

"Israel" has 3 spellings in The Peshitta Old Testament: יִסְרָאֵל (20 times-1%) , אִיסְרָאֵל (2045 times-91%), אִיסְרָאֵל (180 times-8%)

The 1905 Syriac Peshitta New Testament (Online Bible module) has also the 3 spellings, in the following numbers: יִסְרָאֵל (2 times-2.5%) , אִיסְרָאֵל (68 times-89%), אִיסְרָאֵל (7 times-9%)

The Eastern Peshitta has only the 5 letter spelling for Israel in The New Testament: יִסְרָאֵל (73 times-100%)

This is a rather curious distinction between the two Peshitta versions, since the Western text has the same three spellings in about the same proportions as the Peshitta Old Testament has them: 1-2%, 90%, 8%. How is it that The critical Western edition of The Peshitta NT has the same three spellings for "Israel" in almost the same proportions for each form? We can be fairly certain that The Peshitta Old Testament was translated in the first century AD (though some place it around AD 150). The Aramaic of the NT is almost identical to that of the OT in its word forms, grammar, vocabulary of NT in common with OT, spelling, & syntax. One difference I have observed is the genitive construct without the Dalet proclitic is quite common in The Peshitta OT and rare in the Peshitta NT. Also, the Waw consecutive seems to often be interchangeable with Dalet proclitic in the OT Peshitta.

The Eastern Peshitta looks as if it were edited to be uniform in this regard, using the least common and shortest 5 letter spelling throughout, making it look artificial.