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INTRODUCTION D

TO

HEBREW GRAMMAR,

BY REV. A. M'CAUL, D.D.

H. Gaster

*In care of
T. Gaster*

INTRODUCTION

TO

HEBREW GRAMMAR;

FOR THE USE OF BEGINNERS.

COMPILED

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LONDON:

JOHN W. PARKER, WEST STRAND;

B. WERTHEIM, 13, PATERNOSTER ROW.

MDCCCXLVII.

ALEXANDER MACINTOSH,
PRINTER,
GREAT NEW STREET, LONDON.

TO THE
REV. JOHN RICHARDSON MAJOR, D.D.,
HEAD MASTER OF KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL,

THE FOLLOWING COMPENDIUM,

IS INSCRIBED,

WITH SINCERE ESTEEM AND RESPECT,

BY THE AUTHOR.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following compilation is strictly what it professes to be, "AN INTRODUCTION" to Hebrew Grammar. No language can be acquired by means of a compendium. But experience has taught me, that a large and comprehensive grammar may impede the progress of beginners, especially when the chief part of their time and strength is necessarily devoted to other subjects. For such the following pages may serve as a practical outline. The original intention was that it should not exceed two sheets. But having learned that the study of Hebrew was to be introduced into King's College School, it seemed necessary to add more complete tables. Mr. Duncan obligingly allowed me the use of the stereotype plates of the tables of verbs, reprinted from Gesenius' "Lehrgebaude," by the Rev. Dr. Lee. The larger Grammars recommended for the study of the advanced student are those of the Rev. Dr. Lee, Professor Ewald, and the late Dr. Gesenius.

A. M^cC.

INTRODUCTION

TO

HEBREW GRAMMAR.

HEBREW LETTERS. CONSONANTS.

THE Hebrew alphabet consists of twenty-two letters, all consonants.

Figure.	Name.	Pronunciation.	Nu- meric value.	
א	Aleph	Spiritus lenis	1	<p>§. 1. The six letters בְּגַדְכ־פָּתֵחַ (B'gadhk'phath) are pronounced with or without an aspiration. The removal of the aspiration is marked by a point in the letter; this point is called Dagesh Lene; a point in ה is called Mappik, and shows that ה is sounded as a consonant.</p> <p>§. 2. Five have a different form at the end of words, ך, ם, ן, ף, ץ, included in the memorial word קַמְנֶפֶתֶז (kamnephetz).</p> <p>§. 3. As the Hebrews do not divide words at the end of the line, an empty space would sometimes remain. This is prevented by enlarging the letter, ם, ף, ם, ן, ף; memorial word אַחַלְתֶּם (ahaltēm).</p> <p>§. 4. The letters ם, ף, ן, ף, are called quiescent, because they sometimes lose all sound, except what they derive from the preceding vowel, like our W in <i>flow</i>, <i>throw</i>, &c.</p> <p>ם quiesces in Kametz, Tsere, Segol, sometimes in Hholem.</p> <p>ף at the end of words also.</p> <p>ן in Hholem and Shurek.</p> <p>ך in Tsere and Hhirik and Segol.</p>
ב and פ	Beth	BH and (B)	2	
ג and כ	Gimel	GH and (G)	3	
ד and ך	Daleth	DH and (D)	4	
ה	He	H	5	
ו	Vau	V and W	6	
ז	Zain	Z	7	
ח	Hheth	Hh	8	
ט	Teth	T	9	
י	Yod	Y	10	
כ, ך, ם, ן, ף, ץ	Kaph	KH and (K)	20	
ל	Lámed	L	30	
מ	Mem	M	40	
נ	Nun	N	50	
ס	Samech	S	60	
ע	Aiin	Soft GH	70	
פ, פ, ף	Pe	PH and (P)	80	
צ	Tsade	TZ	90	
ק	Koph	Q	100	
ר	Resh	R	200	
ש	Sin	S	300	
װ	Shin	SH	400	
ת	Thau	TH and (T)	400	

§. 5. The usual division of the consonants in reference to organ is :—

- a. Gutturals, א, ה, ח, ע, [Ahachagh].
- b. Labials, פ, ב, מ, ו, [Bumaph].
- c. Palatals, ק, ג, י, צ, [Gichaq].
- d. Linguals, נ, ד, ל, ט, ר, [Datléneth].
- e. Dentals or Sibilants, ש, ז, ס, ז', [Zastzash].

ר in some respects resembles the first class.

The Liquids are ל, נ, מ, ב.

The three ל, נ, ב, are intimately related.

§. 6. The Hebrews have signs (*a*) for five long or *perfect* vowels, i. e., which can be sounded without a consonant following ; (*b*) five short or *imperfect* vowels, i. e., which cannot be sounded without a consonant following or a helping accent, and (*c*) four semi-vowels.

VOWELS.

LONG OR PERFECT.

	Name.	Sound.	Example.
1. A	קָמֶטֶץ	â in balm	בַּהַם bāh.
2. E	טְסֵרֶה	a in bay	בַּי bay.
3. Ī	גְּרֵיט גְּרֵיט	ee in lee	בֵּי bee.
4. O	וְיֵהוּ or וְיֵהוּ	o in Rome	בוֹ boh.
5. U	שְׁרֵק	oo in fool	בוּ boo.

SHORT OR IMPERFECT.

	Name.	Sound.	Example.
6.	פַּתַּח	a in bad	בַּל bal.
7.	סֵגוֹל	e in bed	בֵּל bel.
8.	* לְיֵהוּ	i in hit	בִּיל bil.
9.	קָמֶטֶץ חֲתוּפָה	o in hot	בּוֹל bol.
10.	* קִבּוּץ	u in pull	בּוּל bull.

N.B.—These vowels are properly divided into three classes, those belonging to the A sound, 1, 6, 7 ; those of the I sound, 3, 8, 2, 7 ; and those of the U sound, 4, 5, 9, 10.

SEMI-VOWELS.

- i. Simple Sh'va וְ as בַּ the e in the French *second*, or German *Gnade*, as בְּלוֹ g'loo, בְּנוֹ b'no, שְׁמֵי sh'mee.
- ii. Compound Sh'va.

* This may also be long.

2. Hhateph Pathach ֿ very short A, as חֵלוֹם Hhălóhm, עֵשׂוֹ Ghäsóo, עֵלָה Ghăláy.
3. Hhateph Segol ֿ very short E, אֵמֶת Ėméth, אֵכֹל Ėkhól, אֵהִי Ėhéé.
4. Hhateph Kametz ֿ very short O, עֹנִי Ghönée, חֹלִי Hhölée, רֹעִי Rőée.

§. 7. The syllables ending in a vowel are called simple, or open, syllables ; those ending in a consonant, *compound*, or *closed*, syllables.

Examples according to the Vowels.

KAMETZ.		TSERE.		GRT. HHIRIK.		HHOLEM.		SHUREK.	
Pronoun.		Pronoun.		Pronoun.		Pronoun.		Pronoun.	
בָּ	<i>bah</i>	מֵי	<i>may</i>	פֵּי	<i>pee</i>	לוֹ	<i>loh</i>	לוֹ	<i>loo</i>
אָ	<i>ahv</i>	אֵי	<i>aim</i>	בֵּין	<i>been</i>	אוֹר	<i>ohr</i>	אוֹר	<i>oor</i>
כָּ	<i>kahm</i>	בַּיִן	<i>bayn</i>	גֵּיל	<i>geel</i>	בוֹר	<i>bohr</i>	גוֹר	<i>goor</i>
יָ	<i>yahd</i>	זַיִד	<i>zayd</i>	שֵׁים	<i>seem</i>	דוֹב	<i>dōhv</i>	הוֹ	<i>hoo</i>

Short Vowels.

יָד	<i>yäd</i>	פֵּן	<i>pen</i>	בֵּן	<i>bin</i>	קֹדֶשׁוֹ	<i>köd shó</i>	יֹלָד	<i>yül-lád</i>
קָל	<i>käl</i>	בֵּל	<i>bel</i>	מֵן	<i>min</i>	חֹכְמָה	<i>hhökh-máh</i>	בֹּטֵל	<i>but-tál</i>
עָם	<i>äm</i>	אֵת	<i>eth</i>	אִם	<i>im</i>	אֹמְרוֹ	<i>öm-ró</i>	עֲמֹד	<i>ghum-mád</i>
בָּר	<i>bär</i>	הֵן	<i>hen</i>	צֵד	<i>tsid</i>	בֹּתִים	<i>böt-tím</i>	נֹגֵשׁ	<i>nug-gásh</i>
צָר	<i>tsär</i>	מֵן	<i>men</i>	עָם	<i>ghim</i>	יָקֹם	<i>yá-köm</i>	הֹגֵד	<i>hug-gád</i>

§. 8. Kametz and Kametz-Hhatuph are represented by the same sign ֿ. To distinguish them accurately it is necessary to know whether this vowel has been derived from Hholem or Shurek. The general rule is,—

a. In a closed unaccented syllable, it is Kametz-Hhatuph, as in the examples in the fourth column, where are three cases, (i.) before a simple Sh'va, as קֹדֶשׁוֹ ; (ii.) before a Dagesh-forte, as בֹּתִים ; (iii.) in a final syllable without accent, as יָקֹם.

b. In an open syllable, (i.) before Hhateph-Kametz, as פִּעֲלוֹ ; (ii.) before another Kametz-Hhatuph, as פִּעֲלוֹ ; (iii.) in two words, חֹדֶשִׁים kō-da-shim and שְׁרָשִׁים shō-ra-shim, where it really stands for Hhateph Kametz, ֿ.

§. 9. In the middle of a word, or in the first letter when the word is joined to the preceding, a point in a consonant is called Dagesh-forte, it doubles the letter, as קִיטַל kit-táył, מַזְזֵה maz-zeh ; in the

latter case it is euphonic. If the letter in which Dagesh-forte occurs be one of the aspirates, it also takes away the aspiration, קִיבֵּד kibbayd.

§. 10. Dagesh-lene occurs (1) at the beginning of words, unless the preceding word ends with a vowel and conjunctive accent ; (2) in the middle of a word after a silent Sh'va, except in forms made from others where the aspirates had their aspiration, and in the suffixes, קֵי, קֵי, קֵי.

TONE.—MAKKEPH.

§. 11. In Hebrew, as in other languages, some one syllable is more strongly marked in enunciation, and is therefore said to have the tone, or to be the tone syllable. To mark it is necessary, as thereby words apparently the same, are distinguished as to sense, as in the English words, *désert*, *desért*.

a. Monosyllables necessarily have the tone unless followed by an horizontal line, like hyphen, which takes it away, as אֵל el, אֶת eth, בֶּן ben. This line is Makkeph, which word signifies *connector*.

b. Words of more syllables than one generally have the tone on the last syllable. The place of the tone, however, may be changed by additions at the beginning or end of the word,—or, to prevent the tone syllables of two words coming together,—or, by the cadence at the end of a sentence, called the pause. Vowels losing the tone are shortened, or may even be entirely lost ; as, דָּבָר da-vár, דְּבָרִים d'var-khém. Here the first vowel is lost, the second shortened, יַקַּיִם ya-kaym, וַיִּקַּח vai-yá-kém, קֹדֶשׁ kó-desh, קֹדֶשִׁי kôd-shée. *

ACCENTS.

§. 12. The place of the tone is generally marked by a sign, or accent. The signs used for this purpose, being so contrived as to show also the relation of one word to the other and to the sentence, are divided into distinctive and conjunctive accents, and are as follow :—

I. DISTINCTIVES (DOMINI).

I. *Imperatores*.—1. (־) Silluk, which occurs at the end of the verse. 2. (־) Athnahh, generally in the middle of a verse. * 3. (־) Merka mahpachatum.

* A similar change of vowel sound, dependent on accent, may be observed in English, as the sound of *I* in *únit*, *uníte*, *únity*; *confíde*, *cónfidant*: of *A* in *relàte*, *rèlative*; *cápacious*, *cápable*, &c., &c.

II. *Reges*.—4. (◌̇) Segolta. 5. (◌̇) Zakeph katohn. 6. (◌̇) Zakeph gadohl. 7. (◌̇) Tiphcha.

III. *Duces*.—8. (◌̇) R'via. 9. (◌̇) Zarka. 10. (◌̇) Pashta. 11. (◌̇) Yethiv. 12. (◌̇) T'vir. 13. (◌̇) Double Merka. * 14. (◌̇) R'via with Geresh. 15. (◌̇) Shalshleth. * 16. (◌̇) Tiphcha initiale.

IV. *Comites*.—17. (◌̇) Pázēr. 18. (◌̇) Karne-pharáh. 19. (◌̇) Great T'lisha. 20. (◌̇) Geresh. 21. (◌̇) Double Geresh. 22. (◌̇) P'sik.

II. CONJUNCTIVES (SERVI).

23. (◌̇) Merca. 24. (◌̇) Munach. 25. (◌̇) Mahpach. 26. (◌̇) Kadma. 27. (◌̇) Darga. 28. (◌̇) Yerach. 29. (◌̇) T'lisha minus. * 30. (◌̇) Tiphcha. * 31. (◌̇) Merca Zarkatum. * 32. (◌̇) Mahpach Zarkatum.

* Those marked with an asterisk occur in the poetic books, Job, Proverbs, and Psalms. When a word has a compound accent, or two different accents, the last of the two points out the tone syllable. If the accents be both the same, the first stands over the place of the tone.

The accents 4, 9, 10, 29, are called postpositive, as being placed on the last letter of the word ; and 16, 19, 29, prepositive, as placed with the first letter, and cannot, therefore, be consulted as to the place of the tone, which must then be ascertained by the general rules and use.

The division into Imperatores, Reges, &c., is to show the relative degree of power which each class possesses, and may be compared to that of our full stop, colon, semi-colon, and comma.

§. 13. Besides these accents, a perpendicular stroke on the left of a vowel, called Metheg (bridle), is also used as an auxiliary. It stands, (1) after a long vowel next before a tone-syllable, as תַּי־לְדֵי tay-l'dee ; (2) on the second syllable before the tone, even though the vowel is short, as בּוֹת־תַּי־כֶּחֶם bot-tay-khem ; (3) after every vowel which is immediately followed by a composite Sh'va. In all these cases it marks the division of syllables.

READING LESSON.

JOSH. xv. 21—36.

וְהָיָה 23 : וְהָיָה וְדִמּוֹנָה וְעִדְעָדָה : וְהָיָה 22 : וְהָיָה וְהָיָה : וְהָיָה וְהָיָה 21
וְהָיָה וְהָיָה : וְהָיָה וְהָיָה : וְהָיָה וְהָיָה 24 : וְהָיָה וְהָיָה : וְהָיָה וְהָיָה 25 : וְהָיָה וְהָיָה וְהָיָה

חָצֵרוֹן הִיא חָצוֹר : 26 אָמַם וּשְׁמָע וּמִוֹלָדָה : 27 וַחֲצֵר בְּקָדָה
 וַחֲשֵׁמוֹן וּבֵית פְּלִט : 28 וַחֲצֵר שׁוּעַל וּבְאֵר שְׁבַע וּבְזוֹתָהָ :
 29 בְּעֵלָה וְעַיִם וְעָצָם : 30 וְאֶלְתוֹלַד וּכְסִיל וַחֲרָמָה : 31 וְצִקְלָג
 וּמְדַמָּה וְסִסְנָה : 32 וּלְבָאוֹת וְשִׁלְחִים וְעֵין וּרְמִיז וְכָל-עֵרִים
 עֲשָׂרִים וְתִשְׁעֵי וַחֲצָרִיקוֹן : 33 בְּשִׁפְלָה אֲשֶׁת־אֵל וְצָרְעָה וְאֲשָׁנָה :
 34 וְזָלוֹת וְעֵין בְּנִים תַּפְיֹחַ וְהָעֵינָם : 35 יַרְמוֹת וְעֵדְלָם שׁוֹכָה
 וְעֹזָקָה : 36 וְשַׁעֲרֵיבִים וְעֵדִיתִים וַחֲבִדְרָה וּגְדֵרְתִים עָרִים אַרְבַּע-עָשָׂרָה
 וַחֲצָרִיקוֹן :

PRONUNCIATION.

21. Kav-ts'áyl va-gháy-d'r v'ya-góor. 22. V'kee-náh v'dee-mo-
 náh v'ghad-gha-dáh. 23. V'ké-d'sh v'hha-tsóhr v'yith-nán. 24.
 Zeeph va-té-l'm oo-v'gha-lóth. 25. V'hha-tsóhr Hhă-dat-táh oo-
 k'ree-yóhth Hhets-róhn hee Hha-tsóhr. 26. Ámam oo-sh'mágh oo-
 mo-la-dáh. 27. Va-hhătsár, gaddáh, v'hhesh-mohn oo-váyth páh-l't.
 28. Va-hhătsár shoo-ghál oo-v'air shé-văgh oo-viz-yo-th'yáh. 29. Ba-
 ghăláh v'ghee-yéem va-ghá-ts'm. 30. V'el-to-lád oo-kh'seel v'hhor-
 máh. 31. V'tsik-lág oo-mad-man-náh v'san-san-náh. 32. Oo-l'va-
 óhth v'shil-hhéem v'ghá-y'n v'rim-móhn kôl-gha-réem ghes-réem
 va-tháy-sh'gh v'hhats-ray-hén. 33. Bash-sh'phay-láh esh-ta-óhl
 v'tsor-gháh v'ashnáh. 34. V'za-nó'ch v'ghayn gan-néem tap-póo'ch
 v'ha-ghay-nám. 35. Yar-móoth va-ghădullám so-khoh va-ghazay-
 káh. 36. V'sha-ghărá-im v'a-ghă-dee-thá-im v'hag-g'day-ráh oo-
 g'day-ro-tháh-im gha-réem ar-bah-ghes-ráy v'hhats-ray-hén.

PERSONAL PRONOUN.

§. 14. The Personal Pronouns are—

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
1. Comm.	אֲנִי in pause	אֲנִי	אֲנַחְנוּ	בְּהֵנוּ
	or אֲנִי	אֲנִי	אֲנִי	
2. Masc.	אַתָּה	אַתָּה	אַתֶּם	
Fem.	אַתְּ		אַתֶּן	אַתְּנָה
3. Masc.	הוּא		הֵם	הֵמָּה
Fem.	הִיא		הֵן	הֵמָּה

The Genitives and Accusatives are made by adding fragments of these to the words that govern them, as will be seen in the verbs and

nouns. The Dative and Ablative by adding similar particles to the prepositions.

