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Hebrew. Elementary grammar. Ralph Marcus. undated.

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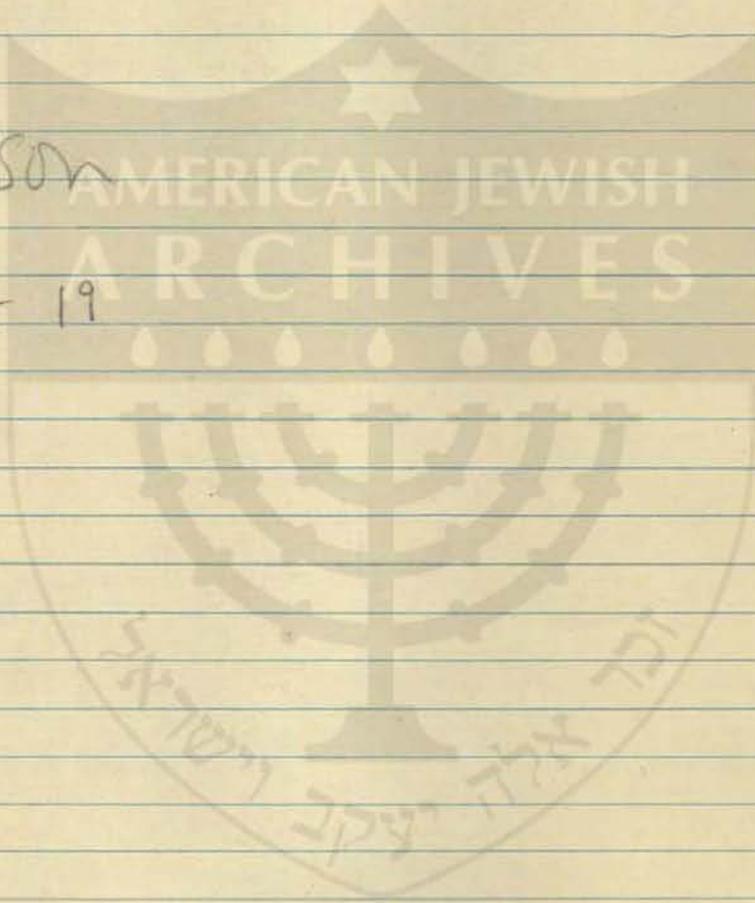
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# GRAMMAR

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DAVIDSON

§ 1-19



# Vowels

	<u>First class</u>	<u>Second class</u>	<u>Third class</u>
	A sound	I and E sounds	O and U sounds
a.) Naturally long vowels	τ	.. ' .. ' . ' .	· i · · · i
b.) Pure short	-	· · · ·	τ · · ·
c.) Tone long	τ	..	·
d.) Vanishing of tone-long	·	·	·
e.) under gutturals	-	· · ·	τ ·



## 1. Unchangeable Vowels

The vowels in the first line being naturally long, remain unaltered in all forms of the word. They are the vowels  $\hat{a}, \hat{e}, \hat{i}, \hat{o}, \hat{u}$ .

The pure short vowels, standing generally in shut syllables, are also unchangeable. They are  $a, e, i, o, u$ .

## 2. Changeable vowels.

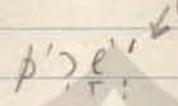
a.) Tone-long are vowels which are long through their relation to the place of the tone, and are found in the open syllable immediately before the tone (rarely after it) and in the shut syllable, chiefly the final, under the tone. There are only three - τ ..  $\bar{a}, \bar{e}, \bar{o}$ , one for each class.

(upright)  $\bar{e}'$       Last syllable, though shut, has accent - hence long vowel  
 $\bar{e}'$  would be wrong.

Also, the first syllable, being immediately before the tone and open, must be long.  
 $\bar{e}'$  would be wrong.

# Vowel (cont.)

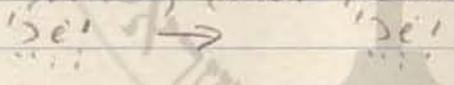
b.) The indistinct vowels are Shwas which are full vowels reduced to the vanishing point by reason of their relation to the tone, namely their distance from the tone. Their common position is what would be an open syllable two places from the tone, or any open syllable further removed.



## Summation

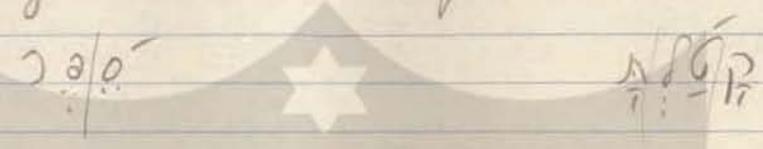
The final accented short syllable (p' >) and the pretonic syllable, if open (e' >) have tone-long vowels; the vowels before the pretonic are, where possible, reduced to Shwa (').

c.) Two sounded Shwas must never come together. When through process of inflection (construct ' > e' ) or composition ( > > preceding word with Shwa) this would happen, the first Shwa becomes a full short vowel, most commonly the vowel hutz (.)



# Principles of the Syllable - Reading

- 1. Accent usually falls on last syllable - (old) - /p<sup>o</sup>l<sup>o</sup>/
- a.) Certain cases accent falls on penult - (ear) - /e<sup>a</sup>r<sup>o</sup>/
- 2. If the accent is on penult either the accented penult or the unaccented final must be open:



- 3. Syllable ending in vowel is called "open" and "consonant" is "shut".  
Every syllable must contain a vowel. Shwa may be considered vowel.

- 4. Vowel of open syllable is long.  
a.) It may be short if it has the accent. /p<sup>o</sup>l<sup>o</sup>/      /p<sup>o</sup>l<sup>o</sup>/
- Vowel of shut syllable is short.  
a.) It may be long if it has the accent. /p<sup>o</sup>l<sup>o</sup>/      /p<sup>o</sup>l<sup>o</sup>/

- 5. Every syllable must begin with a consonant. If there are two consonants they must be separated by a Shwa: /s<sup>h</sup>w<sup>a</sup>p<sup>o</sup>l<sup>o</sup>/, which is placed under the first consonant.

- 6. Syllable may end in either a vowel or consonant. Only a final syllable can end with more than one consonant, and the final not more than two. These two cannot be a double letter. E.g. /p<sup>o</sup>l<sup>o</sup>/

### Syllables - (cont.)

7. Silent Shwa is placed under the consonant that ends the syllable, if the consonant is sounded and is not the last letter in the word.

דָּוִד  
דָּוִד

A consonant not sounded does not take Shwa.  
נֶ'קָ

A final consonant does not take Shwa פֶּ', except פֶּ'.

But two final consonants, if they are both sounded both take Shwa גֶּ'פֶּ' (truth). If, however, the first is unsounded and drops the Shwa, the second drops it also, נֶ'קָפֶּ' because the ק is silent and drops, the פ also drops.

### Summation

Shwa is to be placed under every consonant without a full vowel of its own if the consonant be sounded (not quiescent) and not the single final letter of a word.

# Dagesh

Dagesh (from root probably expressing hardness) used:

## Lene

1. With the letters א ב ג ד ז ט to indicate their harder pronunciation אבא, etc.

These six letters are hard and therefore have Dagesh Lene whenever they do not immediately follow a vowel sound: when they do follow a vowel sound immediately they do not need the Dagesh.

(he remembered) אבא (he remembers) אבא

The Shwa when it is vocal has the same effect as a full vowel.

(remember!) אבא

If a word beginning with one of these six letters is intimately connected with an immediately preceding word which ends in a vowel, the two words are treated practically as one, and the Dagesh is omitted.

(and it was so) אבא (and it came to pass, when) אבא

## 2. Dagesh Forte

a.) used with consonants generally to denote duplication, or more strictly a strengthening, which can best be indicated by duplication.

The syllable before this Dagesh is necessarily short - אבא = אבא, and its vowel is therefore short!

b.) When, by processes of inflection, a consonant is written twice, with a silent Shwa between, D. forte is used: אבא = אבא. But if the Shwa is vocalic,

### Dagesh (cont.)

the D. forte must not be used.  $\text{דָּפּ}$  must not be written  $\text{דִּפּ}$ , because the Shwa originally represented a vowel, e.g.  $\text{דָּפּוֹ}$ .

c.) The gutturals  $\text{א ה ו כ}$  cannot be duplicated and therefore cannot take D. forte.

d.) The six letters of the D. lene may also be doubled, like all consonants except the gutturals, and take D. forte. In these cases it is the hard sound of the consonant which is doubled. Thus we say  $\text{שִׁבְּר}$  - shibber, and not shiver.

e.) D. forte and D. lene can never be confused, because D. forte is always preceded by a vowel; D. lene never.

### Mappiq

A point is inserted in the letter  $\text{ד}$ , when final, to indicate that it is to be pronounced, and is not a mere sign of vowel. When so used the point is called Mappiq.

(her land)  $\text{דָּ} \text{שָׁ} \text{כָּ}$  (towards the land)  $\text{דִּ} \text{שָׁ} \text{כָּ}$

# The Gutturals

1. They prefer about them and particularly before them, the a vowels, and a final guttural must be preceded by a (-) or (T).

a.) Patah (-) furtive. - Any short vowel before a final guttural becomes (-). A long vowel is retained but a (-) is inserted.

(salt)      h d N      , not      h d N

The patah furtive is written under the final guttural but pronounced before it.

h d N      h d N

The patah furtive disappears when the guttural ceases to be final.

Pat. fur. is never written to final k, which is silent. also, if the final guttural is preceded by a kametz (T) which is already a vowel of the a class, it does not require a pat. fur.

h d N      , not      h d N

b.) The short i hiny, becomes depressed to e when falling before and sometimes after a guttural which is not final.

(he ceases)      h d N      , not      h d N      (before)

(my help)      h d N      , not      h d N      (after)

### Gutturals (cont.)

c.) The letter  $\text{ך}$  has many affinities with the gutturals, and very frequently has the vowel a before it.

(and be turned aside)  $\text{ךֹׁׁ}$  ; (and be caused to turn aside)  $\text{ךֹׁׁ}$  ; both become  $\text{ךֹׁׁ}$

2. a.) The gutturals cannot take simple Shwa vocal, but require composite Shwas.

$\text{ךֶׁׁ}$  not  $\text{ךֶׁ}$

They dislike simple Shwa silent, preferring the composite

$\text{ֶׁׁׁ}$  not  $\text{ֶׁׁׁ}$

The vowel is always the same, e.g.:

$\text{ֶׁׁׁ}$  becomes  $\text{ֶׁׁׁ}$  ;  $\text{ֶׁׁׁ}$  becomes  $\text{ֶׁׁׁ}$

(Ex.)- The guttural  $\text{ח}$ , which is very hard, prefers the silent Shwa

$\text{חֶׁׁ}$  not  $\text{חֶׁ}$

b.) Initial  $\text{ח}$   $\text{חֶׁׁ}$  prefer  $\text{ֶׁׁׁ}$ , but initial  $\text{ח}$  usually prefers  $\text{ֶׁׁׁ}$

$\text{חֶׁׁ}$   $\text{חֶׁׁ}$

3. As two vocal Shwas cannot come together, a simple Shwa before a (-) becomes the full (short) vowel corresponding to the (-)

$\text{ֶׁׁׁ}$  becomes  $\text{ֶׁׁׁ}$

## Gutturals (cont.)

4. a.) The gutturals cannot be doubled. (Here  $\gamma$  again agrees with the gutturals). Hence the short vowel that would precede the guttural, were it doubled, falls into an open syllable before the undoubled letter and becomes the corresponding fore-long vowel.

$\underline{3\dot{a}o\dot{\gamma}}$  =  $\underline{3\dot{a}o-\dot{\gamma}}$  But the  $\gamma$  cannot be doubled as the first one is dropped. There is left  $\underline{3\dot{a}o\dot{\gamma}}$  because the vowel  $\underline{a}$ , short in the short syllable, becomes long  $\underline{a}$ , now that the syllable is open.

b.) This compensation represented by the lengthening of the short vowel, takes place practically always with  $k$  and  $\gamma$  and usually with  $\delta$ . With  $\delta$  usually and very frequently with  $h$ , however, the preceding vowel remains short.

### Quiescent Letters

The letters 'l' & k are feeble and frequently coalesce with the vowel sounds around them.

1. They are real consonants at the beginning of the syllable but at the end of a syllable after a full vowel they generally surrender their consonantal power and are silent.

$\text{> } \underline{\text{N}}/\underline{\text{k}}$  (real consonant)                       $\text{> } \underline{\text{N}}/\underline{\text{k}}'$  (k quiescent)

Under the silent consonant, the Shewa is not placed

$\text{> } \underline{\text{N}}/\underline{\text{k}}'$       not       $\text{> } \underline{\text{N}}/\underline{\text{k}}$

at the end of a word (k) is always silent, and usually at the end of a syllable; as a consonant it practically disappears. The effect of this is that the syllable ends in a vowel, which is therefore usually lengthened.

$\text{k } \underline{\text{S}}/\underline{\text{N}}$        $\rightarrow$        $\text{k } \underline{\text{S}}/\underline{\text{N}}$       (- lengthened  $\neq \tau$ )

# Accents

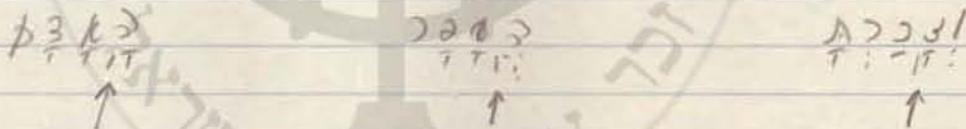
1. Accents have three uses:

1. They mark the tone-syllable
2. they are signs of logical interpunction, like a comma
3. they are musical expressions.

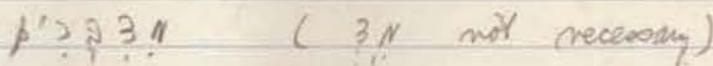
2. The secondary Accent (EN) (bride) and the Tone -

The main accent or Tone generally falls on the last syllable of the word. According to the natural rhythm of the language, the syllable immediately before the Tone has a fall, but the syllable second from the Tone has a certain emphasis or accentual rise. To prevent this emphasis or anti-Tone from being neglected, the syllable was often marked by a EN, a small perpendicular stroke to the left of the vowel.

