

Matthew 20

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.

...

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)

Version 26.10. © Lucien Jamin

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 20 - Matthäus 20

Matthew 20:1 Aramaic (Peshitta)

[illegible]

English

For the kingdom of the heavens is like a man, a master of a house, who went out in the morning to hire laborers for his vineyard.

German

Denn das Königreich der Himmel ist gleich einem Mann, einem Hausherrn, der am Morgen ausging, um Arbeiter für seinen Weinberg anzuwerben.

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology / Notes
ܕܡܝܐ	dāmyā	is like / resembles	Peal Active Participle fs of ܕܡܝܐ
ܕܝܢ	gēr	for	Particle
ܡܠܟܘܬܐ	malkūtā	the kingdom	Noun fs emphatic
ܕܫܡܝܝܐ	d-šmayyā	of the heavens	Relative + noun mp emphatic (plural!)
ܕܠܝܬܐ	l-ḡabrā	to a man	Preposition + noun ms emphatic
ܡܪܝܐ	mārē	master / lord	Noun ms construct
ܒܝܬܐ	baytā	of a house	Noun ms emphatic
ܕܐܢܦܐܩ	d-anpāq	who went out	Relative + Peal Perfect 3ms of ܐܢܦܐܩ
ܒܫܥܪܐ	ba-ṣarā	in the morning	Preposition + noun ms emphatic
ܕܢܥܘܪ	d-ne'ḡūr	to hire	Relative + Peal Imperfect 3ms of ܢܥܘܪ
ܦܠܝܐ	pā'lē	laborers, doers	Noun mp emphatic
ܕܠܟܪܡܐ	l-karmēh	for his vineyard	Preposition + noun ms + 3ms suffix

pā'lē: Die „Tuenden“ – sehr konkrete, handlungsbezogene Wurzel

١٥ ١٦ ١٧ ١٨ ١٩ ٢٠ ٢١ ٢٢ ٢٣ ٢٤ ٢٥ ٢٦ ٢٧ ٢٨ ٢٩ ٣٠ ٣١ ٣٢ ٣٣ ٣٤ ٣٥ ٣٦ ٣٧ ٣٨ ٣٩ ٤٠ ٤١ ٤٢ ٤٣ ٤٤ ٤٥ ٤٦ ٤٧ ٤٨ ٤٩ ٥٠ ٥١ ٥٢ ٥٣ ٥٤ ٥٥ ٥٦ ٥٧ ٥٨ ٥٩ ٦٠ ٦١ ٦٢ ٦٣ ٦٤ ٦٥ ٦٦ ٦٧ ٦٨ ٦٩ ٧٠ ٧١ ٧٢ ٧٣ ٧٤ ٧٥ ٧٦ ٧٧ ٧٨ ٧٩ ٨٠ ٨١ ٨٢ ٨٣ ٨٤ ٨٥ ٨٦ ٨٧ ٨٨ ٨٩ ٩٠ ٩١ ٩٢ ٩٣ ٩٤ ٩٥ ٩٦ ٩٧ ٩٨ ٩٩ ١٠٠

Und er vereinbarte mit den Arbeitern **einen Denar für den Tag** und schickte sie in seinen Weinberg.

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology / Notes
ܩܫܐ	qaṣ	he agreed / cut a deal	Peal Perfect 3ms of ܩܫܐ (idiom for making an agreement)
ܕܢ	dēn	then / and	Particle
ܥܡ	‘am	with	Preposition
ܦܥܠܐ	pā‘lē	the laborers	Noun mp emphatic
ܡܢ	men	from / for	Preposition
ܕܢܐܪܐ	dīnārā	a denarius	Noun ms emphatic
ܠܝܘܡܐ	b-yawmā	for the day	Preposition + noun ms emphatic
ܘܫܕܕܐ	w-šaddar	and he sent	Conjunction + Pael Perfect 3ms of ܫܕܕ
ܐܢܢܐ	’ennūn	them	Pronoun 3mp
ܠܟܪܡܐ	l-karmēh	to his vineyard	Preposition + noun + 3ms suffix

Matthew 20:3	Aramaic (Peshitta)
---------------------	--------------------

وَقَدْ جَاءَكَ تِلْكَ الْبُيُوتُ الْمَشْكُوتُ فِيهَا قَوْمٌ مُجْرِمُونَ

And he went out at the third hour and saw others standing in the marketplace and idle.

Und er ging aus um die dritte Stunde und sah andere, die auf dem Marktplatz standen und müßig waren.

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology / Notes
וּפִּנְא	w-anpāq	and he went out	Conjunction + Peal Perfect 3ms of פִּנְא
בִּתְלַת	ba-tlāt	at the third	Preposition + numeral
שָׁעֵי	šā'in	hours	Noun fp absolute
וּרְזַא	w-aḥzā	and he saw	Conjunction + Peal Perfect 3ms of רְזַא
אֲחֵרֵי	'ḥrānē	others	Adjective / pronoun mp emphatic
דִּקְיָמִין	d-qāymīn	who were standing	Relative + Peal Active Participle mp of קַיַּם
בִּשְׁוֻקָא	ba-šūqā	in the marketplace	Preposition + noun ms emphatic
וּבְטִילִין	w-baṭṭilīn	and idle / unemployed	Conjunction + adjective mp absolute

بطل / (bṭlīn) ṽbṭl : idle: Very strong root: not merely "lazy," but **"without a mandate / without effect"**

Die Kombination ܐܡܢܬܝܗܘܢ (stehen und müßig sein) ist im Syrischen besonders scharf: Sie stehen da ($\sqrt{qwm}$ = Präsenz), aber sie sind ܠܐܦܪܝܥܝܗܘܢ (**wirkungslos**). Das ist stärker als das griechische ἄργους.

Matthew 20:4	Aramaic (Peshitta)
---------------------	--------------------

[illegible]

And he said to them: "Go also y'all into the vineyard, and whatever is right I will give y'all."

Und er sagte zu ihnen: „Geht auch ihr in den Weinberg, und was recht ist, werde ich euch geben.“

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology / Notes
ܕܗܝܠܐ	we-ʿemar	and he said	Conjunction + Peal Perfect 3ms of ܕܗܝܠܐ
ܠܗܘܢ	l-hūn	to them	Preposition + 3mp suffix
ܙܠܝ	zelū	go	Peal Imperative 2mp of ܙܠܝ
ܐܝܬܐ	ʾāp	also	Particle
ܐܢܬܗܝܢ	ʾantūn	you (pl.)	Pronoun 2mp
ܠܚܝܬܐܝܢ	l-ḵarmā	to the vineyard	Preposition + noun ms emphatic
ܘܡܕܡ	w-medem	and whatever	Conjunction + indefinite pronoun
ܕܘܠܐܝܢ	d-wālē	that is right / fitting	Relative + Peal Active Participle ms of ܕܘܠܐܝܢ
ܝܐܬܝܢ	yāheb	I will give	Peal Active Participle ms of ܝܐܬܝܢ
ܐܢܝ	ʾnā	I	Pronoun 1cs
ܠܚܝܬܐܝܢ	lḵūn	to you (pl.)	Preposition + 2mp suffix

Der Herr des Weinbergs (𐤅𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤀 𐤅𐤍𐤁) sagt nicht „ich gebe euch denselben Lohn“, sondern 𐤍𐤁𐤁𐤀 – „was recht / was angemessen ist“. Die Wurzel $\sqrt{wly}$ (geziemend, gebührend) ist hier bewusst offen gehalten.

Matthew 20:5	Aramaic (Peshitta)
---------------------	--------------------

[illegible]

And they went. And he went out again at the sixth and at the ninth hour and did the same.

Sie aber gingen. Und er ging wieder hinaus um die sechste und um die neunte Stunde und tat ebenso.

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܚܢܢ	hennūn	they	Independent pronoun 3mp	Demonstrativ-Pronomen, betont die Gruppe
ܕܢ	dēn	but / and	Particle	Kontrastpartikel („sie aber“)
ܥܠܐܘ	ʿezalū	they went	Peal Perfect 3mp of √ʕl	√ʕl = gehen, weggehen (sehr häufiges Bewegungsverb)
ܘܢܦܩ	wa-npaq	and he went out	Conjunction + Peal Perfect 3ms of √npq	√npq = hinausgehen, herauskommen – hier wiederholtes „hinausgehen“ des Hausherrn
ܬܘܒ	tūb	again	Adverb	Verstärkung der Wiederholung
ܒܫܬܐ	b-šeṭ	at the sixth	Preposition + Numeral feminine	6. Stunde ≈ 12 Uhr mittags
ܘܒܬܐܝܬܐ	wa-b-tašʿ	and at the ninth	Conjunction + Preposition + Numeral	9. Stunde ≈ 15 Uhr
ܫܠܝܢ	šāʿīn	hours	Noun feminine plural absolute of √šʿy	√šʿy / šāʿtā = Stunde (semitisch weit verbreitet)
ܘܒܕܐ	wa-ʿbad	and he did	Conjunction + Peal Perfect 3ms of √ʿbd	√ʿbd = tun, machen, wirken
ܚܕܐܡܐ	hākwāt	likewise / the same	Adverb	„auf dieselbe Weise“ – knappe Zusammenfassung der vorherigen Handlung

Semantische Nuance

Die knappe Formulierung **אֶתְּחַלֵּץ בֵּינִי וּבֵינֶם** zeigt, dass der Hausherr bei der 6. und 9. Stunde exakt dasselbe tut wie zuvor. Die Wurzel **חלץ** (hinausgehen) strukturiert die ganze Parabel rhythmisch.

Matthew 20:6	Aramaic (Peshitta)
---------------------	--------------------

[illegible]

And about the eleventh hour he went out and found others standing idle, and he said to them: "What are y'all standing here all day idle?"