THE VERBS.

§. 15. Though the verbs are not the roots, and least of all in their trilateral form, yet there is a convenience in treating them first. The two ground-forms of the verb are the 3d pers. masc. sing. of the Preterite and the Infinitive construct. The former, called the root, and now in imitation of the German, the stemword, usually consists of three consonants קטל, with an euphonic Kametz belonging to the first stem letter, and a toned vowel, A, E, or O, to the second, thus, נָשַׁמַּר, *he kept*, כָּבֵדָה, *he was heavy*, קָטַן, *he was little*. The A usually belongs to transitive, the E and O to intransitive verbs. From this stem, the 3d pers. fem., and the other persons sing. and plural are formed by appending fragments of the personal pronoun, thus—

3 m.	קטל			pl.	} ו
f.	קַטְלָה			com.	
2 m.	קַטְלְתָּ	after a vowel	קַטְלְתָּ		הֵם after a vowel
f.	קַטְלְתְּ		קַטְלְתְּ		הֵן
1 com.	קַטְלְנוּ		קַטְלְנוּ		נוּ

§. 16. The second ground-form is the Masculine form of the Infinitive construct קַטְל, from which are formed the Future and the Imperative, the former by prefixing certain fragments of the personal pronoun, and in the 2d and 3d pers. fem. appending a feminine termination, thus—

SINGULAR 3 pers. m.		קַטְל	י	} (or as two sh'vas cannot occur at the beginning of a word)	קַטְל	י
3	f.	—	תְּ		קַטְלְתְּ	תְּ
2	m.	י	תְּ	קַטְלְתִּי	תְּ	
1	m.	—	אֲ	קַטְלְאֲ	אֲ	
PLURAL	3	m.	וּ	קַטְלְנוּ	וּ	
	3	f.	נָה	קַטְלְנָה	תְּ	
	2	m.	וּ	קַטְלְנוּ	תְּ	
	2	f.	נָה	קַטְלְנָה	תְּ	
	1	com.	—	קַטְלְנוּ	נָה	

N.B.—The Intransitive Verbs make the Future with Pathach instead of Hholem, e. g., יִקְטֹל, יִקְטֹל.

For the forms of Imperative, see the Paradigms.

§. 17. Besides the masculine, the Infinitive has also feminine forms, הַקְטֹלָה, הַקְטֹלָה, הַקְטֹלָה; and an absolute form קָטַל.

CONJUGATIONS OR SPECIES.

§. 18. From the original stemwords are derived, by certain modifications, other verbs with a corresponding modification of the signification, generally called conjugations, בְּיָנֵי. The most usual are, including the original verb—

ACTIVE.	PASSIVE.	SIGNIFICATION OF THE ACTIVE.
1. Kal קָטַל	(wanting, except the Participle קָטֹל).	Either Transitive or Intransitive, <i>He killed.</i>
2. Niphal נִקְטַל	(wanting, except perhaps in one verb גָּאֵל).	Originally Reflective, now generally Passive, <i>He was killed.</i>
3. Piël קָטַל	Pual קָטַל	Implies intensity, habit, and cause, <i>He killed habitually.</i>
4. Hiphil הִקְטִיל	Hophal הִקְטִיל	Is causative, <i>He caused to kill.</i>
5. Hithpael הִתְקַטַּל	Hothpaal הִתְקַטַּל	Reflective, <i>He killed himself.</i>

§. 19. The word *Kal* signifies *light*, i. e., without any change or addition. The other names are derived from the verb פָּעַל, formerly used in the Paradigms, of which the conjugations were, נִפְעַל, פָּעַל, פָּעַל, הִפְעִיל, הִפְעִיל, הִתְפַּעֵל, הִתְפַּעֵל. From this same verb the first Radical or stem-letter of verbs is designated by פ, the second by ע, and the third by ל; thus a verb whose first consonant is י, is called פ"י Peh, Yod; one whose second consonant is ו, is called ע"ו Ghain, Vau; one whose third consonant is ה, is called ה"ל Lamed, He. When the second and third consonants are alike the verb is called ע"ע; by some ד"ד.

§. 20. Besides the usual conjugations there are others used less frequent in Hebrew. (Let a verb be transitive or reflexive.)

I. Those connected with Piel; as Poel קוּטַל, Passive קוּטַל, Reflect. הִתְקוּטַל. Second, Pilel קִטַּל, Passive קִטַּל, Reflect. הִתְקִטַּל. Third, Pealal קִטַּלְטַל. Fourth, Pilpel קִטַּלְקַל. Fifth Peopel קִטַּוּטַל.

II. Connected with Hiphil; First, Tiphel תִּקַּטַּל. Second, Shaktel שִׁקַּטַּל.

§. 21. When one, or more, of the stem-letters is a Guttural, some variety arises in the punctuation; when the weak letters י, ו, ה, א, are found amongst the stem-letters, still greater apparent anomalies arise, as may be seen from the following Paradigms.

§. 22. It is to be noticed that the Gutturals, when a moveable Sh'va is required, take the compound Sh'va; and further, that, as the place of the tone is changed, the vowels are changed, if not immutable.

§. 23. The immutable vowels are—

1. Those quiescing in their homogeneous vowel-letters, as אָ in ראשׁ; יִ in היקל; וֹ in קול.

2. Those belonging to an homogeneous quiescent letter, which has fallen away, as קֹם instead of קָמָם, &c.

3. Short vowels before Dagesh-forte, as קִטַּל, קִטַּל.

§. 24. The old designation for the two tenses occurring in Hebrew was Preterite and Future. Dr. Lee calls the second the Present, as in the following Paradigms. Professors Ewald and Fürst consider the second as an Imperfect.

Paradigm of Verbs in KAL.

	Regular Verb.	Verb. 1 gutt.	Verb. 2 gutt.	Verb. 3 gutt.	Verb. 5 init.	Verb. ד
PRETER.						
Sing. 3 m.	קָמַל	עָמַד	זָעַק	שָׁמַע	נָגַשׁ	קָבַע
3 f.	קָמְלָה	עָמְדָה	זָעְקָה	שָׁמְעָה	נָגַשְׁתָּה	קָבְעָה
2 m.	קָמַלְתָּ	עָמַדְתָּ	זָעַקְתָּ	שָׁמַעְתָּ	נָגַשְׁתָּ	קָבַעְתָּ
2 f.	קָמַלְתְּ	עָמַדְתְּ	זָעַקְתְּ	שָׁמַעְתְּ	נָגַשְׁתְּ	קָבַעְתְּ
1 com.	קָמַלְתִּי	עָמַדְתִּי	זָעַקְתִּי	שָׁמַעְתִּי	נָגַשְׁתִּי	קָבַעְתִּי
Plur. 3 com.	קָמְלוּ	עָמְדוּ	זָעְקוּ	שָׁמְעוּ	נָגַשְׁוּ	קָבַעוּ
2 m.	קָמַלְתֶּם	עָמַדְתֶּם	זָעַקְתֶּם	שָׁמַעְתֶּם	נָגַשְׁתֶּם	קָבַעְתֶּם
2 f.	קָמַלְתֶּן	עָמַדְתֶּן	זָעַקְתֶּן	שָׁמַעְתֶּן	נָגַשְׁתֶּן	קָבַעְתֶּן
1 com.	קָמַלְנוּ	עָמַדְנוּ	זָעַקְנוּ	שָׁמַעְנוּ	נָגַשְׁנוּ	קָבַעְנוּ
INF. abs.	קָמֹל	עָמֹד	זָעֹק	שָׁמוֹעַ	נָגֹשׁ	קָבוֹעַ
INF. const.	קָמֵל	עָמֵד	זָעֵק	שָׁמֵעַ	נָגֵשׁת	קָבֵעַ
IMPERATIVE.						
Sing. m.	קָמֵל	עָמַד	זָעַק	שָׁמַע	נָגַשׁ	קָבַע
f.	קָמְלִי	עָמְדִי	זָעְקִי	שָׁמְעִי	נָגַשִׁי	קָבַעִי
Plur. m.	קָמְלוּ	עָמְדוּ	זָעְקוּ	שָׁמְעוּ	נָגַשְׁוּ	קָבַעוּ
f.	קָמְלֶנָּה	עָמְדֶנָּה	זָעְקֶנָּה	שָׁמְעֶנָּה	נָגַשְׁנָה	קָבַעֶנָּה
PRESENT.						
Sing. 3 m.	יִקְמַל	יִעֲמֹד	יִזְעַק	יִשְׁמַע	יִנְגַּשׁ	יִקְבַּע
3 f.	תִּקְמַל	תִּעֲמֹד	תִּזְעַק	תִּשְׁמַע	תִּנְגַּשׁ	תִּקְבַּע
2 m.	תִּקְמַלְתָּ	תִּעֲמֹדְתָּ	תִּזְעַקְתָּ	תִּשְׁמַעְתָּ	תִּנְגַּשְׁתָּ	תִּקְבַּעְתָּ
2 f.	תִּקְמַלְתְּ	תִּעֲמֹדְתְּ	תִּזְעַקְתְּ	תִּשְׁמַעְתְּ	תִּנְגַּשְׁתְּ	תִּקְבַּעְתְּ
1 com.	אֶקְמַל	אֶעֲמֹד	אֶזְעַק	אֶשְׁמַע	אֶנְגַּשׁ	אֶקְבַּע
Plur. 3 m.	יִקְמְלוּ	יִעֲמְדוּ	יִזְעַקוּ	יִשְׁמְעוּ	יִנְגַּשְׁוּ	יִקְבַּעוּ
3 f.	תִּקְמְלֶנָּה	תִּעֲמְדֶנָּה	תִּזְעַקְנָה	תִּשְׁמְעֶנָּה	תִּנְגַּשְׁנָה	תִּקְבַּעֶנָּה
2 m.	תִּקְמַלְתֶּם	תִּעֲמַדְתֶּם	תִּזְעַקְתֶּם	תִּשְׁמַעְתֶּם	תִּנְגַּשְׁתֶּם	תִּקְבַּעְתֶּם
2 f.	תִּקְמַלְתֶּן	תִּעֲמַדְתֶּן	תִּזְעַקְתֶּן	תִּשְׁמַעְתֶּן	תִּנְגַּשְׁתֶּן	תִּקְבַּעְתֶּן
1 com.	נִקְמַלְנָה	נִעֲמַדְנָה	נִזְעַקְנָה	נִשְׁמַעְנָה	נִנְגַּשְׁנָה	נִקְבַּעְנָה
PRES. apoc.	יִקְמַל	יִעֲמֹד	—	—	—	—
PART. act.	קָמֵל	עָמֵד	זָעֵק	שָׁמֵעַ	נָגֵשׁ	קָבַע
pass.	קָמוּל	עָמוּד	זָעוּק	שָׁמוּעַ	נָגוּשׁ	קָבוּעַ

Paradigm of Verbs in KAL.

Verb. init.	Verb. init.	Verb. init.	Verb. med.	Verb. med.	Verb. final.	Verb. final.
יָשַׁב	יָשַׁב	יָשַׁב	קָם	קָם	מָצַח	פָּלַח
			קָמָה		מָצַחָה	פָּלַחָה
regular.	regular.	regular.	קָמַתְּ		מָצַחְתְּ	פָּלַחְתְּ
			קָמַתְּ		מָצַחְתְּ	פָּלַחְתְּ
			קָמַתְּ	like	מָצַחְתְּ	פָּלַחְתְּ
			קָמַתְּ	קָם	מָצַחְתְּ	פָּלַחְתְּ
			קָמְתֵם		מָצַחְתֶּם	פָּלַחְתֶּם
			קָמְתֶוּ		מָצַחְתֶּוּ	פָּלַחְתֶּוּ
			קָמְנוּ		מָצַחְנוּ	פָּלַחְנוּ
יָשָׁב	יָשַׁב	יָשַׁב	קָם	קָם	מָצַח	פָּלַח
			קָמָה		מָצַחָה	פָּלַחָה
			קָמַתְּ		מָצַחְתְּ	פָּלַחְתְּ
יָשָׁב	יָשַׁב	יָשַׁב	קָם	קָם	מָצַח	פָּלַח
			קָמָה		מָצַחָה	פָּלַחָה
			קָמַתְּ		מָצַחְתְּ	פָּלַחְתְּ
			קָמַתְּ	none.	מָצַחְתְּ	פָּלַחְתְּ
			קָמַתְּ		מָצַחְתְּ	פָּלַחְתְּ
			קָמַתְּ		מָצַחְתְּ	פָּלַחְתְּ
יָשָׁב	יָשַׁב	יָשַׁב	קָם	קָם	מָצַח	פָּלַח
			קָמָה		מָצַחָה	פָּלַחָה
			קָמַתְּ		מָצַחְתְּ	פָּלַחְתְּ
			קָמַתְּ		מָצַחְתְּ	פָּלַחְתְּ
			קָמַתְּ		מָצַחְתְּ	פָּלַחְתְּ
			קָמַתְּ		מָצַחְתְּ	פָּלַחְתְּ
יָשָׁב	יָשַׁב	יָשַׁב	קָם	קָם	מָצַח	פָּלַח
			קָמָה		מָצַחָה	פָּלַחָה
			קָמַתְּ		מָצַחְתְּ	פָּלַחְתְּ
			קָמַתְּ		מָצַחְתְּ	פָּלַחְתְּ
			קָמַתְּ		מָצַחְתְּ	פָּלַחְתְּ
			קָמַתְּ		מָצַחְתְּ	פָּלַחְתְּ
יָשָׁב	יָשַׁב	יָשַׁב	קָם	קָם	מָצַח	פָּלַח
			קָמָה		מָצַחָה	פָּלַחָה
			קָמַתְּ		מָצַחְתְּ	פָּלַחְתְּ
			קָמַתְּ		מָצַחְתְּ	פָּלַחְתְּ
			קָמַתְּ		מָצַחְתְּ	פָּלַחְתְּ
			קָמַתְּ		מָצַחְתְּ	פָּלַחְתְּ

Paradigm of Verbs in NIPHAL.

	Regular Verb.	Verb. 1 gutt.	Verb. 2 gutt.	Verb. 3 gutt.	Verb. 5 init.	Verb. 6
PRETER.						
Sing. 3 m.	נִקְמַל	נִעְמַד	נִזְעַק	נִשְׁמַע	נִבְּשׂ	נִסָּב
3 f.	נִקְמְלָה	נִעְמְדָה	נִזְעַקְהָ	נִשְׁמְעָה	נִבְּשְׁתָּה	נִסָּבְתָּה
2 m.	נִקְמַלְתָּ	נִעְמַדְתָּ	נִזְעַקְתָּ	נִשְׁמַעְתָּ	נִבְּשַׁתָּ	נִסָּבֹתָ
2 f.	נִקְמַלְתְּ	נִעְמַדְתְּ	נִזְעַקְתְּ	נִשְׁמַעְתְּ	נִבְּשַׁתְּ	נִסָּבֹתְ
1 com.	נִקְמַלְתִּי	נִעְמַדְתִּי	נִזְעַקְתִּי	נִשְׁמַעְתִּי	נִבְּשַׁתִּי	נִסָּבֹתִי
Plur. 3 com.	נִקְמַלְוּ	נִעְמַדוּ	נִזְעַקוּ	נִשְׁמְעוּ	נִבְּשׂוּ	נִסָּבוּ
2 m.	נִקְמַלְתֶּם	נִעְמַדְתֶּם	נִזְעַקְתֶּם	נִשְׁמַעְתֶּם	נִבְּשַׁתֶּם	נִסָּבֹתֶם
2 f.	נִקְמַלְתֶּן	נִעְמַדְתֶּן	נִזְעַקְתֶּן	נִשְׁמַעְתֶּן	נִבְּשַׁתֶּן	נִסָּבֹתֶן
1 com.	נִקְמַלְנוּ	נִעְמַדְנוּ	נִזְעַקְנוּ	נִשְׁמַעְנוּ	נִבְּשַׁנוּ	נִסָּבוּנוּ
INFINITIVE.	הִקְמַל	הִעְמַד	הִזְעַק	הִשְׁמַע	הִבְּשׂ	הִסָּב
IMPERATIVE.						
Sing. m.	הִקְמַל	הִעְמַד	הִזְעַק	הִשְׁמַע	הִבְּשׂ	הִסָּב
f.	הִקְמְלִי	הִעְמְדִי	הִזְעַקִי	הִשְׁמְעִי	הִבְּשִׁי	הִסָּבִי
Plur. m.	הִקְמַלְוּ	הִעְמַדוּ	הִזְעַקוּ	הִשְׁמְעוּ	הִבְּשׂוּ	הִסָּבוּ
f.	הִקְמַלְנָה	הִעְמַדְנָה	הִזְעַקְנָה	הִשְׁמַעְנָה	הִבְּשִׁנָּה	הִסָּבִינָה
PRESENT.						
Sing. 3 m.	יִקְמַל	יִעְמַד	יִזְעַק	יִשְׁמַע	יִבְּשׂ	יִסָּב
3 f.	תִּקְמַל	תִּעְמַד	תִּזְעַק	תִּשְׁמַע	תִּבְּשׂ	תִּסָּב
2 m.	תִּקְמַלְתָּ	תִּעְמַדְתָּ	תִּזְעַקְתָּ	תִּשְׁמַעְתָּ	תִּבְּשַׁתָּ	תִּסָּבֹתָ
2 f.	תִּקְמַלְתְּ	תִּעְמַדְתְּ	תִּזְעַקְתְּ	תִּשְׁמַעְתְּ	תִּבְּשַׁתְּ	תִּסָּבֹתְ
1 com.	אִקְמַל	אִעְמַד	אִזְעַק	אִשְׁמַע	אִבְּשׂ	אִסָּב
Plur. 3 m.	יִקְמַלְוּ	יִעְמַדוּ	יִזְעַקוּ	יִשְׁמְעוּ	יִבְּשׂוּ	יִסָּבוּ
3 f.	תִּקְמַלְנָה	תִּעְמַדְנָה	תִּזְעַקְנָה	תִּשְׁמַעְנָה	תִּבְּשִׁנָּה	תִּסָּבִינָה
2 m.	תִּקְמַלְתֶּם	תִּעְמַדְתֶּם	תִּזְעַקְתֶּם	תִּשְׁמַעְתֶּם	תִּבְּשַׁתֶּם	תִּסָּבֹתֶם
2 f.	תִּקְמַלְתֶּן	תִּעְמַדְתֶּן	תִּזְעַקְתֶּן	תִּשְׁמַעְתֶּן	תִּבְּשַׁתֶּן	תִּסָּבֹתֶן
1 com.	נִקְמַל	נִעְמַד	נִזְעַק	נִשְׁמַע	נִבְּשׂ	נִסָּב
Pres. apoc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
PARTICIPLE.	נִקְמַל	נִעְמַד	נִזְעַק	נִשְׁמַע	נִבְּשׂ	נִסָּב

Paradigm of Verbs in NIPHAL.

