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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowel</th>
<th>Sign</th>
<th>Phonemes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>ܐ ܣ̂</td>
<td>ܐ, ܣ̂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>ܒ ܣ̃</td>
<td>ܒ, ܣ́</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>ܕ́ ܒ́</td>
<td>ܘ, ܒ̃</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>ܘ̂ ܒ̃</td>
<td>ܝ, ܒ̄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>ܒ̄ ܒ̅</td>
<td>ܥ, ܘ̅</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### East Syriac Vowel Signs and Letters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowel</th>
<th>Sign</th>
<th>Phonemes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a (short)</td>
<td>ܐ ܣ̂</td>
<td>ܐ, ܣ̂</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a (long)</td>
<td>ܒ ܣ̃</td>
<td>ܒ, ܣ́</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e (short)</td>
<td>ܒ ܣ̃</td>
<td>ܒ, ܣ́</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e (long)</td>
<td>ܒ ܣ̃</td>
<td>ܒ, ܣ́</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>ܘ̂ ܒ̃</td>
<td>ܝ, ܒ̄</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>ܒ̄ ܒ̅</td>
<td>ܥ, ܘ̅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>ܒ̄ ܒ̅</td>
<td>ܘ, ܒ̃</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Read the syllables

زَا زَعَ زُحًْا

دَّ كَلَّ كَلَّحَا

هَا لَكَّ لَكَّحَا

دَ لا نُكَدَّ نُكَدَّحَا

سَ شَهُ شَهُوْشَا
Read the following words
If all the letters in a word are vowelled, all except the last one is pronounced long.

eg: - אֵלָה אֵלָה אֵלָה קָו קָו קָו

If any one of the letters ܒָדַּל is prefixed to a word which begins with a vowelled atial the vowel sound goes to the prefix.

eg:- חַלָּל

Vowelless final ھ is silent.

Eg ܣܡܟھ

Read the following words

Here ھ has two different pronunciations.

The six letters חַבֶּה 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. ܐܲܠ

Note the following words

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

Syome (Ribui) are two horizontal dots (٦٦) placed above the words to denote the plural number: as in ܡܫܐ = names. When a word contains the letter ݕ, the dot over the ݕ usually is made to coalesce with one of the plural dots. Eg. ܐܒܪܐ

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 ً ِ َ ْ and ُ from the following words

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

 jumper

 heart

 tree

 fish

 man writing

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>مُلْحَمَا</th>
<th>مُلْحَمَا</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>مُلْحَمَا</td>
<td>مُلْحَمَا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ُلْحاَمَا</td>
<td>ُلْحاَمَا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ُلْحَمَا</td>
<td>ُلْحَمَا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مُلْحَمَا</td>
<td>مُلْحَمَا</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Generally the vowel ُ- is followed by the letter ُ and vowel ُ- by the letter ُ.
  Example
  {
  سُمَّا ُسَمَّا
  }
- The exceptions are
  {
  سُمَّا ُسَمَّا
  }
- In certain words the vowels ُ and ُ- follow the letters ُ and ُ- respectively and in that case these letters are not pronounced.
  Example
  {
  زَبَبٌ ُزَبَبٌ
  }

Read the following

{
  مُخَرَّجًا ُمُخَرَّجًا ُمُخَرَّجًا
  مُخَرَّجًا ُمُخَرَّجًا ُمُخَرَّجًا
  مُخَرَّجًا ُمُخَرَّجًا ُمُخَرَّجًا
  لَمْ يَقُدُّ لَمْ يَقُدُّ لَمْ يَقُدُّ
}