

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 , קָטַלְתִּי , קָטַלְתֶּם , have a helping vowel Segol, or with Guttural, Pathach, added, and now usually appear in the forms קָטַלְתִּי , קָטַלְתֶּם , קָטַלְתֵּם , 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 קָטַלְתִּי , קָטַלְתֶּם , קָטַלְתֵּם , including adjectives, participles, and substantives.

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

II. (1.) Those formed by reduplication of the middle letter, of which the forms are קָטַלְתִּי , קָטַלְתֶּם , קָטַלְתֵּם .

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

(3.) By the reduplication of the two last קָטַלְתִּי ; 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, אֶבְרָהָם , הֵיכָל , יְרֵיב , יִצְחָק .

(2.) Those commonly occurring; (*a*) having a Mem prefixed, which is probably an abbreviation of מִי , *who*; מַה , *what*. To the former belong the participles, מִקְטַל , מִקְטַלְתִּי , &c.; and to the latter a large number of substantives of the forms, מִקְטַל , מִקְטַלְתִּי , מִקְטַלְתֶּם ; (*b*) having a ת prefixed, and generally forming abstract substantives, תִּקְטַלְתִּי , תִּקְטַלְתֶּם , &c., &c; (*c*) those having an appended syllable, *án*, or *ám*, *ón* or *óm*, forming both adjectives and abstract nouns, קָטַלְתִּי אֵן , קָטַלְתֶּם אֵן , קָטַלְתֵּם אֵן ,

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; מִצְרַיִם, 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 דָּוִד 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, מַלְכָּה 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 (פֶּ)
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)	סֵתֶרֶת	פָּפֶרֶת
Plural	יְלָדוֹת	סֵתָרוֹת	פָּפָרוֹת (פֶּ)
Construct state	יְלָדוֹת (—י)	סֵתָרוֹת	פָּפָרוֹת
Dual	יְלֵדָתַיִם (—י)	סֵתֶרֶתַיִם	פָּפֶרֶתַיִם
Construct state	יְלֵדָתַי	סֵתֶרֶתַי	פָּפֶרֶתַי

1. Guttural.			2. Guttural.			3. Guttural.		
A	E	O	A	E	O	A	E	O
חֶסֶד	עֶמֶק	עֶפֶר	נֶעַר	* זֶאֵב	פֶּעַל	פֶּתַח	נֶצַח	רֶמַח
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
חֶסְדִים	עֶמְקִים	עֶפְרִים	נְעָרִים	זֵאֲבִים	פְּעָלִים	פֶּתָחִים	נֶצְחִים	רֶמְחִים
חֶסְדֵי	עֶמְקֵי	עֶפְרֵי	נְעָרַי	זֵאֲבֵי	פְּעָלַי	פֶּתָחַי	נֶצְחַי	רֶמְחַי

Feminines.

עֶלְמָה	עֶצְמָה	רְחֻמָּה	טְבֻחָה	שִׁבְעָה
אֶמְרָה		אֶתְרָה		
הֶמְדָּה		פְּחֻדָּה		

* 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	גַּלָּה	הִתְהַ	הִתְהַ
Construct	גַּלְתִּי	הִתְהַ	הִתְהַ
Plural	גַּלּוֹת	הִתְהַ	הִתְהַ
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	מִנָּתְךָ	שׁוֹקְתָה
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	שָׁבִיָּת שָׁחָת	יָפִיָּת
Plural	שָׁבִיּוֹת	יָפִיּוֹת
Construct	שָׁבִיּוֹת קָצוּיּוֹת קָצוּת	יָפִיּוֹת

III. NOUNS IN WHICH THE FIRST SYLLABLE REMAINS UNCHANGED.

1. *With E in the last Syllable.*

S. Absol. m.	פֹּתֵב	מִסְפֵּד	מִזְבֵּחַ	מִרְבֵּץ
Constr.	—	מִסְפֵּד		
Plural	פֹּתָבִים	מִסְפָּדִים		
Constr.	פֹּתָבֵי	מִסְפָּדֵי		
Fem.	פֹּתְבָת	מוֹקְדָה	מַצְבָּה	
Constr.	פֹּתְבַת	מוֹקְדַת	מַצְבַּת	מַצְבַּת
Plural	פֹּתְבוֹת	מוֹקְדוֹת	מַצְבוֹת	
Constr.	—	—	מַצְבוֹת	

And so all Participles in E, מְתַקְטֵל, מְקַטְטֵל.

