhix ħlief att ta' sfiducja tal-poplu tagħna fih innifsu. Jeħtieg li l-poplu jifhem li l-bilingwiżmu huwa ġid kbir u bl-ebda mod ma jfikkex it-tagħlim u l-iżvilupp tat-tfal u tal-pajjiż. Jibqa' jidwi kliem Dun Karm Psaila, il-Poeta Nazzjonali – “Ħobb, jekk jiswewlek, l-ilsna barranija, izda le tbarri lil min hu ta' ġewwa.”

1929...

Traduzzjoni tal-Bibbja għall-Malti

Translation of the Bible into Maltese



CAN BE DONE TO KEEP THE MALTESE LANGUAGE RELEVANT IN A GLOBALISED WORLD?

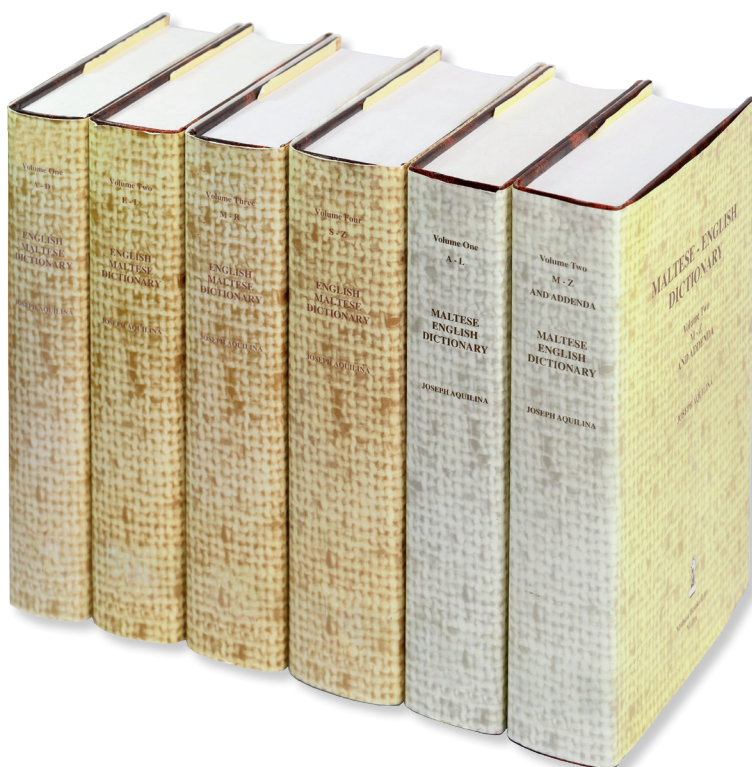
Primarily, it is important to understand that the Maltese Language is not a museum piece and that the rate of progress cannot be halted.

Our language will continue to be renewed and evolve along with changes and new achievements gained by the nation. Our challenge is to present Maltese to our students as a living and dynamic language. We need to keep abreast of changes and understand why they are happening and their consequences.

It is imperative to have a good up-to-date Maltese online dictionary. Tools need to be designed for pedagogy, for example with grammar, to engage the students rather than put them off. Despite the good tools already offered by the Maltese National Council in information technology, the majority of Maltese-speaking people still prefer to use English in emails or when texting messages.

A national sore point is that we tend to speak to our children in English and it has become common practice, which in itself is a discredit to our own nation. People need to understand that bilingualism is actually an advantage and in no way does it hinder the education or development of our children or our nation. Dun Karm Psaila's own words, our national poet, still resonate – "Love foreign languages, if it benefits you, but do not renounce your own".

1999 Id-Dizzjunarju ta' Ġużè Aquilina Dictionary by Gużè Aquilina



TA' HIDMA B'RISQ IL-MALTI

Fl-14 ta' Novembru 1920 twaqqfet l-Ghaqda tal-Kittieba tal-Malti li aktar tard fl-1964 saret magħrufa bhala l-Akkademja tal-Malti.

I-ħsieb ewlieni tal-Ghaqda kien li tagħzel alfabet li jkun imhaddem mill-kittieba kollha tal-Malti. Dan seħh sena wara fit-18 ta' Dicembru 1921. Wara, fl-1924 l-Ghaqda ħarġet it-*Tagħrif fuq il-Kitba Maltija* – l-ewwel manwal tal-ortografija tal-Malti.

