

Matthew 1

Roots Multilingual Study Bible

Aramaic - English - German

Roots Multilingual New Testament

Word-for-Word Translation & Grammar

**One of the most accurate and morphologically
precise New Testament available.**

Based on the Aramaic Eastern Peshitta text.

**Each verse is presented in
Aramaic, English and German,
followed by a detailed morphological analysis.**



Roots Multilingual Study Bible

Aramaic - English - German

New Testament plain text & interlinear Aramaic-English with transliteration.

Each verse is presented in
Aramaic, English and German,
followed by a detailed word-for-word morphological analysis.

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The Aramaic text is based on the eastern Peshitta text
from **Dukhrana.com/peshitta/** (Lars Lindgren).

To clearly distinguish between singular and plural “you”, we consistently use: Singular: you / your. Plural: y’all / yourl (your-all)

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The Bible text may be used and quoted for sermons of all kinds.
Quoted Bible text citations should bear the abbreviation for this
translation: **Roots ml** (Roots multilingual Translation)

The translation based on the Aramaic was made with the assistance of Grok, carefully checked word for word and optimized where necessary.
We also recommend reading the **Roots Study Bible with Contemporary Commentary**, which is likewise based on the Aramaic New Testament and on this version.

Lies auch die **ANTD Studienbibel mit Kommentaren**, die ebenfalls auf dem aramäischen Urtext basiert und diese Version als eine Arbeits- und Vergleichsgrundlage verwendet.

Download on: Jesus4you.ch -> global -> english.

Matthew 1 - Matthäus 1

Matthew 1:1 Aramaic (Peshitta)

ܠܟܬܒܐ ܕܒܝܪܝܬܐ ܕܝܫܘܥ ܕܡܫܝܬܐ ܕܒܢܐ ܕܕܐܘܕܐ ܕܐܒܪܗܡ

English

The book of the generation of Yeshua the Messiah, the son of David, the son of Abraham.

German

Das Buch der Geburt des Yeshua des Messias, des Sohnes Davids, des Sohnes Abrahams.

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܠܟܬܒܐ	ktābā	the book / the writing	noun, masc. sg. emphatic	√ktb – write
ܕ	d-	of	relative / genitive	-
ܒܝܪܝܬܐ	yīlīdūtēh	his generation / his birth	noun, fem. sg. + 3rd masc. sg. suffix	√yld – give birth, beget
ܕ	d-	of	relative	-
ܝܫܘܥ	Yešū‘	Yeshua	proper name	-
ܡܫܝܬܐ	Mšīḥā	the Messiah / the Anointed	noun, masc. sg. emphatic	√mšḥ – anoint
ܕܒܢܐ	breh	the son of	noun, masc. sg. construct + 3rd masc. sg. suffix	√br – son
ܕ	d-	of	relative	-
ܕܐܘܕܐ	dawīd	David	proper name	-
ܕܒܢܐ	breh	the son of	noun, masc. sg. construct + 3rd masc. sg. suffix	√br
ܕ	d-	of	relative	-
ܕܐܒܪܗܡ	’Abrāhām	Abraham	proper name	-

Semantic nuance

ܒܝܪܝܬܐ points to the genealogical record / birth line. The double “son of” establishes **the two key covenant lines: Davidic kingship and Abrahamic promise.**

Similar wordings for the creation in Gen 2,4 and for Adam genealogy in Gen. 5,1.

Matthew 1:2 Aramaic (Peshitta)

[illegible]

English

Abraham begot Isaac, Isaac begot Jacob, Jacob begot Yehuda and his brothers.

German

Abraham zeugte Isaak, Isaak zeugte Jakob, Jakob zeugte Yehuda und seine Brüder.

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܐܒܪܗܡ	ʾAḇrāhām	Abraham	proper name	-
ܐܘܠܕ	ʾawled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld – give birth (Aphel causative: beget)
ܠ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܝܫܗܩ	ʾIshāq	Isaac	proper name	-
ܝܫܗܩ	ʾIshāq	Isaac	proper name	-
ܐܘܠܕ	ʾawled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld
ܠ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܝܥܩܒ	Yaʿqōḇ	Jacob	proper name	-
ܝܥܩܒ	Yaʿqōḇ	Jacob	proper name	-
ܐܘܠܕ	ʾawled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld
ܠ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܝܗܘܕܐ	Yihūdā	Yehuda	proper name	-
ܘ	w-	and	conjunction	-
ܠ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܐܗܘܝܗ	ʾaḥawhī	his brothers	noun, masc. pl. + 3rd masc. sg. suffix	√ḥ – brother

Semantic nuance

The formula $\Delta \text{ } \aleph$ - is the standard Aphel causative for “begot / fathered.” The inclusion of “and his brothers” points to the full tribal foundation of Israel.

Matthew 1:3 Aramaic (Peshitta)

ܒܝܗܘܕܐ ܠܡܝܪܝܐ ܡܢ ܬܡܪ ܡܝܪܝܐ ܒܗܫܪܢ ܗܫܪܢ ܒܐܪܡ ܐܪܡ ܕܠܬܡܪ

Yehuda begot Perez and Zarah from Tamar. Perez begot Hesron, Hesron begot Aram.

Yehuda zeugte Perez und Zarah von Tamar. Perez zeugte Hesron, Hesron zeugte Aram.

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܒܝܗܘܕܐ	Yīhūdā	Yehuda	proper name	-
ܠܡܝܪܝܐ	'awled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld
ܕ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܦܪܝܫ	Pareš	Perez	proper name	-
ܝܚܕܐ	w-	and	conjunction	-
ܕ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܙܪܗ	Zarah	Zarah	proper name	-
ܡܢ	men	from	preposition	-
ܬܡܪ	Tāmār	Tamar	proper name	-
ܦܪܝܫ	Pareš	Perez	proper name	-
ܠܡܝܪܝܐ	'awled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld
ܕ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܗܫܪܢ	Hešrōn	Hesron	proper name	-
ܗܫܪܢ	Hešrōn	Hesron	proper name	-
ܠܡܝܪܝܐ	'awled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld
ܕ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܐܪܡ	'Ārām	Aram	proper name	-

Semantic nuance

The explicit mention of Tamar (and later Rahab, Ruth, and “the wife of Uriah”) is deliberate; these women break the expected pattern of the genealogy.

