

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	ܝ or ܝ̇ Epsilon.	Kesre	ِ = i, e.
Chevotso	ܘ or ܘ̇ Iota.	Damma	◌◌◌ = o, u.
Zekofo	ܐ̇ or ܐ̇̇ Omicron.		
Etsotso	ܐ̇ܘ or ܐ̇ܘ̇ 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 פָּרַח עֲלָמָה עֲלָם הִטְאַה הִטָּא
 הִזְקָה חִזַּק חִלְקָה חִלַּק אֲבָרָה אֲבָר גְּבַה אֲמָנָה אֲמָן * · מִצְחָה מִצַּח
 עֲשָׂק טָהַרָה מָהַר הִפְשָׁה הִפְשׂ זָהַר מָדָה גָּנָה גֵּן * · שֶׁרֶשׁ עֲשָׂקָה
 צִדָּה צִיד חִיל בִּית · צָלָה צָל צָד חֲצִי חִלְיָה חִלִּי · תְּנַנְדָּה שְׂוָא
 שִׁיבָה אֲשַׁיָּה דְּלִי שְׂפִי רַעֲיָה פְּלִי ·

2. *Second Formation and those similarly Declined.*

דְּאָגָה אֲנַקָּה אֲשֵׁם לָבֵן יָבֵשׁ · חָרַב · אֲשֵׁם · נָבַל · לָבֵן יָתוּם
 גְּבוּהָ אַחֲוֵר · שְׂרַפָּה · גְּמַקְבָּה · פְּתוּבָה · פְּתוּלָה · אֲנַיִשׁ · קְרוּב ·
 מְתוּקָה · סְכִיבָה · רְקִיעַ · נְדִיבָה · מְשִׁיחַ · שְׂבוּעַ מְצוּאָה · שְׂנַאָה ·
 אֲמָאָה · רְפָאָה · אֲבָאָה · חֲטָאָה · שְׂנַיָּאָה · טָרִיָּה · דְּנָהָה · פְּלָהָה גְּלוּיָה ·

3. *Unchangeable First Syllable.*

מִטְמוֹן · מִשְׂאָה · סוּבָאָה · שׁוֹטָר · שׁוֹפְטָה · תּוֹלְעָה · תְּמַרְוֵר · מַגְפָּה
 מַבְטָחָה · פְּחָלָה · פְּחָשׁ · חֲטָאָה · גְּנָבָה · אֲכָרָה · עֲצָבוֹן · גְּלִיֹּן
 שְׁלָחוֹן · פְּנִיָּן · גְּחָמָה ·

4. *Nouns in י-.*

קוֹדְמוֹנִי · שְׂמָאֵלִי · מַצְרֵי · עֲבָרֵי עֲשִׁירֵי

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 יְדֵי־יְהוָה וְיִזְכֹּר רַשְׁעִים תִּלְכֹּד :

And—

PSALM iv. 7.

רַבִּים אֲמָרִים מִי־יִרְאֶנּוּ לָטוֹב גָּסָה־עַל־יָנּוּ אֹר פָּנָיו 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 אֲבָקָרָהוּ | פִּתְחֵם חֲרָצְפוֹת לְשַׁע הַתָּר אֲגַדְלוֹת
מוֹטָה | וְשִׁלַּח רְצוּצִים הַפְּשִׁים וְכָל־מוֹטָה תִּנְתָּקוּ :

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.			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 .

