

# Classical Syriac

## Estrangela Script

### Chapter 8

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#### 8.1. Introduction<sup>1</sup>

As we saw in chapter 4, finite verbs in Classical Syriac are marked (i.e. have differentiated forms) for person, gender, number, tense or mood, and pattern. Out of each of these categories, *pattern* (also referred to as *conjugation* or *binyan*) is the most difficult concept to understand for those who have English as a first language.

*Pattern* refers to set ways that verbs can be formed to indicate, among other things, the voice of the verb (i.e. active, passive, or reflexive), the intensity of the action of the verb (e.g. break vs. shatter), causation (go vs. cause to go), and other changes to the basic meaning of the root of the verb. These patterns can be recognized by (a) the vowels that are used with the first and second root letters, (b) prefixes that can sometimes be added to the verb, and (c) the doubling of the second root letter in certain patterns.

In theory, every verbal root in Classical Syriac can appear in any one of the main patterns that are used in Classical Syriac. In practice, however, verbal roots tend to appear in only a limited number of patterns. While the meaning that some verbal roots take in a particular pattern can be predicted based on the standard uses of the pattern, these meanings are not always predictable and, in many cases, simply need to be memorized.

The focus of this chapter will be on (a) the perfect tense of regular verbs as they appear in the Pa<sup>ṣ</sup>el, ʔAp<sup>ṣ</sup>el, ʔEtp<sup>ṣ</sup>el, and ʔEtpa<sup>ṣ</sup>al patterns<sup>2</sup> and (b) the basic meanings associated with these patterns. Patterns other than the Pe<sup>ṣ</sup>al are referred to as **derived patterns**. Other derived patterns will be learned in a later chapter.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Nöldeke §159; Muraoka §§48–49; Duval §190; Mingana §105, 109, 112; Brockelmann §177.

<sup>2</sup> The sixth pattern, the ʔEtpa<sup>ṣ</sup>al is rarely used. For a song that teaches the paradigm for the P<sup>ṣ</sup>al, the Pa<sup>ṣ</sup>el, and the ʔAp<sup>ṣ</sup>el perfect, see <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NPAOFhNIXhw>.



### 8.2.2. Voice

Verbs in the Pa<sup>ʿ</sup>el are in the active voice (i.e. the grammatical subject performs the action of the verb).

### 8.2.3. Meaning

a) Verbs in the Pa<sup>ʿ</sup>el can sometimes be an intensive version of the same verb in the P<sup>ʿ</sup>al:

P <sup>ʿ</sup> al Perfect 3msg		Pa <sup>ʿ</sup> el Perfect 3msg	
سَخَّرَ	he drew out	سَخَّرَ	he dragged (violently)
مَاتَ	he killed (one)	مَاتَ	he killed (many)
خَلَطَ	he mixed	خَلَطَ	he mixed thoroughly
هَزَّ	he shook	هَزَّ	he shook violently

b) Verbs in the Pa<sup>ʿ</sup>el can sometimes be a causative version of the same verb in the P<sup>ʿ</sup>al:

P <sup>ʿ</sup> al Perfect 3msg		Pa <sup>ʿ</sup> el Perfect 3msg	
اشْتَرَى	he bought	بَاعَ	he sold (i.e. caused to buy)
عَلَّمَ	he ruled	عَلَّمَ	he put in authority (i.e. caused to rule)

c) A verb that is intransitive (i.e. does not take a direct object) in the P<sup>ʿ</sup>al can sometimes become transitive in the Pa<sup>ʿ</sup>el:

P <sup>ʿ</sup> al Perfect 3msg		Pa <sup>ʿ</sup> el Perfect 3msg	
ذَهَبَ	he melted	ذَهَبَ	he melted (something)
عَلِمَ	he was finished	عَلِمَ	he finished (something)

d) A verb that was originally derived from a noun (i.e. a denominative verb) is often placed in the Pa<sup>ʿ</sup>el:

Noun		Pa <sup>ʿ</sup> el Perfect 3msg	
حِرْطَ	craft	حَرَّطَ	he exercised a craft
كَلِمَةً	word	كَلَّمَ	he spoke
جَسَدًا	body	جَسَّدَ	he embodied

e) In some cases, the meaning of a verb in the Pa<sup>ss</sup>el is either completely unrelated or is only distantly related to its meaning in the P<sup>es</sup>al. When this happens, the verb in the Pa<sup>ss</sup>el communicates a simple action:

P <sup>es</sup> al Perfect 3msg		Pa <sup>ss</sup> el Perfect 3msg	
ܡܘܒܠ	he accused	ܦܘܠܘܠ	he received
ܐܘܚܝܕ	he rode	ܐܘܚܝܕ	he constructed
ܚܘܒܝܢ	he bent the knee	ܚܘܒܝܢ	he blessed

f) In some cases, a verbal root that is used in the Pa<sup>ss</sup>el has no corresponding form in the P<sup>es</sup>al or the corresponding form in the P<sup>es</sup>al is rarely used. When this happens, the verb in the Pa<sup>ss</sup>el communicates a simple action:

P <sup>es</sup> al Perfect 3msg		Pa <sup>ss</sup> el Perfect 3msg	
-----	-----	ܦܘܠܘܠ	he sent
----- <sup>6</sup>	-----	ܚܘܒܝܢ	he walked
-----	-----	ܚܘܒܝܢ	he lied, spoke falsely

g) In many cases, the meaning of the verb in the P<sup>es</sup>al is identical or nearly identical to its meaning in the Pa<sup>ss</sup>el:

P <sup>es</sup> al Perfect 3msg		Pa <sup>ss</sup> el Perfect 3msg	
ܚܘܒܝܢ	he gathered together, he assembled	ܚܘܒܝܢ	he called together, he assembled
ܦܘܠܘܠ	he interpreted <sup>7</sup>	ܦܘܠܘܠ	he interpreted
ܚܘܒܝܢ	he subdued	ܚܘܒܝܢ	he subdued

<sup>6</sup> Sokoloff (SL) 344, gives one example of the verb ܚܘܒܝܢ in the P<sup>es</sup>al while Payne Smith (CSD), 104, says that ܚܘܒܝܢ is not used in the P<sup>es</sup>al. Either way it should be clear that the use of the verb ܚܘܒܝܢ in the P<sup>es</sup>al is extremely rare.

<sup>7</sup> Note that this is the same verb used in a previous example to mean “he melted.” When the verb means “to interpret,” there is no discernable difference in meaning.

### 8.3. <sup>ʔ</sup>Ap<sup>ʕ</sup>el Perfect (Regular)<sup>8</sup>

#### 8.3.1. Form

The <sup>ʔ</sup>Ap<sup>ʕ</sup>el perfect is characterized by (1) the prefix  $\text{ʔ}$  followed by the vowel  $\text{ptāhā}^{\text{ʔ}}$  (◌◌), (2) no vowel under the first root letter, and (3) a  $\text{zlāmā}^{\text{ʔ}} \text{pšîqā}^{\text{ʔ}}$  (◌◌) after the second root letter<sup>9</sup> when the third root letter does not have its own vowel (when the third root letter has its own vowel, the  $\text{zlāmā}^{\text{ʔ}} \text{pšîqā}^{\text{ʔ}}$  (◌◌) simply disappears). Apart from these characteristics, the form of the <sup>ʔ</sup>Ap<sup>ʕ</sup>el perfect is identical to the P<sup>ʕ</sup>al perfect.

These characteristics can be seen in the name of the pattern itself, which is based on the form that the verb  $\text{حَد}$  would take if it appeared as an <sup>ʔ</sup>Ap<sup>ʕ</sup>el perfect 3msg verb ( $\text{حَدِي}$ ).

The following chart provides (1) the paradigm for verbs in the <sup>ʔ</sup>Ap<sup>ʕ</sup>el perfect using the verb  $\text{مَد}$ , (2) an example of an actual verb in the <sup>ʔ</sup>Ap<sup>ʕ</sup>el perfect, and (3) a translation of the sample verb for each form.

	Pattern	Example	Translation
3msg	$\text{حَدِي}$	$\text{مَدِي}$	he ruled
3fsg	$\text{حَدِيه}$	$\text{مَدِيه}$	she ruled
2msg	$\text{حَدِيك}$	$\text{مَدِيك}$	you ruled
2fsg	$\text{حَدِيكِ}$	$\text{مَدِيكِ}$	you ruled
1csg	$\text{حَدِي}$	$\text{مَدِي}$	I ruled
3mpl	$\text{حَدِيه}$	$\text{مَدِيه}$	they ruled
3fpl	$\text{حَدِيه}$	$\text{مَدِيه}$	they ruled
2mpl	$\text{حَدِيكُم}$	$\text{مَدِيكُم}$	you ruled
2fpl	$\text{حَدِيكُنَّ}$	$\text{مَدِيكُنَّ}$	you ruled
1cpl	$\text{حَدِينَا}$	$\text{مَدِينَا}$	we ruled

#### 8.3.2. Voice

Verbs in the <sup>ʔ</sup>Ap<sup>ʕ</sup>el are in the active voice (i.e. the grammatical subject performs the action of the verb).