Aram agrees with LXX, in masoretic Hebrew it's Ram. (1. Chr. 2,4-12).

Matthew 1:4 Aramaic (Peshitta)

ܐܪܡ ܒܠܕ ܐܡܡܝܢܕܒ ܐܡܡܝܢܕܒ ܒܠܕ ܢܗܫܢ ܢܗܫܢ ܒܠܕ ܫܠܡܢ

Aram begot Amminadab, Amminadab begot Nahshon, Nahshon begot Salmon.

Aram zeugte Amminadab, Amminadab zeugte Nahshon, Nahshon zeugte Salmon.

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܐܪܡ	'Ārām	Aram	proper name	-
ܒܠܕ	'awled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld
ܕ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܐܡܡܝܢܕܒ	'Ammīnādāb	Amminadab	proper name	-
ܐܡܡܝܢܕܒ	'Ammīnādāb	Amminadab	proper name	-
ܒܠܕ	'awled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld
ܕ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܢܗܫܢ	Nahšōn	Nahshon	proper name	-
ܢܗܫܢ	Nahšōn	Nahshon	proper name	-
ܒܠܕ	'awled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld
ܕ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܫܠܡܢ	Salmōn	Salmon	proper name	-

Semantic nuance

Standard linear descent formula continues without interruption.

Matthew 1:5 Aramaic (Peshitta)

ܠܫܠܡܢ ܠܡܠܝܕ ܒܘܙ ܡܢ ܪܗܒ ܒܘܙ ܠܡܠܝܕ ܐܒܕ ܡܢ ܪܘܬ ܐܒܕ ܠܝܫܝ

Salmon begot Boaz from Rahab, Boaz begot Obed from Ruth, Obed begot Jesse.

Salmon zeugte Boas von Rahab, Boas zeugte Obed von Ruth, Obed zeugte Isai.

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܠܫܠܡܢ	Salmōn	Salmon	proper name	-
ܠܡܠܝܕ	'awled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld
ܠ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܒܘܙ	Bā'āz	Boaz	proper name	-
ܡܢ	men	from	preposition	-
ܪܗܒ	Rāhāb	Rahab	proper name	-
ܒܘܙ	Bā'āz	Boaz	proper name	-
ܠܡܠܝܕ	'awled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld
ܠ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܐܒܕ	'Ōbīd	Obed	proper name	-
ܡܢ	men	from	preposition	-
ܪܘܬ	Rā'ūt	Ruth	proper name	-
ܐܒܕ	'Ōbīd	Obed	proper name	-
ܠܡܠܝܕ	'awled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld
ܠ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܠܝܫܝ	'Īšay	Jesse	proper name	-

Semantic nuance

Two Gentile women (Rahab the Canaanite and Ruth the Moabitess) are deliberately named in the Messianic line.

Matthew 1:6 Aramaic (Peshitta)

ܐܝܫܐ ܒܥܬܐ ܕܕܐܘܕ ܡܠܟܐ ܕܐܝܫܐ ܒܥܬܐ ܕܐܝܫܐ ܒܥܬܐ ܕܐܝܫܐ ܒܥܬܐ ܕܐܝܫܐ

Jesse begot David the king. **David** begot Solomon from the wife of Uriah.

Isai zeugte David den König. **David** zeugte Salomo von der Frau des Uriah.

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܐܝܫܐ	'Īšay	Jesse	proper name	-
ܒܥܬܐ	'awled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld
ܕ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܕܐܘܕ	dawīd	David	proper name	-
ܡܠܟܐ	malkā	the king	noun, masc. sg. emphatic	√mlk – reign, king
ܕܐܝܫܐ	dawīd	David	proper name	-
ܒܥܬܐ	'awled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld
ܕ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܫܠܡܢ	Šlēmōn	Solomon	proper name	-
ܡܢ	men	from	preposition	-
ܐܢܬܬܐ	'anttēh	the wife of	noun, fem. sg. + 3rd masc. sg. suffix	√'nt – woman, wife
ܕ	d-	of	relative	-
ܐܘܪܝܐ	'Ūrīyā	Uriah	proper name	-

Semantic nuance

David is the only one in the list explicitly called “the king.” The phrasing “from the wife of Uriah” (instead of naming Bathsheba) deliberately recalls the sin surrounding Solomon’s birth.

Greek repeats. David **the king** . This makes the reading overstretched. It can easily be explained, as malka (king) just is the word before the second David, so it can be used for the first and second, while translating.

Matthew 1:7 Aramaic (Peshitta)

اَللّٰهُمَّ اِنِّىْ اَسْـَٔلُكَ بِاَنَّكَ اَنْتَ الْغَفُوْرُ الْكَرِيْمُ

Solomon begot Rehoboam, Rehoboam begot Abia, Abia begot Asa.

Salomo zeugte Rehabeam, Rehabeam zeugte Abia, Abia zeugte Asa.

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܫܠܡܘܢ	Šlēmōn	Solomon	proper name	-
ܠܐܘܠܕ	’awled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld – beget
ܠ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܪܗܒܘܡ	Rḥab‘am	Rehoboam	proper name	-
ܪܗܒܘܡ	Rḥab‘am	Rehoboam	proper name	-
ܠܐܘܠܕ	’awled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld
ܠ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܐܒܝܐ	’Abīyā	Abia	proper name	-
ܐܒܝܐ	’Abīyā	Abia	proper name	-
ܠܐܘܠܕ	’awled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld
ܠ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܐܣܐ	’Āsā	Asa	proper name	-

Semantic nuance

Standard genealogical formula continues through the early kings of Judah.

Matthew 1:8 Aramaic (Peshitta)

ܐܣܐ ܒܥܬܐ ܝܗܫܫܦܬܐ ܝܗܫܫܦܬܐ ܒܥܬܐ ܝܪܐܡ ܝܪܐܡ ܒܥܬܐ ܐܘܙܝܐ

Asa begot Yehoshaphat, Yehoshaphat begot Yoram, Yoram begot Uzzia.