The second full syllable from the Tone, if open, is marked with a EN, whether the vowel is long or short, to prevent its being slurred over.

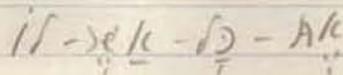


If the syllable is short, the EN is not necessary because the vowel of a short syllable is in little danger of being slurred over.



3. Macguff (PpN) (hyphen)

a.) This sign indicates that all the words so joined are pronounced in the rhythmical reading as one word.



All the words thus joined lose their accent except the last, and in consequence of this, their long vowels, if

### Accents (cont.)

changeable, become short.

$\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{q}^{\text{h}}\text{r}^{\text{h}} \text{d}^{\text{h}}\text{v} \rightarrow \text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{q}^{\text{h}}\text{r}^{\text{h}} \text{d}^{\text{h}}\text{v}$

(..) followed by  $\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{q}^{\text{h}}$  is usually reduced to (..)

$\text{d}^{\text{h}}\text{v} \text{h}^{\text{h}}\text{v} \rightarrow \text{h}^{\text{h}}\text{v} \text{h}^{\text{h}}\text{v}$

b.) The  $\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{q}^{\text{h}}$  is used almost invariably with

$\text{d}^{\text{h}}\text{v}$ ;  $\text{d}^{\text{h}}\text{v} \rightarrow (\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{q}^{\text{h}})$ ;  $\text{d}^{\text{h}}\text{v}$ ; and a

few other common words:  $-\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{q}^{\text{h}}$  (from);  $-\text{d}^{\text{h}}\text{v}$  (not).

#### 4. Pause

The natural pause which occurs at the middle, and especially the end of a Hebrew verse, affects the vowels as follows:

a) Lengthening

A short vowel in the tone becomes long

$\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{q}^{\text{h}} \rightarrow \text{pause, } \text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{q}^{\text{h}}$

b) Shifting tone

Occasionally the tone is shifted from the last syllable to the penult, which is lengthened if it was short.

$\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{q}^{\text{h}} \rightarrow \text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{q}^{\text{h}}$

c) Combination of a & b)

In verbal forms with vocal shwa before the tone this shwa becomes the tone-long of the primary sound whose place it tall takes, and the tone is then shifted to it.

$\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{q}^{\text{h}} \text{v} \rightarrow \text{pause, } \text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{q}^{\text{h}} \text{v}$  from  $\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{q}^{\text{h}} \text{v}$

Accents (cont.)

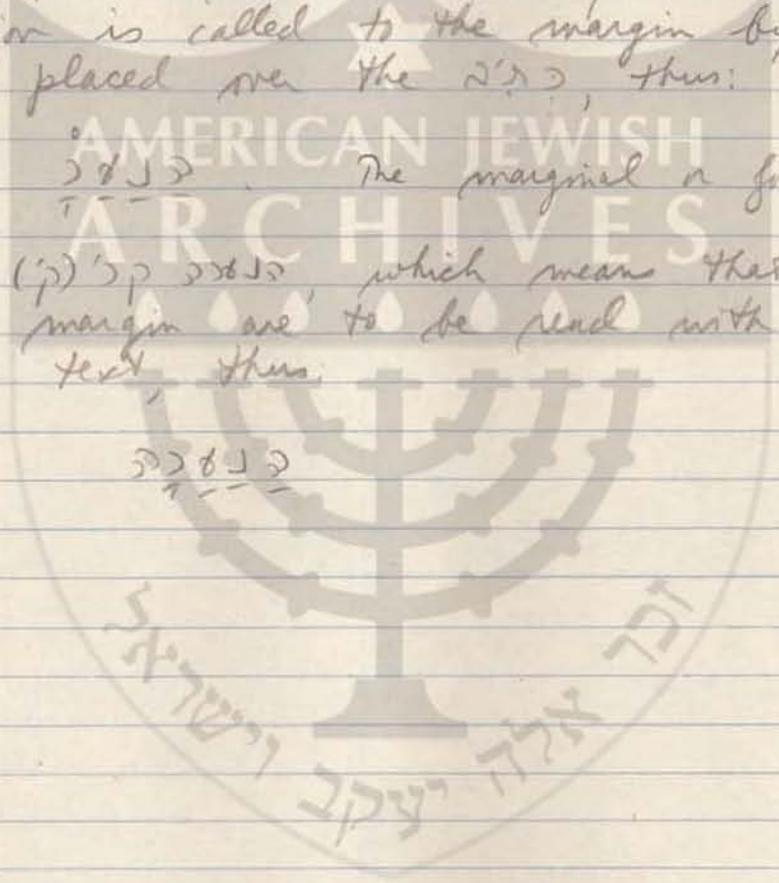
5. 'קָּ, read, i.e. to be read, and קָּ, written.

The 'קָּ is the consonantal text as it lay before the punctuators, being held inviolable. When, however, the punctuators preferred another reading, the vowels of this reading were put under the קָּ in the text, while the consonants were set in the margin. This recommended reading is the 'קָּ. Attention is called to the margin by a small circle placed over the קָּ, thus:

קָּ. The marginal or footnote would

read (קָּ) קָּ, which means that these consonants in the margin are to be read with the vowels in the text, thus,

קָּ



## The Article

Origin of article uncertain - let us assume a primary han.

a.) Before ordinary consonants the n is assimilated to the next consonant, which is thus doubled;

$$\delta | p \cdot \text{אָ} = \delta | p p \text{אָ} = \delta | p \text{אָ}$$

b.) Since gutturals cannot be doubled the (-) of the article falling in an open syllable, expands to (T).

$$e' | k \text{אָ} \rightarrow e' | k \text{אָ}$$

This expansion is universal before k and ך, and generally before ס. Before the strong gutturals, ג and ח, the (-) usually remains.

Before ך and ס in the tone, the article falling in the pre-tone takes (T)  $\text{אָךְ אָס}$ ,  $\text{אָס אָךְ}$

Before ך and ס not in the tone, the article falling before the pre-tone becomes (:)  $\text{אָךְ אָס}$

Before ג in all positions, the article takes (:)  $\text{אָג אָג}$

### Summary

Before ordinary consonants

$$- \text{אָ}, \delta | p \text{אָ}$$

Before gutturals

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} k \text{ א } - \text{אָ}, e' | k \text{אָ}, e' | k \text{אָ}, \text{אָ} | k \text{אָ} \\ g \text{ ח } - \text{אָ}, \text{אָ} | g \text{אָ}, \delta | g \text{אָ} \end{array} \right.$$

Before gutturals with (T)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{אָ} | \text{אָ} - \text{אָ}, \text{אָ} | \text{אָ}, \text{אָ} | \text{אָ} \\ \text{אָ} | \text{אָ} - \text{אָ}, \text{אָ} | \text{אָ}, \text{אָ} | \text{אָ} \\ \text{אָ} | \text{אָ} - \text{אָ}, \text{אָ} | \text{אָ}, \text{אָ} | \text{אָ} \end{array} \right.$$

# Article (cont)

## Rule I.

The adjective, when it qualifies, stands after the noun.

א'ל א'ל

If the noun be definite the adj. as well as the noun, has the article.

א'ל א'ל

If two or more adjectives go with the same noun, each of the adjectives has the article.

א'ל א'ל א'ל

## Rule II.

The adjective when used predicatively, must not take the article. It may come before or after the noun - usually before.

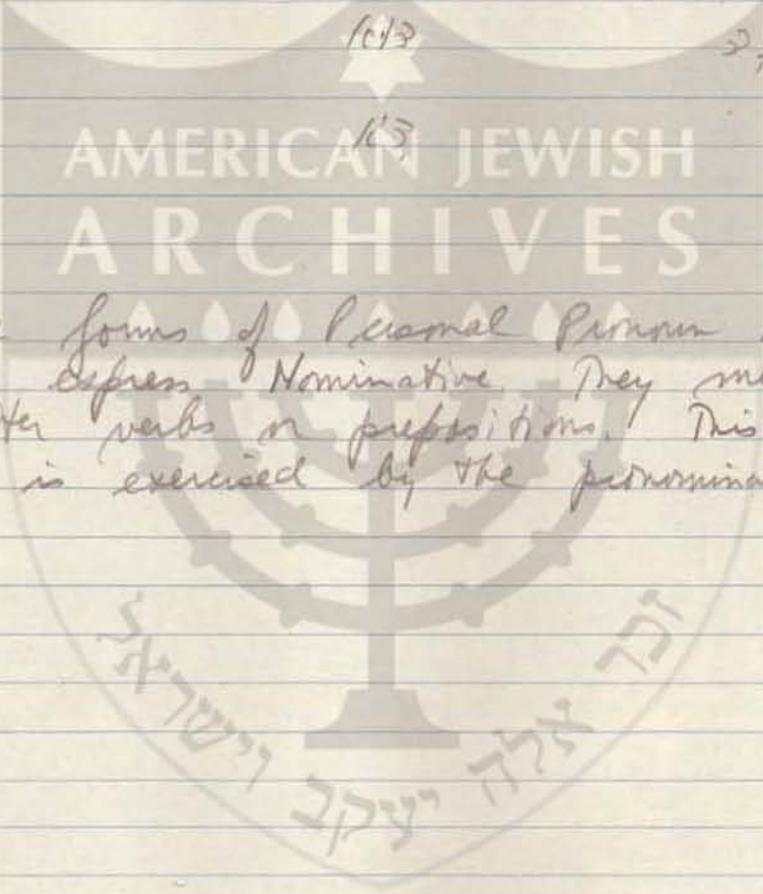
(The man is good) → א'ל א'ל  
א'ל א'ל

In neither case does the adjective take the article. Thus, regardless of whether adj. is before or after there can be no ambiguity with Rule I, since there is never any article on the adj.

## Personal Pronouns

	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1st pers. m.	אני, אני	אנחנו
2nd pers. m.	אתה	אתם
f.	את	אתם, אתן
3rd pers. m.	הוא	הוא, הם
f.	היא	היא, הן

Above forms of Personal Pronoun are used only to express Nominative. They must not be used after verbs or prepositions. This latter function is exercised by the pronominal suffixes.


  
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# Demonstrative, Interrogative, and Other Pronouns

	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plu.</u>	<u>Sing.</u>	<u>Plu.</u>
masculine	זֶה (this)		הַזֶּה (that)	אֵלֶּה, אֵלֶּיךָ (those)
feminine	זֵאת (this)		הַזֹּאת (that)	אֵלֶּה (those)
neuter		אֵלֶּה (these)		

1. The demonstratives may be used predicatively or adjectivally. When used pred. they do not take the article.

(this is the man) עֵלֶּה זֶה

When used adject. their noun is definite and they are written with the definite article after the noun, like adj.

(this man) זֶה הַזֶּה עֵלֶּה

With another adj. the demon. stands last.

(this good man) זֶה הַטוֹב עֵלֶּה

## 2. Relative Pronoun

a) זֶה is invariable for all genders, numbers and cases, is strictly speaking, only a general word of relation. The Heb. puts the vague זֶה at the beginning and clinches it at the end by the definite word which the sense requires.

The man that (זֶה) I spoke to him = the man to whom

The house that (זֶה) I lived in it = the house in which

b.) Almost always, however, when the Eng. relative pr. is in the nominative and frequently also when it is in the accusative, זֶה is used alone, without being clinched at the end:

(the king who pursued) הַמֶּלֶךְ זֶה הַמִּדְרֹגֵה

### Pronouns (cont.)

(The man whom he had formed)       $\text{וְשֵׁנִי} \text{ וְעַלֵּי} \text{ בְּצִלְוֹ}$

e.)  $\text{וְעַלֵּי}$  can also = he who, him who, that which, and may take a preposition before it.

(that which he had created)       $\text{לְעֵינֵי} \text{ וְעַלֵּי}$

### 3. Interrogative Pronoun

(who) ?  $\text{מִי}$  (persons)

(what) ?  $\text{מַה}$  (things)

→  $\text{מַה}$  assumes a pointing quite like the article:

before non-gutt. (-) (dy)       $\text{מַה־מַּה}$  (what is this?)

before  $\text{ל}$  and  $\text{ו}$  (T)       $\text{מַה־וְמַה}$  (what are these?)

before other gutturals (-)       $\text{מִי־מַה}$  (what is it?)

before gutt. with (T) (:)       $\text{מַה־מַּה}$  (what has he done?)

→  $\text{מִי}$  is also used to express the indefinite, whoever, whosoever, and  $\text{מַה־מַּה}$ , whatever, whatsoever.

$\text{מִי־לַפְנֵי} \text{ מִי}$  (whoever is for God)

→  $\text{מַה־מַּה}$  is also the exclamation, how!

$\text{מַה־מַּה} \text{ מִי־מַה־מַּה}$  (how glorious is Thy name!)

Pronouns (cont.)

