DEPARTMENT OF
ORIENTAL LANGUAGES

SYLLABI FOR COMMON COURSES IN SYRIAC FOR
MODEL I BA/BSc/BCom AND MODEL II PROGRAMMES
UNDER CREDIT SEMESTER SYSTEM
(with effect from 2015 admissions)
DEPARTMENT OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES

SYLLABI FOR COMMON COURSES IN SYRIAC FOR
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SYRIAC – LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Aramaic (Syriac) is a member of the Western Asian Family of languages, called the Semitic group with a 3000-year history. In all probabilities Aramaic is the oldest among these. The languages spoken by the sons of Sem (Son of Noah) are called the Semitic languages. The language spoken by Aram (son of Sem) and his progeny is called Aramaic. It was the language of the people who inhabited the greater part of Western Asia, Assyria and Babylon together with its adjacent countries.

It was one of the most important languages of the ancient world. It was the official language of the Chaldean (VII – VI Cent. B.C) and Persian (VI – IV Cent. B.C) empires. Additionally it was widely used as a spoken language in various Middle Eastern empires. It had been the language of the Jews in Palestine at the time of Jesus Christ and hence it was the mother tongue of Jesus Christ and His disciples. It is one of the three important languages in which the Holy Bible was originally written.

When the Aramaeans became Christians they adopted the name Syriac in the place of Aramaic. Syriac is the Aramaic Dialect of Edessa (present Urfa in Turkey), a centre of early intellectual activity. The spread of Syriac was due to at least two factors: the spread of Christianity in the Semitic – speaking world and commerce on the Silk Road.

It became an important literary language around the 2nd century AD and developed an extensive literature, especially from the 3rd to 7th Centuries A.D. The golden age of Syriac literature began early in the 4th Cent. A.D with Jacob of Aphraat and reached its zenith under St. Ephrem. Syriac literature covers all sorts of fields – Liturgy, History, Linguistics, Poetry, Theology, Commentaries, Grammar, Philosophy, Natural Science, Astronomy, Mathematics, Alchemy, Medicine etc.

Syria was a link in the chain of the transmission of ancient Greek Philosophy and Sciences to many parts of the world in general and to the Western Europe in particular. From the 4th century onward, the Greek Sciences were translated into Syriac, including Philosophy, Logic, Medicine, Mathematics, Astronomy and Alchemy. When the Arabs desired to transmit the Greek Sciences into Arabic they turned to their Syriac subjects to do the task. In most cases they translated first into their native language and then into Arabic. Many of these texts of Greek origin reached Western Europe by way of translations from Arabic into Latin. As a result many of the Arabic scientific terminologies, including names of
plants, are rooted in Syriac. Scientific works and terminologies from other cultures, such as Indian, passed to Arabic via Syriac, an example being the name of the chemical element Zirconium (Zargono = colour of gold).

Though the flourishing of the Syriac language had been lessened with the Arab conquest in 7th Century AD, it continued to be a spoken language in many localities and as a liturgical language throughout the ages until now.

The late 19th and early 20th centuries witnessed a revival of Syriac literature, both secular and religious. Along the revival 20th century witnessed an increased interest in the study of Syriac heritage by Western scholars. The Universities like Oxford and Birmingham offers Masters Degree in Syriac. Today many international conferences on Syriac studies are conducted at different parts of the world. SEERI, Kottayam is also conducting such a conference in every four years. Today a few dozen periodicals are also published in Syriac and Neo- Aramaic.

There are three variations of Syriac alphabet. The oldest of the Syriac script is known as Estrangela (rounded). Later two geographic scripts were developed: the West Syriac (Serto) and East Syriac. They are one and the same language with same vocabulary, literature and grammar. The difference consists in the script, the vowel signs used and in the pronunciation of words.

South India had commercial relations with Mesopotamia and other Middle-Eastern countries long before the time of Jesus Christ and Aramaic was the ‘Lingua Franca’. The Jewish colonies in India paved the way for the coming of St. Thomas, the disciple of Jesus Christ and thereby the Christianity originated in India in the first century itself. The fact that one of the edicts of Asoka was promulgated also in Aramaic shows the influence of the language and of the people who used it. Hence it is only a natural consequence that these two cultures enriched each other in a give and take manner. Hundreds of loan words in Indian languages from Syriac, especially in Malayalam like Parudeesa, Malaka, Quabar etc, are clear proofs for the same.