Asa zeugte Josaphat, Josaphat zeugte Joram, Joram zeugte Ussia.

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܐܣܐ	'Āsā	Asa	proper name	-
ܒܥܬܐ	'awled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld
ܕ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܝܗܫܫܦܬܐ	Yāhōšāpāt	Yehoshaphat	proper name	-
ܝܗܫܫܦܬܐ	Yāhōšāpāt	Yehoshaphat	proper name	-
ܒܥܬܐ	'awled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld
ܕ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܝܪܐܡ	Yōrām	Yoram	proper name	- Jehoram
ܝܪܐܡ	Yōrām	Yoram	proper name	-
ܒܥܬܐ	'awled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld
ܕ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܐܘܙܝܐ	'Ōzīyā	Uzzia	proper name	- Ahaziah

Semantic nuance

Note the telescoping: three generations (Ahaziah, Joash, Amaziah) are omitted between Yoram and Uzzia, a known feature of Matthew's structured genealogy.

Na28 reads Asaf instead of Asa.

Matthew 1:9 Aramaic (Peshitta)

ܕܥܙܝܐ ܠܡܕܝܐ ܕܝܘܬܡ ܕܝܘܬܡ ܠܐܚܐܝܐ ܕܐܚܐܝܐ ܠܗܝܬܝܐ ܕܗܝܬܝܐ

Uzzia begot Yotham, Yotham begot Ahaz, Ahaz begot Hezekiah.

Ussia zeugte Jotham, Jotham zeugte Ahas, Ahas zeugte Hiskia.

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܕܥܙܝܐ	ʿŌzīyā	Uzzia	proper name	-
ܠܡܕܝܐ	ʾawled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld
ܕ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܕܝܘܬܡ	Yōtām	Yotham	proper name	-
ܕܝܘܬܡ	Yōtām	Yotham	proper name	-
ܠܡܕܝܐ	ʾawled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld
ܕ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܕܐܚܐܝܐ	ʾĀḥāz	Ahaz	proper name	-
ܕܐܚܐܝܐ	ʾĀḥāz	Ahaz	proper name	-
ܠܡܕܝܐ	ʾawled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld
ܕ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܕܗܝܬܝܐ	Ḥezqayā	Hezekiah	proper name	-

Semantic nuance

Continues the royal line of Judah without interruption in the text.

וְהָיָה כִּי יִשְׁמַע ה' אֶת הַקּוֹל וְהָיָה אֲנִי וְאַתָּה יְהוָה יִשְׁמְעוּ וְהָיָה כִּי יִשְׁמַע ה' אֶת הַקּוֹל וְהָיָה אֲנִי וְאַתָּה יְהוָה יִשְׁמְעוּ

Hiskia zeugte Manasse, Manasse zeugte Amon, Amon zeugte Josia.

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܠܗܙܩܝܐ	Ĥezqayā	Hezekiah	proper name	-
ܠܐܘܠܐ	ʾawled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld
ܠ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܠܡܢܫܐ	Mnašē	Manasseh	proper name	-
ܠܡܢܫܐ	Mnašē	Manasseh	proper name	-
ܠܐܘܠܐ	ʾawled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld
ܠ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܠܐܡܢܐ	ʾAmōn	Amon	proper name	-
ܠܐܡܢܐ	ʾAmōn	Amon	proper name	-
ܠܐܘܠܐ	ʾawled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld
ܠ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܠܝܫܝܐ	Yōšīyā	Yoshiya	proper name	-

Amon: NA28 reads Amos, which is not appropriate.

مَنْ يَتَّقِ اللَّهَ يَجْعَلْ لَهُ مَخْرَجًا

Josia zeugte Jojachin und seine Brüder zur Zeit der Wegführung nach Babel.

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܝܫܝܐ	Yōšīyā	Yoshiya	proper name	-
ܐܘܠܐ	'awled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld
ܠ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܝܚܢܐ	Yōḵanyā	Yochanya	proper name	-
ܘ	w-	and	conjunction	-
ܠ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܐܫܠܗܝܗܝ	'aḥawhī	his brothers	noun, masc. pl. + 3rd masc. sg. suffix	√ḥ – brother
ܒ	b-	in / at	preposition	-
ܒܠܘܬܐ	gālūtā	the captivity / exile	noun, fem. sg. emphatic	√gly – uncover, go into exile
ܕ	d-	of	relative	-
ܒܒܠ	Bāḇel	Babel	proper name	-

The phrase **בְּיָמָיו** marks the major historical break of the Babylonian exile. “And his brothers” again points to the wider royal house.

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[illegible]

Nach der Wegführung nach Babel aber zeugte Jojachin
Schealtiel, Schealtiel zeugte Serubbabel.

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܡܢ	men	from / after	preposition	-
ܒܬܪ	bāṭar	after	preposition / adverb	√ ⁹ ḥr – after
ܒܓܠܘܬܐ	gālūtā	the captivity / exile	noun, fem. sg. emphatic	√gly – go into exile
ܕܢ	dēn	but	particle	-
ܕ	d-	of	relative	-
ܒܒܠ	Bāḇel	Babel	proper name	-
ܡܢ ܝܘܚܢܝܐ	Yōḵanyā	Yochanya	proper name	-
ܐܦܠܐܝܠܐ	ʾawled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld – beget
ܕ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܫܠܬܐܝܠ	Šelatʾīl	Shealtiel	proper name	-
ܫܠܬܐܝܠ	Šelatʾīl	Shealtiel	proper name	-
ܐܦܠܐܝܠܐ	ʾawled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld
ܕ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܝܪܒܒܐܠ	Zūrbāḇel	Zerubbabel	proper name	-

EBV: Evangelische Bijbel Vertaling (EBV) Dutch Peshitta translation with notes.

Matthew 1:13 Aramaic (Peshitta)

וִזְרַבְבֵּל (אֲבִיּוּד) (אֵלִיאִכִּים) (אֲזֹר)
 חָזַק

Zerubbabel begot Abiud, Abiud begot Eliakim, Eliakim begot Azor.

