

# AN INTRODUCTION TO SYRIAC STUDIES



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## **An Introduction to Syriac Studies**

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## **Introduction to Syriac Studies.**

**(Mini Syriac Grammar)**

This booklet is just an introduction to Syriac studies. The Grammar of Fr. Gabriel (1922) of Fr. Ludovic (1951); of Fr. Jerome (1944) and mine (1961) as well as the erudite grammar of Rev. Fr. Thomas Arayathinal (1957, 1959); of Mar Aprem (1981) etc. are there for scholars or those interested in further studies. Rev.Dr. Thomas Koonammakkal was behind the making of these notes.

The languages of the world can be divided into five main families : The Aryan (Indo-European); Semitic, Mongolian, Dravidian, and the Negroid. Hebrew, Aramaic (Syriac), Assyrian, Arabic etc. are of the Semetic family.

Aramaic/Syriac is one of the oldest of languages; and hence very simple. Our Lord Jesus Christ and his mother, Bl. Virgin Mary and the Apostles spoke the same. Some parts of the Old Testament, and the Gospel of St. Mathew were originally written in Syriac.

European scholars use either the Chaldean or Western pronunciation. No one is faithful to our ancient Indian tradition. Even in the Assyrian Church of the East (Trichur) they pronounce many words and some vowels like the westerners, probably from the influence of those Jacobite priests who helped them to translate their liturgical books. As to their pronunciation of certain words the influence of some modern Middle Eastern Syriac teachers as well may not be denied.

Fr. Emmanuel Thelly C.M.I.



There are only twenty two letters in this language; namely . **ܐ ܒ ܓ ܕ ܫ ܫܝܬ ܚ ܬ ܝܠܦ ܡ ܢ ܥ ܦ ܩ ܪ ܫܝܬ ܠ ܘ ܙ ܠܝܬ ܘܢܝܬ ܘܢܝܬܐ** They are written and read from the right to the left. All letters start from the line. They can be written continuously but for a few, namely **ܐ ܒ ܓ ܕ ܫ ܫܝܬ ܚ ܬ ܝܠܦ ܡ ܢ ܥ ܦ ܩ ܪ ܫܝܬ ܠ ܘ ܙ ܠܝܬ ܘܢܝܬ ܘܢܝܬܐ** Some have hard and soft pronunciations, namely **ܐ ܒ ܓ ܕ ܫ ܫܝܬ ܚ ܬ ܝܠܦ ܡ ܢ ܥ ܦ ܩ ܪ ܫܝܬ ܠ ܘ ܙ ܠܝܬ ܘܢܝܬ ܘܢܝܬܐ** The hard sound is called Kusaya and the soft sound Rukaka. The Syro-Malabarians add the sound of **ܐ** when **ܐ ܒ ܓ ܕ ܫ ܫܝܬ ܚ ܬ ܝܠܦ ܡ ܢ ܥ ܦ ܩ ܪ ܫܝܬ ܠ ܘ ܙ ܠܝܬ ܘܢܝܬ ܘܢܝܬܐ** are doubled.

The pronunciation and numerical value of the consonants:

1	ܐ	a = (ܐ)
2	ܒ	ܒ, ܒܝܝܬ, ܒܝܬܐ, ܒܝܬܐ = (ܒܝܬܐ)
3	ܓ	ܓܝܬܐ, ܓܝܬܐ = (ܓܝܬܐ)
4	ܕ	ܕܝܬܐ, ܕܝܬܐ = (ܕܝܬܐ)
5	ܫ	ܫܝܬܐ, ܫܝܬܐ = (ܫܝܬܐ)
6	ܫܝܬ	ܫܝܬܐ, ܫܝܬܐ = (ܫܝܬܐ)
7	ܚ	ܚܝܬܐ, ܚܝܬܐ = (ܚܝܬܐ)
8	ܬ	ܬܝܬܐ, ܬܝܬܐ = (ܬܝܬܐ)
9	ܝܠܦ	ܝܠܦܐ, ܝܠܦܐ = (ܝܠܦܐ)
10	ܡ	ܡܝܬܐ, ܡܝܬܐ = (ܡܝܬܐ)
20	ܢ	ܢܝܬܐ, ܢܝܬܐ = (ܢܝܬܐ)
30	ܥ	ܥܝܬܐ, ܥܝܬܐ = (ܥܝܬܐ)
40	ܦ	ܦܝܬܐ, ܦܝܬܐ = (ܦܝܬܐ)
50	ܩ	ܩܝܬܐ, ܩܝܬܐ = (ܩܝܬܐ)
60	ܪ	ܪܝܬܐ, ܪܝܬܐ = (ܪܝܬܐ)
70	ܫܝܬ	ܫܝܬܐ, ܫܝܬܐ = (ܫܝܬܐ)
80	ܠ	ܠܝܬܐ, ܠܝܬܐ = (ܠܝܬܐ)
90	ܘ	ܘܢܝܬܐ, ܘܢܝܬܐ = (ܘܢܝܬܐ)
100	ܝܬܐ	ܝܬܐ, ܝܬܐ = (ܝܬܐ)
200	ܘܢܝܬ	ܘܢܝܬܐ, ܘܢܝܬܐ = (ܘܢܝܬܐ)
300	ܘܢܝܬܐ	ܘܢܝܬܐ, ܘܢܝܬܐ = (ܘܢܝܬܐ)
400	ܘܢܝܬܐ	ܘܢܝܬܐ, ܘܢܝܬܐ = (ܘܢܝܬܐ)

The vowels are expressed by certain dots above or below the letters with or without certain consonants.