The Thomas Christians of India had great love and respect for the Syriac language as it was spoken by Jesus and His disciples especially St Thomas, the Apostle of India. The Syrian colonization in the 3rd and 9th centuries and the presence of the Chaldean bishops that came to rule over Malabar until 16th century encouraged the popularization of the Syriac language. They even developed a Malayalam Garshuni to write Malayalam using Syriac scripts. In Kerala there are mainly four communities with Syriac tradition that use Syriac as
their liturgical language: the Syro-Malabar, the Syro-Malankara, the Jacobites / Orthodox and the Nesthorians (Trichur).

Presently there is an increased enthusiasm to study Syriac both in India and Europe. By learning this language students are introduced into a classical language and they come into contact with an ancient civilization and culture. It would help in understanding the life, culture, and way of thinking of the people of the Middle-East much better. The study of Syriac language is highly helpful for students of Liturgy, Church History, Theology and Philosophy. Nearly one fourth of the total Kerala population and thousands of others in other parts of India claim their religious patrimony from Syriac. Learning Syriac would mean knowing how to live with them. And it would lead to a peaceful and harmonious coexistence in a diverse society like ours. A proper understanding of Syriac and its influence on them will lead one to a better perception of the civilization of India and its culture, literature, science and religion. There lies the importance of the study of Syriac.
Scope of the Course

Securing a pass in this course a student becomes eligible for registering for PG Programme in Syriac which is offered by SEERI, the MG University study Centre at Kottayam. The Centre is also offering the facility for research in Syriac and also in the related fields like Church History, History of Syriac literature, Liturgy etc. Study of Syriac is helpful for students desiring to pursue their studies in Church History, Theology, Philosophy, liturgy etc.
Aim of the Course

The aim of the course is to provide a general awareness about the Syriac language and literature and its contributions to the humanity especially in the field of various sciences. It is also aimed at equipping the students to read, write and translate Syriac texts and also enabling them for effective communication in different spheres of life. It is also aimed at opening the scope for higher studies in Syriac and other related fields. Another important aim of the course is to create an awareness of the Syriac culture.
Objectives of the Course

1. To familiarize the students with the language and literature of Syriac.
2. To familiarize the students with the use of common nouns, prepositions, pronominal Suffixes (both separable and inseparable) and verbs for effective communication.
3. To give students a basic understanding of Syriac language and literature through the study of poems and prose texts.
4. To show the students the influence of the language of Syriac on Indian languages and the similarities between them.
5. To familiarize the students with the history and culture of the Syrian churches in India especially in Kerala.
Board of Studies in Oriental Languages

1. Mr. Joy Joseph (Chairman), Associate Professor& Head of the Department, S. B College.

2. Dr. Roy Joseph, Associate Professor& Head of the Department of Hindi S. B College.

3. Fr. John Joseph, Associate Professor& Head of the Department of Syriac, S.B College

4. Dr. Scaria Zacharia Head & Professor (Rtd) Sree Sankara University of Sanskrit, Kalady

5. Dr. Sunil P Elayidam, Associate Professor in Malayalam, S S U S, Kalady

6. Dr. Muse Mary George, Associate Professor in Malayalam, U C College Aluva

7. Dr. P S Radhakrishnan, Professor in Malayalam, School of Letters, M G University

8. Sri. K C Narayanan, Editor in Charge, Bhashaposhini, Kottayam

9. Sri. Bobby Thomas, Associate Editor, Malayala Manorama

10. Dr. P Antony, Assistant Professor in Malayalam, S B College

11. Dr. E N Narayanan Assistant Professor in Sanskrit, S B College

12. Dr. Joji Madapattu, Assistant Professor in Malayalam, S B College

13. Dr. Joseph Skariah, Assistant Professor in Malayalam, S B College
Evaluation of the Courses

1. Evaluation

The evaluation of each course shall contain two parts.

i Internal or In-Semester Assessment (ISA)

ii External or End-Semester Assessment (ESA)

Both ISA and ESA shall be carried out using indirect grading. The ISA:ESA ratio shall be 1:4. There shall be a maximum of eighty (80) marks for external evaluation and twenty (20) marks for internal evaluation.