<sup>8</sup> Cf. Nöldeke §§159, 164; Muraoka §§49–50; Duval §198; Mingana §109; Brockelmann §177.

<sup>9</sup> Note that when the third root letter is a  $\text{ʔ}$  or a guttural ( $\text{ء}$  or  $\text{ح}$ ) the vowel under the second root letter becomes a  $\text{ptāhā}^{\text{ʔ}}$  (◌◌) instead of the  $\text{zlāmā}^{\text{ʔ}} \text{pšîqā}^{\text{ʔ}}$  (◌◌) because these letter cannot be doubled.

### 8.3.3. Meaning

a) Verbs in the <sup>?</sup>Ap<sup>ʿ</sup>el are normally the causative version of the same verb in the P<sup>ʿ</sup>al:

P <sup>ʿ</sup> al Perfect 3msg		<sup>?</sup> Ap <sup>ʿ</sup> el Perfect 3msg	
ܘܘܪܫܘܥ	he worshiped	ܘܘܪܫܘܥܘܬܐ	he caused to worship
ܘܘܕܢܐ	he did	ܘܘܕܢܐܘܬܐ	he caused to do
ܘܘܚܘܫܘܥ	he became dark	ܘܘܚܘܫܘܥܘܬܐ	he made dark
ܘܘܚܘܫܘܥܘܬܐ	he apostatized	ܘܘܚܘܫܘܥܘܬܐܘܬܐ	he caused to apostatize

b) Verbs in the <sup>?</sup>Ap<sup>ʿ</sup>el can sometimes have the exact same meaning as their form in the P<sup>ʿ</sup>al:

P <sup>ʿ</sup> al Perfect 3msg		<sup>?</sup> Ap <sup>ʿ</sup> el Perfect 3msg	
ܘܘܥܒܘܠ	he carried	ܘܘܥܒܘܠܘܬܐ	he carried

c) In some cases, the meaning of a verb in the <sup>?</sup>Ap<sup>ʿ</sup>el is either completely unrelated or is only distantly related to its meaning in the P<sup>ʿ</sup>al. When this happens, the verb in the <sup>?</sup>Ap<sup>ʿ</sup>el communicates a simple action:

P <sup>ʿ</sup> al Perfect 3msg		<sup>?</sup> Ap <sup>ʿ</sup> el Perfect 3msg	
ܘܘܚܘܫܘܥܘܬܐ	he advised, promised	ܘܘܚܘܫܘܥܘܬܐܘܬܐ	he ruled

d) In some cases, there is no discernible reason for why a verb should be in the <sup>?</sup>Ap<sup>ʿ</sup>el as opposed to the P<sup>ʿ</sup>al:

<sup>?</sup> Ap <sup>ʿ</sup> el Perfect 3msg	
ܘܘܚܘܫܘܥܘܬܐ	he ruled
ܘܘܚܘܫܘܥܘܬܐܘܬܐ	he proclaimed

## 8.4. <sup>?</sup>Etp<sup>ʿ</sup>el Perfect (Regular)<sup>10</sup>

### 8.4.1. Form

The <sup>?</sup>Etp<sup>ʿ</sup>el perfect is characterized by (1) the prefix ܘܘܝܘܬܐ, (2) a *zlāmāʿ pšīqāʿ* (ܘܘܝܘܬܐ) after the second root letter when the third root letter does not have its own vowel<sup>11</sup> (when the third root letter does

<sup>10</sup> Cf. Nöldeke §§159, 162; Muraoka §§49–50; Duval §191; Mingana §§109, 111; Brockelmann §177.

