Classical Syriac

Estrangela Script

Chapter 11

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ĺ	11.1.	The P ^{eç} al Perfect of Second-Wāw/Yô <u>d</u> Verbs	113
	11.2.	The Perfect of Second-Wāw/Yôd Verbs in the Derived Patterns	114
	11.3.	Prepositive Conjunctions (Part 2)	115
	11.4.	Vocabulary	118
	11.5.	Homework	120

11.1. The Pecal Perfect of Second-Wāw/Yôd Verbs1

Second-wāw/yô<u>d</u> verbs are verbs whose second root letter is either α or , Apart from verbs that are both second-wāw/yô<u>d</u> and original third-yô<u>d</u> verbs (e.g. $\prec \ddot{\alpha} \sigma$, $\sigma \sigma$) as well as a few other exceptions, the second root letter disappears in the P^{eç}al perfect. Since the second root letter is missing in the P^{eç}al perfect, dictionaries list second-wāw/yô<u>d</u> verbs both by their root and by the form they take in the P^{eç}al perfect (e.g. $\neg \alpha \sigma$, $\neg \sigma \sigma$). In the vocabulary lists of this textbook, second-wāw/yô<u>d</u> verbs will be listed according to the forms they have in both the P^{eç}al perfect and the imperative (e.g. $\neg \alpha \sigma$, $\neg \sigma \sigma$) since all three root letters are present in the imperative. Note that the P^{eç}al perfect of second-wāw and second-yô<u>d</u> verbs are identical.

The following rules can be used to produce the forms of second-wāw/yôd verbs in the P^{eç}al perfect:

1. The second root letter is missing throughout the P^{eç}al perfect. The second root letter has disappeared through contraction (* $\dot{aa} \rightarrow \dot{aa}$).

2. The first root letter is written with a $zq\bar{a}p\bar{a}^{2}$ throughout the paradigm. The $pt\bar{a}h\bar{a}^{2}$ that should have been written with the second root letter has been transferred to the first root letter and has lengthened to compensate for the loss of the second root letter.

3. The rest of the conjugation is regular. In other words, everything after the missing second root letter is identical to the pattern used with regular verbs. Note that the λ in the second-person forms is always pronounced with the hard pronunciation.

¹ Cf. Nöldeke §177; Muraoka §65; Duval §210; Mingana §§152–56; Brockelmann §193.

An important exception to these rules is the paradigm of the verb $\lambda \to \infty$ (to die). In the P^{es}al perfect, a , with a <u>hb</u>āṣā[?] appears after the first root letter throughout the paradigm rather than $zq\bar{a}p\bar{a}^{?}$. Apart from this, the rest of the paradigm is identical to the normal paradigm for second-wāw/yô<u>d</u> verbs.

The following chart provides the forms for second-wāw/yô<u>d</u> verbs along with the forms for the verb $x \to x^{e_1}$ in the P^{ec}al perfect:

Table 11.1 – P ^{ec} al Perfect of Second-Wāw/Yô <u>d</u> Verbs and the Verb حجبها				
	Second-Wāw/Yôd Verbs	حننو		
3msg	فم	حبلا		
3fsg	مخلا	حبنإبلا		
2msg	فحنام	للالمناطع		
2fsg	قحنه,	حبةالهر		
1csg	مخلا	لانتهام		
3mpl	فرحه	حننوه		
3fpl	فحر	حببه		
2mpl	مفلاته	«مهنهنه»		
2fpl	فحناب	حبة معبة معبة معبة		
1cpl	فح	حفنهم		

In rare cases, second-wāw verbs are conjugated like regular verbs, with the second root letter maintaining its status as a consonant throughout the paradigm. In most cases, these verbs are denominative, that is, verbs that have been derived from nouns. These verbs can be recognized in standard dictionaries by the fact that they are listed by the form they would have in the P^{eç}al perfect 3msg, which follows the same conjugation as a regular verb, even if the verb does not occur in the P^{eç}al (e.g. $\Delta \dot{c} \Delta$, which means "to act wickedly" in the [?]Ap^cel).

11.2. The Perfect of Second-Wāw/Yôd Verbs in the Derived Patterns²

The following chart provides the forms for second-wāw/yôd verbs in the most common derived patterns. The P^{e_i} al perfect paradigm has been included for the sake of comparison. Note that the verb verb comparison the same pattern as comparison in the derived patterns.