The vowels are: **ܐ ܒ ܓ ܕ ܫ ܫܝܬ ܚ ܬ ܝܠܦ ܡ ܢ ܥ ܦ ܩ ܪ ܫܝܬ ܠ ܘ ܙ ܠܝܬ ܘܢܝܬ ܘܢܝܬܐ** : **ܐ ܒ ܓ ܕ ܫ ܫܝܬ ܚ ܬ ܝܠܦ ܡ ܢ ܥ ܦ ܩ ܪ ܫܝܬ ܠ ܘ ܙ ܠܝܬ ܘܢܝܬ ܘܢܝܬܐ** eg. **ܐ ܒ ܓ ܕ ܫ ܫܝܬ ܚ ܬ ܝܠܦ ܡ ܢ ܥ ܦ ܩ ܪ ܫܝܬ ܠ ܘ ܙ ܠܝܬ ܘܢܝܬ ܘܢܝܬܐ**

**ܐ ܒ ܓ ܕ ܫ ܫܝܬ ܚ ܬ ܝܠܦ ܡ ܢ ܥ ܦ ܩ ܪ ܫܝܬ ܠ ܘ ܙ ܠܝܬ ܘܢܝܬ ܘܢܝܬܐ** These letters are not joined to the following letter nor do they touch each other.

There are no doubled letters in Syriac. But we pronounce some letters doubled, under certain conditions and this mode of pronunciation is called Doubling.





Similarly, we pronounce two letters as one under certain particular situations and is called Assimilation.

## The Personal Pronouns :

They            she    he

Of the third person:  $\text{ॐ}$   $\text{ॐ}$   $\text{ॐ}$   $\text{ॐ}$

You (pl.)                      you (sing.)

Of the second person:    

We I

Of the first person : یفتہ سب

The personal pronouns can be used as verb to be in the present tense agreeing with the subject in gender number and person. eg. (You are Joseph). **أنتَ يوسف**

Note: 1) When they are used as verbs the **ﺍ** of **ﻗﺎﺕ** and the **ﺍ** of **ﻗﺎﺕ** : **ﻗﺎﺕ** are occulted (marked by a small line above and are not pronounced). eg. **ﻗﺎﺕ ﻗﺎﺕ ﻗﺎﺕ** (I am Jesus)

(He is Mathew) **മത** **പുസ്തക** **മത**

Note 2) When **ਯ** is joined to **ਯ** the second **ਯ** is changed into **ਯ** (yod) and becomes **ਯਯ** eg.

[illegible]

The verbal form used alone can show the subject also.    **ᐱᑦᕈ ᓂᓄᐅᐸ** (You are Thomas)

. **مَیو** I am Mathew. . **یوسف** I am Joseph.

The third person plurals used as verbs are **يُفْعِلُونَ** . eg. **يُفْعِلُونَ** . **يُفْعِلُونَ** .

Rem.1) As pronouns they are used in the accusative case.

2) **كُفٍّ** and **كُفٍّ** are usually fused together as **كُفٍّ كُفٍّ**

The personal pronouns can be declined thus (though scientifically they are combined with some particles/prepositions). eg. אני אתה הוא היא אנחנו אתם הם הן

۱۰۰۰ دیکھو ۱۰۰۰ ۱۰۰۰ ۱۰۰۰ ۱۰۰۰  
 ۱۰۰۰ دیکھو ۱۰۰۰ ۱۰۰۰ ۱۰۰۰ ۱۰۰۰  
 ۱۰۰۰ دیکھو ۱۰۰۰ ۱۰۰۰ ۱۰۰۰ ۱۰۰۰  
 ۱۰۰۰ دیکھو ۱۰۰۰ ۱۰۰۰ ۱۰۰۰ ۱۰۰۰

The enclitic form of the personal pronouns are called inseparable pronouns. They are grouped into different sets to be added to nouns verbs and particles. The first group added to nouns ending in ۲ can easily be derived from the declension of the personal pronouns.

They are :  $\frac{1}{2}$  ,  $\frac{1}{3}$  ,  $\frac{1}{4}$  ,  $\frac{1}{5}$  ,  $\frac{1}{6}$  ,  $\frac{1}{7}$  ,  $\frac{1}{8}$  ,  $\frac{1}{9}$  ,  $\frac{1}{10}$  .

