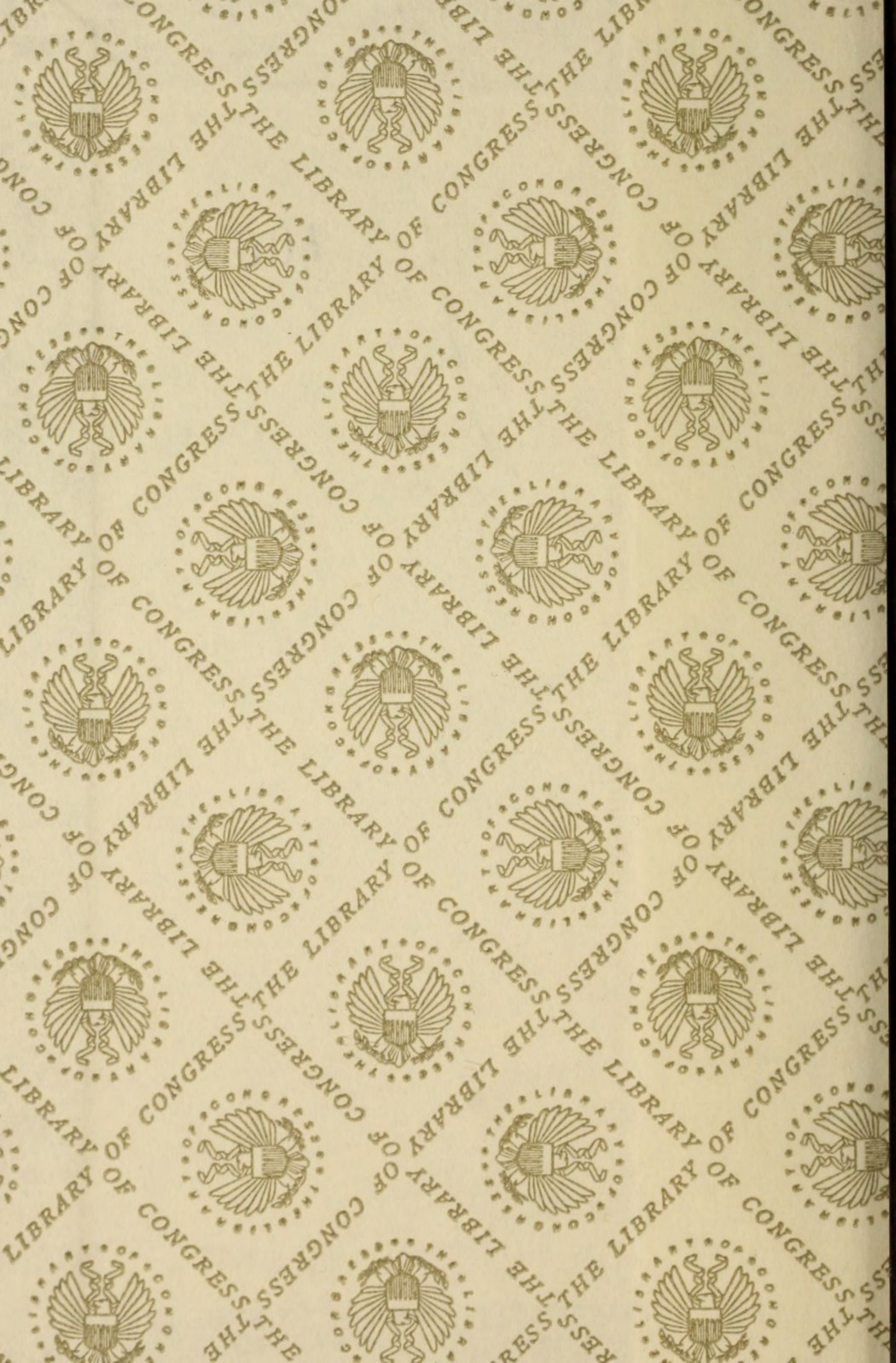
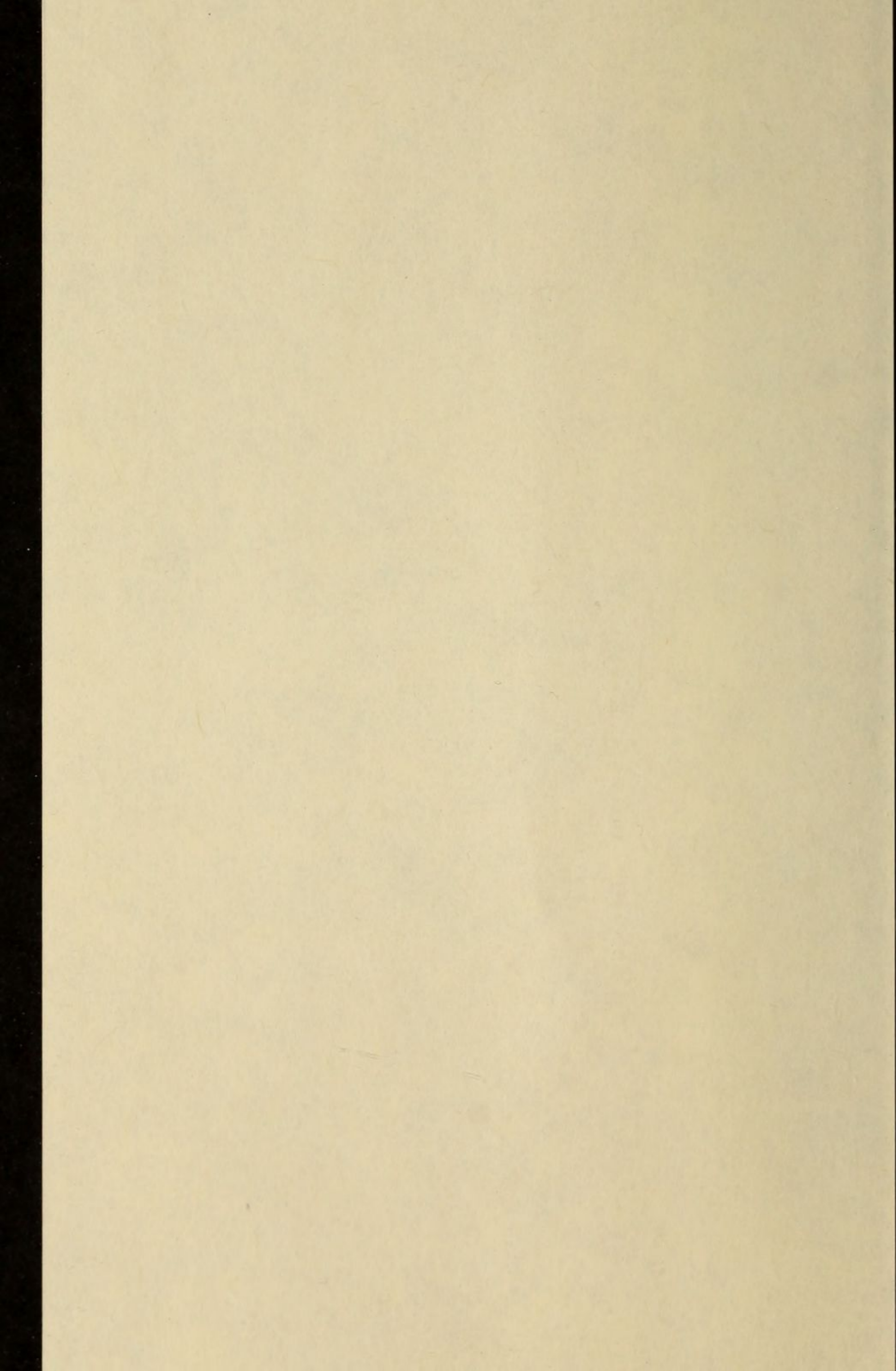