<sup>11</sup> Note that when the third root letter is a *ʾ* or a guttural (ܘܘܝܘܬܐ or ܘܘܝܘܬܐ) the vowel under the second root letter becomes a *pṭāhāʿ* (ܘܘܝܘܬܐ) instead of the *zlāmāʿ pšīqāʿ* (ܘܘܝܘܬܐ) because these letter cannot be doubled.

have its own vowel, the *zlāmā' pšîqā'* (◌) simply disappears), and (3) a slight, though unmarked, “e” sound between the first and second root letters when the third root letter does not have its own vowel (when this happens, the second root letter takes a *pṭāḥā'* (◌) to compensate for the loss of the vowel under the second root letter). Apart from these characteristics, the form of the <sup>?</sup>Eṭp<sup>es</sup>el perfect is identical to the P<sup>es</sup>al perfect.

These characteristics can be seen in the name of the pattern itself, which is based on the form that the verb *فصل* would take if it appeared as an <sup>?</sup>Eṭp<sup>es</sup>el perfect 3msg verb (*فصل*).

The following chart provides (1) the paradigm for verbs in the <sup>?</sup>Eṭp<sup>es</sup>el perfect using the verb *فصل*, (2) an example of an actual verb in the <sup>?</sup>Eṭp<sup>es</sup>el perfect, and (3) a translation of the sample verb for each form.

Table 8.3 – <sup>?</sup> Eṭp <sup>es</sup> el Perfect (Regular)			
	Pattern	Example	Translation
3msg	فصل	فصل	he was separated
3fsg	فصلت	فصلت	she was separated
2msg	فصلتم	فصلتم	you were separated
2fsg	فصلتم	فصلتم	you were separated
1csg	فصلت	فصلت	I was separated
3mpl	فصلوا	فصلوا	they were separated
3fpl	فصلن	فصلن	they were separated
2mpl	فصلتم	فصلتم	you were separated
2fpl	فصلتم	فصلتم	you were separated
1cpl	فصلنا	فصلنا	we were separated

#### 8.4.2. Voice

Verbs in the <sup>?</sup>Eṭp<sup>es</sup>el can be in the passive voice (i.e. the grammatical subject receives the action of the verb), the reflexive voice (i.e. the grammatical subject performs the action on itself), and sometimes the active voice.

#### 8.4.3. Meaning

a) Verbs in the <sup>?</sup>Eṭp<sup>es</sup>el are typically the passive form of verbs in the P<sup>es</sup>al:

P <sup>es</sup> al Perfect 3msg		ʾEtp <sup>es</sup> el Perfect 3msg	
ܫܒܬ	he slayed	ܝܫܒܬܐ	he was slain
ܦܘܠܥ	he separated (something)	ܝܦܘܠܥܐ	he was separated
ܟܘܠܥ	he crucified	ܝܟܘܠܥܐ	he was crucified

b) Verbs in the ʾEtp<sup>es</sup>el can sometimes be the reflexive version (i.e. the subject performs the action of the verb on itself) of the corresponding form in the P<sup>es</sup>al:

P <sup>es</sup> al Perfect 3msg		ʾEtp <sup>es</sup> el Perfect 3msg	
ܠܘܥ	he put on	ܝܠܘܥܐ	he clothed himself
ܦܘܠܥ	he stretched out	ܝܦܘܠܥܐ	he stretched himself out

c) Verbs in the ʾEtp<sup>es</sup>el can sometimes be used for simple action in the active voice:

ʾEtp <sup>es</sup> el Perfect 3msg	
ܝܕܘܚܘܚܐ	he remembered
ܝܕܘܚܘܚܐ	he rejoiced

## 8.5. ʾEtp<sup>es</sup>al Perfect (Regular)<sup>12</sup>

### 8.5.1. Form

The ʾEtp<sup>es</sup>al perfect is characterized by (1) the prefix ܝܬܘܦܘܠܥܐ, (2) the vowel p̄tāḥāʾ (ܘ) after the first root letter, (3) the vowel p̄tāḥāʾ (ܘ) after the second root letter when the following letter does not have its own vowel (when the third root letter has its own vowel, the p̄tāḥāʾ (ܘ) simply disappears), and (4) the doubling of the second root letter. Note that the doubling of the second root letter is only indicated in the script when it is a BeGaDKePhaT letter—when BeGaDKePhaT letters are doubled, they have the hard pronunciation. In other cases, the fact that the second root letter has been doubled can be determined by using the rule about hidden consonant clusters in §2.5. Apart from these characteristics, the form of the ʾEtp<sup>es</sup>al perfect is identical to the P<sup>es</sup>al perfect.