(The other groups can be formed/learned from these).

## VERBS.

Syriac verbs have triliteral roots = ie. of three letters and they are called radicals. The root of a verb is its 3rd pers. m. s. of the past/perfect tense. (In some roots all the three radicals may not be expressed.)

The verbs have only one conjugation and the different forms are obtained by the prefixing or suffixing or both (of a letter or letters). The different forms of the past tense can be derived for the most part by adding the endings of the pers. pronouns.

Note: ܐ ܝ ܘ are called weak letters and their presence - whether in the beginning, middle or end of a root causes some changes in the conjugation. Some verbs may have two or more of their radicals weak letters.) Our typical verb is ܠܚܝܬ (he wrote) wherein all the three radicals are subject to hard and soft pronunciation.

Perfect/past tense:

- ܠܚܝܬ 3 p. m.s. he wrote  
 ܠܚܝܬܐ 3 p. f.s. she wrote  
 ܠܚܝܬܐ 2 p.m.s. you wrote  
 ܠܚܝܬܐ 2 p.f.s. you wrote  
 ܠܚܝܬܐ 1 p.c. I wrote  
 ܠܚܝܬܐ 3 p.m.pl. They wrote  
 ܠܚܝܬܐ ܕܐܢܬܐ ܕܐܢܬܐ do f.pl. " "  
 ܠܚܝܬܐ 2 p. m.pl. You wrote  
 ܠܚܝܬܐ ܕܐܢܬܐ ܕܐܢܬܐ do f. " " "  
 ܠܚܝܬܐ 1 c. pl. We wrote.

Imperative. (second person only)

- ܠܚܝܬ m. s. (you) Write  
 ܠܚܝܬܐ F. s. " "  
 ܠܚܝܬܐ m. pl. " "  
 ܠܚܝܬܐ F.pl. " "

Future tense (from the imperative).

- 3 p. m. s. He will (shall) write. ܠܚܝܬ  
 3 p. f. s. She " " ܠܚܝܬܐ  
 2 p. m. s. You " " " ܠܚܝܬܐ

To write — **مِجِبَّت**  
 To write — **لِجِبَّت**

m. s. writing. — **مُحَمَّدٌ**  
f. s. " — **مُحَمَّدَاتٌ**  
m. pl. " — **مُحَمَّدُونَ**  
f. pl. " — **مُحَمَّدَاتُ**

m. s. Written — حَبِيبٌ  
f. s. " حَبِيبَةٌ  
m. pl. " حَبِيبُونَ  
f. pl. " حَبِيبَاتٌ

[illegible]



• أَجْعَلُهُ

• أَجْعَلِي

• أَجْعَلِي • أَجْعَلِي

Imperative.

• اجْعَلْ

• اجْعَلِي

• اجْعَلْ • اجْعَلِي

• اجْعَلْ • اجْعَلِي

Future:

• اجْعَلُ

• اجْعَلِي

• اجْعَلِي

• اجْعَلِي

• اجْعَلِي

• اجْعَلِي

• اجْعَلِي

• اجْعَلِي

• اجْعَلِي

• اجْعَلِي

Infinitive: • اجْعَلُ

Active participle; • اجْعَلُ • اجْعَلِي

Passive participles: • اجْعَلِي • اجْعَلِي

When the second radical of a root is a weak letter, it is not usually expressed, and its vowel is given to the first radical and it becomes long. eg. • اجْعَلُ (اجْعَلُ) he spent the night/lodged. (In the course of inflection the weak letters ا . و . ي interchange.)

• اجْعَلُ

• اجْعَلِي

• اجْعَلِي

• اجْعَلِي

• اجْعَلِي

• اجْعَلِي • اجْعَلِي





## Compound (periphrastic) tenses.

The present/ present continuous tense is formed by adding/suffixing personal pronouns (enclitics) to the present/active participles agreeing in gender and number, (but for the third person, unless for giving stress).eg.

- He writes/he is writing. **حَیْتُ**  
 She " " **حَیْتُ**  
 You write/ you are writing. **حَیْتُ**, **(حَیْتُ نָ)**  
 " " " " **حَیْتُ** **(حَیْتُ نָ)**  
 I (m.)write/ I am writing. **(حَیْتُ نָ)**  
 I (f.) " " " **(حَیْتُ نָ)**  
 They " /they are writing. **حَیْتُ**  
 " (f) " " " **حَیْتُ**  
 You " you " " **حَیْتُ** **(حَیْتُ نָ)**  
 " (f.pl.) write/are " **حَیْتُ** **(حَیْتُ نָ)**  
 We write /We are writing. **حَیْتُ** **(حَیْتُ نָ)**  
 " " " " " **حَیْتُ** **(حَیْتُ نָ)**

The passive present tense is formed in the same way ie. by adding personal pronouns to the past/passive participles, agreeing in gender and number. eg.