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SOME ELEMENTS

OF

HEBREW GRAMMAR.

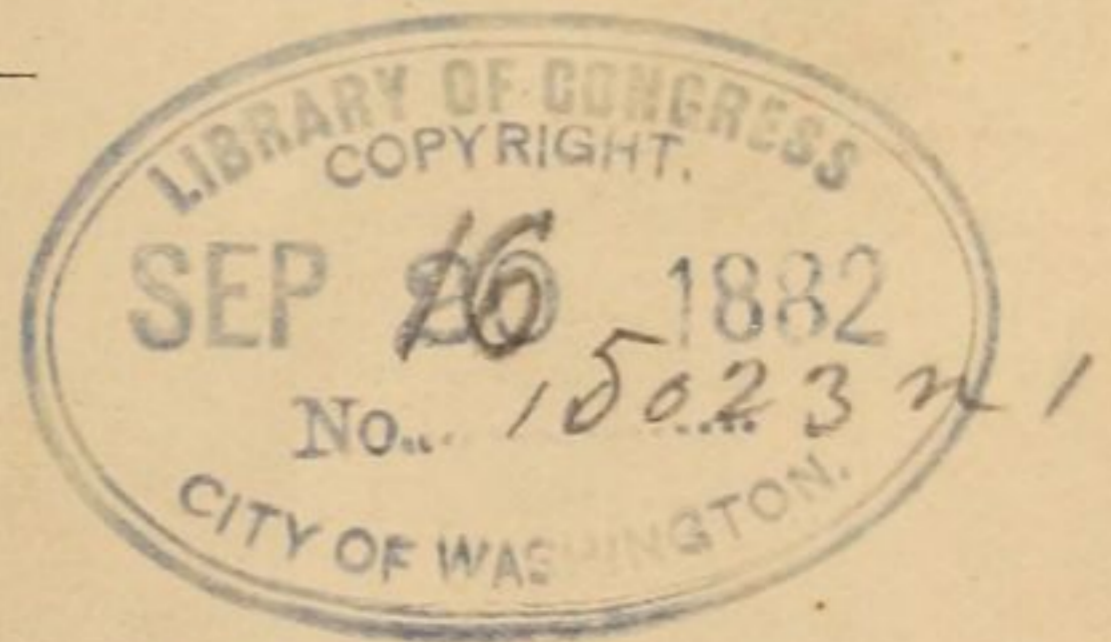
BY THE

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SYLLABLES.

§ 1. Every syllable must begin with a consonant, except when a word begins with ׀.

It may end—

(a) With a consonant. Such a syllable is called mixed or closed.

(b) With a vowel. Such a syllable is called pure, or open, or simple.

§ 2. A syllable is called “intermediate” when it is intermediate between a pure and a mixed syllable,

[with a consonant, frequently a guttural, which tends to complete the syllable and to begin another—

e. g., the first syllable in קִטְּלִי, הַיֵּעַת (fem. of קִטְּל),

יַעֲמֹד, יַעֲמֹדִי. Intermediate syllables thus wavering

between the natures of pure and mixed, some look like pure syllables, others like mixed, and in some cases grammarians disagree as to what class they belong.

The nature of the syllable depends somewhat on the development of the word to which it belongs—*e. g.*, in

the kal impv. , קִטְּל the ט is joined to ל in forming a

syllable. The addition of the fem. terminat. י breaks

up the mixed syllable, and removes its vowel—thus,

קִטְּלִי. The ט then tends to join ק in forming a syl-

lable קִטְּלִי (for the khirik see § 35); but it tends also

to retain its old union with ל in forming a syllable, as

is shown by the vocal sh'va under it. The vocal sh'va thus echoes the dropped vowel.

Hence, conversely, the analysis of a word is often aided by knowing the nature of a syllable, and thus its etymology is determined—*e. g.*, if אִרְבָּם (Hos. 7, 6) were an infinitive, the first syllable would be intermediate, which it cannot be, as proved by the daghesh in א]

- § 3. A “defective addition” is an affix or suffix which in itself is neither a pure nor a mixed syllable, though it may be longer than mixed or shorter than simple—*e. g.*, אִם, אִם, אִם, אִם, אִם. Caution: this definition evidently excludes such endings as אִם, for אִם is the suffix, and it excludes אִם, for אִם is the suffix. It *includes*, however, such as אִם, for אִם without the preceding “a” sound is never found, and, therefore, practically אִם is regarded as the suffix, and, therefore, as the addition.

