

# Classical Syriac

## Estrangela Script

### Chapter 12

(Last updated January 26, 2023)

12.1.	The P <sup>es</sup> al Perfect of Geminate Verbs	121
12.2.	The Perfect of Geminate Verbs in the Derived Patterns	123
12.3.	The P <sup>es</sup> al Perfect of ܠܳܐܳܡܳܢ	123
12.4.	Vocabulary	129
12.5.	Homework	130

#### 12.1. The P<sup>es</sup>al Perfect of Geminate Verbs<sup>1</sup>

Geminate verbs are verbs whose second and third root letters are identical.<sup>2</sup> In the P<sup>es</sup>al perfect, the second root letter is absorbed into the third root letter, which means that only one of the two identical root letters is written throughout the paradigm.

Geminate verbs in the P<sup>es</sup>al perfect are similar to second-wāw/yôḏ verbs in the P<sup>es</sup>al perfect since, in both cases, only two root letters appear throughout the paradigm. They can be distinguished from each other, however, by the vowel that is written with the first root letter: the theme vowel for geminate verbs is p̄tāhā<sup>?</sup> (e.g. ܠܳܐܳܡܳܢ) while the theme vowel for second-wāw/yôḏ verbs is normally zqāpā<sup>?</sup> (e.g. ܠܳܩܳܦܳܐ).

Geminate verbs are listed in two different ways in the standard English dictionaries of Classical Syriac. Payne Smith lists geminate verbs according to the form they have in the P<sup>es</sup>al perfect 3msg (e.g. ܠܳܐܳܡܳܢ). Sokoloff, on the other hand, lists geminate verbs according to their three root letters (e.g. ܠܳܐܳܡܳܢ). In this textbook, geminate verbs will be listed according to the form they have in the P<sup>es</sup>al perfect 3msg followed by their three root letters.

The following rules can be used to produce the forms of geminate verbs in the P<sup>es</sup>al perfect:

1. Only two root letters are visible throughout the paradigm: the first root letter and the third root letter. The second root letter has been absorbed into the third root letter.

<sup>1</sup> Cf. Nöldeke §178; Muraoka §66; Duval §§112–13, 212; Mingana §§127–28, 131; Brockelmann §194.

<sup>2</sup> The term *geminate* refers to identical sounds that appear side-by-side.

2. Apart from the 3fsg and 1csg, the vowel written with the first root letter is p̄tāhā'. The p̄tāhā' is the theme vowel that would normally have been written with the second root letter. It has shifted positions to the first root letter because of the loss of the second root letter.

3. The 3fsg and 1csg follow the paradigm of the regular verb. However, instead of the second and third root letters being written separately, the letter is only written once but is understood to have been doubled. When the second root letter is a BeGaDKePhaT letter, it will have a hard pronunciation in the 3fsg and 1csg because of the doubling.

4. The endings are identical to the ones used with regular verbs.

The following chart provides the forms for geminate verbs in the P<sup>es</sup>al perfect along with an explanation for why each form takes the form that it does:

Table 12.1 – P <sup>es</sup> al Perfect of Geminate Verbs			
	Form	Translation	Explanation
3msg	ܕܒܐ	he robbed	The second root letter has been absorbed into the third root letter. The theme vowel has shifted to the first root letter.
3fsg	ܕܒܐܝܐ	she robbed	This form follows the regular paradigm despite the fact that only two root letters are visible. This can be seen in the transliteration of this form: <i>bezzat</i> .
2msg	ܕܒܐܝܐ	you robbed	The second root letter has been absorbed into the third root letter. The theme vowel has shifted to the first root letter.
2fsg	ܕܒܐܝܐܝܐ	you robbed	The second root letter has been absorbed into the third root letter. The theme vowel has shifted to the first root letter.
1csg	ܕܒܐܝܐܝܐ	I robbed	This form follows the regular paradigm despite the fact that only two root letters are visible. This can be seen in the transliteration of this form: <i>bezzet</i> .
3mpl	ܕܒܐܝܐܝܐܝܐ	they robbed	The second root letter has been absorbed into the third root letter. The theme vowel has shifted to the first root letter.
3fpl	ܕܒܐܝܐܝܐܝܐܝܐ	they robbed	The second root letter has been absorbed into the third root letter. The theme vowel has shifted to the first root letter.
2mpl	ܕܒܐܝܐܝܐܝܐܝܐܝܐ	you robbed	The second root letter has been absorbed into the third root letter. The theme vowel has shifted to the first root letter.
2fpl	ܕܒܐܝܐܝܐܝܐܝܐܝܐܝܐ	you robbed	The second root letter has been absorbed into the third root letter. The theme vowel has shifted to the first root letter.