1.1 In-semester assessment

There are three components for ISA, which include attendance, assignment/seminar/viva-voce and in-semester examination. All the three components of the internal assessment are mandatory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components of ISA</th>
<th>Marks</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Attendance</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assignment/Seminar/Viva-Voce</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In-semester examination (2×5 = 10)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
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Marks for attendance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of Attendance</th>
<th>Marks</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90 and above</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 - 89</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 - 84</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76 - 79</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Decimals shall be rounded off to the next higher whole number)

1.2 Assignments

Assignments shall be submitted for every course. At least one assignment for each course shall be submitted in each semester.

1.3 In-semester examination

Every student shall undergo at least two in-semester examinations as class test as an internal component for every course.

1.4 To ensure transparency of the evaluation process, the ISA mark awarded to the students in each course in a semester shall be published on the notice board according to the
schedule in the academic calendar published by the College. There shall not be any chance for improvement for ISA. The course teacher and the faculty mentor shall maintain the academic record of each student registered for the course which shall be forwarded to the office of the Controller of Examinations through the Head of the Department and a copy should be kept in the office of the Head of the Department for at least two years for verification.

1.5 A student who has not secured minimum marks in internal examinations can redo the same before the end semester examination of the semester concerned.

1.6 **End-semester assessment**

The end-semester examination in theory courses shall be conducted by the College.

1.7 The end-semester examinations shall be conducted at the end of each semester. There shall be one end-semester examination of three (3) hours duration in each lecture based course.

1.8 The question paper should be strictly on the basis of model question paper set by Board of Studies.

1.9 A question paper may contain short answer type/annotation, short essay type questions and long essay type questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Type of Questions</th>
<th>Number of Questions to be answered</th>
<th>Marks</th>
<th>Total Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Very short answer type</td>
<td>10 out of 10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Short answer type</td>
<td>8 out of 12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Short essay/problem solving type</td>
<td>6 out of 9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Essay type</td>
<td>2 out of 4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>30</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>26 out of 35</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td><strong>80</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.10 Photocopies of the answer scripts of the external examination shall be made available to the students for scrutiny as per the regulations in the examination manual.

1.11 For all courses an indirect grading system based on a ten (10) point scale according to the percentage of marks (ISA + ESA) is used to evaluate the performance of the student in that course. The percentage shall be rounded mathematically to the nearest whole number.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of Marks</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Performance</th>
<th>Grade Point</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90 and above</td>
<td>A+</td>
<td>Outstanding</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 - 89</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70 - 79</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 - 69</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 - 59</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 - 49</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Adequate</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below 40</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Failure</td>
<td>-</td>
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# OUTLINE OF COMMON COURSES IN SYRIAC FOR MODEL I PROGRAMMES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Name of the Course</th>
<th>Hours/Week</th>
<th>Total Hours</th>
<th>Credits</th>
<th>ISA</th>
<th>ESA</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACSB101</td>
<td>Poetry, Grammar and History of Syriac Language and Literature</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACSB202</td>
<td>Poetry, Grammar and History of Syriac Literature</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACSB303</td>
<td>Prose, Grammar and History of Syrian Church in India - I</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACSB404</td>
<td>Prose, Grammar and History of Syrian Church in India - II</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
SEMESTER I

ACSB101: POETRY, GRAMMAR AND HISTORY OF SYRIAC LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Instructional Hours: 72
Credits: 4

Module I: POETRY  Hrs: 18

1) The Custody of Senses
2) Farewell
3) Psalm 51
4) There should be no weeping about the dead

Module II: GRAMMAR  Hrs: 36

Advanced study of Grammar
Noun- Pronoun
Declension (Cases)
Declension of Personal pronouns
Personal pronoun as verb ‘to be’
Pronominal Suffixes - First Group and Third Group (singular) only
Numerals,
Verbs in general
Conjugation of Verbs: Perfect (Past) Tense (Active voice only)