TONE OR ACCENT.

- § 4. When the tone is on the ultimate, a word is called milra (from below); when on the penult, it is called milel (from above).

(a) The tone is never further back than the penult—*i. e.*, two syllables.

(b) Vocal sh'va counts half a syllable. [Hence, a sh'va after the tone is usually silent. But in cases of א local and when a conjunctive recedes before a dis-

conjunctive, the tone may pass over a vowel sh'va—*i. e.*, be two and a half syllables back.]

(*c*) The tone is called *recessive* when it is as far back as rules permit. This position is called *the tone limit*.

§ 5. No tone is on

(*a*) A letter with sh'va simple or compound.

(*b*) The helping vowel of a segholate.

(*c*) ׀ paragogic of nouns. Other things being equal, the tone usually avoids a paragogic vowel.

§ 6. The accent, if *over* a word, is usually on the first letter of the tone syllable; if *under*, it is usually at the left of the vowel of the tone syllable, as is also metheg. In this manual the tone is marked *over* the word by an oblique stroke that it may not be confounded with metheg.

GENERAL RULES OF POSITION.

§ 7. A long vowel cannot stand in a mixed syllable, nor a short vowel in a pure syllable without tone, or, as in some cases, methegh.

[(*a*) If, therefore, in developing a word a long vowel is left beyond the tone limit in a mixed syllable, it must be shortened; or, if a short vowel is left in a pure syllable beyond the tone limit, it must be lengthened, or else daghesh forte must be inserted in the following consonant to preserve the vowel short—hence, called daghesh forte conservative. (1) A change of quantity often involves a change of quality, more particularly in the case of the last four vowels—*e* and *i*, *o* and *u*.

(*b*) The tone has a tendency to lengthen the short vowel of a pure syllable.]

§ 8. Words in their uninflected state usually take tone on the ultimate.

METHEGH.

§ 9. A simple syllable takes methegh—

(a) When followed by a sh'va.

[(b) When in the second syllable before the tone or methegh.

(c) Methegh is also given to an intermediate syllable, if the second syllable before the tone, or if followed by a compound sh'va, or by a vowel which has arisen from a compound sh'va.]

(d) Methegh is sometimes given to mixed and intermediate syllables without apparent explanation.

§ 10. We see, therefore, that such a word as *kā-t'lah* *must* take methegh, thus—קִטְלָה. But *köt'lāh* or even *kötlāh*, having the same vowel signs, *might* take methegh, though as a matter of fact this would be unusual. Hence, in such a form as קִטְלָה the absence of methegh proves the first syllable either mixed or intermediate [for, if simple, being followed by sh'va, it would take methegh by § 9 (a)], and, therefore, kamets short by § 28.

But the presence of metheg would not prove the first syllable pure or kamets long, though there would be a strong presumption in favor of these inferences. In such a case, the only sure guide is the development of the word.

§ 11. In like manner, we see that in such form as יִרְאוּ
 (“they shall see”) the absence of metheg proves the

first syllable either mixed or intermediate [for, if pure, being followed by a sh'va, it would take methegh by § 9 (a)], and, therefore, khirik short by § 28. On the other hand, in יִרְאוּ we should have reason to suspect the first syllable to be pure, and, therefore, the meaning to be “they shall fear.” In like manner are distinguished, יִשְׁנֹוּ “they shall repeat” and יִשְׁנֹוּ “they shall sleep.”

POSITION OF TONE ON VERBS.

§ 12. The vowel of the second radical takes the tone when rules permit. (This rule is included in § 8.)

§ 13. In the preterite 1st and 2d masculine singular with vav conversive, the tone is on the ultimate (to distinguish from the same persons and tense with vav conjunctive), except sometimes when the penult is pure.

§ 14. The future 2d and 3d singular with vav conversive takes tone on the penult, if the penult is pure and the ultimate mixed.

Remark.—§§ 13 and 14 often fail to affect a pause accent.

§ 15. Some apocopated futures being properly segholates, follow the rule for segholates. See § 5 (b).

SUFFIXES AND AFFIXES.

§ 16. Affixes and suffixes are fragments of pronouns added to the end of words.

The affixes make up the personal inflections of verbs and the terminations of gender and number in nouns

and verbs. The suffixes have retained even in Hebrew more of their identity and independence, but in Latin and Greek are expressed by separate words. In קָטְלוּ־נִי the ך is an affix and the נִי a suffix. In וְסוֹסְתוֹ, ו is a suffix and תְּ an affix.

§ 17. Participles, infinitives, adjectives, and prepositions are accented as nouns.

§ 18. A defective addition to a *noun* takes tone on its first letter.

§ 19. A defective addition to a *verb*—

(a) If affix, does not directly affect the tone.

(b) If suffix, draws the tone forward one syllable.

§ 20. The addition of a pure syllable requires recessive tone.

§ 21. The addition of a mixed syllable takes tone on itself.

§ 22. In pause there is a tendency to shift the tone from the ultimate to the penult.

§ 23. The shifting of the tone towards the end of a word tends to the shortening and dropping of vowels at the beginning.

§ 24. A pause accent changes a sh'va into seghol.

§ 25. A conjunctive accent joins the word on which it stands more or less closely to what follows. A disjunctive separates it more or less from what follows.

DAGHESH LENE.

§ 26. B'ghadh c'phath letters take daghesh lene when not preceded by a vowel sound in close connection. (Final

cā, cēm, and cen never take daghesh lene. Hence, a preceding sh'va is vocal.)

RAPHE AND MAPPİK.

§ 27. Daghesh forte, daghesh lene, and mappik have a common design—viz., to indicate the strong sound of a letter. Mappik shows that it is a consonant, and not a quiescent.

Raphe (weak or soft) is the opposite of them all, and indicates the absence of daghesh forte, daghesh lene, or mappik, as the case may be.

VOWELS.