- It (he) is written. **حَیْتُ**  
 " (she) " " **حَیْتُ**  
 You are written. **حَیْتُ**, **(حَیْتُ نָ)**  
 "(f) " " **حَیْتُ**, **(حَیْتُ نָ)**  
 I am written. **حَیْتُ**, **(حَیْتُ نָ)**  
 I(f) " " **حَیْتُ**, **(حَیْتُ نָ)**

The past imperfect tense is formed by conjugating **حَیْتُ** with the present participles (with occulted **حَیْتُ**)

agreeing in gender number and person.eg.

- He was writing. **حَیْتُ حَیْتُ**  
 She was writing **حَیْتُ حَیْتُ**  
 you (m) were writing **حَیْتُ حَیْتُ**  
 you (f) were writing **حَیْتُ حَیْتُ**  
 I (m) was writing. **حَیْتُ حَیْتُ**  
 I (f) was writing. **حَیْتُ حَیْتُ**



They (m) were writing. **كُتِبُوا**  
 They (f) were writing **كُتِبْنَ**  
 You (m) were writing. **كُتِبْتُمْ**  
 You (f) were writing. **كُتِبْتُنَّ**  
 We (m) were writing. **كُتِبْنَا**  
 We (f) were writing. **كُتِبْنَا**

The past perfect (pluperfect) tense is formed by conjugating both the principal verb and **كُنْ** in their perfect tenses. Here too **كُنْ** will be occulted. eg He had written. **كَانَ كُتِبَ**

She had written. **كَانَتْ كُتِبَتْ**  
 you (m) had written. **كَانَ كُتِبْتُمْ**  
 You (f) had written. **كَانَتْ كُتِبْتُنَّ**  
 I had written. **كَانَ كُتِبْتُ**

The first derivative of **كُتِبَ** : **كُتِبَ** its imperative : **كُتِبْ** its fut. **يُكْتَبُ** its inf. : **مُكْتَبٌ** its Act. part. **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ** ; its Pass. part. **مُكْتَبٌ**

The second derivative of the same is **كُتِبَ** **يُكْتَبُ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ**

Verbs like **كُتِبَ** become **يُكْتَبُ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ**  
 Its second derivative too loses its second radical and becomes **يُكْتَبُ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ**

Verbs like **كُتِبَ** become **يُكْتَبُ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ**  
 Its second derivative becomes **يُكْتَبُ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ**

The passives are formed by prefixing **كُنْ** to the corresponding active with some changes of vowels and consonants. The letter Alap (ا) is replaced by the proper prefixes of the tenses..

**كُتِبَ** **يُكْتَبُ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ**  
**كُتِبَ** **يُكْتَبُ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ**  
**كُتِبَ** **يُكْتَبُ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ**  
**كُتِبَ** **يُكْتَبُ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ**  
**كُتِبَ** **يُكْتَبُ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ**  
**كُتِبَ** **يُكْتَبُ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ**  
**كُتِبَ** **يُكْتَبُ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ**  
**كُتِبَ** **يُكْتَبُ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ** **مُكْتَبٌ**

The third class has no passive in the primitive; so, the second der. passive is used instead.

ܬܝܡܐ . ܬܝܡܝܢܐ . ܫܬܝܢܐ .  
 ܬܝܝܢܐ . ܬܝܝܢܝܢܐ . ܬܝܝܢܝܢܝܢܐ . ܬܝܝܢܝܢܝܢܝܢܐ . ܬܝܝܢܝܢܝܢܝܢܝܢܐ .

There are other derivatives (first der. B, group) formed by using servile letters : prefixing, suffixing, inserting, repeating etc. which are, so to say, regular in conjugation, but have an extra letter (letters) which remains always (as if bracketed) in all forms.

ܬܝܡܐ  
 ܬܝܡܝܢܐ  
 ܬܝܡܝܢܝܢܐ  
 ܬܝܡܝܢܝܢܝܢܐ  
 ܬܝܡܝܢܝܢܝܢܝܢܐ  
 Imp. ܬܝܡܐ  
 Fut. ܬܝܡܝܢܐ  
 Inf. ܬܝܡܝܢܐ  
 Act.Part. ܬܝܡܝܢܐ  
 Pass. Part. ܬܝܡܝܢܐ

In Syriac, a single word can be a complete sentence with a subject, predicate or finite verb and an object (personal). eg. he saved/redeemed me. ܬܝܡܐܢܝܢܝܢܝܢܝܢܐ . he killed him. ܬܝܡܐܢܝܢܝܢܝܢܝܢܐ crucify him. ܬܝܡܐܢܝܢܝܢܝܢܝܢܝܢܐ.

The inseparable pronouns/pronominal suffixes added to verbs facilitate this process. They are arranged into six groups (though they are essentially the same as the three groups added to nouns.) This is to help us to distinguish the verbal forms and meaning. The third person plurals ܬܝܡܐܢܝܢܝܢܝܢܝܢܐ . ܬܝܡܐܢܝܢܝܢܝܢܝܢܝܢܐ are not added to verbs but the separable pronouns ܬܝܡܐܢܝܢܝܢܝܢܝܢܐ . ܬܝܡܐܢܝܢܝܢܝܢܝܢܝܢܐ are used instead. ܬܝܡܐܢܝܢܝܢܝܢܝܢܐ I called them.