1cpl	ܘܢܐ	we robbed	The second root letter has been absorbed into the third root letter. The theme vowel has shifted to the first root letter.
------	-----	-----------	--

### 12.2. Geminate Verbs in the Derived Patterns<sup>3</sup>

The following chart provides the forms for geminate verbs in the most common derived patterns. The P<sup>ca</sup>l perfect paradigm has been included for the sake of comparison.

Table 12.2 – The Perfect of Geminate Verbs in the Derived Patterns					
	P <sup>ca</sup> l	Pa <sup>ca</sup> el	ʔAp <sup>ca</sup> el	ʔEtp <sup>ca</sup> el	ʔEtpa <sup>ca</sup> al
3msg	ܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐ
3fsg	ܘܢܐܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐ
2msg	ܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐ
2fsg	ܘܢܐܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐ
1csg	ܘܢܐܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐ
3mpl	ܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐ
3fpl	ܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐ
2mpl	ܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐ
2fpl	ܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐ
1cpl	ܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐ	ܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐܘܢܐ

Several observations can be made:

- Geminate verbs in the Pa<sup>ca</sup>el, ʔEtp<sup>ca</sup>el, and ʔEtpa<sup>ca</sup>al are completely regular.
- For the ʔAp<sup>ca</sup>el, the second root letter has been absorbed into the first root letter, causing it to double. Once this change is understood, the conjugation should be easy to reproduce since it follows the same pattern as the regular verb. This can be seen quite clearly when the conjugation is transliterated (ʔabbez, ʔabb<sup>(e)</sup>zat, ʔabbez, ʔabbez(y), abb<sup>(e)</sup>zēt, etc.) or when the doubling of the first root letter is pronounced distinctly when reciting the paradigm.

### 12.3. The P<sup>ca</sup>l Perfect of ܐܘܢܐ<sup>4</sup>

One of the most common verbs in Classical Syriac is the verb ܐܘܢܐ (“to be”). For example, in the Gospel of Mark, which consists of sixteen chapters, the verb ܐܘܢܐ is used 381 times. In the

<sup>3</sup> Cf. Nöldeke §178; Muraoka §66; Duval §§113; Mingana §§130–35; Brockelmann §194.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. Nöldeke §§263, 299, 301, 304; 338C; Muraoka §§85, 109; Duval §§109, 333–35, 338–39; Mingana §§267, 270–72, 276; Brockelmann §§40, 193, 219, 228, 234.

vast majority of cases, the verb ܠܳܐܳܡ is found in the P<sup>es</sup>al perfect. The P<sup>es</sup>al perfect of ܠܳܐܳܡ follows the same paradigm as the P<sup>es</sup>al perfect of original third-yōd verbs (i.e. the paradigm for the verb ܠܳܝܳܠ):

3msg	ܠܳܐܳܡ	3mpl	ܐܳܠܳܡ
3fsg	ܠܳܝܳܠܳܡ	3fpl	ܠܳܝܳܠܳܡܳܝܳܠܳܡ
2msg	ܠܳܝܳܠܳܡܳܝܳܠܳܡ	2mpl	ܠܳܝܳܠܳܡܳܝܳܠܳܡܳܝܳܠܳܡ
2fsg	ܠܳܝܳܠܳܡܳܝܳܠܳܡܳܝܳܠܳܡ	2fpl	ܠܳܝܳܠܳܡܳܝܳܠܳܡܳܝܳܠܳܡܳܝܳܠܳܡ
1csg	ܠܳܝܳܠܳܡܳܝܳܠܳܡ	1cpl	ܠܳܝܳܠܳܡܳܝܳܠܳܡ

In addition to the regular forms of the verb ܠܳܐܳܡ in the P<sup>es</sup>al Perfect, the verb ܠܳܐܳܡ also has enclitic (i.e. contracted) forms that can be used in combination with other words. The enclitic forms of the verb ܠܳܐܳܡ are identical to the non-enclitic forms apart from the fact that the first root letter is no longer pronounced:

3msg	ܠܳܐܳܡ̅	3mpl	ܐܳܠܳܡ̅
3fsg	ܠܳܝܳܠܳܡ̅	3fpl	ܠܳܝܳܠܳܡ̅ܳܝܳܠܳܡ̅
2msg	ܠܳܝܳܠܳܡ̅ܳܝܳܠܳܡ̅	2mpl	ܠܳܝܳܠܳܡ̅ܳܝܳܠܳܡ̅ܳܝܳܠܳܡ̅
2fsg	ܠܳܝܳܠܳܡ̅ܳܝܳܠܳܡ̅ܳܝܳܠܳܡ̅	2fpl	ܠܳܝܳܠܳܡ̅ܳܝܳܠܳܡ̅ܳܝܳܠܳܡ̅ܳܝܳܠܳܡ̅
1csg	ܠܳܝܳܠܳܡ̅ܳܝܳܠܳܡ̅	1cpl	ܠܳܝܳܠܳܡ̅ܳܝܳܠܳܡ̅

In the Mosul Bible (East Syriac) and in some East Syriac manuscripts, the enclitic forms of the verb ܠܳܐܳܡ are fully vocalized and are marked by (a) a hastener line above the letter ܡ as well as (b) a single dot below the letter ܐ (e.g. ܠܳܐܳܡ̅, ܠܳܝܳܠܳܡ̅, etc.). This dot should not be confused with the dot used with ḥbāšā' (ܘܳܝܳܠܳܡ̅) or rbāšā' (ܘܳܝܳܠܳܡ̅ܳܝܳܠܳܡ̅). In other East Syriac manuscripts, the enclitic forms of ܠܳܐܳܡ are unvocalized (i.e. they are not written with vowels) but are still marked by (a) a hastener line above the letter ܡ as well as (b) a single dot below the letter ܐ (e.g. ܠܳܐܳܡ̅, ܠܳܝܳܠܳܡ̅, etc.). The practice of placing a dot below the letter ܐ goes back to a convention that was used in earlier manuscripts to distinguish enclitic forms from non-enclitic forms before hastener lines were used: enclitic forms were marked by a dot below the letter ܐ (e.g. ܠܳܐܳܡ̅, ܠܳܝܳܠܳܡ̅) while non-enclitic forms were marked by two even dots below the letter ܐ (e.g. ܠܳܐܳܡ̅̅, ܠܳܝܳܠܳܡ̅̅). In this textbook, the use or non-use of hastener lines will be used to distinguish enclitic from

non-enclitic forms except for exercises that involve translating unvocalized texts.<sup>5</sup>

The enclitic forms of the verb **ܐܘܪܝܢ** are used when they are (a) immediately preceded by the word **ܘܘܢܐܘܝܢ** (“not”), (b) immediately preceded by the subject complement,<sup>6</sup> (c) used in combination with the particle of existence (**ܐܘܪܝܢܐܘܝܢ**), or (d) used in combination with a participle, a verb in the perfect tense, or a verb in the imperfect tense.<sup>7</sup> The use of **ܐܘܪܝܢ** with participles will be discussed in chapter 14. The use of **ܐܘܪܝܢ**, with the imperfect will be discussed in chapter 17.

Excluding the use of **ܐܘܪܝܢ** with participles and the imperfect tense, the P<sup>er</sup>al perfect of **ܐܘܪܝܢ** has several functions:

a) It can be used to make assertions about something in the past. The enclitic form is used when it comes immediately after the subject complement or when it is immediately preceded by the word **ܘܘܢܐܘܝܢ**. The subject complement can be a noun, an adjective, an adverb, or a prepositional phrase. The full form is used in all other cases. Note the following examples:

Examples	
Syriac	English
ܘܘܢܐܘܝܢ ܐܘܪܝܢܐܘܝܢ ܕܘܢ ܐܘܪܝܢܐܘܝܢ ܐܘܪܝܢܐܘܝܢ. ܐܘܪܝܢܐܘܝܢ.	And he was there in the wilderness for forty days. (Mark 1:13)
ܘܘܢܐܘܝܢ ܐܘܪܝܢܐܘܝܢ ܐܘܪܝܢܐܘܝܢ. ܐܘܪܝܢܐܘܝܢ.	But he was outside in a deserted place. (Mark 1:45)
ܐܘܪܝܢܐܘܝܢ.	Life was in him. <sup>8</sup> (John 1:4)
ܐܘܪܝܢܐܘܝܢ ܘܘܢܐܘܝܢ ܐܘܪܝܢܐܘܝܢ ܐܘܪܝܢܐܘܝܢ. ܐܘܪܝܢܐܘܝܢ.	And he is <sup>10</sup> not the God of the dead but of the living. (Matt 22:32)

b) Non-enclitic forms of **ܐܘܪܝܢ** can be used to indicate transformation (“become,” “come into being”). When this happens, the verb **ܐܘܪܝܢ** normally comes after the subject complement. Non-