2. *With A in the last Syllable.*

					Nouns in וֹ—.	Nouns in וֹ—.	
S. Absol. m.	פֹּכֵב * † נְכָתֵב †	מִסְפָּר	דִּין		אֶלְמֹן	זְכוּן	
Constr.	פֹּכֵב	מִסְפָּר	דִּין		אֶלְמֹן	זְכוּן	
Plural	פֹּכְבִים	מִסְפָּרִים	דִּינִים		אֶלְמֹנִים	זְכוּנִים	
Constr.	פֹּכְבֵי	מִסְפָּרֵי	דִּינֵי	דִּינֵי	אֶלְמֹנֵי	זְכוּנֵי	
Fem.	פֹּשְׂרָה	נְכָתְבָה	מִשְׁפָּחָה	דִּינָה	עֲצָבָת	אֶלְמָנָה	זְכוּנָה
Constr.	חֲתָמַת	{ נְכָתְבַת } { נְכָתְבַת }	מִשְׁפַּחַת	דִּינַת	עֲצָבַת	אֶלְמַנַת	זְכוּנַת
Plural	פֹּשְׂרוֹת	נְכָתְבוֹת	מִשְׁפַּחוֹת	דִּינוֹת	עֲצָבוֹת	אֶלְמָנוֹת	זְכוּנוֹת
Constr.	פֹּשְׂרוֹת	נְכָתְבוֹת	מִשְׁפַּחוֹת	דִּינוֹת	—	אֶלְמָנוֹת	—

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

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

† And so Participles in A, as, מְקַטְטֵל, מְקַטְטֵל.

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	זֵיתִי	פְּרִי	חֲלִי
My, com.	י	מִלְכִּי	סִפְרִי	אֲזִנִּי	נֶעְרִי	נִצְחִי	פִּעֲלִי	מִוְתָּךְ	זֵיתִי	פְּרִי	חֲלִי
Thy, m.	יך	מִלְכְּךָ	סִפְרֶךָ	אֲזִנֶיךָ	נֶעְרֶךָ	נִצְחֶךָ	פִּעֲלֶךָ	מִוְתָּךְ	זֵיתֶךָ	פְּרִיךָ	חֲלִיךָ
Thy, fem.	יך	מִלְכֶךָ	סִפְרֶךָ	אֲזִנֶיךָ	נֶעְרֶךָ	נִצְחֶךָ	פִּעֲלֶךָ	מִוְתָּךְ	זֵיתֶךָ	פְּרִיךָ	חֲלִיךָ
His	וֹ & יוֹ	מִלְכּוֹ	סִפְרוֹ	אֲזִנּוֹ	נֶעְרּוֹ	נִצְחּוֹ	פִּעֲלוֹ	מִוְתּוֹ	זֵיתּוֹ	פְּרִי	חֲלִיוֹ
Her	הָ	מִלְכָּהּ	סִפְרָהּ	אֲזִנָּהּ	נֶעְרָהּ	נִצְחָהּ	פִּעֲלָהּ	מִוְתָּהּ	זֵיתָהּ	פְּרִי	חֲלִיָּהּ
Our, com.	נוּ	מִלְכָּנוּ	סִפְרָנוּ	אֲזִנָּנוּ	נֶעְרָנוּ	נִצְחָנוּ	פִּעֲלָנוּ	מִוְתָּנוּ	זֵיתָנוּ	פְּרִי	חֲלִינוּ
Your, m.	כֶּם	מִלְכֵכֶם	סִפְרֵכֶם	אֲזִנֵּיכֶם	נֶעְרֵכֶם	נִצְחֵכֶם	פִּעֲלֵכֶם	מִוְתָּכֶם	זֵיתֵכֶם	פְּרִי	חֲלִיכֶם
Your, fem.	כֶּן	מִלְכֵכֶן	סִפְרֵכֶן	אֲזִנֵּיכֶן	נֶעְרֵכֶן	נִצְחֵכֶן	פִּעֲלֵכֶן	מִוְתָּכֶן	זֵיתֵכֶן	פְּרִי	חֲלִיכֶן
Their, m.	ם	מִלְכֵם	סִפְרֵם	אֲזִנֵּם	נֶעְרֵם	נִצְחֵם	פִּעֲלֵם	מִוְתָּם	זֵיתָם	פְּרִי	חֲלִיָּם
Their, fem.	ן	מִלְכֵן	סִפְרֵן	אֲזִנֵּן	נֶעְרֵן	נִצְחֵן	פִּעֲלֵן	מִוְתָּן	זֵיתָן	פְּרִי	חֲלִיָּן
PLURAL, const.		מִלְכֵיכֶם	סִפְרֵיכֶם	אֲזִנֵיכֶם	נֶעְרֵיכֶם	נִצְחֵיכֶם	פִּעֲלֵיכֶם	מִוְתֵיכֶם	זֵיתֵיכֶם	פְּרִי	חֲלִיָּיִם
My, com.	י	מִלְכֵי	סִפְרֵי	אֲזִנֵי	נֶעְרֵי	נִצְחֵי	פִּעֲלֵי	מִוְתֵי	זֵיתֵי	עֲדֵי	חֲלִיָּי
Thy, m.	יך	מִלְכֵיךָ	סִפְרֵיךָ	אֲזִנֵיךָ	נֶעְרֵיךָ	נִצְחֵיךָ	פִּעֲלֵיךָ	מִוְתֵיךָ	זֵיתֵיךָ	עֲדֵיךָ	חֲלִיָּיךָ
Thy, fem.	יך	מִלְכֵיכֶךָ	סִפְרֵיכֶךָ	אֲזִנֵיכֶךָ	נֶעְרֵיכֶךָ	נִצְחֵיכֶךָ	פִּעֲלֵיכֶךָ	מִוְתֵיכֶךָ	זֵיתֵיכֶךָ	עֲדֵיכֶךָ	חֲלִיָּיךֶם
His	וֹ	מִלְכֵיוֹ	סִפְרֵיוֹ	אֲזִנֵיוֹ	נֶעְרֵיוֹ	נִצְחֵיוֹ	פִּעֲלֵיוֹ	מִוְתֵיוֹ	זֵיתֵיוֹ	עֲדֵיוֹ	חֲלִיָּיוֹ
Her	הָ	מִלְכֵיהָ	סִפְרֵיהָ	אֲזִנֵיהָ	נֶעְרֵיהָ	נִצְחֵיהָ	פִּעֲלֵיהָ	מִוְתֵיהָ	זֵיתֵיהָ	עֲדֵיהָ	חֲלִיָּיָהּ
Our, com.	ינוּ	מִלְכֵינוּ	סִפְרֵינוּ	אֲזִנֵינוּ	נֶעְרֵינוּ	נִצְחֵינוּ	פִּעֲלֵינוּ	מִוְתֵינוּ	זֵיתֵינוּ	עֲדֵינוּ	חֲלִיָּינוּ
Your, m.	יָכֶם	מִלְכֵיכֶם	סִפְרֵיכֶם	אֲזִנֵיכֶם	נֶעְרֵיכֶם	נִצְחֵיכֶם	פִּעֲלֵיכֶם	מִוְתֵיכֶם	זֵיתֵיכֶם	עֲדֵיכֶם	חֲלִיָּיִכֶם
Your, fem.	יָכֶן	מִלְכֵיכֶן	סִפְרֵיכֶן	אֲזִנֵיכֶן	נֶעְרֵיכֶן	נִצְחֵיכֶן	פִּעֲלֵיכֶן	מִוְתֵיכֶן	זֵיתֵיכֶן	עֲדֵיכֶן	חֲלִיָּיִכֶם
Their, m.	יָהֶם	מִלְכֵיהֶם	סִפְרֵיהֶם	אֲזִנֵיהֶם	נֶעְרֵיהֶם	נִצְחֵיהֶם	פִּעֲלֵיהֶם	מִוְתֵיהֶם	זֵיתֵיהֶם	עֲדֵיהֶם	חֲלִיָּיהֶם
Their, fem.	יָהֶן	מִלְכֵיהֶן	סִפְרֵיהֶן	אֲזִנֵיהֶן	נֶעְרֵיהֶן	נִצְחֵיהֶן	פִּעֲלֵיהֶן	מִוְתֵיהֶן	זֵיתֵיהֶן	עֲדֵיהֶן	חֲלִיָּיהֶן