Module III: HISTORY OF SYRIAC LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE  Hrs: 18

The origin and development of Syriac Language (General Information)
Development of vowel systems, Greek system and Dot System
Different Scripts of Syriac Language: Estrangela, East Syriac and West Syriac
An introduction to Syriac Literature
Golden age of Syriac literature
Historical causes which led to the fading of Syriac literary enthusiasm
Modern renaissance of Syriac Literature
Early Syriac Writers: Aphrahaat, St Ephrem, Mar Balai, Cyrillona, St. Marutha.
Module IV:  
(Self Study)

The orthographical specialities
Number and Gender in Syriac
‘Garshuni’ (Karshon)

Books Recommended

i) Collection of Syriac Gems – Poetry
ii) Syriac Chaldaic Grammar, Fr. Gabriel CMI
iv) Syriac Grammar, Robinson
v) Suriyani Bhasha Pravesika, Konattu Abraham Kathanar
vi) Short History of Syriac Literature, William Wright
vii) A brief outline of Syriac Literature, Sebastian P. Brock
viii) The Syriac Language and Literature, Dr. Romeo Thomas

Question Paper Pattern

The following guidelines shall be followed during question paper setting.

Section A: Five questions shall be from the Grammar portions, one question from Module IV and Four questions from the History of Syriac Language and Literature.

Section B: Twelve Questions from Poetry and Grammar. (One question shall be from module IV).

Section C: Six Questions from Grammar (One question shall be from module IV) and Three Questions from History of Syriac Language and Literature.

Section D: Two Questions from Poetry and Two Questions from History of Syriac Language and Literature.
SEMESTER II

ACSB202: POETRY, GRAMMAR AND HISTORY OF SYRIAC LITERATURE

Instructional Hours: 72
Credits: 4

Module I: POETRY

1. Wise Way
2. Stray Gems
3. Resurrection and Day of Judgement
5) From the Heart

Module II: GRAMMAR

Advanced study of Grammar:
- Pronominal Suffixes – Second Group (Plural) only
- Prepositions
- Prepositions which takes Second Group of Suffixes
- Verbs, Tenses
- Conjugation of Verbs: Imperfect (Future) Tense (Active voice only)
- Grammatical Construction etc

Module III: HISTORY OF SYRIAC LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

- Life and Works of Narsai
- Mar Jacob of Serug
- Mar Philoxinos of Mabbug
- Jacob of Edessa
- Bar Hebraeus

Module IV: (Self Study)

- Syriac Studies in India
- The Churches of Syriac traditions (general information only)
- The Syriac Study Centres in Kerala
Books Recommended

i) Collection of Syriac Gems – Poetry
ii) Syriac Chaldaic Grammar, Fr. Gabriel CMI
iv) Syriac Grammar, Robinson
v) Suriyani Bhasha Pravesika, Konattu Abraham Kathanar
vi) Short History of Syriac Literature, William Wright
vii) A brief outline of Syriac Literature, Sebastian P. Brock
viii) The Syriac Language and Literature, Dr. Romeo Thomas
ix) The Harp Vol. X

Question Paper Pattern

The following guidelines shall be followed during question paper setting.

Section A: Five questions shall be from the Grammar portions, one question from Module IV and Four questions from the History of Syriac Literature.

Section B: Twelve Questions from Poetry and Grammar. (One question shall be from module IV).

Section C: Six Questions from Grammar (One question shall be from module IV) and Three Questions from History of Syriac Language and Literature.

Section D: Two Questions from Poetry and Two Questions from History of Syriac Language and Literature.
SEMESTER III

ACSB303: PROSE, GRAMMAR AND HISTORY OF SYRIAN CHURCH IN INDIA - I

Instructional Hours: 90
Credits: 4

Module I: PROSE

Hrs: 36

1. The Sermon on the Mount (St. Mathew V: 1-26)
2. The Old and the New (St. Mathew V: 27 - 48)
3. On Charity, Prayer, Fasting and Possessions (St. Mathew VI: 1-34)
4. On judging others and the power of prayer (St. Mathew VII: 1-12)
5. The Parable of the Sower (Mathew XIII: 1-8, 18-23)
6. Parable of the Weeds and the field (Mathew XIII: 23-30, 36-43)

Module II: GRAMMAR

Hrs: 36

Advanced study of Grammar:
Classification of Verbs (strong and weak etc.)
Conjugation of Verbs in Passive Voice: Perfect (Past) Tense only
Objective Suffixes
Derivatives of Verbs
Irregular Verbs
Grammatical Analysis etc.