² Cf. Nöldeke §177; Muraoka §65; Mingana §§152–56; Brockelmann §193.

Table 11.2 – The Perfect of Second-Wāw/Yô <u>d</u> Verbs in the Derived Patterns					
P ^{eç} al		Pa ^{ss} el	۶A <u>p</u> ۴el	۶E <u>t</u> p ^{ec} el	²E <u>t</u> pa ^{ss} al
3msg	قم	فيم	بمتعط	كتعيمي	びるなよ
3fsg	محلا	فتخلا	بمصنحر	بتعليمهم	بالإفسخير
2msg	فحلا	فتحلا	بمنحبه	بحنحهم بعالم	بعضغ
2fsg	قحط,	فيحتار	بمصحفه	معتمونه بعربه	معتفونيك
1csg	محلا	فىدچرە	بمعتديه	بتعويمانج	بالتعميم
3mpl	فحه	فيحه	باعتده	تعتمونها	مصنوبالا
3fpl	قح	فيمر	بمتعر	كتعوبومنع	كتلافنط
2mpl	ممنعة	فيمحظه	منهبعنوبر	ترەبومىنىچىنى مەرمەر	~ بەبەخىرەبە
2fpl	فحنابه	فتحتزم	بمنحنةم	بتلابومنحيوم	بحاففتحنوم
1cpl	قحک	فيحح	بالمنحك	تبەبوم ن ىك	بحنوفنح

Several observations can be made:

- In each of the derived patterns, the second letter is , even if the verb is a second-wāw verb.
- The conjugations for the Pa^{ss}el perfect and the ³Etpa^{ss}al perfect are completely regular apart from the fact that the second letter is **.**
- For the 'Ap'el, the second letter becomes silent and is written with a <u>hb</u>āṣā'. The rest of the conjugation is regular.
- The [?]Etp^e^eel is conjugated with forms one would normally expect to see with the [?]Ettap^sal, the pattern that we have not covered up to this point in the textbook. However, the pattern is quite easy to recognize and reproduce. Instead of the prefix b, c, the prefix b, b, c is used. Note that the first b is not pronounced and the second b has a hard pronunciation because it has doubled. The rest of the conjugation is identical to the [?]Ap^sel.

11.3. Prepositive Conjunctions (Part 2)

In chapter 10, we took a closer look at some of the most common prepositive conjunctions that are used in Classical Syriac (i.e. conjunctions that normally stand immediately before the word, phrase, or clause they are connecting). In this section, we will deal with four additional prepositive conjunctions.

مینجبهر (a

The word ناه is often used as an interrogative pronoun and is used to inquire about what time something will take place ("when?"). It can also be used with the preposition خبرتك ("until")

and the preposition Δ ("to") to inquire about the duration of an action or event (,جَدِحَتُ كَيْرَجْدُ, until when? how long?). يَخْبُرُ can also be used as a conjunction to introduce an adverbial clause that indicates at what time something will take place ("when"). When يَخْبُرُ functions as a conjunction, it is normally followed by the particle **n** at the beginning of the following word. However, it can also be used on its own without the particle **n**. Note the following examples:

Examples	
Syriac	English
نى بى	For you do know when the time is. (Mark 13:33)
بيې يونون کې د بونون کې د بونې يونون کې د بونې يونې يونې يې د بونې يې د بونې يې د بونې يې بونې يې بونې يې بونې د بې بې بونې يې بې بونې يې بونې	Because you do not know when the master of the house will come. (Mark 13:35)
مى تى ئى ئى ئى ئەرۋىياتى بى ئى ئۇ جەر بى ئى	But as for the Messiah, when he comes, no one will know where he is from. (John 7:27)
مروع المعالية المروح الم مروح المروح الم مروح المروح المروح المروح المروح المروح المروح المروح المروح المروح المر المروح المروح المروح المروح المروح الم	But the hour is coming when I will not speak with you in parables. (John 16:25)

b) 54

The conjunction \checkmark is used to introduce a conditional clause ("if"). It can also be used in combination with the conjunction \checkmark to indicate an exception (\checkmark \checkmark \checkmark , "except"). For this use, see the section on compound conjunctions in §12.3. \checkmark is normally used with a participle or a verb in the imperfect tense. Participles will be discussed in chapter 13 while the imperfect tense will be discussed in chapter 16. But note the following examples:

Examples	
Syriac	English
ىك يى خى بىرىيە. ھىمجىد بىرىيو ئاھەتىيەنەر.	If you are willing, you can make me clean. (Mark 1:40)
سے جلحمة سے بن جا نبعت الم الجابی . کہ جعمت الحقح جلحمة لم شر.	If a kingdom is divided against itself, that kingdom cannot stand. (Mark 3:24)

³ Note that the , at the end of initial mathaching is no longer silent but should be pronounced with the enclitic personal pronoun that follows it (i.e. 'ematyû).