Fl-1925 l-Ghaqda bdiet toħroġ il-perjodiku tagħha, *Il-Malti*. Dan għadu jiġi ppubblikat kull sena f'edizzjonijiet letterarji u akkademiċi flimkien ma' ħarġiet speċjali.

Fl-1984 l-Akkademja ħarġet regoli ġodda fuq il-kliem ta' nisel Rumanz jew Inġliż li deħru fiz-*Zieda mat-Tagħrif*. Aktar tard fl-1992 l-Akkademja ħarġet l-*Aġġornament tat-Tagħrif fuq il-Kitba Maltija*. Fl-1998 stampat ir-*Regoli tal-Kitba tal-Malti*.

Matul is-snin, minbarra għadd sabiħ ta' pubblikazzjonijiet, l-Akkademja ħadet ħsieb tikkommemora kittieba Maltin u torganizza taħditiet kif ukoll seminars fuq il-letteratura u l-lingwa Maltija.

Pubblikazzjonijiet oħra jinkludu *Studji Dunkarmjani* (2011), *Doreen Micallef – il-Konferenza – il-Poeżiji* (2015), *Fuq il-Passi ta' Vassalli* (2019) b'ricerka ġdida fuq 'Missier l-Ilsien Malti', *Is-Sessizmu fil-Lingwa Maltija* (2020) u *Storja tal-Ilsien u l-Letteratura Maltija – Kronoloġija* (2021).

Fl-2013 l-Akkademja sponsorjat ir-restawr tal-volum li fih tinsab l-'Għanja' ta' Pietru Caxaro, magħrufa bhala l-*Kantilena* kif ukoll ir-restawr tal-*Prospetto* (1820) ta' Mikiel Anton Vassalli u fl-2016 il-pubblikazzjoni tad-*Ġamma tal Kliem Kartaginis mscerred fel Fom tal Maltin u Għaucin*.

1921 L-Alfabet

Maltese Alphabet - issued by the "Għaqda tal Kittieba tal Malti"

Letter Type	Sound (vowel)	Examples
1. A, a	a (alf)	Arta, sār
2. B, b	Ba (Ba)	Bajt, ktaħ
3. Ċ, ċ	Ċa (Ċa)	Ċajta, temp
4. D, d	De (da) / De (da) / De (da)	Daxxa, Daxxa, Daxxa
5. E, e	E (E) / E (E) / E (E)	Eżerċizzju, Eżerċizzju, Eżerċizzju
6. F, f	Fa (Fa)	Felfal
7. Ġ, ġ	Ġa (Ġa)	Ġidliet
8. G, g	Ġa (Ġa) / Ġa (Ġa) / Ġa (Ġa)	Ġidliet, Ġidliet, Ġidliet
9. H, h	Ha (Ha)	Haħħ, Haħħ
10. I, i	I (I) / I (I) / I (I)	Iħħħ, Iħħħ, Iħħħ
11. J, j	Ja (Ja)	Bjan
12. K, k	Ka (Ka)	Kelb
15. L, l	Lla (Lla)	Lajla
16. M, m	Mma (Mma)	Mojta
17. N, n	Nna (Nna)	Nafis
18. O, o	O (O) / O (O) / O (O)	Orari, Orari, Orari
19. P, p	Pa (Pa)	Pata
20. Q, q	Qa (Qa)	Qadim
21. R, r	Ra (Ra)	Raħħ
22. S, s	Sa (Sa) / Sa (Sa) / Sa (Sa)	Sajja, Sajja, Sajja
23. T, t	Ta (Ta) / Ta (Ta) / Ta (Ta)	Tal, Tal, Tal
24. U, u	Ua (Ua) / Ua (Ua) / Ua (Ua)	Uħħħ, Uħħħ, Uħħħ
25. V, v	Va (Va)	Venier
26. W, w	Wa (Wa)	Watt
27. X, x	Xa (Xa)	Xħħħ
28. Y, y	Ya (Ya)	Yħħħ
29. Z, z	Za (Za)	Zħħħ

Lil din l-art helwa, l-omm li tatna isimha,
Hares, Mulej, kif dejjem int harist:
Ftakar li lilha bl-oħla dawl libbist.

Agħti, kbir Alla, id-deh'n lil min jahkimha,
Rodd il-ħniena lis-sid, saħħa 'l-haddiem:
Seddaq il-għaqda fil-Maltin u s-sliem.

OF PERSEVERANCE FOR THE MALTESE LANGUAGE

The Għaqda tal-Kittieba tal-Malti was founded on the 14th November 1920. Today, it is known as L-Akkademja tal-Malti.