These characteristics can be seen in the name of the pattern itself, which is based on the form that the verb ܘܠܥ would take if it appeared as an ʾEtp<sup>es</sup>al perfect 3msg perfect verb (ܝܘܠܥܘܠܥܐ).

<sup>12</sup> Cf. Nöldeke §§159, 163; Muraoka §§49–50; Duval §193; Mingana §§109, 111; Brockelmann §177.



The following chart provides (1) the paradigm for verbs in the <sup>ʔ</sup>Etpa<sup>ss</sup>al perfect using the verb **ܡܩܠܠ**, (2) an example of an actual verb in the <sup>ʔ</sup>Etpa<sup>ss</sup>al perfect, and (3) a translation of the sample verb for each form.

Table 8.4 – <sup>ʔ</sup> Etpa <sup>ss</sup> al Perfect (Regular)			
	Pattern	Example	Translation
3msg	ܢܩܠܠܐ (ʔetqattal)	ܢܩܠܠܐ (ʔetqabbal)	he was received
3fsg	ܢܩܠܠܝܬܐ	ܢܩܠܠܝܬܐ	she was received
2msg	ܢܩܠܠܝܬܐ	ܢܩܠܠܝܬܐ	you were received
2fsg	ܢܩܠܠܝܬܝܗ	ܢܩܠܠܝܬܝܗ	you were received
1csg	ܢܩܠܠܝܬܝܗ	ܢܩܠܠܝܬܝܗ	I was received
3mpl	ܢܩܠܠܝܬܝܗܘܢ	ܢܩܠܠܝܬܝܗܘܢ	they were received
3fpl	ܢܩܠܠܝܬܝܗܘܢ	ܢܩܠܠܝܬܝܗܘܢ	they were received
2mpl	ܢܩܠܠܝܬܝܗܘܢܝܗ	ܢܩܠܠܝܬܝܗܘܢܝܗ	you were received
2fpl	ܢܩܠܠܝܬܝܗܘܢܝܗ	ܢܩܠܠܝܬܝܗܘܢܝܗ	you were received
1cpl	ܢܩܠܠܝܬܝܗܘܢܝܗ	ܢܩܠܠܝܬܝܗܘܢܝܗ	we were received

### 8.5.2. Voice

Verbs in the <sup>ʔ</sup>Etpa<sup>ss</sup>al can be in the passive voice (i.e. the grammatical subject receives the action of the verb), the reflexive voice (i.e. the grammatical subject performs the action on itself), or the active voice.

### 8.5.3. Meaning

a) Verbs in the <sup>ʔ</sup>Etpa<sup>ss</sup>al are typically the passive form of verbs in the Pa<sup>ss</sup>el:

Pa <sup>ss</sup> el Perfect 3msg		<sup>ʔ</sup> Etpa <sup>ss</sup> al Perfect 3msg	
ܢܩܠܠܐ	he blessed	ܢܩܠܠܝܬܐ	he was blessed
ܢܩܠܠܐ	he received	ܢܩܠܠܝܬܐ	he was received
ܢܩܠܠܐ	he concealed	ܢܩܠܠܝܬܐ	he was concealed
ܢܩܠܠܐ	he constructed	ܢܩܠܠܝܬܐ	it was constructed
ܢܩܠܠܐ	he brought near	ܢܩܠܠܝܬܐ	he was brought near

An easy way to remember this function is to note that the second root letter in both patterns is doubled (Pa<sup>ss</sup>el, <sup>ʔ</sup>Etpa<sup>ss</sup>al).

b) Verbs in the  $\text{?Etpa}^{\text{el}}$  can sometimes be the reflexive version of the corresponding form in the  $\text{Pa}^{\text{el}}$ :

Pa <sup>el</sup> Perfect 3msg		?Etpa <sup>al</sup> Perfect 3msg	
ܢܝܝܗ	he lowered	ܢܝܝܗܝܘܬܐ	he lowered himself
ܦܨܝܚܐ	he upheld	ܦܨܝܚܐܝܘܬܐ	he relied on (i.e. he held himself up with)

c) Verbs in the  $\text{?Etpa}^{\text{al}}$  can sometimes be used for simple action in the active voice:

?Etpa <sup>al</sup> Perfect 3msg	
ܝܘܬܐܝܢܘܬܐ	he thought
ܝܘܬܐܝܢܘܬܐ	to threaten, warn
ܝܘܬܐܝܢܘܬܐ	he set out, came, arrived

d) Verbs in the  $\text{?Etpa}^{\text{al}}$  can sometimes have the same meaning as the corresponding form in the  $\text{Pa}^{\text{el}}$ :

Pa <sup>el</sup> Perfect 3msg		?Etpa <sup>al</sup> Perfect 3msg	
ܙܝܡܐ	he had mercy on	ܙܝܡܐܝܘܬܐ	he had mercy on
ܚܝܘܬܐ	he rebelled	ܚܝܘܬܐܝܘܬܐ	he rebelled

### 8.6. Metathesis and Assimilation With the $\text{?Etp}^{\text{el}}$ and $\text{?Etpa}^{\text{al}}$ <sup>13</sup>

When the first root letter of a verb is  $\text{ܘ}$  or  $\text{ܙ}$ , the first root letter switches places with the  $\text{ܕ}$  of the  $\text{?Etp}^{\text{el}}$  and  $\text{?Etpa}^{\text{al}}$ . This is referred to as **metathesis**. Note the following examples:

Examples		
Root	Form With Metathesis	Meaning
ܘܚܐ	ܕܘܚܐܝܘܬܐ ( $\text{?Etp}^{\text{el}}$ ) <sup>14</sup>	It seemed.
ܘܚܘܕ	ܕܘܚܘܕܝܘܬܐ ( $\text{?Etp}^{\text{el}}$ ) <sup>15</sup>	He was found.

<sup>13</sup> Cf. Nöldeke §26; Muraoka §6M–N.

<sup>14</sup> The vowel written with the second root letter is  $\text{p}̄\text{āhā}^?$  rather than the expected  $\text{z}̄\text{lāmā}^?$   $\text{p}̄\text{šīqā}^?$  because  $\text{ܝ}$  prefers to be preceded by  $\text{p}̄\text{āhā}^?$ .

<sup>15</sup> Once again, the vowel written with the second root letter is  $\text{p}̄\text{āhā}^?$  rather than the expected  $\text{z}̄\text{lāmā}^?$   $\text{p}̄\text{šīqā}^?$  because gutturals like  $\text{ܘ}$  prefer to be preceded by  $\text{p}̄\text{āhā}^?$ .

When the first root letter is א, the first root letter switches places with the א of the <sup>?</sup>Etp<sup>el</sup> and <sup>?</sup>Etp<sup>al</sup> and the א becomes א. Note the following examples:

Examples		
Root	Form With Metathesis	Meaning
אמ	אמא (Etp <sup>al</sup> )	He was justified.
אמ	אמא (Etp <sup>el</sup> )	He was crucified.

When the first root letter is ע, the first root letter switches places with the א of the <sup>?</sup>Etp<sup>el</sup> and <sup>?</sup>Etp<sup>al</sup> and the א becomes אע, the emphatic equivalent of א. Note the following examples:

Examples		
Root	Form With Metathesis	Meaning
עמ	עמא (Etp <sup>al</sup> )	It was formed.
עמ	עמא (Etp <sup>al</sup> )	He suffered abuse.

In all three cases, the change happened naturally in an earlier period of Aramaic to make the pronunciation of these forms easier. When translating these forms, it is important to properly identify the three root letters of the verb and distinguish them from the prefix.

When the first root letter of the verb is א or א, the א of the אע prefix is absorbed into the first root letter, doubling it. This is referred to as **assimilation**. When the first root letter is א and it is not immediately followed by a full vowel, the א is absorbed into the א of the אע prefix and doubles it. When the first root letter is א and it is followed by a full vowel, the א of the אע prefix is absorbed into the first root letter and doubles it. Note the following examples:

Examples		
Root	Form With Metathesis	Pronunciation
אע	אעא (Etp <sup>al</sup> )	<sup>?</sup> eṭṭamar
אע	אעא (Etp <sup>el</sup> )	<sup>?</sup> eṭṭ <sup>(e)</sup> mar
אע	אעא (Etp <sup>el</sup> )	<sup>?</sup> eṭṭ <sup>(e)</sup> kar
אע	אעא (Etp <sup>al</sup> )	<sup>?</sup> eddamar

At this point it is not necessary to learn these rules thoroughly. Once you have mastered the material covered in earlier sections, you can begin to commit these rules to memory.