§ 28. The vowels i and u and the sign τ (kamets) are short in unaccented, mixed, or in intermediate syllables. Otherwise they are long.

These are called doubtful vowels.

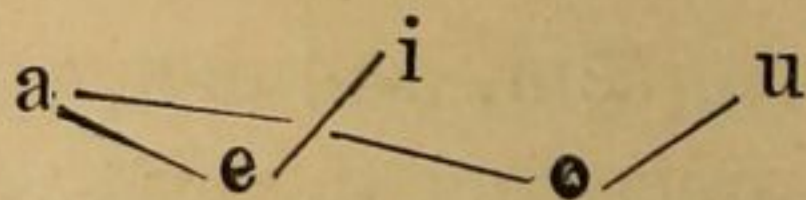
(a) A defective khirik is frequently long, but a full one is rarely short.

§ 29. To determine the length of the doubtful vowel in such a form as קָטֹל. Here it is short because in an unaccented, mixed, or intermediate syllable. We know that the syllable is either mixed or intermediate, for if pure, it would take methagh by § 9 (a).

§ 30. The sign τ (kamets), if followed by a short “o” sound (either τ or τ), is itself also very likely to be short “o,” and must be, if sympathetic.

(a) A vowel which conforms with another or with which another conforms is called “sympathetic” in this manual.

§ 31. The pure vowels are



The diphthongal vowels are

This diagram means that *e* is formed by combining *a* and *i*; *o* is formed by combining *a* and *u*.

(*a*) A change of quantity often involves a change of quality, more particularly in the case of the last four vowels—*e* and *i*, *o* and *u*.

(*b*) In *accented* syllables, before a doubled consonant or before two consonants, diphthongal are preferred to the pure vowels *i* and *u*.

(*c*) In unaccented syllables before a doubled consonant, the pure vowels *i* and *u* are preferred to the diphthongal *e* and *o*.

§ 32. The guttural, being closely akin to the “*a*” sound, has a strong preference for this vowel, especially before it (the guttural).

§ 33. A final vowelless guttural not preceded by an “*a*” sound takes patah furtive (also a vowelless guttural followed by a final vowelless consonant takes patah furtive).

§ 34. A guttural, especially if unaccented, between two “*a*” sounds, will often cause one of them, more frequently the former, to become seghol (in order to give distinctness to the enunciation of the guttural).

(*a*) Before אָ and יָ (*ā*) unaccented and before אָ (*ā*) and יָ the article is pointed with seghol.

§ 35. When two vocal sh’vas come together, for the first a short vowel is substituted.

1. If (*a*) both be simple [or (*b*) the first an unsympathetic compound sh’va], *i* is substituted [(*c*), unless a reason exists for preferring *a*, or *e*, or *o*].

[2. If the second be a compound sh'va, the previous syllable conforms, *i. e.*, takes the homogeneous vowel.

3. If the first be (*a*) a characteristic or (*b*) a sympathetic compound sh'va, the khateph is suppressed (*e. g.*, -: becomes -).

Examples.—Of 1 (*a*): קִטְּלִי becomes קִטְּלִי, בְּפָרִי becomes בְּפָרִי

Of 1 (*b*): עִמְרִי becomes עִמְרִי

Of 1 (*c*): מְלִכִּי becomes מְלִכִּי, because patah was its primitive vowel; also הִמְעַט becomes הִמְעַט, because the “a” sound characterizes ה interrogative. See 3 (*a*) of the above rule.

Of 2: יַעֲמֹד becomes יַעֲמֹד.

Of 3 (*a*): הִמְעַט becomes הִמְעַט.

Of 3 (*b*): תַּעֲמֹדִי becomes תַּעֲמֹדִי, אֶהְבֹּי becomes אֶהְבֹּי

NOUNS.

§ 36. Before the plural terminations ים and ת, and sometimes before the dual ים, segholates take pretonic kamets and drop their first vowel.

§ 37. Segholates revert to their primitive form—

(*a*) in the singular before all suffixes;

(*b*) before the termination הַ ט;

(*c*) in the construct plural and dual;

(*d*) generally in the absolute dual.

Remark 1.—This rule takes precedence when conflicting with other rules, except § 40.

[Remark 2.—(*c*) is used in the application of § 35, 1, the construct of the plural and sometimes of the dual, being formed from the absolute by applying § 40 (*b*).]

§ 38. Before the plural and dual terminations and before the feminine termination ן τ the following changes take place—

(*a*) In the ultimate, tseré is rejected, except in a monosyllable, or in a syllable preceded by kamets.

(*b*) In the penult, kamets and tseré are rejected, unless in the resulting form they remain pretonic.

Remark 1.—Before the dual termination the feminine singular reverts to its primitive termination ן . In all other cases, the above terminations are added to the absolute singular masculine, which is assumed, if necessary.

2.—By the ultimate and penult in the above rule are, of course, meant the ultimate and penult of the noun before the addition in question is made.

§ 39. The ending ן :: of nouns is dropped before affixes and suffixes.

(Remark.—This rule takes precedence when conflicting with other rules.)

CONSTRUCT STATE.

§ 40. The construct state of each number is formed from its respective absolute.

(*a*) In a mixed final syllable kamets is shortened to pattahh, and so is tseré if preceded by kamets.

(*b*) Kamets and tseré before the tone are rejected.

Remark.—Sh'va is vocal in the construct, plural, and dual when arising from dropping a pretonic vowel.

§ 41. Medial ׀ frequently quiesces in cholem, and medial ׀ in tsere in the construct and before the plural and dual terminations.

BEFORE SUFFIXES.

§ 42. Before the grave suffixes (cem, cen, hem, and hen) all nouns take construct state.

§ 43. Before light suffixes, feminine nouns, singular and plural, take construct state.

§ 44. Before light suffixes, masculine nouns, singular and plural, take the same form as before the absolute plural termination.

§ 45. Before light suffixes, dual nouns take the same form as before the absolute dual termination.

Remark.—In applying §§ 42–45, a noun is treated as masculine unless it has a distinctively feminine termination.

VERBS.

§ 46. If the future kal is middle a, the imperative is middle a.