The original purpose of the Għaqda was to choose an alphabet to be used by all Maltese writers. This was achieved one year later on 18 December 1921. By 1924, the Għaqda issued its very first guidebook on Maltese orthography - *Tagħrif fuq il-Kitba Maltija*.

In 1925, the Għaqda started to issue its own periodical, *Il-Malti*. It is still being published annually, through literary and academic editions together with special issues.

In 1984, L-Akkademja issued a set of new rules for words of Romantic or English origin, which appeared in the publication *Żieda mat-Tagħrif*. Later on, in 1992, L-Akkademja published the *Aġġornament tat-Tagħrif fuq il-Kitba Maltija* and in 1998 printed the *Regoli tal-Kitba tal-Malti*.

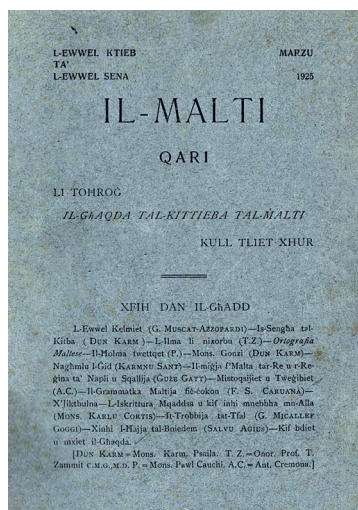
Besides the substantial number of publications, L-Akkademja commemorates Maltese authors and organises discussions, as well as seminars on Maltese Literature and Language.

Other publications include: *Studji Dunkarmjani* (2011), *Doreen Micallef - il-Konferenza - il-Poeżiji* (2015), *Fuq il-Passi ta' Vassalli* (2019) - with new research on the 'Father of the Maltese Language', *Is-Sessizmu fil-Lingwa Maltija* (2020) u *Storja tal-Ilsien u l-Letteratura Maltija - Kronoloġija* (2021).

In 2013, L-Akkademja sponsored the restoration of the volume which includes Pietru Caxaro's 'Għanja', known as *Kantilena*, as well as the restoration of Mikiel Anton Vassalli's *Prospetto* (1820) and the publication *Ġamma tal-Kliem Kartaginis mscerred fel Fom tal-Maltin u Għaucin* in 2016.

1924

Tagħrif fuq il-kitba Maltija



1925
Il-Malti

Kont taf li l-parti l-kbira tar-residenti ta' Malta jistgħu jżuru l-Mużewijiet u s-siti ta' Heritage Malta mingħajr ħlas?

Il-passaport tal-istudenti ta' Heritage Malta jagħti l-jedd **lill-istudenti kollha tal-iskejjel primarji u sekondarji** flimkien ma' **żewġ adulti li jkunu magħhom** li jżuru mingħajr ħlas il-magħgor parti tal-Mużewijiet u s-siti* kemm-il darba jridu. L-istudenti huma mhegġa jżuru wieħed mill-Mużewijiet jew mis-siti sabiex jiġbru l-passaport tal-istudenti. Il-card ta' Heritage Malta mogħtija lilhom mill-iskola trid tiġi ppreżentata sabiex jiġgabar dan il-passaport.

L-istudenti tal-**Università ta' Malta** u **tal-Junior College** li għandhom kont tal-e-sims jistgħu jżuru mingħajr ħlas il-biċċa l-kbira tal-Mużewijiet u s-siti* meta jippreżentaw il-mowbajl app tal-e-sims jew evidenza oħra li tikkonferma l-pussess ta' dan il-kont e-sims.

L-istudenti tal-MCAST jistgħu jżuru mingħajr ħlas il-biċċa l-kbira tal-Mużewijiet u s-siti* meta jippreżentaw il-kard tal-iskola.

Anzjani ta' 60 sena jew aktar flimkien ma' **żewġ itfal jew żgħażaġh (sa 18-il-sena) li jkunu magħhom** jistgħu jżuru mingħajr ħlas il-magħgor parti tal-Mużewijiet u s-siti* kemm-il darba jridu. Dan il-passaport jiġgabar mill-uffiċċji tal-Kunsilli Lokali. Trid tiġi ppreżentata l-karta tal-identità waqt is-sottomissjoni tal-applikazzjoni għal dan il-passaport.

(*Valletta Sotterranea, l-Ipoġew ta' Hal Saflieni (Hypogeum) u s-siti li ma jinfethx b'mod regolari għall-viżitaturi mhux inkluzi)

Did you know that most residents in Malta can enter Heritage Malta Museums and sites for free*?