Verb. ש init.	Verb. ש init.	Verb. ש med.	Verb. ש med.	Verb. ש final.	Verb. ש final.
נִשְׁכַּל	נִשְׁכַּב	נִקְוֹם	נִבְּזוֹן	נִמְצָא	נִגְלָה
like first lett. gutt.	נִשְׁכְּבָה	נִקְוְמָה	like נִקְוֹם	נִמְצָאָה	נִגְלָתָה
	נִשְׁכְּבֶתָּ	נִקְוְמוֹתָּ		נִמְצָאֶתָּ	נִגְלִיתָּ
	נִשְׁכְּבֶתֶּיךָ	נִקְוְמוֹתֶיךָ		נִמְצָאֶתֶּיךָ	נִגְלִיתֶיךָ
	נִשְׁכְּבֵנוּ	נִקְוְמוֹתֵינוּ		נִמְצָאֵנוּ	נִגְלִיתֵנוּ
	נִשְׁכְּבוּ	נִקְוְמוּ		נִמְצְאוּ	נִגְלוּ
	נִשְׁכְּבוּם	נִקְוְמוֹתֵם		נִמְצְאוּם	נִגְלוּם
	נִשְׁכְּבוּן	נִקְוְמוֹתֵן		נִמְצְאוּן	נִגְלוּן
	נִשְׁכְּבוּנֵי	נִקְוְמוֹתֵי		נִמְצְאוּנֵי	נִגְלוּנֵי
הִשְׁכַּל	הִשְׁכַּב	הִקְוֹם	הִבְּזוֹן	הִשְׁמָא	הִגְלָה
הִשְׁכַּל &c.	הִשְׁכְּבָה	הִקְוֹם	like הִקְוֹם	הִשְׁמָאָה	הִגְלָתָה
	הִשְׁכְּבֶתָּ	הִקְוְמוֹתָּ		הִשְׁמָאֶתָּ	הִגְלִיתָּ
	הִשְׁכְּבֶתֶּיךָ	הִקְוְמוֹתֶיךָ		הִשְׁמָאֶתֶּיךָ	הִגְלִיתֶיךָ
	הִשְׁכְּבֵנוּ	הִקְוְמוֹתֵינוּ		הִשְׁמָאֵנוּ	הִגְלִיתֵנוּ
הִשְׁכַּל as הִשְׁכַּד	הִשְׁכְּבָה	הִקְוֹם	like the last.	הִשְׁמָאָה	הִגְלָתָה
	הִשְׁכְּבֶתָּ	הִקְוֹמוֹתָּ		הִשְׁמָאֶתָּ	הִגְלִיתָּ
	הִשְׁכְּבֶתֶּיךָ	הִקְוֹמוֹתֶיךָ		הִשְׁמָאֶתֶּיךָ	הִגְלִיתֶיךָ
	הִשְׁכְּבֵנוּ	הִקְוֹמוֹתֵינוּ		הִשְׁמָאֵנוּ	הִגְלִיתֵנוּ
	הִשְׁכְּבוּ	הִקְוֹמוּ		הִשְׁמָאוּ	הִגְלוּ
	הִשְׁכְּבוּם	הִקְוֹמוֹתֵם		הִשְׁמָאוּם	הִגְלוּם
	הִשְׁכְּבוּן	הִקְוֹמוֹתֵן		הִשְׁמָאוּן	הִגְלוּן
	הִשְׁכְּבוּנֵי	הִקְוֹמוֹתֵי		הִשְׁמָאוּנֵי	הִגְלוּנֵי
—	—	—	—	—	יִשְׁל
נִשְׁכַּל	נִשְׁכַּב	נִקְוֹם	נִבְּזוֹן	נִמְצָא	נִגְלָה

Paradigm of Verbs in Pihel.

	Regular Verb.	Verb. 1 gutt.	Verb. 2 gutt.	Verb. 3 gutt.	Verb. § init.	Verb. דד.
PRETER.						
Sing. 3 m.	הָפֵל	עָמַד	בָּרַח	שָׁמַע	נָגַשׁ	סִבַּב
2 f.	הָפֵלָה		בָּרַחָה	שָׁמְעָה		סִבַּבָּה
2 m.	הָפֵלְתָּ	regular.	בָּרַחְתָּ	שָׁמַעְתָּ	regular.	סִבַּבְתָּ
2 f.	הָפֵלְתָּ		בָּרַחְתָּ	שָׁמַעְתָּ		סִבַּבְתָּ
1 com.	הָפֵלְתִּי		בָּרַחְתִּי	שָׁמַעְתִּי		סִבַּבְתִּי
Plur. 3 com.	הָפֵלוּ		בָּרְחוּ	שָׁמְעוּ		סִבְּבוּ
2 m.	הָפֵלְתֶם		בָּרַחְתֶם	שָׁמַעְתֶם		סִבַּבְתֶם
2 f.	הָפֵלְתֶנּוּ		בָּרַחְתֶּנּוּ	שָׁמַעְתֶּנּוּ		סִבַּבְתֶּנּוּ
1 com.	הָפֵלְנוּ		בָּרַכְנוּ	שָׁמַעְנוּ		סִבְּבוּ
INFINITIVE.	הָפֵל	עָמַד	בָּרַח	שָׁמַע	נָגַשׁ	סִבַּב
IMPERATIVE.						
Sing. m.	הָפֵל	עָמַד	בָּרַח	שָׁמַע	נָגַשׁ	סִבַּב
f.	הָפֵלִי	reg.	בָּרְחִי	שָׁמְעִי	&c.	סִבְּבִי
Plur. m.	הָפֵלוּ		בָּרְחוּ	שָׁמְעוּ		סִבְּבוּ
f.	הָפֵלְנָה		בָּרַחְנָה	שָׁמְעֵנָה		סִבְּבֵנָה
PRESENT.						
Sing. 3 m.	יִפְּלֵל	יַעֲמֹד	יִבְּרַח	יִשְׁמַע	יִנְגַּשׁ	יִסְבֵּב
3 f.	תִּפְּלֵל		תִּבְּרַח	תִּשְׁמַע	&c.	תִּסְבֵּב
2 m.	תִּפְּלֵל		תִּבְּרַח	תִּשְׁמַע		תִּסְבֵּב
2 f.	תִּפְּלִי	regular.	תִּבְּרְחִי	תִּשְׁמְעִי		תִּסְבְּבִי
1 com.	אֶפְּלֵל		אֶבְּרַח	אֶשְׁמַע		אֶסְבֵּב
Plur. 3 m.	יִפְּלְלוּ		יִבְּרְחוּ	יִשְׁמְעוּ		יִסְבְּבוּ
3 f.	תִּפְּלֵלְנָה		תִּבְּרַחְנָה	תִּשְׁמְעֵנָה		תִּסְבְּבֵנָה
2 m.	תִּפְּלְלוּ		תִּבְּרְחוּ	תִּשְׁמְעוּ		תִּסְבְּבוּ
2 f.	תִּפְּלֵלְכֶן		תִּבְּרַחְכֶן	תִּשְׁמְעֵכֶן		תִּסְבְּבֵכֶן
1 com.	נִפְּלֵל		נִבְּרַח	נִשְׁמַע		נִסְבֵּב
Pres. apoc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
PARTICIPLE.	מִפְּלֵל	מֵעָמַד	מִבְּרַח	מִשְׁמַע	מִנְגַּשׁ	מִסְבֵּב

Paradigm of Verbs in Pihel.

Verb. ז init.	Verb. ס or ז init.	Verb. ז med.	Verb. ס med.	Verb. ז final.	Verb. ז final.
זָעַל	זָעַב	זָעַב	זָעַב	זָעַל	זָעַל
regular.	regular.	regular.	like the last.		
		זָעַמָּה		זָעַמָּה	זָעַמָּה
		זָעַמָּתָה		זָעַמָּתָה	זָעַמָּתָה
		זָעַמָּתָי		זָעַמָּתָי	זָעַמָּתָי
		זָעַמָּו		זָעַמָּו	זָעַמָּו
		זָעַמָּתֶם		זָעַמָּתֶם	זָעַמָּתֶם
		זָעַמָּתֶנּוּ		זָעַמָּתֶנּוּ	זָעַמָּתֶנּוּ
		זָעַמָּנוּ		זָעַמָּנוּ	זָעַמָּנוּ
זָעַל	זָעַב	זָעַב	זָעַב	זָעַל	זָעַל
זָעַל	זָעַב	זָעַב	זָעַב	זָעַל	זָעַל
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.	זָעַל	זָעַל
		זָעַמָּנָה		זָעַמָּנָה	זָעַמָּנָה
זָעַל	זָעַב	זָעַב	זָעַב	זָעַל	זָעַל
&c.	&c.	&c.	&c.	זָעַל	זָעַל
		זָעַמָּתָי		זָעַמָּתָי	זָעַמָּתָי
		זָעַמָּו		זָעַמָּו	זָעַמָּו
		זָעַמָּתֶם		זָעַמָּתֶם	זָעַמָּתֶם
		זָעַמָּתֶנּוּ		זָעַמָּתֶנּוּ	זָעַמָּתֶנּוּ
		זָעַמָּנוּ		זָעַמָּנוּ	זָעַמָּנוּ
—	—	—	—	—	זָעַל
זָעַל	זָעַב	זָעַב	זָעַב	זָעַל	זָעַל

Paradigm of Verbs in PUHAL.

	Regular Verb.	Verb. 1 gutt.	Verb. 2 gutt.	Verb. 3 gutt.	Verb. גּ init.	Verb. דּ.	
PRETER.							
Sing. 3 m.	הִפִּיל	עָפַד	פָּרַד	אִשְׁפַּע	נָגַשׁ	סוֹבַב	
3 f.	הִפִּילָה		פָּרְכָה	אִשְׁפַּעָה		סוֹבְכָה	
2 m.	הִפִּילְתָּ	regular.	פָּרַכְתָּ	אִשְׁפַּעְתָּ	regular.	סוֹבַכְתָּ	
2 f.	הִפִּילְתְּ		פָּרַכְתְּ	אִשְׁפַּעְתְּ		סוֹבַכְתְּ	
1 com.	הִפִּילְתִּי		פָּרַכְתִּי	אִשְׁפַּעְתִּי		סוֹבַכְתִּי	
Plur. 3 com.	הִפִּילוּ		פָּרְכוּ	אִשְׁפַּעוּ		סוֹבְכוּ	
2 m.	הִפִּילְתֶּם		פָּרַכְתֶּם	אִשְׁפַּעְתֶּם		סוֹבַכְתֶּם	
2 f.	הִפִּילְתֶּן		פָּרַכְתֶּן	אִשְׁפַּעְתֶּן		סוֹבַכְתֶּן	
1 com.	הִפִּילְנוּ		פָּרַכְנוּ	אִשְׁפַּעְנוּ		סוֹבַכְנוּ	
INFINITIVE.	הִפִּיל	עָפַד	פָּרַד	אִשְׁפַּע	נָגַשׁ	סוֹבַב	
IMPERATIVE.							
Sing. m.	} None.						
f.							
Plur. m.							
f.							
PRESENT.							
Sing. 3 m.	יִהְפִּיל	יַעְפִּד	יִפְרַד	יִאִשְׁפַּע	יִנָּגַשׁ	יִסוֹבַב	
3 f.	תִּהְפִּיל		תִּפְרַד	תִּאִשְׁפַּע		תִּסוֹבַב	
2 m.	תִּהְפִּיל	&c.	תִּפְרַד	תִּאִשְׁפַּע	&c.	תִּסוֹבַב	
2 f.	תִּהְפִּילִי		תִּפְרַדִּי	תִּאִשְׁפַּעִי		תִּסוֹבַבִּי	
1 com.	אֶהְפִּיל		אֶפְרַד	אֶאִשְׁפַּע		אֶסוֹבַב	
Plur. 3 m.	יִהְפִּילוּ		יִפְרְדוּ	יִאִשְׁפַּעוּ		יִסוֹבְבוּ	
3 f.	תִּהְפִּילְנָה		תִּפְרַדְנָה	תִּאִשְׁפַּעְנָה		תִּסוֹבְבְנָה	
2 m.	תִּהְפִּילוּ		תִּפְרְדוּ	תִּאִשְׁפַּעוּ		תִּסוֹבְבוּ	
2 f.	תִּהְפִּילְנָה		תִּפְרַדְנָה	תִּאִשְׁפַּעְנָה		תִּסוֹבְבְנָה	
1 com.	נִהְפִּיל		נִפְרַד	נִאִשְׁפַּע		נִסוֹבַב	
Pres. apoc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
PARTICIPLE.	מִהְפִּיל	מֵעָפַד	מִפְרַד	מֵאִשְׁפַּע	מִנָּגַשׁ	מִסוֹבַב	

Paradigm of Verbs in PUHAL.

Verb. ִּי init.	Verb. ִּי or ִּי init.	Verb. ִּי med.	Verb. ִּי med.	Verb. ִּי final.	Verb. ִּי final.
יָשַׁב	יִשְׁבּוּ	יִשְׁבוּ	יִשְׁבוּ	יִשְׁבוּ	יִשְׁבוּ
regular.	regular.	regular.	like the last.		
		הוֹמַמְדָה הוֹמַמְמַתְּ הוֹמַמְמַתְּ הוֹמַמְמַתְּ הוֹמַמְמַתְּ הוֹמַמְמַתְּ הוֹמַמְמַתְּ הוֹמַמְמַתְּ		מַמְמַמְמַתְּ מַמְמַמְמַתְּ מַמְמַמְמַתְּ מַמְמַמְמַתְּ מַמְמַמְמַתְּ מַמְמַמְמַתְּ מַמְמַמְמַתְּ מַמְמַמְמַתְּ	מַמְמַמְמַתְּ מַמְמַמְמַתְּ מַמְמַמְמַתְּ מַמְמַמְמַתְּ מַמְמַמְמַתְּ מַמְמַמְמַתְּ מַמְמַמְמַתְּ מַמְמַמְמַתְּ
יָשַׁב	יִשְׁבּוּ	יִשְׁבוּ	יִשְׁבוּ	יִשְׁבוּ	יִשְׁבוּ

Verb. ִּי init.	Verb. ִּי init.	Verb. ִּי med.	Verb. ִּי med.	Verb. ִּי final.	Verb. ִּי final.
יָשַׁב	יִשְׁבּוּ	יִשְׁבוּ	יִשְׁבוּ	יִשְׁבוּ	יִשְׁבוּ
&c.	&c.	&c.	like the last.		
		יְהוֹמַמְמַתְּ תְּהוֹמַמְמַתְּ תְּהוֹמַמְמַתְּ תְּהוֹמַמְמַתְּ תְּהוֹמַמְמַתְּ תְּהוֹמַמְמַתְּ תְּהוֹמַמְמַתְּ תְּהוֹמַמְמַתְּ		מְמַמְמַמְמַתְּ מְמַמְמַמְמַתְּ מְמַמְמַמְמַתְּ מְמַמְמַמְמַתְּ מְמַמְמַמְמַתְּ מְמַמְמַמְמַתְּ מְמַמְמַמְמַתְּ מְמַמְמַמְמַתְּ	מְמַמְמַמְמַתְּ מְמַמְמַמְמַתְּ מְמַמְמַמְמַתְּ מְמַמְמַמְמַתְּ מְמַמְמַמְמַתְּ מְמַמְמַמְמַתְּ מְמַמְמַמְמַתְּ מְמַמְמַמְמַתְּ
יָשַׁב	יִשְׁבּוּ	יִשְׁבוּ	יִשְׁבוּ	יִשְׁבוּ	יִשְׁבוּ

Paradigm of Verbs in HIPHHIL.

	Regular Verb.	Verb. 1 gutt.	Verb. 2 gutt.	Verb. 3 gutt.	Verb. 5 init.	Verb. דד.
PRETER.						
Sing. 3 m.	הקמיל	העמיד	הזעיק	השמיע	הגיש	הקב
2 f.	הקמילה	העמידה		השמיעה	הגישה	הקבה
2 m.	הקמלת	העמדת	regular.	השמעת	הגשית	הקבות
2 f.	הקמלת	העמדת		השמעת	הגשית	הקבות
1 com.	הקמלתי	העמדתי		השמעתי	הגשתי	הקבותי
Plur. 3 com.	הקמילו	העמידו		השמיעו	הגישו	הקבו
2 m.	הקמלתם	העמדתם		השמעתם	הגשיתם	הקבותם
2 f.	הקמלתן	העמדתן		השמעתן	הגשיתן	הקבותן
1 com.	הקמלנו	העמדנו		השמענו	הגישנו	הקבנו
INFINITIVE.	הקמיל	העמיד	הזעיק	השמיע	הגיש	הקב
IMPERATIVE.						
Sing. m.	הקמל	העמד	הזעק	השמע	הגש	הקב
f.	הקמילי	העמדי		השמיעי	הגשי	הקבי
Plur. m.	הקמילו	העמידו	&c.	השמיעו	הגישו	הקבו
f.	הקמלנה	העמדנה		השמענה	הגשנה	הקבנה
PRESENT.						
Sing. 3 m.	יקמיל	יעמיד	יזעיק	ישמיע	יגיש	יקב
3 f.	תקמיל	תעמיד		תשמיע	תגיש	תקב
2 m.	תקמיל	תעמיד	&c.	תשמיע	תגיש	תקב
2 f.	תקמילי	תעמדי		תשמיעי	תגשי	תקבי
1 com.	אקמיל	אעמיד		אשמיע	אגיש	אקב
Plur. 3 m.	יקמילו	יעמידו		ישמיעו	יגישו	יקבו
3 f.	תקמלנה	תעמדנה		תשמענה	תגשנה	תקבנה
2 m.	תקמילו	תעמידו		תשמיעו	תגישו	תקבו
2 f.	תקמלנה	תעמדנה		תשמענה	תגשנה	תקבנה
1 com.	נקמיל	נעמיד		נשמיע	נגיש	נקב
Pres. apoc.	יקמל	יעמד	יזעק	ישמע	יגש	—
PARTICIPLE.	מקמיל	מעמיד	מזעיק	משמיע	מגיש	מקב

Paradigm of Verbs in HIPHIL.