Serubbabel zeugte Abihud, Abihud zeugte Eljakim, Eljakim zeugte Azor.

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
וִזְרַבְבֵּל	Zūrbāḇel	Zerubbabel	proper name	-
(אֲבִיּוּד)	'awled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld
Δ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
(אֲבִיּוּד)	'Abīyūd	Abiud	proper name	-
(אֲבִיּוּד)	'Abīyūd	Abiud	proper name	-
(אֲבִיּוּד)	'awled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld
Δ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
(אֵלִיאִכִּים)	'Elyāqīm	Eliakim	proper name	-
(אֵלִיאִכִּים)	'Elyāqīm	Eliakim	proper name	-
(אֲבִיּוּד)	'awled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld
Δ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
חָזַק	'Āzōr	Azor	proper name	-

Semantic nuance

These names belong to the lesser-known post-exilic period; the genealogy continues the Davidic line quietly through the centuries of foreign rule.

Matthew 1:14 Aramaic (Peshitta)

ܐܙܘܪ ܒܥܬܐ ܙܕܩܐ ܙܕܩܐ ܒܥܬܐ ܐܚܝܡ ܐܚܝܡ ܒܥܬܐ ܐܠܝܘܕ

Azor begot Zadok, Zadok begot Achim, Achim begot Eliud.

Azor zeugte Zadok, Zadok zeugte Achim, Achim zeugte Eliud.

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܐܙܘܪ	ʿĀzōr	Azor	proper name	-
ܒܥܬܐ	ʿawled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld
ܕ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܙܕܩܐ	Zādōq	Zadok	proper name	-
ܙܕܩܐ	Zādōq	Zadok	proper name	-
ܒܥܬܐ	ʿawled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld
ܕ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܐܚܝܡ	ʿAkēn	Achim	proper name	-
ܐܚܝܡ	ʿAkēn	Achim	proper name	-
ܒܥܬܐ	ʿawled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld
ܕ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܐܠܝܘܕ	ʿElīyūd	Eliud	proper name	-

Semantic nuance

Continues the quiet post-exilic chain toward the time of the Messiah.

Matthew 1:15 Aramaic (Peshitta)

ܐܠܝܘܕ ܠܥܝܙܐܪ ܥܠܝܘܕ ܠܡܬܬܢ ܡܬܬܢ ܠܝܥܩܒ

Eliud begot Eleazar, Eleazar begot Matthan, Matthan begot Jacob.

Eliud zeugte Eleasar, Eleasar zeugte Matthan, Matthan zeugte Jakob.

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܐܠܝܘܕ	'Eliyūd	Eliud	proper name	-
ܠܥܝܙܐܪ	'awled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld
ܠ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܥܠܝܙܐܪ	'Elī'āzār	Eleazar	proper name	-
ܥܠܝܙܐܪ	'Elī'āzār	Eleazar	proper name	-
ܠܥܝܙܐܪ	'awled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld
ܠ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܡܬܬܢ	Mātān	Matthan	proper name	-
ܡܬܬܢ	Mātān	Matthan	proper name	-
ܠܥܝܙܐܪ	'awled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld
ܠ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܝܥܩܒ	Ya'qōḇ	Jacob	proper name	-

Semantic nuance

--

Matthew 1:16 Aramaic (Peshitta)

[illegible]

Jacob begot **Yoseph, the protective male (father) of Maryam**, from whom was born Yeshua who is called the Messiah.

Jakob zeugte **Yoseph, den Schutzvater der Maryam**, von der geboren wurde Yeshua, der der Messias genannt wird.

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܝܥܩܒ	Ya‘qōḇ	Jacob	proper name	-
ܠܥܠܝܠܐ	’awled	begot	Aphel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld – beget
ܠ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܝܘܨܦ	Yawseḇ	Yoseph	proper name	-
ܡܢܚܝܬܐ	gabṛāh	her protective male / guardian / man of the house	noun, masc. sg. + 3rd fem. sg. suffix	√gbr – man, strong one, protector
ܕ	d-	of	relative	-
ܡܪܝܡ	Maryam	Maryam	proper name	-
ܕ	d-	from whom	relative	-
ܡܢܚܝܬܐ	menāh	from her	preposition + 3rd fem. sg. suffix	-
ܠܥܬܝܠܐ	’etīled	was born	Ethpeel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld – be born
ܝܝܫܘܥ	Yešū‘	Yeshua	proper name	-
ܕ	d-	who	relative	-
ܡܬܩܪܐ	metqrē	is called	Ethpeel participle masc. sg.	√qr’ – call
ܡܫܝܚܐ	Mšīḥā	the Messiah	noun, masc. sg. emphatic	√mšḥ – anoint

Semantic nuance

גַּבְרָה (gabrāh) is distinct from בָּלָה (ba‘lāh) used in v. 19. Here it can denote the protective male / guardian / father of the house (cf. Mt 7:9; 21:28; 22:2). This reading allows the genealogy to be understood as Mary’s line, with this Yoseph as her guardian (possibly an uncle), so that the third set of fourteen generations is complete without forcing an alteration of Luke’s explicit statement.

See although peshitta.org interlinear and Bauscher.