Note: 1)The first group of inseparable pronouns added to verbs are the same as the first group added to nouns ending in ܬܝܡܐ but for the 1st p. s.

2)Similarly the 3rd group but for the 3. p. m. s. is the same with ܬܝܡܐ prefixed to the 1st group.

3)The 5th group, but for the 1st p.s. is the same as the 3rd group suffixed to nouns ܬܝܡܐܢܝܢܝܢܝܢܝܢܐ and the like.

4)Similarly the 6th group is the same as the 3rd group devoid of the first vowel ܬܝܡܐ and 6th b) is the same as the 5th group devoid of the 1st vowel ܬܝܡܐ .

5)The 1st and 2nd p. s. & pl. do not admit the suffixes of the respective persons; instead of them one of ܬܝܡܐܢܝܢܝܢܝܢܝܢܐ inflected with pronominal suffixes is used. eg.



class has three. The derivatives have one each. The passives may have two each, (the second by suffixing **ܐܢܝ**) v.g.

ܡܚܒܝܢ  
 ܡܚܒܝܢ  
 ܡܚܒܝܢ  
 ܡܚܒܝܢ  
 ܡܚܒܝܢ  
 ܡܚܒܝܢ  
 ܡܚܒܝܢ  
 ܡܚܒܝܢ

3) The noun of action comprises all other nouns commonly expressing the action, manner of doing, quality, instrument, or state etc. indicated by the verb. v.g. **ܡܚܒܝܢ** (ܡܚܒܝܢ) door, trap  
**ܡܚܒܝܢ** (ܡܚܒܝܢ) finding discovery, etc. **ܡܚܒܝܢ**

Note: They are formed by a) change of vowels; b) addition of suffixes and prefixes.

### ADJECTIVES.

The gender, number, states etc. of adjectives are exactly the same as those of nouns. The nouns active and passive are used as adjectives (because of their very nature). There are many adjectives derived in the form of nouns of action as **ܡܚܒܝܢ** modest **ܡܚܒܝܢ** great, **ܡܚܒܝܢ** red.

Appendix : The main differences in the conjugation of certain verbs.

**ܡܚܒܝܢ** (ܡܚܒܝܢ) **ܡܚܒܝܢ** **ܡܚܒܝܢ** **ܡܚܒܝܢ** **ܡܚܒܝܢ**  
**ܡܚܒܝܢ** (ܡܚܒܝܢ) **ܡܚܒܝܢ** **ܡܚܒܝܢ** **ܡܚܒܝܢ** **ܡܚܒܝܢ**  
**ܡܚܒܝܢ** (ܡܚܒܝܢ) **ܡܚܒܝܢ** **ܡܚܒܝܢ** **ܡܚܒܝܢ** **ܡܚܒܝܢ**

Appendix II The following excerpt of dialogues is taken from the booklet of Malpan Andrews Kalappurackal (1922 which I had copied in 1944 from the printed text of Rev. Fr. Zacharias Thekkekandam- Kalappurackal C.M.I.) The author had prepared it for the study and use of students of Syriac. May this help to fulfill his earnest desire.



Asking and thanking.

میں نے آپ سے ایک فائبر مانگنا ہے

I have a favour to beg of you.

مجھے آپ سے ایک فائبر مانگنا ہے

Do me this favour.

کیا آپ مجھے ایک اور فائبر مانگنا ہوں؟

Will you do me another favour?

میں نے آپ سے بہت زیادہ فائبر مانگنا ہے

I am very much obliged to you.

میں نے آپ سے بہت زیادہ فائبر مانگنا ہے

I am extremely indebted to you.

میں نے آپ سے فائبر مانگنا ہے

I thank you.

میں نے آپ سے فائبر مانگنا ہے

I give you much trouble.

میں نے آپ سے بہت زیادہ فائبر مانگنا ہے

You take a great deal of trouble for me.

میں نے آپ سے بہت زیادہ فائبر مانگنا ہے

I am very sorry to trouble you so much.

میں نے آپ سے بہت زیادہ فائبر مانگنا ہے

I am ashamed of the trouble I give you.

میں نے آپ سے فائبر مانگنا ہے

No trouble at all.

میں نے آپ سے فائبر مانگنا ہے

Please don't mention it.

Affirming and denying.

میں نے آپ سے فائبر مانگنا ہے

I will tell you what to do.

میں نے آپ سے فائبر مانگنا ہے

This is what I can assure you.

میں نے آپ سے فائبر مانگنا ہے

I wage it is so.

میں نے آپ سے فائبر مانگنا ہے

I wage it is not so.

میں نے آپ سے فائبر مانگنا ہے

I fancy so.