Verb. ז init.	Verb. ס or ס init.	Verb. ס med.	Verb. ס med.	Verb. ז final.	Verb. ז final.
הִתְקַל	הוֹשִׁיב	הִטְיִב	הִקְיִן	הִמְצִיא	הִגְלִה
like העמיד	הוֹשִׁיבָה	הִטְיִבָה	הִקְיִמָה	הִמְצִיאָה	הִגְלִימָה
	הוֹשִׁיבִים	הִטְיִבִים	הִקְיִמוּם	הִמְצִיאוּם	הִגְלִימוּם
	הוֹשִׁיבִים	הִטְיִבִים	הִקְיִמוּם	הִמְצִיאוּם	הִגְלִימוּם
	הוֹשִׁיבֵי	הִטְיִבֵי	הִקְיִמוּ	הִמְצִיאוּ	הִגְלִימוּ
	הוֹשִׁיבוּ	הִטְיִבוּ	הִקְיִמוּ	הִמְצִיאוּ	הִגְלִימוּ
	הוֹשִׁיבֶם	הִטְיִבֶם	הִקְיִמוּם	הִמְצִיאוּם	הִגְלִימוּם
	הוֹשִׁיבֵנּוּ	הִטְיִבֵנּוּ	הִקְיִמוּהוּ	הִמְצִיאוּהוּ	הִגְלִימוּהוּ
	הוֹשִׁיבוּהוּ	הִטְיִבוּהוּ	הִקְיִמוּהוּ	הִמְצִיאוּהוּ	הִגְלִימוּהוּ
הִתְקַל	הוֹשִׁיב	הִטְיִב	הִקְיִן	הִמְצִיא	הִגְלִית
הִתְקַל &c.	הוֹשִׁיב	הִטְיִב	הִקְיִן	הִמְצִיא	הִגְלִית
	הוֹשִׁיבֵי	הִטְיִבֵי	הִקְיִמוּ	הִמְצִיאוּ	הִגְלִימוּ
	הוֹשִׁיבוּ	הִטְיִבוּ	הִקְיִמוּ	הִמְצִיאוּ	הִגְלִימוּ
	הוֹשִׁיבְנָה	הִטְיִבְנָה	הִקְיִמְנָה	הִמְצִיאוּנָה	הִגְלִימְנָה
הִתְקַל &c.	הוֹשִׁיב	הִטְיִב	הִקְיִן	הִמְצִיא	הִגְלִית
	הוֹשִׁיבֵי	הִטְיִבֵי	הִקְיִמוּ	הִמְצִיאוּ	הִגְלִימוּ
	הוֹשִׁיבוּ	הִטְיִבוּ	הִקְיִמוּ	הִמְצִיאוּ	הִגְלִימוּ
	הוֹשִׁיבֵי	הִטְיִבֵי	הִקְיִמוּ	הִמְצִיאוּ	הִגְלִימוּ
	הוֹשִׁיבוּ	הִטְיִבוּ	הִקְיִמוּ	הִמְצִיאוּ	הִגְלִימוּ
	הוֹשִׁיבְנָה	הִטְיִבְנָה	הִקְיִמְנָה	הִמְצִיאוּנָה	הִגְלִימְנָה
	הוֹשִׁיבוּ	הִטְיִבוּ	הִקְיִמוּ	הִמְצִיאוּ	הִגְלִימוּ
	הוֹשִׁיבְנָה	הִטְיִבְנָה	הִקְיִמְנָה	הִמְצִיאוּנָה	הִגְלִימְנָה
	הוֹשִׁיבוּ	הִטְיִבוּ	הִקְיִמוּ	הִמְצִיאוּ	הִגְלִימוּ
הִתְקַל	הוֹשִׁיב	הִטְיִב	הִקְיִן	הִמְצִיא	הִגְלִית
הִתְקַל	הוֹשִׁיב	הִטְיִב	הִקְיִן	הִמְצִיא	הִגְלִית
הִתְקַל	הוֹשִׁיב	הִטְיִב	הִקְיִן	הִמְצִיא	הִגְלִית

Paradigm of Verbs in HOPHAL.

	Regular Verb.	Verb. 1 gutt.	Verb. 2 gutt.	Verb. 3 gutt.	Verb. 5 init.	Verb. דף
PRETER.						
Sing. 3 m.	הִקְטִיל	הִעֲמִיד	הִזְעִק	הִשְׁמַע	הִגִּישׁ	הִיִּסַב
3 f.	הִקְטִילָהּ	הִעֲמִידָהּ	הִזְעִקָהּ	הִשְׁמַעָהּ	הִגִּישָׁהּ	הִיִּסַבָּהּ
2 m.	הִקְטִילְתָּ	הִעֲמִידְתָּ	הִזְעִיקְתָּ	הִשְׁמַעְתָּ	הִגִּישְׁתָּ	הִיִּסַבְתָּ
2 f.	הִקְטִילְתְּ	הִעֲמִידְתְּ	הִזְעִיקְתְּ	הִשְׁמַעְתְּ	הִגִּישְׁתְּ	הִיִּסַבְתְּ
1 com.	הִקְטִילְתִּי	הִעֲמִידְתִּי	הִזְעִיקְתִּי	הִשְׁמַעְתִּי	הִגִּישְׁתִּי	הִיִּסַבְתִּי
Plur. 3 com.	הִקְטִילוּ	הִעֲמִידוּ	הִזְעִיקוּ	הִשְׁמַעוּ	הִגִּישׁוּ	הִיִּסַבוּ
2 m.	הִקְטִילְתֶּם	הִעֲמִידְתֶּם	הִזְעִיקְתֶּם	הִשְׁמַעְתֶּם	הִגִּישְׁתֶּם	הִיִּסַבְתֶּם
2 f.	הִקְטִילְתֶּן	הִעֲמִידְתֶּן	הִזְעִיקְתֶּן	הִשְׁמַעְתֶּן	הִגִּישְׁתֶּן	הִיִּסַבְתֶּן
1 com.	הִקְטִילְנוּ	הִעֲמִידְנוּ	הִזְעִיקְנוּ	הִשְׁמַעְנוּ	הִגִּישְׁנוּ	הִיִּסַבְנוּ

INFINITIVE. הִקְטִיל הִעֲמִיד הִזְעִק הִשְׁמַע הִגִּישׁ הִיִּסַב

IMPERATIVE. }
Sing. m. }
f. } None.
Plur. m. }
f. }

PRESENT.

Sing. 3 m.	יִקְטִיל	יִעֲמִיד	יִזְעִק	יִשְׁמַע	יִגִּישׁ	יִיִּסַב
3 f.	תִּקְטִיל	תִּעֲמִיד	תִּזְעִק	תִּשְׁמַע	תִּגִּישׁ	תִּיִּסַב
2 m.	תִּקְטִיל	תִּעֲמִיד	תִּזְעִק	תִּשְׁמַע	תִּגִּישׁ	תִּיִּסַב
2 f.	תִּקְטִילִי	תִּעֲמִידִי	תִּזְעִקִי	תִּשְׁמַעִי	תִּגִּישִׁי	תִּיִּסַבִּי
1 com.	אִקְטִיל	אִעֲמִיד	אִזְעִק	אִשְׁמַע	אִגִּישׁ	אִיִּסַב
Plur. 3 m.	יִקְטִילוּ	יִעֲמִידוּ	יִזְעִיקוּ	יִשְׁמַעוּ	יִגִּישׁוּ	יִיִּסַבוּ
3 f.	תִּקְטִילְנָהּ	תִּעֲמִידְנָהּ	תִּזְעִיקְנָהּ	תִּשְׁמַעְנָהּ	תִּגִּישְׁנָהּ	תִּיִּסַבְנָהּ
2 m.	תִּקְטִילוּ	תִּעֲמִידוּ	תִּזְעִיקוּ	תִּשְׁמַעוּ	תִּגִּישׁוּ	תִּיִּסַבוּ
2 f.	תִּקְטִילְנָהּ	תִּעֲמִידְנָהּ	תִּזְעִיקְנָהּ	תִּשְׁמַעְנָהּ	תִּגִּישְׁנָהּ	תִּיִּסַבְנָהּ
1 com.	נִקְטִיל	נִעֲמִיד	נִזְעִק	נִשְׁמַע	נִגִּישׁ	נִיִּסַב

PRES. apoc. — — — — — —

PARTICIPLE. מִקְטִיל מִעֲמִיד מִזְעִק מִשְׁמַע מִגִּישׁ מִיִּסַב

Paradigm of Verbs in HOPHHAL.

Verb. ִּי init.	Verb. ִּי or ִּי init.	Verb. ִּי med.	Verb. ִּי med.	Verb. ִּי final.	Verb. ִּי final.
הִתְקַל	הִתְשַׁב	הִתְקַב	הִתְקַם	הִתְשַׁא	הִתְקַח
	הִתְשַׁבָּה		הִתְקַמָּה	הִתְשַׁאָּה	הִתְקַחְתָּה
like	הִתְשַׁבְּתָּה	like the last.	הִתְקַמְּתָּה	הִתְשַׁאָּתָּה	הִתְקַחְתִּיתְּ
העמד	הִתְשַׁבְּתִי		הִתְקַמְּתִי	הִתְשַׁאָּתִי	הִתְקַחְתִּיתִי
	הִתְשַׁבְּרוּ		הִתְקַמְּרוּ	הִתְשַׁאָּאוּ	הִתְקַחוּ
	הִתְשַׁבְּתֶם		הִתְקַמְּתֶם	הִתְשַׁאָּאתֶם	הִתְקַחְתֶּם
	הִתְשַׁבְּתֻן		הִתְקַמְּתֻן	הִתְשַׁאָּאתֻן	הִתְקַחְתֻּן
	הִתְשַׁבְּכוּ		הִתְקַמְּכוּ	הִתְשַׁאָּאוּ	הִתְקַחוּ
	הִתְשַׁבְּתֵנוּ		הִתְקַמְּתֵנוּ	הִתְשַׁאָּאתֵנוּ	הִתְקַחְתֵּנוּ
	הִתְשַׁבְּתֵיכֶם		הִתְקַמְּתֵיכֶם	הִתְשַׁאָּאתֵיכֶם	הִתְקַחְתֵּיכֶם
	הִתְשַׁבְּתֵינוּ		הִתְקַמְּתֵינוּ	הִתְשַׁאָּאתֵינוּ	הִתְקַחְתֵּינוּ
	הִתְשַׁבְּתֵיכֶם		הִתְקַמְּתֵיכֶם	הִתְשַׁאָּאתֵיכֶם	הִתְקַחְתֵּיכֶם
	הִתְשַׁבְּתֵנוּ		הִתְקַמְּתֵנוּ	הִתְשַׁאָּאתֵנוּ	הִתְקַחְתֵּנוּ

הִתְקַל	הִתְשַׁב	הִתְקַב	הִתְקַם	הִתְקַן	הִתְשַׁא	הִתְקַח
	הִתְשַׁבָּה		הִתְקַמָּה		הִתְשַׁאָּה	הִתְקַחְתָּה
&c.	הִתְשַׁבְּתָּה	&c.	הִתְקַמְּתָּה	&c.	הִתְשַׁאָּתָּה	הִתְקַחְתִּיתְּ
	הִתְשַׁבְּתִי		הִתְקַמְּתִי		הִתְשַׁאָּתִי	הִתְקַחְתִּיתִי
	הִתְשַׁבְּרוּ		הִתְקַמְּרוּ		הִתְשַׁאָּאוּ	הִתְקַחוּ
	הִתְשַׁבְּתֶם		הִתְקַמְּתֶם		הִתְשַׁאָּאתֶם	הִתְקַחְתֶּם
	הִתְשַׁבְּתֻן		הִתְקַמְּתֻן		הִתְשַׁאָּאתֻן	הִתְקַחְתֻּן
	הִתְשַׁבְּכוּ		הִתְקַמְּכוּ		הִתְשַׁאָּאוּ	הִתְקַחוּ
	הִתְשַׁבְּתֵנוּ		הִתְקַמְּתֵנוּ		הִתְשַׁאָּאתֵנוּ	הִתְקַחְתֵּנוּ
	הִתְשַׁבְּתֵיכֶם		הִתְקַמְּתֵיכֶם		הִתְשַׁאָּאתֵיכֶם	הִתְקַחְתֵּיכֶם
	הִתְשַׁבְּתֵינוּ		הִתְקַמְּתֵנוּ		הִתְשַׁאָּאתֵנוּ	הִתְקַחְתֵּנוּ
	הִתְשַׁבְּתֵיכֶם		הִתְקַמְּתֵיכֶם		הִתְשַׁאָּאתֵיכֶם	הִתְקַחְתֵּיכֶם
	הִתְשַׁבְּתֵנוּ		הִתְקַמְּתֵנוּ		הִתְשַׁאָּאתֵנוּ	הִתְקַחְתֵּנוּ
	הִתְשַׁבְּתֵיכֶם		הִתְקַמְּתֵיכֶם		הִתְשַׁאָּאתֵיכֶם	הִתְקַחְתֵּיכֶם
	הִתְשַׁבְּתֵנוּ		הִתְקַמְּתֵנוּ		הִתְשַׁאָּאתֵנוּ	הִתְקַחְתֵּנוּ

Paradigm of Verbs in HITHPAHEL.

	Regular Verb.	Verb. 1 gutt.	Verb. 2 gutt.	Verb. 3 gutt.	Verb. 5 init.	Verb. ד.
PRETER.						
Sing. 3 m.	התקטל	התעמד	התפרד	התגלח	התנגש	התגולל
3 f.	התקטלה		התפרדה	התגלחה		התגוללה
2 m.	התקטלת	regular.	התפרדת	התגלחת	regular.	התגוללת
2 f.	התקטלת		התפרדת	התגלחת		התגוללת
1 com.	התקטלתי		התפרדתי	התגלחתי		התגוללתי
Plur. 3 com.	התקטלו		התפרדו	התגלחו		התגוללו
2 m.	התקטלתם		התפרדתם	התגלחתם		התגוללתם
2 f.	התקטלתן		התפרדתן	התגלחתן		התגוללתן
1 com.	התקטלנו		התפרדנו	התגלחנו		התגוללנו
INFINITIVE.	התקטל	התעמד	התפרד	התגלח	התנגש	התגולל
IMPERATIVE.						
Sing. m.	התקטל	התעמד	התפרד	התגלח	התנגש	התגולל
f.	התקטלי		התפרדי	התגלחי	&c.	התגוללי
Plur. m.	התקטלו		התפרדו	התגלחו		התגוללו
f.	התקטלנה		התפרדנה	התגלחנה		התגוללנה
PRESENT.						
Sing. 3 m.	יתקטל	יתעמד	יתפרד	יתגלח	יתנגש	יתגולל
3 f.	תתקטל		תתפרד	תתגלח	&c.	תתגולל
2 m.	תתקטל	&c.	תתפרד	תתגלח		תתגולל
2 f.	תתקטלי		תתפרדי	תתגלחי	regular.	תתגוללי
1 com.	אתקטל		אתפרד	אתגלח		אתנגש
Plur. 3 m.	יתקטלו		יתפרדו	יתגלחו		יתגוללו
3 f.	תתקטלנה		תתפרדנה	תתגלחנה		תתגוללנה
2 m.	תתקטלו		תתפרדו	תתגלחו		תתגוללו
2 f.	תתקטלנה		תתפרדנה	תתגלחנה		תתגוללנה
1 com.	נתקטל		נתפרד	נתגלח		נתגולל
PRES. apoc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
PARTICIPLE.	מתקטל	מתעמד	מתפרד	מתגלח	מתנגש	מתגולל

VERBS FOR WRITING OUT.

§. 25. 1. Regular verb, שָׁפֵט, he judged ; כָּתַב, he wrote ; דָּבַר, he spake.

First Guttural, עָבַר, he passed over ; חָכַם, he was wise ; הָרַג, he killed.

2. Guttural and ר as the 2d consonant, אָחַר, he was behind ; טָהַר, he was clean ; שָׁאַל, he asked ; גָּרַשׁ, he drove out.

3. Guttural שָׁלַח, he sent ; זָרַע, he sowed ; גָּבַהַ, he was high. נָפַל, he fell ; נָגַע, he touched ; נָצַר, he kept ; נָתַן, he gave.

עָזַר, he strengthened ; הָלַל, he praised ; צָרַר, he bound up ; חָנַן, he was gracious.

אָבַד, he perished ; אָמַר, he said ; אָהַב, he loved.

יָרַד, he descended ; יָדַע, he knew ; יָלַד, he bare ; יָקַר, he was precious.

יָנַק, he sucked ; יָשַׁר, he was straight ; יָלַל, he yelled.

יָצַע, he strewed ; יָצַת, he kindled ; יָצַק, he poured.

יָשׁוּב, to return ; מוּת, to die ; בּוֹשׁ, to be ashamed ; בּוֹא, to come.

גִּיל, to exult ; רִיב, to strive ; שִׁית, to place.

לָא, he created ; יָרָא, he was afraid ; חָטָא, he sinned ; נָשָׂא, he lifted up.

עָלָה, he ascended ; רָאָה, he saw ; נָכַח, he smote ; חָרָה, he was hot ; אָתָה, he came ; אָפָה, he cooked.

N. B.—The student, before writing out any of these verbs, will do well to consult the Lexicon.

VERB WITH SUFFIXES.