Und um die elfte Stunde ging er hinaus und fand andere, die müßig standen, und sagte zu ihnen: „Was steht ihr den ganzen Tag müßig?“

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܠܐܦܝܢ	w-la-ppay	and about / toward	Conjunction + preposition	ܠܐܦܝܢ = “toward the face of / about” – temporal approximation
ܫܠܫܝܥܝܬܐ	ḥḏa‘esrē	eleventh	Numeral feminine	11th hour ≈ 5 p.m. (last working hour of the day)
ܫܠܝܬܐ	šā‘īn	hours	Noun fp absolute	√š‘y – hour, time
ܡܢܗܝܥܐ	npaq	he went out	Peal Perfect 3ms	√npq – to go out, come forth (recurring structural verb of the parable)
ܘܡܬܬܝܠܐ	we-’eškaḥ	and he found	Conjunction + Peal Perfect 3ms	√škḥ – to find, be able (here: discover)
ܠܫܬܝܠܐ	’ḥrānē	others	Adjective/pronoun mp emphatic	“other ones” – successive groups
ܕܩܝܡܝܢ	d-qāymīn	who were standing	Relative + Peal Active Participle mp	√qwm – to stand, rise, remain
ܘܒܬܠܝܢ	w-ḥaṭṭālīn	and idle	Conjunction + adjective mp	√bṭl – to be idle, cease, be unemployed
ܘܡܪܐ	we-’emar	and he said	Conjunction + Peal Perfect 3ms	√’mr – to say
ܠܗܘܢ	l-hūn	to them	Preposition + 3mp suffix	—
ܠܡܢܐ	mānā	why / what	Interrogative	—
ܩܝܡܝܢ	qāymīn	are you (pl.) standing	Peal Active Participle mp	√qwm – present continuous
ܐܢܬܘܢ	’antūn	you (pl.)	Independent pronoun 2mp	—
ܝܘܡܐ	yawmā	the day	Noun ms emphatic	—
ܟܠܗ	kullēh	all of it	3 + ܠܫms suffix	“the whole day”
ܘܒܬܠܝܢ	w-ḥaṭṭālīn	and idle	Conjunction + adjective mp	√bṭl – emphatic repetition of idleness

The "eleventh hour" has become proverbial in the Orient.

Sie sagen zu ihm: „Weil uns niemand angeworben hat.“ Er sagte zu ihnen: „Geht auch ihr in den Weinberg, und ihr werdet empfangen, was recht ist.“

√gr (hire) appears here for the first time as a verb. The householder's answer deliberately avoids naming a fixed wage (unlike v. 2) and uses ܠܕܝܢ ܡܕܝܢܐ ("what is right/fitting"), leaving the amount open – a key theological point of the parable.

Matthew 20:8 Aramaic (Peshitta)

רַחֵם אֱלֹהֵינוּ יְיָ אֱלֹהֵינוּ וְיִשְׁלַח מַלְאָכָיו וְיִשְׁמְרוּ אֶת אֲבוֹתֵינוּ וְאֶת אֲבוֹתֵינוּ וְאֶת אֲבוֹתֵינוּ
וְאֶת אֲבוֹתֵינוּ וְאֶת אֲבוֹתֵינוּ וְאֶת אֲבוֹתֵינוּ וְאֶת אֲבוֹתֵינוּ וְאֶת אֲבוֹתֵינוּ וְאֶת אֲבוֹתֵינוּ

When evening came, the master of the vineyard said to his steward: “Call the laborers and give them their wage, beginning from the last ones up to the first ones.”

Als es aber Abend wurde, sagte der Herr des Weinbergs zu seinem Verwalter: „Rufe die Arbeiter und gib ihnen ihren Lohn, und fang an bei den Letzten bis zu den Ersten.“

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis:

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܩܕ	kaḏ	when	Particle	temporal
ܠܗܘܐ	hwā	it was / came	Peal Perfect 3ms	√hwy – to be
ܕܢ	dēn	but / then	Particle	—
ܠܪܫܐ	ramšā	evening	Noun ms emphatic	√rmš – evening, dusk
ܕܥܡܪ	'emar	he said	Peal Perfect 3ms	√'mr
ܠܡܪܝ	mārē	the master	Noun ms construct	√mry – lord, master
ܠܟܪܡܐ	karmā	of the vineyard	Noun ms emphatic	—
ܬܠܝܬܐ ܕܪܒܝܢܐ	l-rabbaytēh	to his steward	Preposition + noun + 3ms	ܕܐܪܒܐ ܕܒܝܬܐ = “master of the house” → steward/manager
ܩܪܝ	qrī	call	Peal Imperative 2ms	√qry – to call, invite
ܦܥܠܝ	pā'lē	the laborers	Noun mp emphatic	√p'l – to work, act
ܘܗܒ	w-hab	and give	Conjunction + Peal Imperative 2ms	√yhb – to give
ܠܗܘܢ	l-hūn	to them	Preposition + 3mp	—
ܠܐܓܪܗܘܢ	'aḡrhūn	their wage	Noun + 3mp suffix	√'gr – wage, hire (noun from same root as “to hire”)
ܠܫܪܐ	w-šarā	and begin / start	Conjunction + Peal Imperative 2ms	√šry – to loosen, begin, start
ܡܢ	men	from	Preposition	—
ܠܗܪܝܐ	'hrāyē	the last ones	Adjective mp emphatic	√'hr – after, last
ܠܥܕܡܐ	w-ʿaḏammā	and up to	Conjunction + preposition	—
ܠܩܕܡܝܐ	l-qaḏmāyē	to the first ones	Preposition + adjective mp emphatic	√qdm – before, first

Semantic nuance

The deliberate reverse order (last → first) is marked by the pair **مُتَدَبِّرٌ / مُتَدَبِّرَةٌ**. √gr appears again as the noun “wage”. The steward (**مُتَدَبِّرٌ**) is the one who actually distributes the payment – a detail that heightens the later surprise.

Matthew 20:9	Aramaic (Peshitta)
---------------------	--------------------

٥٥ ٥٦ ٥٧ ٥٨ ٥٩ ٦٠ ٦١ ٦٢ ٦٣ ٦٤ ٦٥ ٦٦ ٦٧ ٦٨ ٦٩ ٧٠ ٧١ ٧٢ ٧٣ ٧٤ ٧٥ ٧٦ ٧٧ ٧٨ ٧٩ ٨٠ ٨١ ٨٢ ٨٣ ٨٤ ٨٥ ٨٦ ٨٧ ٨٨ ٨٩ ٩٠ ٩١ ٩٢ ٩٣ ٩٤ ٩٥ ٩٦ ٩٧ ٩٨ ٩٩ ١٠٠

And those of the eleventh hour came and received a denarius each.

Und jene der elften Stunde kamen und empfingen je einen Denar.

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܐܘܬܐܘ	we-’eṭaw	and they came	Conjunction + Peal Perfect 3mp	√’ty – to come
ܐܘܢܐܢ	hānūn	those	Demonstrative pronoun 3mp	emphatic “those ones”
ܕܫܥܝܕܗܕܝܠܐ	d-aḥḏa‘esrē	of the eleventh	Relative + numeral	11th hour group
ܫܥܝܢܐ	šā‘īn	hours	Noun fp absolute	√š’y – hour
ܩܒܠܘܢ	nsabū	they received	Peal Perfect 3mp	√nsb – to take, receive
ܕܢܝܢܐܪܐ	dīnār	a denarius	Noun ms absolute	Greek loanword <i>denarion</i>
ܕܢܝܢܐܪܐ	dīnār	each / a denarius	Noun ms absolute	distributive repetition (“denarius denarius” = one each)

Semantic nuance

The doubled **ذَنْتَ ذَنْتَ** is a classic Semitic distributive construction meaning “one denarius each.”

Matthew 20:10	Aramaic (Peshitta)
----------------------	--------------------

[illegible]

And when the first ones came, they expected (thought) that they would receive more, and they also received a denarius each.

Und als die Ersten kamen, erwarteten (meinten) sie, dass sie mehr empfangen würden, und auch sie empfingen je einen Denar.

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܕܠܐ	w-ḵaḏ	and when	Conjunction + particle	temporal
ܐܬܝܬܘ	'eṭaw	they came	Peal Perfect 3mp	√'ty – to come
ܩܕܡܝܐ	qaḏmāyē	the first ones	Adjective mp emphatic	√qdm – before, first
ܫܒܪܘ	sḥarū	they thought / expected	Peal Perfect 3mp	√sbr – to think, hope, expect
ܕܝܬܪ	d-yattīr	that more	Relative + adjective	√ytr – more, abundance
ܫܩܠܝܢ	šāqlīn	they would receive	Peal Active Participle mp	√šql – to take up, receive, carry
ܘܫܩܠܘ	wa-šqalū	and they received	Conjunction + Peal Perfect 3mp	√šql – same root, now completed action
ܕܝܢܐܪ	dīnār	a denarius	Noun ms absolute	—
ܕܝܢܐܪ	dīnār	each	Noun ms absolute	distributive again
ܐܝܬܐ	'āp	also	Particle	inclusive
ܗܢܘܢ	hennūn	they	Pronoun 3mp	—

Semantic nuance

The shift from $\sqrt{sbr}$ (expectation) to $\sqrt{sql}$ (actual receiving) highlights the disappointment. The same distributive $\sqrt{\text{دبّـ} \text{دبّـ}}$ now creates the ironic equality.

Beware from false expectations, based on false motives, false interpretations, false understanding, lack of understanding, thinking too high of oneself, not based on real promises or covenants.

Matthew 20:11 Aramaic (Peshitta)

○ 𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤍 𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤍 𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤍 𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤍 𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤌𐤍

And when they received it, they murmured against the master of the house.