Module III: HISTORY OF SYRIAN CHURCH IN INDIA

Hrs: 18

1. Synod of Diamper
2. Coonan Cross Oath- its causes and after effects.
6. Establishment of Syro - Malabar Hierarchy in India

Module IV: (Self Study)

1. Latin Churches in India
2. St. Francis Xavier
3. St. Kuriakose Chavara
Books Recommended

i) Collection of Syriac Gems – Prose
ii) Syriac Chaldaic Grammar, Fr. Gabriel CMI
iv) Syriac Grammar, Robinson
v) Suriyani Bhasha Pravesika, Konattu Abraham Kathanar
vi) Eastern Christianity in India, Fr. Hambye E R S J
vii) A brief Sketch of the History of Syrian Christians, Dr. Romeo Thomas
viii) Bharatha Sabha Charithram, Dr. Xavier Koodapuzha
ix) Keralathile Kraisthava Sabhakal, Dr. G Chediyath
x) Marthoma Christhyanikalude Sabha Nootandukaliludae, Dr. Kurian Mathothu, Fr. Sebastian Nadackal
xi) New Testament in Syriac

Question Paper Pattern

The following guidelines shall be followed during question paper setting.

Section A: Five questions should be from the Grammar portions, one question from Module IV and Four questions from the History of Syrian Church in India.

Section B: Twelve Questions from Poetry and Grammar. (One question shall be from module IV).

Section C: Five Questions from Grammar, One question should be from module IV and Three Questions from History of Syrian Church in India.

Section D: Two Questions from Poetry and Two Questions from History of Syrian Church in India.
SEMESTER IV

ACSB404: PROSE, GRAMMAR AND HISTORY OF SYRIAN CHURCH IN INDIA - II

Instructional Hours: 90
Credits: 4

Module I: PROSE.  
Hrs: 36
1. The Bread of Life (St. John VI, 35 – 72)
2. The New Commandment (St. John XIII, 1-38)
3. The True Vine (St. John XV, 1-27)

Module II: GRAMMAR  
Hrs: 36
Advanced study of Grammar:
- Conjugation of Verbs in Passive Voice (imperfect tense only)
- Conjugation of Verbs in Present Tense (active Participle)
- Grammatical Constructions
- Phrases and Usages (given in the lessons) etc.

Module III: –HISTORY OF SYRIAN CHURCH IN INDIA  
Hrs: 18
1. Origin and Development of Orthodox and Jacobite Churches
2. Thozhiyoor Church
3. Church Missionary Society (CMS)
4. Mar Thoma Church
5. St Thomas Evangelical Church
6. Re-Union Movement, Archbishop Mar Ivanios and the Origin and development of Malankara Catholic Church

Module IV: (Self Study)
1. The Protestant Churches in India (General Information only)
2. The CSI Church
3. The Syriac Poetry

Books Recommended
i) Collection of Syriac Gems – Prose
ii) Syriac Chaldaic Grammar, Fr. Gabriel CMI
iv) Syriac Grammar, Robinson
v) Suriyani Bhasha Pravesika, Konattu Abraham Kathanar
vi) Eastern Christianity in India, Fr. Hambye E R. S J
vii) A brief Sketch of the History of Syrian Christians, Dr. Romeo Thomas
viii) Bharatha Sabha Charithram, Dr. Xavier Koodapuzha
ix) Keralaithile Kraisthava Sabhakal, Dr. G Chediyath
x) Marthoma Christhyanikalude Sbha Noottandukaliludae, Dr. Kurian Mathothu, Fr. Sebastian Nadackal
xi) New Testament in Syriac

**Question Paper Pattern**
The following guidelines shall be followed during question paper setting.

**Section A:** Five questions should be from the Grammar portions, one question from Module IV and Four questions from the History of Syrian Church in India.