Matthew 1:17 Aramaic (Peshitta)

٥٨٥ ٥٨٦ ٥٨٧ ٥٨٨ ٥٨٩ ٥٩٠ ٥٩١ ٥٩٢ ٥٩٣ ٥٩٤ ٥٩٥ ٥٩٦ ٥٩٧ ٥٩٨ ٥٩٩ ٦٠٠
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 ٧٢١ ٧٢٢ ٧٢٣ ٧٢٤ ٧٢٥ ٧٢٦ ٧٢٧ ٧٢٨ ٧٢٩ ٧٣٠ ٧٣١ ٧٣٢ ٧٣٣ ٧٣٤ ٧٣٥ ٧٣٦ ٧٣٧ ٧٣٨ ٧٣٩ ٧٤٠
 ٧٤١ ٧٤٢ ٧٤٣ ٧٤٤ ٧٤٥ ٧٤٦ ٧٤٧ ٧٤٨ ٧٤٩ ٧٥٠ ٧٥١ ٧٥٢ ٧٥٣ ٧٥٤ ٧٥٥ ٧٥٦ ٧٥٧ ٧٥٨ ٧٥٩ ٧٦٠
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 ٨٦١ ٨٦٢ ٨٦٣ ٨٦٤ ٨٦٥ ٨٦٦ ٨٦٧ ٨٦٨ ٨٦٩ ٨٧٠ ٨٧١ ٨٧٢ ٨٧٣ ٨٧٤ ٨٧٥ ٨٧٦ ٨٧٧ ٨٧٨ ٨٧٩ ٨٨٠
 ٨٨١ ٨٨٢ ٨٨٣ ٨٨٤ ٨٨٥ ٨٨٦ ٨٨٧ ٨٨٨ ٨٨٩ ٨٩٠ ٨٩١ ٨٩٢ ٨٩٣ ٨٩٤ ٨٩٥ ٨٩٦ ٨٩٧ ٨٩٨ ٨٩٩ ٩٠٠
 ٩٠١ ٩٠٢ ٩٠٣ ٩٠٤ ٩٠٥ ٩٠٦ ٩٠٧ ٩٠٨ ٩٠٩ ٩١٠ ٩١١ ٩١٢ ٩١٣ ٩١٤ ٩١٥ ٩١٦ ٩١٧ ٩١٨ ٩١٩ ٩٢٠
 ٩٢١ ٩٢٢ ٩٢٣ ٩٢٤ ٩٢٥ ٩٢٦ ٩٢٧ ٩٢٨ ٩٢٩ ٩٣٠ ٩٣١ ٩٣٢ ٩٣٣ ٩٣٤ ٩٣٥ ٩٣٦ ٩٣٧ ٩٣٨ ٩٣٩ ٩٤٠
 ٩٤١ ٩٤٢ ٩٤٣ ٩٤٤ ٩٤٥ ٩٤٦ ٩٤٧ ٩٤٨ ٩٤٩ ٩٥٠ ٩٥١ ٩٥٢ ٩٥٣ ٩٥٤ ٩٥٥ ٩٥٦ ٩٥٧ ٩٥٨ ٩٥٩ ٩٦٠
 ٩٦١ ٩٦٢ ٩٦٣ ٩٦٤ ٩٦٥ ٩٦٦ ٩٦٧ ٩٦٨ ٩٦٩ ٩٧٠ ٩٧١ ٩٧٢ ٩٧٣ ٩٧٤ ٩٧٥ ٩٧٦ ٩٧٧ ٩٧٨ ٩٧٩ ٩٨٠
 ٩٨١ ٩٨٢ ٩٨٣ ٩٨٤ ٩٨٥ ٩٨٦ ٩٨٧ ٩٨٨ ٩٨٩ ٩٩٠ ٩٩١ ٩٩٢ ٩٩٣ ٩٩٤ ٩٩٥ ٩٩٦ ٩٩٧ ٩٩٨ ٩٩٩ ١٠٠٠

Therefore all the generations from Abraham until David are fourteen generations, and from David until the captivity of Babel fourteen generations, and from the captivity of Babel until the Messiah fourteen generations.

Alle Geschlechter also von Abraham bis David sind vierzehn Geschlechter, und von David bis zur Wegführung nach Babel vierzehn Geschlechter, und von der Wegführung nach Babel bis zum Messias vierzehn Geschlechter.

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܟܠܗܢ	kulehēn	all of them	noun + 3rd fem. pl. suffix	√kl – all
ܠܗܟܠ	hāḵēl	therefore	particle	-
ܠܒܬܐܬܐ	šarbātā	the generations	noun, fem. pl. emphatic	√šrb – generation, lineage
ܡܢ	men	from	preposition	-
ܠܒܪܗܡ	ʾAḇrāhām	Abraham	proper name	-
ܠܕܡܐ	ʿdammā	until	preposition	-
ܠ	l-	to	preposition	-
ܕܐܘܕ	dawīd	David	proper name	-
ܠܒܬܐܬܐ	šarbātā	generations	noun, fem. pl. emphatic	√šrb
ܠܕܒܝܥܪܥܐ	ʾarbaʿesrē	fourteen	numeral	-
ܘ	w-	and	conjunction	-
ܡܢ	men	from	preposition	-
ܕܐܘܕ	dawīd	David	proper name	-
ܠܕܡܐ	ʿdammā	until	preposition	-
ܠ	l-	to	preposition	-
ܠܒܠܘܬܐ	gālūtā	the captivity	noun, fem. sg. emphatic	√gly
ܕ	d-	of	relative	-

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܒܒܠ	Bāḇel	Babel	proper name	-
ܒܕܬܐܝܪܐ	šarbātā	generations	noun, fem. pl. emphatic	√šrb
ܐܪܒܥܝܬܐ	'arba'esrē	fourteen	numeral	-
ܘ	w-	and	conjunction	-
ܡܢ	men	from	preposition	-
ܒܠܘܬܐ	gālūtā	the captivity	noun, fem. sg. emphatic	√gly
ܕ	d-	of	relative	-
ܒܒܠ	Bāḇel	Babel	proper name	-
ܕܡܕܢܐ	'dammā	until	preposition	-
ܕ	l-	to	preposition	-
ܡܫܝܗ	Mšīḥā	the Messiah	noun, masc. sg. emphatic	√mšḥ
ܒܕܬܐܝܪܐ	šarbātā	generations	noun, fem. pl. emphatic	√šrb
ܐܪܒܥܝܬܐ	'arba'esrē	fourteen	numeral	-

Semantic nuance

The carefully structured three sets of fourteen generations are a deliberate Matthean feature. Counting the guardian Yoseph of v. 16 as a generation allows the third set to reach exactly fourteen without contradiction to itself and this lets Luke's genealogy be that of Josef the husband of Maryam, while Matthews it the genealogy of Maryam - as she clearly is in it as the mother of Jesus, within the 14 generations count.

This shows the superiority of the Aramaic roots, while this important detail got lost in the greek, causing much interpretation problems and disputes.