⁴ Nöldeke §§155, 372, 374.

¢خبا (c

The conjunction A is used to introduce an adverbial clause. It can be used to indicate an action that was completed before the action of the main clause ("after"), an action that took place almost at the same time as the action of the main clause ("when"), or a continuous action that took place at the same time as the action of the main clause ("while"). It can also be used to indicate the general time when something took place ("when") and, in rare cases, it can also communicate concession ("although"). Note the following examples:

Examples	
Syriac	English
ەجحجە ھەتى كەنتى ئەتتى ئەتتى خەت تەنتى جىتكەتھەت.	And he was baptizing them in the Jordan River while they confessed their sins. (Mark 1:5, while)
ڣ٥٥٥٦ الأملي حجدحة٢٢ عةميليك ٢٠ حج جد هرانميك هي مترانك.	And he was there in the wilderness forty days while being tempted by Satan. (Mark 1:13, while)
ەجب حجا فلبل. سالم لېحمەد خا زدۇر فلمەښتى بىسەھر.	And after he had gone on a little further, he saw Jacob the son of Zebedee and John his brother. (Mark 1:19, after)
ەجب جل نلجفن تسمح. چسبیہ خلع مقہ جغیہ جحبۃ عممہ ک	And when he went up to Capernaum, immediately he was teaching in their synagogues on the Sabbath. (Mark 1:21, when)
٥ڂ معنجه بند مى مەنبى مەن كەنبى ھىكىنىكى .	And when they heard that he was in the house, many people gathered. (Mark 2:2, when)
فمة، بدخ ميرا بعد حغديم يعبر ١٢ حيم. الملحبة مقر، حضلحب مقه ٥ حليحب عديم. ٥ جد عدّ م يمان ليلونهم لحني ليو.	And it came about that while Jesus was going through the grain fields on the Sabbath, his disciples were walking and plucking ears of grain. (Mark 2:23) And after Jesus dismissed them, he went to the mountain to pray. (Mark 6:46)
جنحي طين. خِټ کَۍ شقَۍ مو بعد خريچې شقۍ. سيکه بلالحيبة قشر.	Although Jesus himself was not baptizing but his disciples. (John 4:2)

d) محكو (b

The word $\cancel{2}$ can function either as a preposition or a conjunction. When used by itself (i.e. without the particle \mathfrak{n} on the following word), $\cancel{2}$ functions as a preposition ("because of").

⁵ Nöldeke §§155, 230, 360.

⁶ Nöldeke §360.

When it functions as a preposition, it introduces a noun phrase that indicates the reason or motivation behind something that has happened (e.g. he went to the restaurant because of the good service). The word \underline{A} also functions as a preposition when it is used with a pronominal suffix (e.g., "because of me").

When the word 4 شي is followed by the particle **n** on the following word, 4 indicates functions ("because"). When it functions as a conjunction, it introduces a clause that indicates the reason why something happened (e.g. he went to the restaurant because the service was very good). The key difference here is that is introduces an entire clause ("because the service was very good") while 4 introduces a noun phrase ("because of the good service"). Note the following examples:

Examples	
Syriac	English
ەيمىخە لىمە .: ئىغىتىلام قىلىك خۇيغى ئىلاخۇنىلا، مىكى سەيمە خۇيغى قىلىك غىيلام.	And he said to them, "The Sabbath was created because of human beings. Human beings did not come into being because of the Sabbath." (Mark 2:27, preposition)
میا بخته، عقبه، عقبه، به به ایم. لیفه مربع به به به به منه. لیفه می عفبی شهر ایم به	And he asked him, "What is your name?" And he said to him, "Our name is legion because we are many." (Mark 5:9, conjunction)
تمجز لم بعدي: الر. يحمل مراب محانيه بغم لي عمر: مح خز فرجر.	Jesus said to her, "Go. Because of this word, the demon has gone out from your daughter. (Mark 7:29, preposition)
حیلا است می اید مرجع کا بود. می مربون می می ایست می می ایست. محمد می	Because the law was given through Moses, but truth and grace came through Jesus the Messiah. (John 1:17, conjunction)