Und als sie empfangen hatten, murrten sie gegen den Hausherrn.

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܩܕ	w- <u>ka</u> ḏ	and when	Conjunction + particle	—
ܩܠܐ	šqalū	they received	Peal Perfect 3mp	√šql – to take, receive
ܩܠܠܐ	raṭṭenū	they murmured	Pael Perfect 3mp	√rṭn – to murmur, grumble (intensive Pael)
ܐܠ	‘al	against	Preposition	—
ܡܪܝ	mārē	the master	Noun ms construct	√mry – lord, master
ܒܝܬܐ	baytā	of the house	Noun ms emphatic	—

Semantic nuance

vr̥n in the Pael intensifies the complaining – not just quiet discontent, but active murmuring/grumbling against the householder.

Matthew 20:12	Aramaic (Peshitta)
----------------------	--------------------

[illegible]

Saying: “These last ones worked one hour, and you have made them equal to us who have borne the burden of the day and its heat.”

Und sagten: „Diese Letzten haben eine Stunde gearbeitet, und du hast sie uns gleichgemacht, die wir die Last des Tages und seine Hitze getragen haben.“

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܐܘܪܝܢ	wāmṛīn	and saying	Conjunction + Peal Active Participle mp	√ʾmr – present continuous
ܗܠܝܢ	hālēn	these	Demonstrative	—
ܠܗܝܪܝܐ	ʿhrāyē	last ones	Adjective mp emphatic	√ʿhr – after, last
ܠܗܕܐ	ḥdā	one	Numeral fs	—
ܬܝܪܐ	šāʿā	hour	Noun fs emphatic	√šʿy – hour
ܥܒܕܝܢ	ʿbādū	they worked / did	Peal Perfect 3mp	√ʿbd – to do, work, make
ܘܐܫܘܪܝܢ	wa-ʿašwīṭ	and you made equal	Conjunction + Aphel Perfect 2ms	√šwy – to be equal; Aphel = make equal
ܐܢܢܝܢ	ʿennūn	them	Pronoun 3mp	—
ܥܡܢ	ʿaman	with us	Preposition + 1cp	—
ܕܐܫܩܠܢ	d-ašqaln	who have borne	Relative + Peal Perfect 1cp	√šql – to take up, bear, carry
ܝܘܩܪܝܗ	yūqrēh	the burden of it	Noun ms + 3ms suffix	√yqr – heaviness, burden, weight
ܕܝܐܡܐ	d-yawmā	of the day	Relative + noun	—
ܘܗܝܡܝܗ	w-ḥūmēh	and its heat	Conjunction + noun + 3ms	√ḥmm – heat, warmth

Semantic nuance

√šwy in the Aphel (“you made them equal”) is the core complaint. √šql here shifts from “receive” (vv. 9–10) to “bear/carry” the heavy load – a nice semantic range of the same root.

Matthew 20:13	Aramaic (Peshitta)
----------------------	--------------------

٥٠ ٥١ ٥٢ ٥٣ ٥٤ ٥٥ ٥٦ ٥٧ ٥٨ ٥٩ ٦٠ ٦١ ٦٢ ٦٣ ٦٤ ٦٥ ٦٦ ٦٧ ٦٨ ٦٩ ٧٠ ٧١ ٧٢ ٧٣ ٧٤ ٧٥ ٧٦ ٧٧ ٧٨ ٧٩ ٨٠ ٨١ ٨٢ ٨٣ ٨٤ ٨٥ ٨٦ ٨٧ ٨٨ ٨٩ ٩٠ ٩١ ٩٢ ٩٣ ٩٤ ٩٥ ٩٦ ٩٧ ٩٨ ٩٩ ١٠٠

But he answered and said to one of them: “My friend, I am not doing you wrong. Did you not agree with me for a denarius?”

Er aber antwortete und sagte zu einem von ihnen: „Mein Freund, ich tue dir kein Unrecht. Hast du nicht mit mir um einen Denar vereinbart?“

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܗܘ	hū	he	Pronoun 3ms	—
ܕܢ	dēn	but	Particle	contrast
ܐܢܬܐ ܕܢܬܝܒ	‘nā	answered	Peal Perfect 3ms	√‘ny – to answer
ܕܐܡܪ	we-’emar	and said	Conjunction + Peal Perfect 3ms	√’mr
ܠܗܕ	l-ḥaḏ	to one	Preposition + numeral	—
ܡܢܗܘܢ	menhūn	of them	Preposition + 3mp	—
ܚܒܪܝ	ḥabrī	my friend / companion	Noun + 1cs suffix	√ḥbr – companion, friend (mild address)
ܠܐ	lā	not	Negation	—
ܡܐ ܐܝܢܐ ܐܝܬܐ ܕܢܬܝܒ	ma’wel	I am wronging / doing injustice	Aphel Active Participle ms	√‘wl – to act unjustly, wrong
ܐܢܝ	’nā	I	Pronoun 1cs	—
ܠܚܝܬܐ	bāk	you	Preposition + 2ms	“against you / to you”
ܠܐ	lā	not	Negation	—
ܗܘܐ	hwā	was it	Peal Perfect 3ms (enclitic)	√hwy
ܕܢܝܢܐܪ	b-dīnār	for a denarius	Preposition + noun	—
ܩܥܫܬܐ	qaṣt	you agreed	Peal Perfect 2ms	√qṣṣ – to cut, agree, make a contract
ܥܡܝ	‘amy	with me	Preposition + 1cs	—

Semantic nuance

√wl (to wrong / act unjustly) is the key verb of the householder's defense. √qss reappears from v. 2 – the original agreement is now recalled as a binding contract. The address **صَدِّيقُ** ("friend") is polite yet firm.

Matthew 20:14	Aramaic (Peshitta)
----------------------	--------------------

هــجـ ذـبـذى ٥ د نى جـ هـ زى ذى قـ لـ سـ تـ ثـ دـ رـ ذى حـ ذى رـ

Take what is yours and go. But I will give to this last one as to you.

Nimm das Deine und geh. Ich will aber diesem Letzten geben wie dir.

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܫܒ	saḇ	take	Peal Imperative 2ms	√nsb / √sḇ – take, receive
ܕܝܠܐܟ	d-īlāk	what is yours	Relative + independent pronoun 2ms	“that which belongs to you”
ܕܝܠܐ	w-zel	and go	Conjunction + Peal Imperative 2ms	√ʾzl – go
ܫܒܝ	ṣābē	I will / desire	Peal Active Participle ms	√šby – to will, desire, be pleased
ܐܢܐ	ʾnā	I	Pronoun 1cs	—
ܕܝܢ	dēn	but	Particle	contrast
ܕܕܠܗܢܐ	d-al-hānā	to this	Relative + preposition + demonstrative	—
ܠܫܬܐ	ʾḥrāyā	last one	Adjective ms emphatic	√ʾḥr – last
ܐܬܬ	ʾettel	I will give	Peal Imperfect 1cs	√yhb – to give
ܠܝܢ	ʾayk	as	Preposition	—
ܕܝܠܐܟ	d-lāk	to you	Relative + preposition + 2ms	—

Semantic nuance

√šby (“I will / I desire”) emphasizes sovereign free decision, not obligation. The householder asserts his right to generosity.

Matthew 20:15 Aramaic (Peshitta)

٥ ٦ ٧ ٨ ٩ ١٠ ١١ ١٢ ١٣ ١٤ ١٥ ١٦ ١٧ ١٨ ١٩ ٢٠ ٢١ ٢٢ ٢٣ ٢٤ ٢٥ ٢٦ ٢٧ ٢٨ ٢٩ ٣٠ ٣١ ٣٢ ٣٣ ٣٤ ٣٥ ٣٦ ٣٧ ٣٨ ٣٩ ٤٠ ٤١ ٤٢ ٤٣ ٤٤ ٤٥ ٤٦ ٤٧ ٤٨ ٤٩ ٥٠ ٥١ ٥٢ ٥٣ ٥٤ ٥٥ ٥٦ ٥٧ ٥٨ ٥٩ ٦٠ ٦١ ٦٢ ٦٣ ٦٤ ٦٥ ٦٦ ٦٧ ٦٨ ٦٩ ٧٠ ٧١ ٧٢ ٧٣ ٧٤ ٧٥ ٧٦ ٧٧ ٧٨ ٧٩ ٨٠ ٨١ ٨٢ ٨٣ ٨٤ ٨٥ ٨٦ ٨٧ ٨٨ ٨٩ ٩٠ ٩١ ٩٢ ٩٣ ٩٤ ٩٥ ٩٦ ٩٧ ٩٨ ٩٩ ١٠٠

Or is it not lawful for me to do what I will with what is mine? Or is your eye evil because I am good?

Oder ist es mir nicht erlaubt, mit dem Meinen zu tun, was ich will? Oder ist dein Auge böse, weil ich gut bin?

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܐܠ	'aw	or	Particle	—
ܠܐ	lā	not	Negation	—
ܫܠܝܬܐ	šallīṭ	lawful / permitted	Adjective ms absolute	√šlṭ – to rule, have authority
ܠܝ	lī	for me	Preposition + 1cs	—
ܕܡܕܡ	d-meḏem	that whatever	Relative + indefinite	—
ܕܫܒܐ	d-šābē	that I will	Relative + Peal Active Participle	√šby – will, desire
ܐܢܐ	'nā	I	Pronoun 1cs	—
ܐܝܒܕ	'e'beḏ	I may do	Peal Imperfect 1cs	√'bd – do, make
ܕܝܒܝ	b-d-īlī	with what is mine	Preposition + relative + pronoun	“in that which is mine”
ܐܠ	'aw	or	Particle	—
ܐܝܢܐܟ	'aynāk	your eye	Noun + 2ms suffix	—
ܒܝܫܐ	bīšā	evil	Adjective ms absolute	√b's – bad, evil (envious eye idiom)
ܕܐܢܐ	d-'enā	because I	Relative + pronoun	—
ܬܒ	ṭāb	good	Adjective ms absolute	√ṭwb – good
ܐܢܐ	'nā	I	Pronoun 1cs	—

Semantic nuance

“Evil eye” (الْبَصَرُ خَبَثًا) is a fixed Semitic idiom for envy/jealousy. The contrast خَبَثًا vs. خَيْرًا is sharp: the problem is not the master’s justice but the worker’s envious heart.