**Section B:** Twelve Questions from Poetry and Grammar. (One question shall be from module IV).

**Section C:** Five Questions from Grammar, One question should be from module IV and Three Questions from History of Syrian Church in India.

**Section D:** Two Questions from Poetry and Two Questions from History of Syrian Church in India.
# OUTLINE OF COMMON COURSES IN SYRIAC FOR MODEL II PROGRAMMES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Name of the Course</th>
<th>Hours/Week</th>
<th>Total Hours</th>
<th>Credits</th>
<th>ISA</th>
<th>ESA</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td><strong>Semester I</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ACSV101</td>
<td>Poetry, Grammar and History of Syriac Language and Literature</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Semester II</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>ACSV202</td>
<td>Poetry, Grammar and History of Syrian Church of Kerala</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>90</td>
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SEMESTER I

ACSV101: POETRY, GRAMMAR AND HISTORY OF SYRIAC LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Instructional Hours: 90
Credits: 4

Module I: POETRY

Hrs: 36

1. Psalm 51
2. Stray Gems
3. The Custody of Senses
4. Resurrection and the Day of Judgement

Module II: GRAMMAR

Hrs: 36

Advanced study of Grammar:
Noun- Pronoun
Declension (Cases)
Declension of Personal pronouns
Personal pronoun as verb ‘to be’
Pronominal Suffixes: (singular only) (first group including the exceptional group)
Numerals
Verbs in general
Conjugation of Verbs: Perfect (Past) Tense (Active voice only)

Module III: HISTORY OF SYRIAC LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Hrs: 18

The origin and development of Syriac Language (General Information)
Development of vowel systems, Greek System and Dot system-
Different Scripts of Syriac Language: Estrangela, East Syriac and West Syriac
An introduction to Syriac Literature
Golden age of Syriac literature
Historical causes which led to the fading of Syriac literary enthusiasm
Syriac Writers: Aphrahaat, St Ephrem, Mar Balai, Bar Hebraeus, Jacob of Sarug.

Module IV: (Self Study)

The orthographical specialities
Number and Gender in Syriac
‘Garsuni’ (Karshon)
Books Recommended
i) Collection of Syriac Gems – Poetry
ii) Syriac Chaldaic Grammar, Fr. Gabriel CMI
iv) Syriac Grammar, Robinson
v) Suriyani Bhasha Pravesika, Konattu Abraham Kathanar
vi) Short History of Syriac Literature, William Wright
vii) A brief outline of Syriac Literature, Sebastian P. Brock
viii) The Syriac Language and Literature, Dr. Romeo Thomas
ix) The Harp, Vol. XV

Question Paper Pattern
The following guidelines shall be followed during question paper setting.

Section A: Five questions shall be from the Grammar portions, one question from Module IV and Four questions from the History of Syriac Language and Literature.

Section B: Twelve Questions from Poetry and Grammar. (One question shall be from module IV).

Section C: Six Questions from Grammar (One question shall be from module IV) and Three Questions from History of Syriac Language and Literature.

Section D: Two Questions from Poetry and Two Questions from History of Syriac Language and Literature.
SEMESTER II

ACSV202: POETRY, GRAMMAR AND HISTORY OF SYRIAN CHURCH OF KERALA

Instructional Hours: 90
Credits: 4

Module I: POETRY
Hrs: 36
1. The Wise Way
2. From the Heart
3. There should be no weeping about the dead
4. For All

Module II: GRAMMAR
Hrs: 36
Advanced study of Grammar:
- Pronominal Suffixes – Second Group (Plural) only
- Prepositions
- Prepositions which takes Second Group of Suffixes
- Verbs, Tenses
- Conjugation of Verbs: Imperfect (Future) Tense (Active voice only)
- Objective Suffixes
- Derivatives
- Grammatical Construction etc.