The Heritage Malta Student Passport entitles **all primary and secondary school students** and any **two accompanying adults** unlimited access to nearly all Heritage Museums and sites*. Students are encouraged to visit any museum and collect their student passport upon presentation of the Heritage Malta card they are given from school.

University of Malta students and **Junior College students** in possession of an e-sims account can also enter free of charge into museums and sites* once they display their e-sims mobile app or present alternative evidence of an e-sims account.

MCAST students enter free of charge* as well just by showing their school card.

Senior citizens aged 60 and over and **any two accompanying youths** (aged up to 18) can get free unlimited access to most Heritage Malta museums and sites*. All you have to do is drop in at your local council with your identity card to apply for our Senior Passport.

(*Excluding Underground Valletta and Hal Saflieni Hypogeum and those museums and sites that open only by appointment)

Sib aktar tagħrif hawn / Find out more here:



heritagemalta.com/community

IS-SERJE TAL-WIRJIET ESPRESSO ESPRESSO EXHIBITION SERIES

It-titlu ta' din is-sensiela ta' wirjiet huwa ispirat minn dik il-kikkra kafé wisq popolari, b'toghma pjuttost qawwija u tfuħ. Bħall-espresso, dawn il-wirjiet aktarx li huma fiċ-ċokon imma fl-istess hin tant intensi u jiffukaw fuq aspetti kurjużi miġjuba mill-Kollezzjoni Nazzjonali.

This title is inspired by the popular small cup of coffee which is strong in flavour and aromatic. Same as the Espresso, these exhibitions, albeit small are just as intense and focused on a particularly curious aspect from the National Collection.

- 1. Siege Maps: Keeping Memory Safe**
National Museum of Archaeology (Valletta)
29 January - 22 May 2016
- 2. Mattia Preti: Self-Image**
National Museum of Archaeology (Valletta)
5 October - 30 November 2016
- 3. Edward Lear in Gozo: 150 Years Later**
Heritage Malta, Gozo Area Office (Ċittadella)
2 December 2016 - 28 January 2017
- 4. Reborn: An Early Painting in Focus**
National Museum of Archaeology (Valletta)
8 December 2016 - 31 January 2017
- 5. De Valette's Armour & Fighting Sword Reunited**
Fort St Angelo (Vittoriosa)
8 September - 15 October 2017
- 6. Etruscan Urns in the National Collection**
National Museum of Archaeology (Valletta)
21 July - 23 September 2018
- 7. Ta' Ġawhar Tower: Gold, Bread and Fire**
National Museum of Archaeology (Valletta)
28 June - 28 September 2019
- 8. The Inquisitor's Porcelain in 18th-Century Malta**
Inquisitor's Palace (Birgu)
4 September - 31 December 2019
- 9. Pots, People, Places and Science: The Journey of the Humble Potsherd**
National Museum of Archaeology (Valletta)
20 June - 21 August 2022
- 10. Meet the Phoenicians of Malta**
National Museum of Archaeology (Valletta)
29 August - 30 October 2022
- 11. Honor Frost's Malta: A Pioneer in the Centre of the Mediterranean**
National Museum of Archaeology (Valletta)
3 November 2022 - 31 January 2023
- 12. Il-Malti – Il-Mixja sal-Għarfien Uffiċjali**
National Museum of Archaeology (Valletta)
21 February - 30 April 2023

Il-Wirja

Kurazija: Joe Borg u Godwin Vella

Disinn: Id-Dipartimenti tal-Wirjiet u tad-Disinn & Branding

Manifattura: Dipartiment tal-Manifattura u l-Manutenzjoni

Il-Ktejjeb

Kitba: Joe Borg, Mario Cassar u Godwin Vella

Traduzzjoni: Margaret Abdilla Cunningham

Ritratti: Pierre Balzia

Għajnuna Teknika: George Agius, Kimberly Azzopardi u Fiona Vella

Stampar: Poultons Ltd.

ISBN: 978-9918-619-22-1

Produzzjoni: Heritage Malta Publishing © 2023

Kull dritt huwa riservat f'kull pajjiż.

“

**Ħobb, jekk
jiswewlek,
l-ilsna
barranija,
izda le tbarri
lil min hu ta'
ġewwa.**

Dun Karm Psaila
Il-Poeta Nazzjonali



Taht il-patroċinju
tal-E.T. Dr George Vella
President ta' Malta



ISBN 978-9918-619-22-1



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