

Aramaic Language and Grammar

Biblical Hebrew (BH) and Biblical Aramaic (BA) share many words in common, and more with slight differences in vocalization (vowel pointing) or in single letters.

Hebrew Letter	Often Replaced in Aramaic by	Word Example
ז	ד	דָּהָב
שׁ	ת	תַּרְבּוּ

While there are many common roots, plurals and constructs in BA look very different from BH. An emphatic form can represent the vocative (“O, King”) or definiteness (“the king”).

Gender	Singular	Plural	Sing. Construct	Plural Construct
Masc.	מֶלֶךְ	מַלְכֵי	מֶלֶךְ	מַלְכֵי
Fem.	מַלְכָּה	מַלְכָּה	מַלְכָּה	מַלְכָּה

Singular Emphatic	Plural Emphatic
מֶלֶךְא	מַלְכֵיא
מַלְכָּהא	מַלְכָּהא

The word **דִּ** is used frequently. It stands in the place of **אֲשֶׁר** and serves as a relative pronoun (who, that, which), a conjunction (so that, because...), and the sign of the genitive (of, from). The key demonstrative pronouns are

	Masc. Singular	Fem. Singular	Common Pl.
Proximate: this	דִּנָּה	דִּנָּה	אֵלֵּיךְ אֵלֵּיךְ
Remote: that	דִּנָּה	דִּנָּה	אֵלֵּיךְ

VERBS

The Perfect and Imperfect tenses are found as expected.

However, the derived stems that indicate voice and intensity, while still named after forms of the verb **פָּעַל**, have different names because the stems are pointed differently than BH, and may have different prefixes.

BA has no parallel forms to the BH Niphal or Pual.

Statives will have variant vowel pointings as in BH.

Stem Use	BH Perfects	BA Perfects		
Simple Active	Qal	Pe-al	קָטַל	
Simple Passive	Niphal	Pe-il	קָטַל	
Simple Reflexive	Hithpiel	Hithpe-el	הִתְקַטַּל	
Intensive	Piel	Pa-el	קָטַל	
Causative	Hiphil	Haphel	הִקְטַל	Shaphel שִׁקְטַל Aphel
Causative Passive	Hophal	Hophal	הִקְטַל	

Causative Reflexive	X	Hishtaphal	הִשְׁתַּחֲטַל
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The simple (Pe-al) imperfect and imperative forms have a qibbuts in the second position of the root: כָּתַב / יִכְתֹּב