میں نے آپ سے فائبر مانگنا ہے

I fancy not.

میں نے آپ سے فائبر مانگنا ہے

Why do you think so?

میں نے آپ سے فائبر مانگنا ہے

I do not think so.

میں نے آپ سے فائبر مانگنا ہے

I dare say it is so.

میں نے آپ سے فائبر مانگنا ہے

What do you mean?

میں نے آپ سے فائبر مانگنا ہے

I don't know what you mean.

میں نے آپ سے فائبر مانگنا ہے

It is a fact.

میں نے آپ سے فائبر مانگنا ہے

Are you assured of what you say?

میں نے آپ سے فائبر مانگنا ہے

I should not have thought it so.

میں نے آپ سے فائبر مانگنا ہے

I wonder at it.

میں نے آپ سے فائبر مانگنا ہے

This is quite astonishing.

میں نے آپ سے فائبر مانگنا ہے

It is a thing not to be conceived.

میں نے آپ سے فائبر مانگنا ہے

It is incredible.

میں نے آپ سے فائبر مانگنا ہے

That is very strange.

میں نے آپ سے فائبر مانگنا ہے

This is something strange.

وَنَزِ اَسَ اَتَنَ مَجْدَنَ دِهَمَجْدَنَ.

That is a strange sort of business.

Probability. دَمَجْدَنَ.

دَمَجْدَنَ عَجَمَجْدَنَ.

It is possible.

گِه گِه دَمَجْدَنَ.

It is not improbable.

گِه مَجْدَنَ گِه مَجْمَعِنَ اِبِه جِه.

There is nothing impossible in it.

بِه مَجْمَعِنَ اِبِه اَسَ عَجَمَجْدَنَ.

It is quite (very) possible.

گِه اَسَ اَسَ اَسَ اَسَ اَسَ.

I am not surprised at it.

گِه مَجْمَعِنَ دَمَجْمَعِنَ اِبِه جِه جِه.

There is nothing surprising in it.

حَنَفَنَ اَسَ اَسَ اَسَ.

It is natural.

Joy. اِبِه اِبِه.

اِبِه اِبِه.

I am glad.

اِبِه اِبِه.

I am delighted.

اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه.

It makes me happy to hear it.

حَنَفَنَ اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه.

How happy I am!

اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه.

I am overjoyed at it.

حَنَفَنَ اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه.

I give you joy with all my heart.

اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه.

I sincerely give you joy.

اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه.

I congratulate you on it.

اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه.

Will you allow me to congratulate you?

Sorrow. (جَمَجْدَنَ) اِبِه.

اِبِه اِبِه (جَمَجْدَنَ اِبِه) اِبِه اِبِه.

I am sorry for it.

اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه.

I am quite vexed at it.

اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه.

I feel extremely mortified at it.

اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه.

I am quite inconsiderate at it.

اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه.

It vexes me beyond expression.

اِبِه اِبِه (اِبِه اِبِه).

What a pity!

اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه.

It is a sad thing.

اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه.

It is very provoking.

اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه.

It is a cruel case.

اِبِه اِبِه (اِبِه اِبِه) اِبِه.

It is shocking.

اِبِه اِبِه (اِبِه اِبِه) اِبِه اِبِه.

It is a great misfortune.

اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه.

It is terrible.

اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه.

It makes one's hair stand on end.

Blame. اِبِه اِبِه.

اِبِه اِبِه اِبِه (اِبِه اِبِه).

Are you not ashamed?

هڏڻ ٿو ڪو ڏيکاري.

You ought to be ashamed.

آڻهڻ ٿو ڏيکاري.

I am ashamed of you.

هڏڻ ٿو ڏيکاري؟

What a shame!

آڻهڻ ٿو ڏيکاري.

It is a shame.

هڏڻ ٿو ڏيکاري.

It is shameful.

هڏڻ ٿو ڏيکاري؟

How naughty it is!

هڏڻ ٿو ڏيکاري؟

It is abominable.

هڏڻ ٿو ڏيکاري؟

How can you be so naughty?

هڏڻ ٿو ڏيکاري؟

You are very much to blame.

هڏڻ ٿو ڏيکاري؟

You are very (quite) wrong.

هڏڻ ٿو ڏيکاري؟

I have no patience with you.

هڏڻ ٿو ڏيکاري؟

I am not satisfied with you.

هڏڻ ٿو ڏيکاري؟

Be quiet.

هڏڻ ٿو ڏيکاري؟

Can't you be still?

هڏڻ ٿو ڏيکاري؟

Can't you be quiet?

هڏڻ ٿو ڏيکاري؟

Mind what I say.

هڏڻ ٿو ڏيکاري؟

Mind for another time.

هڏڻ ٿو ڏيکاري؟

Don't do so any more.

هڏڻ ٿو ڏيکاري؟

Don't be impatient.