Matthew 20:16 Aramaic (Peshitta)

[illegible]

Thus the last shall be first, and the first last; for many are the called, but few the chosen.

So werden die Letzten die Ersten und die Ersten die Letzten sein; denn viele sind die Berufenen, aber wenige die Auserwählten.

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܠܗܝܢܐ	hākannā	thus	Adverb	—
ܚܘܢܬܐ	nehwūn	they shall be	Peal Imperfect 3mp	√hwy – to be
ܠܫܬܐ	'ḥrāyē	last ones	Adjective mp emphatic	√'ḥr
ܠܩܕܡܐ	qaḏmāyē	first ones	Adjective mp emphatic	√qdm
ܠܩܕܡܐܟܝܢ	w-qaḏmāyē	and the first ones	Conjunction + adjective	—
ܠܫܬܐ	'ḥrāyē	last ones	Adjective mp emphatic	—
ܦܝܠܝܢܐ	saggi'īn	many	Adjective mp absolute	√sgy – many, much
ܥܢܢܐ	'ennūn	they are	Pronoun 3mp	—
ܒܝܢܐ	gēr	for	Particle	—
ܩܪܝܐ	grayā	the called	Passive participle mp emphatic	√qry – to call, invite
ܘܙܥܝܪܐ	w-za'ūrīn	and few	Conjunction + adjective mp	√z'r – small, few
ܒܝܬܐ	gbayā	the chosen / selected	Passive participle mp emphatic	√gby – to choose, select, elect

Semantic nuance

The pair **בְּחֵן** / **בְּחֵל** (called / chosen) is the classic biblical distinction. Note that some Greek manuscripts omit the second half of the verse; the Peshitta includes it fully.

قَالَ qayā; قَالَ gbayā: The called, the chosen- with article, why?

Because they are in the emphatic state, not in the absolute.

Beide Wörter stehen im **emphatischen Status** (nicht im Absolutstatus).

Im Syrischen fungiert der emphatische Status bei substantivierten Partizipien und Adjektiven in der Regel wie ein bestimmter Artikel. Es handelt sich also um „die Berufenen“ und „die Auserwählten“ als feste Gruppen / Klassen.

Warum der Artikel?

Es gibt einen klaren grammatikalischen Grund:

Der Text sagt nicht „viele sind berufen“ (was eher dem Absolutstatus entsprechen würde), sondern „viele sind **die** Berufenen / die Gruppe der Berufenen“. Dasselbe gilt für die Auserwählten.

Übersetzungsempfehlung für die Multilingual Roots

English (literal):

„for many are **the called**, and few are **the chosen**.“

German (literal):

„denn viele sind **die Berufenen**, und wenige sind **die Auserwählten**.“

Das ist morphologisch am treuesten.

Ohne Artikel („many are called / viele sind berufen“) klingt es im Deutschen und Englischen flüssiger und ist auch weit verbreitet (Lamsa, viele moderne Übersetzungen), aber es glättet den emphatischen Status etwas ab.

Matthew 20:17	Aramaic (Peshitta)
----------------------	--------------------

[illegible]

And Yeshua was about to go up to Jerusalem, and he took his twelve disciples aside by themselves, and on the way he said to them:

Yeshua war aber im Begriff, nach Jerusalem hinaufzusteigen, und er nahm **seine** zwölf Jünger beiseite, und unterwegs sagte er zu ihnen:

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܕܥܕܝܢ	‘tīd	about to / ready	Adjective / participle ms	√‘td – ready, prepared, about to
ܠܗܘܐ	hwā	he was	Peal Perfect 3ms	√hwy – to be (periphrastic future)
ܕܢܝܢ	dēn	but / and	Particle	narrative transition
ܕܝܫܘܥ	Yešū‘	Yeshua	Proper name	—
ܕܢܫܐܩ	d-nessak	to go up	Relative + Peal Imperfect 3ms	√slq – to go up, ascend
ܠܒܝܬ ܕܝܪܫܠܝܡ	l-’Ūrešlem	to Jerusalem	Preposition + proper name	—
ܕܕܒܪ	wa-ḏbar	and he took / led	Conjunction + Peal Perfect 3ms	√dbr – to lead, take, drive
ܠܬܪܥܝܢ	la-tre‘sar	the twelve	Preposition + numeral	—
ܬܠܡܝܕܐܘܗܝ	talmīdawh	his disciples	Noun mp + 3ms suffix	√lmd – to learn → disciple
ܒܝܢܗܘܢ	baynawh	by themselves / among them	Preposition + 3mp suffix	“between themselves” = privately
ܠܗܘܢ	wal-hūn	and to them	Conjunction + preposition + 3mp	—
ܠܒܝܬ ܕܠܗܝܬܐ	b-’ūraḥā	on the way	Preposition + noun fs emphatic	√rḥ – way, road
ܕܠܡܪ	we-’emar	and he said	Conjunction + Peal Perfect 3ms	√’mr – to say
ܠܗܘܢ	l-hūn	to them	Preposition + 3mp	—

Semantic nuance

The periphrastic **لَمَّا** **جاءوا** marks intentional movement toward the climax in Jerusalem. Taking the Twelve “by themselves” (**لَمَّا** **جاءوا**) signals a private, solemn disclosure.

Matthew 20:18 Aramaic (Peshitta)

۱. شَرِّ دَٰجِرٍ ۖ لَدُنَّ ٱلْأَعْيُنِ ۚ وَتَحْتِ ٱلْأَعْيُنِ ۚ وَتَحْتِ ٱلْأَعْيُنِ ۚ وَتَحْتِ ٱلْأَعْيُنِ ۚ
 ۲. وَتَحْتِ ٱلْأَعْيُنِ ۚ وَتَحْتِ ٱلْأَعْيُنِ ۚ وَتَحْتِ ٱلْأَعْيُنِ ۚ وَتَحْتِ ٱلْأَعْيُنِ ۚ

“Behold, we are going up to Jerusalem, and the Son of Man will be delivered to the chief priests and the scribes, and they will condemn him to death.”

„Siehe, wir steigen hinauf nach Jerusalem, und der Sohn des Menschen wird den Hohenpriestern und den Schriftgelehrten überliefert werden, und sie werden ihn zum Tode verurteilen.“

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܠܗ	hā	behold	Particle	attention marker
ܩܠܩܝܢ	sālqīn	we are going up	Peal Active Participle mp	√slq – go up
ܚܢܢ	ḥnan	we	Pronoun 1cp	—
ܠ-’Ūrešlem	l-’Ūrešlem	to Jerusalem	Preposition + proper name	—
ܘܒܪܗ	wa-ḥrēh	and the Son	Conjunction + noun + 3ms	—
ܕ-’nāšā	d-’nāšā	of Man	Relative + noun ms emphatic	classic title
ܡܝܫܬܠܡ	meštlem	will be delivered	Ethpael Imperfect 3ms	√šlm – to hand over, deliver, complete (passive)
ܠ-ܪܒܝܐ	l-rabbay	to the chiefs of	Preposition + noun construct pl	ܪܒ = chief / great
ܠܚܢܝ	kāhnē	the priests	Noun mp emphatic	√khn – priest
ܘܠܫܦܪܝ	wal-sāprē	and to the scribes	Conjunction + preposition + noun mp	√spr – scribe, writer
ܘܠܗܝܒܢܝܐ	wan-ḥayḥūnāy	and they will condemn him	Conjunction + Pael Imperfect 3mp + 3ms suffix	√ḥyb – to declare guilty, condemn
ܠܡܘܬܐ	l-mawtā	to death	Preposition + noun ms emphatic	√mwt – death

Semantic nuance

√šlm in the Ethpael (“be delivered / handed over”) is the key passion verb. √hyb (condemn) is a legal term of judicial sentence.

Matthew 20:19 Aramaic (Peshitta)

[illegible]

“And they will deliver him to the Gentiles, and they will mock him and scourge him and crucify him, and on the third day he will rise.”

„Und sie werden ihn den Völkern (Heiden) überliefern, und sie werden ihn verspotten und geißeln und kreuzigen, und am dritten Tag wird er auferstehen.“

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܠܗܝܠܡܢܐܝܢ	wan-šalmūnāy	and they will deliver him	Conjunction + Pael Imperfect 3mp + 3ms	√šlm – hand over (active this time)
ܠܥܡܡܐ	l-‘ammē	to the Gentiles / peoples, nations	Preposition + noun mp emphatic	√‘mm – people, nation
ܠܒܙܗܘܢ	wan-ḥazzahūn	and they will mock	Conjunction + Pael Imperfect 3mp	√bzḥ – to mock, ridicule
ܠܗܝܠܡܢܐܝܢ	bēh	him	Preposition + 3ms	—
ܠܗܝܠܡܢܐܝܢ	wan-naggdūnāy	and they will scourge him	Conjunction + Pael Imperfect 3mp + 3ms	√ngd – to scourge, flog
ܠܗܝܠܡܢܐܝܢ	w-nezqpūnāy	and they will crucify him	Conjunction + Peal Imperfect 3mp + 3ms	√zqp – to raise up, crucify (literally “set upright”)
ܠܝܘܡܐ	wal-yawmā	and on the day	Conjunction + preposition + noun	—
ܠܬܠܬܐ	d-atlātā	of the third	Relative + numeral	—
ܡܩܡܐ	nqūm	he will rise	Peal Imperfect 3ms	√qwm – to rise, stand

Semantic nuance

The sequence of verbs (hand over → mock → scourge → crucify → rise) is precise and climactic. $\sqrt{zqp}$ for crucifixion is the standard Syriac term (literally “to erect/raise on a stake”).