[(a) The imperative of each species is from the primitive form of its respective future by dropping the prefix of the future, and the future is from the infinitive construct by prefixing ׀, and contracting, if necessary.]

§ 47. Verbs ayin guttural, lamedh guttural, and lamedh aleph have middle a in the future and imperative kal.

§ 48. In verbs lamedh guttural, tsere before the guttural is changed to pattahh, except in the infinitive absolute and participle, and in pause.

§ 49. In verbs pe nun—

(a) When the nun is pointed with silent sh'va, the nun is usually dropped, and the next letter takes dagesh to compensate.

(b) The nun of the kal imperative is usually dropped if middle a, *very seldom* if middle o.

(c) Nun is dropped in kal infinitive construct of but few verbs, and then the infinitive takes the feminine termination נ, and is of segholate formation.

§ 50. In verbs ayin ayin and usually in verbs ayin vav, when the first radical is pointed with sh'va, by way of contraction the second radical may disappear, and its vowel be given to the first.

§ 51. In verbs ayin ayin and ayin vav, the preformative usually takes a long vowel in the future kal, preterite niphal, and throughout hiphil and hophal (when not affected by the shifting of the tone; but, when so affected, the vowel is dropped, if mutable).

§ 52. In verbs ayin ayin, before an affix beginning with a nun or tav, an epenthetic vowel is added—viz., ם in the preterite, ם in the future and imperative.

(a) This usually occurs also in the future kal and preterites niphal and hiphil of verbs ayin vav.

§ 53. 1. In verbs pe yodh, properly pe vav, there are two subdivisions in kal future, imperative and infinitive construct.

(a) In the first subdivision, the yodh of the root is dropped in these parts; the preformative of the future has tsere, and the infinitive construct has the ending נ, and is of segholate formation.

(b) In the second subdivision, the yodh of the root is retained in these parts, the future has middle a, and its preformative has khirik.

2. The vav is restored in niphal, hiphal, and hophal.

§ 54. 1. In verbs lamedh he, before an affix beginning with nun or tav, the original ך remains, but is quiescent. In the future and imperative, it quiesces in seghol; in the pret. kal, in khirik; in the pret. pual and hophal, in tsere; in the preterites of the other species, in khirik or tsere.

2. Before an affix beginning with a vowel and before a suffix, the last radical and the preceding vowel usually fall away; as also ך of nouns drops out before affixes and suffixes.

§ 55. 1. A future whose last vowel is i or u is apocopated by a change to the corresponding diphthongal vowel.

2. The future apocopated is not used with additions at the end.

§ 56. By examining the verb katal it is seen that the addition of an incomplete syllable as affix (except in hiphil) causes the middle radical to lose its vowel.

(a) But if this vowel is capable of taking the tone, a pause accent preserves it and lengthens it, if short.

§ 57. Before additions, primitive forms are often restored. In particular, before suffixes the primitive forms of verbs are restored.

ADJECTIVES.

§ 58. As regards the order of subject and predicate (*e. g.*, in such a sentence as —The boy is good), the general rule is that the more emphatic word precedes. Hence, a

predicate adjective (because usually regarded as more emphatic than the subject) usually precedes the subject.

§ 59. A *qualifying* adjective follows its noun, and takes the article if the noun is definite.

§ 60. The force of the infinitive, imperative, and participle are often carried on by the future or preterite.

K'RI AND K'THIV.

§ 61. Hebrew manuscripts were originally written with consonants only, without any Masoretic points. This writing was called the K'thiv—*i. e.*, written. Another name for it is the Text. In most cases the text is pronounced with the Masoretic points attached to it. The masoretic points are the vowels, daghesh forte, daghesh lene, the diacritic point, mappik, and raphe.

When the Masorites thought an emendation necessary, as they did not dare to disturb the text, they usually placed a circle over the word in question, and placed in the margin the consonants of the word which they proposed to substitute. This marginal reading is called the K'ri—*i. e.*, read. It is pronounced with the Masoretic points attached to, but not belonging to, the Text. How the K'thiv or word in the Text is to be pronounced is not indicated. The points proper for its pronunciation must be supplied from one's knowledge of the language.

Note that the word in the Text pronounced with the Masoretic points there attached to it is usually no part of speech, but a mere mixture of K'ri and K'thiv.

Note also that the distinction between K'ri and K'thiv may be, 1st, in both consonants and Masoretic points; 2d, in consonants only, or, 3d, in Masoretic points only.

§ 62. SOME PRIMITIVE FORMS.

-
1. ום { ין .
 { ים . { ין .
 { ם ::
 2. את of אתי (אתי)
 3. קטל of קטל
 4. קטלה of קטלת (קטלת)
 5. קטלתי of קטלתי
 6. קטלתם of קטלתום
 7. יקטל of יקטל
 8. נקטל of נקטל
 9. קטל of קטל
 10. הקטיל of הקטיל
 11. סוסת of סוסה (cf. 4 of this table.)

DEVELOPMENTS.

§ 63. In developing a form proceed from left to right.

(a) In developing a verb follow the analogy of קָטַל so far as to obtain the simplest form of the tense or mode in question—*i. e.*, the 3d sing. masc. (in the imperative, the 2d sing. masc.). To obtain the remaining persons and number, make the proper additions to the form thus obtained—*e. g.*, to develop the hiph. pret. 2d plur. masc. of סָבַב we do not begin by writing down הִקְטִילָהֶם for guidance, but start with its simplest form—*i. e.*, the 3d sing. masc. הִקְטִיל. Following the analogy of this we have הִסְבִּיב. Applying the proper principles we obtain הִסֵּב. Now adding הֶם and applying the proper principles we get הִסְבִּיתָם.

(b) In developing a noun, indicate what is involved, leaving blanks to be filled in reverse order—*e. g.*, let us assume the form כָּלָר to be a noun meaning horse, then indicating what according to rules is involved, we have the following to obtain my mares.

- 1 plur. fem. with light suffix;
- 2 cst. plur. fem.;
- 3 abs. plur. fem.;
- 4 abs. sing. masc.