	1 pers. sing.	2 sing. m.	2 sing. f.	3 sing. m.	3 sing. f.	1 pers. pl.	2 pl. m.	2 pl. f.	3 pl. m.	3 pl. f.
Pret. Kal 3 m.	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם
3 f.	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם
2 m.	קָטַלְתָּ	—	—	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתֶּם	—	—	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם
2 f.	קָטַלְתְּ	—	—	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתֶּם	—	—	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם
1 com.	—	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	—	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם
3 c.	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	—	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם
2 m.	קָטַלְתֶּם	—	—	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	—	—	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם
1 com.	—	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	—	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם
Infim. Kal	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם
Imper. Kal	קָטַלְתִּי	—	—	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתֶּם	—	—	קָטַלְתֶּם	—
Fut. Kal 3 m.	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם
With 2 epen- thetic 3 m.	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם
Plural 3 m.	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם
Praet. Piel	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם

NOUNS.

§. 26. Nouns may be divided into three classes :—

I. Those consisting simply of the stem-letters.

II. Those formed by reduplication of one or more of the stem-letters.

III. Those formed by extraneous addition.

I. (1.) Of the first-class the simplest are those, originally monosyllables, having the toned vowel attached to the first stem-letter, whose original forms, קָטַל , קָטַלְו , קָטַלְוּ , have a helping vowel Segol, or with Guttural, Pathach, added, and now usually appear in the forms קָטַל , קָטַלְו , קָטַלְוּ , sometimes called Segolates. The signification was originally and is frequently abstract.

(2.) Those having the toned vowel attached to the second stem-letter, and thereby proclaiming their nearer relationship to the verb. The forms are קָטַל , קָטַלְו , קָטַלְוּ , including adjectives, participles, and substantives.

(3.) Those whose characteristic is a long unchangeable vowel, not belonging to the root, the forms are קָטַלְוּ , partic., and קָטַלְוּ , substantive.

II. (1.) Those formed by reduplication of the middle letter, of which the forms are קָטַל , קָטַלְו , קָטַלְוּ .

(2.) By the reduplication of the last consonant קָטַלְוּ .

(3.) By the reduplication of the two last קָטַלְוּ ; in all which cases the reduplication has the same effect on the signification as in the Piel conjugation.

III. Of these are, (1.) Rare formations, א , ה , or י , prefixed, as, אֶקָטַל , הֶקָטַל , יֶקָטַל .

(2.) Those commonly occurring; (*a*) having a Mem prefixed, which is probably an abbreviation of מִי , *who*; מָה , *what*. To the former belong the participles, מִקְטַל , מִקְטַלְו , &c.; and to the latter a large number of substantives of the forms, מִקְטַל , מִקְטַלְו , מִקְטַלְוּ ; (*b*) having a ת prefixed, and generally forming abstract substantives, תִּקְטַל , תִּקְטַלְו , &c., &c; (*c*) those having an appended syllable, ân , or âm , ôn or óm , forming both adjectives and abstract nouns, קָטַלְוֹן , קָטַלְוֹנִי , קָטַלְוֹנִים .

In the proper names שְׁלֹמֹה and שִׁילֹה , the ו is supposed to have been dropped; (*d*) an appended י — as a termination, forming

adjectives from any substantive, but especially from proper names, as, עֵבְרִי, Hebrew; מִצְרִי, Egyptian.

GENDER.

§. 27. Nouns have only two Genders, masculine and feminine. The feminine termination is הַ—, like the *a* of Latin and Greek, or ת, * ית— from י—. But many nouns are feminine which have not these terminations, as,—

1. All names of females. 2. Names of countries and cities. 3. The double members of the body, as, עֵינַי, the eye; אָזְנוֹ, the ear, &c.

NUMBER OF NOUNS.

§. 28. There are three numbers, singular, plural, and the dual, which is confined chiefly to those things which are double by nature or art.

The plural terminations are ים— and ות the former of which is usually the masculine, and the latter the feminine termination, though there are masculines like אֲבוֹת fathers, which have the latter termination; and feminines as נְשִׁים women, which have the former termination.

These terminations have the tone, and therefore, when added to words whose vowels are capable of change, sometimes shorten and sometimes destroy them, as,—

גְּדוּל	גְּדוּלִים	גְּדוּלוֹת
רָשַׁע	רָשָׁעִים	רָשָׁעוֹת
הַקָּם	הַקָּמִים	הַקָּמוֹת

The termination of the dual is ים—, as, אָזְנַיִם, two ears; יָדַיִם, two hands, &c., &c.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

§. 29. The Comparative is expressed by the preposition מִן *from*, following [like the ablative in Latin, &c.]. The Superlative by repetition, or by prepositions, &c.

REGIMEN, CONSTRUCTED STATE.

§. 30. There is little in Hebrew analogous to the Latin and Greek

* This feminine termination has the tone, and therefore when added to the masculine, destroys the vowel most remote from it, if that vowel be changeable; as, שְׂמוֹרָה, שְׂמוֹרָה : שְׂמוֹרָה, שְׂמוֹרָה.

declensions. When a Genitive is required, a change is made, if possible, in the governing word, not in that which is governed. The governing word is looked upon as closely connected with that which it governs, and therefore, losing its tone, either partially or entirely, shortens its vowels, as,—

Absolute state,—

יָד yāhd, hand. יַד יְדוּד yăd-David, the hand of David.

דָּבָר da-vār, a word ; דְּבַר אֱלֹהִים d'var Elo-him, word of God.

§. 31. The feminine turns הָ into הַ, as,—

מַלְכָּה, a queen ; מַלְכַּת שֶׁבַע, queen of Sheba.

שִׁפְחָה, maid-servant ; שִׁפְחַת שָׂרָה, maid-servant of Sarah.

§. 32. The plural masculine loses the ם, and turns Hhirek into Tsere, as, דְּבָרִים, דְּבָרִים.

§. 33. The plural feminine shortens the vowels, if possible, as, שִׁפְחוֹת sh'pha-hhóth, שִׁפְחוֹת shiph-hhoth, שָׁנוֹת sha-nòth, שָׁנוֹת sh'noth, &c.

§. 34. The other cases are expressed by the help of prepositions. The Accusative has the same form as the Nominative, but is frequently denoted by the word אֶת or אֵת, which appears originally to have signified “strength,” and thence like עָצָם, to have come to signify “self,” “substance.” And hence it is sometimes used before the Nominative also, as, אֶת־הַדָּבָר, the bear himself.

THE ARTICLE.

§. 35. There is one article, the definite, supposed to have been originally הַל. This full form is rare, the ל is generally assimilated, and therefore the following letter doubled, if it be not a Guttural or ך, by means of a Dagesh-forte, as מַלְכָּה, הַמַּלְכָּה ham-mal-kah, the Queen.

§. 36. Before Gutturals and ך, the ה takes Kametz. Excepting that before ה and ה the Pathach frequently remains. When the Guttural has itself Kametz, and the word is of more than one syllable, ה takes Segol, as, הַהַרִים he-ha-rim ; if a monosyllable, Kametz is retained as הַהַר.

§. 37. When the noun with an article has an adjective, the adjective also takes the article, as, הַאִשָּׁה הַטוֹבָה, the good woman. If it have a demonstrative pronoun besides, then the pronoun also takes the article, as, הַזֹּאת הַטוֹבָה הַזֹּאת, the woman, the good, the this, this good woman.

PARADIGMS OF THE DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

§. 38. The Declension of Nouns in Hebrew is confined to the changes made to express the Feminine, the Construct state, and the Plural. The following tables present the chief varieties:—

I. NOUNS OF THE FIRST FORMATION.

	A	E	O
Absol. state m.	יָלֵד	סֵתֵר	פָּפֵר
Construct state	the same	—	—
Plural	יְלָדִים	סֵתָרִים	פָּפָרִים (פּ)
Construct state	יְלָדַי (—י)	סֵתָרַי	פָּפָרַי
Dual	יְלָדַיִם (—י)	סֵתָרַיִם	פָּפָרַיִם
Construct state	יְלָדַי (—י)	סֵתָרַי	פָּפָרַי

Feminines.

Absol. state f.	יְלֵדָה (—י)	סֵתֶרָה	פָּפֶרָה
Construct state	יְלֵדָת (—י)	סֵתֶרַת	פָּפֶרַת
Plural	יְלָדוֹת	סֵתָרוֹת	פָּפָרוֹת (פּ)
Construct state	יְלָדוֹת (—י)	סֵתָרוֹת	פָּפָרוֹת
Dual	יְלָדָתַיִם (—י)	סֵתֶרַתַּיִם	פָּפֶרַתַּיִם
Construct state	יְלָדָתַי	סֵתֶרַתַּי	פָּפֶרַתַּי

1. Guttural.			2. Guttural.			3. Guttural.		
A	E	O	A	E	O	A	E	O
חֶסֶד	עֶמֶק	עֶפֶר	נֶעַר	* זֶאֵב	פֶּעַל	פֶּתַח	נֶצַח	רֶמַח
חֶסְדִּים	עֶמְקִים	עֶפְרִים	נְעָרִים	זֵאֲבִים	פְּעָלִים	פְּתָחִים	נְצָחִים	רֶמְחִים
חֶסְדִּי	עֶמְקִי	עֶפְרִי	נְעָרִי	זֵאֲבִי	פְּעָלִי	פְּתָחִי	נְצָחִי	רֶמְחִי

Feminines.

עֶלְמָה	עֶצְמָה	פְּחָדָה	אֶתְבָּה	רְחֻקָה	טְבָחָה	שִׁבְעָה
אֶמְרָה						
חֶמְדָּה						

* Instead of the regular Segolate E of the 2d Guttural.

2. From Verbs ע"ע.

	A	E	O
Absolute, m.	גַּל	אֵם מֵד	הֶק
Construct	—	—	—
Plural	גַּלִּים	אִמּוֹת	הִקִּים
Construct	גַּלְיָ	אִמּוֹת	הִקְוִי
Feminine	גַּלְהָ	הִתְהַ	הִתְהַ
Construct	גַּלְתָּ	הִתְתָּ	הִתְתָּ
Plural	גַּלּוֹת	הִתּוֹת	הִתּוֹת
Construct	—	—	—

3. From Verbs ע"י and ע"ו.

	A	O
Absolute, m.	מִנָּת שׁוֹר לַיִל	שׁוֹק
Construct	מִנָּת לַיִל	—
Plural	מִנָּתִים (שׁוֹרִים)	שׁוֹקִים
Construct	מִנָּתִי (שׁוֹרִי)	שׁוֹקִי
Feminine	מִנָּתָה	שׁוֹקָה
Construct	מִנָּתְתָּ	שׁוֹקְתָּ
Plural	מִנָּתוֹת	שׁוֹקוֹת
Construct	—	—

4. From Verbs ל"ה.

	A	O
Absolute, m.	שָׁבִי שָׁחַי	בָּחַי יָפִי יָפִי
Construct	—	—
Plural	שָׁבִים קָצוּיִם	יָפִי יָפִיִּים
Construct	(שָׁבִי) שָׁבִי קָצוּיִי	(יָפִי) יָפִיִּי
Dual	לְחַיִּים	
Construct	לְחַיִּי	
Feminine	שָׁבִיָּה שָׁחָה	יָפִיָּה
Construct	שָׁבִית שָׁחַת	יָפִית
Plural	שָׁבִיּוֹת	יָפִיּוֹת
Construct	שָׁבִיּוֹת קָצוּיּוֹת קָצוֹת	יָפִיּוֹת

II. NOUNS OF THE SECOND FORMATION, AND THOSE SIMILAR, AS, מִקְוֹם.

	1. קָמַל	2. קָמַל	3. קָמֹל	4. קָמוּל	5. קָמִיל
Absol. m.	פְּתַח יִשְׂרָאֵל	זֶהוּ	שִׁבְעַתְּ { קְדוֹשׁ } שִׁבְעַתְּ { אֲמוֹץ }	גְּרוּשׁ	פְּקִיד
Constr.	פְּתַח יִשְׂרָאֵל (לְכוֹן)	זֶהוּ	שִׁבְעַתְּ { קְדוֹשׁ } שִׁבְעַתְּ { אֲמוֹץ }	גְּרוּשׁ	פְּקִיד
Plural	חֻקִּים	זִמְנִים	שִׁבְעֵים { קְדוֹשִׁים } שִׁבְעֵים { אֲמוֹצִים }	גְּרוּשִׁים	פְּקִידִים
Constr.	{ חֻקֵּי } { יִשְׂרָאֵל (נ) }	זִמְנֵי	שִׁבְעֵי קְדוֹשֵׁי	גְּרוּשֵׁי	פְּקִידֵי
Dual	פְּנֵי	יְרֵכִים			
Constr.	פְּנֵי	יְרֵכֵי			

Plural.

Fem.	יִשְׂרָאֵל	זֶהְנָה	{ טְמֵאָה } from { אֲדוּם }	עֲטִישָׁה	גְּרוּשָׁה
Constr.	{ חֻקֵּי } { יִשְׂרָאֵל }	זֶהְנָה	טְמֵאָה	אֲדָמָה	עֲטִישָׁה
Plural	יִשְׂרָאֵל	זֶהְנֹת	טְמֵאוֹת	אֲדָמוֹת	עֲטִישׁוֹת
Constr.	{ יִשְׂרָאֵל } { (יש) }	זֶהְנֹת			
Dual	יִשְׂרָאֵלִים	יְרֵכָתִים			
Constr.	יִשְׂרָאֵלֵי	יְרֵכָתֵי			

	From ל"ה.			From ע"ע.		From ע"ו.		
Absol. m.	1 2 3 קָשָׁה	4 נְטוּי	5 עֲנִי	1 קָל	תָּם	1 רָם	2 גֶלֶץ	3 טוֹב
Constr.	קָשָׁה	נְטוּי	עֲנִי	—	תָּם	4 סוּר	5 צִיר	
Plural	קָשִׁים	נְטוּיִם	עֲנִיִּים	קָלִים	תָּמִים	The vowel un-		
Constr.	קָשִׁי	נְטוּיֵי	עֲנִיֵּי	קָלֵי	תָּמִי	changeable in all.		
Dual	קָשִׁים							
Constr.	קָשִׁי							
Fem.	קָרָה	נְטוּיָה	עֲנִיָּה		תָּמָה			
	קָרַת	נְטוּיָת	עֲנִיָּת		תָּמַת			
	קָרוֹת	נְטוּיּוֹת	עֲנִיּוֹת		תָּמוֹת			
	קָרוֹת							
	עֲנָתִים							
	שְׂפָתֵי							

III. NOUNS IN WHICH THE FIRST SYLLABLE REMAINS UNCHANGED.

1. *With E in the last Syllable.*

S. Absol. m.	פֹּתֵב	מִסְפֵּד	מִזְבַּח	מִרְבֵּץ
Constr.	—	מִסְפֵּד		
Plural	פֹּתָבִים	מִסְפָּדִים		
Constr.	פֹּתָבֵי	מִסְפָּדֵי		
Fem.	פֹּתְבָה	מוֹקְדָה	מִצְבָּה	
Constr.	פֹּתְבָת	מוֹקְדָת	מִצְבָּת	מִצְבָּת
Plural	פֹּתְבוֹת	מוֹקְדוֹת	מִצְבוֹת	
Constr.	—	—	מִצְבוֹת	

And so all Participles in E, מְתַקְטֵל, מְתַקְטָל.

2. *With A in the last Syllable.*

					Nouns in וָ—.	Nouns in וֹ—.
S. Absol. m.	פֹּכֵב * †	נִכְתָּב †	מִסְפָּר	דִּין	אֶלְמֶן	זְכוּן
Constr.	פֹּכֵב	נִכְתָּב	מִסְפָּר	דִּין	אֶלְמֶן	זְכוּן
Plural	פֹּכְבִים	נִכְתָּבִים	מִסְפָּרִים	דִּינִים	אֶלְמָנִים	זְכוּנִים
Constr.	פֹּכְבֵי	נִכְתָּבֵי	מִסְפָּרֵי	דִּינֵי	אֶלְמָנֵי	זְכוּנֵי
Fem.	פֹּשְׂרָה	נִכְתְּבָה	מִשְׁפָּחָה	דִּינָה	עֲצָבָת	אֶלְמָנָה
Constr.	חֲתָמַת	{ נִכְתְּבָת } { נִכְתְּבָת }	מִשְׁפָּחַת	דִּינָת	עֲצָבַת	אֶלְמָנַת
Plural	פֹּשְׂרוֹת	נִכְתְּבוֹת	מִשְׁפָּחוֹת	דִּינוֹת	עֲצָבוֹת	אֶלְמָנוֹת
Constr.	פֹּשְׂרוֹת	נִכְתְּבוֹת	מִשְׁפָּחוֹת	דִּינוֹת	—	אֶלְמָנוֹת

N.B. Those from verbs ל"ה, with unchangeable first syllable, as, גֹּלָה, מְקַנָּה, מְדוּנָה, like קֹשָׁה.

* כֵּ follows the vowel-change of the final syllable.

† And so Participles in A, as, מְתַקְטָל, מְתַקְטֵל.

IV. ADJECTIVES IN וֹ—.

Absol. m.	עֲבָרִי	
Constr.	—	
Plural	עֲבָרִים	נְכָרִים
Constr.	עֲבָרֵי	נְכָרֵי
Fem.	עֲבָרִיה	
Constr.	עֲבָרִית	
Plural	עֲבָרִיֹת	
Constr.	—	

NOUNS WITH SUFFIXES.

§. 38. As in the verbs, fragments of the personal pronouns are also appended to the nouns in order to express possession. These suffixes are annexed either to the ground-form or the construct state of the noun so as to make one word, and are properly the Genitive after the noun.