<sup>5</sup> West Syriac texts use a single dot below the letter **ܐܘܪܝܢ** to indicate non-enclitic forms and no dot to indicate enclitic forms.

<sup>6</sup> A subject complement is a word or phrase that provides information about the subject. Subject complements are used with linking verbs like the verb “to be” or “to become.” For example, in the sentence, “The bear was large,” the subject complement is the word “large.”

<sup>7</sup> Note that manuscripts do not always agree with each other about when an enclitic form is used versus a non-enclitic form. However, the rules given here apply in most instances.

<sup>8</sup> In this clause, “life” is the subject of the verb **ܐܘܪܝܢ**, which explains why the full form is used. The subject complement “in him” comes before **ܐܘܪܝܢ** but not immediately before it.

<sup>9</sup> This is an exception to the rule about enclitic forms being used after **ܘܘܢܐܘܝܢ**. Other exceptions are found in Matt 24:21 and Matt 28:6.

<sup>10</sup> The perfect of **ܐܘܪܝܢ** is often used with a present meaning when preceded by the word **ܘܘܢܐܘܝܢ**.





Examples	
Syriac	English
<p>ܘܟܢܘܢ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ. ܘܟܢܘܢ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ.</p>	And in their synagogue there was a man in whom there was an unclean spirit. (Mark 1:23)
<p>ܘܟܢܘܢ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ. ܘܟܢܘܢ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ.</p>	Now there were some scribes and Pharisees there who were sitting. (Mark 2:6)
<p>ܘܟܢܘܢ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ. ܘܟܢܘܢ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ.</p>	Now another one fell on stone where there was not much soil. (Mark 4:5)

f) Enclitic forms of ܢܘܢ can be used in combination with the particle of existence to make assertions about something in the past. When this happens, the particle of existence comes first and is written with a pronominal suffix that matches the person, gender, and number of the form of the verb ܢܘܢ it is used with. It is equivalent in meaning to the use of ܢܘܢ by itself when it is used to make assertions about something in the past. Note the following examples:

Examples	
Syriac	English
<p>ܘܟܢܘܢ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ. ܘܟܢܘܢ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ.</p>	And he was with the wild animals. (Mark 1:13)
<p>ܘܟܢܘܢ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ. ܘܟܢܘܢ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ.</p>	For they were fishermen. (Mark 1:16)
<p>ܘܟܢܘܢ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ. ܘܟܢܘܢ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ.</p>	And a woman who was in the course of blood <sup>14</sup> for twelve years... (Mark 5:25)

g) Enclitic forms of ܢܘܢ can be used in combination with verbs in the perfect tense. When this happens, the verb in the perfect tense comes first and the enclitic form of ܢܘܢ comes second. This combination is often used to communicate action that took place prior to another action that took place in the past (i.e. the pluperfect) but can also be used with the same meanings as a regular verb in the perfect. Note the following examples:

Examples	
Syriac	English
<p>ܘܟܢܘܢ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ. ܘܟܢܘܢ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ.</p>	Many crowds who had heard all that he was doing came to him. (Mark 3:8)
<p>ܘܟܢܘܢ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ. ܘܟܢܘܢ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ ܕܡܨܚܘܬܐ.</p>	And he said, "Whoever has ears to hear, let him hear." (Mark 4:9)

<sup>14</sup> I.e. menstruating.