Then starting with the last (which is given, viz. כָּלָר) we fill up the blanks in reverse order—*i. e.*, from below up. The numbers indicate the order of the steps.

1 plur. fem. with light suffix,	כְּלָדָתִי	4
2 cst. plur. fem.,	כְּלָדָת	3
3 abs. pl. fem.,	כְּלָדָת	2
4 abs. sing. masc.,	כֶּלֶד	1

EXAMPLES IN DEVELOPMENTS.

NOUNS.

Assuming כֶּלֶד to be a noun, meaning horse, develop the following:

§ 64. My horse. This involves the following steps:

1 sing. masc. with light suffix, כְּלָדִי 3. § 44.

2 abs. pl. masc., כְּלָדִים 2. § 38 (b).

3 abs. sing. masc., כֶּלֶד 1.

§ 65. My horses.

1 pl. masc. with light suffix, כְּלָדַי 3. § 44.

2 abs. pl. masc., כְּלָדִים 2. § 38 (b).

3 abs. sing. masc., כֶּלֶד 1.

§ 66. Your horse.

1 sing. masc. with grave, כְּלָדְכֶם 3. § 42.

2 cst. sing. masc., כְּלָד 2. § 40 (a) & (b)

3 abs. sing. masc., כֶּלֶד 1.

§ 67. Your horses.

- 1 pl. masc. with grave suffix, כְּלָדֶיכֶם 4. § 42.
 2 cst. pl. masc. כְּלָדַי 3. § 35, 1 (a) & § 40 Rem.
 (כְּלָדַי) § 40 (b)
 3 abs. pl. masc., . . . כְּלָדַיִם 2. § 38 (b)
 4 abs. sing. masc., . . . כְּלָד 1.

§ 68. My mare.

- 1 sing. fem. with light suffix, כְּלָדַתִּי 4. § 43.*
 2 cst. sing. fem., . . . כְּלָדַת 3. § 35, 1 (a)
 (כְּלָדַת) § 40 (b)
 3 abs. sing. fem., . . . כְּלָדָה 2. § 38 (b)
 4 abs. sing. masc., . . . כְּלָד 1.

§ 69. My mares.

- 1 pl. fem. with light suffix, כְּלָדַתַי 4. § 43.
 2 cst. pl. fem., . . . כְּלָדַת 3. § 35, 1 (a) & § 40, Rem.
 (כְּלָדַת) § 40 (b)
 3 abs. pl. fem., . . . כְּלָדַת 2. § 38 (b)
 4 abs. sing. masc., . . . כְּלָד 1.

* Tone by § 18, hence kamets by § 7 (a).

§ 70. Your mare.

1 sing. fem. with grave suffix, כְּלִדְתְּכֶם 4. § 42.

2 cst. sing. fem., . . . כְּלִדְתְּ 3. § 35, 1 (a)

(כְּלִדְתְּ) § 40 (b)

3 abs. sing. fem., . . . כְּלִדְתָּ 2. § 38 (b)

4 abs. sing. masc., . . . כְּלִדְךָ 1.

§ 71. Your mares.

1 pl. fem. with grave suffix, כְּלִדְתֵיכֶם 4. § 42.

2 cst. pl. fem., כְּלִדְתֵי 3. § 35, 1 (a) & § 40, Rem.

(כְּלִדְתֵי) § 40 (b)

3 abs. pl. fem., . . . כְּלִדְתֵי 2. § 38 (b).

4 abs. sing. masc., . . . כְּלִדְךָ 1.

§ 72. My twin horses.

1 dual masc. with light suffix, כְּלִדְיָי 3. § 45.

2 abs. dual masc., . . . כְּלִדְיָיִם 2. § 38 (b).

3 abs. sing. masc., . . . כְּלִדְיָ 1.

§ 73. Your twin horses.

1 dual masc. with grave suffix, כְּלִדְיֵיכֶם 4. § 42.

2 cst. dual masc., כְּלִדְיֵי 3. § 35, 1 (a) & § 40, Rem.

- (כְּלָדַי) § 40 (b).
 3 abs. dual masc., . . . כְּלָדַיִם 2. § 38 (b).
 4 abs. sing. masc., . . . כְּלָד 1.

§ 74. My twin mares.

- 1 dual fem. with light suffix, כְּלָדַתִּי 4. § 45.
 2 abs. dual fem., . . . כְּלָדַתַּיִם 3. § 35, 1 (a).
 (כְּלָדַתַּיִם) § 38, Rem. 1 & (b).
 3 abs. sing. fem. pr. form, (כְּלָדָה § 38, b), כְּלָדָת 2.
 4 abs. sing. masc., . . . כְּלָד 1.

§ 75. Your twin mares.

- 1 dual fem. with grave suffix, כְּלָדַתֵּיכֶם 5. § 42.
 2 cst. dual fem., . . . כְּלָדַתַּי 4. § 40 (b).
 3 abs. dual fem., . . . כְּלָדַתַּיִם 3. § 35 1 (a).
 (כְּלָדַתַּיִם) § 38, Rem. 1 & (b)
 4 abs. sing. fem. pr. form, (כְּלָדָה, § 38, b), כְּלָדָת 2.
 5 abs. sing. masc., . . . כְּלָד 1.

SEGHOLATES.

Assuming the form כְּלָד with primitive vowel pattahh to mean horse, develop the following.

§ 76. My horse.

- 1 sing. masc. with light suffix, כַּלְדִּי 2. § 37 (a) & R. 1.
 2 primitive form, . . . כַּלָּד 1.

§ 77. My horses.

- 1 pl. masc, with light suffix, כַּלְדָּי 3. § 44.
 2 abs. pl. masc., . . . כַּלְדָּיִם 2. § 36.
 3 abs. sing. masc., . . . כַּלָּד 1.

§ 78. Your horse.

- 1 sing. masc. with grave suffix, כַּלְדֶּכֶם 2. § 37 (a) &
 Rem. 1
 2 primitive form, . . . כַּלָּד 1.

§ 79. Your horses.