• 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	מֵאוֹה	מֵאוֹה, constr.	מֵאוֹה, pl.	מֵאוֹה
2	שְׁנַיִם	שְׁנַיִם	שְׁנַיִם	שְׁנַיִם	20	עֶשְׂרִים	כְּהַיִם	Dual of the preceding.	2,000
3	שְׁלֹשָׁה	שְׁלֹשָׁה	שְׁלֹשָׁה	שְׁלֹשָׁה	30	שְׁלֹשִׁים	מֵאוֹה	שְׁלֹשָׁה	3,000
4	אַרְבָּעָה	אַרְבָּעָה	אַרְבָּעָה	אַרְבָּעָה	40	אַרְבָּעים	מֵאוֹה	אַרְבָּעָה	4,000
5	חֲמִישָׁה	חֲמִישָׁה	חֲמִישָׁה	חֲמִישָׁה	50	חֲמִשָּׁים	מֵאוֹה	חֲמִישָׁה	5,000
6	שֵׁשָׁה	שֵׁשָׁה	שֵׁשָׁה	שֵׁשָׁה	60	שֵׁשִׁים	מֵאוֹה	שֵׁשָׁה	6,000
7	שִׁבְעָה	שִׁבְעָה	שִׁבְעָה	שִׁבְעָה	70	שִׁבְעִים	מֵאוֹה	שִׁבְעָה	7,000
8	שְׁמֹנֶה	שְׁמֹנֶה	שְׁמֹנֶה	שְׁמֹנֶה	80	שְׁמֹנִים	מֵאוֹה	שְׁמֹנֶה	8,000
9	תְּשֻׁעָה	תְּשֻׁעָה	תְּשֻׁעָה	תְּשֻׁעָה	90	תְּשֻׁעִים	מֵאוֹה	תְּשֻׁעָה	9,000
10	עֶשְׂרִים	עֶשְׂרִים	עֶשְׂרִים	עֶשְׂרִים	1000	אֶלֶף	אֶלֶף	אֶלֶף	10,000

And רבול, amyriad.
 Dual רבוליים
 Plural רבולות

NUMERALS—(Continued).