I. MASCULINE NOUNS WITH SUFFIXES. FIRST FORMATION.

SING.	Suff.	מִלְכָּךְ or מִלְכִּי	סִפְרִי	אֲזִנִּי	נֶעְרִי	נִצְחִי	פִּעֲלִי	מִוְתָּךְ	זִמְתִּי	פְּרִי	חֲלִי
My, com.	י	מִלְכִּי	סִפְרִי	אֲזִנִּי	נֶעְרִי	נִצְחִי	פִּעֲלִי	מִוְתָּךְ	זִמְתִּי	פְּרִי	חֲלִי
Thy, m.	יָ	מִלְכֶּךָ	סִפְרֶךָ	אֲזִנֶּךָ	נֶעְרֶךָ	נִצְחֶךָ	פִּעֲלֶךָ	מִוְתָּךְ	זִמְתֶּךָ	פְּרִיךָ	חֲלִיךָ
Thy, fem.	יָ	מִלְכֶּךָ	סִפְרֶךָ	אֲזִנֶּךָ	נֶעְרֶךָ	נִצְחֶךָ	פִּעֲלֶךָ	מִוְתָּךְ	זִמְתֶּךָ	פְּרִיךָ	חֲלִיךָ
His	וְ יָ	מִלְכּוֹ	סִפְרוֹ	אֲזִנּוֹ	נֶעְרּוֹ	נִצְחּוֹ	פִּעֲלוֹ	מִוְתּוֹ	זִמְתּוֹ	פְּרִי	חֲלִי
Her	הָ	מִלְכָּהּ	סִפְרָהּ	אֲזִנָּהּ	נֶעְרָהּ	נִצְחָהּ	פִּעֲלָהּ	מִוְתָּהּ	זִמְתָּהּ	פְּרִי	חֲלִי
Our, com.	נֹ	מִלְכָּנוּ	סִפְרָנוּ	אֲזִנָּנוּ	נֶעְרָנוּ	נִצְחָנוּ	פִּעֲלָנוּ	מִוְתָּנוּ	זִמְתָּנוּ	פְּרִי	חֲלִי
Your, m.	כֶּ	מִלְכֶּכֶם	סִפְרֶכֶם	אֲזִנֶּכֶם	נֶעְרֶכֶם	נִצְחֶכֶם	פִּעֲלֶכֶם	מִוְתָּכֶם	זִמְתֶּכֶם	פְּרִיכֶם	חֲלִיכֶם
Your, fem.	כֶּ	מִלְכֶּכֶם	סִפְרֶכֶם	אֲזִנֶּכֶם	נֶעְרֶכֶם	נִצְחֶכֶם	פִּעֲלֶכֶם	מִוְתָּכֶם	זִמְתֶּכֶם	פְּרִיכֶם	חֲלִיכֶם
Their, m.	ם	מִלְכָּם	סִפְרָם	אֲזִנָּם	נֶעְרָם	נִצְחָם	פִּעֲלָם	מִוְתָּם	זִמְתָּם	פְּרִי	חֲלִי
Their, fem.	ן	מִלְכָּן	סִפְרָן	אֲזִנָּן	נֶעְרָן	נִצְחָן	פִּעֲלָן	מִוְתָּן	זִמְתָּן	פְּרִי	חֲלִי
PLURAL, const.				Dual							
My, com.	י	מִלְכֵי	סִפְרֵי	אֲזִנֵּי	נֶעְרֵי	נִצְחֵי	פִּעֲלֵי	מִוְתָּי	זִמְתֵּי	עֲדָי	חֲלָי
Thy, m.	יָ	מִלְכֵיךָ	סִפְרֵיךָ	אֲזִנֵּיךָ	נֶעְרֵיךָ	נִצְחֵיךָ	פִּעֲלֵיךָ	מִוְתָּיךָ	זִמְתֵּיךָ	עֲדָיךָ	חֲלָיךָ
Thy, fem.	יָ	מִלְכֵיךָ	סִפְרֵיךָ	אֲזִנֵּיךָ	נֶעְרֵיךָ	נִצְחֵיךָ	פִּעֲלֵיךָ	מִוְתָּיךָ	זִמְתֵּיךָ	עֲדָיךָ	חֲלָיךָ
His	וְ יָ	מִלְכֵי	סִפְרֵי	אֲזִנֵּי	נֶעְרֵי	נִצְחֵי	פִּעֲלֵי	מִוְתָּי	זִמְתֵּי	עֲדָי	חֲלָי
Her	הָ	מִלְכֵי	סִפְרֵי	אֲזִנֵּי	נֶעְרֵי	נִצְחֵי	פִּעֲלֵי	מִוְתָּי	זִמְתֵּי	עֲדָי	חֲלָי
Our, com.	נֹ	מִלְכֵינוּ	סִפְרֵינוּ	אֲזִנֵּינוּ	נֶעְרֵינוּ	נִצְחֵינוּ	פִּעֲלֵינוּ	מִוְתָּינוּ	זִמְתֵּינוּ	עֲדָינוּ	חֲלָינוּ
Your, m.	כֶּ	מִלְכֵיכֶם	סִפְרֵיכֶם	אֲזִנֵּיכֶם	נֶעְרֵיכֶם	נִצְחֵיכֶם	פִּעֲלֵיכֶם	מִוְתָּיכֶם	זִמְתֵּיכֶם	עֲדָיכֶם	חֲלָיכֶם
Your, fem.	כֶּ	מִלְכֵיכֶם	סִפְרֵיכֶם	אֲזִנֵּיכֶם	נֶעְרֵיכֶם	נִצְחֵיכֶם	פִּעֲלֵיכֶם	מִוְתָּיכֶם	זִמְתֵּיכֶם	עֲדָיכֶם	חֲלָיכֶם
Their, m.	ם	מִלְכֵי	סִפְרֵי	אֲזִנֵּי	נֶעְרֵי	נִצְחֵי	פִּעֲלֵי	מִוְתָּי	זִמְתֵּי	עֲדָי	חֲלָי
Their, fem.	ן	מִלְכֵי	סִפְרֵי	אֲזִנֵּי	נֶעְרֵי	נִצְחֵי	פִּעֲלֵי	מִוְתָּי	זִמְתֵּי	עֲדָי	חֲלָי

• NUMERALS.

§. 39. The word אֶחָד, one, is construed as an adjective. The remaining numbers from 2—10 are ancient substantives, but often construed adverbially. The numbers from 11—19 are expressed by adding units to Ten. 20 is expressed by the Plural of 10. From 30—90 the Tens are expressed by adding the Plural form to the Units, without any distinction of Gender. 100 has a proper name. The Ordinals for ten places are made by the adjective termination יָ, after which the Cardinals are employed.

Masculines.		Feminines.		Tens.		Hundreds.		Thousands.	
Absol.	Constr.	Absol.	Constr.	Absol.	Constr.	Absol.	Constr.		
1	אֶחָד	אֶחָד	—	—	100	מֵאוֹת	מֵאוֹת, constr.	מֵאוֹת, pl.	מֵאוֹת
2	שְׁנַיִם	שְׁנַיִם	שְׁנַיִם	שְׁנַיִם	20	עֶשְׂרִים	כְּרִבִּים	Dual of the preceding.	2,000
3	שְׁלֹשָׁה	שְׁלֹשָׁה	שְׁלֹשָׁה	שְׁלֹשָׁה	30	שְׁלֹשִׁים	מֵאוֹת	שְׁלֹשָׁה	3,000
4	אַרְבָּעָה	אַרְבָּעָה	אַרְבָּעָה	אַרְבָּעָה	40	אַרְבָּעים	מֵאוֹת	אַרְבָּעָה	4,000
5	חֲמִישָׁה	חֲמִישָׁה	חֲמִישָׁה	חֲמִישָׁה	50	חֲמִשָּׁים	מֵאוֹת	חֲמִישָׁה	5,000
6	שֵׁשָׁה	שֵׁשָׁה	שֵׁשָׁה	שֵׁשָׁה	60	שֵׁשִׁים	מֵאוֹת	שֵׁשָׁה	6,000
7	שִׁבְעָה	שִׁבְעָה	שִׁבְעָה	שִׁבְעָה	70	שִׁבְעִים	מֵאוֹת	שִׁבְעָה	7,000
8	שְׁמֹנֶה	שְׁמֹנֶה	שְׁמֹנֶה	שְׁמֹנֶה	80	שְׁמֹנִים	מֵאוֹת	שְׁמֹנֶה	8,000
9	תְּשֵׁעָה	תְּשֵׁעָה	תְּשֵׁעָה	תְּשֵׁעָה	90	תְּשֵׁעִים	מֵאוֹת	תְּשֵׁעָה	9,000
10	עֶשְׂרִים	עֶשְׂרִים	—	—	1000	אֶלֶף	אֶלֶף	—	10,000

And רבול, amyriad.
 Dual רבוליים
 Plural רבולות

NUMERALS—(Continued).

	Masculine.	Feminine.		Masculine.	Feminine.
11	אֶחָד	אֶחָדָה	21	אֶחָדִים	אֶחָדִים
	עֶשְׂרִים	—		אֶחָדִים	אֶחָדִים
12	שְׁנַיִם	שְׁנַיִם	22	שְׁנַיִם	שְׁנַיִם
	—	—		שְׁנַיִם	שְׁנַיִם
13	שְׁלֹשָׁה	שְׁלֹשָׁה	58	שְׁלֹשָׁה	שְׁלֹשָׁה
14	אַרְבָּעָה	—		שְׁלֹשָׁה	שְׁלֹשָׁה
15	—	—		שְׁלֹשָׁה	שְׁלֹשָׁה
16	—	—		שְׁלֹשָׁה	שְׁלֹשָׁה
17	—	—		שְׁלֹשָׁה	שְׁלֹשָׁה
18	—	—		שְׁלֹשָׁה	שְׁלֹשָׁה
19	—	—		שְׁלֹשָׁה	שְׁלֹשָׁה

ETC.

ETC.

NOTES ON THE NUMERALS.

Note 1. The numerals from two to ten are placed, First, before the substantive, either in the absolute state, or the constructed, **שְׁלֹשָׁה שְׁקָלִים**, three shekels; **שְׁלֹשֶׁת שְׁקָלִים**, a three of shekels; Secondly, more rarely after the substantive in the absolute state, **שְׁקָלִים שְׁלֹשָׁה**, three shekels.

2. The numbers two to ten almost always take the substantive in the plural, unless it be a noun of multitude.

3. The numbers from eleven to nineteen usually stand before the thing numbered, and take the plural, except in some nouns, which often require to be mentioned with numbers; these are **יּוֹם**, a day; **שָׁנָה**, a year; **אֶמְלָה**, an ell; **אֶלֶף**, a thousand, and **אִישׁ** very frequently.

4. The tens may stand, First, before the noun expressing the thing numbered, in which case this noun is placed in the singular, as **עֶשְׂרִים עִיר**, twenty cities, or, in the plural; Secondly, after it, in which case the noun is put in the plural, as **אַתְנֹת עֶשְׂרִים**, twenty she-asses.

5. In numbers consisting of tens and units, the noun expressing the thing numbered, may stand, First, in the singular, after the number, as, **שְׁלֹשִׁים וְשָׁמֹנֶה עָשָׂר שָׁנָה**, thirty-eight years; or, Secondly, in the plural, before the number, as, **עָרִים עֶשְׂרִים וְשָׁתַיִם**; twenty-two cities; or, Thirdly, it is repeated in the singular with the tens, and the plural with the units, as, **חֲמִשָּׁן שָׁנִים וְשִׁבְעִים שָׁנָה**, seventy-five years.

6. The numbers **מֵאוֹת** and **אֶלֶף** may be construed in the same way as the units (Note 1).

7. The nouns of number may have the article, First, without substantives in reference to before-mentioned objects, as, **הָאַרְבָּעִים**, the forty; **הַשְּׁלֹשָׁה**, these three; Secondly, with substantives spoken of definitely, in which case the number being in the construct state, the article is joined to the word governed, as, **שְׁנֵי הַמְּאֹרוֹת**, the two lights; or interposed, **שְׁנַיִם הָעֶשְׂרִים**, the twelve men; Thirdly, when they stand for ordinals.

8. The distributives are expressed by repetition of the cardinals, as, **שִׁבְעָה שִׁבְעָה**, by sevens.

9. The proportionals by the Duals of the cardinals, as, **שִׁבְעָתַיִם**, sevenfold.

10. The numeral adverbs by **פַּעַם**, as, **פַּעַם אֶחָת**, once; **פַּעַמַּיִם**, twice; **שְׁלֹשׁ פַּעַמַּיִם**, thrice.

THE PARTICLES.

§. 40. The so-called Particles are either words which can stand by themselves, *Separate*; or fragments that must be joined to another word, *Inseparables*.

Pronouns.

1. i. The personal pronouns have been given, page 6. The demonstrative pronouns are **זֶה**, *this*; fem. **זֹאת** (**זוֹ**, **זוּה**); com. **זֶה**. Plural, com. **אֵל**, and **אֵלֶּה**, *these*.

The pronoun **הוּא**, with its feminine and plural, are used with the particle to express *that*, as **הַיּוֹם הַהוּא**, *that day*.

ii. The *relative* pronoun is **אֲשֶׁר**, *who, which*, for all cases and genders. It is sometimes abbreviated into **שֶׁ**, when it is joined to the following word, the first letter of which then takes Dagesh-forte, if possible, to signify the assimilation of the **ר**.

iii. The *interrogative* pronouns are **מִי**, *who*; **מָה**, *what*. Before Makkeph it is **מַה־**, also before **ה**, **ח**, **ע**. Before a Guttural with Kametz it takes Segol.

2. The Inseparable Particles are—

i. **ה**, the article. See page 28.

ii. **הֲ**, *Interrogative*, denoting a question. It usually has **־**. Before a Sh'va or Guttural it takes Pathach, as, **הַמְעַט**, *Is it little?* before a Guttural with Kametz it takes Segol, **הֲאֲנִי**, *Is it I?*

iii. **ו**, the *Conjunction*, which commonly takes simple Sh'va; before another Sh'va, or a Labial letter, it has Shurek; before the tone syllable Kametz.

iv. The so-called Vau conversive, joined to the Future apocopate with **ו**, and followed by a Dagesh-forte. It turns the future into the narrative tense, as, **וַיָּקוּם**, *he shall arise*; **וַיִּקָּם**, *and he arose*. It draws back the tone. It is supposed to be a remnant of the verb **הָרָה**, *he was*. The older grammarians also adopted a Vau conversive of the Preterite, which throws the tone forward, as, **פָּתַבְתָּ**, *thou hast written*; **וּכְתַבְתָּ**, *and thou shalt write*.

v. The Prepositions, **בְּ**, *in*; **לְ**, *to*; **כִּי**, *according to*, as. Before

the tone-syllable they take ־ , as בְּכֶם , in you ; לָלֶקֶת , to go ; before a simple Sh'va they take Hhirek, לְקַטַּל for לִקְטַל ; before a compound Sh'va, the vowel with which it is compounded, as, פְּאַשֶׁר , בְּחַרְרִי . Before Yod with Sh'va they take Hhirek, בְּיָמֵי for בִּיָּמֵי , בְּיָמֵי .

When they come before the article the ה is often omitted, and they take its vowel, בְּשָׂמַיִם for בְּהַשָּׁמַיִם , פְּיָוִם for פְּהַיּוֹם , לְחֻכָּם for לְהַחֻכָּם .

vi. מ , an abbreviation of the preposition מִן , from, usually has Hhirek, and a Dagesh-forte in the following letter. If that letter does not admit Dagesh, it then takes Tzere.

Sometimes the — remains, as, מַחֲוֵץ , outside ; מִלְמַעְלָה , from above ; מִיְהוּדָה , from Judah.

These prepositions take suffixes, as—

	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plural.
1.	לִי	לָנוּ	כְּמוֹנִי	כְּמוֹנוּ	מִמֶּנִּי	poet. מִמֵּנוּ
2 m.	לְךָ	לְכֶם	כְּמוֹךָ	כְּכֶם	מִמְּךָ	pause מִכֶּם
In pause	לְךָ					
2 f.	לְךָ	לְכֶן	—	—	מִמֶּךָ	מִמֶּן
3 m.	לוֹ	לָהֶם poet. לָמוּ	כְּמוֹהוּ	כְּהֶם	מִמּוֹנוּ poet.	מִמֵּהוּ
				כְּמוֹהֶם	and מִמֵּהוּ	poet. מִמֵּהֶם
3 f.	לָהּ	לָהֶן . לָהֶן	כְּמוֹהָ		מִמֶּהָ	מִמֶּהֶן

Note—Besides these inseparable prepositions, there are many other words used as prepositions, and to be learned by use.

3. *Adverbs.* It is here only necessary to notice that there are a few adverbs with an adverbial termination ם־ or ם־ , as אֲמָנָם , verily, חֲנָם , gratis ; יוֹמָם , by day ; פְּתָאָם , suddenly. The others will be learned by use.

4. *Interjections.* There are some few natural sounds of exclamation, as, אָהָה , אָח , הוּי , אוּי , הָאָח . Most have become interjections by usage, as, לִי , if, utinam. הִן and הִנֵּה , behold ! חֲלִילָה , absit ; בִּי , I pray ; כֵּן , much the same.

EXERCISES.

1. *Substantive and Adjective, with and without Article, Pronoun, and Suffixes.*

Note.—The Adjective is put after the Substantive.

A wise king. The wise king. This wise king. That wise king.
 Wise kings. The wise kings. These wise kings. Those wise
 kings. To great men. From those great men. In that high
 mountain. Those holy priests. Wicked scorers. A holy law.
 The holy law. This holy law. That holy law. Good command-
 ments. The good commandments. These good commandments.
 Those good commandments. In that good and wise and holy law.
 From this evil counsel. To that great and holy congregation. Thy
 wise kings [literally, thy kings the wise]. My holy laws [my law
 the holy]. Your holy priests [your priests the holy]. Our wise
 queen [our queen the wise]. Your good commandments. Thy good
 and wise and holy law. In your good and great and holy congre-
 gation.

1. Wise חָכָם. 2. King מֶלֶךְ. 3. To לְ. 4. Great גָּדוֹל.
 5. From מִן. 6. Man אִישׁ. 7. In בְּ. 8. High גְּבוּהָהּ. 9. Moun-
 tain הָר. 10. Holy קָדוֹשׁ. 11. Priest כֹּהֵן. 12. Wicked רָשָׁע;
 Scorer לָצַח. 13. Law תּוֹרָה. 14. Good טוֹב. 15. Command-
 ment מִצְוָה. 16. Evil רָע. 17. Counsel עֲצָה. 18. Congregation
 עֵדוּת. 19. Queen מַלְכָּה.

2. *Adjective as Predicate, when it does not take the Article.*

The Personal Pronoun is used instead of the verb Substantive.