No we don't need to alter, what the text in Luke says, and we don't make of Matthew a fool in basic math.

[illegible]

Die Geburt Yeshua des Messias aber war so: Als Seine Mutter Maryam dem Yoseph verlobt war, ehe sie zusammenkamen, wurde sie schwanger gefunden vom Geist der Heiligkeit.

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܝܠܕܗ	yaldēh	His birth	noun, masc. sg. + 3rd masc. sg. suffix	√yld – birth
ܕܢܐ	dēn	but / now	particle	-
ܕ	d-	of	relative	-
ܝܫܘܥ	Yešū‘	Yeshua	proper name	-
ܡܫܝܚܐ	Mšīḥā	the Messiah	noun, masc. sg. emphatic	√mšḥ
ܠܗܝܠܐܢܐ	hāḵannā	thus / in this manner	adverb	-
ܠܗܘܐ	hwā	was	perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√hwy
ܕܢܐ	kad	when	particle	-
ܠܡܟܪܐ	mḵērā	betrothed	passive participle fem. sg.	√mkr – betroth
ܗܘܐܬ	hwāt	was	perfect 3rd fem. sg.	√hwy
ܡܪܝܡ	Maryam	Maryam	proper name	-
ܡܬܠܐ	’emmēh	His mother	noun, fem. sg. + 3rd masc. sg. suffix	√’m – mother
ܠ	l-	to	preposition	-
ܝܘܫܥ	Yawsep̄	Yoseph	proper name	-
ܠܐ	‘ad lā	before	preposition + negative	-
ܠܗܝܬܐܘܢ	neštawtāpūn	they came together	Ethpael imperfect 3rd masc. pl.	√štp – share, come together

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܐܫܬܚܬܐ	'eštakḥaṭ	she was found	Ethpeel perfect 3rd fem. sg.	√škḥ – find
ܒܬܢܐ	baṭnā	pregnant	adjective / noun fem. sg.	√bṭn – be pregnant
ܡܢ	men	from	preposition	-
ܪܘܚܐ	rūḥā	the Spirit	noun, fem. sg. emphatic	√rwḥ – spirit, wind
ܕ	d-	of	relative	-
ܩܕܫܐ	quḏšā	Holiness	noun, masc. sg. emphatic	√qdš – holy

Semantic nuance

The narrative now shifts to the actual birth account. The Yoseph of this verse is the betrothed (see v. 19).

Lamsa translates: *The birth of Jesus Christ was in this manner. **While Mary his mother was acquired for a price for Joseph, before they came together, she was found with child of the Holy Spirit.***

He shows what being betrothed could have looked like back then.

Matthew 1:19 Aramaic (Peshitta)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ الَّذِي هَدَانَا لِهَذَا وَمَا كُنَّا لِنَشْكُرَهُ لَوْلَا رَحْمَتُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْنَا لَفَسَدْنَا إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَكُونُ لَنَا رَبًّا وَلِلَّهِ الْآخِرَةُ وَالْأُولَىٰ

But Yoseph her **husband** was righteous and was not willing to expose her, and he was considering to dismiss her secretly.

Yoseph aber, ihr **Ehemann**, war gerecht und wollte sie nicht bloßstellen, und er überlegte, sie heimlich zu entlassen.

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܝܫܥ	Yawseḗ	Yoseph	proper name	-
ܕܢ	dēn	but	particle	-
ܚܒܝܬܐ	ba‘lāh	her husband / her lord Ehemann	noun, masc. sg. + 3rd fem. sg. suffix	√b‘l – husband, master (clear marital term)
ܟܢܐ	kēnā	righteous	adjective, masc. sg. emphatic	√kwn – be firm, right
ܠܗܘܐ	hwā	was	perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√hwy
ܘ	w-	and	conjunction	-
ܠܐ	lā	not	negative	-
ܫܒܐ	šbā	was willing	perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√šb’ – will, desire
ܕ	d-	to	relative / purpose	-
ܦܪܫܐ	nparšēh	expose her / make her a public example	Aphel imperfect 3rd masc. sg. + object	√prš – separate, expose
ܘ	w-	and	conjunction	-
ܠܐܬܪܐ	’etra‘ī	he was considering / reasoned	Ethpael perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√r‘y – think, reason
ܠܗܘܐ	hwā	was	perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√hwy – auxiliary
ܕ	d-	to	relative / purpose	-
ܡܬܫܝܐ	maṭšyā’īt	secretly	adverb	√ṭšy – hide
ܢܫܪܐ	nešrēh	dismiss her / release her	imperfect 3rd masc. sg. + object	√šry – loosen, dismiss

	Semantic nuance
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Here the text deliberately uses **יְהוֹשֻׁעַ** (“her husband”), the clear marital term (cf. John 4), distinguishing this Yoseph from the **יְהוֹשֻׁעַ** of v. 16. The two different designations support the reading of two distinct men named Yoseph in the immediate context.

nešrēh dismiss her / release her: not the same word as used in chapter 19 for divorcing: shabeq.

Matthew 1:20 Aramaic (Peshitta)

רָצוּתְךָ לִי וְלִבִּי לְפָנֶיךָ יְיָ אֱלֹהֵי
 יִשְׂרָאֵל וְלֹא יִשְׁכַּח לְבָבִי וְלֹא
 יִשְׁכַּח לְבָבִי וְלֹא יִשְׁכַּח לְבָבִי

But while he was considering these things, the angel of Lord Yah appeared to him in a dream and said to him: “Yoseph, son of David, do not fear to take Maryam your wife, for **He who** is born in her *is* from the Spirit of Holiness.”

