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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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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 בְּגַדְכֶּפֶת (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, ץ, ף; memorial word אַחַלְתֶּם (ahaltem).</p> <p>§. 4. The letters ם, ף, ן, ץ, 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>ן at the end of words also.</p> <p>ף in Hholem and Shurek.</p> <p>ץ 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	
כּ, ךּ, ם, ף, ץ, ן, ף, ץ, ן, ף, ץ, ן	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	
פּ, פ, ף	Pe	PH and (P)	80	
צ	Tsade	TZ	90	
ק	Koph	Q	100	
ר	Resh	R	200	
ש	Sin	S	300	
׃	Shin	SH	400	
ת	Thau	TH and (T)	400	

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

- a. Gutturals, א, ב, ג, ד, ה, [Ahachagh].
- b. Labials, ו, ז, י, כ, פ, [Bumaph].
- c. Palatals, ק, ר, ש, ט, צ, [Gichag].
- d. Linguals, ל, נ, מ, ע, פ, [Datléneth].
- e. Dentals or Sibilants, שׁ, שׂ, ש׃, זׁ, [Zastzash].

ך in some respects resembles the first class.

The Liquids are ל, נ, מ, ל.

The three ל, נ, ל, 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	בַּיִת bāh.
2. E	טְסֵרֶה	a in bay	בַּיִת bay.
3. Ī	גְּרֵיט גְּרֵיט	ee in lee	בֵּי בֵּי bee.
4. O	וְיֵה or וְיֵה	o in Rome	בֹּה בֹּה boh.
5. U	שׁוּרֵק	oo in fool	בֹּו בֹּו boo.

SHORT OR IMPERFECT.

	Name.	Sound.	Example.
6.	פַּתַּח	a in bad	בַּל bal.
7.	סֵגוֹל	e in bed	בֵּל bel.
8.	* לֵיטל גְּרֵיט	i in hit	בִּיל bil.
9.	קָמֶטֶץ חַטּוּפֵה	o in hot	בֹּל bol.
10.	* קִיבּוּץ	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 בַּיִת the *e* in the French *second*, or German *Gnade*, as גְּלוּי g'loo, בְּנוּי b'no, שְׂמֵי 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>	פִּי	<i>pee</i>	לוֹ	<i>loh</i>	לוֹ	<i>loo</i>
אֲ	<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>	שֵׁם	<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>	יָלַד	<i>yül-lád</i>
קָל	<i>käl</i>	בֵּל	<i>bel</i>	מִן	<i>min</i>	חֹכְמָה	<i>hhökh-máh</i>	בִּטָּל	<i>but-tál</i>
עָם	<i>äm</i>	אֶת	<i>eth</i>	אִם	<i>im</i>	אֶמְרוּ	<i>öm-ró</i>	עֲמֹד	<i>ghum-mád</i>
בָּר	<i>bär</i>	הֵן	<i>hen</i>	צִד	<i>tsid</i>	בְּתִים	<i>böt-tím</i>	נֹגֶשׁ	<i>nug-gásh</i>
צָר	<i>tsär</i>	מֵן	<i>men</i>	עָם	<i>ghim</i>	יָקֹם	<i>yá-köm</i>	הִגִּיד	<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 בְּתִים ; (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 קִיטָל 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-kēm, קֹדֶשׁ kó-desh, קֹדֶשׁי kōd-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 אָמָם וּשְׁמָע וּמִוֹלָדָה : 27 גַּחֲצֵר גַּחֲדָה
 וְחָשְׁמוֹן וּבֵית פֶּלֶט : 28 גַּחֲצֵר שׁוּעַל וּבְאֵר שֶׁבַע וּבְזוֹתָהָ :
 29 בְּעֵלְהָ וְעַיִים וְעָצָם : 30 וְאֶלְתוֹלַד וּכְסִיל וְחַרְמָה : 31 וְצִקְלָג
 וּמְדַמָּה וְסִנְסָה : 32 וּלְבָאוֹת וְשִׁלְחִים וְעִיֹן וְרַמְזוֹן כָּל-עָרִים
 עֲשָׂרִים וְתִשְׁעַ וְחַצְרֵיהֶן : 33 בְּשִׁפְלָה אֲשֶׁת־אֹל וְצָרְעָה וְאֲשֶׁנָּה :
 34 וְזִנְוֹת וְעִיֹן גְּזִים תַּפְּוֹחַ וְהָעֵינָם : 35 יְרֵמוֹת וְעֵדְלָם שׁוֹהָה
 וְעִזְקָה : 36 וְשִׁעְרֵי־בֵם וְחַגְדָּה וְגִדְרֵתִים עָרִים אַרְבַּע-עֶשְׂרֵה
 וְחַצְרֵיהֶן :

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-ghädullám so-khoh va-ghazay-
 káh. 36. V'sha-ghără-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.