Aramaic (Peshitta)

၎င်းတို့၏ အသံများကို အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဖတ်ကြားရမည်။

Then the mother of the sons of Zebedee came to him with her sons, and she bowed down to him and was asking something from him.

Dann kam die Mutter der Söhne des Zebedäus mit ihren Söhnen zu ihm, und sie warf sich vor ihm nieder und bat ihn um etwas.

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܬܢܝܢ	hāyden	then	Adverb	sequential
ܩܪܒܬ	qerbat	she came near	Peal Perfect 3fs	√qrb – to approach, come near
ܠܗ	lēh	to him	Preposition + 3ms	—
ܐܡܡܗܘܢ	'emmhūn	their mother	Noun + 3mp suffix	—
ܕܒܢܝ	d-abnay	of the sons of	Relative + noun construct	—
ܙܒܕܝ	Zabday	Zebedee	Proper name	—
ܗܝ	hī	she	Pronoun 3fs	—
ܘܒܢܝ	wa-bnēh	and her sons	Conjunction + noun + 3fs	—
ܘܨܓܕܬ	w-seġdat	and she bowed down / prostrated	Conjunction + Peal Perfect 3fs	√sgd – to bow down, worship, prostrate
ܠܗ	lēh	to him	Preposition + 3ms	—
ܘܨܠܬ	w-šā'lā	and asking	Conjunction + Peal Active Participle fs	√š'l – to ask, request
ܗܘܬ	hwāt	she was	Peal Perfect 3fs (enclitic)	continuous past
ܠܗ	lēh	him	Preposition + 3ms	—
ܡܕܡ	medem	something	Indefinite pronoun	—

Semantic nuance

√sgd (prostration) shows deep respect / petitionary posture. The periphrastic ٱَسْتَسْقَدَ indicates she was in the act of making a request. This scene follows immediately after the third passion prediction and the parable about ranking – the contrast is deliberate.

Matthew 20:21	Aramaic (Peshitta)
----------------------	--------------------

၀၈။ မိမိတို့၏ နတ်ဘုရား (မိမိတို့၏) နတ်ဘုရား၊
 မိမိတို့၏ နတ်ဘုရား၊ မိမိတို့၏ နတ်ဘုရား၊ မိမိတို့၏ နတ်ဘုရား၊

But he said to her: “What do you want?” She said to him: “Say that these two my sons may sit, one on your right and one on your left, in your kingdom.”

Er aber sagte zu ihr: „Was willst du?“ Sie sagte zu ihm: „Sprich, dass diese meine zwei Söhne sitzen mögen, einer zu deiner Rechten und einer zu deiner Linken, in deinem Königreich.“

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܗܘ	hū	he	Pronoun 3ms	—
ܕܢ	dēn	but	Particle	—
ܕܡܪ	'emar	said	Peal Perfect 3ms	√'mr
ܠܗ	lāh	to her	Preposition + 3fs	—
ܠܡܢܐ	mānā	what	Interrogative	—
ܬܫܝܐ	šāḥyā	do you want	Peal Active Participle fs	√šby – to will, desire
ܐܢܬܝ	'anty	you (f.)	Pronoun 2fs	—
ܠܡܪܐ	'āmrā	she says	Peal Active Participle fs	√'mr
ܠܗ	lēh	to him	Preposition + 3ms	—
ܕܡܪ	'emar	say	Peal Imperative 2ms	√'mr
ܕܢܬܝܒܝܢ	d-netṭbūn	that they may sit	Relative + Peal Imperfect 3mp	√yṭb – to sit
ܗܠܝܢ	hālēn	these	Demonstrative	—
ܬܪܝܢ	treyn	two	Numeral	—
ܒܢܝ	bnay	my sons	Noun construct + 1cs	—
ܗܕ	ḥad	one	Numeral	—
ܡܢ	men	from / on	Preposition	—
ܝܡܝܢܐܟ	yamīnāk	your right	Noun + 2ms	√ymn – right hand
ܘܗܕ	w-ḥad	and one	Conjunction + numeral	—
ܡܢ	men	from / on	Preposition	—
ܫܡܠܐܟ	semmālāk	your left	Noun + 2ms	√sml – left
ܒܡܠܟܘܬܐܟ	b-malkūtāk	in your kingdom	Preposition + noun + 2ms	—

Matthew 20:22 Aramaic (Peshitta)

[illegible]

Yeshua answered and said: “Y'all do not know what y'all are asking. Are y'all able to drink the cup that I am about to drink, or to be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with?” They say to him: “We are able.”

Yeshua antwortete und sagte: „Ihr wisst nicht, was ihr bittet. Könnt ihr den Kelch trinken, den ich im Begriff bin zu trinken, oder mit der Taufe getauft werden, mit der ich getauft werde?“ Sie sagen zu ihm: „Wir können es.“

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܠܢܝ	‘nā	answered	Peal Perfect 3ms	√‘ny
ܝܫܘܥ	Yešū‘	Yeshua	Proper name	—
ܘܠܡܐܪ	we-’emar	and said	Conjunction + Peal Perfect 3ms	√’mr
ܠܐ	lā	not	Negation	—
ܝܕܒܝܢ	yād‘īn	you know (pl.)	Peal Active Participle mp	√yd‘ – to know
ܐܢܬܘܢ	’antūn	you (pl.)	Pronoun 2mp	—
ܠܡܢܐ	mānā	what	Interrogative	—
ܬܠܝܢ	šā’līn	you are asking (pl.)	Peal Active Participle mp	√š’l – to ask
ܐܢܬܘܢ	’antūn	you (pl.)	Pronoun 2mp	—
ܡܝܫܬܐܝܢ	meškaḥīn	are you able (pl.)	Peal Active Participle mp	√škh – to be able, find
ܐܢܬܘܢ	’antūn	you (pl.)	Pronoun 2mp	—
ܠܡܫܬܐ	l-meštā	to drink	Infinitive	√šty – to drink
ܠܟܣܐ	kāsā	the cup	Noun ms emphatic	—
ܕܠܐܢܐ	d-’enā	that I	Relative + pronoun	—
ܕܥܒܕ	‘ūd	am about	Adjective/participle	√‘td – ready, about to
ܠܡܫܬܐ	l-meštā	to drink	Infinitive	—

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis Matthew 20,23:

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܕܐܡܪ	'āmar	he said	Peal Perfect 3ms	√'mr
ܠܗܘܢ	l-hūn	to them	Preposition + 3mp	—
ܕܟܝܢ	kāsī	my cup	Noun + 1cs	—
ܕܬܫܬܝܢ	teštūn	you will drink (pl.)	Peal Imperfect 2mp	√šty
ܠܡܕܝܬܐܐܠܡܝܬܐ	w-ma'mūdītā	and the baptism	Conjunction + noun	√'md
ܕܐܢܐ	d-'enā	that I	Relative + pronoun	—
ܕܡܕܝܬ	'āmed	am baptized	Peal Active Participle	√'md
ܐܢܐ	'nā	I	Pronoun 1cs	—
ܕܡܕܝܬܐܠܡܝܬܐ	te'mdūn	you will be baptized (pl.)	Peal Imperfect 2mp	√'md
ܕܬܬܒܝܢ	d-tetṭbūn	that you may sit	Relative + Peal Imperfect 2mp	√ytb
ܕܐܢ	dēn	but	Particle	—
ܐܢܐ	men	on	Preposition	—
ܕܝܡܝܢܐ	yamīnī	my right	Noun + 1cs	—
ܐܡܝܢ	w-men	and on	Conjunction + preposition	—
ܕܫܡܠܐ	semmālī	my left	Noun + 1cs	—
ܠܐ	lā	not	Negation	—
ܗܘܐ	hwāt	it is / was	Peal Perfect 3fs	√hwy
ܕܠܝ	d-lī	mine	Relative + pronoun 1cs	—
ܕܐܬܬܠ	d-'ettel	to give	Relative + Peal Imperfect 1cs	√yhb
ܠܐܠܐ	ellā	but	Particle	—
ܕܠܐܝܠܝܢ	l-'aylēn	to those	Preposition + demonstrative	—
ܕܐܬܬܝܒܐܬ	d-'etṭaybaṭ	for whom it has been prepared	Relative + Ethpaal Perfect 3fs	√tyb – to prepare, make ready
ܐܢܐ	men	by	Preposition	—
ܐܒܝ	'ābī	my Father	Noun + 1cs	—

Semantic nuance

√tyb in the Ethpaal (“has been prepared”) points to a prior divine decision by the Father. The places of honor are not at the Son’s free disposal in the same way as the cup and baptism.

Matthew 20:24 Aramaic (Peshitta)

[illegible]

And when the ten heard it, they were angry at those two brothers.

Als aber die Zehn es hörten, wurden sie zornig über jene zwei Brüder.

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܩܕ	kaḏ	when	Particle	temporal
ܕܢ	dēn	but / and	Particle	—
ܫܡܥܝܗ	šma‘ū	they heard	Peal Perfect 3mp	√šm‘ – to hear
ܕܝܥܬܐ	‘esrā	the ten	Numeral emphatic	—
ܕܪܓܝܗܘܢ	rḡezū	they were angry	Peal Perfect 3mp	√rgz – to be angry, indignant
ܕܠ	‘al	at / against	Preposition	—
ܗܢܘܢ	hānūn	those	Demonstrative 3mp	—
ܕܬܪܝܢ	treyn	two	Numeral	—
ܐܗܝܢ	‘aḥīn	brothers	Noun mp absolute	√ḥ – brother

Semantic nuance

√rgz expresses strong indignation. The ten react with anger to the request for preferential status.