Als er aber diese Dinge überlegte, erschien ihm der Engel des Herrn Yah im Traum und sagte zu ihm: „Yoseph, Sohn Davids, fürchte dich nicht, Maryam deine Frau zu nehmen, denn der, welcher in ihr gezeugt wurde, ist vom Geist der Heiligkeit.“

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܕܢ	kad	while / when	particle	-
ܗܠܗܢ	hālēn	these things	demonstrative	-
ܕܢܝ	dēn	but	particle	-
ܐܬܪܐܝܬܝܢ	'etra'ī	he was considering	Ethpael perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√r'y – think, reason
ܐܬܗܝܬܝܬܝܢ	'ethzī	appeared	Ethpeel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√hzy – see
ܕ	l-	to	preposition	-
ܫ	h	him	3rd masc. sg. suffix	-
ܡܠܐܬܐܢܗܝܬܐ	mal'akā	the angel	noun, masc. sg. emphatic	√l'k – messenger
ܕ	d-	of	relative	-
ܡܪܝܢܐ	Māryā	Lord Yah	noun, masc. sg. emphatic	Peshitta rendering of YHWH
ܕ	b-	in	preposition	-
ܗܠܡܐ	hēlmā	a dream	noun, masc. sg. emphatic	√hlm – dream
ܘ	w-	and	conjunction	-
ܐܡܪ	'emar	he said	perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√'mr
ܕ	l-	to	preposition	-
ܫ	h	him	3rd masc. sg. suffix	-
ܝܘܨܦ	Yawseṗ	Yoseph	proper name	-
ܒܪܗ	breh	son of	noun, masc. sg. construct + 3rd masc. sg.	√br
ܕ	d-	of	relative	-

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
דָּוִד	dawīd	David	proper name	-
לֹא	lā	not	negative	-
תִּדְּחַל	teḏḥal	fear	imperfect 2nd masc. sg.	√dhḷ – fear
לְ	l-	to	preposition	-
מִשָּׁב	mesab	take	infinitive	√nsb – take
לְ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
מַרְיָם	Maryam	Maryam	proper name	-
אִתְּךָ	'antṭāk	your wife	noun, fem. sg. + 2nd masc. sg. suffix	√'nt – woman, wife
הוּא	haw	that, he	demonstrative	-
בְּ	gēr	for	particle	-
דִּ	d-	which, welcher	relative	-
הוּא יֵלֵד	'etīled	is born	Ethpeel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√yld
בְּ	b-	in	preposition	-
הּ	h	her	3rd fem. sg. suffix	-
מִן	men	from	preposition	-
רוּחַ	rūḥā	the Spirit	noun, fem. sg. emphatic	√rwḥ
הוּא	hū	that	demonstrative	-
דִּ	d-	of	relative	-
קִדְּשָׁא	quḏṣā	Holiness	noun, masc. sg. emphatic	√qdš

Semantic nuance

The angel addresses him as “son of David,” underscoring the royal line. The conception is explicitly from the Spirit of Holiness.

1. Kann man אִתְּךָ mit „gezeugt“ / „empfangen“ statt „geboren“ übersetzen? Ja.

- Die Wurzel √yld deckt den gesamten Bereich ab: zeugen / empfangen / gebären / geboren werden.
- Der Ethpeel ist passiv und bedeutet wörtlich „wurde gezeugt / wurde geboren / wurde hervorgebracht“.
- Im Kontext von Vers 20 (das Kind ist noch nicht geboren, sondern befindet sich noch „in ihr“) ist die Bedeutung klar vor der Geburt. Deshalb übersetzen die meisten guten Übersetzer hier:

Etheridge/ Murdock: „that which is conceived in her“. Young’s Literal: „that which in her was begotten“.

Magiera: for he that is fathered in her. Bauscher: Fr he who is begotten in her.

theholyyaramaicscriptures.weebly.com/mat-1.html: He who is begotten in her.

2. „Der, welcher“ oder „das, was“?

Das Verb אִתְּךָ steht im maskulinen Singular. Das Relativpronomen דִּ bezieht sich auf etwas Maskulines. Vom reinen aramäischen Wortlaut her ist „der, welcher“ (maskulin) grammatikalisch näher.

„der, welcher in ihr gezeugt wurde“ → persönlicher und dem maskulinen **aramäischen Verb** näher.

„das, was in ihr gezeugt wurde“ → etwas sachlicher, dem griechischen Neutrum und/oder dem noch nicht geborenen Zustand näher.

[illegible]

Sie wird aber einen Sohn gebären, und du sollst Seinen Namen Yeshua nennen, denn Er wird Sein Volk von ihren Sünden retten.

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܬܠܕܐ	tēlad	she will bear	imperfect 3rd fem. sg.	√yld – give birth
ܕܢܐ	dēn	but / and	particle	-
ܒܪܐ	brā	a son	noun, masc. sg. emphatic	√br
ܘ	w-	and	conjunction	-
ܬܩܪܐ	teqrē	you shall call	imperfect 2nd masc. sg.	√qr' – call
ܫܡܗ	šmēh	His name	noun, masc. sg. + 3rd masc. sg. suffix	√šm – name
ܝܫܘܥ	Yešūʿ	Yeshua	proper name	√yš' – save
ܗܘ	hū	He	demonstrative / pronoun	-
ܕܢܐ	gēr	for	particle	-
ܬܠܕܐ ܗܝܬܠܕܐ	naḥēwūhī	He will save him / them	Aphel imperfect 3rd masc. sg. + object	√ḥyy – live (Aphel: save, give life)
ܠ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܫܡܗ	ʿammēh	His people	noun, masc. sg. + 3rd masc. sg. suffix	√ʿmm
ܡܢ	men	from	preposition	-
ܫܬܗܝܗܘܢ	ḥṭāhayhūn	their sins	noun, masc. pl. + 3rd masc. pl. suffix	√ḥṭ' – sin

The name Yeshua is explained by its root meaning: “He will save.” The salvation is specifically from sins.

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Dies alles aber ist geschehen, damit erfüllt werde, was vom Herrn Yah durch den Propheten gesagt wurde.