4. Other pronominal expressions:

→ Each, any - e'le

→ Every, all - d'ya (strictly a noun = the whole)  
p'le d'ya (every day) p'le d'ya (all the day)

→ No, none - e'le ... lo a li e'le (not a man, etc.):  
d'ya ... lo a li ... d'ya (lit, not every; i.e. not any)

→ The one, the other - d'ya ... d'ya

5. Sentences are of two kinds:

a.) Verbal - having a finite verb for predicate  
e.g. the angel cried

b.) Nominal - having any other kind of predicate, noun, etc., etc.  
e.g. Thou art God, God is good, etc.

a.) Verbal order - verb, subject  
e.g.  $\text{q'el} \text{ } \text{p'el} \text{ } \text{d'ya} \text{ } \text{li} \text{ } \text{d'ya}$

b.) Nominal order - subject, predicate  
e.g.  $\text{p'el} \text{ } \text{d'ya} \text{ } \text{q'el}$

If the pred. is emphatic it is placed first:  
 $\text{q'el} \text{ } \text{p'el} \text{ } \text{d'ya}$  (alast thou art)

If the pred. is an adjective, it is placed first:  
 $\text{d'ya} \text{ } \text{p'el} \text{ } \text{q'el}$  (righteous art thou, O God)

→ The negative stands immediately before the verb & predicate, so that in a verbal sentence, the order is: negative, verb, subject, object.

$\text{lo} \text{ } \text{q'el} \text{ } \text{p'el} \text{ } \text{d'ya} \text{ } \text{li} \text{ } \text{d'ya}$  (the boy did not hear the voice).

## Pronouns, cont.

7. The definite accusative when directly governed by an active verb is usually preceded by the particle  $-ל$ . The accusative is regarded as definite (i) if it be preceded by the def. art., (ii) if it be particularized by a possessive pronoun (i.e. pronominal suffix)  $הוא -ל$  (his voice), (iii) if it be a proper name  $צ'יב -ל$ .

→  $-ל$  is repeated with each of the accusatives, if there be more than one -  $הוא -ל, וצ'יב -ל$

→  $-ל$  is used before  $מי$  but never before  $מה$   
 (Whom have I oppressed?)  $מי -ל$ , but  
 (what have I taken?) never  $מה -ל$ .

# Inseparable Prepositions

לָנוּ

1.) Three fragments

לָנוּ

a.) The usual pointing is a simple Shwa:

לָנוּ

b.) Before another Shwa, this becomes hivriq

לָנוּ לָנוּ = לָנוּ לָנוּ (in the heart)

If the consonant be Yodh (י), it fuses and the Shwa is not written:

לָנוּ יָנוּ → לָנוּ יָנוּ ; לָנוּ יָנוּ → לָנוּ יָנוּ

c.) Before hateph the Shwa becomes the corresponding short vowel:

לָנוּ לָנוּ = לָנוּ לָנוּ (like a lin)

d.) In words with the article, the weak (ו) almost always surrenders its vowel to the preposition and disappears.

לָנוּ לָנוּ = לָנוּ לָנוּ ; לָנוּ לָנוּ = לָנוּ לָנוּ

e.) Prepositions cannot be used immediately before pronouns:

1st c	<u>Sing.</u> לָנוּ (to me)	<u>plu.</u> לָנוּ (to us)
-------	-------------------------------	------------------------------

2nd m	לָנוּ (to thee)	לָנוּ (to you)
-------	-----------------	----------------

f	לָנוּ (to thee)	לָנוּ (to you)
---	-----------------	----------------

3rd m	לָנוּ (to him)	לָנוּ (to them)
-------	----------------	-----------------

f	לָנוּ (to her)	לָנוּ (to them)
---	----------------	-----------------

is inflected like לָ, but it also takes לָנוּ in 3rd plu. masc.

## Insep. Preps. (cont.)

2.) The short word /N used as prep. in sense of "from, out of".

a.) The weak liquid "n" is assimilated to next consonant and doubled:

$$p'N - /N = p'N - pN = p'NN$$

When the consonant is /k/ it geminates:

$$'J'N' - /N \text{ (at my right hand)} = 'J'N'N = 'J'N'N = 'J'N'N$$

b.) Before gutturals, the short vowel expands in the open syllable into the corresponding one-long.

$$Go - /N = Go - oN = GoN$$

c.) Before the article either b.) is followed or otherwise the prep. is prefixed entire to the word by the help of Maqqef.

$$Go \text{ } \text{וְ} \text{ } N \quad \text{וְ} \text{ } N \text{ } - /N$$

## The Conjunction

1. Insep. conj. = ו, and.

a.) Ordinary pointing is Shwa:  $\text{וְ} \text{אֶל}$        $\text{וְ} \text{אֶל}$

b.) Before the hatefs it takes the corresponding short vowels:

$\text{וְ} \text{אֶל}$  ,  $\text{וְ} \text{אֶל}$

c.) Before simple Shwa and the Labials (  $\text{ב נ ל ד}$  ) its pointing is ו

$\text{וְ} \text{בְ} \text{אֶל}$  ,  $\text{וְ} \text{נְ} \text{אֶל}$  ,  $\text{וְ} \text{לְ} \text{אֶל}$  ,  $\text{וְ} \text{דְ} \text{אֶל}$

→ Before Yodh with Shwa the pointing is ה and Yodh is silent.

$\text{וְ} \text{הְ} \text{אֶל}$  ,  $\text{וְ} \text{הְ} \text{אֶל}$

d.) Before the accent, especially if disjunctive, it often takes (ט)

$\text{וְ} \text{אֶל}$  ,  $\text{וְ} \text{אֶל}$  ,  $\text{וְ} \text{אֶל}$  ,  $\text{וְ} \text{אֶל}$

especially with words that go in pairs:

$\text{וְ} \text{אֶל}$  ,  $\text{וְ} \text{אֶל}$  ;  $\text{וְ} \text{אֶל}$  ,  $\text{וְ} \text{אֶל}$  ;  $\text{וְ} \text{אֶל}$  ,  $\text{וְ} \text{אֶל}$

2. ו appears with the personal suffixes as follows:

	<u>Shuy.</u>	<u>Shu.</u>
1st m	$\text{וְ} \text{אֶל}$ (from me)	$\text{וְ} \text{אֶל}$ (from us)
2nd m	$\text{וְ} \text{אֶל}$ (from thee)	$\text{וְ} \text{אֶל}$ (from you)
f	$\text{וְ} \text{אֶל}$	
3rd m	$\text{וְ} \text{אֶל}$ (from him)	$\text{וְ} \text{אֶל}$ (from them)
f	$\text{וְ} \text{אֶל}$ (from her)	

# The Noun

1. Hebrew roots or stems are considered to have three consonantal letters -  $\text{XVC}$

The noun may be regarded as expressing the stem idea in rest, and the verb the idea in motion. Most nouns are derivatives from the verb, but some are primitive. On the other hand nouns may be set in motion verbalized, and such verbs are called denominatives.

2. Inflection external modifications (i.e. "boy, boys" rather than "head, heads").

a.) Two genders: masc. & fem.  
Three numbers: sing., dual and plural. The dual is not used to indicate two in general, but rather, pairs of things (feet, hands, etc.)

b.) The fem. sing. is formed by adding  $\text{ָ}$  to the masc., e.g.  $\text{אִלֹּם}$ ,  $\text{אִלֹּמָה}$ .

c.) The masc. plu. is formed by adding  $\text{ִם}$  to the sing., e.g.  $\text{אִלֹּמִים}$ ; and the fem. plu. by changing  $\text{ָ}$  into  $\text{ִי}$  e.g.  $\text{אִלֹּמִי}$ ,  $\text{אִלֹּמוֹת}$  or by adding  $\text{ִי}$  to the sing. if it has no fem. termination, e.g.  $\text{אִלֹּםִי}$ ,  $\text{אִלֹּמוֹתִי}$ .

d.) The dual is formed by adding  $\text{ָיִם}$  to the masc. sing. for the masc. and to the original fem. sing. (which was  $\text{ָ}$ ) for the fem. Thus:  
from  $\text{אִלֹּם}$ ,  $\text{אִלֹּמָיִם}$ ; from  $\text{אִלֹּמָה}$  (orig.  $\text{אִלֹּמָה}$ )  
 $\text{אִלֹּמָהיִם}$

	<u>masc.</u>	<u>fem.</u>	<u>masc.</u>	<u>fem.</u>
<u>sing.</u>	$\text{אִלֹּם}$	$\text{אִלֹּמָה}$	$\text{אִלֹּם}$	$\text{אִלֹּמָה}$
<u>plu.</u>	$\text{אִלֹּמִים}$	$\text{אִלֹּמִי}$	$\text{אִלֹּמוֹת}$	$\text{אִלֹּמוֹתִי}$
<u>dual</u>			$\text{אִלֹּמָיִם}$	$\text{אִלֹּמָהיִם}$

Noun (cont)

3. Classes of Nouns Fem

(1) Words ending in ת or ה

פִּתְּוּת, פִּתְּוּת, אִיִּים (Annonites)

(2) Words of any termination that are names of creatures feminine, אִמָּה (mother)

(3) Names of cities, countries, etc., which may be considered mothers of their inhabitants, e.g.

יִשְׂרָאֵל (Zion) הַמְּצִיט (Hungary)

(4) Names of organs of the body of man or of animals, especially such organs as are double, e.g.

אָזְנוֹת, אֵינִים, אֵינִים (horn)

Also of other utensils or instruments used by man,

אֵלֶּיךָ (arrow), אֵלֶּיךָ (cup)

Places in which man is wont to move - עוֹלָם (world)

(5) Names of things productive, the elements, unseen essences, etc.

אֵשׁ, אֵשׁ, אֵשׁ

In all these classes there are numerous exceptions. and many words are of both genders though in general when this is the case one gender is largely predominant in usage over the other; e.g. פִּתְּוּת (way), מַעַס, less often fem.

\* Exceptions - (these are male)

אֵשׁ, אֵשׁ, אֵשׁ, אֵשׁ, אֵשׁ, אֵשׁ

proof, sign, death, alive, house, night

Noun (cont.)

(6) The fem. often corresponds to the Greek or Latin neuter, e.g.

עֵצָוָה (welfare); מִשְׁכָּן (mosque); אֵלֶּךָ (this)

4. The Dual

a.) The dual is confined to substantives (and the numeral פְּתַיִם) - no more found in adjectives, pronouns, or verbs. Used for things that go in pairs, organs of the body or inanimate things, e.g.

פְּתַיִם, פְּתַיִם, פְּתַיִם (shoes), and with one or two other common words, e.g. פְּתַיִם (two days); פְּתַיִם (two years).

b.) Verbs and adjectives, having no dual, use the plural with a dual noun.

פָּדָה אֵינָם וְיָדָהּ פְּתַיִם

(haughty eyes and hands that shed blood).

Exceptions

1. These nouns are fem:

(time) - זְמַן (soul) - נֶפֶשׁ

(belly) - בֶּטֶן (bone, essence) - עֵצָה

(fence) - גְּבוּל (time) - זְמַן

(ink) - דִּינָר (bird) - צִוּר

(sword) - חֶבֶל

(cup) - כַּס

(sole) - בֶּטֶן

Noun (cont.)

2. Masc. nouns with plural si

(father) אב	(name) - שמות
(black-bread) - לחם שחור	(table) - שולחן
(voice) - קול	(window) - חלון
(wall) - קיר	(bird) - ציפור
(chain) - שרשרת	(candle) - נר

3. Fem. nouns with plural pi

אבנים - אבנים	(brick) - אבן
פירות - פירות	(flower) - פרח
(egg) ביצים	(word) - מילה
(stone) אבנים	(year) - שנה

# The Construct State

a.) The construct is a dependent state and corresponds most nearly to the relations expressed by "of" in English. It may thus be perhaps the remains of a genitive. In the sentence "the palace of the King", "palace" is in a construct or dependent state, "King" is in an absolute or independent state.

As well as being expressed by "of", it might be expressed by "in" when the first word is an adjective or participle e.g. "great in power", "fair in appearance", "broken in heart". "great", "fair", "broken" are in the construct, "power", etc. are in the absolute.

The chief accent falls on the absolute and so the construct is hurried over or is pronounced as shortly as possible. Abs.  $\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{z}^{\text{h}}\text{z}$  → const.  $\text{z}^{\text{h}}\text{z}$

b.) The final "in" of the plur. "in" and the dual "ayim" is elided and becomes  $\text{e}$ . Thus, from plur.  $\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{z}^{\text{h}}\text{z}$  →  $\text{z}^{\text{h}}\text{z}$  ( $\text{z}^{\text{h}} \rightarrow \text{z}$ ,  $\text{z}^{\text{h}} \rightarrow \text{z}$ )

c.) The dual construct is similarly formed:

$\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{z}^{\text{h}}\text{z}$  →  $\text{z}^{\text{h}}\text{z}$ ;  $\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{z}^{\text{h}}\text{z}$  →  $\text{z}^{\text{h}}\text{z}$

d.) In fem. sing. The original ending  $\text{h}$  is resumed.

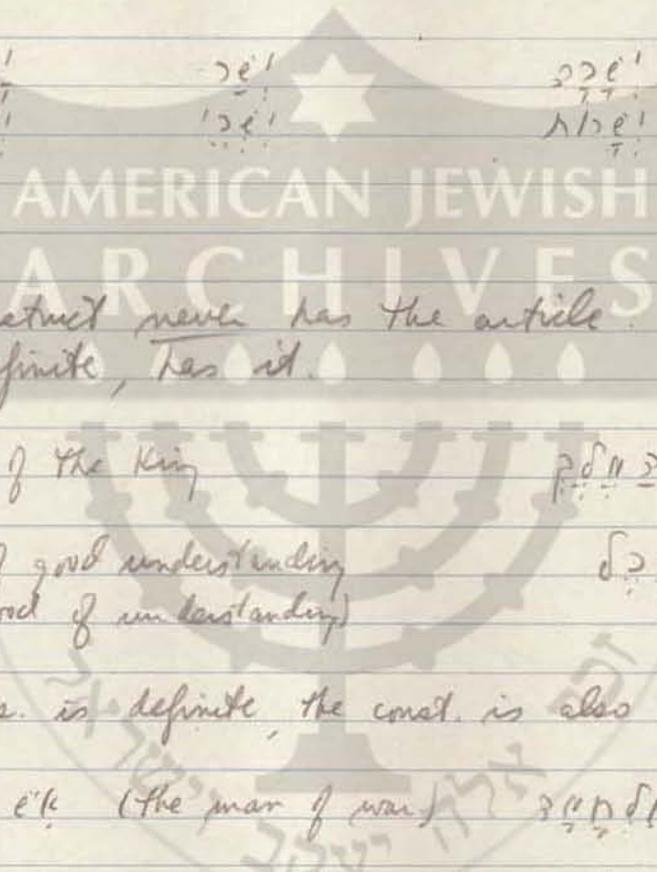
$\text{z}^{\text{h}}\text{z}$  →  $\text{z}^{\text{h}}\text{z}^{\text{h}}$ ;  $\text{z}^{\text{h}}\text{z}^{\text{h}}$  →  $\text{z}^{\text{h}}\text{z}^{\text{h}}$  ( $\text{z}^{\text{h}} \rightarrow \text{z}^{\text{h}}$ )

e.) Fem. Plur. Construct ends, like absolute, in  $\text{h}$ , but is shortened:

$\text{z}^{\text{h}}\text{z}^{\text{h}}$  →  $\text{z}^{\text{h}}\text{z}^{\text{h}}$

Construct State (cont.)