هڏڻ ٿو ڏيکاري؟

Silence. Hold your tongue.

هڏڻ ٿو ڏيکاري؟

Will you hold your tongue?

هڏڻ ٿو ڏيکاري؟

Will you hold your tongue?

هڏڻ ٿو ڏيکاري؟

Get out of my sight.

هڏڻ ٿو ڏيکاري؟

I am very angry.

هڏڻ ٿو ڏيکاري؟

I am not in good humour.

هڏڻ ٿو ڏيکاري؟

I am out of my humour now.

هڏڻ ٿو ڏيکاري؟

I am quite provoked.

هڏڻ ٿو ڏيکاري؟

I am quite exasperated.

هڏڻ ٿو ڏيکاري؟

He is totally unhinged.

هڏڻ ٿو ڏيکاري؟

He is in a terrible passion.

هڏڻ ٿو ڏيکاري؟

It makes me quite mad.

هڏڻ ٿو ڏيکاري؟

Consulting.

هڏڻ ٿو ڏيکاري؟

What is to be done?

ڇا ڪرڻو آهي؟

What course is to be taken?

ڇا ڪرڻو آهي؟

What course are we to take?

ڇا ڪرڻو آهي؟

What have we to do?

ڇا ڪرڻو آهي؟

What remains for us to do now?

ڇا ڪرڻو آهي؟

We must resolve upon something.

ڇا ڪرڻو آهي؟

We must take some course.

ڇا ڪرڻو آهي؟

I am quite puzzled.

ڪو ڪم ٿيڻ ٿو؟

I don't know what to do.

ڪو ڪم ٿيڻ ٿو؟

I am at a loss what to do.

ڪو ڪم ٿيڻ ٿو؟

I am in great embarrassment.

ڇا ڪرڻو آهي؟

This is very embarrassing.

ڇا ڪرڻو آهي؟

I am thinking of one thing.

ڇا ڪرڻو آهي؟

An idea has just struck me.

ڇا ڪرڻو آهي؟

Come, let us do one thing.

ڇا ڪرڻو آهي؟

I have altered my opinion.

ڇا ڪرڻو آهي؟

Let us do otherwise.

ڇا ڪرڻو آهي؟

What do you say to that?

ڇا ڪرڻو آهي؟

What do you think of it?

ڇا ڪرڻو آهي؟

I think as you do.

ڇا ڪرڻو آهي؟

It is very well imagined.

ڇا ڪرڻو آهي؟

That is a very good idea.

ڇا ڪرڻو آهي؟

I am of your opinion.

ڇا ڪرڻو آهي؟

Let us do so.

ڇا ڪرڻو آهي؟

It is the best way.

ڇا ڪرڻو آهي؟

Would it not be better?

ڇا ڪرڻو آهي؟

It is the best thing we can do.

ڇا ڪرڻو آهي؟

It is the only thing we have to do.

ڇا ڪرڻو آهي؟

That is the only course we can take.

News.. ڇا ڪرڻو آهي؟

ڇا ڪرڻو آهي؟

Is there any news today?

ڇا ڪرڻو آهي؟

What is the best news?

ڇا ڪرڻو آهي؟

What news can you tell us?

ڇا ڪرڻو آهي؟

Have you not heard of anything?

ڇا ڪرڻو آهي؟

What is the talk in this town?





کڻ ڇڏجس ٿو ڊيڙو ڪجهه ڪم ڏيکڻ ڀڙوڪ.

I cannot tell you exactly.

هڻو ٿو ڊيڙو ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ.

I think he has gone to see his sister.

ڏيکڻ ٿو ڊيڙو ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ.

Do you know when he will return?

ڪڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ.

No, he said nothing when he went out.

جڏهن ٿو ڊيڙو ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ.

In that case, we should go without hm.

مڙس مڙس ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ.

Sir, sir, he does not hear me.

مڙس مڙس ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ.

Who calls me? Oh is it you? , I did not see you.

ٿو ڊيڙو ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ.

Did you not hear me?

ٿو ڊيڙو ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ.

I did; but I did not think (suppose) that I was called.

ٿو ڊيڙو ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ.

I was going to visit your son.

ڪڻ ڇڏجس ٿو ڊيڙو ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ.

You would not have seen him.

Why not? ڪڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ.

جڏهن ٿو ڊيڙو ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ.

Because he is not at home; he is never at home during the day.

ٿو ڊيڙو ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ.

When can I see him?

ڊيڙو ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ.

You must come in the evening.

ٿو ڊيڙو ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ.

I fear it is not possible for me; I have occupation in the evening.

ڊيڙو ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ.

Is it any thing that I can tell him?

ڪڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ.

No, I must see him myself.

ٿو ڊيڙو ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ.

He shall go to see you , if you please.

ٿو ڊيڙو ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ.

Then I will wait for him.

Spiritual bouquet.

مڙس مڙس ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ.

Masses offered. (مڙس مڙس ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ).

Masses heard. (مڙس مڙس ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ).

Holy communion. (مڙس مڙس ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ).