- 1 pl. masc. with grave suffix, כַּלְדֵיכֶם 4. § 42.
 2 cst. pl. masc., (כַּלְדָּי § 40, b), כַּלְדָּי 3. § 35, 1 (c),
 and § 40, Rem.
 3 abs. pl. masc. and pr. form, כַּלְדָּיִם 2. § 36. כַּלָּד
 4 abs. sing masc., . . . כַּלָּד 1.

§ 80. My mare.

- 1 sing. fem. with light suffix, כַּלְדָּתִי 4. § 43.
 2 cst. sing. fem., . . . כַּלְדָּת 3. § 40.
 3 abs. sing. fem., כַּלְדָּה 2. § 37 (b) & Rem. 1.
 4 primitive form, . . . כַּלָּד 1.

§ 81. My mares.

- 1 pl. fem. with light suffix, כַּלְדָּתַי 4. § 43.
 2 cst. pl. fem., (כַּלְדָּתָּ § 40, *b*) כַּלְדָּתָּ 3. § 35, 1 (*c*),
 and § 40, Rem.
 3 abs. pl. fem. and pr. form, כַּלְדָּתָּ 2. § 36. כַּלְדָּ
 4 abs. sing. masc., . . . כַּלְדָּ 1.

§ 82. Your mare.

- 1 sing. fem. with grave suffix, כַּלְדָּתְכֶם 4. § 42.
 2 cst. sing. fem., . . . כַּלְדָּתְךָ 3. § 40.
 3 abs. sing. fem., כַּלְדָּה 2. § 37 (*b*), & Rem. 1.
 4 primitive form, . . . כַּלְדָּ 1.

§ 83. Your mares.

- 1 pl. fem. with grave suffix, כַּלְדָּתֵיכֶם 4.
 2 cst. pl. fem. (כַּלְדָּתָּ § 40, *b*) כַּלְדָּתָּ 3. § 35, 1 (*c*),
 and § 40, Rem.
 4 abs. pl. fem. and pr. form, כַּלְדָּתָּ 2. § 36. כַּלְדָּ
 4 abs. sing. masc., . . . כַּלְדָּ 1.

§ 84. My twin horses.

- 1 dual masc. with light suffix, כַּלְדָּי 3. § 45.
 2 abs. dual masc., כַּלְדָּיִם 2. § 37 (*d*) & Rem. 1.
 3 pr. form., . . . כַּלְדָּ 1.

§ 85. 1. Your twin horses.

- 1 dual masc. with grave suffix, כַּלְדֵיכֶם 4. § 42.
 2 est. dual masc., . . . כַּלְדֵי 3. § 40 & § 37 (c).
 3 abs. dual masc. and pr. form, כַּלְדֵימ 2. § 37 (d),
 and Rem., כַּלְדֵי
 4 pr. form, . . . כַּלְדֵי 1.

2. If the absolute dual have pretonic kamets, as it sometimes has § 36, the development is as follows:

- 1 dual masc. with grave suffix, כַּלְדֵיכֶם 4. § 42.
 2 est. dual masc., (כַּלְדֵי § 40 (b), & Rem.) כַּלְדֵי 3.
 § 37 (c), and § 35, 1 (c).
 3 abs. dual masc. and pr. form, כַּלְדֵימ 2. § 36, כַּלְדֵי
 4 abs. sing. masc., . . . כַּלְדֵי 1.

§ 86. My twin mares.

- 1 dual fem. with light suffix, כַּלְדֵיתִי 4. § 45.
 2 abs. dual fem., . . . כַּלְדֵיתִים 3. § 38, Rem. 1.
 3 abs. sing. fem. pr. form., (כַּלְדֵיתִי § 37, b) כַּלְדֵיתִי 2.
 4 pr. form, . . . כַּלְדֵיתִי 1.

§ 87. Your twin mares.

- 1 dual fem. with grave suffix, כַּלְדַּיְכֶם 5. § 42.
 2 dual fem. cst., . . . כַּלְדַּי 4. § 40, (b).
 3 abs. dual fem., . . . כַּלְדַּיִם 3. § 38, Rem. 1
 4 abs. sing. fem. pr. form, (כַּלְדָּה § 37 b) כַּלְדָּה 2.
 5 pr. form, . . . כַּלְדָּה 1.

VERBS.

With suffixes, see § 57.

- § 88. To develop קָטַל From § 62, 3, we have קָטַל
 Adding הוּ and connecting vowel of pret. קָטַלְהוּ.
 Tone by § 20. By § 7 we have קָטַלְהוּ, which by
 contraction becomes (a + u = o) קָטַלוּ
- § 89. To develop קָטַלְהָ From § 62, 3, we have קָטַל
 Adding הָ and connecting vowel of pret. קָטַלְהָ. Tone
 by § 20. By § 7, we have קָטַלְהָ. To avoid the re-
 currence of so many successive "a" sounds, the last
 one is dropped, and a mappik is placed in הָ to in-
 dicate its character as a consonant קָטַלְהָּ
- § 90. To develop קָטַלְתוּ From § 62, 3, we have קָטַל
 Adding ת - the old feminine termination קָטַלְתַּ § 62,
 4. Tone by § 19 (a). Adding הוּ and accenting by
 § 20, lengthening vowel of ט by § 7, קָטַלְתְּהוּ which
 by contraction becomes קָטַלְתוּ

- § 91. To develop קַטְלָתֶם By § 62, 3, we have קַטְל which by the addition of the old feminine ending ת - becomes קַטְלָת § 62, 4. On adding the suffix ם, the question arises whether to use ä or ā as the union vowel. Now in either case we should have a "Defective addition" to a verb as suffix, which by § 19 (b), draws the tone forward one syllable. This, by § 7, excludes kamets from being the union vowel. Hence we have קַטְלָתֶם which by § 7 (b), becomes קַטְלָתֶם
- § 92. To develop קַטְלָתֵינִי By § 62, 5, we have קַטְלָתֵי Adding נִי gives קַטְלָתֵינִי
- § 93. To develop קַטְלָתֹנִי By § 62, 6, we have קַטְלָתֹם Adding נִי and rejecting ם for euphony, קַטְלָתֹנִי
- § 94. To develop קַטְלֵי Starting with קַטְל (inf. est.), and adding י. we have, after the analogy of § 56, קַטְלֵי By § 35, 1 (c), on account of the "o" sound which was dropped, we have קַטְלֵי, the first syllable being intermediate. See § 2.