	Masculine.	Feminine.		Masculine.	Feminine.
11	אֶחָד אֶחָד אֶחָד	אֶחָד אֶחָד אֶחָד	21	אֶחָד אֶחָד אֶחָד	אֶחָד אֶחָד אֶחָד
12	— אֶחָד אֶחָד	— אֶחָד אֶחָד		22	אֶחָד אֶחָד אֶחָד
13	אֶחָד אֶחָד אֶחָד	אֶחָד אֶחָד אֶחָד	58		אֶחָד אֶחָד אֶחָד
14	— אֶחָד אֶחָד	— אֶחָד אֶחָד			אֶחָד אֶחָד אֶחָד
15	— אֶחָד אֶחָד	— אֶחָד אֶחָד		אֶחָד אֶחָד אֶחָד	אֶחָד אֶחָד אֶחָד
16	— אֶחָד אֶחָד	— אֶחָד אֶחָד		אֶחָד אֶחָד אֶחָד	אֶחָד אֶחָד אֶחָד
17	— אֶחָד אֶחָד	— אֶחָד אֶחָד		אֶחָד אֶחָד אֶחָד	אֶחָד אֶחָד אֶחָד
18	— אֶחָד אֶחָד	— אֶחָד אֶחָד		אֶחָד אֶחָד אֶחָד	אֶחָד אֶחָד אֶחָד
19	— אֶחָד אֶחָד	— אֶחָד אֶחָד		אֶחָד אֶחָד אֶחָד	אֶחָד אֶחָד אֶחָד

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; **שְׁלֹשַׁת 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 **יוֹם**, a day; **שָׁנָה**, a year; **אֵלֶּה**, 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 עָנָה**, 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, **הַאַרְבָּעִים**, 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**, **זֹה**); com. **זֶה**. Plural, com. **אֵל**, and **אֵלֶּה**, *these*.

The pronoun **הוא**, 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, **הַמְּעַט**, *Is it little?* before a Guttural with Kametz it takes Segol, **הֲאֶנְכִי**, *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*; **וְכָתַבְתָּ**, *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 , בְּחָרִי . Before Yod with Sh'va they take Hhirek, בְּיָמֵי for בִּיָּמֵי .

When they come before the article the ה is often omitted, and they take its vowel, בְּשָׂמַיִם for בְּהַשָּׁמַיִם , פְּיֹום for פְּהִיּוּם , 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	מִמֶּנּוּ
3 m.	לוֹ	לָהֶם poet. לָמוּ	כְּמוֹהוּ	כְּהֶם	מִמּוֹנּוּ poet.	מִמֵּנּוּ poet.
				כְּמוֹהֶם	and מִמֵּנּוּ	מִמֵּנּוּ poet.
3 f.	לָהּ	לָהֶן . לָהֶן	כְּמוֹהָ		מִמֶּנָּהּ	מִמֵּנָּהּ

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 גְּבוּהָה. 9. Moun-
 tain הָר. 10. Holy קָדוֹשׁ. 11. Priest כֹּהֵן. 12. Wicked רָשָׁע;
 Scorer לָץ. 13. Law תּוֹרָה. 14. Good טוֹב. 15. Command-
 ment מִצְוָה. 16. Evil רָע. 17. Counsel עֲצָה. 18. Congregation
 עֲדָת. 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 קַסִּיד (this might be also the Dative with לְ). 17. Way דֶּרֶךְ. 18. Pleasantness לַעֵם. 19. All, subst. the totality, כָּל (with Makkeph). 20. Path נְתִיבָה. 21. Peace שְׁלוֹם. 22. Length אַרְזֵי. 23. Day יוֹם. 24. Right hand יָמִין. 25. Tree עֵץ. 26. Life חַיִּים. 27. Laying hold מְחַזְּקִים with בְּ after it. 28. Fear יִרְאַה. 29. Chief part, beginning, רֵאשִׁית. 30. Wisdom חֲכָמָה. 31. Desire תַּאֲוָה. 32. Righteous צְדִיק. 33. Only אֶחָד. 34. Thought מַחְשָׁבָה. 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 אֲרוֹן. 45. Covenant בְּרִית. 46. Table לֶחֶם. 47. Stone אֶבֶן. 48. Rod, staff, מִטָּה.