	Masc.		Fem.	
	Abs.	Const.	Abs.	Construct
sing.	o'lo	o'lo	o'lo	o'lo
plu.	o'lo	o'lo	o'lo	o'lo
dual	o'lo	o'lo	o'lo	o'lo
sing.	o'lo	o'lo	o'lo	o'lo
plu.	o'lo	o'lo	o'lo	o'lo



Rule I

a.) The construct never has the article. The absolute, if it be definite, has it.

The house of the King      o'lo (not o'lo)

a woman of good understanding (lit. - good of understanding)      o'lo o'lo

b.) If the abs. is definite, the const. is also definite

o'lo e'lo (the man of war)      o'lo e'lo (a man of war)

Proper names are definite without the article:

o'lo (the psalm of David), and so the indefinite

in these cases is expressed by putting a o' before the absol.

o'lo (a psalm of David).

### Construct (cont.)

#### Rule II

The Construct must immediately precede the noun with which it goes; therefore two (co-ordinate) constructs cannot precede the same noun.

"the hands and the lips of the man" would not be:  
'e'k? 'l?e' '3' , but is written instead

"the hands of the man and his lips."  
'l?e' e'k? '3'

A succession of constructs, however, such as:  
"the day of the years of the life of my fathers" -  
constitutes a unity and is perfectly normal:

'l?e' "h' 'e' 'h'

#### Rule III

An adj. qualifying a noun in the const. state must stand after the compound expression and as the noun in the construct is definite, the adj. has the article:

the good horses of the King      b'p' /o? p' /h? 'o' /o  
(lit. the horses of the King - viz, the good ones)

Use of accusative ending. (sometimes called Ak (v) locale.)

This ending has been retained in one particular usage. 'v' is added to words to express direction or motion towards. This ending does not have the tone.

v' /o' /o' (not v' /o' /o')

It may admit a preposition - v' /k' e' d' - towards I shall

It may be appended to the plural - v' h' h' e' d' - heavenwards

" " " " " const. state - b' o' l' v' /o' - to the house of Joseph

## The First Declension

This contains words having

- (1) in the pretona (  $\text{p'p} \text{ , } \text{p'p'}$  ) or,  
 (2) in the tone (  $\text{p'p'p} \text{ , } \text{p'p'p'}$  ) or,  
 (3) in both places (  $\text{p'p'p'p} \text{ , } \text{p'p'p'p'}$  )

→ It must be remembered that when words are increased at the end (  $\text{p'p'}$  ,  $\text{p'p'p}$  ) the accent falls itself upon the significant inflectional addition.

$\text{p'p'p}$  →  $\text{p'p'p'p}$

AMERICAN JEWISH ARCHIVES

	Sing.	Plur.	Const. Sing.	Const. Plur.
1. upright	$\text{p'p'}$	$\text{p'p'p'}$	$\text{p'p'}$	$\text{p'p'}$
2. old, old man, elder	$\text{p'p}$	$\text{p'p'p}$	$\text{p'p}$	$\text{p'p'p}$
3. great	$\text{p'p'p}$	$\text{p'p'p'p}$	$\text{p'p'p}$	$\text{p'p'p'p}$
4. blessed	$\text{p'p'p'}$	$\text{p'p'p'p'}$	$\text{p'p'p'}$	$\text{p'p'p'p'}$
5. overseer	$\text{p'p'p'}$	$\text{p'p'p'p'}$	$\text{p'p'p'}$	$\text{p'p'p'p'}$
6. heart	$\text{p'p'p}$	$\text{p'p'p'p}$	$\text{p'p'p}$	$\text{p'p'p'p}$
7. star	$\text{p'p'p}$	$\text{p'p'p'p}$	$\text{p'p'p}$	$\text{p'p'p'p}$
8. desert	$\text{p'p'p'p}$	$\text{p'p'p'p'p}$	$\text{p'p'p'p}$	$\text{p'p'p'p'p}$

a few monosyllables with changeable vowels attach themselves to this declension. They are probably contracted disyllables

$\text{p'p}$  ,  $\text{p'p'}$  ,  $\text{p'p'p}$  ,  $\text{p'p'p'}$

9. fish	$\text{p'p}$	$\text{p'p'p}$	$\text{p'p}$	$\text{p'p}$
10. tree	$\text{p'p}$	$\text{p'p'p}$	$\text{p'p}$	$\text{p'p}$

## The Pronominal Suffixes

- 1) The possessive pronouns my, thy, his, our, etc. are altogether lacking in Hebrew and so instead of saying "my horse" the expression goes "horse-of-me". What we have here is a noun in the construct state so to speak, followed by a personal pronoun in the absolute which however is not written as a separate word, but attached to the noun as a suffix. There is some elision, but the pronominal suffixes clearly correspond to the personal pronouns

אִשׁוֹ-וְאִשׁוֹ → אִשׁוֹ → אִשׁוֹ → אִשׁוֹ (his horse)

- 2) The suffixes are divided into light and heavy: the heavy are those containing two consonants - פִּי, לִי, פִּי, לִי; all the others are light. Before the heavy suffixes, the noun assumes the real construct form:

פִּי פִּי (the word of you) פִּי פִּי (the words of you)

לִי פִּי and לִי פִּי being the construct form and plur. of פִּי פִּי.

Before the light suffixes the regular rules of vocalization apply, which are illustrated in the formation of the plural, for instance.

פִּי פִּי → פִּי פִּי → פִּי פִּי (my word)

The accent falls at the end, on the suffix; the pretonic, being open, is long; the vowel before that, being in an open syllable, vanishes into shewa.

- The monosyllabic and all the heavy suffixes take the accent: פִּי פִּי; פִּי פִּי; disyllabic suffixes (except the heavy suffixes attached to plural nouns) take the accent on the penult.

אִשׁוֹ, אִשׁוֹ פִּי פִּי (he said); but אִשׁוֹ פִּי פִּי

Pronominal Suffixes (cont.)

Sing. Noun

		- masc		- fem	
1 (c) my	'o/lo	וְלוֹ	וְלָהּ	וְלִי	וְלֵיהּ
2 (m) thy	לְךָ/לוֹ	לְךָ	לְךָ	לְךָ	לְךָ
2 (f) "	לְךָ/לוֹ	לְךָ	לְךָ	לְךָ	לְךָ
3 (m) his	לוֹ/לוֹ	לוֹ	לוֹ	לוֹ	לוֹ
3 (f) her	לוֹ/לוֹ	לוֹ	לוֹ	לוֹ	לוֹ
1 (c) our	לְנוֹ/לוֹ	לְנוֹ	לְנוֹ	לְנוֹ	לְנוֹ
2 (m) your	לְכֶם/לוֹ	לְכֶם	לְכֶם	לְכֶם	לְכֶם
2 (f) "	לְכֶם/לוֹ	לְכֶם	לְכֶם	לְכֶם	לְכֶם
3 (m) their	לָהֶם/לוֹ	לָהֶם	לָהֶם	לָהֶם	לָהֶם
3 (f) "	לָהֶם/לוֹ	לָהֶם	לָהֶם	לָהֶם	לָהֶם

Plural Noun

1 (c)	'o/lo	וְלוֹ	וְלָהּ	וְלִי	וְלֵיהּ
2 (m)	לְכֶם/לוֹ	לְכֶם	לְכֶם	לְכֶם	לְכֶם
2 (f)	לְכֶם/לוֹ	לְכֶם	לְכֶם	לְכֶם	לְכֶם
3 (m)	לָהֶם/לוֹ	לָהֶם	לָהֶם	לָהֶם	לָהֶם
3 (f)	לָהֶם/לוֹ	לָהֶם	לָהֶם	לָהֶם	לָהֶם
1 (c)	לְנוֹ/לוֹ	לְנוֹ	לְנוֹ	לְנוֹ	לְנוֹ
2 (m)	לְכֶם/לוֹ	לְכֶם	לְכֶם	לְכֶם	לְכֶם
2 (f)	לְכֶם/לוֹ	לְכֶם	לְכֶם	לְכֶם	לְכֶם
3 (m)	לָהֶם/לוֹ	לָהֶם	לָהֶם	לָהֶם	לָהֶם (פּוֹל)
3 (f)	לָהֶם/לוֹ	לָהֶם	לָהֶם	לָהֶם	לָהֶם (פּוֹל)

## Pronominal Suffixes (cont.)

1. Suffixes to fem. plu. nouns curiously enough, are preceded by *Yodh*, which is appropriate with masc. plu. (because it is really the const. plu. ending), but is neither necessary or justified with fem. nouns. The result is that the plural is doubly indicated.

.ל'ל'ו'ו'ו'

2. The dual takes the same suffixes as the plural:

3' → פ'ל' → ל'ל' (her hands), .ל'ל' (our hands)

3. The suffixes of sing. nouns are sometimes joined to fem. plural, particularly 3 plu. e.g.

פ'ל'ע'ל' (their souls) instead of פ'ל'ל'ע'ל' ; פ'ל'ל'ל'

### Rule I.

The noun with the suffix being already definite does not take the definite article, but naturally its adjective does:

my good horse → ל'ל'ע'ל' (my horse, the good one)

your evil words → פ'ל'ל'ל' ; thy strong hand → ל'ל'ל'ל'

### Rule II.

The suffix is repeated with each co-ordinate noun: e.g.

he took his sons & daughters → ל'ל'ל'ל' - ל'ל'ל' ל'ל'ל'ל' ל'ל'ל'

### Pronominal Suffixes (cont.)

Particles, such as prepositions and adverbs, are generally nouns in a fragmentary condition and may take suffixes which are attached to them precisely as to Nouns. e.g. 'א, 'פ, etc.

Some of the words are really plural - 'אנכי (plu. const. - kinder part) - hence 'אנכי (after me)  
 'אתך (after you)

Others, like 'עו, 'לו, resume before suffixes the 'yodh' which originally formed part of the root ('עו, 'לו) thus producing the impression of a plural.

'עו	'לו
א'עו	א'לו
ב'עו	ב'לו
ג'עו	ג'לו
ד'עו	ד'לו
ה'עו	ה'לו
ו'עו	ו'לו
ז'עו	ז'לו
ח'עו	ח'לו
ט'עו	ט'לו
י'עו	י'לו
כ'עו	כ'לו
ל'עו	ל'לו

Like 'עו in 'עו

# GRAMMAR

DAVIDSON

Chapters

§

20 - 39

AMERICAN JEWISH  
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זכר אלה יעקב  
ישראל

# The Verb

1. Root -  $\text{אכל}$   $\text{אָכַל}$   $\text{אָכַל}$   $\text{אָכַל}$   $\text{אָכַל}$   $\text{אָכַל}$   $\text{אָכַל}$   $\text{אָכַל}$   $\text{אָכַל}$   $\text{אָכַל}$   
 Called  $\text{אָכַל}$  ( $\text{אָכַל}$ ) (light) because unburdened by additional inflectional letters.

2. Tenses - none, strictly speaking.  
 Two forms, which express not time but the quality of an action as complete or incomplete.  
 Perfect  $\rightarrow$  finished action;  $\text{אָכַל}$ ,  $\text{אָכַלְתָּ}$ ,  $\text{אָכַלְתָּם}$ ,  $\text{אָכַלְתֶּם}$ ,  $\text{אָכַלְתִּי}$ ,  $\text{אָכַלְתְּ$ ,  $\text{אָכַלְתְּ$ ,  $\text{אָכַלְתְּ$   
 Imperfect  $\rightarrow$  unfinished "  $\text{אֹכֵל}$ ,  $\text{אֹכֵלִי}$ ,  $\text{אֹכֵלֶיךָ}$ ,  $\text{אֹכֵלֵינוּ}$ ,  $\text{אֹכֵלֵיכֶם}$ ,  $\text{אֹכֵלֵיכֶם}$ ,  $\text{אֹכֵלֵיכֶם}$ ,  $\text{אֹכֵלֵיכֶם}$

3. Moods  
 Perf. and imperf. also do duty for moods. Both express indicative.  
 Subjunctive optative etc. expressed by imperfect in accordance with fundamental idea of imperf. - incompleteness, e.g.  $\text{אֲכַלְתָּ}$   
 Thou mayest eat; ye may live; lest thou be consumed, etc.  
 Also, there is imperative, closely connected with imperf.; two forms of infinitive, called absolute and construct; and participle.