Matthew 20:25 Aramaic (Peshitta)

[illegible]

And Yeshua called them and said to them: “y'all know that the rulers of the peoples are their lords, and their great ones exercise authority over them (or rule over them).”

Und Yeshua rief sie und sagte zu ihnen: „Ihr wisst, dass die Häupter der Völker ihre Herren sind und ihre Großen Autorität (Macht) über sie ausüben (oder herrschen über sie).“

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܠܩܪܐ	wa-qrā	and he called	Conjunction + Peal Perfect 3ms	√qry – to call
ܠܗܢ	'ennūn	them	Pronoun 3mp	—
ܝܫܘܥ	Yešūʿ	Yeshua	Proper name	—
ܠܗܠܝܡ	we-ʿemar	and said	Conjunction + Peal Perfect 3ms	√ʿmr
ܠܗܢ	l-hūn	to them	Preposition + 3mp	—
ܝܕܥܝܢ	yādʿīn	you know (pl.)	Peal Active Participle mp	√ydʿ – to know
ܠܗܢ	'antūn	you (pl.)	Pronoun 2mp	—
ܕܪܝܫܝܗܘܢ	d-rēšayhūn	that the heads / rulers of them	Relative + noun construct + 3mp	√rʾš – head, chief
ܕܠܥܡܡܐ	d-ʿammē	of the peoples	Relative + noun mp	√ʿmm – people, nation
ܡܪܝܗܘܢ	mārayhūn	their lords	Noun construct + 3mp	√mry – lord, master
ܠܗܢ	'ennūn	they are	Pronoun 3mp	—
ܠܗܢ ܕܠܪܒܪܐ	w-rawrbānayhūn	and their great ones	Conjunction + noun construct + 3mp	√rbr – great (intensive form)
ܫܠܬܝܢ	šallitīn	exercise authority	Adjective / participle mp	√šlt – to rule, have power
ܠܗܢ	ʿlayhūn	over them	Preposition + 3mp	—

Semantic nuance

The contrast is between worldly rulers (ܐܡܠܚܐܝܐ / ܐܡܠܚܐ) who dominate and the kingdom pattern Jesus is about to set.

Matthew 20:26 Aramaic (Peshitta)

[illegible]

It shall not be so among y'all; but whoever wants to be great among y'all shall be **yourl servant** (minister).

So soll es unter euch nicht sein; sondern wer unter euch groß sein will, der soll euer **Diener** sein.

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܠܐ	lā	not	Negation	—
ܠܗܝܠܐ	hāḵannā	thus / so	Adverb	—
ܠܗܝܠܐ	nehwe	it shall be	Peal Imperfect 3ms	√hwy – to be
ܠܗܝܠܐ ܕܝܚܝܠܐ	baynātḵūn	among you (pl.)	Preposition + 2mp	—
ܠܝܠܐ	ellā	but	Particle	—
ܠܡܢ	man	whoever	Interrogative / relative	—
ܕܝܚܝܠܐ	d-ṣābē	who wants	Relative + Peal Active Participle	√šby – to will, desire
ܠܗܝܠܐ	bḵūn	among you (pl.)	Preposition + 2mp	—
ܠܗܝܠܐ ܕܝܚܝܠܐ	d-nehwe	to be	Relative + Peal Imperfect 3ms	√hwy
ܕܕܝܠܐ	rabbā	great	Adjective ms emphatic	√rbr – great
ܠܗܝܠܐ	nehwe	shall be	Peal Imperfect 3ms	√hwy
ܠܗܝܠܐ	lḵūn	to you / your (pl.)	Preposition + 2mp	—
ܠܡܫܝܢܐ	mšamšānā	servant / minister	Noun ms emphatic	√šmš – to serve, minister

Semantic nuance

√šmš gives the word for “servant / minister” (one who serves). Greatness is redefined as service.

Matthew 20:27	Aramaic (Peshitta)
----------------------	--------------------

[illegible]

And whoever wants to be **first** among y'all shall be your
slave.

Und wer unter euch der **Erste** sein will, der soll euer **Sklave** (Knecht) sein.

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܐܡܢ	w-man	and whoever	Conjunction + relative	—
ܕܨܒܝ	d-ṣāḇē	who wants	Relative + Peal Active Participle	√ṣby
ܒܢܝܝܚܝܢ	bkūn	among you (pl.)	Preposition + 2mp	—
ܕܢܗܘܝܬܐ	d-nehwe	to be	Relative + Peal Imperfect 3ms	√hwy
ܩܕܡܝܐ	qadīmāyā	first	Adjective ms emphatic	√qdm – first, before
ܢܗܘܝܬܐ	nehwe	shall be	Peal Imperfect 3ms	√hwy
ܠܢܝܝܚܝܢ	lkūn	to you / your (pl.)	Preposition + 2mp	—
ܥܒܕܐ	‘abḏā	slave / servant	Noun ms emphatic	√‘bd – to work, serve → slave

Semantic nuance

عَبْدٌ is stronger than عَبْدٌ - it means bond-servant / slave. The progression is deliberate: great → servant; first → slave.

Matthew 20:28	Aramaic (Peshitta)
----------------------	--------------------

[illegible]

Just as the Son of Man did not come to be served, but to serve, and to give his soul (his life) as a ransom for many.

Gleichwie der Sohn des Menschen nicht gekommen ist, um bedient zu werden, sondern um zu dienen und seine Seele (sein Leben) zu geben als Lösegeld für viele.

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܐܝܟܢܢܐ	'aykannā	just as / in the same way	Adverb	—
ܕܥܒܪܗ	d-abrēh	that the Son of	Relative + noun + 3ms	—
ܕܢܐܫܐ	d-'nāšā	Man	Relative + noun	—
ܠܐ	lā	not	Negation	—
ܐܬܐ	'etā	came	Peal Perfect 3ms	√'ty – to come
ܕܢܝܫܬܡܡܐܝܫ	d-neštammaš	to be served	Relative + Ethpael Imperfect 3ms	√šmš – to serve (passive)
ܠܐ	ellā	but	Particle	—
ܕܢܝܫܡܡܐܝܫ	d-anšammeš	to serve	Relative + Pael Imperfect 3ms	√šmš – to serve (active, intensive)
ܕܥܬܬܐ	wad-nettel	and to give	Conjunction + relative + Peal Imperfect 3ms	√yhb – to give
ܢܦܫܐܗ	naṗšēh	his life / soul	Noun + 3ms	√npš – soul, life, self
ܦܘܪܩܢܐ	pūrqaṇā	a ransom	Noun ms emphatic	√prq – to redeem, release, ransom
ܠܐܢܐ	ḥlāp	in place of / for	Preposition	—
ܫܘܕܝܐ	saggī'ē	many	Adjective mp emphatic	√sgy – many

Semantic nuance

The double use of *√šmš* (serve; passive vs. active) is elegant: not to be served, but to serve.

فدقن (ransom) from $\sqrt{\text{prq}}$ is the classic term for redemptive release / liberation.