Module III: HISTORY OF SYRIAN CHURCH OF KERALA
Hrs: 18
1. The relation of the Malabar Church with the Portuguese.
2. Synod of Diamper
3. Coonan Cross Oath- its causes and after effects
4. Origin and Development of Orthodox and Jacobite Churches
5. The Mar Thoma Church
6. The Church Missionary Society (CMS)

Module IV: (Self Study)
1. Latin Churches in India
2. St Francis Xavier
3. The Protestant Churches in India (General Information only)
4. CSI Church
Books Recommended

i) Collection of Syriac Gems – Poetry
ii) Syriac Chaldaic Grammar, Fr. Gabriel CMI
iv) Syriac Grammar, Robinson
v) Suriyani Bhasha Pravesika, Konattu Abraham Kathanar
vi) Eastern Christianity in India, Fr. Hambye E.R SJ
vii) A brief Sketch of the History of Syrian Christians, Dr. Romeo Thomas
viii) Bharatha Sabha Charithram, Dr. Xavier Koodapuzha
ix) Kerala Kraisthava Sabhakal, Dr. G Chediath
x) Marthoma Christyanyikalude Sbha Noottandukaliludae, Dr. Kurian Mathothu, Fr. Sebastian Nadackal

Question Paper Pattern

The following guidelines shall be followed during question paper setting.

Section A: Five questions shall be from the Grammar portions, one from Module IV and Four questions from the History of Syrian Church of Kerala.

Section B: Twelve Questions from Poetry and Grammar. (One question shall be from module IV).

Section C: Six Questions from Grammar (One question shall be from module IV) and Three Questions from History of Syrian Church of Kerala.

Section D: Two Questions from Poetry and Two Questions from History of Syrian Church of Kerala.
## OUTLINE OF COMMON COURSES IN SYRIAC FOR BCom PROGRAMME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Name of the Course</th>
<th>Hours/Week</th>
<th>Total Hours</th>
<th>Credits</th>
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<td><strong>Semester I</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>ACSC101</td>
<td>Poetry, Grammar and History of Syriac Language and Literature</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td><strong>Semester II</strong></td>
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<td>ACSC202</td>
<td>Poetry, Grammar and History of Syrian Church of Kerala</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>72</td>
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SEMESTER I

ACSC101: POETRY, GRAMMAR AND HISTORY OF SYRIAC LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Instructional Hours: 72
Credits: 4

Module I: POETRY

Hrs: 18
1) Psalm 51
2) There should be no weeping about the dead
3) The Custody of Senses
4) Farewell

Module II: GRAMMAR

Hrs: 36
Advanced study of Grammar:
Noun- Pronoun
Declension (Cases)
Declension of Personal pronouns
Personal pronoun as verb ‘to be’,
Pronominal Suffixes (first group (singular) only
Numerals
Verbs in general
Conjugation of Verbs: perfect (Past) Tense (Active voice only)

Module III: HISTORY OF SYRIAC LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Hrs: 18
The origin and development of Syriac Language (General Information)
Development of vowel systems, Greek system and Dot System
Different Scripts of Syriac Language: Estrangela, East Syriac and West Syriac
An introduction to Syriac Literature
Golden age of Syriac literature
Historical causes which led to the fading of Syriac literary enthusiasm
Syriac Writers: Aphrahaat, St Ephrem, Mar Balai, Bar Hebraeus, Jacob of Sarug

Module IV: (Self Study)

The orthographical specialities
Number and Gender in Syriac
‘Garsuni’ (Karshon)
Books Recommended

i) Collection of Syriac Gems – Poetry

ii) Syriac Chaldaic Grammar, Fr. Gabriel CMI


iv) Syriac Grammar, Robinson

v) Suriyani Bhasha Pravesika, Konattu Abraham Kathanar

vi) Short History of Syriac Literature, William Wright

vii) A brief out line of Syriac Literature, Sebastian P. Brock

viii) The Syriac Language and Literature, Dr. Romeo Thomas

ix) The Harp, Vol. XV

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SEMESTER II

ACSC202: POETRY, GRAMMAR AND HISTORY OF SYRIAN CHURCH OF KERALA

Instructional Hours: 72
Credits: 4

Module I: POETRY  Hrs: 18
1. The Wise Way
2. Stray Gems
3. Resurrection and Day of Judgement
4. For All

Module II: GRAMMAR  Hrs: 36
Advanced study of Grammar:
- Pronominal Suffixes – Second Group (Plural) only
- Prepositions
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