4. Degrees of The Stem Idea  
 Three - Simple ( $\text{אָכַל}$ ) - to eat  
 Intensive - to eat much, often, greedily  
 Causative - to make to eat, to give one to eat

5. Conjugations  
 Non-existent. Various classes of singular verbs most nearly correspond to conjugations.

6. Inflection  
 Inflection to express person takes place by the connection of the significant parts of the personal pronoun with the stem. In an action which is finished, the action itself, rather than the actor, is prominent. Hence in the perfect, the personal designations are suffixed. In the imperfect or action going on, the actor is more prominent, and the personal modification is prefixed.

# The Verb (cont.)

3 m.	$\sqrt{\text{G P}}$	The Perfect - he killed	3 c.	$\sqrt{\text{G P}}$
3 f.	$\sqrt{\text{G P}}$			
2 m.	$\Delta \sqrt{\text{G P}}$		2 m.	$\text{P} \Delta \sqrt{\text{G P}}$
2 f.	$\Delta \sqrt{\text{G P}}$		2 f.	$\text{P} \Delta \sqrt{\text{G P}}$
1 c.	$\Delta \sqrt{\text{G P}}$		1 c.	$\Delta \sqrt{\text{G P}}$

7. The accent falls usually on the (G). The first syllable (P) is pretonic and open, therefore has one-long vowel (V). The heavy terminations P, P, draw the accent upon them, so that the first vowel being no longer pretonic, naturally venishes into Shva  $\text{P} \sqrt{\text{G P}}$ .

8. In verbal inflection with vocalic additions (2, 3 f. inf) the vowels (-) (..) (') in the tone-syllable become vocal Shva:  
 $\sqrt{\text{G P}} \rightarrow \sqrt{\text{G P}}$ ;  $3 \text{ P P} \rightarrow \text{P} 3 \text{ P P}$ ;  $\sqrt{\text{G P}} \rightarrow \sqrt{\text{G P}}$

In the 3 sing. fem. and the 3 plu., the first vowel has Meseg.  
 $\sqrt{\text{G P}}$  ;  $\sqrt{\text{G P}}$

## 9. Uses of the Perfect

- a) The Aorist (Past) - he killed
- b.) The Perfect - he has killed
- c.) The Plusperfect - he had killed
- d) The Future per. - he shall have killed

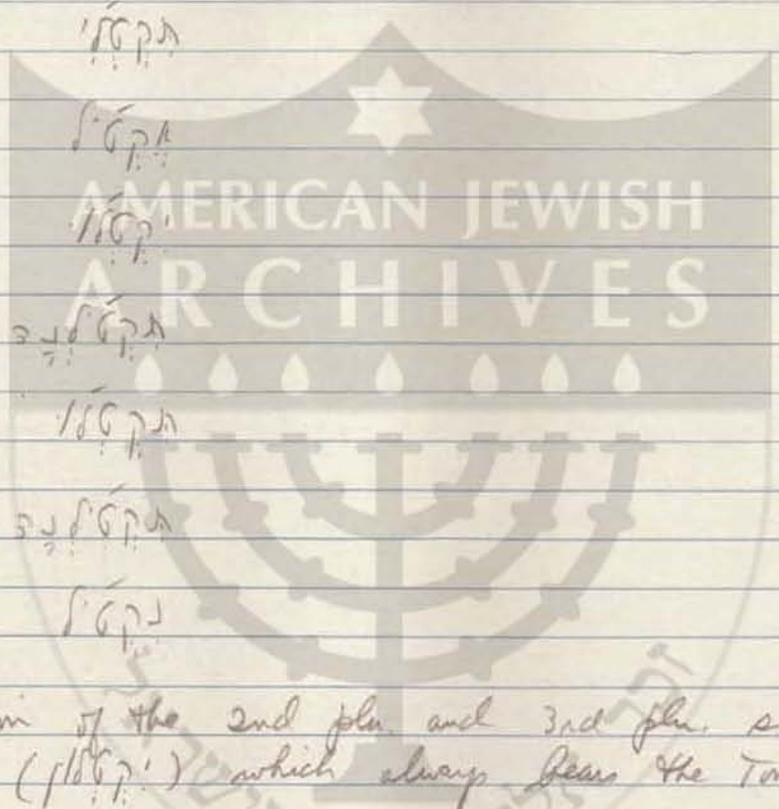
10.  $\Delta \text{K}$  or  $\Delta \text{K}$  the sign of the accusative, used with pronominal suffixes:

(me)	$\Delta \text{K}$	(him)	$\Delta \text{K}$	(us)	$\Delta \text{K}$	(her)	$\text{P} \Delta \text{K}$
(thee)	$\text{P} \Delta \text{K}$	(her)	$\text{P} \Delta \text{K}$	(you)	$\text{P} \Delta \text{K}$	f.	$\Delta \text{K}$
f.	$\text{P} \Delta \text{K}$			f.	$\Delta \text{K}$		

# The Imperfect

1.)

		<u>Imperfect</u>	<u>Imperative</u>
sing.	3 m.	אֶפְרָא	
	3 f.	אֶפְרָא	
	2 m.	אֶפְרָא	אֶפְרָא
	2 f.	אֶפְרָא	אֶפְרָא
	1 c.	אֶפְרָא	
plu.	3 m.	אֶפְרָא	
	3 f.	אֶפְרָא	
	2 m.	אֶפְרָא	אֶפְרָא
	2 f.	אֶפְרָא	אֶפְרָא
	1 c.	אֶפְרָא	



The termination of the 2nd plu. and 3rd plu. sometimes appears as אֶפְרָא (אֶפְרָא) which always bears the Tone.

→ Note that the imperative is identical with the imperfect except that it drops the pronominal prefixes.

## 2.) The Infinitive

Inf. cstr. אֶפְרָא (admitting prepositions before it & pronom. suffixes)

Inf. abs. אֶפְרָא (אֶפְרָא) (admitting neither prefix nor suffix)

a.) i.) The inf. cstr. is the same as the 2 sing. imp. It corresponds roughly to English verbal nouns in -ing.  
אֶפְרָא אֶפְרָא - a time of (i.e. for) mourning; a time to mourn.

ii.) Used very frequently with preposition אֶפְרָא (to before inf.) after such verbs as begin, continue, cease; and to

# Imperfect (cont.)

indicate purpose, e.g. I have come to sacrifice (הֵיבִיאָה).  
iii) Used very frequently with pronom. suffixes; e.g.

הֵיבִיאָה - in his writing

b.) To the abs. inf. nothing can be prefixed or added: it stands alone (הֵיבִיאָה or הֵיבִיאָה would be impossible) and it has the effect of throwing up prominently the bare idea of the verb. Usually accompanied by a finite verb, which it strengthens when placed before the verb.

וְהֵיבִיאָה אֶת־הַצִּוִּיּוֹת שֶׁל־יְהוָה - I earnestly kept his commandments  
(i.e. Keeping I kept, etc.) often  
rendered by adverb, "surely, utterly" - אִמְרָה! אִמְרָה  
"he will surely visit"

When placed after the verb it usually suggests continuance; e.g. אִמְרָה אִמְרָה, hear ye continually

## 3. The Participle

Act. Part.	m. s.	הֵבִיאַתְּ (הֵבִיאָתְּ) <sup>sometimes</sup>	Killing, i.e. one who kills
	f. s.	הֵבִיאִתְּ (הֵבִיאִיָּתְּ)	
	m. plu.	הֵבִיאֲתֶם	
	f. plu.	הֵבִיאֲתֵינָהן	

Pass. Part.	m. s.	הֵבִיאָתְּ	Killed, i.e. one who is (or) has been killed.
	f. s.	הֵבִיאִיתְּ	
	m. plu.	הֵבִיאֲתֶם	
	f. plu.	הֵבִיאֲתֵינָהן	

# The Verb Active and Stative

(Transitive and Intransitive)

שׁוּב, שׁוּב, שׁוּב  
(א) (ב) (ג)

- 1.) The perf. Qal may end in any of three vowels (-) (·) (')  
Verbs ending in (a) are transitive verbs in (b) and (c)  
intransitive, altho this terminology is not same as English.  
Class of intrans. verbs is very wide embracing words that  
describe the condition, state of the subject, even though  
capable of taking an object after them, e.g.

כָּחַץ (to thirst)      חָפַץ (to fear)

לָמַן (to be full)      אָהַב (to love)

These are sometimes called stative verbs. The state they  
describe may be either physical (שָׂבַע, to be great; יָרַע, to be old)  
or mental (אָהַב, to rejoice; אָבַד, to hate).

## 2.) Formation of the Imperfect

Perf. (-) (Active verb) → Impf. (·) : שׁוּב → שׁוּב

Perf. (·) (') (Stative verb) → Impf. (-) : שׁוּב → שׁוּב

## 3.) Formation of Imperative & Inf. Cstr.

Imperat. agrees with imperf. : שׁוּב → שׁוּב → שׁוּב

Inf. cstr. is generally in (·) not (-) : אָבַד (not אָבַד)

## 4.) Form. of the Participle

Active verb has ptc. שׁוּב (שׁוּב)

Stative verb has ptc. agreeing with perfect שׁוּב, which is strictly a verbal adjective

- 5.) Of the Statives in (·), which are numerous, only a few have (·)  
invariably, (-) frequently occurring instead, e.g. אָבַד and אָבַד.

- 6.) The perfect of stative verbs usually corresponds to the English present:  
אָבַד - (I am old); אָבַד - (I am able); אָבַד - (I know). The  
condition or state is regarded as the abiding result of a past  
experience.

Jussive. Cohortative. Waw Consecutive.

1. The speaker may throw his own feeling into the word in two ways, either by a sharp, hasty utterance of it, thus expressing peremptory wish; or, on the contrary, by a lengthening out of the word, giving expression to the direction of the mind or action. Short form called jussive, long form called Cohortative.

(1.) The Jussive

Aimed at being as abrupt and brief as possible arises through a contraction of the last syllable of the imperfect, but an actual shortening of the imperfect form is impossible; consequently in all parts of the regular verb except the Hiphil (  $\text{h'p'}$  →  $\text{h'p}$  ), the jussive coincides with the ordinary imperfect. Juss. is found only in 2nd and 3rd persons.

Juss. expresses a command, as  $\text{h'p}$  (let him kill), thus taking the place of the non-existent 2nd per. imperative; or, less strongly, an entreaty request (may he kill); or, with a negative, a dissuasion, as  $\text{lo'p}$  (do not [yet] kill).

i.) The imperative is used only for commands, not prohibitions. These require the jussive (= imperf.), e.g. (kill)  $\text{h'p}$ ; but (do not kill)  $\text{lo'p}$  (not  $\text{lo'p}$ ).

ii.) The regular negative with prohibitions is  $\text{lo'}$  not  $\text{lo'}$ . But  $\text{lo'}$  can be used of a very emphatic, and especially of a divine prohibition, exactly like (thou shalt not steal)  $\text{lo'}$ .

(2.) The Cohortative

Formed by adding the syllable  $\text{w}$  to the imperf. As before  $\text{v}$  of the plural, so before the cohort.  $\text{w}$ , the vowel of the 2nd syll. becomes Shwa, e.g. as  $\text{h'p}$  so  $\text{w'h'p}$  (from  $\text{h'p}$ ). The Coh. is found, with rare exceptions only, in 1st person only, sing. and plur. The Coh. expresses the direction of the will

Jun, Coker, Waw Consec. (cont.)

towards an action, consequently leave, intention, self-encouragement,  
or (in 1st pl.) exhortation:

וְיִשְׁמְרֵנוּ - let me keep, I would keep, I will keep

וְיִשְׁמְרֵנוּ - let us keep.

2. The Emphatic Imperative

Termination וְ is added to imperfect ו m. s. to give it emphasis, as וְפַגְעוּ or, Kill! This appears chiefly in the irregular verbs, and frequently with no appreciable emphasis.

3. Waw Consecutive

Waw not always used as simple conjunction but to indicate that what is now added is the result or sequence of the preceding: as, he spoke and (and so and then then) it was done.

- After a simple perfect, events conceived as following
- upon this perfect are expressed by Waw joined with the
- imperfect; and conversely, after a simple imperfect, the events
- conceived as following on it are expressed by Waw with the perfect.

It cannot be said - as was implied by the old term Waw consecutive - that the Waw really converts the one tense into the other. That is impossible.

(1) (a) All the verbs immediately following a perfect are put in the imperfect, if they are immediately preceded by Waw; but if any word, however small (pro. ki or neg. lo) intervene, then the construction reverts to the proper and natural sense.

(b) Waw Consec. with the Imperfect is pointed exactly like the article.

וְיִשְׁמְרֵנוּ (and he will keep)

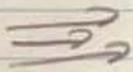
וְיִשְׁמְרֵנוּ (and I will keep)

(c) Waw Consec. with the Perfect is pointed exactly like Waw copulative.

וְיִשְׁמְרֵנוּ (and he will keep)

וְיִשְׁמְרֵנוּ (and ye will keep)

Juar, Coho, Waw Consec. (cont.)



(2) Summary

And with Eng. past tenses in continuous narrative is usually waw consec. imperf. following an initial (expressed or implied) perfect: and with Eng future tenses is usually waw consec. perf. following an initial (expressed or impl.) imperfect

(3) The Tone in the imperf with waw consec. is usually retracted from the last syll. to the penult, when this syll. is open, as: 2e'i! ; 2k'i! ; while in the perfect, the tone is usually thrown forward (in the 1 and 2 s. regularly, but not in the 1 pl.) from the penult to the last syllable: '2.50p!