## 8.7. Vocabulary

Verbs	
ܐܘܪܝܢܐ	(Pa <sup>ss</sup> el) to go, walk, travel; (?Etpa <sup>ss</sup> al) to be traversed
ܐܘܪܝܢܐ	(P <sup>ec</sup> al) to buy, buy off, ransom, redeem; (?Etp <sup>ec</sup> el) to be bought;
ܐܘܪܝܢܐ	(Pa <sup>ss</sup> el) to sell, accept a ransom; (?Etpa <sup>ss</sup> al) to be sold
ܐܘܪܝܢܐ	(P <sup>ec</sup> al) to gather together, collect, assemble; (?Etp <sup>ec</sup> el) to be gathered, to come together, assemble
ܐܘܪܝܢܐ	(Pa <sup>ss</sup> el) to assemble, call together; (?Etpa <sup>ss</sup> al) to be gathered, to come together, assemble
ܐܘܪܝܢܐ	(?Ap <sup>el</sup> ) to proclaim, announce, preach, teach, recite publically; (?Etp <sup>ec</sup> el) to be proclaimed, announced, publically taught, preached
ܐܘܪܝܢܐ	(Pa <sup>ss</sup> el) to speak; (?Etpa <sup>ss</sup> al) to be spoken, be said, be told
ܐܘܪܝܢܐ	(P <sup>ec</sup> al) to do, cause, make; (?Etp <sup>ec</sup> el) to be done, carried out, performed, be made;
ܐܘܪܝܢܐ	(?Ap <sup>el</sup> ) to cause to do, force to do, make work
ܐܘܪܝܢܐ	(P <sup>ec</sup> al) to accuse, complain about; (?Etp <sup>ec</sup> el) to be accused;
ܐܘܪܝܢܐ	(Pa <sup>ss</sup> el) to receive, consent, accept, oppose, attack; (?Etpa <sup>ss</sup> al) to be received, accepted
ܐܘܪܝܢܐ	(?Ap <sup>el</sup> ) to face, go towards, meet, receive, agree
ܐܘܪܝܢܐ	(P <sup>ec</sup> al) to kill (usually one), murder; (?Etp <sup>ec</sup> el) to be killed, put to death;
ܐܘܪܝܢܐ	(Pa <sup>ss</sup> el) to kill (many), slaughter; (?Etpa <sup>ss</sup> al) to be killed (in large numbers)
ܐܘܪܝܢܐ	(P <sup>ec</sup> al) to come near, draw near, touch.
ܐܘܪܝܢܐ	(Pa <sup>ss</sup> el) to bring near, take, carry, offer (a sacrifice); (?Etpa <sup>ss</sup> al) to be brought near, come near, approach, touch, go into (a woman), apply oneself, be offered (a sacrifice), receive (communion).
ܐܘܪܝܢܐ	(?Ap <sup>el</sup> ) to join battle, make war, fight
ܐܘܪܝܢܐ	(Pa <sup>ss</sup> el) to send, send away, dismiss, send (word); (?Etpa <sup>ss</sup> al) to be sent out, be commissioned, be thrown away
ܐܘܪܝܢܐ	(P <sup>ec</sup> al) to hear, listen, obey; (?Etp <sup>ec</sup> el) to be heard, be obedient, obey
ܐܘܪܝܢܐ	(?Ap <sup>el</sup> ) to cause to hear, let hear, make hear, announce, proclaim

Proper Nouns	
ܐܘܪܝܢܐ	Antioch
ܐܘܪܝܢܐ	Bethany
ܐܘܪܝܢܐ	Gethsemane

ܚܦܢܐ ܦܨܢܐ	Capernaum
ܦܨܢܐ ܕܢܗܪܝܢ	Nazareth

### 8.8. Homework

- a) Using practice sheet 8.1, memorize the paradigm for the verbs in tables 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, and 8.4.
- b) Memorize the main uses of each pattern given in this chapter.
- c) Memorize the vocabulary in 8.6 above. Make sure you can translate the words from Syriac to English as well as English to Syriac. The following link on Quizlet can be used to help you learn the vocabulary: [https://quizlet.com/\\_c8xlxg?x=1qqt&i=2z26w0](https://quizlet.com/_c8xlxg?x=1qqt&i=2z26w0).
- d) Using practice sheet 8.2, translate the sentences from Syriac to English.