(مڙس مڙس ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ).

Spiritual communion.

Way of the cross. (مڙس مڙس ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ).

Rosary. (مڙس مڙس ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ).

Visit to the Bl.Sacrament. (مڙس مڙس ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ).

Mortifications. (مڙس مڙس ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ).

Ejaculations. (مڙس مڙس ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ ڪم ڏيکڻ).

## THE GIST OF SYRIAC GRAMMAR.

When they come to languages  
Families five make sages.  
One of them is Aryan  
One is named Mongolian.

One is called Dravidian  
One Semitic, one Negroid.  
Aramaic, Arabic  
And Hebrew are Semitic.

We can safely too divide  
Our study of 'Ramaic  
Which we now call Syriac  
Into two groups for our ease.

One is that of the Grammar  
Next is of Literature.  
Grammar can be divided  
Into four parts for study.

Orthography comes as first  
Second Etymology  
Third is Syntax and the fourth  
Is the part called Prosody.

Literature has two parts  
First, language's history  
Next is called the study of  
Literary works therein.

Orthography's part can be  
Classified into three groups  
Consonants and vowels and  
Specialities of reading.

Doubling, Assimilation,  
Occultation, M'tathesis  
Substitution, Soft and Hard,  
Are the six of consonants.

S'va, M'haggyana, and Speedy  
Reading called Marhathana  
And the like are of Vowels  
And Diacritics are there.

Consonants we can divide  
Under six headings for ease  
And then move to Vowels fast;  
Next we start to read pronouns.

Root we call the verbal stem  
Which is in the singular  
Masculine third person form;  
From it we form all others.

We decline the Personals  
From which learn Insep'rables.  
And from them we can now form  
Second and Third group suffix.

From these three groups we can get  
Groups of Object Suffixes.  
Verb 'To Be' in Present Tense  
Can personals too express.

Verbs are of three Radicals;  
And the Past Tense can be learned  
With the help of Endings of  
Pronouns attached to the root.

From the roots we are to turn  
Unto Imperative forms;  
From which Future can be formed  
With Prefix and Suffixes.

From the root we then form out  
Infinitive forms as well;  
With the change of some vowels  
We come to Participles.

Future with some particles  
Show Subjunctive or purpose;  
Prohibition is shown by  
'LA' with future tense only.

Present participles with  
Personal pronouns do form  
Present tense in agreement  
Of person, gend'r, and number.

'ES' prefix is what we give  
For the Passive of the verbs;  
Which will be substituted  
By the prefix of the form.

But when there are too many 'THAV's  
One or two can be dropped off  
If the verbal form can be  
Distinguished from such others.

As we conjugate the roots  
So do we for all the verbs;  
Frequentatives and Passives  
All will follow the same way.

When one or more radicals  
Are weak letters verbs will show  
Some sorts of specialities  
Which we can discern with ease.

When we come to nouns some are  
Termed Primitives and others  
Are then called Derivatives.  
And are mostly from the verbs.

From the root three nouns we form  
Two each from frequentatives;  
From the passives two may come ;  
One each their frequents may give.

Participles well mastered  
Will help us to master nouns.  
Gender's mostly determined  
By the way they terminate.

For the States of nouns we have  
Rules governing formation  
Adjectives are like the nouns  
For Gender, States and the like.

Participle Fem. does come  
As the noun in Masculine  
And its Gdama is often  
Particip'al masculine.

A good lot of masculines  
End in 'A' if Singular;  
'A' will change to 'E' to form  
Plurals of these kinds of nouns.

Of course, some have some other  
Forms that are not regular.  
Some take just additional;  
Rules may not be water-tight.

Noun Fem. forms its plural word  
Into 'ASA' if in 'THA'.  
Some have not any reg'lar form  
Some may use a diff'rent word.

Nouns in 'A' have only one  
G'dama and that dropping 'A'.  
Those in 'THA' have usually  
Two distinct forms of Gdama.

Nouns in 'E' have 'AI' Construct  
And in 'EEN' their Absolute.  
Nouns in 'ASA' have construct  
'AS'; and 'AN' as Absolute.

Adjectives come after nouns  
Unless for stress set before.  
But verbs usually precede .  
Subject in a good sentence.

Poetic Metres vary  
According to Syllables.  
Plenty of poems we see  
In syllables Five or S'ven.

Those in Four and Six we see  
 Less frequent than those before.  
 Those of Twelve are in plenty  
 As if four of three joined.

Threes of Five steps do exist  
 As well as those of Six steps.  
 Octo Syllab's are also  
 In use, in this good language.

Rhyming of the steps we see  
 In beginning or ending .  
 And Acrostics too we see  
 Used by poets of repute.

Fr. Emmanuel Thelly C.M.I.

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Note:

'Ramaic = Aramaic.

Syllab's = syllables.

.Particip'al = participial.

Insep'rables = inseperables.

Gender's = gender is .

Frequentativ's = frequentatives.