Matthew 20:29	Aramaic (Peshitta)
----------------------	--------------------

٥٥٠ ٥٥١ ٥٥٢ ٥٥٣ ٥٥٤ ٥٥٥ ٥٥٦ ٥٥٧ ٥٥٨ ٥٥٩ ٥٦٠ ٥٦١ ٥٦٢ ٥٦٣ ٥٦٤ ٥٦٥ ٥٦٦ ٥٦٧ ٥٦٨ ٥٦٩ ٥٧٠ ٥٧١ ٥٧٢ ٥٧٣ ٥٧٤ ٥٧٥ ٥٧٦ ٥٧٧ ٥٧٨ ٥٧٩ ٥٨٠ ٥٨١ ٥٨٢ ٥٨٣ ٥٨٤ ٥٨٥ ٥٨٦ ٥٨٧ ٥٨٨ ٥٨٩ ٥٩٠ ٥٩١ ٥٩٢ ٥٩٣ ٥٩٤ ٥٩٥ ٥٩٦ ٥٩٧ ٥٩٨ ٥٩٩ ٦٠٠ ٦٠١ ٦٠٢ ٦٠٣ ٦٠٤ ٦٠٥ ٦٠٦ ٦٠٧ ٦٠٨ ٦٠٩ ٦١٠ ٦١١ ٦١٢ ٦١٣ ٦١٤ ٦١٥ ٦١٦ ٦١٧ ٦١٨ ٦١٩ ٦٢٠ ٦٢١ ٦٢٢ ٦٢٣ ٦٢٤ ٦٢٥ ٦٢٦ ٦٢٧ ٦٢٨ ٦٢٩ ٦٣٠ ٦٣١ ٦٣٢ ٦٣٣ ٦٣٤ ٦٣٥ ٦٣٦ ٦٣٧ ٦٣٨ ٦٣٩ ٦٤٠ ٦٤١ ٦٤٢ ٦٤٣ ٦٤٤ ٦٤٥ ٦٤٦ ٦٤٧ ٦٤٨ ٦٤٩ ٦٥٠ ٦٥١ ٦٥٢ ٦٥٣ ٦٥٤ ٦٥٥ ٦٥٦ ٦٥٧ ٦٥٨ ٦٥٩ ٦٦٠ ٦٦١ ٦٦٢ ٦٦٣ ٦٦٤ ٦٦٥ ٦٦٦ ٦٦٧ ٦٦٨ ٦٦٩ ٦٧٠ ٦٧١ ٦٧٢ ٦٧٣ ٦٧٤ ٦٧٥ ٦٧٦ ٦٧٧ ٦٧٨ ٦٧٩ ٦٨٠ ٦٨١ ٦٨٢ ٦٨٣ ٦٨٤ ٦٨٥ ٦٨٦ ٦٨٧ ٦٨٨ ٦٨٩ ٦٩٠ ٦٩١ ٦٩٢ ٦٩٣ ٦٩٤ ٦٩٥ ٦٩٦ ٦٩٧ ٦٩٨ ٦٩٩ ٧٠٠ ٧٠١ ٧٠٢ ٧٠٣ ٧٠٤ ٧٠٥ ٧٠٦ ٧٠٧ ٧٠٨ ٧٠٩ ٧١٠ ٧١١ ٧١٢ ٧١٣ ٧١٤ ٧١٥ ٧١٦ ٧١٧ ٧١٨ ٧١٩ ٧٢٠ ٧٢١ ٧٢٢ ٧٢٣ ٧٢٤ ٧٢٥ ٧٢٦ ٧٢٧ ٧٢٨ ٧٢٩ ٧٣٠ ٧٣١ ٧٣٢ ٧٣٣ ٧٣٤ ٧٣٥ ٧٣٦ ٧٣٧ ٧٣٨ ٧٣٩ ٧٤٠ ٧٤١ ٧٤٢ ٧٤٣ ٧٤٤ ٧٤٥ ٧٤٦ ٧٤٧ ٧٤٨ ٧٤٩ ٧٥٠ ٧٥١ ٧٥٢ ٧٥٣ ٧٥٤ ٧٥٥ ٧٥٦ ٧٥٧ ٧٥٨ ٧٥٩ ٧٦٠ ٧٦١ ٧٦٢ ٧٦٣ ٧٦٤ ٧٦٥ ٧٦٦ ٧٦٧ ٧٦٨ ٧٦٩ ٧٧٠ ٧٧١ ٧٧٢ ٧٧٣ ٧٧٤ ٧٧٥ ٧٧٦ ٧٧٧ ٧٧٨ ٧٧٩ ٧٨٠ ٧٨١ ٧٨٢ ٧٨٣ ٧٨٤ ٧٨٥ ٧٨٦ ٧٨٧ ٧٨٨ ٧٨٩ ٧٩٠ ٧٩١ ٧٩٢ ٧٩٣ ٧٩٤ ٧٩٥ ٧٩٦ ٧٩٧ ٧٩٨ ٧٩٩ ٨٠٠ ٨٠١ ٨٠٢ ٨٠٣ ٨٠٤ ٨٠٥ ٨٠٦ ٨٠٧ ٨٠٨ ٨٠٩ ٨١٠ ٨١١ ٨١٢ ٨١٣ ٨١٤ ٨١٥ ٨١٦ ٨١٧ ٨١٨ ٨١٩ ٨٢٠ ٨٢١ ٨٢٢ ٨٢٣ ٨٢٤ ٨٢٥ ٨٢٦ ٨٢٧ ٨٢٨ ٨٢٩ ٨٣٠ ٨٣١ ٨٣٢ ٨٣٣ ٨٣٤ ٨٣٥ ٨٣٦ ٨٣٧ ٨٣٨ ٨٣٩ ٨٤٠ ٨٤١ ٨٤٢ ٨٤٣ ٨٤٤ ٨٤٥ ٨٤٦ ٨٤٧ ٨٤٨ ٨٤٩ ٨٥٠ ٨٥١ ٨٥٢ ٨٥٣ ٨٥٤ ٨٥٥ ٨٥٦ ٨٥٧ ٨٥٨ ٨٥٩ ٨٦٠ ٨٦١ ٨٦٢ ٨٦٣ ٨٦٤ ٨٦٥ ٨٦٦ ٨٦٧ ٨٦٨ ٨٦٩ ٨٧٠ ٨٧١ ٨٧٢ ٨٧٣ ٨٧٤ ٨٧٥ ٨٧٦ ٨٧٧ ٨٧٨ ٨٧٩ ٨٨٠ ٨٨١ ٨٨٢ ٨٨٣ ٨٨٤ ٨٨٥ ٨٨٦ ٨٨٧ ٨٨٨ ٨٨٩ ٨٩٠ ٨٩١ ٨٩٢ ٨٩٣ ٨٩٤ ٨٩٥ ٨٩٦ ٨٩٧ ٨٩٨ ٨٩٩ ٩٠٠ ٩٠١ ٩٠٢ ٩٠٣ ٩٠٤ ٩٠٥ ٩٠٦ ٩٠٧ ٩٠٨ ٩٠٩ ٩١٠ ٩١١ ٩١٢ ٩١٣ ٩١٤ ٩١٥ ٩١٦ ٩١٧ ٩١٨ ٩١٩ ٩٢٠ ٩٢١ ٩٢٢ ٩٢٣ ٩٢٤ ٩٢٥ ٩٢٦ ٩٢٧ ٩٢٨ ٩٢٩ ٩٣٠ ٩٣١ ٩٣٢ ٩٣٣ ٩٣٤ ٩٣٥ ٩٣٦ ٩٣٧ ٩٣٨ ٩٣٩ ٩٤٠ ٩٤١ ٩٤٢ ٩٤٣ ٩٤٤ ٩٤٥ ٩٤٦ ٩٤٧ ٩٤٨ ٩٤٩ ٩٥٠ ٩٥١ ٩٥٢ ٩٥٣ ٩٥٤ ٩٥٥ ٩٥٦ ٩٥٧ ٩٥٨ ٩٥٩ ٩٦٠ ٩٦١ ٩٦٢ ٩٦٣ ٩٦٤ ٩٦٥ ٩٦٦ ٩٦٧ ٩٦٨ ٩٦٩ ٩٧٠ ٩٧١ ٩٧٢ ٩٧٣ ٩٧٤ ٩٧٥ ٩٧٦ ٩٧٧ ٩٧٨ ٩٧٩ ٩٨٠ ٩٨١ ٩٨٢ ٩٨٣ ٩٨٤ ٩٨٥ ٩٨٦ ٩٨٧ ٩٨٨ ٩٨٩ ٩٩٠ ٩٩١ ٩٩٢ ٩٩٣ ٩٩٤ ٩٩٥ ٩٩٦ ٩٩٧ ٩٩٨ ٩٩٩ ١٠٠٠ ١٠٠١ ١٠٠٢ ١٠٠٣ ١٠٠٤ ١٠٠٥ ١٠٠٦ ١٠٠٧ ١٠٠٨ ١٠٠٩ ١٠١٠ ١٠١١ ١٠١٢ ١٠١٣ ١٠١٤ ١٠١٥ ١٠١٦ ١٠١٧ ١٠١٨ ١٠١٩ ١٠٢٠ ١٠٢١ ١٠٢٢ ١٠٢٣ ١٠٢٤ ١٠٢٥ ١٠٢٦ ١٠٢٧ ١٠٢٨ ١٠٢٩ ١٠٣٠ ١٠٣١ ١٠٣٢ ١٠٣٣ ١٠٣٤ ١٠٣٥ ١٠٣٦ ١٠٣٧ ١٠٣٨ ١٠٣٩ ١٠٤٠ ١٠٤١ ١٠٤٢ ١٠٤٣ ١٠٤٤ ١٠٤٥ ١٠٤٦ ١٠٤٧ ١٠٤٨ ١٠٤٩ ١٠٥٠ ١٠٥١ ١٠٥٢ ١٠٥٣ ١٠٥٤ ١٠٥٥ ١٠٥٦ ١٠٥٧ ١٠٥٨ ١٠٥٩ ١٠٦٠ ١٠٦١ ١٠٦٢ ١٠٦٣ ١٠٦٤ ١٠٦٥ ١٠٦٦ ١٠٦٧ ١٠٦٨ ١٠٦٩ ١٠٧٠ ١٠٧١ ١٠٧٢ ١٠٧٣ ١٠٧٤ ١٠٧٥ ١٠٧٦ ١٠٧٧ ١٠٧٨ ١٠٧٩ ١٠٨٠ ١٠٨١ ١٠٨٢ ١٠٨٣ ١٠٨٤ ١٠٨٥ ١٠٨٦ ١٠٨٧ ١٠٨٨ ١٠٨٩ ١٠٩٠ ١٠٩١ ١٠٩٢ ١٠٩٣ ١٠٩٤ ١٠٩٥ ١٠٩٦ ١٠٩٧ ١٠٩٨ ١٠٩٩ ١١٠٠ ١١٠١ ١١٠٢ ١١٠٣ ١١

And when Yeshua went out from Jericho, a great crowd was coming after him.

Und als Yeshua aus Jericho hinausging, folgte ihm eine große Volksmenge nach.

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܩܕܐ	w- <u>k</u> aḏ	and when	Conjunction + particle	temporal
ܡܦܩ	npaq	he went out	Peal Perfect 3ms	√npq – to go out, leave
ܝܫܘܥ	Yešūʿ	Yeshua	Proper name	—
ܡܢ	men	from	Preposition	—
ܝܪܝܚܐ	ʾĪrīḥō	Jericho	Proper name	—
ܐܬܝܐ	ʾāṭē	was coming	Peal Active Participle ms	√ʾty – to come
ܠܗܘܐ	hwā	was	Peal Perfect 3ms (enclitic)	continuous past
ܬܪܝܬܐ	bāṭrēh	after him	Preposition + 3ms suffix	√ʾḥr – after, behind
ܬܬܝܬܐ	kenšā	a crowd	Noun ms emphatic	√knš – to assemble, gather
ܡܬܝܒܐ	saggīʾā	great / large	Adjective ms emphatic	√sgy – many, much, great

Semantic nuance

The periphrastic ລ້ອມ ລຸ້ນ (was coming was) expresses continuous movement of the crowd following him.