## 12.4. Vocabulary

Verbs	
ܦܢܝܘܢ <sup>15</sup>	(Pa <sup>sc</sup> el) to teach, instruct
ܘܘܐ   ܘܘܐ	(P <sup>ec</sup> al) to steal, plunder
ܐܘܘܢܐ	(P <sup>ec</sup> al) to lead, guide, govern
ܘܘܐ   ܘܘܐ	(?Ap <sup>el</sup> ) to love
ܘܘܐ	(P <sup>ec</sup> al) to sit, dwell, stay, remain
ܘܘܐ   ܘܘܐ	(P <sup>ec</sup> al) to rebuke (with ܘܘܐ)
ܘܘܐ	(P <sup>ec</sup> al) to help, assist
ܘܘܐ   ܘܘܐ	(P <sup>ec</sup> al) to enter, come in, go in, attack (with ܘܘܐ)
ܘܘܐ   ܘܘܐ	(?Ap <sup>el</sup> ) to bring in, carry in
ܘܘܐ   ܘܘܐ	(P <sup>ec</sup> al) to be strong, get well, recover, stand firm, prove true

Nouns		
Singular	Plural	Meaning
ܘܘܐ	ܘܘܐ	(m) flesh, meat
ܘܘܐܘܘܐ	ܘܘܐܘܘܐ	(f) covenant, agreement, treaty, testament
ܘܘܐ <sup>16</sup>	ܘܘܐ	(m) sinner (a male sinner)
ܘܘܐ	ܘܘܐ (abs.) <sup>17</sup>	(m) night
ܘܘܐܘܘܐ	ܘܘܐܘܘܐ	(m) servant, deacon
ܘܘܐ	ܘܘܐ	(f) eye
ܘܘܐܘܘܐ	ܘܘܐܘܘܐ	(m) face, person (of the members of the Trinity, of Christ being one person)
ܘܘܐ	ܘܘܐ	(m) evening

<sup>15</sup> Note that the root of this verb is ܘܘܐ. However, in the Pa<sup>sc</sup>el, it can be conjugated as though ܘܘܐ were the first root letter.

<sup>16</sup> ܘܘܐ is actually an adjective (“sinful”). However, since it is used so frequently as a substantive to mean “sinner” (i.e. sinful person), it should be memorized as though it were a noun. The feminine version is found in the vocabulary for chapter 13.

<sup>17</sup> The emphatic state of ܘܘܐ has two possible forms: ܘܘܐ or ܘܘܐ. The vocabulary section uses the absolute form because this is the most common form that will be encountered in Syriac texts. When used with numbers (e.g. forty days), ܘܘܐ is used in the absolute state.

ܩܥܕܝܥܐ	ܩܥܝܥܐ	(f) hour, time, moment of time
ܩܥܠܝܟܐ	ܩܥܠܝܟܐ	(m) power, might, authority, sovereignty, ruler

Adverbs	
ܠܒܝܢܐ	outside, out
ܩܥܝܢܐ	immediately, at once
ܩܥܝܢܐܝܢܐ	always, forever
ܕܝܗܘܒܐ	again
ܕܝܗܘܟܝܐ	there

Interjections	
ܐܝܢܐ	yes, truly
ܐܝܢܐܝܢܐ	behold!, look!

Idioms	
Combination	Meaning
ܩܥܝܢܐܝܢܐ ܩܥܝܢܐܝܢܐ	just then, at that very moment
ܩܥܝܢܐܝܢܐ ܩܥܝܢܐܝܢܐ	at that very moment
ܩܥܝܢܐܝܢܐ ܩܥܝܢܐܝܢܐ	never

Proper Nouns	
ܩܥܝܢܐܝܢܐ	Ephesus
ܩܥܝܢܐܝܢܐ	Athens
ܩܥܝܢܐܝܢܐ	Galatia
ܩܥܝܢܐܝܢܐ	Philippi
ܩܥܝܢܐܝܢܐ	Corinth

### 12.5. Homework

- Using practice sheet 12.1, memorize the paradigm for the P<sup>es</sup>al perfect of the verb ܩܥܝܢܐܝܢܐ.
- Using practice sheet 12.2, memorize the paradigms for ܩܥܝܢܐܝܢܐ in the derived patterns.

- c) Using practice sheet 12.3, memorize the paradigm for the P<sup>er</sup>al perfect of the verb ܠܳܐܳܡܳܢ.
- d) Memorize the vocabulary in 12.4 above. Ideally you should learn seven words per day until they are all memorized. 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/\\_cj3rug?x=1qqt&i=2z26w0](https://quizlet.com/_cj3rug?x=1qqt&i=2z26w0).
- e) Using practice sheet 12.4, translate the sentences from Syriac to English.