The king *is* wise [the king wise he]. That mountain *is* high

[that mountain high he]. This law *is* holy [this law holy she]. These commandments *are* good [these commandments good they]. Those counsels *were* not good.

Note.—The predicate may also be placed first, and the copula altogether omitted. Thus, Wise, and good, and holy *are* the commandments. High *is* that holy mountain. Wicked *are* those men. Great *is* our holy congregation. Evil *were* his counsels.

3. Construct State.

The word of God ¹ *is* ² truth, and his righteousness ³ *is* ⁴ great. The dust ⁵ of the earth, and the sand of the sea-shore ⁶ [lip of the sea], and the stars of the high heavens. Precious in the eyes of the LORD ⁷ *is* ⁸ the death of his saints. Her ways ⁹ *are* ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace. Length of days ¹⁰ *is* ¹¹ in her right hand. She is a tree ¹² of life to him laying hold on her. The fear of the Lord ¹³ *is* ¹⁴ the chief part of wisdom. The desire of righteous men ¹⁵ *is* ¹⁶ only good. My ways are not your ways. The thoughts of the righteous are not the thoughts of the wicked. Their counsels ¹⁷ *are* always good in the eyes of their God. Sarai the wife of Abraham, a woman fair to look upon [lit. beautiful of appearance]. The daughter of Jacob, the sister of the Patriarchs. The daughters of the priest of Midian, the sisters of Moses' wife. The women of Samaria, the daughters of the land. The captain of the Lord's host. The families of the children of Gershon. The ark of the covenant of the Lord. The tables of stone, and the rod of Aaron.

1. Word דָּבָר. 2. God אֱלֹהִים. 3. Truth אֱמֶת. 4. Righteousness צְדָקָה. 5. Dust עָפָר. 6. Earth אֶרֶץ. 7. Sand חוֹל. 8. Lip שֵׁפָה. 9. Sea יָם. 10. Star כּוֹכָב. 11. Heavens שָׁמַיִם. 12. Precious יָקָר. 13. Eye עֵין. 14. The LORD יְהוָה. 15. Death מָוֶת.

16. Saint—pious **קָדוֹשׁ** (this might be also the Dative with **לְ**). 17. Way **דֶּרֶךְ**. 18. Pleasantness **נֵעִם**. 19. All, subst. the totality, **כָּל** (with Makkeph). 20. Path **נְתִיבָה**. 21. Peace **שָׁלוֹם**. 22. Length **אָרְךָ**. 23. Day **יוֹם**. 24. Right hand **יָמִין**. 25. Tree **עֵץ**. 26. Life **חַיִּים**. 27. Laying hold **מַחֲזִיק** with **בְּ** after it. 28. Fear **יִרְאַה**. 29. Chief part, beginning, **רֵאשִׁית**. 30. Wisdom **חֵכְמָה**. 31. Desire **תַּאֲוָה**. 32. Righteous **צַדִּיק**. 33. Only **אֶחָד**. 34. Thought **מַחְשְׁבָה**. 35. Wife **אִשָּׁה**. 36. Beautiful **יָפָה**. 37. Appearance **מְרֻאָה**. 38. Daughter **בַּת**. 39. Sister **אָחוֹת**. 40. Patriarch, father **אָב**. 41. Captain, prince **שָׂר**. 42. Host **צָבָא**. 43. Family **מִשְׁפָּחָה**. 44. Ark **אָרוֹן**. 45. Covenant **בְּרִית**. 46. Table **לִוְחַ**. 47. Stone **אֶבֶן**. 48. Rod, staff, **מַטֵּה**.

4. *The Comparative.*

Is expressed by prefixing **מִן** to the word standing for the object with which comparison is made.

This people *is* stronger *than* we, and their sons more numerous *than* ours [than our sons]. The end of Job *was* blessed more *than* the beginning, and he greater *than* all the children of the East. What is sweeter *than* honey, and what is stronger *than* a lion? More precious is she *than* rubies. And it was greater the wisdom of Solomon *than* the wisdom of Egypt, and he was wiser *than* all men. He was more honourable *than* all the house of his father. Princes more, and more honourable *than* these.

The *Superlative* is expressed similarly by the *Positive*, with an article prefixed, or by Suffix.

Behold! the youngest is with our father this day. At the eldest he began, and at the youngest he finished. From the greatest of them to the least of them. The best of them is as a brier. My thousand is the poorest in Manasseh, and I am the least in my father's house. The fairest among women. A lion the strongest amongst beasts.

5. *The Numerals.*

Seven sons and three daughters. In yet three days. The seven good kine, and the seven good ears, are seven years. Two witnesses and two wives. One heart and one way. One nation and one king-

dom. Three men, Job's three friends. Four horns, four carpenters, and four chariots. Five golden mice from the five lords of the Philistines. Five cubits its length, and six reeds its height. Eight tribes and nine camps. Ten years. Ten brethren. Seven women shall lay hold of one man. Ten men shall take hold of the skirt of a man a Jew. Josiah was eight years old when he began to reign [at his reigning], and he reigned thirty-one years. He lived an hundred and eighty-two years. There was a famine three years, year after year. His days were two hundred and five years. Abraham was seventy-five years old at his going forth from Haran, and ninety-nine years old when he received the covenant, and the days of the years of his life were an hundred years and seventy years and five years. In the six-hundredth year of Noah's life, in the second month, the seventeenth day of the month, the waters descended. In the second month, on the 27th day of the month, was the earth dried. The waters prevailed on the earth 150 days. The ark rested in the seventh month, on the seventeenth day of the month, upon the mountains of Ararat. Twenty-five years old was he when he began to reign [at his reigning], and he reigned twenty-nine years. On the ninth *day* of [to] the month the famine prevailed. And in the fifth month on the seventh *day* of [to] the month, the king's servant came to Jerusalem.

6. *The He locale.*

Note.—When the ך locale is required for an expression consisting of a governing noun and genitive, it is appended to the former.

And he bowed himself toward the ground. And they fell before him on the ground. And they let down [caused to descend] every man his sack to the ground. And he came, and passed the night, and lay upon the ground. And they came to the land of Canaan. And he came to the land of the children of the east. And he fled to Tarshish. Three cities towards the rising of the sun. Go towards the wilderness of Damascus.

7. *The Relative Pronoun אֲשֶׁר.*

The oblique cases are made by a suffix or preposition with suffix, as, Dat. אֲשֶׁר־לוֹ, to whom; Gen. אֲשֶׁר־פָּנָיו, whose face. This pronoun is almost always placed at a distance from the relative. The accusative of the relative is frequently expressed by אֲשֶׁר without any pronoun following.

Thine enemy whom [that] the Lord shall send [him]. A nation whose [that] tongue thou shalt not understand [his tongue]. The God of Israel under whose wings thou art come to trust [lit. that thou art come to trust under his wings]. The man on whose loins was the inkhorn [lit. that the inkhorn on his loins]. And he did according to all that the Lord commanded. The woman whom thou gavest with me. Chaff which the wind scattereth. The man whom the king shut up (אֲלֹכֵי). The oath which he sware. The man in whose hand the cup is found [lit. that is found the cup in his hand]. The tree whereof I commanded thee not to eat [lit. that I commanded thee not to eat of it]. The men of whom thou art afraid [that thou fearest from their face]. The God before whom I stand [that I stand to his face]. God whose I am, and whom I serve.

Note 1.—When the relative in English refers to the subject, it is often expressed in Hebrew by the article and the participle. Thus, The angel who redeemed me. They who rebel and transgress (פָּשְׁעוּ) against me. Every one that is left in thine house. That which is left of the flesh of the sacrifice. He it is who giveth thee strength. The men who seek thy life. The Lord who appeared unto him.

2. אֲנִי is construed with שָׁמָּה, שָׁמָּה, to express, where, whither.

The Interrogative Pronoun מִי, מָה.

What hast thou done? What is thy petition? He shall tell thee what shall be to the child. Who shall dwell in the mountain of thy holiness? Of whom shall I be afraid? Whom hast thou reproached? Whose ox have I taken, and whose ass have I taken? And whom have I defrauded? Of whose hand have I received a ransom? What was the manner of the man who went up to meet you? What *are* the cities which thou hast given me? What is this deed that ye have done? What wilt thou? [lit. what *is* to thee?] What have I to do with thee? [lit. what to me and thee?] What hast thou to do with peace? [what is to thee and peace?] Whereby shall I know? How many are the days of the years of thy life? Wherefore art thou angry? Wherefore should I kill thee?

Verbs.—Preterite of the various Conjugations.

He said to the king's brother, Thou art come to the land of my inheritance. They spake one to another [a man to his fellow]. Ye have been in my father's house, and ye have done that which is right

[lit. the right] in your own eyes. Thou hast seen the land afar off, but hast not turned. The famine was heavy [כָּבֵד, Kal], and the hand of the Lord was heavy upon them, for their sin was heavy. They honoured me [כָּבֵד, Piel] with their lips, and their ears they made heavy [Hiph.] from hearing [בְּשִׁמוֹעַ]. I was not honoured [Niph.] in the midst of them. Their fathers did eat the manna in the wilderness. The God of Jacob fed them [Hiph. caused them to eat] oil and honey. It was eaten [Niph.] in the holy place. Her gates were consumed [Pual] with fire. They were consumed like dry stubble. The men were satisfied [שָׂבַע, Kal] *with* bread. He satisfied [Piel] them in the morning *with* his mercy. He satisfied their soul in drought. The haughtiness of man was low [שָׁפַל, Kal]. Thou didst humble [Hiph.] his pride. His heart reached [נָגַע, Kal] to the heavens. The Lord smote him [Piel], and humbled the height of his walls, and brought them [Hiph. of נָגַע] to the ground. The land did not bear them [נָשָׂא, Kal]. They came every one whose heart stirred him up. Haman was exalted [Niph.]. The king advanced him [Piel] above his servants, and therefore he exalted himself [Hithpael]. Saul returned [שׁוּב, Kal] to his place. Thou hast turned the captivity of Jacob. From their evil ways they did not turn. Thou hast brought again [Poel] Israel to his habitation. Jacob sent [שָׁלַח] messengers to his brother. He did not dismiss [Piel] the people. The men were sent away [Pual], and the city they set on fire [Piel]. I remember the kindness of thy youth. I know that thou fearest God.

Infinitive.—Absolute and Construct.

He spake unto us saying [אָמַר, Inf.], I brought you out [יָצֵא, Hiph.] from Egypt, to bring you in [Inf. Hiph. of בָּוֵא] to the land which I swore [Niph. of שָׁבַע] to your fathers to give to them. But ye obeyed not my voice to walk in my commandments. I sent unto you the prophets, rising up early [Inf. ab. Hiph. of שָׁכַם] and sending. In the day that they did eat [lit. of their eating, Infin.] their eyes were opened. And when the living creatures went [lit. and in the going, Infin. Kal], the wheels went by them, and when the living creatures were lifted up [and in the being lifted up, Infin. Niph. of נָשָׂא] from the earth, the wheels were lifted up. He turned away [Hiph. of סָוֵם] his ear from hearing [Infin. with מַ] instruction. When Esau heard [Infin. with שָׁ] the words of his father, he cried *with* a great and exceeding bitter cry. I will surely hear his cry

[hearing, Infin. absol.]. When I cry [in my crying], answer me. The waters decreased continually [lit. were היה, going and decreasing, in Infin. abs. of הלך and חסר], they returned off the earth continually [lit. they returned, going and returning]. Abram journeyed going on still toward the south [lit. going and journeying]. And the man waxed great, and continually increased [and went going and being great] until he became very great. The trees went forth on a time [going they went forth] to anoint a king over them. Elijah went to shew himself [Infin. Niph.] to Ahab. Who shall abide the day of his coming? [Infin.], or who may stand when he appeareth? [Infin. Niph. of ראה with ב]. The writing of the decree which was given in Shushan to destroy them [Infin. Hiph. שָׁמַד], he gave him to shew it [Infin. Hiph.] unto her, and to declare unto her [Infin. Hiph. of נגד], and to charge [Infin. Piel of צָוָה] upon her that she should go [Infin. Kal of בוא] to the king, to make supplication [Infin. Hith. of הִנֵּן], and to make request [Infin. Piel] from before him for her people.

Future.

Note 1. This tense formerly called the Future, now *the Present*, or *the Imperfect*, is used to express the simple Future, the continuance of action, the present, some of the tenses of the Conjunctive.

I will send thee to Pharaoh, and bring thou forth my people. Who am I that I should go to Pharaoh? I know that the king of Egypt will not allow [Fut. Kal of נָתַן] you to go. Thus shalt thou speak to the children of Israel, I will bring you up [Fut. Hiph. of עָלָה] from Egypt. They shall not return thither. He shall have none to sit [lit. there shall not be to him one sitting] upon the throne of David. He shall not want a man [lit. there shall not be cut off [Fut. Niph. of פָּרַת] a man to him] standing before me for ever. Deeds which ought not to be done [Fut. Niph. of עָשָׂה]. How can I do this great wickedness? We remember the fish which we did eat [Fut. Kal] for nothing. O that Ishmael might live before thee. Not by bread alone does man live, but by every outgoing of the mouth of the Lord does man live. He made known [Fut. Hiph.] his ways to Moses. Let the day perish wherein I was born. Then Joshua spake to the Lord in the day of the Lord's giving up the Amorite before Israel. He did so year by year. Forty years was I grieved with this generation.

2. The Preterite with ׀, is often used for the Future, in which case the tone is thrown forward if possible.

And ye shall put these my words upon your heart and upon your soul, and bind them for a sign upon your hand, and ye shall teach them your children. And thou shalt number unto thee seven sabbaths of years. And I will stretch out my hand and will smite Egypt with all my wonders. Hew thee two tables of stone, and I will write upon them. And it shall be when the Lord shall bring thee into the land of Canaan, so shalt thou serve the Lord.

3. The Future, with Vau conversive, is used for the Historic tense. The shortened form of the Future is used, if it exist.

And the Lord appeared to him, And he lifted up his eyes, and he saw, and he ran to meet them, and he bowed himself toward the ground. And he answered and said, Thou hast spoken well. And Jacob sent and called to Rachel and Leah. And the king arose and returned, and went and sat in the gate. And he lifted up his voice and wept.

4. The Future is used to express command and prohibition.

And God said, Let the earth bring forth the living creature after its kind. Speak unto Eleazar the priest, and let him lift up the censers out of the burning. Pray ye to the Lord your God, and let him take away from me only this death. Let my father arise and eat of my venison. Depart not hence, I pray thee, until I come to thee. Trust ye not to words of falsehood. Listen not to Hezekiah. Carry not a burden on the Sabbath day. Let not my blood fall to the ground. Into their counsel let not my soul enter.

5. The lengthened form of the first person of the Future, with \aleph paragoric added, is used to express the first person of the Imperative.

O come, let us sing unto the Lord, let us make a joyful noise to the rock of our salvation : let us come before his presence with thanksgiving. Let us go down and confound there their speech. Let us arise, and let us go. Let us go, and let us serve other gods.

Imperative.

The proper Imperative, as the Paradigm shows, is only for the Second Person.

Hear, O heavens, and give ear, O earth. Take fast hold of instruction : let not go. Keep thy heart with all diligence. Remove thy foot from evil. Go forth and look, ye daughters of Zion, upon the king. Awake, and sing, ye that dwell in the dust. Keep silence before me, O islands. Let us draw near to judgment. Come down and sit in the dust, O daughter of Babylon.

EXERCISES IN UNPOINTED HEBREW.