11.4. Vocabulary

Verbs	
انخ امک	(P ^{es} al) to commit adultery; (Pa ^{ss} el) to commit adultery; (${}^{?}A\underline{p}^{s}el$) to commit adultery.
i رمن	(P ^{eç} al) to judge, administer justice, rule, pronounce a judgment, condemn, acquit; ([?] Etpa ^{sc} al) to be administered (justice), be condemned, be punished, judge, decide.
سېب نېب	(P ^e al) to owe, to be guilty, be unequal, be weaker, be powerless; ($^{2}Etp^{e}$ el) to be found guilty, be owing;
سېد ښيد	(Pa ^{ss} el) to prevail, overcome, find guilty, condemn; ([?] E <u>t</u> pa ^{ss} al) to be convinced, be guilty, be convicted, be condemned.
سې ننټ	(P ^{eç} al) to look, gaze, look for;

نبىبخ نامىي	$({}^{P}A\underline{p}^{C}el)$ to cause to look at, show, understand.		
حان المنع	(P^{e_s} al) to die; (${}^{?}E_{tp}^{e_s}$ el) to be put to death, be killed;		
حدفاتو المجاهدة	([?] A <u>p</u> ^c el) to put to death, kill.		
ىمە ا تىر	($P^{e_{s}}al$) to rest, cease; (${}^{?}E_{t}p^{e_{s}}el$) to rest, take rest, refresh oneself, be quiet;		
ம் புப	$({}^{?}A\underline{p}{}^{c}el)$ to give rest, refresh, calm, lay down (e.g. weapons), put away.		
مبح شم	$(P^{e_{s}}al)$ to place, put, set, lay; ('Etp ^{e_{s}} el) to be placed, be put, be set, be laid.		
ی ہم نخ م	(P ^e al) to fast, abstain; (${}^{?}Etp^{e}$ el) to be kept as a fast.		
مجم قمر	(P ^{eç} al) to stand, stand up, rise;		
مېم فيم	(Pa ^{ss} el) to establish, confirm, ratify; ([?] Etpa ^{ss} al) to be established, strengthened, confirmed, ratified, come to pass;		
مەم 🗡 مىم	([?] A <u>p</u> ^c el) to raise up, raise, cause to stand, set up.		
نه فت بوت	(P ^{eç} al) to return, repent;		
يوند المجنوب	([?] A <u>p</u> ^c el) to cause to return, turn, convert, reply (with جم يَحتَّك), vomit.		

Nouns		
Singular	Plural	Meaning
رمىلىيەت مىلىرەت ((m) gospel
ىبىتلىم	ښتاپم	(m) power, force, strength, forces (pl.)
للابية فتح	حلاية	(m) synagogue, congregation, assembly
تى أتكم	نى أيم	(m) Nazarene, Christian
مهنونامتهم	<i>ᠵ</i> ٳ؆؋ڹ	(f) testimony, witness, evidence
بعدالامم	x-r	(f) Sabbath
مختمع	۲۵۵	(m) name, fame.
الإنتكام المراقبة		(m) door, gate, royal court (with مخلقة)

Prepositive Conjunctions		
کانجنود	when	
ĸ	if	
τż	when, after, while	

 $^{^7}$ Note that Payne Smith lists this verb under the root .

Prepositions	
ت <i>ح کز</i> ך	because of

Proper Nouns	
حمليل	Titus
لابقهم	Luke
ڹڗۻ	Narsai
محنائة	Satan
هزمغالغ	Philip

11.5. Homework

a) Using practice sheet 11.1, memorize the paradigm for the P^{eç}al perfect of the verb مبصر.

b) Using practice sheet 11.2, memorize the paradigms for an in the derived patterns.

c) Memorize the vocabulary in 11.4 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: <u>https://quizlet.com/ cdgn9h?x=1jqt&i=2z26w0</u>.

d) Using practice sheet 11.3, translate the sentences from Syriac to English.