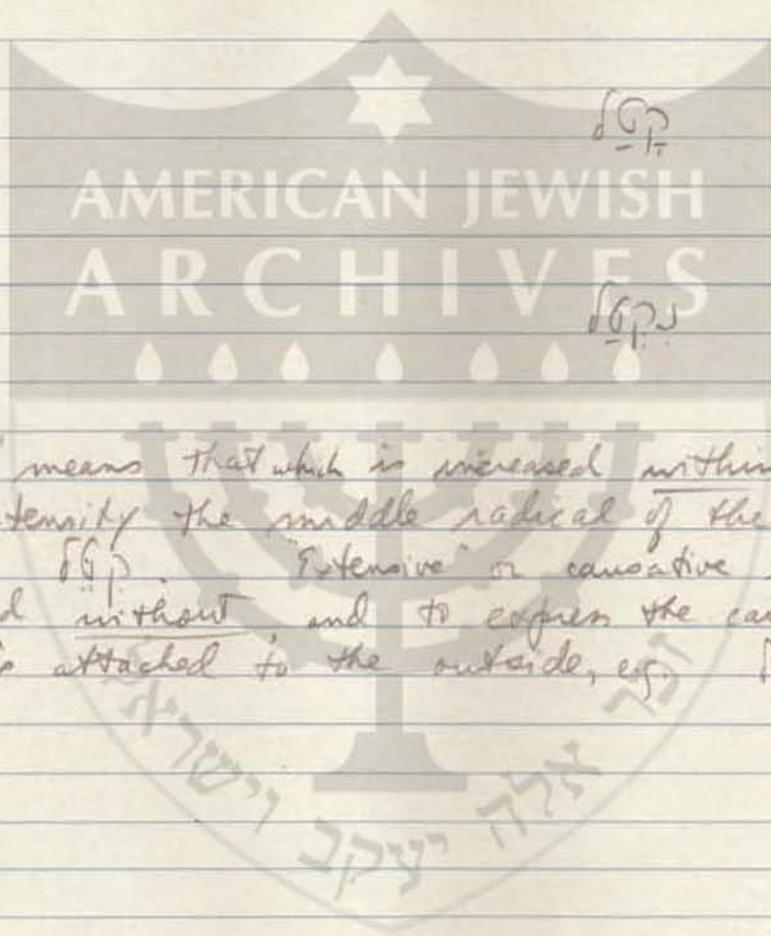
(4) (a) Waw consec. with imperf may follow not only an actual perf., but an expression equivalent to a perf. (e.g. In the year of Uziab's death - in the year Uziab died).

(b) Similarly, waw consec. with perf. may follow not only an actual imperf. but its equivalent, e.g. a participle.  
(I am about to raise up [ptc. b'p'a.] a nation)

(5) Final clauses, i.e. those indicating the purpose or design of a preceding act, may be expressed by simple waw and imperf. - or, to be more correct, jussive or cohortative  
(Draw near that I may judge - draw near + I will judge)  
250ek! 22p.

## Scheme of the Regular Verb

	<u>simple</u>	<u>intensive</u>	<u>causative</u>	<u>simple</u>	<u>intensive</u>	<u>causative</u>
act.	qal	piel	hifhil	שׁוּׁׁ	שׁוּׁׁׁ	שׁוּׁׁׁׁ
pass.	—	pucl	haphal		שׁוּׁׁׁ	שׁוּׁׁׁׁ
reflex.	niph'al	hithpa'el		שׁוּׁׁׁׁ	שׁוּׁׁׁׁׁ	



שׁוּׁׁׁׁׁ    שׁוּׁׁׁׁׁׁ    שׁוּׁׁׁׁׁׁׁ  
 שׁוּׁׁׁׁׁ    שׁוּׁׁׁׁׁׁ    שׁוּׁׁׁׁׁׁׁ  
 שׁוּׁׁׁׁׁ    שׁוּׁׁׁׁׁׁׁ

"Intensive" means that which is increased within and to express intensity the middle radical of the verb is doubled שׁוּׁׁׁׁ. "Extensive" or causative means what is increased without and to express the causative a syllable is attached to the outside, eg. שׁוּׁׁׁׁׁ.

## The Simple Reflexive - Niphal

1. Characteristic letter is n. In the perf, ni is prefixed to the stem -  $\delta\bar{\nu}\bar{p}\bar{\nu}$  - and the first syllable is closed. In the imperf, the prefix is ni the n of which naturally assimilates with the following consonant -  $\delta\bar{\nu}\bar{p}\bar{\nu}$  =  $\delta\bar{\nu}\bar{p}\bar{\nu}$ . The imperative is formed from the imperf by dropping the person. suffix, but as  $\delta\bar{\nu}\bar{p}\bar{\nu}$  is impossible, a secondary  $\bar{\nu}$  was prefixed -  $\delta\bar{\nu}\bar{p}\bar{\nu}$ , which is also the infinitive construct. With the perf ( $\delta\bar{\nu}\bar{p}\bar{\nu}$ ) the inf. abs. is  $\delta\bar{\nu}\bar{p}\bar{\nu}$ ; with the imperf it is  $\delta\bar{\nu}\bar{p}\bar{\nu}$  (also  $\delta\bar{\nu}\bar{p}\bar{\nu}$ ). The participle is like the perf, only with a long  $\bar{a}$   $\delta\bar{\nu}\bar{p}\bar{\nu}$  (m);  $\delta\bar{\nu}\bar{p}\bar{\nu}$  (f)

2. Niphal is inflected exactly like Qal; imperf.  $\delta\bar{\nu}\bar{p}\bar{\nu}$ ,  $\delta\bar{\nu}\bar{p}\bar{\nu}$ , Coh. is always  $\delta\bar{\nu}\bar{p}\bar{\nu}$ . With way consec, as the penult is open the ay is usually retracted to it and the last syllable shortened:  $\delta\bar{\nu}\bar{p}\bar{\nu}$ , but  $\delta\bar{\nu}\bar{p}\bar{\nu}$ .

3. In meaning the Niphal is

- i) the reflexive of the Qal:  $\delta\bar{\nu}\bar{p}\bar{\nu}$  (to keep);  $\delta\bar{\nu}\bar{p}\bar{\nu}$  (to keep oneself) <sup>to beware</sup>
- ii) used of reciprocal actions:  $\delta\bar{\nu}\bar{p}\bar{\nu}$  (to fight with one another)
- iii) common use is passive:  $\delta\bar{\nu}\bar{p}\bar{\nu}$  - to be broken.

4. Niphal participle has sometimes the force of the Latin gerundive:

$\delta\bar{\nu}\bar{p}\bar{\nu}$ , to be desired desirable (i.e. instead of before guttural n)

5. The agent after the Niphal sometimes expressed by  $\delta$ :

"And death shall be chosen by all the remnant"

$\delta\bar{\nu}\bar{p}\bar{\nu}$   $\delta\bar{\nu}\bar{p}\bar{\nu}$   $\delta\bar{\nu}\bar{p}\bar{\nu}$   $\delta\bar{\nu}\bar{p}\bar{\nu}$

## The Intensive

Active      Passive      and      Reflexive.  
 $\delta\delta\delta$        $\delta\delta\delta$        $\delta\delta\delta\lambda\delta$

The characteristic of the Inten. is the duplication of the middle stem letter ( $\delta\delta\delta$ ). Nouns of this class frequently indicate one who practices a trade or profession.  $\lambda\delta\delta$ ,  $\lambda\delta\delta$  (cook)

### 1. Piel      $\delta\delta\delta$

- (a.) i) The perf. has vowel (i) in first syll.; in the second usually (e) (.), frequently (a) ( $\delta\delta\delta$ , to destroy;  $\delta\delta\delta$ , to teach) and in three instances (e) ( $\delta\delta\delta$ , to speak;  $\delta\delta\delta$ , to wash;  $\delta\delta\delta$ , to atone).

The impf. is of the type  $\delta\delta\delta$ ; hence the imperative and the inf. constr. are of the type  $\delta\delta\delta$ . The inf. abs. which should be  $\delta\delta\delta$ , is very often also  $\delta\delta\delta$ .

- ii) Piel inflected exactly like Qal, except that in the perf. the second syll., when closed, has the vowel (-), e;  $\delta\delta\delta$ .

- (b.) i) Piel is intensive of Qal; adds such ideas as often, much, for a long time, etc.  $\delta\delta\delta$ , to break,  $\delta\delta\delta$ , to break in pieces.

- ii) Piel frequently has a causative force, e.g.  $\delta\delta\delta$ , to learn,  $\delta\delta\delta$ , to cause to learn, i.e. to teach.

### 2. Pu'al      $\delta\delta\delta$

The proper passive of Piel.  $\epsilon\delta\delta$ , to seek;  $\epsilon\delta\delta$ , to be sought. Inflected exactly like Qal.

Characteristic of impf. Pu. and Pu. is the  $\delta$  at the beginning. 1st perf. begins with  $\delta$ .

## Intensive (cont.)

### 3. Hithpaal

הִתְפַּאֵל

(a) i) Hith. is formed by prefixing the syll. hith, having reflexive force, to the root form of the Paal, e.g.

הִתְפַּאֵל → הִתְפַּאֵל

ii) When the syll. hith precedes the sibilants ז, ע, ס, the ל changes place with the sibilant, e.g.

הִתְפַּאֵל → הִתְפַּאֵל

with ז, the ל further becomes ו, e.g.

הִתְפַּאֵל → הִתְפַּאֵל → הִתְפַּאֵל

iii) With sibilant dentals צ, ס, ז, the ל is assimilated, e.g.

הִתְפַּאֵל → הִתְפַּאֵל

(b) i) Hith. is properly reflexive of Paal, e.g. הִתְפַּאֵל, to sanctify, הִתְפַּאֵל, to sanctify oneself

ii) But it very often implies that one shows himself as or gives himself out as, performing the action of the simple verb, e.g.

הִתְפַּאֵל, to show oneself revengeful

הִתְפַּאֵל - to give oneself out to be rich

iii) It may express reciprocal action, e.g.

הִתְפַּאֵל, ye look upon one another

iv) It may express action upon or for oneself

הִתְפַּאֵל, to go to and fro for oneself, i.e., to walk about

(c) As in Pi perf., the final vowel is frequently (-)

הִתְפַּאֵל, he was angry (so also in imperat. and impf.)

Intensive (cont.)

4. The participles of Pi, Pu, + Hith, follow the miff, and all begin with m:

$\sqrt{\text{מ}}\text{פ} \text{נ}$  ;  $\sqrt{\text{מ}}\text{ק} \text{נ}$  ;  $\sqrt{\text{מ}}\text{ק} \text{נ}$

The m of the Pi and Pu is written with a D. fute after the article, but עמ is used to indicate that the first syll. is not closed:

$\text{עמ} \sqrt{\text{מ}}\text{פ} \text{נ}$  instead of  $\text{מ} \sqrt{\text{פ}} \text{נ}$  (he who walks in majesty)

5. Some rarer intensives are formed by doubling the last radical, e.g.  $\sqrt{\text{ק}}\text{ל} \text{ל}$  (to be quiet); or the last two, e.g.  $\sqrt{\text{ק}}\text{ל} \text{ל} \text{ל}$  (to palpitate); or the first and last (omitting the weak middle letter), e.g.  $\sqrt{\text{ק}}\text{ל} \text{ל}$  (to sustain), pass,  $\sqrt{\text{ק}}\text{ל} \text{ל}$  from  $\text{קלל}$ . These last forms are known as Pelpel ( $\sqrt{\text{ק}}\text{ל} \text{ל}$ ).

## The Causative

Hiphil  
פ'ק'ק'

Hiphil  
פ'ק'ק'

### 1. Hiphil

(a) i) Perf. is formed by prefixing  $\text{פ'}$  with  $\text{ה}$  to the stem, and expanding the final vowel to  $\text{י}$ :  $\text{פ'ק'ק'י}$ . In the imperf. the final syll. is the same ( $\text{פ'ק'}$ ), and the first syll. has vowel  $(-)$ :  $\text{פ'ק'ק'י}$  ( $\text{פ'ק'ק'י}$  with  $\text{ה}$  dropped and vowel of  $\text{ה}$  retained). The juss. is  $\text{פ'ק'ק'י}$ , shortened version of  $\text{פ'ק'ק'י}$ . Hence the imper. is of the type  $\text{פ'ק'ק'י}$ . So also imperf. abs.; imper. cat.  $\text{פ'ק'ק'י}$ .

ii) Inflected regularly. Final  $\text{י}$ , being long, is maintained in open syllables and has the accent, e.g.  $\text{פ'ק'ק'י}$ ; in shut syllables it becomes  $(-)$  in perf.  $\text{פ'ק'ק'י}$  and generally  $(-)$  after the imperf., e.g.  $\text{פ'ק'ק'י}$ .

(b) i) Hiph is causative of Qal.  $\text{פ'ק'ק'י}$ , to reverse;  $\text{פ'ק'ק'י}$ , to make me reverse, to entrust to.

ii) May be declaratory:

$\text{פ'ק'ק'י}$ , to declare one to be in the right, i.e., to acquit  
 $\text{פ'ק'ק'י}$ , to declare to be in the wrong, i.e., to condemn.

iii) Very frequently used of actions or states which we express by a neuter or intransitive verb.

$\text{פ'ק'ק'י}$ , to trust;  $\text{פ'ק'ק'י}$ , to be strong.

(c) If the Qal is transitive, the Hiphil takes two accusatives:

$\text{פ'ק'ק'י}$  (to put on - clothes, + accusative) e.g.

and he clothed him with garments of fine linen

ע' - פ'ק'ק'י נ'ק' ע'ק'ק'י

Causative (cont.)

2. Hafhal

Passive of Hiph.