שׁוֹפֵךְ דָּם הָאָדָם בְּאָדָם דְּמוֹ יִשְׁפֹּךְ כִּי בְצַלֵּם אֱלֹהִים עָשָׂה אֶת הָאָדָם:
וְהָאָמִין בִּיהוָה וַיַּחֲשֹׁבָה לּוֹ צְדָקָה: לֹא יִסּוֹר שֶׁבֶט מִיְהוּדָה וּמַחֲקֵק
מִבֵּין רִגְלָיו עַד כִּי יִבֹּא שִׁילָה וְלוֹ יִקְהַת עַמִּים: נֶפֶשׁ הַבָּשָׂר בְּדָם
הוּא וְאֲנִי נִתְּתִיו לָכֶם עַל הַמִּזְבֵּחַ לְכַפֵּר עַל נַפְשׁוֹתֵיכֶם כִּי הַדָּם
הוּא בְּנֶפֶשׁ יִכְפֹּר: וְהֵייתֶם לִי קִדְשִׁים כִּי קָדוֹשׁ אֲנִי יְהוָה: אֱלֹהֵי
הַחַקִּים וְהַמְשַׁפְּטִים אֲשֶׁר תִּשְׁמְרוּן לַעֲשׂוֹת בְּאֶרֶץ אֲשֶׁר נָתַן יְהוָה
אֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵיךְ לָךְ לְרִשְׁתָּהּ כָּל הַיָּמִים אֲשֶׁר אֲתָם חַיִּים עַל הָאָדָמָה:
אָדָם יִלּוֹד אִשָּׁה קָצֵר יָמִים וְשִׁבְעַת רִגְזוֹ: כְּצִיץ יֵצֵא וַיִּמַּל וַיִּבְרַח כְּצֵל
וְלֹא יֵעֲמוֹד: וַיְמִי קָלוֹ מִנִּי רֵץ בְּרַחוּ לֹא רָאוּ טוֹבָה: וְאֲנִי יִדְעֵתִי
גְּאֻלִּי חַי וְאַחֲרוֹן עַל עַפְרַי יָקוּם: רֵאשִׁית חֲכָמָה יִרְאֵת יְהוָה:
רַבִּים אוֹמְרִים מִי יִרְאֵנוּ טוֹב נִסָּה עֲלֵינוּ אוֹר פְּנֵיךְ יְהוָה:

שְׁנֵי אֲנָשִׁים הָיוּ בַעִיר אַחַת אֶחָד עָשִׂיר וְאַחַד רֵאשׁ: לַעֲשִׂיר הָיָה
צֹאן וּבִקְרָה רַבָּה מְאֹד: וְלֵרֵשׁ אֵין כָּל כִּי אִם כִּבְשָׂה אַחַת קָטָנָה אֲשֶׁר
קָנָה וַיַּחֲזִיק וַתִּגְדַּל עִמּוֹ וְעַם בְּנָיו יַחֲדוּ מִפְתּוֹ תֹאכַל וּמִכְסוֹ תִשְׁתֶּה
וּבְחִיקוֹ תִשְׁכַּב וְתִהְיֶה לוֹ כֶּבֶת: וַיִּבֹּא הַלֵּךְ לְאִישׁ הָעָשִׂיר וַיַּחְמַל
לְקַחְתָּ מִצֹּאֲנוֹ וּמִבִּקְרָו לַעֲשׂוֹת לְאַרְבַּת הַבָּא לוֹ וַיִּקַּח אֶת כִּבְשַׁת הָאִישׁ
הָרֵאשׁ וַיַּעֲשֶׂה לְאִישׁ הַבָּא אֵלָיו: וַיַּחֲרֵ אַף דוֹד בְּאִישׁ מְאֹד וַיֹּאמֶר אֵל
נָתַן חַי יְהוָה כִּי בֶן מוֹת הָאִישׁ הָעָשִׂיר זֹאת: וְאֵת הַכִּבְשָׂה יִשְׁלַם
אַרְבַּעַתִּים עֶקֶב אֲשֶׁר עָשָׂה אֶת הַדָּבָר הַזֶּה וְעַל אֲשֶׁר לֹא חָמַל: וַיֹּאמֶר
נָתַן אֵל דוֹד אֶתְּהָ הָאִישׁ:

לְמָה רִגְשׁוּ גוֹיִם וְלֹאֲמִים יְהִגּוּ רִיק: יִתְיַצְבוּ מַלְכֵי אֶרֶץ וְרוֹזְנִים
נֹסְדוּ יַחַד עַל יְהוָה וְעַל מְשִׁיחוֹ: נִנְתְּקָה אֶת מוֹסְרוֹתֵימוֹ וּנְשַׁלִּיכָה
מִמֶּנּוּ עֲבָתֵימוֹ: יוֹשֵׁב בְּשָׁמַיִם יִשְׁתַּק אֲדָנִי יִלְעַג לָמוֹ: אִזּוֹ יִדְבַר
אֵלֵימוֹ בְּאִפּוֹ וּבַחֲרוֹנוֹ יִבְהַלְמוּ: וְאֲנִי נִסְכַּתִּי מַלְכֵי עַל צִיּוֹן הַר קָדְשִׁי:
אִסְפְּרָה אֵל חֵק יְהוָה אָמַר אֵלֵי בְנֵי אֶתְהָ אֲנִי הַיּוֹם יִלְדַתִּיךְ: שֶׁאֵל
מִמֶּנִּי וְאַתְּנָה גוֹיִם נַחֲלַתְךָ וְאַחֲזַתְךָ אֶפְסֵי אֶרֶץ: תִּרְעַם בְּשִׁבְטֵי בְרוֹזַל
כִּכְלֵי יוֹצֵר תִּנְפַפֵּם: וְעַתָּה מַלְכִים הַשְׁכִּילוּ הוֹסְרוּ שִׁפְטֵי אֶרֶץ:
עֲבְדוּ אֶת יְהוָה בִּירְאָה וּגִילּוֹ בְרַעְדָּה: נִשְׁקוּ בַר פֶּן יֵאָנֶף וְתֵאָבְדוּ
דַּרְךְ כִּי יִבְעַר כְּמַעֲט אִפּוֹ אֲשֶׁרִי כָּל חוֹסֵי בוֹ:

וַיְהִי דָבָר יְהוָה אֵל יוֹנָה בֶּן אֲמַתִּי לֵאמֹר: קוּם לָךְ אֵל נִינּוּה הָעִיר
הַגְּדוּלָה וּקְרָא עֲלֶיהָ כִּי עֲלַתָּה רַעְתָּם לִפְנֵי: וַיִּקָּם יוֹנָה לְבְרַח

תרשישה מלפני יהוה וירד יפו וימצא אניה באה תרשיש ויתן שכרה וירד בה לבוא עמהם תרשישה מלפני יהוה : ויהוה הטיל רוח גדולה אל הים ויהי סער גדול בים והאניה חשבה להשבר : וייראו המלחים ויזעקו איש אל אלהיו וישילו את הכלים אשר באניה אל הים להקל מעליהם ויונה ירד אל ירכתי הספינה וישכב וירדם : ויקרב אליו רב החבל ויאמר לו מה לך נרדם קום קרא אל אלהיך אולי יתעשת האלהים לנו ולא נאבד : ויאמרו איש אל רעהו לכו ונפילה גורלות ונדעה בשלמי הרעה הזאת לנו ויפלו גורלות ויפל הגורל על יונה : ויאמרו אליו הגידה נא לנו כאשר למי הרעה הזאת לנו מה מלאכתך ומאין תבוא מה ארצך ואי מזה עם אתה : ויאמר אליהם עברי אנכי ואת יהוה אלהי השמים אני ירא אשר עשה את הים ואת היבשה : וייראו האנשים יראה גדולה ויאמרו אליו מה זאת עשית כי ידעו האנשים כי מלפני יהוה הוא ברח כי הגיד להם : ויאמרו אליו מה נעשה לך וישתק הים מעלינו כי הים הולך וסער : ויאמר אליהם שאונו והטילנו אל הים וישתק הים מעליכם כי יודע אני כי בשלי הסער הגדול הזה עליכם : ויחתרו האנשים להשיב אל היבשה ולא יכלו כי הים הולך וסער עליהם : ויקראו אל יהוה ויאמרו אנה יהוה אל נא נאבדה בנפש האיש הזה ואל תתן עלינו דם נקיא כי אתה יהוה כאשר הפצת עשית : וישאו את יונה ויטלהו אל הים ויעמד הים מזעפו : וייראו האנשים יראה גדולה את יהוה ויזבחו ויזבחו ליהוה וידרו נדרים :

APPENDIX I.—ALPHABETS.

Hebrew.	Samaritan.	Rabbinic.	SYRIAC.			ARABIC.					
			Name.	Begin-ning.	Middle.	End of words.	Name.	Begin-ning.	Middle.	End of words.	
א	Ⲁ	א	Olaph	Ⲁ	ⲁ	Ⲃ	Elif	ا	ا	ا	ا
ב	Ⲃ	ב	Beth	Ⲃ	ⲃ	Ⲅ	Be	ب	ب	ب	ب
ג	Ⲅ	ג	Gomal	Ⲅ	ⲅ	Ⲇ	Sjim	ج	ج	ج	ج
ד	Ⲇ	ד	Dolath	Ⲇ	ⲇ	Ⲉ	{ Dal	ד	ד	ד	ד
							{ Dsal	ז	ז	ז	ז
ה	Ⲉ	ה	He	Ⲉ	ⲉ	Ⲇ	He	ه	ه	ه	ه
ו	ⲉ	ו	Vau	ⲉ	ⲁ	Ⲃ	Waw	و	و	و	و
ז	ⲁ	ז	Zain	ⲁ	ⲃ	Ⲅ	Ze	ز	ز	ز	ز
ח	ⲃ	ח	Hheth	ⲃ	ⲅ	Ⲇ	{ Hha	ח	ח	ח	ח
							{ Kha	כ	כ	כ	כ
ט	ⲅ	ט	Teth	ⲅ	ⲇ	Ⲉ	{ Ta	ט	ט	ט	ט
							{ Tha	ת	ת	ת	ת
י	ⲇ	י	Yud	ⲇ	ⲉ	ⲁ	Ye	י	י	י	י
כ	ⲉ	כ	Koph	ⲉ	ⲁ	ⲃ	Keph	כ	כ	כ	כ
ל	ⲁ	ל	Lomad	ⲁ	ⲃ	Ⲅ	Lam	ل	ل	ل	ل
מ	ⲃ	מ	Mim	ⲃ	ⲅ	Ⲇ	Mim	מ	מ	מ	מ
נ	ⲅ	נ	Nun	ⲅ	ⲇ	Ⲉ	Nun	נ	נ	נ	נ
ס	ⲇ	ס	Semcath	ⲇ	ⲉ	ⲁ		Does not occur.			
ע	ⲉ	ע	Ee	ⲉ	ⲁ	ⲃ	{ Hain	ע	ע	ע	ע
פ	ⲁ	פ	Pe	ⲁ	ⲃ	Ⲅ	Phe	פ	פ	פ	פ
צ	ⲃ	צ	Tzode	ⲃ	ⲅ	Ⲇ	Zad	צ	צ	צ	צ
ק	ⲅ	ק	Kuph	ⲅ	ⲇ	Ⲉ	Dthad	ק	ק	ק	ק
ר	ⲇ	ר	Rish	ⲇ	ⲉ	ⲁ	Kaph	ק	ק	ק	ק
				Wanting in Syriac.			Re	ר	ר	ר	ר
ש	ⲁ	ש	Shin	ⲁ	ⲃ	Ⲅ	Sin	ש	ש	ש	ש
ת	ⲃ	ת	Thau	ⲃ	ⲅ	Ⲇ	Shin	ש	ש	ש	ש
							{ Th	ת	ת	ת	ת
							{ The	ת	ת	ת	ת

SYRIAC VOWELS.		ARABIC VOWELS.	
Pethocho	ܐ or ܐ̇ = Alpha.	Fatha	َ = a, ă.
Revotso	ܐ̇ or ܐ̈ = Epsilon.	Kesre	ِ = i, e.
Chevosso	ܐ̈ or ܐ̉ = Iota.	Damma	◌◌◌ = o, u.
Zekofo	ܐ̇ or ܐ̈ = Omicron.		
Etsotso	ܐ̇ or ܐ̈ = Upsilon.		

APPENDIX II.

OF NOUNS FOR DECLENSION.

1. *First Formation.*

לַחֲבַב וְעַם דְּשֵׂא דְמַעָּה · דְּמַע אֲשַׁפָּה אֶלְפָּה עוֹלָה עוֹל פְּסָלָה
 פְּסָל · פָּרַם מוֹדְמָה קוֹדֵם פְּרָחָה פְּרַחַה עֲלָמָה עֲלָם הַטָּאָה הַטָּא
 הַזְקָה חֲזָקָה חֲלָקָה חֲלָקָה אֶבְרָה אֶבְרָה גְּבַה אֶמְנָה אֶמְנָ * · מַצְחָה מַצְחָה
 עֲשָׂקָה טָהָרָה מְהַר הַפְּשָׁה הַפְּשָׁה זְהַר מְדָה גְּנָה גֹן * · שְׂרָשׁ עֲשָׂקָה
 צִדָּה צִיד חִיל בִּית · צָלָה צָל צִד חֲצִי חֲלָה חֲלִי · תְּנִיף שְׂוִא
 שִׁיבָה אֲשַׁיָּה דְּלִי שְׂפִי רַעֲיָה פְּלִי ·

2. *Second Formation and those similarly Declined.*

דְּאָגָה אֶנְקָה אֲשֵׁם לְבֹן יָבֵשׁ · חֲרַב · אֲשֵׁם · נָבַל · לְבֹן יְתוֹם
 גְּבוּהָ אַחֲוִיר · שְׂרָפָה · גְּמָה · פְּתוּבָה · פְּתוּלָה · אֶנְיֵשׁ · קְרוּב ·
 מְתוּקָה · סְכִיבָה · רְקִיעַ · נְדִיבָה · מְשִׁיחַ · שְׂבוּעַ מְצוּאָה · שְׂנֵאָה ·
 אֶמְאָה · רְפָאָה · אֶמְאָה · חֲטָאָה · שְׂנֵיָה · טָרִיָּה · דְּנָה · פְּלָה גְּלוּיָה ·

3. *Unchangeable First Syllable.*

מַטְמוֹן · מַשְׂאָה · סוּבָה · שׁוֹטֵר · שׁוֹפֵט · תּוֹלַע · תְּמַרְוֵר · מַגְפָּה
 מַבְטָח · פְּחָלָה · פְּחָשׁ · חֲטָאָה · גְּנָב · אֶבְרָה · עֲצָבוֹן · גְּלִיֹן
 שְׂלָחוֹן · פְּנִיָּה · נְחָמָה ·

4. *Nouns in י-.*

קוֹדְמוֹנִי · שְׂמָאֵלִי · מַצְרִי · עֶבְרִי עֲשִׂירִי

APPENDIX III.

ACCENTUATION.

It has been observed, §. 12, that the accents not only mark the Tone syllable, but likewise exhibit in the most delicate and accurate manner, the logical relation of words one to another, and to the whole sentence. In this respect then, not now to speak of their use as musical notes, or to mark the rhythm, they are of the greatest importance. To explain the principles of consecution fully would require a volume. But enough may be said here to awaken the attention and prepare the mind of the student for a more complete consideration of the subject.

The accents are divided into Disjunctives and Conjunctives. The first separate, the second join the word, to which they are attached, to that which follows, as, e. g., the noun and its genitive, the nominative and the verb, and others similarly related. In prose the three principal disjunctive accents are—

Silluk, Athnach, Segolta.

In Poetry—

Silluk, Athnach, Merca Mahpachatum.

Silluk terminates the verse, and separates it from that which follows, and is found in every verse. Athnach is introduced to divide the verse, if the sense require it; if, on account of the length, a third great division be required, Segolta; in poetry, Merca Mahpachatum is used for the purpose; thus—

JOSH. xv. 20.

זֹאת נַחֲלַת מִטָּה בְּנֵי־יְהוּדָה לְמִשְׁפְּחֹתָם :

“This is the inheritance of the children of Judah according to their families,” is only one proposition, and therefore requires no division, and so

PSALM xxxviii. 1.

מִזְמוֹר לְדָוִד לְהַזְכִּיר :

“A Psalm of David to remind.” Again—

EXOD. x. 20.

וַיַּחֲזֶק יְהוָה אֶת־לֵב פַּרְעֹה | וְלֹא שָׁלַח אֶת־בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל :

“And the Lord hardened the heart of Pharaoh: and he did not let the people go.”

And again—

PSALM i. 6.

כִּי־יִזְכֹּר יְהוָה בְּרַחֲמֵי יְדָוּתוֹ וְיִזְכֹּר רַשְׁעִים תִּלְכַּד :

And—

PSALM iv. 7.

רַבִּים אֲמָרִים מִי־יִרְאֶנּוּ לָטוֹב גָּסָה־עַל־יָנוּ אֹר פָּגַנָה יְהוָה :

as plainly contain two propositions; the division is accordingly marked.

Again in the following verses there is the threefold division—

ISAIAH lviii. 6.

הֲלֹא זֶה צוֹם אֲבָקָרְהוּ | פִּתְחֵם חֲרָצְפוֹת לְשַׁע הַתָּר אֲגַדְרוֹת
מוֹטָה | וְשַׁלַּח רְצוּצִים הַפְּשִׁים וְכָל־מוֹטָה תִּנְתַּקוּ :

The use of Zakeph Katon in subdividing the members, so in Prov. i. 22, the use of Merca Mahpachatum is still more apparent.

עֲדִימְתִי | פְתִימֵי תִאֲהַבֵי פְתִי | וְלִצִּים לְצוֹן חֲמַדִּי לָהֶם | וְכִסְיִלִים
יִשְׁנְאוּ־דַעַת :

The method of sub-division is very plainly exhibited in many of the verses of Deut. xxxii.

The use of the subordinate dividers is as regular as that of the greater.

The Conjunctive accents cannot be used indiscriminately, but belong to certain distinctives. Thus—

In Prose.

1. *Merca* serves Silluk, Tiphcha, Zarka, Pashta, Tvir, and Munach with Psik.

2. *Munach* serves Athnach, Segolta, Zakeph Katon, Rvia, Zarka, Pazer, Tlisha G., Double Geresh, and Munach, when by position it has distinctive power.

3. *Mahpach* serves Pashta.

4. *Darga* serves Tvir and Munach.

5. *Kadma* serves Geresh, and the least sub-distinctives.

6. *Tlisha ktannah* serves Kadma, when by position it has distinctive power.

7. *Yerach* serves Karne Pharah.

Some Distinctives admit neither Conjunctive nor Sub-distinctive, as, 1. Sakeph Gadol; 2. Yethiv; 3. Shalshleth.

In Metrical Accentuation.

1. *Merca* serves Silluk, Merca Mahpachatum, Athnach, Rvia with Geresh, Simple Rvia.

2. *Munach inferior* serves Silluk, Athnach, Zarka, Tiphcha anterior.

3. *Munach superior* serves Silluk and Rvia.

4. *Mahpach* and *Mahpach Zarkatum* serve Rvia, Pazer, and Psik with Kadma or Mahpach.

5. *Yerach* serves Merca Mahpachatum and Pazer.

6. *Tiphcha non anterior* is united to *Munach inferior*, and more rarely serves Shalshleth, or Psik with Kadma.

An idea of the consecution may be formed from the following tables given by Ouscel.*

Summus.	Serv.	Minim.	Repetit.	Minor.	Repetitus.			Mag-nus.	Repetitus.				Max.	
⋮	⋮	⋮		⋮				⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
⋮	⋮	⋮		⋮				⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
⋮	⋮	⋮		⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮					⋮
⋮														
⋮	⋮	⋮		⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮			
⋮	⋮	⋮		⋮	⋮			⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮			
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮				⋮			⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮

* "Introductio in accentuationem Hebræorum."

The following table may serve as a specimen of the consecution in the Metrical books :—

Distinct. summus.	Conjunctive.		Distinct. ordinar.	Minim. extraord.	Distinct. minor.	Distinct. magn.	Distinct. major.
	Ordin.	Extraord.					
◌◌◌◌	◌◌ ◌◌	◌◌ ² ◌◌	◌◌ ◌◌	◌◌ ◌◌	◌◌	◌◌	◌◌
◌◌	◌◌	◌◌ ◌◌			◌◌ ◌◌	◌◌ ◌◌	◌◌
◌◌	◌◌ ◌◌	◌◌ ²	◌◌ ◌◌	◌◌ ² ◌◌	◌◌	◌◌ ◌◌	◌◌

ERRATA.

Page 2, for Hhirik read Hhirek.

Page 12, for $\text{בְּעֵינַי} \text{בְּעֵינַי}$ read בְּעֵינַי .

בְּעֵינַי בְּעֵינַי .

