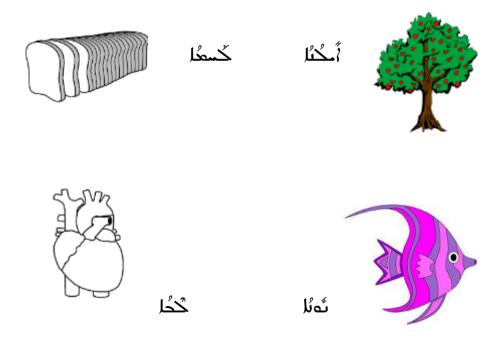
Lesson 2

حَبُّبِ زُهْزُا حَبُّبِ زُهُوزُا حَبُّبِ زُهُمُا مُكُم

What are these signs which you find above the letters? They represent vowels. There are two systems of vowels in Syriac namely the Dot System or East Syriac vowel system and the Greek System or the West Syriac vowel system. The vowels are placed above or below the letters. Look at the vowels given above the letters.



West Syriac Vowel Signs

_	a	അ, ആ	ک
-	e	എ, ഏ	څ
9	0	ഒ, ഓ	<u>ۇ</u>
<u>-</u>	i	ഇ, ഈ	ػٞ
<u>*</u>	11	െ ഐ	څ

East Syriac Vowel Signs and Letters

أُورُوك وَ الْحَالَ الْحَالِقِي الْحَالِقِي الْحَالِقِي الْحَالِقِي الْحَالِقِي الْحَالِقِي الْحَالِقِي الْحَالِقِي الْحَالِقِيقِ الْحَلَقِيقِ الْحَالِقِيقِ الْحَالِقِيقِ الْحَالِقِيقِ الْحَالِقِيقِ الْحَالِقِيقِ الْحَلْقِيقِ الْحَلْقِيقِيقِ الْحَلْقِيقِ الْعِلْمِيقِ الْعِلْمِيقِ الْعِلْمِيقِ الْعَلْمِيقِ الْعِلْمِيقِ الْعِلْمِيقِ الْعِلْمِيقِيقِ الْعِلْمِيقِيقِ الْعِلْمِيقِيقِ الْعِلْمِيقِيقِ الْعِلْمِيقِيقِيقِ الْعَلَيْعِيقِ الْعَلْمِيقِ الْعَلْمِيقِ الْعَلِيقِ الْعِ

Read the syllables



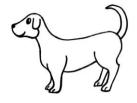
رُ رُو رُفِ رُفِيْ ا



ہ پگ چٹم پٹما



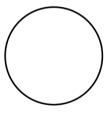
ہے کے کھا



هٔ هُلا هُلِک هُلُکا



ءُ کے کہ کو کوا



س شه شه و شهوز شهوز

Read the following words







If all the letters in a word are vowelled, all except the last one is pronounced long.

eg:- ആബോ ട്ര് ആലോഹോ ട്ര്

❖ If any one of the letters ➤o; is prefixed to a word which begins with a vowelled ? the vowel sound goes to the prefix.

وزاد الجازا eg:-

❖ Vowelless final → is silent.

Eg مکثو

Read the following words



الله م

شكائل



Here λ has two different pronunciation.

The six letters have two different articulations: the hard called **Kusaya** indicated by a dot placed above the letters, and the soft, called **Rukakha** indicated by a dot below.

A small line given below or above a letter shows that, the particular letter is not pronounced. e.g.

Note the following words

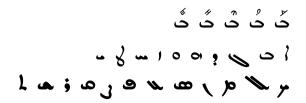


What are the two horizontal dots placed above these words? They are called 'Syome'.

Syome (Ribui) are two horizontal dots ($\ddot{-}$) placed above the words to denote the plural number: as in $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} dt = n$ ames. When a word contains the letter $\ddot{\cdot}$, the dot over the $\ddot{\cdot}$ usually is made to coalesce with one of the plural dots. Eg. $\ddot{\ddot{\cdot}}$



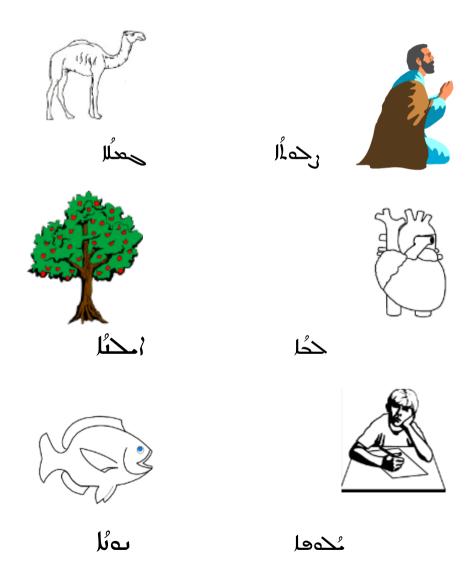
- II.A. Write two words each, which contain Kusaya and Rukakha
- II. B. Apply all the vowels to the following letters. Follow the example.



II. C. Find out letters with the vowels $-\frac{4}{3} - \frac{2}{3} - \frac{2}{3}$ and $-\frac{2}{3}$ from the following words

مُقَيزًا خُمُّا صُولًا كُنَا نُكُوفًا ثُولًا

II. D. See the picture and find the missing vowels:



II. E. Five pairs of words are given below. Only one in each pair is correct. Choose the correct word.

مگحا	دگائے
مُحكمًا	مُكْدُا
لشكرًا	/o\^7
اكلا	لمُكلّ
مُحکمکا	مُحکما

❖Generally the vowel = is followed by the letter • and vowel = by the letter • Example

The exceptions are

❖ In certain words the vowels of and of follow the letters and of respectively and in that case these letters are not pronounced Example

Read the following

مِّفَنُا مِّفَنَّا مِّفْنِلًا مِّفْنِلًا نُكُوفًا نُكَّةِفًا نُكُوفِلًا نُكَةِفُلُا مُحكُل مُحَدًّا مُحكِلًا مُحَكُلًا لُحنًا لِكِنَّا لِكِنْلًا لِكِنْلُا