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܕܗܕܝܐ	hādē	this	demonstrative fem. sg.	-
ܕܥܢܐ	dēn	but / now	particle	-
ܟܠܗ	kulāh	all of it	noun + 3rd fem. sg. suffix	√kl
ܕܝܢ	d-	that	relative	-
ܗܘܐ	hwāṭ	happened / was	perfect 3rd fem. sg.	√hwy
ܕܝܢܐ	d-	so that	relative / purpose	-
ܢܡܠܐ	netmalē	might be fulfilled	Ethpeel imperfect 3rd masc. sg.	√ml' – fill, fulfil
ܡܕܕܡ	meddem	what / the thing	indefinite pronoun	-
ܕܝܢ	d-	that	relative	-
ܕܡܪܝܢ	'ete'mar	was spoken	Ethpeel perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√'mr
ܡܢ	men	from	preposition	-
ܡܪܝܢ	Māryā	Lord Yah	noun, masc. sg. emphatic	-
ܒܝܕ	byaḏ	by the hand of / through	preposition	√yd – hand
ܢܒܝܐ	nḇiyā	the prophet	noun, masc. sg. emphatic	√nb'

Classic Matthean fulfilment formula. The events are presented as the direct fulfilment of what Lord Yah spoke through the prophet.

זִּשְׁתְּ לַחֲסֵדֶיךָ אֱלֹהֵי הַיָּם וְהַיַּבֵּשׁ וְהַיִּבְרֹת וְהַיַּבֵּשׁ וְהַיִּבְרֹת וְהַיַּבֵּשׁ
וְהַיִּבְרֹת וְהַיַּבֵּשׁ וְהַיִּבְרֹת וְהַיַּבֵּשׁ וְהַיִּבְרֹת וְהַיַּבֵּשׁ וְהַיִּבְרֹת וְהַיַּבֵּשׁ

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a woman who has not had sexual relations with a man. The Greek word *parthenos*, found in the Septuagint's version of Isaiah 7:14, is a translation of the Hebrew word *‘almah*—a term referring to a young woman of marriageable age (i.e., a virgin at the time of marriage). This Greek word signifies ‘a pure, unblemished, chaste woman.’ In the Greek New Testament, the term is applied to Mary, the ten virgins (Matthew 25:1–13), the unmarried daughters of Philip (Acts 21:9), and serves as a ‘symbolic’ expression for the church in 1 Corinthians 7:25 and 2 Corinthians 11:2. In Revelation 14:4, the word is used to designate pure, unmarried men, even though it appears there in the feminine plural form.

In the Old Testament, the Hebrew word *‘almah* is used in Genesis 24:43, Exodus 2:8, Psalm 68:26, Proverbs 30:19, and Song of Solomon 1:3, 6:8. Its meaning as ‘virgin’ is confirmed by the linguistic fact that *‘almah* refers to an unmarried woman of marriageable age.

Indem das aramäische NT für das Jesaia 7,14 Zitat das Wort für **Jungfrau** verwendet, wird damit klar, dass "**Jungfrau**" und nicht nur "junge Frau" die richtige Lesung und das richtige Verständnis dieser Stelle ist. Griechisch übersetzt korrekt, sowohl hier als auch schon in der LXX bei Jesaia 7,14, und ist zusätzlich eine Bestätigung.

Auch das Proto-Evangelium von 1. Mose 3,15 wurde mit Marias Geburt von Jesus erfüllt.

[illegible]

Als aber Yoseph von seinem Schlaf aufstand, tat er, wie der Engel des Herrn Yah ihm befohlen hatte, und er nahm seine Frau.

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܕܢ	kad	when	particle	-
ܩܡ	qām	he rose	perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√qwm – rise
ܕܢ	dēn	but	particle	-
ܝܫܥܝܐ	Yawseḇ	Yoseph	proper name	-
ܡܢ	men	from	preposition	-
ܫܢܬܗ	šentēh	his sleep	noun, fem. sg. + 3rd masc. sg. suffix	√šn – sleep
ܕܒܕ	‘bād	he did	perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√‘bd – do
ܐܝܟܢܢܐ	’aykannā	as	particle	-
ܕ	d-	that	relative	-
ܩܕܐ	pqaḏ	had commanded	perfect 3rd masc. sg.	√pqd – command
ܠ	l-	to	preposition	-
ܗ	h	him	3rd masc. sg. suffix	-
ܡܠܐܟܗ	mal’akēh	the angel of	noun + 3rd masc. sg. suffix	√l’k
ܕ	d-	of	relative	-
ܡܪܝܐ	Māryā	Lord Yah	noun, masc. sg. emphatic	-
ܘ	w-	and	conjunction	-
ܕܒܪܗ	dabrāh	he took her	perfect 3rd masc. sg. + 3rd fem. sg. object	√dbr – lead, take
ܠ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܐܢܬܬܗ	’anttēh	his wife	noun + 3rd masc. sg. suffix	√’nt

Immediate obedience. He takes her as his wife, completing the betrothal.

ᠠᠨᠠᠭᠤ ᠰᠤᠭᠤ ᠠᠨᠠᠭᠤ ᠠᠨᠠᠭᠤ ᠠᠨᠠᠭᠤ ᠠᠨᠠᠭᠤ ᠠᠨᠠᠭᠤ ᠠᠨᠠᠭᠤ ᠠᠨᠠᠭᠤ

Und er erkannte sie nicht, bis sie ihren erstgeborenen Sohn geboren hatte, und sie nannte Seinen Namen Yeshua.

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ו	w-	and	conjunction	-
ל	lā	not	negative	-
ܠܗܩܡܗ	ḥakmāh	he knew her	perfect 3rd masc. sg. + 3rd fem. sg. object	√ḥkm – know (here sexual knowledge)
ܠܕܡܐ	‘dammā	until	preposition	-
ܕ	d-	that	relative	-
ܝܠܕܬܗ	yīledtēh	she had borne	perfect 3rd fem. sg. + object	√yld
ܠ	l-	(object marker)	preposition	-
ܒܪܗ	brāh	her son	noun + 3rd fem. sg. suffix	√br
ܠܚܕܐ	būkṛā	firstborn	noun / adjective, masc. sg. emphatic	√bkr – firstborn
ו	w-	and	conjunction	-
ܩܪܬ	qrāt	she called	perfect 3rd fem. sg.	√qr’
ܫܡܗ	šmēh	His name	noun + 3rd masc. sg. suffix	√šm
ܝܝܫܘܥ	Yešū‘	Yeshua	proper name	-

The text states that he did not know her until the birth of her firstborn son. The explicit mention of “firstborn” (כֹּהֵן) is present in the Peshitta.

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