פָּרַעַרְתָּ , to cast;

Inflected like Qal. in pf.:

פָּרַעַרְתָּ , to be cast

imff. פָּרַעַרְתָּ (→ duffel)

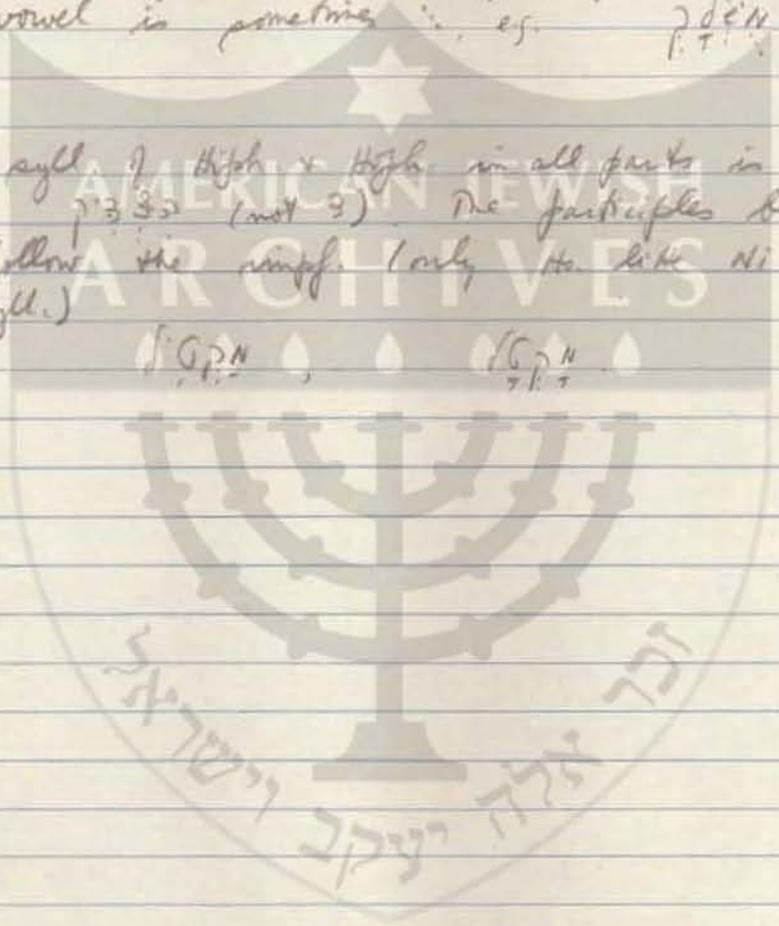
In the 1st syll., espec. in the participle under influence of the ה, the vowel is sometimes י, e.g. פָּרַעַרְתָּ.

3. The first syll. of Hiph. & Haph. in all parts is closed:

hence פָּרַעַרְתָּ (not פָּרַעַרְתָּ). The participles begin with N and follow the impf. (only הוֹלֵךְ like הוֹלֵךְ in 2nd syll.)

פָּרַעַרְתָּ

פָּרַעַרְתָּ



# Skeleton Paradigm of the Regular Verb

	Simple		Intensive			Causative	
	qal	nifhal	piel	pu'al	hitpa'al	hifhil	hithhal
perfect	קָטַל	נִקְטַל	קָטַל	קִטְּל	קִטְּלָא	קָטַל	קִטְּלָא
imperfect	קָטֵל	נִקְטָל	קָטֵל	קִטְּלִי	קִטְּלִי	קָטֵל	קִטְּלִי
imperative	קַטֵּל	נִקְטְלָה	קַטֵּל		קִטְּלִי	קַטֵּל	
inf. costr.	קַטֵּל	נִקְטְלָה	קַטֵּל	קִטְּלִי	קִטְּלִי	קַטֵּל	קִטְּלָה
inf. abs.	קִטְּל	קִטְּלִי	קִטְּל	קִטְּלִי		קִטְּלִי	קִטְּלִי
participle active	קֹטֵל		קֹטֵל		קֹטֵל	קֹטֵל	
participle passive	קָטֹל	קָטֹלָה		קָטֹלָה			קָטֹלָה

AMERICAN JEWISH  
ARCHIVES

וְיָד אֱלֹהֵי יַעֲקֹב וְיִשְׂרָאֵל

## Second Declension

1.) a.) Words of first dec. were chiefly concrete words with resemblance in form to the perfect of verbs (1.2.5). A very large class of nouns have an affinity in form with the imperfect that is, with the abstract noun at the base of that form.

Ex. -

The ultimate was  $\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{p}$ , which gradually drew to it a furtive segol, to become  $\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{p}^{\text{h}}$ , so that the two consonants  $\text{p}^{\text{h}}$  would be separated. But the  $\text{p}^{\text{h}}$  is an open syll. hence must assume the true long (")  $\rightarrow \text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{p}^{\text{h}}$ , with accent on the penult.

<u>A class</u>	<u>I class</u>	<u>U class</u>	
$\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{p}^{\text{h}}$	$\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{p}^{\text{h}}$	$\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{p}^{\text{h}}$	primary form
$\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{p}^{\text{h}}$	$\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{p}^{\text{h}}$	$\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{p}^{\text{h}}$	furtive segol
$\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{p}^{\text{h}}$	$\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{p}^{\text{h}}$	$\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{p}^{\text{h}}$	regular form

### Rules for Declension

- I. The construct state of the sing is like the absolute.
- II. With additional inflections in the sing. and dual, the word appears in its primary monosyllabic form not  $\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{p}^{\text{h}}$  but  $\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{p}^{\text{h}}$ .
- III. The plural, both mas. & fem, assumes a pretonic (T)  $\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{p}^{\text{h}}$ . The presence of this (T) is difficult to explain since it was not present in the primary form. Possibly follows the analogy of nouns in the first declension -  $\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{p}^{\text{h}}$ .

While the fem. of an original  $\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{p}^{\text{h}}$  is naturally  $\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{p}^{\text{h}}$ , the plural is not  $\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{p}^{\text{h}}$ , but on the same analogy as III above,  $\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{p}^{\text{h}}$ .

When in the plural the pretonic (T) which was added in III above becomes lost, the primary vowel is resumed, i.e.  $\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{p}^{\text{h}}$  has for construct not  $\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{p}^{\text{h}}$  (like  $\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{p}^{\text{h}}$ ), but the original vowel reasserted -  $\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{p}^{\text{h}}$ .

Second Declension (cont.)

Masc.

Fem.

any. abs.	קָנִי	קָנִי	קָנִי	any. abs.	קָנִי	קָנִי	קָנִי
cont.	"	"	"	cont.	קָנִי	"	"
1 any.	קָנִי	קָנִי	קָנִי	1 any.	קָנִי	"	"
2 m.	קָנִי	קָנִי	קָנִי	2 plu.	קָנִי	"	"
2 f.	קָנִי	"	"	plu. abs.	קָנִי	קָנִי	קָנִי
3 m.	קָנִי	"	"	cont.	קָנִי	- קָנִי	- קָנִי
3 f.	קָנִי	"	"	1 any.	קָנִי	"	"
1 plu.	קָנִי	"	"				
2 plu.	קָנִי	"	"				
3 plu.	קָנִי	"	"				
plu. abs.	קָנִי	קָנִי	קָנִי				
cont.	קָנִי	קָנִי	קָנִי				
1 any.	קָנִי	קָנִי	קָנִי				

Decl.

2 m.	קָנִי	"	"	abs.	קָנִי	קָנִי	קָנִי
2 f.	קָנִי	"	"	cont.	קָנִי	קָנִי	קָנִי
3 m.	קָנִי	"	"	1 any.	קָנִי	קָנִי	קָנִי
3 f.	קָנִי	"	"	2 any.	קָנִי	קָנִי	קָנִי
1 plu.	קָנִי	"	"	2 plu.	קָנִי	קָנִי	קָנִי
2 plu.	קָנִי	קָנִי	קָנִי				
3 plu.	קָנִי	קָנִי	קָנִי				

Second Declension (cont.)

2) a.) Feminines ending in א belong to the segholate class.

אֲדֹנָי goes back to אֲדֹנָי, exactly like

אֲדֹנָי goes back to אֲדֹנָי

While the segholate form אֲדֹנָי is invariably used for the construct and sometimes for the absolute, the abs. frequently assumes the form in אֲדֹנָי, אֲדֹנָי. Some nouns have both forms in the absolute, אֲדֹנָי and אֲדֹנָי (in construct).

b.) So with nouns in א or נ.

אֲדֹנָי goes back to (אֲדֹנָי) goes back to אֲדֹנָי, which is absolute as well as construct.

c.) In general the plu. is formed regularly from the ordinary fem., or from what that would be if it were found. Consequently the original masculine must be carefully observed, e.g.:

m. אֲדֹנָי, f. אֲדֹנָי plu. אֲדֹנָי

The plu. is not formed from the segholate אֲדֹנָי.

⇒ d.) A prefix defining a compound expression in the construct relationship is appended to the last word of the expression, as the connection between construct and absolute must not be interrupted.

אֲדֹנָי (a hill of holiness =) a holy hill.

אֲדֹנָי my holy hill (the hill of my holiness; or more strictly, my אֲדֹנָי, my hill-of-holiness.)

## Third Declension

1. The type of this declension is the active participle  $Qal$ ,  $\int Q\dot{L}p$ , and comprises all words, part. or nouns, ending in (...) with a vowel unchangeable (by nature, e.g.  $\int Q\dot{L}p$ , a position, e.g.  $Q\dot{D}O\dot{N}$ ) in the place of the pretone. It therefore does not include nouns like  $\int Q\dot{L}p$  whose pretone vowel is changeable.

### Rules for Inflection

- 1.) The vocal law of inflection is followed; that is with vocalic additions, e.g. 'i, h, p, etc., the vowel in the tone, the (...) becomes vocal shewa, e.g.  $\int Q\dot{L}p$ ,  $\int Q\dot{L}p$ , p.e.  $\int Q\dot{L}p$ .
- 2.) With consonantal additions, e.g.  $\int Q\dot{L}p$ ,  $\int Q\dot{L}p$ , the (...) becomes the short vowel, i.e.  $\int Q\dot{L}p$ ; a particular with labials, e.g.  $\int Q\dot{L}p$ , but  $\int Q\dot{L}p$  (not  $\int Q\dot{L}p$ ).
- 3.) Words of participial form retain (...) in construct and generally other words, though some take (-), e.g.  $Q\dot{D}O\dot{N} \rightarrow Q\dot{D}O\dot{N}$ .

absolute	$\int Q\dot{L}p$	$\int Q\dot{L}p$	$\int Q\dot{L}p$	$Q\dot{D}O\dot{N}$	p.e.
construct	$\int Q\dot{L}p$	$\int Q\dot{L}p$	$\int Q\dot{L}p$	$Q\dot{D}O\dot{N}$	p.e.
vocalic suffix	$\int Q\dot{L}p$	$\int Q\dot{L}p$	$\int Q\dot{L}p$	$Q\dot{D}O\dot{N}$	'ne
consonantal suffix	$\int Q\dot{L}p$	$\int Q\dot{L}p$	$\int Q\dot{L}p$		$\int Q\dot{L}p$

2. a.) a few monosyllabic words in (...) attach themselves to this declension, the chief being  $\int Q\dot{L}p$  and p.e.  $\int Q\dot{L}p$ , which are irregular in the plural -  $\int Q\dot{L}p$ ,  $\int Q\dot{L}p$ .

- b.) Many nouns are formed by prefixing  $\int Q\dot{L}p$  to the stem. Such words express place ( $\int Q\dot{L}p$ , stall - from  $\int Q\dot{L}p$ , to lie) or instrument ( $\int Q\dot{L}p$ , key - from  $\int Q\dot{L}p$ , to open) or some more general idea ( $\int Q\dot{L}p$ , plunder - from  $\int Q\dot{L}p$ , to take).

## Verbal Suffixes

1. a.) The pronominal object after a verb may be expressed by the appropriate form of the particle  $\text{אני}$  ('I, me, etc.). But this is usually reserved for cases of emphasis, e.g.

$\text{ראַזְּזֵנִי אֶת הַצְּדִיקִים}$ , then have I seen righteous.

- b.) Ordinarily, the pronom. obj. is expressed by a pronom. suffix to the verb, after the fashion of the suffixes appended to the nouns, e.g.  $\text{אֵלֶיךָ יָבִיא}$ , he will keep thee.

2. a.) The suffixes to the verb, alike in perf. and inff. very closely resemble those to the noun. The chief differences are in the 1 a., which is not  $\text{אֶ}$  but  $\text{אֲ}$ , and in the 3 a. m. & f., which are  $\text{וֹ}$  and  $\text{וָ}$ .

- b.) The so-called connecting vowel between the verb and the suffix is ( $\text{ו}$ ) in the pf. ( $\text{אֲדַבֵּרְךָ}$ ) and ( $\text{וֹ}$ ) in the inff. ( $\text{אֲדַבֵּרְךָ}$ ), and of course, imperative, ( $\text{אֲדַבֵּרְךָ}$ ).

3. When the verb already ends in a vowel, no "connecting" vowel is necessary or possible; the suffix is directly appended, e.g.  $\text{אֲדַבֵּרְךָ}$  ( $\text{אֲדַבֵּרְךָ}$ ) (accent moves a place forward - hence  $\text{וֹ}$ ).  
With suffixes ending in  $\text{ו}$ , the  $\text{וֹ}$  of the verb is usually written  $\text{וֹ}$ , e.g.  $\text{אֲדַבֵּרְךָ}$ .

4. Before the suffixes, original verbal forms are restored.

- a.) The 3 a. f. perf.  $\text{בָּ}$  becomes  $\text{וָ}$  or  $\text{וֹ}$ , e.g.  
 $\text{אֲדַבֵּרְךָ}$  ,  $\text{אֲדַבֵּרְךָ}$

- b.) The 2 a. f. perf.  $\text{בָּ}$  becomes  $\text{וָ}$  or  $\text{וֹ}$ , e.g.  $\text{אֲדַבֵּרְךָ}$   
Only the context enables us to distinguish this from the suffix to the 1st pers.

- c.) The 2 f. mes. ff.  $\text{בָּ}$  becomes - very rare -  $\text{וָ}$ , e.g.  
 $\text{אֲדַבֵּרְךָ}$  - you have brought us up ( $\text{אֲדַבֵּרְךָ}$ )

Verbal Suffixes (cont.)