VERBS PE GUTTURAL.

- § 95. A guttural prefers a compound to a simple sh'va, and in particular -; unless there is a reason for preferring some other compound sh'va. Of course such a reason exists when the sh'va should conform with an "e" or "o" sound.
- § 96. To develop עַמְדֵי After the analogy of קַטְל we should have עַמְדֵי which by § 95, becomes עַמְדֵי Add-

ing י. we have by § 56 עֲמָרִי which by § 35, 1 (b), becomes עֲמָרִי (the first syllable intermediate).

§ 97. To develop יַעֲמָרוּ After the analogy of יִקְטֹל (§ 62, 7) we should have יַעֲמֹר which by § 95, becomes יַעֲמֹר which by § 35, 2, becomes יַעֲמֹר־
methegh by § 9 (c). The first syllable is intermediate. Adding ן, by § 56, we have יַעֲמָרוּ which by § 35, 3 (b), becomes יַעֲמָרוּ The first two syllables are intermediate.

§ 98. To develop נַעֲמָרָה After the analogy of נִקְטֹל § 62, 8, we should have נַעֲמֹר which by § 95, and § 35, 2, would become נַעֲמֹר But as the recurrence of so many successive “a” sounds is avoided when they are not *essential*, ∴ is used, being the next compound sh’va akin to -∴ We thus have נַעֲמֹר Adding ן, by § 56 we have נַעֲמָרוּ which by § 35, 3 (b), becomes נַעֲמָרוּ

§ 99. To develop הַעֲמָרָה After the analogy of הִקְטֹל we would have הַעֲמֹר By § 95, the sh’va conforming with the short “o” sound, we have הַעֲמֹר Adding ה we have by § 56 הַעֲמָרָה which by § 35, 3 (b) becomes הַעֲמָרָה

VERBS AYIN GUTTURAL.

§ 100. To develop שִׁחַטִּי Following the analogy of קָטַל in its first vowel, but § 47 in the vowel of its middle radical, we have שִׁחַט Adding י . and applying § 56, we have שִׁחַטִּי which by § 35, 2, becomes שִׁחַטִּי

§ 101. To develop בִּירָךְ By analogy of קָטַל we should have בִּירָךְ but owing to the inability of ר to take daghesh forte khirik is lengthened, and by § 31 (a) becomes tsere, thus giving בִּירָךְ

VERBS PE NUN.

§ 102. To develop הִגֵּשׁ By analogy of הִקְטִיל we should have הִגֵּשׁ which by § 49 (a) becomes הִגֵּשׁ and this by § 31 (c) becomes הִגֵּשׁ

VERBS AYIN DOUBLED.

§ 103. To develop סִבּוּתָם By analogy of קָטַל (§ 62, 3), we should have סִבּב which by § 50, becomes סִבּ Adding תָּם, and י by § 52, and inserting daghesh on account of the omitted ב we have סִבּוּתָם

§ 104. To develop תִּסְבְּינָה By analogy of יִקְטִיל (§ 62, 7), we should have יִסְבּב which by § 50 becomes יִסְבּ and this יִסְבּ (pretonic kamets). Attaching the proper prefix and affix we have תִּסְבְּינָה which by § 52, becomes תִּסְבְּינָה Applying § 31 (c) and dropping

pretonic kamets, because ה is no longer before the tone, we have הַסְפִינָה

§ 105. To develop הַסְבּוֹתָּ By analogy of הַקְטִיל we should have הַסְבִּיב which by § 50 becomes הַסִּיב which by § 31 (b) (ב being a doubled consonant here), becomes הַסֵּב and this by § 7, הַסֵּב Adding ת, applying § 52, accenting and applying § 31 (c) and § 23, we have הַסְבּוֹתָּ

§ 106. To develop הוֹסֵב By analogy of הַקְטִיל we should have הַסְבֵּב which by § 50 becomes הַסֵּב and this by § 7 becomes הוֹסֵב

VERBS PE YODH (PR. PE VAV).

§ 107. To develop נוֹשֵׁב After analogy of נַקְטִיל (§ 62, 8), we have נוֹיֵשֵׁב By § 35, 1 (a) we should expect נוֹיֵשֵׁב But as i and u (the u being represented here by the semi-vowel vav) cannot combine § 31, and i is not here an essential or characteristic vowel, but only an accidental or auxiliary vowel, while patahh, the next shortest vowel, can combine with u, therefore patahh is substituted as the auxiliary vowel, thus giving נוֹיֵשֵׁב, then by combination נוֹשֵׁב

§ 108. To develop הוֹיֵשֵׁב By analogy of הַקְטִיל we should have הַוֵּיֵשֵׁב By the quiescence of vav in the "o" sound we have הַוֵּיֵשֵׁב which by § 7 becomes הוֹיֵשֵׁב

VERBS LAMEDH HE.

§ 109. To develop גָּלַיְ. By analogy of קָטַל we should have גָּלַיְ its primitive form. Adding ך, and applying § 56, we have גָּלַיְׁ (tone by § 19 (a) and § 4 (a) and (b),) which by § 54, 2, becomes גָּלַיְׁ

Note that if the word were milel it would be the same part of the root גָּלַ or גָּלַׁ. The singular being גָּלַ the addition of ך disturbing no vowels leaves the tone where it was, thus גָּלַיְׁ

§ 110. To develop יָגַל. After the analogy of יָקַטַל except that these verbs are properly middle a, we have יָגַלׁ which by combination, § 31 (i being represented here by the semi-vowel yodh), becomes יָגַלְה, ה being a mere quiescent. Apocopating gives us יָגַלׁ which by § 31 (b) may become יָגַלׁ. Giving it a helping vowel it becomes יָגַלׁ. Tone by § 5 (b).

W 17



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