Matthew 20:30 Aramaic (Peshitta)

[illegible]

And behold, two blind men were sitting by the side of the road. And when they heard that Yeshua was passing by, they raised their voice and said: “Have mercy on us, **my** Lord, Son of David!”

Und siehe, zwei Blinde saßen am Wegesrand. Und als sie hörten, dass Yeshua vorüberging, erhoben sie ihre Stimme und sagten: „Erbarme dich unser, **mein** Herr, Sohn Davids!“

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܠܗܝܐ	w-hā	and behold	Conjunction + particle	attention marker
ܠܡܥܝܢ	smayyā	blind men	Adjective / noun mp emphatic	√sm̄y – to be blind
ܬܪܝܢ	treyn	two	Numeral	—
ܬܝܬܒܝܢ	yāṭṭbīn	were sitting	Peal Active Participle mp	√yṭb – to sit
ܠܗܘܐ	hwaw	were	Peal Perfect 3mp (enclitic)	continuous
ܒܐܠ	‘al	by / on	Preposition	—
ܒܝܕ	yaḏ	the side / hand	Noun construct	√yḏ – hand, side
ܠܕܪܗܐ	’ūraḥā	of the road	Noun fs emphatic	√’rḥ – way, road
ܠܚܝܐ	w-ḵaḏ	and when	Conjunction + particle	—
ܫܡܥܝܢ	šma‘ū	they heard	Peal Perfect 3mp	√šm‘ – to hear
ܕܝܝܫܘܥ	d-Yešū‘	that Yeshua	Relative + proper name	—
ܬܝܬܒ	‘āḇar	was passing	Peal Active Participle ms	√‘br – to pass, cross
ܝܬܒܝܬ	yahbū	they gave / raised	Peal Perfect 3mp	√yḥb – to give (here: raised voice)
ܩܠܐ	qālā	voice	Noun ms emphatic	√qwl – voice, sound
ܠܡܝܪܝܢ	wāmryn	and saying	Conjunction + Peal Active Participle mp	√’mr
ܠܡܪܝܡ	’eṭraḥam	have mercy	Ethpael Imperative 2ms	√rḥm – to have compassion, mercy
ܠܠܝܢ	‘layn	on us	Preposition + 1cp	—
ܠܡܪܝ	mārī	my Lord	Noun + 1cs	√mry – lord
ܚܝܝܐ	brēh	Son of	Noun + 3ms	—
ܕܕܐܘܕ	d-Dawīd	David	Relative + proper name	—

Semantic nuance

√ṛḥm in the Ethpael is the standard intensive/reflexive form for “have mercy / show compassion”. The title “Son of David” is a clear messianic confession.

Matthew 20:31 Aramaic (Peshitta)

[illegible]

But the crowd was rebuking them that they should be silent. Yet they cried out all the more and said: “Our Lord, have mercy on us, Son of David!”

Die Volksmenge aber schalt sie, dass sie schweigen sollten. Sie aber schrien noch viel mehr und sagten: „**Unser** Herr, erbarme dich unser, Sohn Davids!“

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܠܟܢܫܐ	kenšē	the crowd	Noun mp emphatic	√knš – assemble
ܕܢ	dēn	but	Particle	contrast
ܠܟܢܫܐ	kā'ēn	were rebuking	Peal Active Participle mp	√k'y – to rebuke, reprove
ܠܗܘܐ	hwaw	were	Peal Perfect 3mp (enclitic)	continuous
ܠܗܘܢ	b-hūn	them	Preposition + 3mp	—
ܕܢܫܬܩܘܢ	d-neštqūn	that they should be silent	Relative + Peal Imperfect 3mp	√štq – to be silent, quiet
ܠܗܘܢ	w-hennūn	but they	Conjunction + pronoun 3mp	emphatic contrast
ܕܝܬܪܐ ܝܬܪܐ	yattīrā'īt	all the more / more abundantly	Adverb	√ytr – more, abundance
ܠܗܘܢ	'arīmū	they raised	Aphel Perfect 3mp	√rwm – to be high; Aphel = raise
ܠܗܘܢ	qālhūn	their voice	Noun + 3mp suffix	√qwl – voice
ܠܗܘܢ	wāmrīn	and saying	Conjunction + Peal Active Participle mp	√'mr
ܠܗܘܢ	māran	our Lord	Noun + 1cp	√mry – lord
ܠܗܘܢ	'eṭraḥam	have mercy	Ethpael Imperative 2ms	√rḥm – mercy, compassion
ܠܗܘܢ	'layn	on us	Preposition + 1cp	—
ܠܗܘܢ	brēh	Son of	Noun + 3ms	—
ܠܗܘܢ	d-Dawīd	David	Relative + proper name	—

Semantic nuance

The crowd tries to silence them (√štq), but they intensify their cry (√rwṁ + √rwṁ). The change from “my Lord” (v. 30) to “our Lord” (v. 31) is a small but noticeable shift in the Peshitta. The greek does not have my and our, only Lord.

Matthew 20:32	Aramaic (Peshitta)
----------------------	--------------------

[illegible]

And Yeshua stood still and called them and said: "What do y'all want me to do for y'all?"

Und Yeshua blieb stehen und rief sie und sagte: „Was wollt ihr, dass ich euch tun soll?“

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܩܡܐ	w-qām	and he stood / stopped	Conjunction + Peal Perfect 3ms	√qwm – to stand, rise, stop
ܝܫܘܥ	Yešū‘	Yeshua	Proper name	—
ܩܪܐ	wa-qrā	and he called	Conjunction + Peal Perfect 3ms	√qry – to call
ܐܢܗܝܢ	’ennūn	them	Pronoun 3mp	—
ܐܡܪ	we-’emar	and said	Conjunction + Peal Perfect 3ms	√’mr – to say
ܡܢܐ	mānā	what	Interrogative	—
ܫܒܝܢ	šābēn	do you want (pl.)	Peal Active Participle mp	√šby – to will, desire
ܐܢܬܗܢ	’antūn	you (pl.)	Pronoun 2mp	—
ܕܢܝܢܐ	d-’e’bed	that I should do	Relative + Peal Imperfect 1cs	√’bd – to do, make
ܠܚܝܢ	lkūn	for you (pl.)	Preposition + 2mp	—

Semantic nuance

√qwm here means “stood still / stopped” (he halted his journey). The question is open and personal: “What do y'all want me to do for y'all?”

Matthew 20:33 Aramaic (Peshitta)

ܠܗܘܢ ܕܢܬܦܬܗܢ ܕܥܝܢܐܢ ܕܡܪܝܢ ܠܗܘܢ ܕܢܬܦܬܗܢ ܕܥܝܢܐܢ ܕܡܪܝܢ

They say to him: “Our Lord, that our eyes may be opened.”

Sie sagen zu ihm: „Unser Herr, dass unsere Augen geöffnet werden.“

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܠܗܘܢ	'āmrīn	they say	Peal Active Participle mp	√mr – to say
ܠܗܘܢ	lēh	to him	Preposition + 3ms	—
ܡܪܝܢ	māran	our Lord	Noun + 1cp suffix	√mry – lord
ܕܢܬܦܬܗܢ	d-netptaḥān	that they may be opened	Relative + Ethpeel Imperfect 3fp	√pth – to open (passive)
ܕܥܝܢܐܢ	'aynayn	our eyes	Noun + 1cp suffix	√yn – eye

Semantic nuance

√pth in the Ethpeel is the passive “be opened”. The request is simple and direct – they ask only for sight.

Matthew 20:34	Aramaic (Peshitta)
----------------------	--------------------

[illegible]

And Yeshua had compassion on them and touched their eyes, and immediately their eyes were opened, and they went after him.

Und Yeshua erbarmte sich über sie und berührte ihre Augen, und sogleich wurden ihre Augen geöffnet, und sie gingen hinter ihm her.

Word-for-Word Morphological Analysis

Aramaic	Transliteration	Meaning	Morphology	Notes / Root & Nuance
ܐܘܪܗܡ	we-’eṭraḥam	and he had compassion	Conjunction + Ethpael Perfect 3ms	√rḥm – to have mercy, compassion
ܠܗܘܢ	‘layhūn	on them	Preposition + 3mp	—
ܝܫܘܥ	Yešū‘	Yeshua	Proper name	—
ܘܩܪܒ	wa-qreb	and he touched / approached	Conjunction + Peal Perfect 3ms	√qrb – to draw near, touch
ܠܥܝܢܗܘܢ	l-‘aynayhūn	their eyes	Preposition + noun + 3mp	√‘yn – eye
ܘܒܪ	w-ḥar	and immediately	Conjunction + particle	ܫܠܬ ܒܪ = “in that very hour / at once”
ܫܠܬ	šā’tēh	his hour / moment	Noun + 3ms	√š‘y – hour, moment
ܐܦܬܬܚܝܫ	’etptaḥ	were opened	Ethpeel Perfect 3ms (collective)	√ptḥ – to open (passive)
ܠܥܝܢܗܘܢ	‘aynayhūn	their eyes	Noun + 3mp	—
ܘܠܝܐܠܘ	we-’ezalū	and they went	Conjunction + Peal Perfect 3mp	√zl – to go
ܫܬܪܗ	bāṭrēh	after him	Preposition + 3ms	√ḥr – after

Semantic nuance

√rhm again (as in vv. 30–31) – Jesus responds with the very mercy they asked for.

جَزْءٌ تَدَهُسُهُ is a vivid idiom for “at that very moment / immediately”.

The healing is instantaneous, and the response is discipleship: they follow him (תַּלְמִידִים).