

Aramaic & Hebrew Aleph Bet Chart

Shalom Chaverim;

I sincerely hope that you will enjoy studying with this table in your Aramaic English New Testament. This chart will aid your reading in the Hebrew Tanakh as well. Take note of the numerical letter values in the right side column. Using these number equivalents, scribes calculated the total for each line of text, to insure the total matched the original copy. The Greek scribal tradition did not use this system of careful verification.

May **Messiah Y'shua** bless your study! -Teddy Chadwick, JTOD.org & Yerubilee.com

Compare and contrast between Bibles: Mt. 1:16 & 27:46; Rom. 5:7; Hebrews 2:9; Mk 7:19; Mt15:20; 1 Jn 2:6, 5:7; Titus 3:9; Rev 22:14; Phil 2:11; 1 Cor12:3; John 1.

Pronunciation	Block(typeset)	Name	Block (hand)	Script	Value
Silent letter	Ⲱ	Aleph	Ⲁ	Ⲁ	1
B as in Boy	Ⲃ	Bet	Ⲃ	Ⲃ	2
V as in Vine	ⲃ	Vet	ⲃ	ⲃ	2
G as in Girl	Ⲅ	Gimmel	Ⲅ	Ⲅ	3
D as in Door	ⲅ	Dalet	ⲅ	ⲅ	4
H as in House	Ⲇ	Hay	Ⲇ	Ⲇ	5
V as in Vine	ⲇ	Vav	ⲇ	ⲇ	6
Z as in Zebra	Ⲉ	Zayin	Ⲉ	Ⲉ	7
CH as in BaCH	ⲉ	Chet	ⲉ	ⲉ	8
T as in Tall	Ⲋ	Tet	Ⲋ	Ⲋ	9
Y as in Yes	ⲋ	Yod	ⲋ	ⲋ	10
K as in Kitty	Ⲍⲍ	Kaf	Ⲍ	Ⲍⲍ	20
CH as in BaCH	Ⲏ	Chaf	Ⲏ	Ⲏ	20
L as in Look	ⲏ	Lamed	ⲏ	ⲏ	30
M as in Moon	Ⲑⲑ	Mem	Ⲑ	Ⲑⲑ	40
N as in Now	Ⲓ	Nun	Ⲓ	Ⲓ	50
S as in Sun	ⲓ	Samech	ⲓ	ⲓ	60
Silent letter	Ⲕ	Ayin	Ⲕ	Ⲕ	70
P as in Park	ⲕⲌ	Pay "Peh"	ⲕ	ⲕⲌ	80
F as in Food	ⲍ	Fay "Feh"	ⲍ	ⲍ	80
TS as in NuTS	ⲏ	Tsade	ⲏ	ⲏ	90
K as in Kitty	ⲑ	Kof	ⲑ	ⲑ	100
R as in Robin	ⲓ	Resh	ⲓ	ⲓ	200
"R" is pronounced from back of the mouth					
SH as in SHe	Ⲕ	Shin	Ⲕ	Ⲕ	300
S as in Sun	ⲕ	Sin	ⲕ	ⲕ	300
T as in Tall	ⲕ	Tav	ⲕ	ⲕ	400

Archaeology and history tells us that the language of Babylon and Assyria was Aramaic and that the common people who lived in Israel during the times of Jesus spoke Aramaic. Greek translations of the New Testament Bible contain many references to Aramaic terms which are often bracketed and their meaning explained and narrated within the text. It is clear that the original thinking behind the New Testament is Aramaic; the Church of the East has maintained their Aramaic New Testament Bibles since the days of the original Apostles. The most famous historian of his day was a man named Josephus, a contemporary of Apostle Paul who wrote historical accounts in Aramaic (Preface to the Jewish War 1.1).

Jewish commentaries and tradition are recorded in the Aramaic language. Aramaic is a sister language with Hebrew and most terms are easily identifiable between these two languages.

Dead Sea Scrolls were written in Hebrew and Aramaic. Aramaic was spoken in the land of Israel from 200 BCE to 200 CE by the Jewish people.

Talmudic Rabbis (Mas Shabbath 116a) debated the "problem" of the NT containing the Name of YHWH. This indicates that the NT had not yet translated the Name of YHWH into the Greek Kurios and then into the English LORD. The Name of YHWH is preserved only in the Aramaic.

Khabouris (or Yonan Codex) is a recently discovered Aramaic New Testament text (165 CE) which has also confirmed that the language of Jesus and the Apostles was Aramaic.

Vowel Points:

Ⲱ	a as in yacht ("ah")	pah-tach פתח
ⲱ	a as in yacht ("ah")	kah-metz קמץ
Ⲳ	ee as in bee	chee-rek חירק
ⲳ	ay as in hay (long "ay")	tsay-ray צר
Ⲵ	e as in bed ("eh")	seh-gol סגול
ⲵ	o as in row	khaw-lem חולם
Ⲷ	oo as in pool	ki-bootz קבוץ
ⲷ	oo as in pool	shoo-rek שורק
Ⲹ	o as in saw	khotaf kamets חטף קמץ
ⲹ	silent/short sound	sh'vah שוא

Ⓢ When a character appears on the right side of the box, this is the "Sufit" form as it appears at the end of a word. Final "Sufit" ⲉ & Ⲋ always in soft form without dagesh •.

Jerusalem Tabernacle of David • Distributor of the Aramaic English New Testament • www.JTOD.org / AENT.cfm

PO Box 800 Jerusalem 91008 Israel • teddy@JTOD.org