5. Participles

Suff. to the part. are practically always those of the noun, not of the verb, e.g.

'q'33N (not 'p'33N) he who justifies me

'e'p'2N (not 'a'e'p'2N) those who seek him

6. Infinitive Construct

a) Suff. to inf. constr. also those of the noun, except that i.e. is both nominal (') and verbal (i...), the nominal being used to denote the subject, and the verbal, the object, e.g.

'3'p'2 p'1' - the day of my coming, i.e. when I visit (subject)

'3'p'2 p'1' - to visit me (object)

b.) Inf. constr. has (like a verb) power of governing an object, besides (like a noun) being able to take suffixes and prefixes. Usual order is infini, subj., obj.

when he kept	's'p'2	when the man kept	'e'k'2 's'p'2
before he kept me	's'p'2 'e'k'2	before he kept me	's'p'2 'e'k'2 'e'k'2
before the man kept me	's'p'2 'e'k'2	before the man kept me	's'p'2 'e'k'2 's'p'2 'e'k'2
on the day when I visit them	's'p'2 'e'k'2	on the day when I visit them	's'p'2 'e'k'2 's'p'2 'e'k'2

c.) Instead of the inf. constr. with prep., the finite form may be used with a conjunctive expression formed of the prep. and relative.

when I kept the man 'e'k'2 's'p'2 'e'k'2 or 'e'k'2 's'p'2 'e'k'2

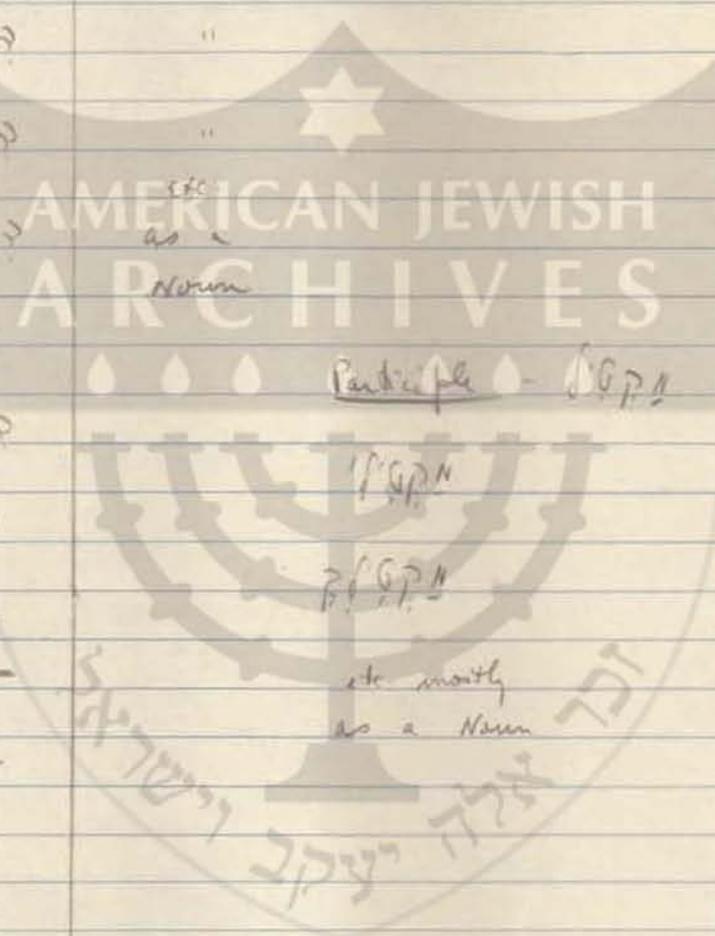
until I kept the man 'e'k'2 's'p'2 'e'k'2 or 'e'k'2 's'p'2 'e'k'2

after they had made a covenant 'e'k'2 's'p'2 'e'k'2 or 'e'k'2 's'p'2 'e'k'2

'e'k'2 's'p'2 'e'k'2

Verbal Suffixes (cont.)

<u>Perf. (3-m)</u>	<u>קָטַף</u>	<u>Inf. Constr.</u>	<u>(2-m)</u>	<u>קָטַף</u>
1 p. c.	קָטַף	קָטֹף (subj) קָטֹף (obj)		קָטַף
2 a. m.	קָטַפְתָּ	קָטֹף (only and obj)		—
2 p. f.	קָטַפְתְּ	"		—
3 p. m.	קָטַף	"		קָטַף
3 p. f.	קָטַפְתְּ	"		קָטַפְתְּ
1 pl. c.	קָטַפְנוּ	as a <sup>etc</sup> <sub>Noun</sub>		קָטַפְנוּ
2 pl. m.	קָטַפְתֶּם			—
2 pl. f.	קָטַפְתֶּן	Participle - קָטֹף		—
3 pl. m.	קָטַפוּ	קָטֹף		קָטַפוּ
3 pl. f.	קָטַפּוּ	קָטַפוּ		קָטַפּוּ
<u>Imperf. (3-m)</u>	<u>קָטֵף</u>	etc mostly as a Noun	<u>(3-f)</u>	<u>קָטֵף</u>
1 p. c.	קָטֵף			קָטֵף
2 a. m.	קָטֵפְתָּ			קָטֵפְתָּ
2 p. f.	קָטֵפְתְּ			קָטֵפְתְּ
3 a. m.	קָטֵף			קָטֵף
3 p. f.	קָטֵפְתְּ			קָטֵפְתְּ
1 pl. c.	קָטֵפּוּ			קָטֵפּוּ
2 pl. m.	קָטֵפְתֶם			קָטֵפְתֶם
2 pl. f.	קָטֵפְתֶן			קָטֵפְתֶן
3 pl. m.	קָטֵפוּ			קָטֵפוּ
3 pl. f.	קָטֵפּוּ			קָטֵפּוּ



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## Comprehensive Bibl Hist. Topics

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Archeology & the Bible                             | 6. Relation of Judah, Israel & <sup>foreign</sup> nations |
| 2. Canaanite Culture                                  | 7. Heb. & prophetic revolution                            |
| 3. Amarna Age & the Exodus                            | 8. Hezekiah & Isaiah                                      |
| 4. Age of Judges                                      | 9. Josiah & Deuteronomy                                   |
| 5. David & Solomon                                    | 10. Jer. & fall of Jerusalem                              |
| 11. Return from Babylon to <sup>Temple</sup> building | 11. Hellenistic culture & history                         |
| 12. Nehemiah & Ezra                                   | 12. Jews in diaspora                                      |
| 13. Jews & Samaritans                                 | 13. Hacc. revid. its background                           |
| 14. Elephantine community                             | 14. Hasmoneans  |
| 15. Bibl. lit. c. Period Persian                      | 15. Herod & his successors                                |

21. Rule of Romans: Procurators
22. War with Rome
23. Pseudepistolas, 'Lectures, Escenes
24. Synagogue
25. apocrypha, Pseudepistolas, and early rabbinic literature

---

one topic from each group.





א'כ'א

גם אהרן בן אהרן מלך ישראל מלך ישראל

אמר בן אהרן מלך ישראל

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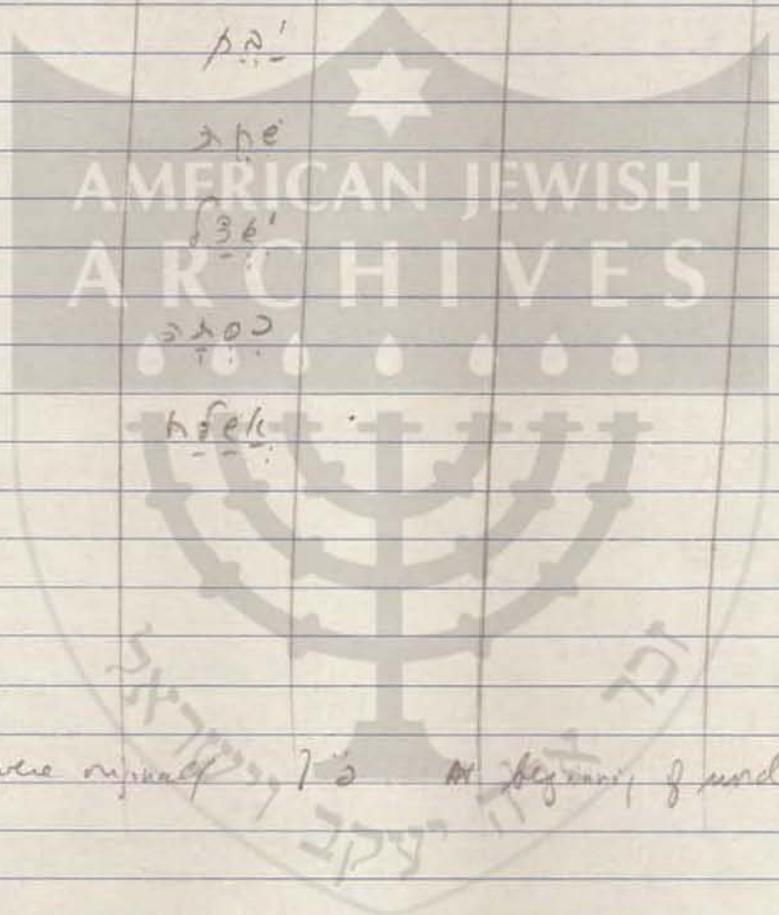






Gen. 38

Kal	Nifal	Piel	Pual	Hithpa'el	Hif'al	Haf'al
327	אָדָּף	אָדָּף	361		אָדָּף	
127	אָדָּף	אָדָּף			אָדָּף	
327		אָדָּף			אָדָּף	
327		אָדָּף				
127		אָדָּף				
73		אָדָּף				



N.B. → Some 7" were originally 7" in beginning of word Vav → Y

Unknown

אָדָּף      אָדָּף  
 אָדָּף      אָדָּף

Kal → אָדָּף ← אָדָּף  
 אָדָּף

gressive - shortened imperfect =  
שָׁפַט שָׁפַט

imperative, used with var concessive

שָׁפַט = שָׁפַט!

synonym - פָּעַל  
שָׁפַט ← שָׁפַט ← שָׁפַט ← שָׁפַט

שָׁפַט } <sup>ibid</sup> saying - שָׁפַט  
pronunciation - שָׁפַט

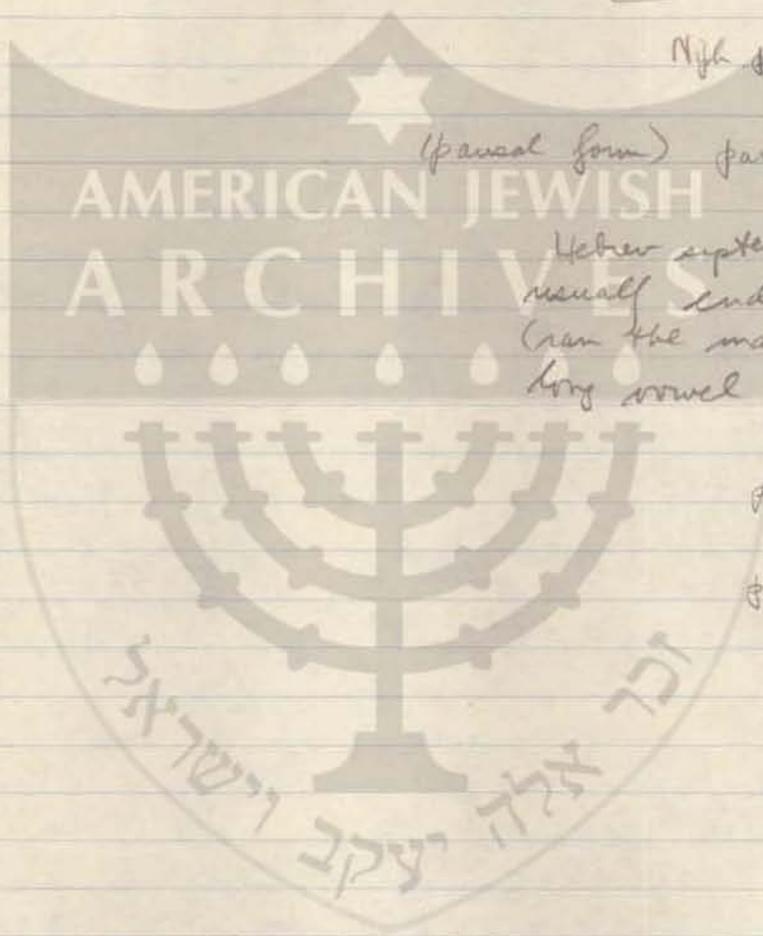
Niph perf. שָׁפַט

(pausal form) participle - שָׁפַט

Hebrew system is verbal - thought usually ends in a noun (ran the man) - so noun has long vowel and verb short.

perf. - שָׁפַט

participle - שָׁפַט



Marion - Oct. 22

Grammar

1. Every syll. beg. with a cons.

Open - cons. + vowel

closed - cons. + vowel + cons.

	<u>a</u>	<u>i</u> <u>ay</u>	<u>u</u>
long short vowel (P.H. + B.H.)	T	·, ··, ···, ····, ····	·, ·
stress long vowel (P.H.) (originally short)	T	·	·
short vowel (P.H. + B.H.)	-	·	· T
reduced vowel (H. short)	: (-:) (::)	: (::)	: (T:)

closed syll.	<u>stressed</u> long	<u>unstressed</u> short	Indistinguishable
open syll.	(short) long	(long) short	

get conclusions from study of a page  
of text what quantity of vowel each  
of these 4 types of syll. have.

Quantity of vowel determined by nearness to stress.

There were originally of these forms:

~~gatal~~    gatala → gatal' & patal'  
 gatalat' & gatala' & patal' & gat'la'  
 gatalu' & gatalu' & gat'lu'

later there was a nominal which took suffixes:

