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ANALYSIS
OF THE
BOOK OF JONAH.

MITCHELL.

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THE
BOOK OF JONAH :

THE TEXT ANALYZED, TRANSLATED, AND
THE ACCENTS NAMED ;

BEING
AN EASY INTRODUCTION
TO THE
HEBREW LANGUAGE.

BY THE
REV. ALEXANDER MITCHELL, M.A.,
NORTH PARISH, DUNFERMLINE.



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BESIDES the opinion that the Book of Jonah is historical, two other views have been advanced: the one, that it is an account of a vision seen by Jonah while in a trance, or state of somnambulism; the other, that it is a parable.

The vision theory is, no doubt, ingenious. Its manifest purpose is to eliminate the miraculous; but even its Author admits that it gets rid of miracles only in part.

In regard to the parabolic theory we would simply remark, that the passage in 2 Ki. xiv. 25, and, more especially, the peculiar character of the references to the narrative made by our Lord (Matt. xii. 38-41; xvi. 4; Lu. xi. 29-32), lead to the conclusion that the work is historical, and worthy of its place in the Sacred Canon.

But we do not propose to enter the arena of controversy. We would only remark that, as seems to us, each of the above theories is attended not with less, but greater difficulty than the acceptance of the Book as a veritable history.

Our object in the choice of the Book of Jonah has been to furnish the beginner with an easy introduction to the study of the Hebrew language; to which end it is admirably adapted by the brevity and pathos of the story, the purity and simplicity of the style, and the poetic chapter it contains.

In the plan here adopted every word of the Book is consecutively taken, grammatically analysed, the meaning given, the pronunciation and accent carefully indicated. The advantage is thus secured that the student's mind becomes impressed with important rules through their recurrence, without taxing the memory; while the book can be opened and used with equal facility at any page, and independently of Bible, Grammar, or Lexicon: the learner being enabled, if necessary, to verify the correctness of his own construing by reference to the literal Translation prefixed to the Analysis.

After mastering this little production no difficulty should be experienced in making further progress, with moderate application, to a thorough knowledge of the Hebrew Scriptures. Should any be thus led forward in their Biblical studies by means of these pages the Author will be abundantly rewarded.

A. M.

DUNFERMLINE, *October 23, 1873.*

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THE BOOK OF JONAH:

ANALYZED, TRANSLATED, AND THE ACCENTS NAMED.

HEBREW ACCENTUATION.

THE system of Hebrew accentuation is complicated and very obscure. It served the purposes of directing the cantillation and logical interpunction. In cantillation it pointed out the stress and tone of the voice in respect of syllables, words, and clauses. But, with all its minuteness, it has failed to preserve the ancient mode of cantillation.

The varied purposes of the accents have rendered their use, as pause points, somewhat uncertain and obscure. This is to be regretted, as certainty on this head would have helped us, in many cases, to the meaning of difficult passages entertained by those learned men, who, in the second or third century, supplied the points and accents with such wonderful care and labour.

As it is, the further investigation of Hebrew accentuation must be left to those whose learning, opportunities, and tastes peculiarly fit them for casting more light on this intricate, though far from unimportant subject.

As an Index to the leading authorities, as well as for its own excellence, we would refer those interested to "Outlines of Hebrew Accentuation," by the Rev. A. B. Davidson, D.D., Professor of Hebrew, etc., Free Church College, Edinburgh.

The Hebrew accents are disjunctive, and conjunctive.

I. Disjunctive accents (מַפְסֵיקִים) are placed over or under a word, to show that it is to be separated from the word that follows: and—

II. Conjunctive accents (מְחַבְּרִים) to indicate that the words bearing them are connected with the words that follow.

The conjunctive accents are all equal in connecting power. One or other of the conjunctives commonly *waits* upon a disjunctive. Hence they have received the name of מְשֻׁבְּרִים servants, or attendants. But, since sentences and members of sentences are separated sometimes in a greater, and sometimes in a less degree from what follows, the disjunctive accents differ considerably in power: their disjunctive power is also of a relative kind, and is ordinarily less in short verses than in long ones (see Jonah ii. 9).

In contradistinction to the conjunctive, as well as from their office of governing the sense of passages by pointing out what words are to be construed together, the Disjunctive accents are called *מוֹשָׁלִים* Rulers. They are subdivided as follows according to their respective strength: and an observable alliance commonly subsists between one particular disjunctive and another in their consecution.

CLASS I. *קְרָיִם* Emperors. Of these there are two, and they indicate the greatest degree of separation.

Sillū'k	(—)	: סְלִיק
Athnā'ch	(—)	אַתְחָח

Sillū'k occurs only on the tone syllable of the last word in a verse, and is always followed at the end of the word by the double point (:) called *Sōph Pāsū'k* (סֹפְיָק). It is thus distinguished from *Methegh*, which has the same figure, but is never found under a tone syllable.

CLASS II. *מְלָכִים* Kings; four in number, and next in separating power to the Emperors:—

S'ghōltā'	(^)	סְגֹלְתָא	postpositive
Zākē'ph Kātō'n	(˘)	זָקֵף קָטוֹן	
Zākē'ph Gādhō'l	(˘)	זָקֵף גְּדוֹל	
Tiphchā'	(˘)	טִפְחָא	

CLASS III. *שְׂרָיִם* Princes; six in number, and next in separating power to the Kings:—

R'bhī'āgh	(˘)	רְבִיעַ	
Zarkā'	(˘)	זָרְקָא	postpositive
Pashtā'	(˘)	פַּשְׁטָא	postpositive
T'bhīr	(˘)	תְּבִיר	
Y'thībh	(˘)	יְתִיב	prepositive
Shalshe'leth ¹	(˘)	שַׁלְשֵׁלֶת	

CLASS IV. *פְּקָדִים* Officers; six in number, and weakest of all in separating power:—

Pāzūr	(˘)	פָּזֹר	
Karnē' Phārā'h	(˘)	קַרְנֵי פָּרָה	
T'līshā' Gh'dhōlā'h	(˘)	תְּלִישָׁא גְּדוֹלָה	prepositive

¹ Shalshēleth occurs in the Prose books only with *P'sik*, in this respect like a conjunctive; and in the Poetic books when without *P'sik* it is a conjunctive; but some consider the *P'sik* wrongly placed in the Prose, and that the prosaic *Shalshēleth* is of itself disjunctive. It occurs only seven times.

Géresh	(˘)	גֶּרֶשׁ	
Gērsháyim	(˘˘)	גֶּרְשָׁיִם	
P'sík or L'gharmé ¹	()	פְּסִיק or לְגַרְמֵי	postpositive

The Conjunctive accents are called servants, or attendants (מְקַרְתִּים), are eight in number, and all are equal in conjoining power. They are as follow:—

Mūnā'ch	(˘)	מוֹנָח	
Mahpákh	(˘˘)	מַהֲפָךְ	
Kadh mā'	(˘˘)	קַדְמָא	
Dargā'	(˘)	דַּרְגָּא	
T'līshā' K'tannā'h	(˘˘)	תְּלִישָׁא קַטְנָה	postpositive
Merkhā'	(˘)	מְרַכָּא	
Merkhā' Kh'phulā'h ²	(˘)	מְרַכָּא כְּפֻלָּה	
Yérach ben Yōmō ³	(˘)	יֵרַח בְּיֻמָּיו	

The following, which are found only in the metrical books, Psalms, Job, Proverbs, are called Poetic accents. They are six in number. They differ in power. We shall arrange them in order beginning with the strongest.

POETIC DISJUNCTIVES.

Merkhā' with Mahpákh	(˘˘)	מְרַכָּא מַהֲפָךְ
R'bhī'āgh with Géresh	(˘˘)	רְבִיעַ גֶּרֶשׁ
Tiphchá' initial	(˘)	טִפְחָא

POETIC CONJUNCTIVES.

Merkhā' with Zarkā'	(˘˘)	מְרַכָּא זַרְקָא
Mahpákh with Zarkā'	(˘˘)	מַהֲפָךְ זַרְקָא
Mūnā'ch superior	(˘)	מוֹנָח

¹ This accent is called L'gharmé when accompanying Munach; with other conjunctives it is P'sik.

² Merkhā Kh'phulāh is placed by some among the lesser disjunctives: it occurs only fourteen times, in attendance on Tiphcha.

³ Yerach serves Karné Pharáh in the sixteen occurrences of that accent: it has no other function in Prose.

K'RI AND K'THIBH.

Upwards of 1000 notes are found in the margin of the ordinary Hebrew Bible. These arose out of a revision of the text by the celebrated Jewish critics, called Masorets (מוֹסְרִים handers down, from מָסַר to deliver). They lived in the beginning of the sixth century. They deemed many passages more or less defective; but, such was their veneration for the sacred text, that they rejected no reading whatever in which the MSS. concurred.

When they came to what seemed to be an erroneous word, they left the text undisturbed, and placed the emendation in the margin with the accompanying note, קְרִי וְכָתִיב *i. e.* read and written. Ex. gr.; in Job xiii. 15, the word *written* (that is found in the text), לֹא is to be read לוֹ. In the case of a redundant word they left it unpointed, and noted in the margin, קְרִי וְלֹא כָתִיב *written, but not read.* Ex. gr.; נֶחֱ 2 Ki. v. 18. On the other hand, when they deemed a word wanting to complete the sense, they placed the vowels in the text and the word itself in the margin, with the note קְרִי וְלֹא כָתִיב. Ex. gr.; בְּאֵים Jer. xxxi. 38.

LARGER AND SMALLER LETTERS, Etc.

We have examples of these in Ps. lxxx. 16; Gen. ii. 4; Ps. lxxx. 14; Num. x. 34. The Rabbins find mysteries in these; but, probably they are the mistakes or conceits of copyists. Dilated letters as נ, מ, etc., are a mere expedient to complete the line, as the Hebrews did not divide words which came at the end of lines. Piska (פְּסִיקָה separation) is a space left in the text in the middle of a verse, Ex. gr.; Gen. xxxv. 22. For *puncta extraordinaria*, see Gen. xviii. 9; xxxiii. 4, where unusual punctuation is employed.

For a full account of the Masoretic notes, see Van der Hooght's Hebrew Bible, §§ 23, 25. Nordheimer's Critical Grammar, 2 vols. 8vo., published by Wiley and Putnam, New York, and Bagster's Edition of Gesenius's, will be found full and clear on the whole subject of Hebrew Grammar.

TRANSLATION.

CHAPTER I.

Now (and) the word of Jehovah came (was) to Jonah the son of Amittai, (in) saying, ² Arise, go to Nineveh, that great city (the city the great), and cry against it, because their wickedness has come up before me (before my face). ³ But Jonah arose to flee to Tarshish from (with respect to) the face of Jehovah, and went down to Joppa, and found a ship going to Tarshish, and paid (gave) its fare (wages), and went down into it, to go with them to Tarshish from the face of Jehovah. ⁴ But Jehovah sent forth a great wind upon the sea, and there was a great tempest (shaking) in the sea, so that the ship was like (thought) to be dashed in pieces. ⁵ Then the sailors were afraid, and they cried (each) man to his god; and they threw the implements which (were) in the ship into the sea, to procure relief to themselves (to lighten from upon them). But Jonah had gone down to the (sides) lower room of the ship; and he lay, and was fast asleep (slept heavily). ⁶ Then the master of the crew drew near to him, and said to him, What (to thee) ails thee, who sleepest so? Arise, cry to thy God; perhaps (אֱלֹהֵי אֱמֶת the true God) God will be propitious to us, that we perish not. ⁷ Then (and) they said each man to his fellow, Come, and let us cast lots, that we may know on whose account this evil (is) upon us. And they cast lots, and the lot fell upon Jonah. ⁸ Then they said to him, Declare now to us, wherefore (on account of whom) this evil (is) upon us. What is thy occupation, and (from) whence hast thou come? What (is) thy country, and from what people (art) thou? ⁹ And he said to them, I am an Hebrew; and I fear Jehovah, the God of heaven, who made the sea and the dry land. ¹⁰ Then the men were greatly afraid (feared a great fear), and they said to him, What (is) this (that) thou hast done? For the men knew that he (was) fleeing from the face of Jehovah, because he had told them. ¹¹ And they said to him, What shall we do to thee, that the sea may be calm to us (from upon us)? for the sea continued to rage (was going and raging). ¹² And he said to them, Take me up, and cast me into the sea; then the sea shall be calm to you (from upon you): for I know that on my account (for the sake of me) this great tempest (is) upon you. ¹³ Then the men rowed hard (broke through the waves) to return (to) the dry land; but they were not able: for the sea was going and raging against them. ¹⁴ Then

they cried to Jehovah, and said, We beseech (thee), O Jehovah, do not (now) let us perish on account of the life of this man, and do not lay upon us innocent blood; for thou, O Jehovah, hast done according as thou hast pleased. ¹⁵ Then they took up Jonah, and cast him into the sea: and the sea ceased (stood) from its raging. ¹⁶ And the men feared exceedingly (feared a great fear) with respect to Jehovah, and they sacrificed a sacrifice to Jehovah, and vowed vows.

CHAPTER II.

BUT Jehovah had prepared a great fish to swallow up Jonah. And Jonah was in the belly of the fish three days and three nights. ² And Jonah prayed to Jehovah, his God, from the belly of the fish. ³ And he said,

I cried to Jehovah on account of my distress (distress to me), and He answered me.

From the womb of Sheol I cried for help, (and) thou heardest my voice.

⁴ For thou hadst cast me into the deep, into the midst (heart) of the seas;
And the flood was flowing round about me:

All thy waves and thy billows were dashing (crossing) against me.

⁵ Then I said, I have been driven from before thine eyes;

But I shall yet (add to) look upon thy holy temple (the temple of thy holiness).

⁶ The waters surrounded me, even to the soul:

The deep encompassed me: sea weed was wrapped about my head.

⁷ I went down to the roots of the mountains;

The earth with her bars was around me for ever.

But thou, Jehovah, my God, didst cause my life to come up from destruction (the sepulchre, pit).

⁸ When my soul fainted within me, I remembered Jehovah:

And my prayer came in unto thee, into thy holy temple (the temple of thy holiness).

⁹ They betaking themselves to vain idols (worshipping idols of vanity) forsake their own mercy.

¹⁰ But I, with the voice of thanksgiving, will sacrifice to thee;

I will pay (that) which I have vowed.

Salvation (is) of Jehovah.

¹¹ And Jehovah spake to the fish, and it vomited Jonah upon the dry land.

CHAPTER III.

THEN the word of Jehovah came (was) to Jonah the second time (in) saying, ² Arise, go to Nineveh, the great city (the city the great), and cry

against it the (crying) proclamation which I am telling (to) thee. ³ And Jonah arose, and went to Nineveh, according to the word of Jehovah. Now Nineveh was a divinely great city (a city great to God), a journey of three days. ⁴ And Jonah began to go into the city a journey of one day, and he cried, and said, Yet forty days, and Nineveh shall be overthrown. ⁵ And the men of Nineveh believed in God (had confidence in), and they proclaimed a fast, and clothed themselves with sackcloth, from their great one even to their small one (from the old to the young). ⁶ And the word came to the king of Nineveh, and he rose up from his throne, and put off his royal robe from upon him, and clothed himself with sackcloth, and sat in ashes. ⁷ And he had it proclaimed and published in Nineveh by decree of the king and his nobles (great ones), (in) saying, Let neither man nor domestic animals, nor herds nor flocks, taste any thing: let them not pasture, and let them not drink water: ⁸ yea, let them cover themselves with sackcloth, man and beast, and cry mightily (with vehemence) to God. Let them turn each man from his evil way, and from the violence which (is) in their hands. ⁹ Who knows if (the true) God may not turn and have compassion, and desist from the fierceness (heat) of his anger, that we may not be destroyed? ¹⁰ And (the true) God saw their works, that they turned from their evil way; and (the true) God repented of the evil, which he had threatened to do to them; and he did not do (it).

CHAPTER IV.

BUT to Jonah it was evil, a great evil, and he was very angry (it was hot to him). ² And he prayed to Jehovah, and said, Alas! O Jehovah, was not this what I said (my word), while I was yet in my country (still being in my land)? Wherefore I anticipated (the danger) by fleeing towards Tarshish: for I knew that thou art a God gracious and long-suffering, slow to anger, and abounding in loving-kindness, and who repentest concerning evil. ³ Now therefore, O Jehovah, take, I pray thee, my life from me, because better (more good) is my death than my life. ⁴ And Jehovah said, Is thine anger justly kindled (is anger good to thee)? ⁵ Then Jonah went forth from the city, and he sat (on the) east of the city, and made for himself there a booth, and sat under it in the shade, until (that) he should see what would be (was) to the city. ⁶ And Jehovah God prepared a gourd (kikayon, palmerist), and it went up over (from upon) Jonah, to be a shade over his head, to deliver him from his evil. And Jonah rejoiced on account of the gourd with great rejoicing. ⁷ But (the true) God prepared a worm at the going up of the dawn of the next day, and it smote the gourd, and it withered. ⁸ And it (so) was at the rising of the sun that

God appointed a hot east wind; and the sun struck upon the head of Jonah, so that he fainted; and he asked that he might die (his soul to die), for he said, Better is my death than my life. ⁹ Then God said to Jonah, Is anger becoming (good) to thee on account of the gourd? And he said, Anger is good to me, even unto death. ¹⁰ And Jehovah said, Thou wert grieved on account of the gourd, for which (which for it) thou hadst not laboured, and hadst not reared, which sprang up in a night, and died in a night (which was the son of a night, and died the son of a night). ¹¹ And shall not I have compassion upon Nineveh, the great city (the city the great), in which (which in it) there are more than twelve myriads of people, unable (who do not know) to distinguish between their right hand and their left; and (also) many cattle?

יונה :

THE BOOK OF JONAH.

CHAPTER I.

CH. I. VERSE 1.

1

va-y'hi'

וַיְהִי

וַיְהִי ^{וַיְהִי} vav, *and, now*. The sixth letter of the alphabet. Used as a numeral, it stands for six. Often used as a continuative, to connect events supposed to be well known; and as a copulative. Here it is called vav conversive. That is, it gives to the future the meaning of the preterite.

Vav conversive (וַיְהִי) is in reality the principal letter of the substantive verb וְהָיָה or הָיָה (some derive it from וְהָיָה). Vav conversive is prefixed, without change of form, to all persons, genders, and numbers. It may be viewed as a fragment of הָיָה *there was, it was so*, used impersonally. Its proper point is páthach (·) followed by daghesh forte. But when the preformative letter of the future has sh'va (·) daghesh forte is not inserted. In this case, however, sh'va is *movable* (sounded), daghesh forte being implied. Stuart's Gr., § 208. Gesenius, 20, 3, *b*; 126, *b*.

Vav prefixed to the preterite is simply a conjunction; but it often gives the preterite the sense of a future, by connecting it with a preceding future, or with an imperative. Some grammarians dispute the conversive power of vav, and attribute the changes referred to, to a general principle in language, which regulates the sequence of the tenses. Nordheimer's Crit. Heb. Gr., vol. I., §§ 212-220; Lee's Heb. Gr., Lecture 17; Nicholson's Ewald's Heb. Gr., Ed. London, 1836, §§ 296, 299; 610-620. Ges. 48, *b*. (25, 34.)

(—)

This small perpendicular mark is méthegh, which usually denotes a secondary, or half accent, as in *undertake*. The verbs וְהָיָה and הָיָה when they take formative, or other prefixes with a short vowel, employ méthegh after such vowel, as וְהָיָה, etc. But editions of the Bible vary somewhat in the insertion of méthegh, and some omit it here.

CH. I.	VERSE 1.	
		Méthegh affects only the <i>manner</i> of reading. Stuart's Grammar, § 87; Nordhéimer's Grammar, §§ 62-69, vol. I. Ges. 16, 2.
b	([·] —)	The asterisk refers to Rabbinical note at bottom of page, viz., הפטרת יום כפור למנחה which means that this is the beginning of the Prophetic Haphtorah for the <i>evening</i> of the Day of Atonement. The Haphtorah ends with the Book of Jonah, as indicated by the words ער כהן, <i>thus far</i> . The Prophetic Haphtorah, for the <i>morning</i> of the same day, is Isa. lvii. 14, to end of lviii.
2	(y'hi) יהי	Third pers. sing. fut. masc. apocopate Kal (<i>nude form</i> , i. e. apocopated without the addition of a furtive vowel. Stuart, § 283 γ; Ges. 48) of the substantive verb יהיה=היה <i>to be, to exist</i> . Full form of third pers. sing. future masc. Kal יהיה' apocopate יהי', with vav conversive ויהי'. Daghésht forte is omitted from the yodh, because, probably, of the difficulty in pronouncing yodh doubled with sh'va under it. Páthach, here, is long by position, because there is an implied daghésht in the yodh: and méthegh is usually employed after a short vowel made long by position. Viewing vav as conversive, the translation would be as follows, † it was (that) בר-יהוה the word of Jehovah יהי' was, or came, אל-יונה to Jonah.
a	([·] —)	An accent, viz., pashtá, postpositive and lesser disjunctive of third class. Pashtá and kadh má are of the same form, but the former is always on the last letter, or repeated on a penult tone syllable; the latter is only on the tone syllable, or sometimes serving in place of méthegh with géresh, to which kadh má is the usual conjunctive attendant. See 65, a. The accents are divided into two great classes: viz., those that separate words or parts of sentences from each other, called <i>disjunctives</i> ; and those which show that words are to be closely connected in the reading, or in the sense, or in both, called <i>conjunctives</i> . The accents mark the tone syllable; serve as signs of interpunction; and regulate the reading, or rather cantillation of the Scriptures. St. 95-97; Ges. 15. Stuart divides the disjunctive accents into three classes: Nordheimer and Gesenius into four. See 11, a.
3	d'har בר	Construct state of בר a word (λόγος), noun mas. fourth declension (according to the arrangement in Moses Stuart's

Grammar, and in that of Gesenius). This declension includes all dissyllabic nouns with kaméts pure in the ultimate, and kaméts or tseré pure in the penult. In Hebrew there are no inflections to mark cases, as in Latin and Greek. *Case* is marked, as in English, either by the relation it bears to the sentence, as subject, object, etc., or, by its relation to some specific part of it, as regimen or construct state, or by related prepositions, expressed or understood. When two nouns come together, the *second* of which is to be translated as a genitive, a change is made upon the *first* which is thus placed in regimen, or what is called the construct state. (A noun standing immediately before another, not in the genitive, is in the case absolute.) A noun in the construct state, and that which follows it, are usually pronounced as if they were one word. To facilitate this, the first, if possible, undergoes contraction, and the stress of the voice rests chiefly on the second.

(.) מִן has no accent, because followed by makképh. (3, b.)

The dot in dáleth is daghesh lene. It is inserted because the preceding long vowel is separated from the dáleth by the disjunctive accent pashtá. St. § 79, 3; Ges. 21. The effect of daghesh lene is to remove the *h*-sound, or aspiration from the dáleth. The daghesh lene is rejected from the ׀, because the ׀ is preceded by sh'va vocal. St. § 80, a; Ges. 21, 2.

(-) Makkáph (מַקְּפֵה), or makképh (מַקְּפֵה *connector*), like our English hyphen connects words together, and makes them one in respect to interpunction and reading. Hence a word preceding makképh never has a tone accent. It often, as here, connects a noun in the construct state with the noun that follows, used mostly in words closely connected. St. §§ 88, 89, and notes. Ges. 16.

יהוה

y'hō-vā'h

A noun mas. proper name of (יהוהאלהים) the true God. The later Hebrews, misled by superstition, or by misinterpreting such passages as Ex. xx. 7; Lev. xxiv. 11, deemed this name so holy that it might not even be pronounced. Therefore whenever this *nomen tetragrammaton* occurred in the sacred text they usually read יְהוָה in its place. Thus the vowels of the noun יְהוָה are in the Masoretic, or pointed text, placed under the four letters יהוה, excepting that the initial *yodh* receives a simple, and not a compound sh'va. Prefixes, how-

CH. I.	VERSE 1.	
		ever, receive the same vowels as if they were followed by אֶלְנִי . Thus, לִיהֲנֶה , בִּיהֲנֶה , מִיהֲנֶה , וְיִהֲנֶה .
a	(־)	Zaképh katón, a disjunctive accent of the second class. (2, a.)
5	אֶל־	Construct form (in which only it is found). Ground form אֶלֶּה . By apocope it becomes אֶל , originally a noun and still found in the suffix forms both sing. and pl. Now used as a preposition. Almost always followed by makképh. It signifies <i>to, into, towards, ad, versus, πρός, εἰς</i> .
el		
a	(־)	Makképh. (3, b.)
6	יוֹנָה	Proper name of the prophet <i>Jonah</i> . Noun of tenth declen. accus. case, governed by prep. אֶל־ . The fem. noun of the same form signifies <i>a dove</i> , יוֹנָה pl. יוֹנִים .
yō-nā'h		
a	(־)	An accent, merkhá, conjunctive. (2, a.)
7	בֵּן־	Construct state of בֵּן (for בְּנֵה , from the root בָּנָה to build) <i>a son</i> . Daghés h lene is rejected from ב , because the preceding vowel has not a disjunctive accent. בֵּן like אָב , אָח , אִשָּׁה , בַּיִת , בַּת , etc., is an anomalous noun. The form of the construct state is occasionally בֵּן , as <i>Jonah iv. 10</i> ; <i>Pro. xxx. 1</i> ; <i>Deut. xxv. 2</i> ; and with pr. n. בְּנִי . בְּנִי my son; בְּנָיו his son. Plural בְּנֵיהֶם , const. בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל sons of Israel.
bhen		
a	(־)	Makképh. (3, b.)
8	אִמִּיתַי	<i>Amittai</i> (true), proper name of the father of <i>Jonah</i> . Root אָמַת truth.
āmit-tai'		
a	(־)	Tiphchá posterius, disjunctive accent of the second class. (2, a, 11, a.)
9	לְאַמֹּר	לְ the twelfth letter of the Hebrew alphabet. As a numeral it signifies thirty. Here an inseparable preposition, of which there are four, viz., בְּ <i>in, by</i> , Root בָּיַת <i>house, interior</i> ; כְּ <i>like, as</i> , Root כֹּן <i>thus, so</i> ; לְ <i>to, of</i> , Root אָל <i>to</i> ; and מִן <i>from</i> , Root מִן <i>from</i> ; the <i>nun</i> disappears by assimilation. The proper point of לְ , בְּ , and כְּ is sh'va simple. Followed by composite sh'vas these letters take, by affinity, the corresponding short vowels. Hence, followed by chatéph seghól, sh'va is changed into seghól, thus לְאַמֹּר ; but א in the middle of a word, often drops comp. sh'va, and quiesces in the preceding vowel, and lengthens it. Thus לְאַמֹּר becomes לְאֹמֵר ; לְאֵלֵהֶם becomes לְאֵלֵהֶם , etc. So also of בְּ and כְּ .
lō-mō'r		
10	אָמַר	Inf. construct Kal of verb אָמַר <i>to say, to bring to light</i> , a verb א"פ. אָמַר <i>to speak to any one</i> . The construct
(ámōr)		

VERSE 1.

infinitive of this verb, with לָ, is always contracted, as in the text.

(: —)

Sillúk (—) stop, or pause. In connection with the two large points (: soph pasúk, verse end) which follow it, it is named sillúk with soph pasúk (סִלּוּק בְּסוֹף פָּסוּק), *pause at the end of a verse*. Sillúk occurs only on tone syllable of last word in a verse; and is always followed by soph pasúk. Sillúk is easily distinguished from méthegh. They are the same in form, but the latter is never found under a tone syllable.

VERSE 2.

קוּם

Sing. m. imper. Kal of verb (קוּם) *to arise, to stand*. Fut. יקום, apoc. יקום, יקום (yay-yā'-kôm). קוּם followed by בָּ, to stand, to persist in. By לָ, to stand by, near; also to withstand, oppose, attack. By מִן, to desist from. By לְפָנַי (liph-nē) to stand before, attend upon. By אַחֲרָי, to stand behind.

(—)

T'lishá k'tannáh, postpositive, conjunctive accent. The accents, very generally, mark the tone syllable. Exceptions, however, are numerous. Eight of them are confined to one position, wherever the tone may be. S'gholtá, pashtá, zarká, and t'lishá k'tannáh are always on the *last* letter of the word, and are called postpositive; while tiphchá antierius, y'thibh, t'lishá gh'dholáh, and géresh, in the composite accent r'bhíagh géresh, are always on the first letter, and are called prepositive. (See 2, a.)

לֵךְ

Sing. mas. imperative Kal of לָךְ or לֵךְ, *to go, to walk*. Fut. ילך, ילך; imperative with הַ paragogic לָךְ; with הַ omitted, לָךְ; infinitive absolute לָךְ; inf. const. לָךְ, with suffix לָךְ; participle active הלָךְ. Followed by בָּ, to go into, to enter. By לָ, to go to. By אֶל, to go against, oppose. By עַל, to go towards. By עִם, to go with, accompany. By אִתּוֹ, to walk with, associate with. By אַחֲרָי, to go after; follow, to be a follower of, to worship.

ף

Final kaph with sh'va. Every *movable* consonant, *i. e.* every consonant which, being *sounded*, does not quiesce, nor coalesce, has a sh'va either expressed or implied. In general, sh'va is not expressed at the end of words, but only implied: as קָ for קֶף. The exceptions are, first, when the final syllable ends with two consonants, as לָמַדְתָּ (la-mádh't); and second, in the case of kaph final, as here.

(—)

Dargá, conjunctive accent. (See 2, a.)

CH.	VERSE 2.	
I.		
13	אל	Prep. <i>to</i> . (See 5.)
a	el	
	(˘)	Makképh. (See 3, <i>b</i> .)
14	נינוה	Prop. name of <i>Nineveh</i> , the ancient metropolis of Assyria ; on eastern bank of the Tigris, opposite the place where Mosul now stands on the west bank. Accus. governed by prep. ל.
	nī-n'vê'h	
a	(˘)	Méthegh, a secondary accent. (See 1, <i>a</i> .) It usually, as here, is inserted after a long vowel, next before the tone syllable, and followed by sh'va vocal.
l	(˘)	T'bhír, disjunctive accent of third class. (See 2, <i>a</i> , and 11, <i>a</i> .)
15	העיר	Written fully would be הָעִיר. הַ the definite article. Originally it, probably, was a demonstrative pronoun. It is used sometimes as such in the sacred text : sometimes, also, as a relative. The complete form is הַלְּ ; but it is commonly written הֵ with daghesh forte after it. The daghesh is compensative for the lámedh which is always assimilated to the first letter of the word to which the article is prefixed. Nordh. vol. I., 32. Before א, ע, and ר, which do not admit of daghesh forte, páthach becomes kaméts, as here.
	hā-ghī'r	
16	עיר	Subst. fem., plural עָרִים, once עָרִים <i>a city, a town</i> ; in apposition with נִינוּה. Root, probably עָרַר to wake, to be awake. Belongs to first declension, which comprises all nouns of one or more syllables, whose vowels are all immutable.
	(ghīr)	
a	(˘)	Accent merkhá, conjunctive. (See 2, <i>a</i> .)
17	הַגְּדוֹלָהּ	· הַ the def. article with its appropriate point, and followed by daghesh compensative (˘) for the syncopated lámedh. (See 15.) When a noun has the article, the adjective agreeing with it, must also have it.
	hag-g'dhō-lā'h	
18	גְּדוֹלָהּ	Fem. form of the adjective גְּדוֹל construct גְּדוֹל <i>great, large, elder, eldest</i> . The lámedh of the article is assimilated to the gimél, and the daghesh forte indicates this.
	(g'dhō-lā'h)	
a	(˘)	Tiphchá posterius, disjunctive accent, second class. 2, <i>a</i> , 11, <i>a</i> .
19	וּקְרָא	וּ vav with shurék. This is, simply, the copulative conjunction, <i>and</i> . The usual pointing is sh'va simple, thus וְ ; but before sh'va vocal either simple or composite, standing
	ū-k'rā'	

CH. I.	VERSE 2.	
		under a letter not a guttural, also before ב, מ, פ, it takes shurék: as וִקְרָא, וַיִּהְיֶה, וַיִּבְיֹת, etc. St. 152, c. Shurék, a point in the bosom of ו, cholém above and long chirík below the line, are conjoined to vav and yodh by a sort of coalescence or contraction. (52.) Dr. Paul's Hebrew Gr. 56.
a	קָרָא (k'rā)	Sing. mas. imp. Kal of verb קָרָא (ל'א) to call out, to cry; fut. יִקְרָא. Followed by בְּשֵׁם to call on the name of, invoke. By ל to call upon, invoke, proclaim to, summon, invite. By לֵאמֹר to call out to. By עַל to cry out to, to cry out against; by אַחֲרָי to call after one.
b	(־)	Munách, a conjunctive accent. (2, a.)
20	עָלֶיהָ ghā-le'-hā	Suffix state of prep. עַל, originally a noun. Ground form עֲלֶיהָ; constr. pl. עָלַי; with suff. עָלַי, עָלַיךָ, עָלַיו, עָלֶיהָ, etc. Verb עָלָה to go up. This prep. is of frequent occurrence, and of extensive meaning, <i>in, on, upon, over, towards, against</i> , etc. The suffix here is הָיָה which is the form of the 3 fem. sing. suff. to plural. עַל and several other preps. often take such suffixes as are usually attached to the plural. Here the meaning is <i>against</i> it. St. 407, b, and 336. Ges. 101.
a	(־)	Athnách, disjunctive accent of first class. (2, a.)
21	כִּי	Properly a rel. pron. Here a relative causal particle, <i>because, since</i> . It has no tone accent because followed by makképh. Dagh. lene, on account of preceding disj. accent.
a	(־)	Makképh. (3, b.)
b	(־)	Méthegh, a secondary accent. (1, a, 23, b.)
22	עָלָתָהּ ghā-l'thā'h	3 s. fem. pret. Kal of verb עָלָה ("פ gut. and ל'ה), fut. יִעָלֶה to go up, to ascend. Followed by אֶל to ascend into. By אֶל to ascend to, to go up to. By עַל to rise above.
a	(־)	Méthegh (1, a, 14, a), used here after a long vowel, next before tone syllable, and followed by sh'va vocal.
b	(־)	Accent merkhá, conjunctive. (2, a.)
23	רַעְתָּהּ rā-ghā-thā'm	Nom. s. fem. of subst. of tenth declension רַעְתָּה <i>evil, wickedness, calamity</i> ; with suff. רַעְתָּי my wickedness; רַעְתָּנוּ our wickedness.
a	ם־	Third pl. masc. suff. to a sing. noun; רַעְתָּם their wickedness.
b	(־)	Méthegh, used on second syllable before tone, being a simple one.
c	(־)	Accent tiphchá posterius, disj., second class. (2, a, 11, a.)
24	לְפָנַי l'phā-nā'i	Composed of insep. prep. לְ and first pers. sing. suffix state of פָּנַי, const. פָּנַי. pl. used for sing. פָּנָה <i>the face</i> ; פָּנֵי

CH. I.	VERSE 2.	my face; לְפָנַי before me; páthach being in pause, is changed to kaméts. Verb פָּנָה to turn. Daghésh lene omitted from the pe because immediately preceded by sh'va vocal.
a	(: —)	Sillúk with sôph pasúk, pause at the end of a verse. (10, a.)
	VERSE 3.	
25	וַיָּקֹם vay-yā'-kom	1 vav conversive (1). Méthegh is rejected after páthach, because followed by daghesh forte; daghesh forte is inserted because the yodh has a vowel of its own. (Nordh. vol. I., 28.) The point, here, (◌) under koph, is not kaméts, but kaméts chatúph, and is sounded as short ö (nöt). Cases of this sort can sometimes be determined only by etymology; but the figure (◌) followed by sh'va simple without méthegh between them, is short o in an unaccented syllable.
a	(◌)	Mahpákh, conjunctive accent. (2, a.)
26	יָקִים (yā'-kom)	Third pers. m. sing. future apoc. Kal of קוּם (יָעוּ) to arise, to stand. Fut. יָקִים apoc. יָקִים and, as here, וַיָּקִים. (11, 25.)
27	יוֹנָה yō-nā'h	Proper name of the prophet <i>Jonah</i> . (6.)
a	(◌)	Pashtá, postpos., disjunctive accent of the third class. (2, a.)
28	לְבַרְתָּ libh-rō'āch	לְ an insep. prep. Its appropriate point is sh'va simple. This holds also of preps. בְּ and בִּ. But before composite sh'vas they take the corresponding short vowel, as בְּתַרְוֹן, לְחֹלִי (lo-chöli). Before monosyllables or barytone dissyllables they usually take kaméts, as לְכֹמֹת, לְנִיֶּטֶת, לְכֶם. Before simple sh'va they take short chirík, as here. St. 152, b, 137; Ges. 100.
29	בָּרַח (bh'rō'āch)	Dagh. lene rejected from beth, because it follows a vowel. בָּרַח construct inf. Kal (with páthach furtive) of בָּרַח (לְ guttural) to pass through, to flee, to flee away. Fut. יִבְרַח.
a	(◌)	Munách, a conjunctive accent. (2, a.)
b	(◌)	Páthach furtive. This is a short páthach sounded before its consonant, and employed for case and euphony, when a word has either of the gutturals ה (ה with mappík, which shows that the letter is movable), ח, ע, at the end of its final syllable, preceded by a long vowel not of the A class. St. 69.
30	תַּרְשִׁישָׁה tar-shí'-shāh	Prop. name of <i>Tarshish</i> . Locality somewhat doubtful; but supposed to be Tartessus, or modern Cadiz, south west of Spain. Phœnician colonists probably settled here. The ה־ at the end of תַּרְשִׁישָׁה, is called ה directive, or ה locale, or ה paragogic. סְדוֹם Sodom, קָדְמָה towards Sodom; תַּרְשִׁישָׁה Tarshish, תַּרְשִׁישָׁה towards Tarshish. Nordh. I., 642; St.

CH. I.	VERSE 3.	
		407, <i>g</i> ; Ges. 88. Dagh. lene in the tau, because preceded by an implied silent sh'va.
<i>a</i>	(ֿ)	Zaképh katón, disjunc. accent of second class. (2, <i>a</i> , 4, <i>a</i> .)
31	מִלִּפְנֵי mil-liph-nē'	ִּפְנֵי <i>from</i> , an inseparable prepos., contraction of לִּפְנֵי, which is the construct state of לָפָנַי, signifying a part of any thing. The daghesh forte doubles the lámedh and compensates for the nun. ל an inseparable prep. (28, 24.) Followed by sh'va simple, it takes short chirík.
32	פְּנֵי (p'nē)	Construct state of pl. (but with meaning of the singular) פְּנֵי <i>the face</i> . לִּפְנֵי to the face of, before. Dagh. lene omitted from פ, because it is preceded by a vowel.
<i>a</i>	(ֿ)	Tiphchá posterius, disjunctive accent of second class. (18, <i>a</i> , 2, <i>a</i> , 11, <i>a</i> .)
33	יְהוָה y'hō-vā'h	Proper name of <i>Jehovah</i> , the true God. (4.)
<i>a</i>	(ֿ)	Athnách, disj. accent, first class. (20, <i>a</i> , 2, <i>a</i> .)
34	וַיֵּרֵד vay-yē'-redh	וַיֵּרֵד <i>vav</i> conversive. (1.) Here it has páthach and is followed by daghesh forte, which is the regular pointing of <i>vav</i> conversive.
<i>a</i>	(ֿ)	Kadhmá, conjunctive accent. (2, <i>a</i> .)
35	יֵרֵד (yē'-redh)	3 sing. mas. fut. Kal of יָרַד fut. יֵרֵד, with <i>vav</i> conv. יֵרֵד imp. יֵרֵד, to go down, to descend. Hiphil הֵרִיד. A verb פָּׁ originally פָּׁׁ.
		<i>Vav</i> conv. frequently (as here) makes the word milghél, and consequently shortens the final vowel if long. St. 208, note 2. A word with the tone on the ultimate is called (מִלְרָע) milrágh; with the tone on the penult is called (מִלְעִיל) milghél. St. 99, note. The place whither has sometimes לָּ, sometimes ל prefixed, or is put in the acc. with or without ה־ paragogic.
36	יָפוֹ yā-phō'	Japho, <i>Joppa</i> (beauty, יָפָה to shine, to be bright), a maritime city in the tribe of Dan, and the modern Jâpha, or Yâpha. The accus. case is often denoted by יָפֹה, יָפֹה. Often it has no distinctive sign. Here the noun is in the accus. of <i>place</i> . St. 428, 2. Ges. 116.
<i>a</i>	(ֿ)	Géresh, disjunctive accent, third class. (2, <i>a</i> .)
37	וַיָּמָצָא vay-yim-tsā'	וַיָּמָצָא <i>vav</i> conv. (1, 34.)
<i>a</i>	יָמָצָא (yim-tsā')	3 sing. mas. fut. Kal of יָמָצָא, imp. יָמָצָא inf. יָמָצָא to come to, arrive at, to find. A verb יָמָצָא.

		VERSE 3.	
Сн.			
I.			
b		($\overline{\text{—}}$)	Dargá, conj. accent. (12, b, 2, a.)
c		($\overline{\text{—}}$)	The asterisk refers to Rabbinical note stating that some copies substitute merkhá for dargá.
38		אֲנִיָּהּ	Subst. f. a <i>ship</i> , tenth dec. pl. אֲנִיָּהּ, אֲנִיָּהּ, אֲנִיָּהּ men of ships, sailors; אֲנִיָּהּ a fleet. St. 380.
	öniy-yā'h		
a		($\overline{\text{—}}$)	The perpendicular line after the word, a disjunctive of the third class, is called l'gharmé, when as here accompanied by munách on the tone syllable: in other cases it is called p'sik.
39		בָּאָהּ	Act. part. fem. of בּוֹא (bō) pret. בָּא, fem. בָּאָהּ fut. יָבוֹא <i>to go in, to enter, to go</i> ; a doubly anomalous verb אָבָא and עָבָא. The beth has daghesh lene, because the preceding vowel in which ה quiesces is separated by the disjunctive accent.
	bā-ā'h		
a		($\overline{\text{—}}$)	Munách, conj. accent. (38, a, 29, a, 2, a.)
40		תַּרְשִׁישׁ	Prop. name of <i>Tarshish</i> . (30.) Accus. of place. Dagh. lene omitted from tau, preceding word not having a disjunctive accent upon it.
	thar-shí'sh		
a		($\overline{\text{—}}$)	R'bhiāgh, disj. accent of third class. (2, a, 11, a.)
41		וַיָּתֵן	וַיָּתֵן vav conv. (1, 34.)
	vay-yit-tē'n		
42		יָתֵן	For יָתֵן, 3 sing. m. fut. Kal of יָתַן, fut. also יָתֵן, and 1 pl. יָתֵנוּ, imp. יָתֵן, with ה parag. יָתֵנָה, inf. abs. יָתֵנוּ, const. יָתֵנוּ (for יָתֵנוּ), with suffix יָתֵנִי <i>to give</i> , followed by accus. of the thing. A verb יָתַן.
	(yit-tē'n)		
a		($\overline{\text{—}}$)	Kadhma, conjunctive accent, of the same form as pashtá. For distinction see 2, a.
43		שְׂכָרָהּ	Suffix state of mas. noun of fourth dec. שְׂכָר <i>wages, hire, reward</i> . The suff. is 3 s. fem., her hire, the ship's hire. הָ the suff. draws the tone forward, and causes the first kaméts to fall away. The point in the ה is mappík, מַפְיָק, <i>producens</i> , indicating that the letter is movable. St. 84, note. Ges. 14.
	s'khā-rā'h		
a		($\overline{\text{—}}$)	Géresh, disj. accent, third class. (36, a, 2, a.)
44		וַיֵּרֵד	Vav conv. and 3 s. m. fut. apoc. Kal of יָרַד <i>to go down, to descend</i> . (34, 35.)
	vay-yō'-redh		
a		($\overline{\text{—}}$)	Mahpákh, conj. accent. (25, a, 2, a.)
45		בָּהּ	Insep. prep. ב with 3 s. fem. suff. <i>into her</i> (the ship). (9, 43.) Beth with dagh. lene after an implied silent sh'va. St. 408, and 79, 2. Ges. 21.
	bāh		

CR. I.	VERSE 3.	
a	(־)	Pashtá, disjunctive. (2, a.)
46	לְבוֹא	Insep. prep. לְ. Its appropriate point is sh'va simple; but before monosyllables and barytone dissyllables לְ, בְ, and כְ usually take kaméts.
	lā-bhō'	
47	בֹּא	Infin. of בֹּא to go. (39.) Dagh. lene rejected from beth, because preceded by a vowel. The accent is mahpákh, conjunctive. (44, a.)
	(bhō)	
48	עִמָּהֶם	Prep. עִמָּ with 3 pl. m. suffix, with, cum. From עִמָּץ to gather, collect, join together; with suff. עִמָּי with him, עִמָּי and עִמָּהֶם with them. Dagh. forte in mem represents the final mem of the root. The accent is pashtá, postpos., and disj. (2, a.)
	ghim-mā-he'm	
49	תַּרְשִׁישָׁה	Proper name of <i>Tarshish</i> , with תַּרְ paragogic, toward Tarshish. (30.) Dagh. lene in tau, because of the implied silent sh'va under the preceding mem.
	tar-shí'-shāh	
a	(־)	Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (30, a.)
50	מִלְפָּנָי	Composed of insep. preps. מִ, and לְ, and const. pl. state of פָּנִים the face. Lit., from with respect to the face of. (31, 32.) The accent is tiphchá posterius, disj., second class. (32, a.)
	mil-liph-né'	
51	יְהוָה	Proper name of <i>Jehovah</i> . (4.)
	y'hō-vā'h	
a	(:־)	Sillúk with soph pasúk: pause at end of a verse. (10, a.)
	VERSE 4.	
52	וַיְהִי	! cop. conjunc. and. Its appropriate point is sh'va simple, but before gutturals with composite sh'va it takes the corresponding short vowel, as וַיַּעֲבֹד. St. 152, c. Prefixes to וַיְהִי receive the same vowels as if followed by וַיִּזְכֹּר. (4.)
	vai-hō-vā'h	
a	(־)	Méthegh, which is inserted before comp. sh'va, preceded by a vowel. St. 87, a.
b	יְהוָה	The form which יְהוָה takes preceded by וַי. The forms וַיְהִי, וַיִּהְיֶה, etc., are peculiar. Páthach seems to be long and to be contracted in the manner of וַיִּזְכֹּר, for וַיִּזְכֹּר. St. 119, c. Ges. 100. (4.)
c	(־)	R'bhíagh, disj. accent, third class. (40, a, 2, a, 11, a.)
53	הִטִּיל	3 s. m. pret. Hiphil of verb טוּל, טוּל unused in Kal, to throw down, to prostrate, to cast out, to send forth. Probably an Aramean word. (428 a.) The occurrence of a few so called Aramaisms such as הִטִּיל to throw out (chap. i. 1.
	hē-tí'l	

CH. I.	VERSE 4.	
		5, 12, etc.), the interchange of קָפִינָה with אָנְנָה (chap. i. 5), קָנָה to determine, to appoint (chap. ii. 1; iv. 6, sqq.), קָתַר in the supposed sense of rowing (chap. i. 13), הִתְעַשֵּׂת to remember (chap. i. 6), and the forms בְּשִׁלְמִי (chap. i. 7), בְּשִׁלְי (chap. i. 12), and שׁ for אִשְׁרָ (chap. iv. 10), belonging either to the speech of Galilee, or the language of ordinary intercourse, have been advanced as proofs that the Book of Jonah belongs to a late age. But it cannot be proved that any of these words were unknown to the early Hebrews. שׁ for אִשְׁרָ occurs as early as Jud. v. 7; vi. 17; and even שׁ?י in Cant. chap. i. 6; viii. 12, while in Jonah it is used only in the sayings of the persons acting, or of God. The only non-Hebraic word is טָעַם (chap. iii. 7), used in the sense of command, and applied to the edict of the king of Assyria. This probably was a technical term, heard by Jonah in Nineveh. (Ges. 2.)
a	(—)	Mahpákh, conj. accent. (25, a, 2, a.)
54	רוּחַ גְּדוּלָה	רוּחַ subst. fem. sometimes masc., pl. רוּחוֹת, and רוּחוֹת, <i>spirit, breath of the mouth, breath of the air, air in motion, wind, a breeze</i> ; רוּחַ יְהוָה, רוּחַ הָאֱלֹהִים, the Spirit of God; רוּחַ הַקָּדִים, the east wind. Verb רוּחַ an onomatopoeic word like פּוּחַ to breathe, to blow.
	rūäch-g'dhō-lā'h	
a	(—)	Méthegh on second syllable before the tone; the two words connected by makképh being considered as one in respect of punctuation and reading. (1, a.) St. 87, e; Nordh. I., 63, II., 64-66.
b	(—)	Páthach furtive. (29, b.)
c	(—)	Makképh, like the English hyphen. (3, b.)
55	גְּדוּלָה	Fem. form of adj. גְּדוּל sometimes גְּדוּל, const. גְּדוּל and גְּדוּל, <i>great, of magnitude and extent; elder, eldest, great of power</i> ; גְּדוּלִים nobles. Verb גְּדוּל to twist or bind together, to grow, to become great. The initial vowel of the masc. has fallen away, because the tone has been moved forward one syllable. St. 133, a.
	(g'dhō-lā'h)	
a	(·)	Dagh. lene inserted in gimél after an implied silent sh'va; furtive pathach being sounded before the ה. St. 52.
b	(—)	Pashtá, postpos., disj. accent, third class. (2, a.)
56	אֶל-הַיָּם	אֶל- construct state with makképh of אֶל, ground form אֵלָה <i>to, towards, against, upon; contra, ἐπί.</i> (5, 5, a, 3, b.)
	el-hay-yām	

CH. I.		VERSE 4.	
57		הַיָּם	·הַ the def. article with its appropriate point. (15.)
	(hay-yā'm)		
58		יָם	Subst. m. accus. <i>the sea</i> ; eighth dec., const. יָם, sometimes יַם, with suff. יָמַי, with הַ parag. יָמֹתַי, pl. יָמִים. Root probably is verb יָמַם to make a noise. Nouns derived from verbs "עע take dagh. forte in final letter of ground form when they receive an accession. St. 374, 375, <i>b</i> . Ges. 91.
	(yām)		
a		(־)	Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (30, <i>a</i> , 2, <i>a</i> , 11, <i>a</i> .)
59		וַיְהִי	1 vav conversive (1). and יְהִי 3 sing. m. fut. apoc. Kal of וַיְהִי to be. (2.)
	vay-hî'		
a		(־)	Merkhá, conj. accent. (6, <i>a</i> .)
60		סַעַר־גְּדוֹל	סַעַר subst. mas. sixth decl. <i>a storm</i> (κλύδων, LXX.), a shaking (f. סַעֲרָה), segholate form of A class. Segholates are dissyllabic nouns with tone on penult, and furtive vowel in final syllable. St. 359, and Paradigm xxv.; Decl. vi. <i>b</i> . Root סַעַר to be violently shaken, to be tossed.
	sa-ghar-gā-dhōl		
a		(־)	Méthegh (1, <i>a</i> , 54, <i>a</i>), used here on third syllable before tone; the words connected by makképh being looked on as one in respect of punctuation and reading. St. 87, <i>f</i> ; Nordh. I., 63, II., 64-66.
b		(-)	Makképh. (3, <i>b</i> .)
61		גְּדוֹל	Adj. m. <i>great</i> (18 and 55). Daghésish lene in the gimél because it follows an implied silent sh'va. Every movable consonant, not immediately followed by a vowel, must have a sh'va of some kind, either expressed or implied. St. 52.
	(gā-dhōl)		
a		(־)	Accent tiphehá posterius, disj., second class. (2, <i>a</i> , 11, <i>a</i> .)
62		בַּיָּם	For בְּהַיָּם. בַּ insep. prep. <i>in</i> , Greek ἐν, בְּבַיִת in the house, בְּבֹר in the pit, בְּאֶרֶץ in the land. Dagh. lene in the beth because it is preceded by an implied silent sh'va. St. 52. The páthach is vowel of the article הַל, the הַ being syncopated and the ל compensated by dagh. forte in the yodh.
	bay-yā'm		
63		יָם	Subst. mas. accus. eighth dec. <i>the sea</i> . (57.)
	(yām)		
a		(־)	Athnách, disj. accent, first class. (2, <i>a</i> , 20, <i>a</i> .)
64		וְהָאֵלֶּיךָ	! cop. conj. <i>and</i> , with sh'va, its proper point. (52.)
	v'hā-ēliy-yū'h		
a		הַ	The def. article with kaméts instead of páthach, because א does not admit of dagh. forte. Before the gutturals א, ע, and also ר, it takes kaméts, as הָאֵלֶּיךָ, הָעֵץ, הָרֵאשִׁית. St. 152, 2.
	(hā)		

VERSE 4.		
Ch. I. 65	אֲנִיָּהּ (ōniy-yā'h)	Subst. fem. tenth dec. <i>a ship</i> . (38.)
a	(—)	Munách, conj. accent. (19, <i>a</i> , 2, <i>a</i> , 11, <i>a</i> .) Here in place of méthegh, whose function it not unfrequently discharges before zaképh katón, being the usual conj. attendant on that disjunctive.
b	(—)	Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (4, <i>a</i> , 2, <i>a</i> .)
66	חִישָׁה chish-sh'bhā'h	3 s. f. pret. Piel of חָשַׁב, fut. יִחַשֵׁב, Piel m. חָשַׁב <i>to think, to meditate, to compute</i> . Metaphorically of things inanimate, to be as though it were; חִישָׁה לְהִשָּׁבֵר the ship was as though it would be broken.
a	(—)	Accent tiphchá posterius, disj., second class. (61, <i>a</i> , 2, <i>a</i> , 11, <i>a</i> .)
67	לְהִשָּׁבֵר l'hish-shā-bhē'r	לְ insep. prep. with sh'va, its proper point. (9, 24, 28.)
68	יִשָּׁבֵר (hish-shā-bhē'r)	Niph. inf. construct of verb שָׁבַר <i>to break, to break in pieces, to shiver</i> , fut. יִשָּׁבֵר, Niph. l. גָּשָׁבֵר <i>to be broken</i> , as in shipwreck, in mind, in heart.
a	(:—)	Sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of a verse. (10, <i>a</i> .)
VERSE 5.		
69	וַיִּרְאוּ vay-yi-r'ū'	וַיִּ vav conv. with its approp. point and followed by dagh. forte. (1.)
70	יִרְאוּ (yi-r'ū')	Third pl. m. fut. Kal of verb יָרָא, <i>to tremble, to fear, to be afraid</i> . Fut. יִרְאוּ, with vav conv. וַיִּרְאוּ, and וַיִּרְאוּ. Méthegh after a long vowel next before tone syllable, and followed by vocal sh'va. St. 87, <i>c</i> . Ges. 16.
a	(—)	Munách, conj. accent. (29, <i>a</i> , 2, <i>a</i> .)
71	הַמַּלְחִים ham-mal-lā-chi'm	הַ the def. art. with its approp. point, and followed by dagh. forte. (15.)
72	מַלְחִים (mal-lā-chi'm)	Subst. m. pl. first dec. Ground form מַלְחָה, with kaméts impure and immutable, <i>a sailor</i> . Root מָלַח the sea. Nouns are either primitive, derivative, or denominative. מַלְחָה is a denom. noun. St. 316, <i>a, b, c</i> , and 127.
a	(—)	R'bhāgh, disj. accent, third class. (40, <i>a</i> , 2, <i>a</i> , 11, <i>a</i> .)
73	וַיִּזְעַקוּ vay-yiz-ghāku'	וַיִּ vav conv. with its proper point, and followed by dagh. forte. (1, 69.)
74	יִזְעַקוּ (yiz-ghāku')	3 pl. m. fut. Kal of verb זָעַק <i>to cry out, to exclaim</i> . לֹא is prefixed to the person implored. Fut. יִזְעַק imp. זָעַק.

CH. I.	VERSE 5.	
"a	(∞)	Zarká, postpos., disj. accent, third class; in prose used only in alliance with s'gholtá. In poetry zarká prepositive with merkhá or mahpákh is conjunctive. (2, a, 11, a.) St. § 93, 13, 31, § 95, a.
75 ish	אִישׁ	Nom. s. masc. of anomalous noun. St. 394. <i>A man, husband</i> , with suff. אִישִׁי, אִישְׁךָ, אִישׁוֹ, pl. אִישִׁים. This plural is found only three times. In place of it אִישִׁים (from unused singular אִישׁ segholate of A class), const. אִישִׁי, with suff. אִישִׁי, אִישִׁיָּהֶם; אִישִׁי בְּנֵי אִישׁ sons of men, men, אִישִׁי יִשְׂרָאֵל men of Israel, Israelites, אִישׁ לְאֱלֹהָיו אִישׁ לְאֱלֹהָיו man to his God, i. e. each man to his God.
"a	(—)	Munách, conj. accent. (29, a, 2, a.)
76	אֶל-אֱלֹהֵינוּ	לְ construct state of prep. אֶל, from אֵלָה, <i>to, into</i> (5), followed by makképh. (3, b.)
77	אֱלֹהֵינוּ (el-élō-hai'v el-élō-hai'v)	Suffix state 3 sing. mas., (אֵיִבְּ aiv) St. 336 c, of אֱלֹהִים plural of subst. m. אֱלֹהִים a God, a deity, a king. With the article and in the plural form אֱלֹהֵינוּ it always means God, κατ' ἐξοχήν, the one and true God. In this latter form it is generally construed with a singular noun and verb. This is called the <i>pluralis excellentie</i> , or <i>pluralis majestatis</i> . Root אָלַהּ to worship, to adore. Mappík in ה shows that it is movable.
"a	(—)	S'gholtá, postpos., disj. accent, second class: it marks a pause early in the verse, and is invariably preceded by zarká. (2, a, 11 a.) St. 93, 95, a. It is not used in poetry.
78	וַיִּטְלוּ	וַיִּ vav conversive, with its approp. point, and followed by dagh. forte. (69, 1, 53.)
79	יִטְלוּ (yā-tif-lū)	3 pl. mas. fut. Hiphil of טָלוּ <i>to throw down, to cast out</i> , Hiph. יִטְלוּ, fut. יִטְלוּ, a verb עָו. (53.)
"a	(—)	Kadh má, conj. accent. (34, a, 2, a.)
"b	(—)	The asterisk refers to Rabbinical note that some copies have וַיִּטְלוּ for וַיִּטְלוּ.
80	אֶת-הַכְּלִים	אֶת a particle frequently placed before a noun which is the object of a verb in the sentence. Sometimes it is put before a nominative, as Gen. xvii. 5. Root, probably אָתַהּ, אָתַת, or אָתַת. The ground form is אָתַת; followed by makképh (—) it loses the accent, and is shortened by changing tseré into seghól; with suff. אָתְךָ, אָתְךָ, in pause אָתְךָ. The word often appears to be redundant. It seems designed to direct
	eth-hak-ké-l'im	

CH. I.	VERSE 5.	
		special attention to the word it is connected with: and is a sort of demon. pronoun. St. 408. Ges. Lex., note <i>in loco</i> .
81	הַ	The def. art. with its proper vowel, and followed by dagh. compensative for the syncopated lámedh. (15, 17.)
82	כְּלִים	Accus. pl. mas. of anomalous noun כְּלִי any <i>utensil, vessel, implement</i> ; pl., weapons, <i>arma</i> . In pause כְּלִי, pl. כְּלִים, from the lost sing. כְּלִיהַ, const. כְּלִי. Root כְּלִהַ to be completed.
	(—)	Géresh, disj. accent, third class. (36, a, 2, a, 11, a.)
83	אֲשֶׁר	A rel. pron. common to every gender and number. He <i>who, that, which, what</i> . The substantive verb, as here, must often be understood between it and the word that follows. In the later, and in the Rabbinic Hebrew, it appears in the shorter forms אֲשֶׁ and אֲשֵׁ.
	(—)	Mahpákh, conj. accent. (25, a, 2, a.)
84	בְּאֲנִיָּהּ	Fully written it would be בְּהַלְאֲנִיָּהּ, and is composed of the insep. prep. בְּ, the def. art. הַ, and אֲנִיָּהּ a ship.
85	בְּ	Insep. prep. בְּ <i>in</i> , with dagh. lene because preceded by implied silent sh'va. Its proper pointing here would be páthach followed by dagh. forte, being the points of the syncopated article. But as אֲ does not admit of dagh. forte, the páthach is lengthened into kaméts. St. 152, 2. Ges. 35.
	(—)	Méthegh before a composite sh'va, preceded by a vowel. It is uniformly employed in such a case.
86	אֲנִיָּהּ	Accus. sing. f. subst. <i>a ship</i> . Tenth dec. (38.)
	(—)	Pashtá, postpos., disj. accent, third class. (2, a, 11, a.)
87	אֶל-הַיָּם	אֶל const. form of אֵל prep. <i>to, into</i> . (5.) Generally followed by makképh. (3, b.)
88	הַיָּם	הַ the def. art. with its approp. pointing. (15, 71.)
89	יָם	Subst. mas. accus. eighth dec. <i>the sea</i> . (58.)
	(—)	Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (2, a.)
90	לְהַקֵּל	לְ insep. prep. <i>to, towards</i> , with its approp. point. (9.) Here it is prefixed to an infinitive, and marks purpose or end. לְעֲשׂוֹה (<i>ad faciendum</i>), to do. לְפָתַח, to open. עַתָּה לְבָרֵךְ, a time to bring forth.
91	הַקֵּל	Const. inf. Hiphil of קָלַל <i>to be light, to be diminished, to be despised</i> . A verb עַע, fut. יַקֵּל, יִקְלֶה. Hiphil הַקֵּל, inf. הַקֵּל, fut. יַקֵּל, to make light, to lighten. St. Parad. xii. Here followed by מַעַל of the thing.

CH. I.	VERSE 5.	
a	(—)	Tiphchá posterius, disj. accent, second class. (8, a, 2, a, 11, a.)
92	מֵעֲלֵיהֶם	Composed of מֵ for מִי, and 3 pl. m. suff. state of עָל.
	mē-ghālē-he'm	
93	מִן	Insep. prep. מִן and מִי from, when followed as here by a letter which does not admit of dagh. forte, it becomes מִ. (31.)
a	(—)	Méthegh before composite sh'va, preceded by a vowel.
94	עֲלֵיהֶם	3 pl. m. suff. state of prep. עָל upon, const. pl. עָלֵי, with suffix עָלֵי, עָלֵיךְ, עָלָיו, עָלֶיהָ, עָלֵינוּ, עָלֵיכֶם, עָלֵיהֶם, poet. עָלֵינוּ.
	(ghālē-he'm)	Root עָלָה to go up. Double preps. are often employed, as מֵעִם from with. מִבֵּין from between. מִתַּחַת below, beneath. מֵאֶל־תַּחַת under.
a	(—)	Athnách, disj. accent, first class. (20, a, 2, a.)
95	וַיֹּנָה	! cop. conj. and. It is prefixed to adversative sentences, and may, as here, be rendered but.
	v'yō-nā'h	
96	יוֹנָה	Prop. name of prophet <i>Jonah</i> . (6.)
	(yō-nā'h)	
a	(—)	R'bhíagh, disj. accent, third class. (40, a, 2, a, 11, a.)
97	יֵרֵד	3 s. m. pret. Kal of יָרַד to go down, to descend. A verb יָרַד originally יָרַד (35). The place whither has מֵ prefixed.
	yā-ra'dh	
a	(—)	Pashtá, disj., postpos. third class. (86, a, 2, a, 11, a.)
98	אֶל־יַרְכְּתָיו	אֶל־ construct state of prep. אֶל, from אֶלֶּה to, into. Followed by makképh. (5, 3, b.)
	el-yar-k'thé'	
99	יַרְכְּתָיו	Const. pl. fem. subst. twelfth dec. יַרְכְּתָיו the hinder part or side (same as יַרְכָּה and יַרְכָּה). Dual יַרְכְּתָיִם, const. יַרְכְּתָי both sides, the haunches. Always used of inanimate things, the inmost recesses of a house, of a ship, etc. Root יָרַךְ to be soft, tender.
	(yar-k'thé')	
a	(—)	Munách, conj. accent. (29, a, 2, a.)
100	הַסְפִּינָה	· the def. art. with its approp. pointing. (81, 15, 17.)
	has-s'phī-nā'h	
101	סְפִינָה	Accus. sing. fem. subst. noun, tenth dec., St. 380, a ship, ἄπασε λεγ. LXX. πλοῖον, Vulgate navis. (53.) This word occurs only in <i>Jonah</i> . It is used in Arabic and Aramæan. סְפִינָה is the usual Hebrew word for a ship.
	(s'phī-nā'h)	
a	(—)	Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (30, a, 2, a.)
102	וַיִּשְׁכַּב	·1 vav conversive with its approp. point, and followed by dagh. forte. (1.)
	vay-yish-ka'bh	

		VERSE 5.	
Ch. I. 103		יִשָּׁנֵב	3 sing. m. fut. Kal יִשָּׁנֵב, <i>to lie, to lie down, to rest, to lie down to sleep.</i> Inf. const. יִשָּׁנֵב, with suff. יִשָּׁנֵבָה.
	(yish-ka'bh)		
a		(—)	Accent tiphchá posterius, disj. of second class. (61, a, 2, a, 11, a.)
104		וַיְרַדֵּם	י vav conversive with its approp. point, followed by dagh. forte. (1.)
	vay-yē-rā-dha'm		
105		יְרַדֵּם	3 s. m. fut. Niphal (not used in Kal) יְרַדֵּם <i>to sleep heavily, to snore</i> (an onomatopoeic word). Niphal יְרַדֵּם, fut. יְרַדֵּם, as ׀ does not admit of dagh. forte, short chirík is exchanged for tseré. Vulg. <i>dormiebat.</i> LXX. ἕρεγγεν.
	(yē-rā-dha'm)		
a		(:—)	The first of these small perpendicular lines is méthegh. (1, a.) It is never found on the tone syllable. Here it is on second syllable before the tone, being a simple syllable. The second is sillúk followed by soph pasúk (10), a pause at end of a verse. St. 87, e; Nordh. I., 49 note.
		VERSE 6.	
106		וַיִּקְרַב	י vav conversive with its approp. point, followed by dagh. forte. (1.)
	vay-yik-ra'bh		
107		יִקְרַב	3 s. m. fut. Kal of יִקְרַב, and יִקְרַב, <i>to approach, to come near.</i> Generally followed by אֶל־ of the person or thing. Inf. const. יִקְרַב and יִקְרַבָה (kor-bhāh).
	(yik-ra'bh)		
			The root of a verb, which is 3 per. s. mas. pret., has three different forms distinguished by the final vowels páthach, tseré, and cholém: ex. gr. יָבִיט <i>to visit</i> ; יָבִיט <i>to be old</i> ; and יָבִיט <i>to fear</i> . The form with páthach is generally active and transitive; but sometimes intrans., as יָבִיט <i>to be great</i> . The other two forms are generally intrans., sometimes otherwise. St. 181, b, and notes. Ges. 43.
a		(—)	Mahpákh, conj. accent. (25, a, 2, a.)
108		אֵלָיו	Prep. אֵל with 3 mas. s. suff. of the form usually attached to pl. (5), <i>to, towards.</i>
	ē-lai'v		
a		(—)	Pashtá, postpos., disj. accent, third class. (2, a, 11, a.)
109		רַב	(Chaldee, Dan. ii. 10, 31, 35, 45) adj. great: also subs. chief, leader, captain, pl. רַבֵּינָן. Here it is in const. state, which is the same as the ground form. (3.)
	rabh		
a		(—)	Munách, conj. accent. (29, a, 2, a.)
110		הַחֹבֵל	ה def. article, but not followed by dagh. forte, because the guttural does not admit of it. Before ׀, ׃, and also ׀ the article takes kaméts. Before ה, and ח, páthach long, as here, is generally used. (15.) St. 152, a.
	ha-chō-bhēl		

Ch. I.	VERSE 6.	
a	(—)	Méthegh (1, a) is inserted here after a short vowel made long by position. St. 87, and <i>g</i> , 29.
111	הַבֵּל (chō-bhēl')	A denom. noun mas. (from הַבֵּל the rope of a ship) <i>a sailor</i> . Genitive governed by preceding noun in the construct state. The word is used here collectively, sailors. The article defines רַב, not הַבֵּל; it is not master of the sailors, but the sailormaster, or the shipmaster. לֶחֶם הַפָּנִים, not bread of the presence; but the presence-bread, or the bread of presence. When a compound idea, represented by one noun following another in the gen. is to be expressed definitely, the article is prefixed to the noun in the genitive. St. 316; Nordh. I., 567; St. 431-434, 420, and note. Ges. 109.
a	(—)	Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (30, a, 2, a.)
112	וַיֹּאמֶר vay-yō'-mer	וַיֹּאמֶר vav conv. with its approp. point, and followed by dagh. forte. (1.)
113	יֹאמֵר (yō'-mer)	Third p. s. masc. fut. Kal of יֹאמֵר <i>to say, to bring to light</i> . Inf. abs. יֹאמֵר, const. יֹאמֵר, with prefix יֹאמֵר. Infinitive const. with ל always is לֵאמֹר: fut. יֹאמֵר; with vav conversive וַיֹּאמֶר; but commonly with <i>conjunctive</i> accent, as here, וַיֹּאמֶר. Aleph quiesces in cholém, יֹאמֵר yō-mer. (10.) Stuart, § 54.
a	(—)	Accent merkhá, conjunctive. (6, a, 2, a.)
114	לָהּ lō	Third pers. s. m. suffix state of inseparable prep. לָּ <i>to, towards</i> . With suffix לָּי, לָּךְ, לָּהּ, in pause לָּהֶם, לָּוּ, לָּהֶם, לָּבָּו, לָּבָּם, לָּכֶם, לָּכֶוּ, poetic לָּהֶם. (28.)
a	(—)	Accent tiphchá, disj., second class. (8, a, 2, a, 11, a.)
115	מַה-לָּךְ mal-l'khā'	מַה interrog. pron. used of things (like מַי of persons), <i>quid? τί, what?</i> Ground form מַה, with makképh מַה־, מַה־, מַה־, מַי־, מַי־, מַי־, מַה־לָּךְ <i>what to thee! how now! what wilt thou?</i> מַה־לָּבָּו what of profit? מַה־לָּבָּר what shall I say? מַה־עָשִׂיתָ what hast thou done?
116	לָּךְ (l'khā)	Sec. pers. s. m. suffix state of inseparable prep. לָּ <i>to, towards</i> . (28, 114.)
a	()	Makképh, connector. (3, b.)
b	(.)	Daghésh conjunctive, a species of daghésh forte euphonic. Of this form of daghésh there are three kinds, viz., <i>daghésh conjunctive</i> , <i>daghésh affectuosum</i> , and <i>daghésh acuting</i> . Daghehsh conjunctive, as here, is often inserted in the initial consonant of a word when preceded by an unaccented vowel. Stuart, §§ 75-77. Ges. 20.

CH.	VERSE 6.	
I.		
c	(—)	Accent munách, conjunctive. (2, a, 29, a.)
117	נָרַדְמַם	Participle Niphal of נָרַם (unused in Kal) <i>to sleep heavily, to snore.</i> (105.) <i>How now, man, who sleepest so soundly!</i>
	nir-dā'm	
a	(—)	Accent athnách, disj., first class. (2, a, 11, a, 20, a, 94, a.)
118	קוּם	Sing. masc. imperative Kal of verb קוּם, <i>to arise, to stand.</i> (11, 25, 26.)
	kūm	
a	(—)	Accent y'thibh, prepos. and disjunctive, third class. (2, a, 11, a.)
119	קְרֵא	Sing. masc. imp. Kal of verb קָרָא, <i>to call out, to cry.</i> (19.)
	k'rū	
a	(—)	Accent munách, conjunctive. (2, a, 19, a.)
120	אֶל-אֱלֹהֶיךָ	לְ prep. <i>to, towards.</i> Construct of אֵל followed by makképh. (5, 5, u.) אֱלֹהֶיךָ <i>thy God.</i> Suffix state 2 m. s. of אֱלֹהִים pl. with a singular meaning of substantive masc. אֱלֹהִים <i>God.</i> (77.)
	el-ēlō-hē-khā	
a	(—)	Accent zaképh katón, disjunctive, second class. (4, a.)
121	אִלַּי	Adverb, compounded of אִו, <i>will, desire,</i> and לַי=לַי, אִלַּי, and אִלַּי, <i>not, if not, unless, whether, not, perhaps, what if.</i> אִלַּי יַעֲשֶׂהוּ יְרִים יִבְלַעְהוּ, perhaps it shall yield (<i>i. e.</i> if by chance it yield), enemies shall swallow it up. Hos. viii. 7.
	ū-lai'	
a	(—)	Accent gersháyim, double géresh, disj., fourth class.
122	יַתְעִשֵּׂת	3 s. m. fut. Hithpael of יָעַשׂת <i>to shine, to make shining, to fabricate, to form.</i> Hithpael <i>to call to mind, to be propitious to.</i> Followed by לְ, of the person or thing. (53.)
	yith-ghush-shē'th	
a	(—)	Dargá, conjunctive accent.
123	הָאֱלֹהִים	הָ the def. article with kaméts instead of páthach, because אֵל does not admit of dagh. forte. (63.)
	hā-ēlō-hi'm	
a	(—)	Méthegh before composite sh'va, preceded by a vowel. (93, a.)
124	אֱלֹהִים	Nom. pl. of אֱלֹהִים noun m. <i>God</i> ; with article it always signifies the true God. Root אָלַהּ <i>to adore.</i> Here it is in the <i>pluralis majestatis, sive excellentiæ</i> , that is, the form is plural for the sake of emphasis, but the sense is singular. (77.)
	(ēlō-hi'm)	
a	(—)	T'bhír, disj. accent, third class. (14, b.)
125	לָנוּ	Insep. prep. לְ with 1 pl. suff. <i>of us, with respect to us, to us.</i> לְ is appropriately pointed with sh'va: but like לְ and לְ before plural pronominal suffixes it usually takes kaméts.
	lā-nū	
a	(—)	Tiphchá, disj. accent, second class. (8, a, 2, a.)

CH. I.		VERSE 6.	
126	v'lo	וְלֹא	! cop. conj. for connecting both words and sentences, <i>and, even, that, so that.</i>
127	(lo)	לֹא	Adverb of negation, <i>not.</i> Sometimes written לוֹא.
a		(—)	Merkhá, conj. accent. (22, b, 2, a.)
128	nō-bhē'dh	נֹאבֵד:	1 per. pl. future Kal of verb אָבַד, fut. יֵאבֵד and (at end of a clause) יֵאבֵד <i>to be lost, to perish, to be destroyed.</i>
		(:—)	Sillúk with soph pasúk, pause at end of a verse. (10, a.)
		VERSE 7.	
129	vay-yō-m'rū'	וַיֹּאמְרוּ	! vav conversive, followed by its proper point páthach, and daghesh forte. (1.)
a		(—)	Métheh (1, a, 14, a) after a long vowel (cholém) followed by sh'va vocal before tone.
b	(yō-m'rū')	יֹאמְרוּ	3 pl. fut. mas. of verb אָמַר, <i>to say.</i> (10, 113.)
c		(—)	Accent gersháyim, double géresh, disj., fourth class. (121, a.)
130	ish	אִישׁ	Nom. s. mas. <i>a man.</i> An anomalous noun. (75.)
a		(—)	Munách, conj. accent. (29, a, 2, a.)
131	el-rē-ghē'-hū	אֶל-רֵעֵהוּ	אֶל const. state of אל prep. <i>to.</i> Ground form אֵלָה. (5.)
a		(-)	Makképh, connector. (3, b.)
132	(rē-ghē'-hū)	רֵעֵהוּ	3° sing. m. suff. state of רָעַע, more fully רֵעֵה <i>a friend, companion, neighbour, lover.</i> With suffix רָעִי, רָעוּ, more frequently רֵעֵהוּ, pl. רֵעִים. Root רָעַע to feed a flock, to delight in. The last point in ground form (רָעַע) is páthach furtive; a short páthach used for ease and euphony when the word ends with any of the gutturals ה, ח, ע, preceded by a long vowel not of the A class. Stuart, § 69. Ges. 22.
a		(—)	R'bhíagh, disjunctive accent of third class. (2, a, 11, a.)
133	l'khū	לָכוּ	Pl. mas. imp. Kal of verb הָלַךְ and יָלַךְ, <i>to go, to walk, to go along, to follow any manner of life, to go with, to have intercourse with.</i> Fut. יֵלְכוּ, and יֵלְכֶם (from יָלַךְ), imp. הָלְכוּ, לָכוּ, לָכוּ, come now. Inf. abs. הָלוֹךְ, const. לָכֶת.
a		(—)	Pashtá, postpositive disjunctive of third class. Kadhmá and pashtá are same in form; for distinction, see 2, a.
134	v'nap-pí'-lāh	וַנִּפְּלֵה	! copul. conj. with its proper point sh'va. (64, 52, 1.)
135	(nap-pí'-lāh)	נִפְּלֵה	1 pl. fut. Hiphil, with ה paragogic (149), used as an imperative of verb פָּלַל, <i>to fall</i> , inf. נִפְּלוּ, with suffix נִפְּלוּ.

CH. I.	VERSE 7.	
		and נָפְלוּ (nophlo). Hiph. <i>to cast</i> . The fut., as here, is often used for the imperative: always when 1 or 3 pers. imp. is needed. When excitement or entreaty has to be expressed, the parag. fut. is usually employed. Stuart, 504, <i>f</i> .
a	(—)	Accent munách, conjunctive. (19, <i>a</i> , 2, <i>a</i> , 65, <i>a</i> .)
136	גִּזְלוֹת	Accus. pl. of masc. subs., but with pl. of fem. form, גִּזְלוֹת, <i>a little stone, a pebble</i> (κλήρος), used in casting lots, a lot, what falls by lot, an inheritance. Daghésš lene omitted from ג after a vowel without disj. accent. St. 80, <i>b</i> .
	ghō-rā-lō'th	
a	(—)	Métheğh on second syllable before tone. Stuart, 87, <i>e</i> .
b	(—)	Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (4, <i>a</i> , 2, <i>a</i> .)
137	וַיַּדְעָה	! <i>vav copul. conj.</i> with its proper point sh'va. (64, 52, 1.)
	v'nē-dh'ghā'h	
a	יָדְעָה	1 pl. fut. Kal of verb יָדַע, <i>to know</i> , fut. יָדַע, once יָדַע, inf. abs. יָדוּעַ, const. יָדְעָה. Fut. here used in a subj. sense: that we may know. Literally, and we shall know. In this sense the fut., as here, usually takes the paragodic form. Stuart, § 504, <i>h</i> . Ges. 126.
	(nē-dh'ghā'h)	
b	(—)	Munách, conj. (19, <i>a</i> , 2, <i>a</i> , 11, <i>a</i> .) Here it has merely the force of métheğh, for which it is occasionally a substitute. (1, <i>a</i> .) Zaképh katón which follows is the accent proper.
c	(—)	Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (2, <i>a</i> .)
138	בְּשֵׁלְמִי	The dot in beth is dagh. lene, because preceding vowel is accompanied by disj. accent. (3, <i>a</i> .) בְּ insep. prepos. <i>by, with, for</i> . שֵׁלְמִי contraction for שֵׁלְמִי, rel. pron. <i>who, what</i> . לְ insep. prep. <i>to, of</i> , and מִי interr. pron. <i>who? whom?</i> Literally, <i>for what of whom?</i> i. e. <i>on whose account, wherefore</i> . (53, 151, 214.) Daghésš forte in ל compensative of ר in שֵׁלְמִי.
	b'shel-i'mi'	
a	(—)	T'blhir, disjunctive accent, third class. (2, <i>a</i> .)
139	הַרְעָה	הַ def. artic. with kaméts instead of páthach, the half guttural resh not admitting of daghésš forte. (15.)
	hā-rā-ghā'h	
a	רָעָה	Subs. fem. <i>evil</i> , twelfth dec. from adj. רָע, fem. רָעָה <i>evil, bad</i> . Root רָעַר <i>to make a loud noise, to be evil</i> .
	(rā-ghā'h)	
λ	(—)	Métheğh on second syllable before tone, being a simple syllable. (14, <i>a</i> .)
c	(—)	Merkhá, conj. accent. (2, <i>a</i> .)
140	הַזֹּאת	הַ def. art. with its approp. point, followed by dagh. compensative for the syncopated lámédh. (15, 17.)
	haz-zō'th	
a	זֹאת	Fem. sing. dem. pron. הַ זֹּאת <i>m.</i> , זֹאת <i>f.</i> , זֹאת <i>com.</i> <i>this</i> : זֹאתָ <i>pl. com.</i> <i>these</i> .
	(zō'th)	

Chr.	VERSE 7.	
I.		
b	(---)	Tiphchá, disj. accent, second class. (2, a, 11, a.)
141	לְנֹוּ	Insep. prep. לְ with first per. pl. pronominal suffix, <i>to us</i> . Sh'va changed into kaméts as 125. Also before monosyllables and barytone dissyllables lámedh takes kaméts.
	lā'-nū	
a	(---)	Athnách, first class, disj. accent. (2, a.)
142	וַיִּפְּלוּ	·ל vav conversive. (1, 34.)
	vay-yap-pí'-lū	
a	יִפְּלוּ	For יִפְּלוּ, third pl. m. fut. Hiphil of verb יָפַל, <i>to fall</i> . (135.) Hiphil is the causative of Kal, <i>to cast</i> .
	(yap-pí'-lū)	
b	(---)	Same accent twice; pashtá, disjunctive. Its proper place is on the last letter, but it is repeated on the tone syllable, when that is not the final syllable. (2, a.)
143	גְּזֵרֹת	Same in every respect as No. 136, except that gimél has daghesh lene after a vowel, because preceding accent is dis- junctive.
	gō-rā-lō'th	
144	וַיִּפֹּל	·ל vav conv. (1, 34.)
	vay-yip-pō'l	
a	יִפֹּל	3 s. m. fut. Kal of verb יָפַל, <i>to fall</i> . The point in יִפֹּל is dagh. compensative for syncopated י. (135, 142.)
	(yíp-pō'l)	
b	(---)	Accent merkhá, conjunctive. (2, a.)
145	הַגִּזְרֹת	·ה def. article with its approp. point, followed by dagh. forte, which is compensative for the syncopated lámedh. (15.)
	hag-gō-rā'l	
a	גִּזְרֹת	Nom. of subst. masc. of second decl., but with pl. of fem. form, <i>a little stone, a lot</i> . (136.)
	(gō-rā'l)	
b	(---)	Accent tiphchá, disj., second class. (2, a.)
146	עַל-יְזִנָּה :	עַל prep. <i>upon</i> . (20.)
	ghal-yō-nā'h	
a	(---)	Makképh, connector. (3, b.)
b	יִזְנָה	Prop. name, <i>Jonah</i> . (6.)
	(yō-nā'h)	
c	(: ---)	Sillúk and soph pasúk (10, a). Pause at end of verse.
	VERSE 8.	
147	וַיֹּאמְרוּ	·ל vav conv. (1, 34.)
	vay-yō-m'rū'	
a	יֹאמְרוּ	Third pers. pl. fut. m. of verb יָמַר, <i>to say</i> . (10, 113, 129.)
	(yō-m'rū')	
b	(---)	Méthegh after a long vowel followed by sh'va vocal before tone. (1, a.)
c	(---)	Mahpákh, conj. accent. (25, a, 2, a.)

CH.	VERSE 8.	
1.		($\dot{\text{—}}$) Asterisk refers to Rabbinical note, which gives munách (,) instead of mahpákh (,).
145	אֵלָיו ē-lai'v	ל prep. <i>to</i> , with 3 sing. masc. suffix of the form used with plural nouns. (5.)
a	($\dot{\text{—}}$)	Asterisk refers to Rabbinical note, where ($\dot{\text{—}}$) zaképh katón is given instead of pashtá ($\dot{\text{—}}$).
b	($\dot{\text{—}}$)	Pashtá, postpos., disj. accent, third class. (2, a, 11, a.)
149	הַגִּידְהָ-נָא hag-gi-dhān-nā'	Sing. m. imp. Hiphil, with הַ paragogic, of verb יָגִיד, בְּנִי not used in Kal, to be in front, to be in sight. Hiphil הַגִּידְהָ <i>to bring to light, to shew, to tell</i> . הַ (āh), הַ paragogic is confined <i>mostly</i> to first pers. sing. and plural when connected with the future. Attached to the imp., as here, it gives intensity to the meaning. Gcs. 48, 5.
a	(-)	Makképh, connecter. (3, b.)
b	נָא (nā)	A particle used in humble submissive request: quæso, <i>I pray thee</i> . The daghesh in nun is conjunctive. It is often inserted in an initial consonant when preceded by an unaccented vowel. Stuart, § 75.
c	(—)	Méthegh on second syll. before tone, being a simple syll. Stuart, § 90, 7.
d	(—)	Munách, conj. accent. (2, a.)
150	לָנוּ lā'-nū	Insep. prep. לָ <i>to</i> , with first pl. pronom. suffix. (125.)
a	($\dot{\text{—}}$)	Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (30, a, 2, a.)
151	בְּאִשֶּׁר ba-āshe'r	אִ insep. prep. with dagh. lene, because the preceding long vowel is separated from it by the disj. accent zaképh katón. אִ, also אִ and לָ before composite sh'va take corresponding short vowel.
a	(—)	Méthegh, it is uniformly used before all the comp. sh'vas when they are preceded by a vowel.
b	אִשֶּׁר (āsher)	Rel. pron. <i>who, which, that</i> . (83.) אִשֶּׁר לָמִי on account of whom, see 138.
c	(—)	T'bhír, disj. accent, third class. (2, a.)
152	לְמִי הַרְעָה l'mī-hū-rā-ghā'h	לְ insep. prep. <i>to, of</i> , with its appropriate point. (150, 151.) מִי interrogative pron. <i>who</i> , of persons, like מָה <i>what</i> , of things. (155.)
a	(—)	Méthegh before makképh, which makes the connected words one in respect of punctuation and reading. (1, a.)
b	(-)	Makképh, connecter. (3, b, 155, a.)

CH. I.	VERSE 8.	
c	הַרְעָה (hā-rā-ghā'h)	הַ def. article with kaméts instead of páthach, because half guttural resh does not admit of daghêsh forte.
	רָעָה (rā-ghā'h)	Subst. fem. <i>evil</i> . (139.)
d	(—)	Méthegh, on second syllable before tone, being a simple syllable. (149, c.)
e	(—)	Merkhá, conj. accent. (2, a.)
153	הַזֹּאת haz-zō'th	הַ def. article with its approp. point. (15, 17.)
a	זֹאת (zōth)	Dem. pron. f. sing. <i>this</i> : הַ m., זֹאת f., הַ com., pl. אֵלֶּה com. these. (140, a, 216, b.)
b	(—)	Tiphchá, disj. accent of second class. (2, a, 11, a.)
154	לָנוּ lā'-nū	Insep. prep. לָ with first pl. pronom. suffix, <i>to us</i> . (125, 150.)
a	(—)	Athnách, disjunctive accent of first class. (2, a.)
155	מַה- מִלְאכָתְךָ mam-m' lakh- t' kbā'	מַה interrog. pron. <i>what</i> , used of things, like מַי of persons. (152.) Kaméts changed into páthach before makképh (־). Makképh makes the connected words one in respect of punctuation and reading; and generally causes preceding vowel when long to be shortened. (3, b.)
a	מִלְאכָתְךָ (m' lakh-t' kbā')	Subst. fem. with second per. sing. m. suffix הַ. מִלְאכָה (by a Syriacism for מִלְאכָה) <i>work, service, occupation</i> . Root מִלְאָךְ to serve, to minister. Daghêsh conjunctive in מ. It is often inserted in an initial consonant when preceded by an unaccented vowel.
b	(—)	Pashtá, postpos., disj. accent, third class. (2, a, 11, a.)
156	וּמֵאֵין ū-mē-a'-yin	וּ cop. conj. <i>and</i> , with shurék (19), which it always takes before מ.
a	מֵאֵין (mē-a'-yin)	Adverbial interrogative <i>from where, whence</i> . Compounded of מֵן from, and אֵין where, which in this sense occurs only with מ prefixed.
b	(—)	Munách, conj. accent. (19, b, 2, a.)
157	תָּבוֹא tā-bhō'	2 s. m. fut. Kal of irreg. verb בָּוא <i>to come, to enter</i> . Pret. בָּא, future יָבוֹא. (39.) Tau has dagh. lene after silent sh'va implied under preceding י.
a	(—)	Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (30, a, 2, a.)
158	מַה māh	Interrog. pron. used of things, <i>what</i> . (155, 152.)
a	(—)	Munách, conj. accent. (19, b, 2, a.)

		VERSE 8.	
Ch. I.			
	b	אַרְצֵךְ ar-tse'-khā	Suffix state sec. per. sing. m. (properly אַרְצֵךְ but suff. in pause אַרְצֵךְ) of אֶרֶץ <i>the earth, orbis terrarum</i> . Land, country, opposed to heaven. A segholate noun, <i>i. e.</i> a noun of two syllables with tone on pénult, and furtive vowel in final syllable: אֶרְצִי my land; with article אֶרְצֵךְ the land; אֶרְצָה with ה locale, indicating direction towards.
	c	(־)	Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (30, a, 2, a.)
159		וְאֵי מַה v'ē-miz-ze'h	! cop. conj., and. אֵי const. state of אֵי interrog. adv., where, what; with suffix מַה אֵי where art thou? This particle placed before adv. and pron. gives them an interr. sense, just as אֵי אֵי gives them a relative sense. Hence אֵי אֵי who? which? what? but always (except Ecc. xi. 6) with reference to place.
	a	(־)	Méthegh before makképh (1, a, 152, d) on second syllable before tone, syllable being simple.
	b	(־)	Makképh, connector. (3, b, 155.)
	c	מִזְהָה (miz-ze'h)	מִ for מִן <i>from</i> , ἀπό, (the assimilated nun being represented by dagh. forte,) and הָהָה adverb of place, <i>here</i> . מִזְהָה <i>from here, hence</i> . מִזְהָה אֵי whence? אֵי מִזְהָה אֵי from what people?
	d	(־)	Merkhá, conj. accent. (2, a.)
160		עַם gham	Subst. <i>a people</i> , the human race; poetically a troop, or herd of animals. Root עָמַם to gather together, collect. Pl. עַמִּים, const. עַמִּי, with conj. or lesser disj. accents עַם, and עַם with greater disj. and with article.
	a	(־)	Tiphchá, disj. accent, second class. (2, a, 11, a.)
161		אַתָּה ā't-tāh	Pers. pron. 2 sing. mas. <i>thou</i> , orig. form probably אַתָּה, dagh. forte in אַתָּה representing syncop. nun: proper form אַתָּה oxytone; here made barytone and páthach changed to kaméts by the pause accent.
	a	(: ־)	Sillúk and soph pasúk. (10, a.) Pause at end of verse.
VERSE 9.			
162		וַיֹּאמֶר vay-yō'-mer	! vav conv. (1, 25, 34.) Here it has páthach, and is followed by dagh. forte, its regular pointing.
	a	אֵמֶר (yō'-mer)	3 sing. m. fut. Kal of verb פִּי אֵמֶר <i>to say, to bring to light</i> . Fut. with vav conv. וַיֹּאמֶר; but with conjunct. and lesser disj. accent וַיֹּאמֶר; here accent (־) is merkhá conj.
163		אֵלֵיהֶם ā'le'-he'm	Suffix state third mas. pl. of אֵל, const. אֵל, prep. πρὸς, <i>eis, to, unto, towards</i> .
	a	(־)	Tiphchá, disj. accent, second class. (2, a, 11, a.)

CH. I.	VERSE 9.	
164	עֲבָרֵי ghibh-rî'	Noun m. a <i>Hebrew</i> . Root עָבַר to cross, to pass over. עֲבָרֵי region on other side. Fem. עֲבָרִיָּה a Hebrew woman.
a	(־)	Munách, conjunc. accent. (19, b, 2, a.)
165	אֲנִי ā-nō'-khî	First personal pron. com. <i>I</i> , more frequently אֲנִי. It is properly oxytone אֲנִי, here made barytone by the pause.
a	(־)	Athnách, disj. accent, first class. (2, a.)
166	וְאֵת־יְהוָה v'eth-y'hō-vā'h	! cop. conjunction with sh'va simple, its approp. point. (19, 52.)
a	אֵת (eth)	אֵת with makk. אֵת used here as sign of the accus., makképh (־) changes tseré into seghól. (80, 3, b.)
b	יְהוָה (y'hō-vā'h)	Proper name of God. (4.)
c	(־)	Accent gersháyim or double géresh, disj. accent, fourth class.
167	אֱלֹהֵי ēlō-hē'	Construct state plural of אֱלֹהִים Gods, deities, divinities. Sing. אֱלֹהִים. Root אָלַף to worship, to adore. אֱלֹהֵי always means the true God (77), plur. of excellence. Stuart, 437, 2. Ges. 106.
a	(־)	Mahpákh, conjunctive. (25, a, 2, a.)
168	הַשָּׁמַיִם hash-shā-ma'-yim	·הַ def. article with its approp. point, followed by dagh. forte. (145, 15.)
a	שָׁמַיִם (shā-ma'-yim)	Noun pl. m. <i>heaven</i> , the firmament, const. שָׁמַיִם. Root שָׁמַח to be high.
b	(־)	Pashtá, disjunctive of third class, postpositive, repeated on the tone syllable. (2, a, 11, a.)
169	אֲנִי ānî	First personal pron. <i>I</i> , less frequently אֲנִי. (165.)
a	(־)	Munách, conj. accent. (19, b, 2, a.)
170	יָרֵא yā-rē'	Verbal adj. <i>fearing</i> . Governs case of verb. Root יָרַע to fear.
a	(־)	Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (30, a, 2, a.)
171	אֲשֶׁר āsher-ghā-sā'h	אֲשֶׁר rel. pron. com. to every gender and number. <i>He who, that, which, what</i> . (83.)
a	עָשָׂה (ghā-sā'h)	3 sing. m. pret. Kal of verb עָשָׂה gutt. and עָשָׂה, to make, to produce by labour. Fut. עָשָׂה, apoc. with vav conv. עָשָׂה.
b	(־)	Merkhá, conj. accent. (6, a, 2, a.)
172	אֵת־הַיָּם eth-hay-yā'm	אֵת, with makképh אֵת sign of accus., makképh (־) changes tseré into seghól. (155, 3, b.)

CH. I.		VERSE 9.	
a	הַיָּם	·הַ def. article with approp. point, and followed by dagh. forte. (15, 145.)	
	(hay-yā'm)		
b	יָם	Subst. m. <i>the sea</i> , pl. יָמִים, const. יָם, more rarely יָמִים, with suffix יָמִים Jer. li. 36, with הַ parag. יָמִים. Root יָמַם to make a noise. The point in מ is dagh. forte, and indicates that it comes from a root "עע.	
	(yām)		
c	(—)	Accent tiphchá, disj., second class. (2, a.)	
173	וְאֵת הַיָּבֵשָׁה:	!cop. conj. and; וְ sign of accus., (—) makképh, connector. (166, 166, a.) Makképh not unfrequently connects three words together, and sometimes even four.	
	v'eth-bay-yab-bā-shā'h		
a	הַיָּבֵשָׁה	·הַ def. article with its approp. point, followed by dagh. forte. (145, 15.)	
	(hay-yab-bā-shā'h)		
b	יָבֵשָׁה	Adj. fem., m. יָבֵשׁ, for יָבֵשׁ that which is dry, <i>land</i> , found only in fem. Root יָבַשׁ to be dried up.	
	(yab-bā-shā'h)		
c	(:—)	Sillúk with soph pasúk. (10, a.) Pause at end of a verse.	
VERSE 10.			
174	וַיִּירָא	·וַי vav conv. with its approp. pointing. (1, 25, 34, 162.)	
	vay-yi-r'ū'		
a	יִירָא	3 p. pl. m. fut. Kal יִירָא to fear, to be afraid. An intrans. verb, with final tseré. Future יִירָא. Piel יִירָא to terrify, to put in fear. (70, 253.)	
	(yī-r'ū')		
b	(—)	Méthegh. (1, a, 152, a.) It is employed, as here, after a long vowel next before the tone syllable, and followed by sh'va vocal.	
c	(—)	Mahpákh, conj. accent. (2, a, 167, a.)	
175	הַאֲנָשִׁים	הַ def. article with kaméts, which it always takes before א, ע, and ג. (110, 64, 57, 15.)	
	hā-ānā-shi'm		
a	(—)	Méthegh (1, a, 152, a), uniformly used, as here, before all comp. sh'vas preceded by a vowel.	
b	אֲנָשִׁים	Pl. of subst. אִישׁ, for אֲנָשִׁים, const. אֲנָשִׁי a man, homo. (75.)	
	(ānā-shi'm)		
c	(—)	Pashtá, postpos. accent, third class. (155, b, 2, a, 11, a.)	
176	יִרְאָה	Subst. fem. <i>fear</i> , properly inf. with הַ parag. of verb יָרָא to fear. (174, a.)	
	yir-ā'h		
a	(—)	Munách, conj. accent. (2, a, 19, b.)	
177	גְּדוֹלָה	Adj. fem. <i>great</i> : ground form גְּדוֹל sometimes גְּדֹל. Root גָּדַל to twist together, to bind together, to be or become	
	gdh'dhā-lā'h		

CH. I.	VERSE 10.	
		great. (55.) Gimél rejects dagh. lene, being preceded by a vowel not having a disj. accent.
a	(־)	Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (2, a.)
178	וַיֹּאמְרוּ	·l vav conv. (1, 34.)
	vay-yō-m'rū'	
a	יֹאמְרוּ	3 pl. m. fut. Kal of verb אָמַר, פִּי to say. (10, 113, 129.)
	(yō-m'rū')	
b	(־)	Méthehgh, used after the long vowel cholém followed by sh'va vocal before the tone syllable. (174, b.)
c	(־)	Merkhá, conj. accent. (2, a.)
179	אֵלָיו	Prep. אֵל to, with 3 m. s. suff. of form usually attached to the plural; separately always const. אֵלָּ. (5, 108.)
	ē-lai'v	
a	(־)	Tiphchá, disj. accent, second class. (2, a, 11, a.)
180	מַה־זֹּאת	Interr. pron. מַה what, kaméts changed into páthach before makképh. (155, 152.)
	maz-zō'th	
a	(־)	Makképh, connector. (3, b.) The point in † is daghesh conjunctive. It is often inserted in an initial consonant when cons. is preceded by a vowel not accented.
b	זֹאת	Sing. f. of dem. pron. זֹאת, זֹאת, זֹאת this. (140, a, 153, a.)
	(zōth)	
c	(־)	Munách, conj. accent. (2, a.)
181	עָשִׂיתָ	2 s. m. pret. Kal of verb עָשָׂה לָּהּ to do, to make, to produce by labour. (171, a.) מַה־זֹּאת עָשִׂיתָ what hast thou done! an exclamation of horror at Jonah's fleeing from the Lord.
	ghā-sī'thā	
a	(־)	Athnách, disj. accent, first class. (2, a.)
182	כִּי־יֹדְעוּ	כי causal particle because, with dagh. lene because preceded by a word with disj. accent.
	ki-yā-dh'ghū'	
a	(־)	Méthehgh (1, a, 14, a), used as here, on second syllable before tone when it is a simple one.
b	(־)	Makképh, connector. (3, b, 155, a.)
c	יָדְעוּ	3 p. pl. pret. of verb יָדַע and יָדַע gutt. יָדַע to know. Fut. יָדַע once יָדַע to see, to know.
	(yā-dh'ghū')	
d	(־)	Méthehgh (1, a, 14, a), used, as here, after a long vowel next before tone syllable, and followed by sh'va vocal.
e	(־)	Munách, conj. accent. (2, a, 19, b.)
183	הַאֲנָשִׁים	הַ def. article with kaméts, which it always takes before א, ע, and ר. (175.) אֲנָשִׁים pl. of אִישׁ, for אִישׁ a man. (175, b, 75.)
	hā-ānā-shī'm	
a	(־)	R'bhíagh, disjunctive accent, third class.

CH.	VERSE 10.	
I.		
184	כִּי־מִלִּפְנֵי	כִּי rel. conj. <i>that</i> ; dagh. lene inserted after silent sh'va implied.
	kī-mil-liph-nē'	
a	(־)	Méthegeh (1, a, 14, a), used, as here, on third syllable before tone, the second being a mixed one.
b	(־)	Makképh, connector. (3, b, 155.)
c	מִלִּפְנֵי	־כִּי for מִן־כִּי when followed by a guttural מ, rarely כ, properly construct state of the noun מִן־כִּי a part of any thing, going out from any thing, <i>from</i> .
	(mil-liph-nē')	
d	לִפְנֵי	Dagh. forte in lámedh represents the assimilated nun. (31.)
	(liph-nē')	Prep. <i>before</i> . Compounded of insep. prep. ל and פְּנֵי, const. plural of פְּנֵי the face, the part turned to any one. Root פָּנָה to turn to. (32.)
e	(־)	Mahpákh, conj. accent. (2, a, 167, a.)
185	יְהוָה	Proper name, <i>Jehovah</i> . (4.)
	y'hō-vā'h	
a	(־)	Pashtá, postpos. accent, disjunctive, third class. (2, a, 11, a.)
186	הוּא	Pron. 3 pers. m. sing. <i>he</i> , and neut. it, pl. הֵם, הֵנָּה, הֵנָּה they.
	hū	
a	(־)	Munách, conjunctive accent. (2, a.)
187	בָּרַח	Participle act. Kal (with páthach furtive) of verb ל gutt. בָּרַח, fut. יִבְרַח. <i>to pass through, to reach across, to flee, to flee away</i> . The beth rejects dagh. lene because preceded by a vowel without a disj. accent. Páthach furtive is a short páthach sounded before its consonant for the sake of ease and euphony when a word ends with ה, ח, or ע preceded by long vowel not of the A class. Stuart, § 69. Ges. 22.
	bhō-rē'āeh	
a	(־)	Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (2, a, 30, a.)
188	כִּי	Causal particle, <i>because</i> . Dagh. lene inserted in caph, because preceded by an implied silent sh'va.
	ki	
a	(־)	Merkhá, conj. accent. (2, a.)
189	הַגִּיד	3 per. sing. m. pret. Hiphil of גִּיד not used in Kal, to be in front. Hiphil <i>to show, to tell</i> . Dagh. forte in gimél represents the syncopated nun.
	hig-gi'dh	
a	(־)	Tiphchá, disj., second class. (2, a, 11, a.)
190	לָהֶם	Insep. prep. ל with 3 per. pl. mas. suffix; sh'va exchanged for kaméts before pronominal suffixes plural.
	lā-he'm	
a	(: ;)	Sillúk with soph pasúk. (10, a.) Pause at end of a verse.

CH. I.		VERSE 11.	
191	וַיֹּאמְרוּ	vay-yō-m'ru'	Vav conv. (1.) and 3 per. pl. mas. fut. Kal of אָמַר <i>to say</i> . (129, 113, 10.)
a	(־)		Maḥpákh, conj. accent. (2, a.)
192	אֵלָיו	ē-lai'v	Suffix state 3 per. mas. sing. of אֵל, const. אֵל <i>to, towards</i> . (163, 179.)
a	(־)		Pashtá, postpos., disj. accent, third class. (2, a, 11, a, 133, a.)
193	מַה־נַּעֲשֶׂה	man-na'-ghāseh	Interr. pron. מַה <i>what</i> . Kaméts changed into páthach before makképh (155, 152), which generally causes the preceding vowel when long to be shortened.
a	(־)		Makképh, connector. (3, b, 155.)
b	נַּעֲשֶׂה	(na'-gbāseh)	1 per. pl. fut. Kal of verb עָשָׂה ל"ה gutt. and עָשָׂה ל"ה <i>to make, to produce by labour</i> (181, 171, a), nun with dagh. conjunctive. It is often inserted in an initial consonant when preceded by a vowel not accented. (180, a.)
c	(־)		Munách, conjunctive accent. (2, a, 19, b.) The word is properly oxytone, but the disjunctive accent of the following syllable causes a recession of the conjunctive to the penultimate.
194	לָךְ	lākh	Suff. state 2 p. s. m. of insep. prep. לְ, לָךְ, but in pause לָךְ <i>to thee</i> . Final caph takes sh'va within it ך. (114, 116, 28. Stuart, § 408.)
a	(־)		Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (30, a, 2, a.)
195	וַיִּשְׁתַּק	v'yish-tō'k	! vav copulative, <i>so that</i> (before an inferential clause).
a	יִשְׁתַּק	(yish-tō'k)	Third p. s. fut. m. Kal יִשְׁתַּק <i>to subside, settle down, be calm, be quiet</i> .
b	(־)		Merkhá, conj. accent. (2, a.)
196	הַיָּם	hay-yá'm	·ה def. art. with its appopr. point, followed by dagh. forte. (145, 15.) יָם subst. mas. <i>the sea</i> . (172, a, b.)
a	(־)		Tiphchá, disj. accent, second class. (2, a, 11, a.)
197	מֵעֲלֵינוּ	mē-ghā-lé'-nū	מֵ for מִן sometimes מֵ prep. ἀπό, <i>from</i> . The final letter is usually represented by dagh. forte; but as the guttural ׀ does not admit of it, chirík is exchanged for tseré.
a	(־)		Méthegh (1, a, 14, a), on second syllable before tone, the syllable being simple.
b	עָלֵינוּ	(ghā-lé'-nū)	First pers. pl. suffix state of עָל prep. <i>upon, above</i> , ἐπί, ἐπέρ, super.

CH.		VERSE 11.	
I.	c	(---)	Athnách, disj. accent, first class. (2, a.)
198		כי	Rel. causal particle, <i>because, for</i> . (184, 188.) Dagh. lene in caph because preceding word has a disj. accent.
	ki		
	a	(---)	Merkhá, conj. accent. (2, a.)
199		הים	·ה def. article. י subst. m. <i>the sea</i> . (172, a, b, 196.)
	hay-yā'm		
	a	(---)	Tiphchá, disj. accent, second class. (2, a, 11, a.)
200		הולך	Active participle Kal of הלך and ילך, fut. ילך, ילך <i>to go, to walk, to move</i> . Final caph with sh'va. (194.) הולך expresses continuance in motion.
	hō-lē'kh		
	a	(---)	Merkhá, conjunctive accent. (2, a.)
201		וסער :	י cop. conj. <i>and</i> ; סער act. part. Kal with vav omitted of סער <i>to be violently shaken, as the sea, to be tossed</i> .
	v'sō-ghē'r		
	a	(: ---)	Sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse. (10, a.)
VERSE 12.			
202		ונאמר	י conversive (1.) and יאמר 3 per. s. m. fut. Kal of אמר <i>to say</i> . (162, 129, 113, 10.)
	vay-yō'-mer		
	a	(---)	Munách, conj. accent. (2, a, 19, b.)
203		אליהם	Suffix state 3 per. pl. m. of prep. אל found separately only in construct אל <i>to, towards, unto</i> . (163.)
	ālē-he'm		
	a	(---)	Disjunctive accent, third class, r'bhiāgh. (2, a, 11, a, 214, a.)
204		שאוני	2 per. pl. m. imp. Kal, with suff. י of verb פ"ן and ש"ל, ש"ן <i>to take, to lift up</i> , fut. יש"ן. י is first per. sing. suff. <i>me</i> .
	sā-ū'-nī		
	a	(---)	Accent pashtá, repeated on the tone syllable when that is not the final syllable. (142, b.) Pashtá is disj. accent of third class.
205		והטילני	י vav copulative. Sh'va exchanged for páthach, being homogeneous with the composite sh'va which follows. Stuart, § 139, and § 152, b, c. Before composite sh'vas פ, פ, ל, as well as conjunction י, take the corresponding short vowels.
	va-hāti-lu'-nī		
	a	(---)	Méthegh. (1, a, 14, a.) It is uniformly employed before all comp. sh'vas when preceded by a vowel.
	l	הטילני	2 per. pl. m. imp. Hiphil of verb ט"ל, ט"ל unused in Kal. Hiphil הטיל <i>to throw down, to prostrate, to cast</i> . (53, 79.) Kibbúts, used instead of vav and shurék י: and first p. sing. suffix י <i>me</i> . (204.)
	(hāti-lu'-nī)		
	c	(---)	Munách, conj. accent. (2, a, 19, b.)

CH. I.	VERSE 12.	
206	אֶל-הַיָּם	אֶל const. state, with makképh, of prep. לֵאלֵּ to, into, towards. (5, 108, 163, 120.)
	el-hay-yā'm	
a	הַיָּם	הַ def. article with its appropriate point, followed by dagh. forte. (145, 15.)
	(hay-yā'm)	
b	יָם	Subst. m. <i>the sea</i> . (172, a, b, 196.)
	(yām)	
c	(־)	Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (2, a.)
207	וַיִּשְׁתַּק	! cop. conj. <i>and</i> , with its appropr. point.
	v'yish-tō'k	
a	יִשְׁתַּק	3 per. sing. fut. m. Kal יִשְׁתַּק to subside, settle down, be quiet. (195, a.)
	(yish-tō'k)	
b	(־)	Merkhá, conj. accent. (2, a, 195, b.)
208	הַיָּם	הַ def. art. (196) and יָם the sea. (206, a, 145, 15.)
	hay-yā'm	
a	(־)	Tiphchá, disj. accent, second class. (2, a, 11, a.)
209	מֵעַלְיֶיכֶם	מֵ prep. for מִן sometimes מֵ from. The final letter ם is usually represented by dagh. forte; but as ף (gutt.) does not admit of it, chirík is exchanged for tseré. (197.)
	mē-ghālē-khe'm	
a	(־)	Méthegh. (1, a, 14, a.) It is used before all comp. sh'vas preceded by a vowel.
b	עַלְיֶיכֶם	Prep. עַל (construct עַלְי) upon, with second per. pl. m. suffix יֶיֶם from upon you. (20.)
	(ghālē-khe'm)	
c	(־)	Athnách, disj. accent, first class. (2, a.)
210	כִּי	Rel. causal particle, <i>because, since, for</i> . Dagh. lene in caph because preceded by implied silent sh'va. (198, 184, 188.)
	ki	
a	(־)	Y'thibh, prepos., disj. accent, third class. (2, a, 11, a.)
211	יֹדֵעַ	Active part. Kal of verb יָדַע and יָדַע gutt. יָדַע to know. The páthach is furtive, used for ease and euphony when a word ends with ה, ח, or ע, preceded by long vowel not of the A class. (187.)
	yō-dhē'āgh	
a	(־)	Munách, conjunctive accent. (2, a, 19, b.)
212	אֲנִי	Pers. pron. first per. s. אֲנִי (but with distinctive accent אֲנִי) also אֲנִי; <i>knowing am I, I know</i> .
	ā'-nī	
a	(־)	Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (2, a.)
213	כִּי	Rel. causal particle, <i>for, because, that</i> . Dagh. lene in caph after a vowel, because preceding word has a disj. accent. (198.)
	ki	
a	(־)	Munách, conjunctive accent. (2, a.)

VERSE 12.	
Cr. 1.	
214	בְּשֵׁלִי bh'shel-li'
	בְּ insep. preposition. שֵׁלִי for שֵׁלִיךָ rel. and לִי insep. prep. לְ with first p. s. suffix, <i>on account of me.</i> (138, 83, 53.) Dagh. lene rejected from beth, because preceding word has not a disj. accent. Dagh. forte in lamedh represents the syn-copated resh in שֵׁלִיךָ.
a	(—) R'bhíagh, disj. accent, third class. (2, a, 11, a, 203, a.)
215	הַסַּעַר has-sa'-ghar
a	·הַ def. article. (196.) סַּעַר subst. mas. sixth decl. segholate form of A class, <i>a storm</i> (fem. סַּעֲרָה). (60.)
a	(—) Dargá, conjunctive accent. (2, a.)
216	הַגְּדוֹל hag-gā-dhō'l
a	·הַ def. article (196.) גְּדוֹל sometimes גְּדוֹל, const. גְּדוֹל and גְּדוֹל adj. <i>great.</i> Root גָּדַל.
a	(—) T'bhír, disj. accent, third class. (2, a.)
b	הַזֶּה haz-ze'h
c	·הַ def. article (196.) זֶה dem. pronoun m., זֹאת f., זֶי com. <i>this.</i> Plu. זֵלֶה com. <i>these.</i> (153, a, 140, a.)
217	עֲלֵיכֶם: ghalē-khe'm
a	Tiphchá, disj. accent, second class. (2, a, 11, a.) Suffix state 2 p. plural mas. of עָלַי pl. construct עָלַי prep. upon. (197, b, 209, b.)
a	(: —) Sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse. (10, a.)
VERSE 13.	
218	וַיַּחַדְרֵנוּ vay-yach-t'ru'
a	·וַיַּחַדְרֵנוּ 3 per. pl. mas. fut. Kal of verb פָּחַד gutt. חָדַר, fut. יַחַדְרֵנוּ to <i>break or dig through</i> , to break through the waves in rowing, to row. (53.) The dagh. lene in tau because preceded by silent sh'va.
a	(—) Munách, conjunctive accent. (2, a.)
219	הָאֲנָשִׁים hā-anā-shi'm
a	הָ def. article with páthach changed to kaméts, which it always takes before א, ע, and ר. (110, 64, a, 57, 15, 175.)
a	(—) Méthegh on second syllable before tone, when it is a simple one. (1, a, 14, a, 197, a, 184, a.)
	אֲנָשִׁים (ānā-shi'm)
b	(—) R'bhíagh, disj. accent, third class. (2, a, 214, a.)
220	לְהָשִׁיב lhā-shi'bh
a	לְ insep. prepos. (194, 190, 150.)
a	הָשִׁיב (hā-shi'bh)
b	Const. inf. Hiphil of verb עָוַר, הָשִׁיב to <i>turn, to return</i> , inf. abs. הָשִׁיב, future הָשִׁיב, apoc. and conv. יָשִׁיב, וַיָּשִׁיב. Hiphil וַיָּשִׁיב to cause to return, to bring back, to restore.
a	(—) T'bhír, disj. accent, third class. (2, a, 216, a.)

CH. I.		VERSE 13.	
221	אל-	אל-	construct state of prep. אל <i>to, towards</i> (5, 108, 163, 179), almost always with makképh. (155, 173.) ׀ def. article. (15, 145.)
	הַיַּבִּשָּׁה	הַיַּבִּשָּׁה	Adj. fem., only found in fem.; יַבִּשׁ for יַבֵּשׁ that which is dry, <i>dry land</i> opposed to sea. Root יַבֵּשׁ to be dried up.
	el-hay-yab-bā-shā'h	(yab-bā-shā'h)	Tiphchá, disj. accent, second class. (2, a, 11, a.)
a	יַבִּשָּׁה	יַבִּשָּׁה	י conj. <i>but</i> ; לֹא adv. of negation <i>not</i> .
b	(—)	(—)	Munách, conj. accent. (2, a, 19, b.)
222	וְלֹא	וְלֹא	3 per. pl. pret. Kal of verb וָבַל, וְבַל <i>to be able</i> . יַבֵּשׁ by pause becomes יַבֵּשׁ. Fut. יִבֵּל, properly fut. Hophal, to be made able. Dagħ. lene omitted from caph after long vowel.
	v'lō	(—)	Athnách, disj. accent, first class.
a	(—)	(—)	Rel. causal particle, <i>for, because</i> . (213.) Dagħ. lene inserted in caph after a long vowel, being separated by disj. accent.
223	יַבֵּל	יַבֵּל	Munách, conj. accent. (2, a, 19, b.)
	yā-khō'-lū	יַבֵּל	׀ def. article. ׀ subst. m. <i>the sea</i> . Same as 199. Accent zaképh katón, disj.
a	(—)	הוֹלֵךְ	Active part. Kal of verb הָלַךְ and הִלָּךְ. Same as 200. Accent merkhá, conj.
224	כִּי	כִּי	י cop. conj. <i>and</i> ; active part. כָּעַר Kal with vav omitted, of קָעַר <i>to be tossed</i> . Same as 201. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive.
	kī	(—)	3 p. pl. m. suffix state of עַל prep. <i>upon</i> . (217.) Accents sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.
a	(—)	הַיָּם	
225	הַיָּם	הַיָּם	
	hay-yā'm	הַיָּם	
226	הוֹלֵךְ	הוֹלֵךְ	
	hō-lē'kh	הוֹלֵךְ	
227	וְסָעַר	וְסָעַר	
	v'sō-ghō'r	וְסָעַר	
228	עֲלֵיהֶם	עֲלֵיהֶם	
	ghālē-he'm	עֲלֵיהֶם	
VERSE 14.			
229	וַיִּקְרָא	וַיִּקְרָא	י conversive (1.) and יִקְרָא 3 per. pl. m. fut. Kal of verb לָקָרָה, קָרָה, fut. יִקְרָא <i>to cry out, to call</i> .
	vay-yik-r'ū'	(—)	Accent kadhma, conjunctive. (42, a, 2, a.)
a	(—)	אֶל-יְהוָה	אל- const. state of prep. אל followed by makképh (5), <i>to, towards</i> .
230	אֶל-יְהוָה	אֶל-יְהוָה	Proper name, <i>Jehovah</i> . (4.)
	el-y'hō-vā'h	יְהוָה	Accent géresh, disj., fourth class. (2, a, 11, a.)
a	יְהוָה	יְהוָה	
b	(—)	וַיֹּאמְרוּ	י vav conv. (1.) and יֹאמְרוּ 3 per. pl. mas. fut. Kal of verb פָּמַר, פָּמַר <i>to say</i> . (10, 113, 129.)
231	וַיֹּאמְרוּ	וַיֹּאמְרוּ	Méthegh (1, a, 1-4, a), after a long vowel (cholém) before tone syllable and followed by sh'va vocal.
	vay-yō-m'rū'	(—)	
a	(—)		

CH. I.		VERSE 14.	
	b	(—)	Accent r'bhíagh, disjunctive, third class. (2, a, 11, a, 214, a.)
232	ān-nā'h	אֲנִי	Interjection of entreaty, same as אֲנִי, compounded of אֲנִי and אֲנִי <i>quæso! ah, I pray.</i>
	a	(—)	Mahpákh, conj. accent. (2, a.)
	b	(—)	The asterisk refers to Rabbinic note, where instead of אֲנִי it is accented אֲנִי, which is the reading of the text in some editions.
233	y'hō-vā'h	יְהוָה	Proper name, <i>Jehovah</i> . (4.)
	a	(—)	Pashtá, postpositive, disj. accent. (2, a, 11, a, 133, a.)
234	al-nā'	אֶל-נָא	אֶל a word possessing negative power like אֶל, אֶל, and composites אֶל־אֶל, אֶל־אֶל. Here it seems to be an adverb of prohibiting, dehorting, deprecating, wishing that something may not be done. In petitions אֶל is added, אֶל־נָא תְהִי let there not be now, Gen. xiii. 8. אֶל־נָא (<i>do</i>) not, <i>I pray.</i>
	a	(-)	Makképh, connector. (3, b, 155.)
	b	נָא	A particle used in submissive and modest request. <i>Now</i> , as a word of entreaty. אֶל־נָא יְהוָה לֹא־אֲדַנִּי let not the Lord be angry, Gen. xviii. 32.
	c	(—)	Munách, conjunctive accent. (2, a, 19, b.)
235	nō-bh'dhā'h	נָא־בְדָה	First per. pl. fut. Kal of verb פָּאָר, fut. יִאָבֵד <i>to be lost, to lose oneself, to perish, to be destroyed.</i> The paragodic ה־ draws forward accent, shortens preceding syllable, and intensifies the meaning. Stuart, § 206, 207.
	a	(—)	Méthegh after a long vowel next before tone syllable, followed by sh'va vocal. (174, b.)
	b	(—)	R'bhíagh, disj. accent, third class. (2, a, 214, a.)
236	b'ne'-phesh	בְּנֵי־פֶשֶׁת	בְּ insep. prep. <i>on account of.</i> Dagh. lenc inserted in beth after a vowel, because preceding word has a disjunctive accent.
	a	נְפִישׁ	Noun fem. of the segholate form A class (Stuart, § 356), pl. נְפִישׁוֹת, once נְפִישִׁים, with suffix נְפִישִׁי <i>the breath, the life, the soul, the mind.</i> A <i>segholate</i> is a noun of two syllables with tone on the penult, and furtive vowel in final syllable.
	b	(—)	Accent pashtá, postpositive disjunctive, repeated on the tone syllable. (204, a, 142, b.)

CH. I.	VERSE 14.	
237	הַשִּׁישׁ	הַ def. article with kaméts instead of páthach, because áleph does not admit dagh. forte. (219.)
a	hā-i'sh	Subst. m. <i>a man, vir.</i> (175, b, 75.)
b	(—)	Munách, conj. accent. (2, a, 19, b.)
c	הַזֶּה	הַ def. article הַ demon. pron. <i>this.</i> (216, b, 140, a, b.) Ac- cent zaképh katón, disj., second class.
238	וְאֵל-תִּתֵּן	וְ cop. conj. <i>and</i> ; אֵל neg. particle <i>not</i> (234), followed by makképh. The first tau has dagh. lene after silent sh'va implied under lámedh; the second tau has dagh. forte, the initial nun of the ground form being assimilated.
a	tit-tē'n	Sec. per. sing. m. fut. Kal of verb פָּתַן, <i>to give, set, place, lay.</i> Fut. יִתֵּן, יִתֶּן, imp. יֵן, with הַ paragogic תִּתֵּן.
b	(—)	Merkhá, conjunctive accent. (2, a.)
c	עָלָיו	First per. plural suffix state of prep. עַל <i>above, upon.</i> (20, 209, b, 197, b.)
d	ghālē'-nū	Tiphchá, disj. accent, second class. (2, a, 11, a.)
239	דָּמ	Subst. mas. <i>blood</i> , const. דָּמ, with suff. דָּמֹו his blood, דָּמֹוּ your blood. Root דָּמַם to be silent, still, cease, leave off. Dagh. lene in dáleth because of preceding disjunctive.
a	dām	Munách, conjunctive accent. (2, a, 19, b.)
240	נְקִיָּא	Adj. נְקִי <i>pure, innocent, free from blame.</i> Pl. נְקִיָּים. The small circle over the áleph refers to the קָרִי (i. e. <i>read</i>) which pronounces the áleph to be redundant.
a	nā-kī'	Athnách, disj. accent, first class. (2, a.)
241	כִּי-אַתָּה	כִּי relative causal particle, <i>for, because, that.</i> Dagh. lene in caph, because preceding word has a disj. accent. (198.)
a	kī-at-tā'h	Makképh, connecter. (3, b, 173.) Makképh may be called a conjunctive accent <i>sui generis.</i> In most cases it supplies the place of an ordinary conjunctive.
b	(—)	2 personal pron. s. m. <i>thou.</i> Pl. אַתָּם ye. The dagh. forte in each case represents a syncopated nun, orig. form probably אַתָּנָה with dagh. lene.
c	(—)	Munách, conjunctive accent. (2, a, 19, b.)
242	יְהוָה	Proper name, <i>Jehovah.</i> (4.)
a	y'hō-vā'h	Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (2, a.)

CH. I.		VERSE 14.	
243	כַּאֲשֶׁר	ka-āshe'r	כַּ insep. prep. כַּ according to, after, secundum, κατά. Before comp. sh'va it takes corresponding short vowel, here páthach. Dagh. lene in caph, because preceding word has a disj. accent.
a	אֲשֶׁר	(āsher)	Rel. pron. who, which, that; or אֲשֶׁר־כַּ may be regarded as a comparative conjunction, according as. Ges. 152.
b	(־)		Merkhá, conjunctive accent. (2, a.)
244	חָפַצְתָּ	chā-pha'ts-tā	2 p. sing. m. pret. Kal of verb חָפַץ gutt. חָפַץ fut. חָפַץ, and חָפַץ to bend, to curve, to will, to desire, to wish; thou hast willed. Dagh. lene in tau, because preceded by silent sh'va.
a	(־)		Tiphchá, disj. accent, second class. (2, a, 11, a.)
245	עָשִׂיתָ	ghā-sī'thā	Second p. sing. m. pret. Kal of verb עָשָׂה gutt. and עָשָׂה לְ, עָשָׂה to work, to labour, to make, to do. (171, a, 181.)
a	(:־)		Sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse. (10, a.)
VERSE 15.			
246	וַיִּשְׂאוּ	vay-yis-ū'	וַיִּשְׂאוּ 1 vav conv. (1.) and וַיִּשְׂאוּ third p. pl. m. fut. Kal of verb שָׂא and שָׂא לְ, וַיִּשְׂאוּ, inf. abs. וַיִּשְׂאוּ, fut. וַיִּשְׂאוּ to take up, to lift up. וַיִּשְׂאוּ without dagh. compens. often omitted before sh'va.
a	(־)		Pashhá, disj., postpos. accent, third class. (2, a, 11, a.)
247	אֶת־יוֹנָה	eth-yō-nā'h	אֶת־ with makképh. Here used as sign of the accusative. Ground form אֶת, makk. changing tseré into seghól.
a	(־)		Makképh, connector. (3, a, 241, a.)
b	יוֹנָה	(yō-nā'h)	Proper name, <i>Jonah</i> . (6.)
c	(־)		Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (2, a.)
248	וַיַּטְּלֵהוּ	va-y'ti-lu'hū	וַיַּטְּלֵהוּ 1 conversive. (1.) The preformative of the word having sh'va, dagh. forte is not inserted; but it is implied. (1.)
a	יַטְּלֵהוּ	(y'ti-lu'hū)	Third p. pl. m. fut. Hiphil (with kibbúts instead of vav and shurék; and third sing. mas. suffix הוּ) of verb טָלַח, טָלַח unused in Kal. Hiphil הִטְלִיחַ to throw down at length, to prostrate, throw, cast out. Fut. יַטְּלֵהוּ, pl. יַטְּלֵהוּ. The suffix draws accent forward, and the initial vowel falls away. (53.) Yodh of the long chirík is here omitted. (78.) Ges. 8, 4.
b	(־)		Tiphchá, disjunctive, second class. (2, a, 11, a.)
249	אֶל־הַיָּם	el-hay-yá'm	אֶל־ construct state of prep. אֶל to, towards, into, in, eis. (5, 179.)

CH. I.		VERSE 15.	
a	(-)	Makképh, connector (3, a, 241, a), shortens preceding vowel.	
b	הַיָּם	·הַ def. article. הַ <i>the sea</i> . (199, 225.)	
c	(-)	Athnách, disj. accent, first class. (2, a.)	
250	וַיַּעֲמֵד	·ַיַּ conversive. (1.) Méthegh uniformly inserted before all comp. sh'vas preceded by a vowel.	
a	וַיַּעֲמֵד	3 per. sing. m. fut. Kal of verb עָמַד gutt. עָמַד <i>to stand, to stand still, to desist, to cease</i> .	
b	(-)	Merkhá, conj. accent. (2, a.)	
251	הַיָּם	·הַ def. article. הַ <i>the sea</i> . Same as 249, b. (199, 225.)	
a	(-)	Tiphchá, disj. accent, second class.	
252	מִזְעָפוֹ׃	·ִי for יִן sometimes יִי prepos. <i>from</i> . (197, 209.) Dagħ. fôrte compensates for syncopeated nun.	
a	וַיַּעֲפֹ	Third person sing. m. suff. state of subst. m. עָפָה <i>anger, rage</i> ; his or its rage; a segh. noun of A class. Stuart, § 359.	
b	(; -)	Sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause accent at end of verse. (10, a.)	
		VERSE 16.	
253	וַיִּירָא	·ַיַּ vav conversive. וַיִּירָא 3 per. pl. m. fut. Kal of verb יָרָא and לִיִּירָא, יִירָא <i>to fear, to be afraid</i> . Fut. יִירָא, יִירָא. (174, 70.) Méthegh after long vowel, and next before vocal sh'va preceding tone syllable.	
a	(-)	Dargá, conjunctive accent. (2, a.)	
254	הַאֲנָשִׁים	הַ def. article with páthach changed to kaméts, which it always takes before א, ע, and ר. (15, 57, 64, 110, 175.)	
a	הַאֲנָשִׁים	Plural of אִישׁ, for אֲנָשִׁים <i>a man</i> . (75, 175, b.)	
b	(-)	T'bhír, disj. accent, third class. (2, a, 215.)	
255	יִרְאָה	Subst. fem. <i>fear, terror</i> . Root יָרָא <i>to fear</i> . "The men feared a great fear." (176.)	
a	(-)	Merkhá, conj. accent. (2, a.)	
256	גְּדוֹלָהּ	Fem. of adj. גָּדוֹל sometimes defective גְּדוֹל, const. גְּדוֹ <i>great</i> . (55.) Dagħesh lene omitted from gimél, because preceding vowel is not separated by a disj. accent.	
a	(-)	Tiphchá, disjunctive accent, second class. (2, a, 11, a.)	
257	אֶת־יְהוָה	אֶת prep. followed by makképh becomes אֶת־ <i>with, by, at, near</i> . אֶת־יְהוָה by the aid of Jehovah, Gen. iv. 1. Here <i>from Jehovah</i> .	

CH. I.		VERSE 16.	
a		יְהוָה	Proper name, <i>Jehovah</i> . (4.)
	(y'hō-vā'h)		
b		(—)	Athnách, disjunctive accent, first class. (2, a.)
258		וַיִּזְבְּחוּ	וַיִּזְבְּחוּ (1.) 3 per. pl. m. fut. Kal of verb זָבַח gutt.
		זָבַח	זָבַח, fut. זָבַח to slaughter animals, to slay in sacrifice, to sacrifice. Piel זָבַח, fut. זָבַח.
	vay-yiz-b'chū-ze'-bhach		
a		זָבַח	Subst. mas. a slaying, a sacrifice, an offering, a victim, with suff. זָבַחִי, pl. זָבַחִים, const. זָבַחִי, once זָבַחוֹת, Hos. iv. 19.
	(ze'-bhach)		
b		(—)	Pashtá, disjunctive accent (third class), postpositive, repeated on the tone syllable when that is not the final one. (204, a, 142, b.)
259		לְיְהוָה	לְ insep. prep. לְ to. It takes páthach instead of sh'va because prefixes to יְהוָה receive same vowels as if followed by יָדָנִי. (52, 4.) Méthegh after short vowel made long by position. Stuart, § 87, h.
	lai-hō-vā'h		
a		יְהוָה	Proper name, <i>Jehovah</i> . (4.)
	(y'hō-vā'h)		
b		(—)	Zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. (2, a.)
260		וַיִּדְרֹךְ	וַיִּדְרֹךְ (1.) 3 per. pl. m. fut. Kal of verb דָּרַךְ, to fall out, to drop down, to vow. Dagh. forte in dáleth represents syncopated nun.
	vay-yid-d'rū'		
a		(—)	Tiphchá, disj. accent, second class. (2, a, 11, a.)
261		זְבָחִים	Subst. m. plural of זָבַח and זָבַח a vow, any thing vowed, a vowed sacrifice, with suffix זְבָחִי, pl. זְבָחִים, construct זְבָחֵי.
	n'dhā-rī'm		
a		(:—)	Sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause accent at end of verse. (10, a.)

CHAPTER II.

CH. II.		VERSE 1.	
262		וַיִּמַּן	וַיִּמַּן (1.) 3 per. sing. m. fut. apoc. Piel of verb מָנָה, לְמָנָה to be divided, to allot, to assign, to prepare, to appoint, to constitute. Regular form of Piel מָנָה. This verb is kindred to קָנָה to divide, to allot, and קָנָה to give. (53.) When the preformative letter of the future has sh'va, dagh. forte is omitted. Accent mahpákh, conj.
	vay-yimā'n		
263		יְהוָה	Proper name, <i>Jehovah</i> . (4.) Accent pashtá, disj., third class, and postpositive.
	y'hō-vā'h		
264		דָּג	Subst. mas. a fish, a great fish, a whale (καῖτος, LXX.), plur. דָּגִים, const. דָּגֵי. Root דָּגַהּ to cover, to be dark (with
	dāgh		

CH. II.	VERSE 1.	
		multitude), to be multiplied, to be increased. (280.) Dagh. lene inserted in dáleth, because preceding vowel is under a disj. accent. The accent is munách, conjunctive.
265	גָּדוֹל gā-dhō'l	Adj. <i>great</i> , f. גְּדוּלָּהּ. (55, 256.) Accent zaképh katón, disj. accent, second class. Dagh. lene inserted in gimél preceded by silent sh'va implied. Stuart, § 79, 2.
266	לִבְלַעַ libh-lō'āgh	Insep. prep. לִ. Before simple sh'va it takes short chirík, as also בִּ and פִּ. Stuart, § 152, b, 3, and 137. בִּלְעַ inf. const. of verb ל' gutt. בִּלְעַ, fut. יִבְלַעַ to swallow down, to devour. Dagh. lene rejected by beth after a vowel. Stuart, § 80. Ges. 21. The páthach is furtive. The accent tiphchá, disj., second class.
267	אֶת־יוֹנָה eth-yō-nā'h	אֶת with makképh, const. of prep. אֶת with; here sign of the accusative. (247, 257.) יוֹנָה proper name, <i>Jonah</i> . (6, 247.) Accent athnách, disjunctive, first class.
268	וְיִהְיֶה va-y'hi'	י conversive. Not followed here by dagh. forte, because preformative of future has sh'va. (1.) יְיִ third p. sing. m. fut. apoc. Kal of subst. verb יְיִה to be. (2.) The accent is mahpákh, conjunctive.
269	יוֹנָה yō-nā'h	Proper name, <i>Jonah</i> . (6, 247, 267.) Accent pashtá, postpos., and disj., third class.
270	בְּמִעֵי bim-ghē'	בִּ insep. prep. בִּ. Before sh'va simple it takes short chirík. (266.) Dagh. lene in beth, because preceding vowel is separated by its disj. accent. מִעֵי const. state pl. of מִעֵה, found only in pl. מִעֵים the intestines, the belly, womb. Accent munách, conjunctive.
a	הַדָּג had-dā'gh	הַ def. article. דָּג subst. m. a fish. (264.) Accent zaképh katón, disjunctive, second class.
271	שְׁלֹשָׁה sh'lō-shā'h	Numeral adjective <i>three</i> , construct שְׁלֹשָׁתַּי masc.; שְׁלֹשָׁתַּי fem. with masc. termination. Accent merkhá, conjunctive.
272	יָמִים yā-mī'm	Pl. of subst. m. יוֹם a day, with suff. יוֹמִי, יוֹמִיךָ. Dual יוֹמִים two days, pl. יָמִים (as if from sing. יוֹם), construct יָמֵי. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.
273	וְשְׁלֹשָׁה ū-sh'lō-shā'h	וְ a form of vav conjunctive. Before sh'va vocal either simple or composite standing under a letter not a guttural, and also before beth, mem, or pe, vav takes shurék. Stuart, 152, c, 4. שְׁלֹשָׁה num. adj. m. <i>three</i> . Accent merkhá, conj.

Ch. II.	VERSE 1.	
274	לילות: lê-lî'th	Plural of subst. לַיַּל <i>night</i> , used frequently with הַ paragogic לַיַּלְּהִי which properly signifies, by night. But it is used for the night time, and night. In pause לַיַּלְּהִי. Root, probably לָלַל. Accents sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause accent at end of verse. (10, a.)
	VERSE 2.	
275	וַיִּתְפַּלֵּל vay-yith-pal-lê'î	וַיִּ conv. (1.) יִתְפַּלֵּל 3 per. sing. m. fut. Hithpael of verb "עָלַל, פָּלַל not used in Kal. Piel, to judge. Hithpael, to intercede, supplicate, pray to, specially to God. Generally followed by אֵל. Accent munách, conjunctive.
276	יוֹנָה yô-nā'h	Proper name, <i>Jonah</i> . (6, 247.) Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class.
277	אֱלֹהֵי־יְהוָה el-y'hô-vā'h	אֵל const. state of prep. אֵל to. (5, 179.) יְהוָה pr. name, <i>Jehovah</i> . (4.) Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.
278	אֱלֹהֵיוּ êlô-hai'v	Plural, with third m. s. pron. suffix (וֹי) of אֱלֹהִים <i>God</i> . Root אָלַף to worship, adore. אֱלֹהֵי־יְהוָה the true God. Generally construed with verbs and adjectives in the singular. Plural used in singular sense for the sake of emphasis: called <i>pluralis majestatis vel excellentiæ</i> . (77, 167.) אֱלֹהֵיוּ <i>his God</i> . Accent athnách, disjunctive, first class.
279	מִמֶּנִּי mimi-m'ghê'	מִ for מִן when followed by guttural מִ from, properly construct state of noun מִן a part of any thing. It implies the idea of <i>going out from</i> any thing, of which that going out formed part, מִיַּד, מִיַּדִּי, מִבֶּרֶךְ. מִמֶּנִּי const. state of plural מַעֲיִם <i>intestines, belly, womb</i> . (270.) Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.
280	הַדָּגָה: had-dā-ghā'h	הַ def. article. דָּג fem. of subst. דָּג a fish, const. דָּגַת. (264.) Accents sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.
	VERSE 3.	
281	וַיֹּאמֶר vay-yô'-mer	וַיֹּ conv. (1.) יֹאמֶר 3 p. sing. m. fut. Kal of verb פָּאָר to say. (10, 113, 129.) Accent r'bhîāgh, disj., third class.
282	קָרָאתִי kā-rā'thî	First p. s. pret. Kal of verb קָרָא, לָאָה, קָרָא to cry out. קָרָאָה to cry to any one, to call on, to invoke, fut. יִקְרָא. Accent t'lîshā gh'dholāh, disj., and prepositive, fourth class.
283	מִצָּרָה mits-tsā'-rāh	מִ for מִן from, on account of. (279.) צָרָה subst. fem. <i>adversary, enemy, distress</i> (masc. צָר). Root צָרַר to press, to oppress. Accent merkhá, conjunctive. The asterisk refers to Rabbinical note indicating that the tone is on the penult and not on the ultimate, that the word is not מִלְרַע from

CH. II.	VERSE 3.	
		below, but מִלְעֵיל from above. Stuart, § 99, note. A conj. accent usually recedes in this way to avoid contact with a following accented syllable.
234	לִי	Insep. prep. לְ with first pers. sing. suffix <i>to me</i> , i. e. <i>my</i> . Accent t'bhír, disj., third class.
235	אֶל־יְהוָה	אֶל const. state of prep. אֶל <i>to</i> . (5, 277.) יְהוָה prop. name, <i>Jehovah</i> . (4, 277.) Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.
236	וַיַּעֲנֵנִי	וַיַּעֲנֵנִי conversive. (1.) וַיַּעֲנֵנִי 3 sing. m. fut. Kal of verb פָּ gutt. and עָנָה, לָהּ <i>to sing, to testify, to lift up the voice, to begin to speak, to answer</i> ; with first pers. sing. suffix נִי. Méthegh before comp. sh'va preceded by a vowel. Accent athnách, disjunctive, first class.
237	מִבֶּטֶן	מִ for מִן prep. <i>from</i> . (279.) בֶּטֶן subst. fem. <i>belly, womb</i> . בֶּטֶן בֶּטֶן son of my womb. Root בָּטַן to be empty, to be hollow. Accent dargá, conjunctive.
238	שְׂאוֹל	And שְׂאוֹל <i>orcus, hades</i> , a subterranean place full of thick darkness, in which the shades of the dead are gathered together. <i>Hell, limbus Patrum</i> . Probably שְׂאוֹל is for שְׂעוֹל a hollow: a hollow and subterr. place, from שָׂא same as שָׂעַל to be hollow. שְׂאוֹל מִבֶּטֶן שְׂאוֹל out of the womb of the nether world. Accent t'bhír, disj., third class.
239	שְׁוֹעֵתִי	First p. sing. pret. Piel of שָׁוַע same as שָׁוַע not used in Kal. Piel שְׁוֹעַ <i>to ask for aid, to implore help</i> . Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.
290	שָׁמַעַתְּ	Second p. sing. m. pret. Kal of verb שָׁמַע guttural and שָׁמַע <i>to hear, to listen, to attend to any person or thing</i> . Accent merkhá, conjunctive.
291	קוֹלִי׃	Suffix state first person sing. of subst. m. קוֹל, pl. קוֹלוֹת and קוֹלוֹת <i>the voice</i> , whether of animals or men. Accents sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.
	VERSE 4.	
292	וַתִּשְׁלִיכֵנִי	וַיַּעֲנֵנִי conversive. (1.) תִּשְׁלִיכֵנִי second p. sing. m. fut. Hiphil, with first pers. sing. suffix נִי of verb שָׁלַךְ, not used in Kal. Hiphil, <i>to cast, to throw off, to cast about, to cast away</i> . Accent mahpákh, conjunctive.
293	מִצּוֹלָה	Subst. f. <i>the depth of the sea, abyss</i> . Root צָלַל to be sunk, which is akin to צָלַל to be rolled down. Noun here is in accus. of place. (Stuart, 428, 3, and note.) Accent pashtá, disjunctive, third class.

CH.
II.

VERSE 4.

294

בְּלִבָּב
bīl-bha'bh

בְּ insep. prep. Before sh'va simple it takes short chirík. (266.) Dagħ. lene in beth after a vowel, because preceding word has a disj. accent. בְּלִבָּב construct state of לִבָּב (same as לֵב) subst. f. *the heart, the soul, the life*, the middle part, the midst, with suff. לִבָּבִי, לִבָּבְכֶם, pl. לִבָּבוֹת. Root לִבָּב to be hollow: to be fat. Accent munách, conj.

295

יַמִּים
yam-mi'm

Plural of subst. m. יָם *the sea*. (172, b.) Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class.

296

וְנָהָר
v'nā-hā'r

וְ eop. conj. *and*. (1.) וְנָהָר subst. mas. *a stream, a flowing*. וְנָהָר וְסֹבְבֵנִי and the flowing (of the sea) surrounds me. Const. נָהָר, pl. נְהָרִים, const. נְהָרָי, also found m. נְהָרוֹת, const. נְהָרוֹת, dual נְהָרִים כּוֹשׁ the rivers of Ethiopia. Root נָהָר to flow together. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.

297

יִסְבְּבֵנִי
y'sō-bh'bhē'-nī

Third per. sing. m. fut. Poel, with first per. sing. suff. נִי of verb "עָבַד, עָבַדְתִּי to turn oneself. Future יִסְבֵּב and יִסְבֵּב. Poel סֹבֵב *to surround*, fut. יִסְבֵּב. Méthegh after long vowel next before tone syllable, and followed by sh'va vocal. Athnách disj. accent, first class.

298

כָּל-
מִשְׁבְּרֵיךָ
kol-mi-h-bā-re'-
khā

כָּל- (kōl), כָּל followed by makképh becomes כֹּל (kōl), the vowel being kaméts chatúph, or short *o*, *all, omnes, totus*, the totality of any thing. Dagħesh lene in caph after a vowel at end of word having a disj. accent. מִשְׁבְּרֵיךָ pl. of מִשְׁבֵּר, but found only in plural, *waves broken on the shore, breakers*, with second per. sing. mas. suffix יָךְ. מִשְׁבְּרֵי הַיָּם the waves of the sea. Root שָׁבַר to break. Accent merkhá, conjunctive.

299

וְנִלְיָד
v'ghal-le'-khā

וְ eop. conj. *and*. (1.) וְנִלְיָד plural with 2 sing. m. suff. יָד of נָלַל, pl. נִלְיָד. (Root נָלַל to roll.) *A heap of stones*: in plural *heaps, ruins, waves*. Dagħ. lene rejected by gimél, being preceded by vocal sh'va. Dagħ. forte in lámethd indicating that it comes from a root "עָלַע. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.

300

עָלַי
ghā-lai'

עָלַי prep. *upon*, with first p. sing. suff. used with plural nouns, *upon me*. Stuart, § 407, b. Páthach changed for kaméts, the syllable becoming simple. Poetical construct עָלַי; with suffix עָלַי, עָלַיְךָ, עָלַיְכֶם. (20.) Accent merkhá, conj.

CH.
II.

VERSE 4.

301

עָבַרְוּ

ghā-bhā'-rū

Properly עָבַרְוּ sh'va changed to kaméts by the pause accent; third p. plur. pret. Kal of עָבַר to *pass over*, fut. יַעְבֵּר. Accents sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.

VERSE 5.

302

וְאֲנִי

va-ānī'

וְ vav cop. (1.) Before comp. sh'va it takes the corresponding short vowel. אֲנִי first personal pronoun *I*, less frequently אֲנֹכִי. (165.) Accent munách, conjunctive. Méthegh is used before all comp. sh'vas preceded by a vowel.

303

אֲמַרְתִּי

ā-mar'-tī

First p. sing. pret. Kal of verb אָמַר, פִּי to *say, to bring to light*. (10, 129.) Accent zaképh katón, disjunctive, second class.

304

נִגְרַשְׁתִּי

nig-ra'sh-tī

First p. sing. pret. Niphal of verb נָרַשׁ to *drive, to thrust, to expel*. Niphal, to be expelled. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.

305

מִנֵּנָה

min-ne'-ghedh

מִ prep. for מִן *from*. מִנֵּנָה properly a subst. the front part: the side of any thing next the spectator. Often used as a preposition, in presence of. מִנֵּנָה *from before*. Accent munách, conjunctive.

306

עֵינָיִךְ

ghē-ne'-khā

Dual, with second per. sing. m. suffix, of sub. f. עֵינַי *an eye*. Const. עֵינַי, with suffix עֵינַי עֵינֹי. Dual עֵינַיִם. Also a fountain from its resemblance to an eye. Accent athnách, disjunctive, first class.

307

אָךְ

akh

An adverb of exception, *only, but*. Shortened from אָכֵן, from root בָּנָה to set up, to constitute. Accent y'thibh, positive, disj., third class.

308

אוֹסִיף

ō-sī'ph

First p. sing. fut. Hiphil of verb יָסַף, פִּי to *add*. Future Hiphil יוֹסִיף, apoc. יוֹסֵף, with vav conv. וַיֹּסֵף to add, to do any thing, to do something again. Accent munách, conjunctive.

309

לְהַבִּיט

l'hab-bi't

Insep. prep. לְ *to*. לְהַבִּיט infinitive construct Hiphil of verb הִבִּיט, פִּי not used in Kal. Piel הִבִּיט. Hiphil הִבִּיט *to look, to behold*. The dagh. forte in beth represents the syncopated nun. Accent zaképh katón, disjunctive of second class.

310

אֶל-הַיְבֵל

el-hē-khā'l

אֶל const. state with makképh of prep. אֶל *to, unto, towards* πρὸς, εἰς. (5, 108.) הַיְבֵל construct state of הֵבֵל subst. com. a large and magnificent building, *a palace, a temple*. Root הֵבֵל same as בָּוֵל to be capacious, to be spacious. הַיְבֵל יְהוָה the palace of Jehovah, the temple in Jerusalem. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.

VERSE 5.	
Ch. II. 311	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 15%;"> <p style="text-align: center;">:קֹדֶשׁךָ kodh-she'-khā</p> </div> <div style="width: 85%;"> <p>Second per. sing. masc. suffix state of subst. קֹדֶשׁ, once קֹדֶשׁ <i>holiness</i>, with suffix קֹדֶשִׁי (kodhshi), קֹדֶשֶׁךָ the latter sh'va of which is here changed to seghól by the pause accent, pl. קֹדֶשִׁים (kodhashim), and קֹדְשִׁים (kōdhashim), with article אֲשֶׁר קֹדֶשִׁים (hakkōdashim), with prefix בְּקֹדֶשִׁים. לְקֹדֶשִׁי name of my holiness, Hebrew idiom for my holy name. רוּחַ קֹדֶשֶׁךָ my holy mountain. שֶׁמֶן קֹדֶשִׁי my holy oil. רוּחַ קֹדֶשֶׁךָ Spirit of thy holiness, thy Holy Spirit. אֲבָנֵי קֹדֶשׁ gems (precious stones) of holiness, holy gems. Accents sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.</p> </div> </div>
VERSE 6.	
312	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 15%;"> <p style="text-align: center;">אֶפְסוּנִי āphā-phū'-ni</p> </div> <div style="width: 85%;"> <p>Third p. pl. pret. Kal with first p. sing. suff. נִי of verb עָפַף, אֶפְסָא <i>to surround</i> (kindred to עָפַף), only used poetically. Accent mahpákh, conj.</p> </div> </div>
313	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 15%;"> <p style="text-align: center;">מַיִם ma'-yim</p> </div> <div style="width: 85%;"> <p>Plural of subst. m. מַי <i>water</i>, but only used in the plural; const. מַיִ. Sometimes found in doubled form מַיִמַי. Accent pashtá, postpositive disjunctive, repeated on the tone syllable. (236, b.)</p> </div> </div>
314	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 15%;"> <p style="text-align: center;">עַד-נְפֹשׁ ghadh-ne'-phesh</p> </div> <div style="width: 85%;"> <p>עַד prep. <i>to, even to</i>, with makképh, connector. (3, b.) נְפֹשׁ segholate subst. fem. of A class: <i>breath, life, soul, mind</i>. (236, a.) Root נָפַשׁ to take breath. Accent zaképh kátón, disj., second class.</p> </div> </div>
315	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 15%;"> <p style="text-align: center;">תְּהוֹם t'ho'm</p> </div> <div style="width: 85%;"> <p>Plural of תְּהוֹמוֹת com. a poetical word signifying water making a noise, in commotion, <i>a wave</i>. Root הוּם to put in motion, to disturb. אֶל-תְּהוֹם קָנָא תְּהוֹם wave calleth unto wave. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class. Dagh. lene in taú, because preceded by silent sh'va implied.</p> </div> </div>
316	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 15%;"> <p style="text-align: center;">יִסְבְּבֵנִי y'sō-bh'bhé'ni</p> </div> <div style="width: 85%;"> <p>Third pers. sing. mas. fut. Poel of סָבַב <i>to surround</i>, with first pers. s. suff. נִי. (297.) Méthegh after long vowel next before tone, and followed by vocal sh'va. Accent athnách, disj., first class.</p> </div> </div>
317	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 15%;"> <p style="text-align: center;">סוּף soph</p> </div> <div style="width: 85%;"> <p>Subst. m. <i>a rush, a reed, sea weed</i>. אֲסוּפוֹ the weedy sea, the Arabian gulf which abounds in sea weeds. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.</p> </div> </div>
318	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 15%;"> <p style="text-align: center;">חֲבוּשׁ chā-bhū'sh</p> </div> <div style="width: 85%;"> <p>Pass. participle Kal of verb פָּ"ה guttural חָבַשׁ, fut. יִחַבֵּשׁ, once יִחַבֵּשׁ <i>to bind, to bind on, to bind about</i>; followed by לְ, אֲסוּפוֹ חֲבוּשׁ the sea weed is bound about my head, as if my turban. Accent merklá, conjunctive.</p> </div> </div>

CH. II.	VERSE 6.	
319	לְרֹאשֵׁי׃ l'ró-shí'	לְ insep. prep. <i>to, unto, towards, about</i> . רֹאשֵׁי first pers. sing. suffix and subst. m. רֹאשׁ (for רֹאשִׁי), pl. רֹאשִׁים (for רֹאשֵׁים) <i>a head, whatever is highest or supreme, a prince of the people.</i>
	VERSE 7.	
320	לְקַצְבֵי׃ l'kits-bhó'	לְ insep. prep. <i>to, unto, towards</i> . קַצְבֵי const. pl. of segholate noun m. E class, (St. p. 264, § 359. Ges. 91.) קַצֵּב <i>form, shape, prob. roots or ends</i> . לְקַצְבֵי הַרִים <i>to the roots (ends) of the mountains</i> . Accent mahpákh, conjunctive.
321	הַרִים há-rí'm	Plural of subst. m. הַר <i>a mountain, a mountain tract of country</i> ; with the article הַהַר, with הַ <i>locale</i> הַרְה, const. pl. הַרְהִי the mount of God. Accent pashtá, postpos., disjunctive, third class.
322	יֵרְדֵנִי yā-ra'dh-ti	First pers. sing. pret. Kal of verb יָרַד, <i>to go down, to descend</i> , fut. יֵרַד, יֵרְדוּ, imp. יֵרַד, יֵרְדוּ, inf. abs. יָרַד, const. יֵרְדָה. Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class.
323	הָאָרֶץ há-ā'-rets	הַ def. art. הַ with páthach lengthened into kaméts, because aleph does not admit dagh. forte. אָרֶץ segholate noun com. of A class, (Stuart, § 359) אָרֶץ <i>earth</i> ; with article the former seghól becomes kaméts; with suffix אָרְצִי, with הַ <i>locale</i> אָרְצָה <i>earthward</i> . Accent t'bhír, disj., third class.
324	בְּרִחְיָהּ b'ri-che'-há	3 per. fem. sing. suffix state (יָהּ) of pl. בְּרִיחִים, sing. בְּרִיחַ, subst. m. <i>a cross beam, a bar, a bolt</i> . Dagh. lene in beth after implied silent sh'va. Yodh of long chirík omitted. Accent merkhá, conjunctive.
325	בְּעָדַי bha-ghádhí'	בְּעָדַי and בְּעָדָי prep. denoting nearness; <i>by, behind, after, round about</i> , with first pers. sing. suffix. Dagh. lene omitted from beth, because preceded by a vowel not having a disj. accent. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.
326	לְעוֹלָם l'ghō-lā'm	לְ insep. prep. <i>to</i> . עוֹלָם, sometimes עֲלָם <i>what is hidden</i> . (Root עָלַם <i>to hide</i> .) Specially hidden time. The beginning or end of what is uncertain, or not defined, <i>eternity, perpetuity</i> . מֵעוֹלָם of old, from the most ancient times. לְעוֹלָם <i>to eternity, for ever</i> . Accent athnách, disjunctive, first class.
327	וְתַעֲלֵ vat-ta'-ghal	וְ vav conv. (1.) תַּעֲלֵ 2 per. s. m. fut. apoc. Hiphil of verb תַּעֲלֵ gutt. and תַּעֲלֵה, fut. תַּעֲלֵה. Hiphil תַּעֲלֵה, fut. תַּעֲלֵה <i>to cause to go up</i> . Accent dargá, conjunctive.
328	מִנְשַׁחַת mish-sha'-chath	מִן prep. for מִן <i>from</i> . (305.) נְשַׁחַת subst. f. <i>a pit, the sepulchre, destruction</i> . נְשַׁחַתָּם <i>their destruction</i> . יָרַד נְשַׁחַת <i>to go down to the grave</i> . Accent t'bhír, disj., third class.

Ch. II.	VERSE 7.	
329	חַי chay-yai'	First pers. sing. suffix state of חַיִּים, once חַיִּין plur. of חַי used in singular sense, <i>life</i> . חַיִּים רֵיחַ חַיִּים the breath of life. חַיִּים עֵץ חַיִּים the tree of life. אֶרֶץ חַיִּים the way of life. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.
330	יְהוָה y'hō-vā'h	Proper name, <i>Jehovah</i> . (4.) Accent merkhá, conjunctive.
331	אֱלֹהֵי elō-hai'	First pers. sing. suffix state of אֱלֹהִים pl. of אֱלֹהֵי <i>God</i> ; used as <i>pluralis excellentiæ</i> . The suffix is ם־, but páthach is changed into kaméts, being in pause. (278, 167, 77.) Accents sillúk and soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.
VERSE 8.		
332	בְּהִתְעַטֵּף b'hith-ghat-tē'ph	בְּ insep. prep. with dagh. lene which is always placed in aspirate beginning chap. or verse. הִתְעַטֵּף inf. const. (used as a noun) Hithpacl of verb פִּי gutt. עֲטַף, fut. יַעֲטֹף to cover, to cover over, to be wrapped in darkness, to languish, to faint. Hithpacl, <i>to languish, to faint</i> . Accent mahpákh, conjunctive.
333	עָלַי ghā-lai'	First p. sing. suff. state of prep. עַל <i>upon me</i> . (20.) Accent pashtá, disj., postpositive of third class.
	נַפְשִׁי naph-shi'	Suff. state first p. sing. of segholate noun of A class, נַפְשָׁא <i>breath, soul, life, my soul, my life</i> . (236, a.) Accent zaképh kátón, disjunctive of second class.
334	אֶת־יְהוָה eth-y'hō-vā'h	אֶת with makképh, for אֶת sign of the accus. Makképh changes tseré into seghól. (247.) יְהוָה proper name, <i>Jehovah</i> . (4.) Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.
335	זָכַרְתִּי zā-khā'r-ti	First pers. sing. pret. Kal of זָכַר, fut. יִזְכֵּר <i>to remember, to recollect, to contemplate, to call back to memory</i> . Páthach of proper form changed into kaméts by the pause accent, athnách, disjunctive, first class.
336	וַתָּבוֹא vat-tā-bhō'	וַי־vav conversive. (1.) תָּבוֹא third per. sing. fem. fut. Kal of בּוֹא <i>to come</i> , often followed by אָל, pret. בָּא, fut. יָבוֹא, וַיָּבוֹא. Accent mahpákh, conjunctive.
337	אֵלַי e-le'-khā	Second pers. sing. suffix state of prep. אֵל <i>to, towards</i> . (5, 108.) Accent pashtá, postpositive disjunctive, third class, repeated on the tone syllable. (168, b.)
338	תְּפִלָּתִי t'phīl-lā-thi'	First pers. sing. suffix state of תְּפִלָּה subst. fem. <i>intercession, supplication, prayer</i> . Root פָּלַל. Dagh. lene in tau next after a vowel at end of word with disjunctive accent. Dagh. forte in ל indicates derivation from a verb "עַע. Accent zaképh kátón, disj., second class.

CH. II.	VERSE 8.	
339	אֶל-הַיְבֵל el-hē-khu'1	אֶל const. state with makképh of prep. אל to. הַיְבֵל construct state of הַיְבֵל subst. com. a temple. (310.) Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.
340	קֹדֶשׁוֹ: kodh-she'-khā	Suffix state of קֹדֶשׁ, once קֹדֶשׁ holiness, what is holy: with second per. sing. suff. ךְּ changed into ךְּ by the pause accent; "the temple of thy holiness," i. e. thy holy temple. (311.) Accent sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.
VERSE 9.		
341	מְשַׁמְרִים m'sham-m'ri'm	Plural Piel participle of verb שָׁמַר, fut. יִשְׁמֹר to keep, to watch, to guard. Piel, to worship (those worshipping). Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.
342	הַבְּלִי- שׂוֹא habh-lē-shā'v	הַבְּלִי const. pl. (with makképh, connector) of segh. noun A class, הַבְּלִי breath, breathing, something vain, empty (Abel). Specially used of idols as vain and impotent; הַבְּלִי שְׂוֹא vain idols; with suffix הַבְּלִי, pl. הַבְּלִים. שְׂוֹא subst. m. of a form properly segholate, but with furtive seghol neglected as in קִשְׁטָא (kōsht.) (Root שׂוֹא) evil, wickedness, iniquity, falsehood, a lie, emptiness, vanity, nothingness. The ם is otiant here: in otio. It is not movable (sounded), nor does it coalesce with the preceding vowel, being preceded by silent sh'va. Stuart, § 57. Accent athnách, disjunctive, first class.
343	חַסְדִּים chas-dā'm	חַסְדִּים segholate noun of A class (St. § 359; Ges. 91) with 3 p. pl. mas. suffix םֵי desire, ardour, love, kindness, mercy. In pause חֶסֶד, with suff. חֶסְדִּי. Plural חֶסְדִּים, const. חֶסְדֵי. Root חָסַד to be eager, to be ardent, to love, to desire. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.
344	יַעֲזֹבוּ: ya-ghāzō'-bhū	3 p. pl. fut. m. Kal of verb פָּ gutt. יַעֲזֹב, fut. יַעֲזֹבוּ to loose bands, to let go, to leave, desert, forsake. Méthegh before comp. sh'va preceded by a vowel. Accents sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.
VERSE 10.		
345	וְאֵנִי va-āni'	וְ vav conjunctive, or continuative, and, but. It changes its usual sh'va into corresponding short vowel before comp. sh'va. Méthegh before compound sh'va preceded by a vowel. אֵנִי often אֲנִי pers. pron. I. Accent r'bhügh, disj., third class.
346	בְּקוֹל b'kōl	בְּ insep. preposition at, in, with, by. Dagh. lene in beth after a vowel separated by disjunctive accent. קוֹל const. of subst. mas. קוֹל the voice, pl. קוֹלוֹת and קְלוֹת. (291.) Accent mahpákh, conjunctive.

Ch. II.	VERSE 10.	
347	תודה	Subst. f. <i>confession, thanksgiving</i> . Root ירה to confess, profess, to give thanks, to praise. Dagh. lene in tau after implied silent sh'va. Accent pashtá, postpositive, disjunctive, third class. (But I with voice of thanksgiving.)
	tō-dhā'h	
348	אזבחה	אזבחה first person sing. fut. Kal (with ה־ paragogic, which adds intensity to the meaning) of verb ל' gutt. זבח to <i>slay, to sacrifice</i> . ה paragogic shifts forward tone syllable, and causes final vowel of ground form זבחה to fall away. Stuart, § 135.
	ez-b'chāl-lā'kh	Ges. 48. Makképh (connector, 3, b) by joining the two words deprives the former of its accent. ל' insep. prep. ל' with sec. per. sing. suffix ל', but in pause ל'; daghesh conjunctive in ל'. Accent zaképh katón, disjunctive, second class.
349	אשר	Rel. pron. of both genders and numbers, <i>who, which, that, that which</i> . (83, 171.) Accent merkhá, conjunctive.
	āsher	
350	נדרתו	First per. sing. pret. Kal of verb נדר to <i>fall out, to vow, to promise voluntarily, to do, or give any thing</i> . Future ידר.
	nā-dha'r-ti	נדר נדר to vow a vow. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.
351	אשלמה	First p. sing. fut. Piel of verb שלם with ה paragogic, to be whole, sound, safe. Future ישלם. Piel שלם and שלם to <i>pay, to recompense</i> . ה paragogic gives liveliness, or intensity to the expression. Properly it would change שלם to שלם but the vowel and tone are preserved by the pause. Accent athnách, disj., first class.
	āshal-lé'-māh	
352	ישועתה	ישועה subst. f. <i>deliverance help, victory, salvation</i> , with ה paragogic ישועתה. Root ישע to be spacious, ample, broad, to give victory. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.
	y'shū-ghā'-thāh	
353	להיהוה	ל' insep. prep. Before יהוה it is pointed as if followed by אדני. (4, 259.) Métheh employed after a short vowel made long by position. Stuart, § 87, g. Accents sillúk and soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.
	lai-hō-vā'h	
	VERSE 11.	
354	ויאמר	·l conversive and continuative. (1.) ויאמר third p. sing. fut. Kal of verb אמר to <i>say, to speak, to command</i> . Fut. יאמר, ויאמר, with conjunctive and lesser disj. accent ויאמר. (10.)
	vay-yō'-mer	Accent merkhá, conjunctive.
355	יהוה	Proper name, <i>Jehovah</i> . (4.) Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.
	y'hō-vā'h	
356	לדג	ל' insep. prep. to, and ה def. article. ה is syncopated and its proper vowel páthach retained. דג subst. m. <i>a fish</i> . (264.)
	lad-dā'gh	

Ch. II.	VERSE 11.	The dagh. forte in dáleth represents the lámédh of the article. Accent athnách, disj., first class.
357	וַיִּקֶּא vay-yā-ké'	·l conv. and continuative. (1.) וַיִּקֶּא third p. sing. m. fut. Hiphil apoc. of verb וָע and וָא, וַיִּקֶּא kō, <i>to vomit up</i> . Accent merkhá, conjunctive.
358	אֶת־יוֹנָה eth-yō-nā'h	תִּתְּ sign of accusative, for אֶת. Makképh changes tseré into seghól. (247.) יוֹנָה proper name, <i>Jonah</i> . (6.) Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.
359	אֶל־ הַיַּבֵּשָׁה el-hay-yab-bā-shā'h	אֶל prep. <i>to</i> , אֶל const. with makképh, which shortens vowel. הַ the definite article. הַיַּבֵּשָׁה that which is dry, found only in feminine, from יַבֵּשׁ <i>dry land</i> , as opposed to sea. (173.) Accents sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.

Ch. III.	VERSE 1.	CHAPTER III.
360	וַיְהִי va-y'hi'	·י conversive and continuative. (1.) וַיְהִי third p. sing. m. fut. apoc. Kal of הָיָה <i>to be, to exist</i> . (2.) Accent dargá, conjunctive. This chapter commences similarly to chap. i., but the slight verbal difference, shifting the pause, changes all the accents.
361	דְּבַר־יְהוָה dl'bhār-y'hō-vā'h	דְּבַר const. of noun m. דְּבַר a word, with suff. דְּבַרִי, plural דְּבַרִים, const. דְּבַרִי. Makképh, connector. Dagh. lene rejected by dáleth, because preceded by a vowel at end of word with conj. accent. יְהוָה pr. name, <i>Jehovah</i> . (4.) Accent t'bhír, disjunctive, third class.
362	אֶל־יוֹנָה el-yō-nā'h	אֶל const. of prep. אֶל <i>to</i> , with makképh, which changes tseré into seghól. יוֹנָה pr. name, <i>Jonah</i> . (6.) Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.
363	שֵׁנִית shē-nī'th	Fem. of ordinal adj. שֵׁנִי second. Fem. is also, as here, an adverb, <i>a second time, again</i> . Accent merkhá, conjunctive.
364	לְאָמֹר lē-mō'r	לְ insep. prep. לְ. Followed by chatéph seghól it takes corresponding short vowel. Here the pointing would be לְאָמֹר, but א in the middle of a word often drops chatéph seghól, and by quiescing in preceding vowel lengthens it. Hence לְאָמֹר. לְאָמֹר inf. const. Kal of verb אָמַר <i>to say</i> . (10.)
	VERSE 2.	Accents sillúk and soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.
365	קוּם kūm	Sing. mas. imp. Kal of קוּם <i>to arise</i> . (11.) Accent t'bhír, disj., third class.
366	לֵךְ lēkh	Sing. mas. imp. Kal of verb הָלַךְ and לָךְ <i>to go, to walk</i> . (12.) Accent merkhá, conjunctive.

Ch. III. 367	VERSE 2.	
	אל־נִינְוָה	אל const. of prep. אל to, with makképh, which changes tseré for seghól. (5.) נִינְוָה prop. name, <i>Nineveh</i> . (14.) Métheh after a long vowel next before tone, and followed by sh'va vocal. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.
368	הָעִיר	ה def. article with páthach lengthened into kaméts, because ע (guttural) does not admit of dagh. forte. עִיר a city, a town, pl. עָרִים, once עִירִים. (16.) Accent munách, conjunctive.
369	הַגְּדוֹלָה	ה def. article. גְּדוֹלָה fem. of adj. גָּדוֹל great. (18.) Accent athnách, disj., first class. This accent in prose marks the chief pause in a verse of usual length and construction: never used twice, though making often very unequal divisions. Its regular servant is conj. munách; its ally disj. tiphchá.
370	וּקְרָא	Vav cop. with shurék. Before sh'va vocal either simple or compos. standing under a letter not a guttural, also before ב, כ, פ, it takes shurék. (19.) קָרָא sing. masc. imp. Kal of verb קָרָא to call, cry out, proclaim. Accent mahpákh conj.
371	אֶלֶּיהָ	Prep. אל with 3 f. sing. suffix יָה־ against her (ἐπί). Accent pashtá, postpositive disjunctive, third class, repeated on tone syllable. (168, b.)
372	את־הַקְּרִיָּאָה	את sign of accus. את, makképh changes tseré into seghól. ה definite article. קְרִיָּאָה subst. fem. proclamation, preaching. Root קָרָא to cry. (τὸ κήρυγμα, LXX.) Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class.
373	אֵשֶׁר	Rel. pron. who, which, that, etc. (83.) Accent merkhá, conjunctive.
374	אֲנִי	First personal pron. I, more frequently אֲנִי. Métheh on second syllable before tone, the syllable being a simple one. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.
375	דָּבַר	Active participle Kal of verb דָּבַר to lead, guide, speak. In Kal it is used only in the act. participle. Piel דָּבַר, and in middle of a sentence דָּבַר, fut. יִדְבַר. Dagh. lene inserted in ד being preceded by vowel at end of a word having a disjunctive accent. Accent merkhá, conjunctive.
376	אֶלֶּיהָ	Prep. אל to, with sec. sing. m. suffix יָה־ to thee. Accents sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.

Ch. III.	VERSE 3.	
377	וַיִּקָּם vay-yā'-kom	וַיִּקָּם vav conversive. (1.) יִקָּם third pers. sing. m. fut. apoc. Kal of verb עָמַד, קָם, pret. קָם (kām), fut. יִקָּם, apoc. יִקָּם and וַיִּקָּם to arise. Accent munách, conjunctive.
378	יוֹנָה yō-nā'h	Proper name, <i>Jonah</i> . (6.) Accent r'bhíagh, disj., third class.
379	וַיֵּלֶךְ vay-yē'-lekh	וַיֵּלֶךְ vav conversive. (1.) יֵלֶךְ 3 pers. s. m. fut. Kal of verb הָלַךְ and יֵלֶךְ to go. (12.) Accent t'bhír, disj., third class.
380	אֶל-נִיְנוּהַ el-ni-n'vē'h	אֶל- const. of prep. אֶל to, with makképh. נִיְנוּהַ prop. name, <i>Nineveh</i> . Méthegh after long vowel next before tone, and followed by vocal sh'va. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class. The office of this accent in prose is that of alliance to sillúk and to athnách, in one of which capacities it is always present, mostly in both. It is served by merkhá and has t'bhír for its ally.
381	כַּדְבָר kidh-bha'r	כַּדְבָר insep. prep. according to. Before simple sh'va it takes short chirik. Caph has dagh. lene, because preceding vowel is separated by a disj. accent. דְּבָר const. of subst. m. דְּבָר a word. (361.) Dagh. lene rejected by dáleth after a vowel. Accent munách, conjunctive.
382	יְהוָה y'hō-vā'h	Proper name, <i>Jehovah</i> . (4.) Accent athnách, disj., first class.
383	וַיִּנְנוּהַ v'ni-n'vē'h	וַיִּנְנוּהַ vav conjunctive, and, now. נִיְנוּהַ proper name, <i>Nineveh</i> . Méthegh after long vowel next before tone syllable, and followed by sh'va vocal. Accent r'bhíagh, disjunctive, third class.
384	הַיְתָה hā-y'thā'h	Third per. sing. fem. pret. Kal of verb הָיָה to be, to exist. (2.) הַיְתָה is the synchronistic imperfect, just as Gen. i. 2. Nineveh was a great city of three days' journey: that is, Jonah found it so when he reached it. Méthegh as in preceding word. Accent mahpákh, conjunctive.
385	עִיר-גְּדוֹלָה ghír-g'dhō-lā'h	עִיר subst. fem. a city. (16, 368.) גְּדוֹלָה fem. of adj. גָּדוֹל great. (18.) Dagh. lene in ג after silent sh'va implied. Accent pashá, postpositive and disjunctive, third class.
386	לְאֵלֵהֶם lē-lō-hī'm	לְאֵלֵהֶם insep. prep. לְ to, towards, by. Followed by chatéph seghól it takes the corresponding short vowel. Hence the pointing would be לְאֵלֵהֶם. But ל in middle of a word often drops chatéph seghól, and by quiescing in preceding vowel lengthens it. Hence לְאֵלֵהֶם becomes לְאֵלֵהֶם. (364, 9.) Similarly לְאֵבִיר becomes לְאֵבִיר. These may be called cases of contraction.

Méthehgh used on second syllable before the tone, the syllable being simple. Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class. עִיר-גְּדוֹלָה לְאֱלֹהִים (Nineveh was) a great city (so made) by God; which God by his favour had made great and illustrious: a divinely great city. לְאֱלֹהִים added to adjectives expresses the superlative degree, and corresponds to τῷ Θεῷ in Greek, Acts vii. 20; ἀστῆος τῷ Θεῷ fair to God, divinely fair. גְּדוֹלָה לְאֱלֹהִים great to God, divinely great. In Hebrew there is no superlative formed in the same way as in modern languages.

387

מַהְלָךְ

ma-hála'kh

Construct state of subst. mas. מַהְלָךְ *a way, a journey*. Root הֵלַךְ to walk. Sh'va silent in bosom of final ה. Méthehgh before composite sh'va preceded by a vowel. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.

388

שְׁלֹשָׁת

sh'ló'sheth

Construct state of cardinal numeral adjective mas. שְׁלֹשָׁת *three*. Feminine שְׁלוֹשִׁית and שְׁלוֹשִׁים. Before mak. שְׁלוֹשִׁים (sh'losh). Accent merkhá, conjunctive.

389

יָמִים

yā-mí'm

Plural of subst. mas. יָמִים *a day*. Dual יוֹמִים *two days*. (272.) Accents sillúk and soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.

VERSE 4.

390

וַיַּחֵל

vay-yá'-chel

וַיַּחֵל conversive. (1.) וַיַּחֵל third per. s. m. fut. apoc. Hiphil of verb חָלַל *to loose, lay open, begin*. Hiphil חָלַל. Accent mahpákh, conj.

391

יוֹנָה

yō-nā'h

Proper name, *Jonah*. (6.) Accent pashtá, postpositive, disjunctive, third class.

392

לְבָּוא

lā-bhō'

לְ insep. prep. לְ. Before monosyllables it usually takes kaméts. בּוֹא construct inf. Kal of irreg. verb בּוֹא *to come in, to enter*. (46.) The place where any one enters is construed with לְ. Beth rejects dagh. lene after a pure or impure vowel within the same word or at end of preceding one, having no disj. accent. Accent munách, conjunctive.

393

בְּעִיר

bhū-gli'r

בְּ insep. prep. בְּ. It usually takes kaméts before monosyllable. Beth rejects dagh. lene by preceding rule. עִיר subst. fem. *a city*: sometimes עָר. עִיר הַקֹּדֶשׁ the holy city. Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class. This accent is next in importance to athnách, subdividing, often more than once, as in this verse, the two chief divisions. Its servant is munách, which it sometimes takes as méthehgh; its ally is generally pashtá, but often y'thibh: it is not used in the poetic books.

CH. III.	VERSE 4.	
394	מַהְלֵךְ ma-hāla/kh	Construct state of subst. mas. מַהְלֵךְ <i>a way, a journey.</i> (387.) Méthegh before comp. sh'va. Sh'va silent in bosom of caph. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.
395	יּוֹם yôm	Subst. mas. <i>a day.</i> (272.) Accent munách, conjunctive.
396	אַחַד e-ehā/dh	Cardinal numeral adj. <i>one.</i> Accent athnách, disj., first class.
397	וַיִּקְרָא vay-yik-rā'	·1 vav conversive. (1.) וַיִּקְרָא third per. sing. mas. fut. Kal of verb קָרָא, לִקְרֹא <i>to cry aloud, to call.</i> (19.) Accent pashtá, postpos. and disj., third class.
398	וַיֹּאמֶר vay-yô-ma'r	·1 vav conversive. (1.) וַיֹּאמֶר third pers. sing. m. fut. Kal of verb אָמַר, פֹּאמֵר <i>to say</i> , with conj. and lesser disj. accent וַיֹּאמֶר. (10.) Accent zaképh katón, disjunctive, second class.
399	עוֹד ghôdh	Adverb <i>again, yet, still.</i> Accent y'thibh, prepos. and disjunctive, third class.
400	אַרְבָּעִים ar-bā-ghí'm	Cardinal numeral adj. <i>forty</i> : singular אַרְבַּע <i>four.</i> Accent munách, conjunctive.
401	יּוֹם yôm	Subst. mas. <i>a day.</i> Used in a plural sense (days) with the addition of numerals. Accent zaképh katón, disjunctive, second class.
402	וַיִּנְנֶה v'ni-n'vê'h	·1 cop. conj. <i>and.</i> וַיִּנְנֶה proper name, <i>Nineveh.</i> Méthegh after long vowel next before tone, and followed by sh'va vocal. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.
403	נִהְפְּכֶתָּה neh-pā'-keth	Niphal participle fem. (segholate form with antepenult tseré changed into kaméts by pause accent) of verb הִפְּךָ, fut. יִהְפֹּךְ. Niphal נִהְפֵךְ <i>to turn as a cake, to overturn, to overthrow.</i> Accents sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.
	VERSE 5.	
404	וַיֵּאֱמִינוּ vay-ya-ānī'-nū	·1 vav conv. (1.) וַיֵּאֱמִינוּ third per. pl. m. fut. Hiphil of verb אָמַן, פֹּאמֵן <i>to prop, to stay, to support.</i> Hiphil הֵאֱמִין <i>to lean upon, to build upon, to trust, confide, believe.</i> בַּהֵאֱמִין <i>to believe in any one.</i> הֵאֱמִין בַּיהוָה <i>he trusted in Jehovah.</i> Méthegh before comp. sh'va preceded by a vowel. Accent t'bhír, disj., third class: it is the regular ally of tiphchá, and is commonly served by dargá, sometimes by merkhá.
405	אַנְשֵׁי an-shé'	Construct plural of אִישׁ for אַנְשֵׁי <i>a man.</i> (75.) Accent merkhá, conjunctive.
406	וַיִּנְנֶה nī-n'vê'h	Prop. name, <i>Nineveh.</i> Méthegh after long vowel next before tone, and followed by vocal sh'va. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.

CH.
III.
407

VERSE 5.

בְּאַלְהֵיִם

bē-lō-hī'm

בְּ insep. prep. בְּ *by, in*. The natural pointing בְּאַלְהֵיִם becomes by contraction בְּאַלְהֵיִם; as aleph in middle of a word often drops chatéph seghól, and by quiescing in preceding vowel lengthens it. (386, 364, 9.) Méthegh on second syllable before tone, the syllable being a simple one. Dagh. lene in beth after a vowel, because preceding word has a disj. accent. אֱלֹהִים *pluralis excellentiæ* of אֱלֹהִים *God*. (278.) Accent athnách, disj., first class.

408

וַיִּקְרָא

צוֹם

vay-yik-r'û.
tsó'm

וַיִּקְרָא *vav conv.* (1.) וַיִּקְרָא *third p. pl. m. fut. Kal of verb לִקְרֹא*. (229.) צוֹם *subst. m. a fast, plural צוֹמוֹת*. (Est. ix. 31.) Root צוֹם *to fast*. Méthegh on first syllable of a polysyllabic word, when this syllable ends with a daghêshed letter. Accent pashtá, postpos. and disj., third class.

409

וַיִּלְבְּשׁוּ

vay-yil-b'shû'

וַיִּלְבְּשׁוּ *vav conv.* (1.) וַיִּלְבְּשׁוּ *third per. pl. m. fut. Kal of verb לָבַשׁ* and לָבַשׁ, fut. וַיִּלְבְּשׁוּ *to put on a garment, to clothe oneself*. (Ps. civ. 1.) Accent munách, conjunctive.

410

שָׂקִים

sak-kí'm

Plural of subst. m. שָׂק with suffix שָׂקוֹ *sackcloth*, used for corn sacks, and the dress of mourners. Root שָׂק same as שָׂק. Dagh. forte in koph indicates derivation from root עָשָׂה. Accusative case of material, *with sackcloth*. (Stuart, § 428, N.B. Ges. 116.) Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class.

411

מִגְדֹּלָם

mig-g'dhō-lá'm

מִי prep. for מִן *from*. (305, 328.) מִגְדֹּלָם *suffix state third per. pl. m.* מִגְדֹּל *of adj. גָּדוֹל great, old (from their great)*. Dagh. forte in gimél represents the suppressed nun. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.

412

וְעַד-

קְטַנָּם

v'ghad-k'tan-
nā'm

וְ *vav cop. and*. עַד prep. *to, even to*. קְטַנָּם *suffix state third person pl. mas. of adj. קָטַן little, small, young in years, of little authority or consequence*. (נְכִי נָעַר קָטַן I am but a little child.) From their great one, even to their small one, *i. e.* both young and old. Accents sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.

VERSE 6.

413

וַיַּעַ

vay-yig-gu'gh

וַיַּעַ *vav conv.* (1.) וַיַּעַ *third per. sing. mas. fut. Kal of verb פָּגַע with dagh. forte which represents the assimilated nun: fully it would be יַעַע*. Infinitive const. with páthach furtive יַעַע, with suffix יַעַע (noggho), also segholate form יַעַע *to touch, to reach to*. Followed by ב or ל. Accent mahpákh, conjunctive.

CH. III.	VERSE 6.	
414	הַדְּבָרִים had-dā-bhā'r	·הַ def. article. (15, 17.) דְּבָרִים subst. mas. <i>word</i> . (3.) Accent pashtá, postpos., disjunctive, third class: it is commonly in alliance with zaképh katón, sometimes with r'bhíägh; is usually served by mahpákh, and to show the tone syllable it is repeated in barytone words.
415	אֶל-מֶלֶךְ el-me'-lekh	אֶל prep. <i>to</i> , with makképh it becomes אֵל. מֶלֶךְ construct state of מֶלֶךְ subst. mas. <i>a king</i> , a segholate of the A class; with suffix מְלָכִי, pl. מְלָכִים, once מְלָכֵינוּ (Prov. xxxi. 3), and by insertion of a <i>mater lectionis</i> א מְלָאכִים (2 Sam. xi. 1). Accent munách, conjunctive.
416	נִינְוֶה nī-n'vê'h	Prop. name, <i>Nineveh</i> . Méthegh after long vowel next before tone syllable, and followed by sh'va vocal. Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class.
417	וַיִּקָּם vay-yā'-kom	וַיִּ conv. (1.) יִקָּם third person sing. m. fut. apoc. Kal of verb עָוָה קוּם <i>to arise</i> . Imp. קוּם, with הַ paragogic קוּמָה arise! (11.) Accent pashtá, postpos., disjunctive, third class, repeated on tone syllable.
418	מִכִּסְאוֹ mik-kis-ô'	·מִ prep. for מִן <i>from</i> . (305, 328.) כִּסְאוֹ suffix state third pers. sing. mas. of subst. m. כִּסֵּא, twice כִּסֵּה, with suffix יִכְסֵּא (for כִּסְאֵי, pl. כִּסְאוֹת (for כִּסְאוֹת) <i>a seat</i> , lofty and covered, <i>a royal throne</i> . Root כִּסֵּה same as כָּסַה <i>to cover</i> . Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class.
419	וַיַּעֲבֵר vay-ya-ghābhê'r	וַיִּ vav conversive. (1.) יַעֲבֵר third p. s. m. fut. Hiphil of verb פָּעַל עָבַר <i>to pass over</i> . עָבַר region beyond. עֲבָרִי a Hebrew. Hiphil הַעֲבִיר causative of Kal, <i>to cause to pass over, to remove</i> . Méthegh before comp. sh'va. Accent merkhá, conjunctive.
420	אֲדָרְתוֹ ad-dar-tô'	Suff. state third pers. s. m. of subst. אֲדָרְתָּ (fem. of adj. אָרֶז wide, ample) <i>a cloak, a garment</i> . אֲדָרְתַּיְשָׁר a Babylonish cloak, Josh. vii. 21. אֲדָרְתַּיִשׁ a hairy cloak. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.
421	מֵעַלָּיו mê-ghā-lai'v	מֵ same as מִי prep. for מִן <i>from</i> . Chirik lengthened into tseré, because gutt. does not admit of dagh. forte. עַלָּיו prep. עַל with third p. s. m. suffix. Méthegh on second syllable before tone, the syllable being a simple one. Accent athnách, disjunctive, first class.
422	וַיִּכַּס va-y'kha's	וַיִּ vav conv. (1.) יִכַּס third person s. m. fut. apoc. Kal of verb כָּסַה <i>to cover, to cover over</i> . Intransitive, to cover

Ch. 111.	VERSE 6.	oneself, to put on any thing. וְיָכַס שֵׁק and he clothed himself with sackcloth. (418.) Accent munách, conjunctive.
423	שֵׁק sak	Subst. mas. <i>sackcloth</i> . (410.) Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class.
424	וַיֵּשֶׁב vay-yé'-shebh	וַיֵּשֶׁב third pers. sing. m. fut. apoc. Kal of verb וָשַׁב, פָּשַׁב, וַיֵּשֶׁב to sit, to sit down. Fut. וַיֵּשֶׁב, inf. abs. וְיֵשֶׁב, const. וְשָׁבַת, with suff. וְשָׁבַתִּי, imp. וְשָׁב, with הַ parag. וְשָׁבָה. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.
425	עַל- הָאֵפֶר : ghal-hā-c'pher	עַל prep. upon, with makképh. (3, b.) הַ def. article with páthach exchanged for kaméts, because áleph does not admit of dagh. forte. אֵפֶר subst. m. <i>ashes</i> . Paronomastically put together, וְאֵפֶר וְאֵפֶר dust and ashes. וְיִלְבַּשׁ שֵׁק וְאֵפֶר and he put on sackcloth and ashes, Est. iv. 1. Accents sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.
	VERSE 7.	
426	וַיִּזְעַק vay-yaz-ghé'k	וַיִּזְעַק third per. s. m. fut. apoc. Hiphil of זָעַק to cry out, exclaim. Hiphil, to cry out, to occasion a cry, to proclaim. Fut. Kal וַיִּזְעַק, imp. וְזָעַק, inf. זָעַק. (Probably the same as זָעַק.) Accent r'bhügh, disj., third class.
427	וַיֹּאמֶר vay-yó'-mer	וַיֹּאמֶר third per. sing. m. fut. Kal of verb וָמַר, פָּמַר, וַיֹּאמֶר to say, to command; with vav conv. and distinctive accent וַיֹּאמֶר, but with conjunctive and lesser disj. accent וַיֹּאמֶר. (10, 398.) Accent pashtá, postpos., disjunctive, third class, repeated on tone syllable.
428	בְּיַנְיָה b'ni-n'vé'h	בְּ insep. prep. in, within, with dagh. lene after a silent sh'va implied. יַנְיָה prop. name, <i>Nineveh</i> . Métheh after long vowel next before tone, and followed by vocal sh'va. Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class.
429	מִטַּעַם mit-ta'-gham	מִן prep. for מִן from, according to. (279.) טַעַם construct state of subst. m. טַעַם a decree or mandate. (טַעַם ex decreto.) The only non-Hebraic (so used) word in the Book: heard probably by Jonah in Nineveh. (53, 437.) Accent dargá, conjunctive: its ordinary function is to serve t'bhír, but it not seldom accompanies munách in serving r'bhügh.
430	הַמֶּלֶךְ ham-me'-lekh	הַ def. art. the. (15, 17.) מֶלֶךְ segh. noun m. a king. מֶלֶךְ to reign, to be a king. Accent t'bhír, disjunctive, third class.
431	וַיְדַלְּיוּ ú-gh'dho-lai'v	וַיְדַלְּיוּ with shurék. Its usual point is sh'va וְ. But before sh'va standing under a letter not a guttural, also before ב, מ, פ, it takes shurék. וַיְדַלְּיוּ pl. of adj. גָּדוֹל great, with third p. sing. m. suffix, his great men. Dagh. lene

CH. III.	VERSE 7.	
432	לְאָמַר lē-mō'r	rejected by gimél, because preceded by a vowel. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class. לְ insep. prep. לְ. Followed by chatéph seghól it takes the corresponding short vowel. Hence the pointing would be לְאָמַר; but áleph in the middle of a word generally quiesces in the preceding short vowel, and lengthens it. Hence לְאָמַר. (386.) לְאָמַר inf. const. of אָמַר to say. (10, 398.) Accent athnách, disj., first class.
433	הָאָדָם hā-ā-dhā'm	הָ def. article with páthach changed to kaméts, because áleph does not admit daghesh forte. (15, 17.) אָדָם subst. m. man. אָדָם to be red, ruddy. אָדָם הָאָדָם the Son of man. Méthegh on second syllable before tone, the syllable being a simple one. Accent kadhma', conjunctive.
434	וְהַבְּהֵמָה v'hab-b'hé-mā'h	וְ cop. conj. and. הָ def. article. (15.) בְּהֵמָה subst. fem. a beast; used of large land quadrupeds in opposition to birds and reptiles; also domestic animals, cattle. Construct בְּהֵמָה with suff. בְּהֵמָתוֹ. Accent géresh, disj., fourth class.
435	הַבָּקָר hab-bā-kā'r	הָ def. article. (15.) בָּקָר bos, whether masc. or fem. bull, ox, or cow, oxen, cattle, herd. Accent munách, conjunctive.
436	וְהַצֹּאן v'hatz-tzō'n	וְ cop. conj. and. הָ def. article. (15.) צֹאן for צֹאֲנִים com. a coll. noun, flocks, small cattle, sheep and goats. Joined with a masc. it means rams and he-goats. Accent r'bhíagh, disjunctive, third class. This accent marks a minor pause; it is served by munách, its usual ally is géresh, but it often itself commences verse or clause.
437	אֶל-יִטְעַמוּ al-yit-ghāmú'	אֶל adv. of negation not, with makképh. (3, b.) The asterisk upon אֶל leads us to Rabbinic note which gives אֶל with méthegh. יִטְעַמוּ third person pl. m. fut. Kal of verb טָעַם to taste, to eat a little. יִהְיֶה טָעַמוֹ וְרָאוּ כִי-טוֹב יְהוָה taste (perceive) and see that Jehovah is good; (subst. טָעַם taste, discernment). Accent pashtá, disj. and postpositive, third class.
438	מִאֲוֹמָה m'ū'-māh	(From מִמָּה וְמִמָּה as if <i>quidquid</i>) any thing whatever. Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class.
439	אֶל-יִרְעֶהוּ al-yir-ghú'	אֶל adv. of negation with makképh. (437, 3, b.) אֶל instead of אֶל, because the command is communicated directly. יִרְעֶה third per. pl. m. fut. Kal of verb רָעָה לְרֶעֶה to feed a flock, to pasture, to tend, fut. apoc. יִרְעֶה a shepherd. Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class.
440	וּמִיָּמִים ū-ma'-yim	וּ vav conjunctive and, with shurék. Its usual point is sh'va, but before ב, כ, פ, and also before sh'va standing

Ch. III.	VERSE 7.	under a letter not a guttural it takes shurék. מַיִם pl. of subst. m. מַי unused in the singular, <i>water</i> ; plural const. מַי sometimes מַיִם. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.
441	אֶל-יִשְׁתָּהוּ׃ al-yish-tú'	אֶל- adv. of negation with makképh. (437, 439, 3, b.) יִשְׁתָּהוּ third pers. pl. m. fut. Kal of verb לִיִּה לִיִּה (and שְׁתָּהוּ Chaldee) <i>to drink</i> . Fut. יִשְׁתָּהוּ, apoc. יִשְׁתָּהוּ (yēsht). Accents sillúk and soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.
	VERSE 8.	
442	וַיִּתְּכֶם׃ v'yith-cas-sú'	וַיִּתְּכֶם third pers. pl. fut. m. Hithpael of verb לִיִּה לִיִּה לִיִּה to cover. Hithpael, <i>to cover over oneself</i> ; usually followed by כִּי of covering. Here followed by accusative. Accent munách, conjunctive.
443	שָׂקִים׃ sak-kí'm	Plur. of subst. m. שָׂק <i>sackcloth</i> . (410, 423.) Accent r'bhíagh, disjunctive, third class.
444	הָאָדָם׃ hā-ā-dhā'm	הָ the def. article with kaméts, because אָ does not admit of dagh. forte. (433, 15.) Méthegh on second syllable before tone, the syllable being simple. אָדָם subst. m. <i>man</i> . (433.) Accent pashtá, disj. and postpos., third class.
445	וְהַבְּהֵמָה׃ v'hab-b'hé-mā'h	וְ conjunctive, <i>and</i> . הַ def. article. (15, 433, 434.) הַבְּהֵמָה subst. fem. <i>a beast, cattle</i> . Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class.
446	וַיִּקְרָאוּ׃ v'yik-r'á'	וַיִּקְרָאוּ third per. pl. m. fut. Kal of verb לִיִּה לִיִּה לִיִּה <i>to call, to cry out</i> : followed by אֶל- of person. Fut. יִקְרָאוּ. (19.) Accent merkhá, conjunctive.
447	אֶל- אֱלֹהִים׃ el-élō-hí'm	אֶל- prep. const. of אֵל <i>to</i> , with mak. which shortens vowel. אֱלֹהִים proper name in the plural of majesty: <i>God</i> . (386, 77.) Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.
448	בְּחֹזֶק׃ b'choz-kū'h	בְּ insep. prep. <i>with</i> . חֹזֶק subst. fem. <i>might, violence</i> . חֹזֶק subst. m. <i>strength</i> . The figure ח followed by sh'va simple without méthegh between is short ǒ in an unaccented syllable. Accent athnách, disj., first class.
449	וַיִּשְׁבוּ׃ v'yā-shu'-bhū	וַיִּשְׁבוּ third p. pl. mas. fut. Kal of verb לִיִּה לִיִּה לִיִּה <i>to turn, turn about, return</i> . Inf. abs. שׁוּב, fut. יִשׁוּב, apoc. and conversive יִשְׁבּוּ and וַיִּשְׁבּוּ (vay-yā-shobh). וַיִּשְׁבּוּ written defectively for וַיִּשְׁבּוּ. Accent r'bhíagh, disjunctive, third class.
450	אִישׁ׃ ish	Subst. m. <i>man</i> (for אָנָשׁ). אִישׁ הָאֱלֹהִים <i>man of God</i> . אִישׁ תֵּמָר <i>man of form, handsome</i> . אִישׁ also means each, every one. וַיַּכּוּ אִישׁ אִישׁ and they slew every one his man. (75.) Accent y'thibh, prepos. and disjunctive, third class. This accent is not served by any conjunctive: it begins

CIL. III.	VERSE 8.	
451	מִדַּרְכּוֹ mid-dar-kō'	short clauses in alliance with zaképh katón; in a few cases with pashtá, as Lev. v. 2, Isa. xxix. 13. ·מ for לִּן prep. <i>from</i> . מִדַּרְכּוֹ segh. noun com. of the A class. דַּרְךְ <i>a way, path, manner of life</i> , with third pers. sing m. suff. his way, pl. דַּרְכִּים, const. דַּרְכֵי. Accent munách, conjunctive.
452	הַרְעָה hā-rā-gā'h	הַ def. article with kaméts instead of páthach, the half gutt. ר not admitting of dagh. forte. Méthehgh on second syllable before tone, syllable being simple. רָעָה fem. of adj. רַע <i>evil, ill, bad</i> . Root רָעַע to be evil. Accent zaképh katón, disj. of second class.
453	וּמִן הַחֲמָס ū-min-he-chā- mā's	ו cop. conj. וְ <i>and</i> ; with shurék, which it takes before מ, etc. (431.) מִן or מִי prep. <i>from</i> . (429.) הַ the def. article, ·הַ; before gutturals with kaméts it usually takes seghól. Stuart, § 152 (4), and 142. חֲמָס subst. m. <i>violence, oppression, wrong</i> . Root חָמַס to oppress. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.
454	אֲשֶׁר āsher	Rel. pron. com. to both genders and numbers, <i>he who, that, which, what</i> . It often implies the subst. verb. In the Rabbinic and later Hebrew it often appears in the shorter forms אֲשֶׁ and אֲשֶׁ. (83, 214.) Accent merkhá, conjunctive.
455	בְּכַפֵּיהֶם: b'khap-pē-he'm	בְּ insep. prep. <i>by, in</i> . Dagh. lene inserted after implied silent sh'va. כַּפֵּיהֶם dual with third pers. pl. m. suffix, of subst. f. כַּף <i>palm of the hand</i> , that which is curved or hollow. Root כָּפַף to hollow, to dig out. Plural כַּפּוֹת. Dual כַּפַּיִם. Dagh. lene rejected by פ after sh'va vocal. Dagh. forte in פ indicates that the root is a word "עַ" (כָּפַף). Accents sillúk and soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.
	VERSE 9.	
456	מִי־יִדְעַ mī-yō-dhē'ūgh	מִי interr. pronoun (τίς) <i>who</i> , of persons, like מִיָּה of things. Méthehgh on second syllable before tone, syllable being a simple one. Makképhi (3, b) makes the words it connects as one in respect to interpunction and reading. יִדְעַ active part. Kal of verb יָדַע and יָדַע gutt. יִדְעַ, fut. יִדְעַ once יִדְעַ, infin. abs. יִדְעַ, const. יִדְעַת <i>to see, perceive, to know</i> . The last point in the word is páthach furtive, which is a short euphonic páthach used when a word ends with ה, ח, or ע, preceded by a long vowel not of the A class. Stuart, § 69. Ges. 22. Accent munách, conjunctive.
457	יִשׁוּב yā-shū'bh	Third per. sing. m. fut. Kal of verb יָשׁוּב <i>to turn</i> . (449.) Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class.

CH. III. VERSE 9.

- 458 **וְנָחַם** v'ni-cha'm וְנָחַם **וְנָחַם** ְ vav conversive of preterite, *and*. נָחַם third p. sing. m. pret. Niphal, with future sense (for נִנְחַם, daghesh compensative of nun being implied in נ) of onomatopoeic verb פָּנַח, נָחַם, not used in Kal, to pant, to groan, to draw the breath forcibly. Niph. *to lament, to grieve, to pity, repent* (pret. Piel is same form as Niphal). Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.
- 459 **הָאֱלֹהִים** hā-ēlō-hī'm הָ def. article ה־ with kaméts, because א does not admit of dagh. forte. Méthegh is employed before all the composite sh'vas when preceded by a vowel. אֱלֹהִים *pluralis excellentie* of אֱלֹהִים *God*. (77, 167, 278.) Stuart, § 437 (2). אֱלֹהִים always means the true God. Accent athnách, disjunctive, first class.
- 460 **וְשָׁב** v'shābh וְשָׁב **וְשָׁב** ְ vav conversive, *and*. שָׁב third pers. sing. m. pret. Kal with future sense, of verb שָׁב, *to turn*. (449.) The tenses in Hebrew are real Aorists, capable of every variety of meaning as to designation of time. Stuart, §§ 209, 210, 503, 504. Ges. 123, etc. Accent t'bhír, disjunctive, third class.
- 461 **מִתְּרוֹן** mē-cherō'n מִ prep. for מִן, מִי, *from*. Chirik lengthened into tseré, because guttural does not admit of dagh. forte. Méthegh is placed before all comp. sh'vas preceded by a vowel. תְּרוֹן construct state of subst. mas. תְּרוֹן *heat, burning*. Root תָּרָה *to burn*. מִתְּרוֹן *from the heat of his anger*. Accent merkhá, conjunctive.
- 462 **אָפוּ** ap-pū' אָפוּ **אָפוּ** Third p. sing. m. suff. state of אָפָה (for אָפָה) *the nose, anger*, with suffix אָפָה, אָפָה. Root אָפָה *to breathe through the nostrils, to be angry*. Dagh. forte in פ represents the syncopated נ of the root. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.
- 463 **וְלֹא** v'lō וְ copulative; before conclusive or inferential sentences, *so that, therefore, wherefore*. לֹא and לוֹא adverb of negation, *not*. Accent merkhá, conjunctive.
- 464 **נִאבֵד** nō-bhē'dh First person pl. fut. Kal of verb פָּאבַד, fut. יִאבֵד, and at end of a clause יִאבֵד *to be lost, to lose oneself, to wander, to perish, to be destroyed*. Accents sillúk and soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.
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- 465 **וַיִּרְא** vay-ya'r וַיִּרְא **וַיִּרְא** ְ vav conv. (1.) יִרְא third s. m. fut. apoc. Kal of verb לָּה, יִרְא *to see, to look, to behold*, inf. abs. רָאָה and רָאוּ, const. רָאָה and רָאוּ, fut. יִרְאָה, apoc. יִרְאָה, with vav conv. וַיִּרְאָה with áleph otiant, rarely וַיִּרְאָה. Accent mahpákh, conjunctive.

- CH. III. VERSE 10.
- 466 **הַאֱלֹהִים**
hā-ēlō-hī'm הַ def. article הִ with kaméts, א not admitting dagh. forte. Méthehgh before comp. sh'va preceded by a vowel. אֱלֹהִים prop. name, *God*. Root אָלַה to worship. Mappik in הַ shows that הַ is movable (77, 167, 278, 459). Accent pashtá, post-pos., disjunctive, third class.
- 467 **אֶת־מַעֲשֵׂיהֶם**
eth-ma-ghāsē-he'm אֶת־ sign of the accus. אֶת, mak. changes tseré into seghól. מַעֲשֵׂיהֶם third per. pl. m. suff. state of subst. m. מַעֲשֵׂה, const. מַעֲשֵׂה, with suff. מַעֲשֵׂהוּ, pl. מַעֲשֵׂים that which any one does, *a work*. Root עָשָׂה to labour, work. Accents munách, conjunctive, and zaképh katón. When munách is placed before zaképh katón on same word it stands for méthehgh, and is called מְבַרְבֵּל that is agitation (of the voice). Stuart, § 93, 21.
- 468 **כִּי־שָׁבוּ**
kī-shā'-bhū כִּי־ relative conjunction, *that* (21), with makképh. שָׁבוּ third per. pl. pret. Kal of verb שָׁב, עָשׂוּ to *turn*. (449.) Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.
- 469 **מִדָּרְכָם**
mid-dar-kā'm מִ prep. for מִן *from*. דָּרְכָם third per. pl. m. suffix state of segh. noun com. A class, דָּרַךְ *a way*. (451.) Accent munách, conjunctive.
- 470 **הַרְעָה**
hā-rā-ghā'h הַ def. article with kaméts: half gutt. resh not admitting of dagh. forte. רְעָה fem. of adj. רַע *evil*. (452.) Méthehgh on second syllable before tone, syllable being a simple one. Athnách, disjunctive accent, first class.
- 471 **וַיִּנְחֵם**
vay-yin-nā'-chem וַיִּנְחֵם conversive. יִנְחֵם third per. sing. m. fut. Niphal of verb נָחַם, וַיִּנְחֵם *to repent*. (458.) Accent munách, conjunctive.
- 472 **הַאֱלֹהִים**
hā-ēlō-hī'm הַ def. article with kaméts before guttural. אֱלֹהִים pl. excel. *God*. אֱלֹהֵי הַאֱלֹהִים the true God. (466.) Méthehgh before comp. sh'va preceded by a vowel. Accent r'bhāgh, disj., third class.
- 473 **עַל־הַרְעָה**
ghal-hā-rā-ghā'h עַל־ prep. with makképh, *upon, concerning, propter, on account of*. הַ def. art. with kaméts before resh. רְעָה fem. of adj. רַע, subst. *evil*. (470, 452.) Méthehgh on second syllable before tone, the syllable being a simple one. Accent t'bhír, disjunctive, third class.
- 474 **אֲשֶׁר־דִּבֶּר**
āsher-dib-be'r אֲשֶׁר־ rel. pron. with makképh, *he, who, that, which, what*. (454.) דִּבֶּר third p. s. m. pret. Piel of verb דִּבַּר *to speak, say, promise, threaten*. In Kal found only in active participle דֹּבֵר. Piel דִּבֶּר, in middle of a sentence דִּבֶּר, fut. יִדְבַּר. Accent merkhá, conjunctive.

CH III.	VERSE 10.	
475	לַעֲשׂוֹת־ לָהֶם	ל insep. prep. לְ. Before comp. sh'va it takes corresponding short vowel. עֲשׂוֹת const. infin. Kal of verb פ"גutt. and ל"ה, עָשָׂה, fut. יַעֲשֶׂה, apoc. יֵעָשׂ, with vav conv. וַיַּעֲשֶׂה to labour, to work, to execute. Followed by לְ of person, to do any thing with, or to any one. לָהֶם insep. prep. לְ with third pers. pl. m. suffix. Poet. לָמוֹ. Méthegh before comp. sh'va preceded by a vowel: also on second syllable before the tone. Stuart, § 87, note 2. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.
	la-ghäsöth-lä- he'm	
476	וְלֹא	וְ cop. conj. and. לֹא adverb of negation not. (463.) Accent merkhá, conjunctive.
	v'lo	
477	עָשָׂה:	Third person sing. mas. pret. Kal of verb פ"גutt. and ל"ה, עָשָׂה to labour, work, do. Accents sillúk and soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.
	ghā-sā'h	

CH IV.	VERSE 1.	CHAPTER IV.
478	וַיִּרַע	וַיִּ vav conversive. (1.) Here prefixed to adversative clause, but. יִרַע third p. s. m. apoc. fut. Kal of verb פ"ו and ל"גutt. יִרַע to tremble, to be evil, to displease. וַיִּרַע בְּעֵינַי and it seemed evil in my eyes (and it displeased me). Accent merkhá, conjunctive.
	vay-yē'-ragh	
479	אֶל-יוֹנָה	אֶל const. of prep. אֶל to: with makképh which shortens vowel. יוֹנָה prop. name, <i>Jonah</i> . (6.) Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.
	el-yō-nā'h	
480	רָעָה	Fem. of adj. רָע evil. Root רָעע to be evil. (452, 470, 473.) Accent munách, conjunctive.
	rā-ghā'h	
481	גְּדוֹלָה	Fem. of adj. גְּדוֹל sometimes גְּדוֹל, const. גְּדוֹל and גְּדוֹל great. Dagh. lene rejected by gimél following a vowel in a word not having disj. accent. Accent athnách, disjunctive, first class.
	gh'dhō-lā'h	
482	וַיִּהָרַר	וַיִּ conversive. יִהָרַר third pers. sing. m. fut. apoc. Kal of verb ל"ה and פ"גutt. יִהָרַר, fut. יִהָרַר to burn, to be kindled; always spoken of anger. לוֹ הָרַר it (anger) was kindled to him. He was angry. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.
	vay-yi'-char	
483	לוֹ:	Insep. prep. לְ with third pers. sing. mas. pron. suffix, to him. Accents sillúk and soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.
	lo	
	VERSE 2.	
484	וַיִּתְפַּלֵּל	וַיִּ vav conv. (1.) יִתְפַּלֵּל third pers. sing. m. future Hithpacl of verb פָּלַל, עָל not used in Kal. Piel, to judge. Hiith-
	vay-yith-pal-le'l	

CH. IV.	VERSE 2.	
		pael, <i>to supplicate, pray to</i> . Generally followed by לָּ of him to whom one intercedes. (275.) Accent kadhmá, conj., the regular servant of géresh. One conj. frequently precedes another as a companion, and is then considered to have a slight disjunctivity: mahpákh and dargá are thus often accompanied by kadhmá, and kadhmá by t'lishá ketannáh.
485	אל־יְהוָה el-y'hō-vā'h	ל־ const. of prep. ל־ <i>to</i> : with makképh which causes tseré to be exchanged for seghól. יְהוָה proper name, <i>Jehovah</i> . (4.) Accent géresh, disj., fourth class.
486	וַיֹּאמֶר vay-yō-ma'r	וַיֹּ conversive. (1.) וַיֹּאמֶר third p. s. m. fut. Kal of verb נֹאֵמַר, וַיֹּאמֶר <i>to say</i> . (10, 354.) Accent r'bhíāgh, disj., third class.
487	אָנָּה ān-nā'h	Interjection of intreaty, same as נֹאֵמַר compounded of אָנָּה and נֹאֵ <i>Ah, I pray, quæso</i> . The reading is ān-nāh, not ōn-nāh. Accent mahpákh, conjunctive. The asterisk refers to Rabbinic note, where instead of אָנָּה, the accenting is אָנָּה merkhá mahpákh, which is the pointing of the text in some editions. In most of its occurrences similarly נֹאֵמַר has a double accentuation. (232.)
488	יְהוָה y'hō-vā'h	Proper name, <i>Jehovah</i> . (4.) Accent pashtá, postpos. and disj., third class.
489	הֲלוֹא־זֶה hālō-ze'h	הֲ and הֲ an interrogative adverb. Sometimes it indicates a simple interrogation, sometimes it implies a negative, sometimes an affirmative answer. לוֹא and לֹא adverb of negation, <i>not</i> ; with makképh. זֶה demon. pron. <i>this</i> , hic hæc hoc, זֶה m., זֹאת fem., זֶה com. Plural com. אֵלֶּה these. (216.) Stuart, § 167. Accent munách, conjunctive.
490	דְּבַרִּי dh'bhāri'	First per. sing. pron. suffix state of subst. m. דְּבַר (דְּבַר <i>to speak</i>), const. דְּבַר, with suffix דְּבַרִּי <i>my word</i> : pl. דְּבַרִּים, const. דְּבַרִּי. Dagh. lene omitted from dáleth, because preceded by a vowel in a word without disj. accent. Accent r'bhíāgh, disj., third class.
491	עַד־הַיּוֹתֵי ghadh-hēyō-thi'	עד properly a subst. m. (root עָדָה <i>to pass over</i>) progress, perpetuity. Also an adverbial particle, <i>while, during, so long as</i> . עַד וְנִגְי אֵיזְבֵּל <i>while (so long as) the whoredoms of Jezebel (continue)</i> . Followed by makképh. (3, b.) הַיּוֹתֵי const. inf. Kal of subst. verb הָיָה <i>to be</i> , used as a noun with first person s. pron. suffix, <i>during my being, i. e. while I was</i> . Accent pashtá, postpos. and disj., third class.

Ch. IV. 492	VERSE 2.	
	עַל־	עַל prep. <i>in, upon, over</i> , with makképh. אֲדָמָתִי subst. fem. אֲדָמָה <i>earth, land, country</i> ; with first pers. s. pron. suff. (Root אָדַם to be red.) Construct אֲדָמָת, pl. אֲדָמוֹת. אֲדָמַת יְהוָה Canaan, the land of Jehovah. Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class.
493	עַל־כֵּן	Causal adverb <i>on that account, therefore, wherefore</i> . Compounded of conj. עַל because, and כֵּן adv. so. Caph with dagh. lene, being preceded by silent sh'va understood. Accent merkhá, conj.
494	קָדַמְתִּי	First per. sing. pret. Piel of verb קָדַם (not used in Kal) <i>to precede, to go before, to anticipate</i> . Piel קָדַמְתִּי לְבָרָחָּ I anticipated (the danger which threatens me) by fleeing. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.
495	לְבָרָחָּ	לִ insep. prep. לְ <i>to, by</i> . לְ before simple sh'va takes short chirik. בָּרַח infinitive const. Kal of verb לָ gutt. בָּרַח, fut. יִבְרַח <i>to pass through, to flee away</i> . An inf. with לְ prefixed marks purpose or end, לְבָרָחָּ by fleeing. The páthach is furtive. (456.) Accent munách, conjunctive.
496	תַּרְשִׁישָׁה	Prop. name, <i>Tarshish</i> . תַּרְשִׁישִׁי with הֶ locale, or paragogic, Tarshish-wards, towards Tarshish. (30.) Tau has dagh. lene the usual rule respecting an implied silent sh'va not being affected by páthach furtive, because this is sounded before its consonant. Accent athnách, disj., first class.
497	כִּי	A relative causal particle, <i>because, for</i> . Caph with dagh. lene after a vowel, because preceding word has a disj. accent. Accent munách, conjunctive.
498	יָדַעְתִּי	First p. s. pret. Kal of verb יָדַע and לֵ guttural יָדַע <i>to know</i> . (182, c.) Accent r'bhíagh, disjunctive, third class.
499	כִּי	Relative conj. <i>that</i> . Caph with dagh. lene, because of preceding disjunctive accent. Accent mahpákh, conjunctive.
500	אַתָּה	Second pers. pron. mas. sing. <i>thou</i> (art), pl. אַתֶּם. Accent pashtá, postpos. and disj., third class.
501	אֵל־חַנּוּן	אֵל־ with makképh (3, b), subst. m. <i>strong, mighty, a mighty one, a hero, God</i> . Properly part. of אָיַל or אָיַל to roll together, to be strong, not used as a verb, but much used in the derivatives. The asterisk refers to Rabbinic note, where we have אֵל־* with métheh (which some editions give in the text). חַנּוּן adj. <i>gracious, merciful, benignant</i> . Root חָנַן to

CH. IV.	VERSE 2.	
502	וְרַחוּם v'ra-chū'm	be inclined towards, to be gracious, to pity. Accent munách, conjunctive. ! cop. conj. and. רַחוּם adj. <i>merciful</i> , used only of God. Commonly joined with רַחוּן gracious. Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class.
503	אֶרְךָ e'-rechh	Const. of adj. אֶרְךָ <i>long, slow</i> . Found only in const. Root אָרַךְ to extend, prolong. Accent mahpákh, conjunctive.
504	אָפִים ap-pa'-yim	Dual of subst. m. אָף (for אָנַף, from root אָנַף to emit breath, to be angry) <i>the nose, anger</i> , with suff. אָפִי אָפוּ. אָפִים קָצֵר quick to anger. אָפִים אֶרְךָ slow to anger. Accent pashtá, postpositive, disjunctive, third class, repeated on tone syllable.
505	וְרַב־הֶקְדֵּר v'rabh-che'-sedh	! cop. conj. and. רַב (with makképh, 3, b) adj. <i>much, multus</i> ; French, <i>beaucoup de</i> ; in pause רַב, fem. רַבָּה, pl. רַבִּים. Root רָבַב to become much or many. רַב־הֶקְדֵּר segholate noun masc. A class, <i>desire, zeal, love, mercy, benignity, benevolence</i> . In pause הֶקְדֵּר, with suffix הֶקְדֵּרִי, pl. הֶקְדֵּרִים, const. הֶקְדֵּרִי. Root הֶקְדֵּר to love, desire, to be eager. Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class.
506	וְנָחַם v'ni-chā'm	! cop. conj. and. נָחַם participle Niph'al of verb נָחַם and נָחַם gutt., נָחַם, not used in Kal, to pant, to groan. Niph'al נָחַם; followed by עַל, אֵל, and לְ of the object, <i>to repent concerning</i> , on account of any thing. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.
507	עַל- הַרְעָה: ghal-hā-rā-ghā'h	עַל- prep. <i>on account of, concerning</i> , with makképh. (3, b.) הַ the definite article הַ with páthach exchanged for kaméts, because half gutt. רַ does not admit dagh. forte. רַעָה fem. of adj. רַע <i>evil</i> . (480, 452, 470, 473.) Méthegh on second syllable before the tone, being a simple one. Accents sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.
	VERSE 3.	
508	וְעַתָּה v'ghat-tā'h	! cop. conj. and, so, that. עַתָּה in pause עַתָּה, from עַת time, with הַ paragogic, <i>now</i> . עַתָּה and so, now therefore. Accent munách, conjunctive.
509	יְהוָה y'hō-vā'h	Proper name, <i>Jehovah</i> . (4.) Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class.
510	קַח-נָא kach-nā'	קַח (with makképh, 3, b) mas. sing. imp. Kal of verb לָקַח gutt. לָקַח (which drops ל much in the mode of a verb לָקַח) <i>to take, take away</i> . Fut. יִקַּח, imp. לָקַח, more frequently קַח, with הַ parag. קַחָה, inf. abs. לָקוּחַ, inf. construct קַחְתָּ, with prefix לָקַחְתָּ, with suffix קַחְתִּי. נָא a particle used in submissive humble

CH. IV.	VERSE 3.	request, <i>quæso</i> . נָא יְרָךּ שִׁים put, I pray thee, thy hand. (232, <i>b</i> .) Accent merkhá, conjunctive.
511	את־נַפְשִׁי eth-naph-shí'	אֵת (followed by makképh, 3, <i>b</i> , אֵת־) sign of the accusative. נַפְשִׁי first p. sing. suff. state of segholate noun of the A class, נַפְשִׁי the breath, the soul, the life. מִנְפְשִׁי my life. (236, <i>a</i> .) Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.
512	מִמֶּנִּי mim-me'n-ní	First p. sing. m. suff. state of prep. מִן from, (properly the construct state of the noun מִן a part of any thing.) מִמֶּנִּי, from me, is formed by reduplication of the preposition, מִמֶּנִּי for מִנְּמִנִּי. Accent athnách, disjunctive, first class.
513	כִּי ki	Relative causal particle <i>because, for</i> . Caph with dagh. lene after a vowel, because preceding accent is disjunctive. Accent t'bhír, disjunctive, third class.
514	טוֹב tóbh	Adj. <i>good, kind, upright, pleasant, agreeable, excelling</i> . Fem. טוֹבָה. Root טוֹב to be good. Accent merkhá, conjunctive. This accent is the regular servant of sillúk and tiphchá, but occasionally serves other disjunctives. (546.) Compounded with mahpákh superior it forms a poetic disjunctive of the first class, when required by the structure of the verse.
515	מוֹתִי mō-thí'	First pers. sing. suffix state of subst. m. מוֹת death. Const. מוֹת, with suffix מוֹתִי my death. מוֹתִי מוֹתִי weapons of death. בְּנוֹתֵי מוֹת son, i. e. worthy of death. יִשְׁנוּ מוֹת to sleep the sleep of death. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.
516	מֵחַיִּי: mē-chay-yái'	מֵ for prepos. מִן (before a guttural the usual מִ becomes מֵ) from. Also præ, in comparison of. Méthegh on second syllable before the tone, being a simple one. The comparative degree in adjectives is formed by using מִן (præ, in comparison of) after the adj., and before the noun the comparison is made with. Stuart, § 454. Ges. 117. טוֹב מֵחַיִּי sweeter than honey. אֶגְדַּל מִמֶּךָ I will be greater than thou. כִּי טוֹב מוֹתִי מֵחַיִּי because good is my death in comparison of my life. הִנְיִּי in pause for הִנְיִּי first person sing. suff. state of הַיִּים plural in a singular sense of subst. m. הִי life. Root הִי. (466.) Accents sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.
517	וַיֹּאמֶר vay-yô'-mer	וַיֹּאמֶר conversive. (1.) וַיֹּאמֶר third p. s. m. fut. Kal of verb אָמַר, to say. (10, 113, 129.) Accent munách, conjunctive.
518	יְהוָה y'hō-vā'h	Prop. name, <i>Jehovah</i> . (4.) Accent zaképh katón, disjunctive, second class.

VERSE 4.

CH. IV.
14.
519

VERSE 4.

הַהֵיטֵב

hā-hē-tē'bh

הַהֵיטֵב interrogative adverb, הַ, הֵ and הֵ indicating a simple interrogation made direct like the Latin *ne*. הַעֲבֹדִי אִיּוֹב Hast thou considered my servant Job? i. 8. Méthegh on second syllable before the tone, the syllable being a simple one. הַיֵּטֵב inf. abs. Hiphil of verb יָטַב same as טוֹב to be good. (Kal used only in the future יֵיטַב and יִטַּב.) הַיֵּטֵב is used as an adverb, *well, fitly, rightly*. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.

520

חָרָה

chā'-rāh

Third pers. sing. m. pret. Kal of verb פָּ gutt. and חָרָה לֵ"ה, חָרָה *to burn, to be kindled*. (482.) חָרָה לוֹ anger was kindled to him. חָרָה לְךָ הַהֵיטֵב הַחָרָה is it well that anger is kindled to thee? Accent merkhá, conjunctive. The word naturally oxytone is made barytone by the accented syllable immediately following.

521

לְךָ :

lākh

Second pers. sing. pron. suff. state of insep. prep. לְ *to, to thee*; in pause לְךָ. Accents sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse. The power of accents as pause stops depends much on the length and structure of the verse; comp. לוֹ וַיַּחַר לוֹ ver. 1; the alliance of lesser to greater disjunctives being usually more strict near the end of a clause than farther back.

VERSE 5.

522

יֵצֵא

vay-yē-tse'

יֵצֵא conv. (1.) יֵצֵא third person sing. m. fut. Kal of verb יָצָא and יֵצֵא, לֵ"א, יֵצֵא *to go out, to go forth*. Imp. יֵצֵא, with הֵ paragogic יֵצֵא, infin. abs. יֵצֵא, const. יֵצֵאת, part. יֵצֵא, followed by מֵן of the place whence any one goes out, opposed to בּוֹא to enter in. Accent mahpákh, conjunctive.

523

יוֹנָה

yō-nā'h

Proper name, *Jonah*. Accent pashtá, postpositive and disjunctive, third class.

524

מִן-הָעִיר

min-hā-gī'r

מִן prep. also מִי; and before guttural מִן *from*, with makképh. (3, b.) הֵ def. art. הֵ with páthach exchanged for kaméts, the guttural ע not admitting dagh. forte. עִיר subst. m. *a city*, pl. עָרִים (from unused sing. עָר), once עָרִים עִיר אֱלֹהִים *city of God*. Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class.

525

וַיֹּשֶׁב

vay-yē-shebh

וַיֹּשֶׁב vav conversive. (1.) וַיֹּשֶׁב third p. s. fut. m. Kal of verb יָשַׁב and וַיֹּשֶׁב, לֵ"ב, וַיֹּשֶׁב *to sit, to sit down*, with vav conv. וַיֹּשֶׁב, inf. abs. וַיֹּשֶׁב, inf. const. וַיֹּשֶׁב, with suffix וַיֹּשֶׁבִי, imp. וַיֹּשֶׁב, with הֵ parag. וַיֹּשֶׁב. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.

526

מִקֶּדֶם

mik-ke'dhem

מִן insep. prep. for מִן (before gutturals מִן) *from*. קֶדֶם subst. m. that which is before, also adv. before, *the east, the east*

Ch. IV.	VERSE 5.	quarter. מִקְרָם from the east. לְ מִקְרָם eastward, in respect of any place. Accent munách, conjunctive.
527	לְעֵר	לְ insep. prep. לְ with páthach of the syncopated article הֵ- exchanged for kaméts, the gutt. ע not admitting dagh. forte. עֵר subst. masc. <i>a city</i> . (524.) Accent athnách, disjunctive, first class.
528	וַיַּעֲשׂ	וַיַּעֲשׂ vav conv. (1.) יַעֲשֶׂה third pers. sing. m. fut. apoc. Kal of verb עָשָׂה gutt. and עָשָׂה, fut. יַעֲשֶׂה <i>to labour, work, make, produce</i> . Accent t'lisha k'tannáh, postpositive, conjunctive accent. As this accent can stand with p'sik and has not the power of retaining daghesh, it is usually considered a conjunctive, commonly accompanying kadhma; but it is not the servant of any disjunctive, being rather itself served by munách.
529	לוֹ	לוֹ Third per. s. m. pron. suff. state of insep. prep. לְ <i>to, for</i> . לוֹ for himself. Accent kadhma, conjunctive.
530	שָׁם	שָׁם Adv. <i>there, of place, eo loco, êcei</i> , used of time, at that time, then. With הֵי parag. שָׁמָּה (shámma) thither. After a relative שָׁמָּה where. שָׁמָּה whither. Accent géresh, disj., fourth class.
531	סֹכָה	סֹכָה Fem. of the noun סֹכֶה <i>a booth, a cot made of leaves and branches interwoven</i> . חַג הַסֹּכוֹת the feast of tabernacles (booths). Accent r'bhiágh, disj., third class.
532	וַיֹּשֶׁב	וַיֹּשֶׁב vav conversive. (1.) יֹשֶׁב third p. s. m. fut. apoc. Kal of verb יָשַׁב, פָּ"י <i>to sit, to sit down</i> , see 525. Accent mahpák, conjunctive.
533	תַּחְתֵּיהָ	תַּחְתֵּיהָ prep. <i>under, below, beneath (ὑπό)</i> , with third pers. sing. fem. suff. (as used with plural nouns) תַּחְתֵּיהָ under it. Accent pashtá, postpos., disj., third class, repeated on tone syllable.
534	בְּצֶלַל	בְּצֶלַל For בְּהַצֶּלַל in the shadow. בְּ insep. prep. <i>by, in</i> . Beth with dagh. lene, because preceding vowel is accompanied by a disj. accent. The páthach under beth, and dagh. forte in tsadé, represent respectively the points belonging to the syncopated article. צֶלַל subst. generally m. <i>a shadow, shade</i> . With suffix צֶלַל. Root צָלַל <i>to be shaded, dusky</i> . Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class.
535	עַד	עַד Adverb of time, <i>until</i> . Used also as a subst. <i>perpetuity</i> , and as a prep. <i>within, during</i> . Accent y'thibh, prepos. and disj., third class.

CH. IV.		VERSE 5.
536	אֲשֶׁר	Rel. conj. <i>that</i> . (83.) אֲשֶׁר until <i>that</i> . Accent munách, conj.
	äsher	
537	יִרְאֶה	Third p. s. m. fut. Kal of verb לִרְאֶה, רָאָה <i>to see, look, behold</i> . (465.) Accent zaképh katón, disjunctive, second class.
	yir-e'h	
538	מַה־יְהִיֶּה	מה interrogative pronoun, <i>what</i> . Used of things, like מִי of persons, <i>quid, τί</i> . Normal form מה with makképh becomes מה followed by daghesh. (3, b.) It also takes the following forms מה (without dagh. before gutturals), מַה, מִ, and מָ. מָה עָשִׂיתָ (Gen. iv. 10) <i>What hast thou done?</i> מָה אֶדְבָר (Isa. xxxviii. 15) <i>What shall I say?</i> מַה־יְהִיֶּה what should be. יהִיֶּה third pers. sing. m. fut. Kal of subst. verb הָיָה <i>to be</i> . (2.) The verbs הָיָה and הָיָה when they take formative or other prefixes with a short vowel employ méthehgh after such vowel, ex. gr. הָיָה, לָהֵיוֹת. Stuart, § 87, d. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.
	may-yi-h'ye'h	
539	בְּעִיר :	בְּ insep. prep. בְּ (with dagh. lene after a vowel, because preceding word has a disj. accent) <i>by, in, unto, to, upon, against</i> . Páthach belonging to the syncopated ה־ changed into kaméts, because ע does not admit of dagh. forte. עִיר (pl. עָרִים) subst. masculine, <i>a city</i> . (524, 527.) Accents sillúk and soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.
	bā-ghī'r	
VERSE 6.		
540	וַיִּכְנֹן	וַיִּכְנֹן conversive, not followed by dagh. forte. (1.) וַיִּכְנֹן third per. sing. m. fut. apoc. Kal of verb לְכַנֵּן, כָּנְנָה <i>to be divided, to allot, to prepare, to make ready, to arrange</i> . Kindred verbs כָּנְנָה and כָּנְנָה. (262, 53.) Accent munách, conjunctive.
	va-y'ma'n	
541	יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים	יהוה Proper name, <i>Jehovah-God</i> . (4, 77.) Connected by makképh. (3, b.) Méthehgh before composite sh'va. Accent t'lishá gh'dholáh, disj. and prepos., fourth class: it often commences verse or clause, is served by munách, attends t'bhir and pashtá, sometimes connected as here with gersháyim.
	y'hō-vāh-ēlō- hī'm	
542	קִיקִיּוֹן	קִיקִיּוֹן Subst. m. <i>a gourd</i> , or (margin) palmerist. (Septuagint, <i>κολοκύντη</i> . Vulgate, <i>Hedera</i> .) Probably the <i>Ricinus communis</i> , <i>Pentadactylus</i> , or <i>Palma Christi</i> , the <i>Kiki</i> or <i>Croton</i> of Dioscorides: a tall biennial, beautiful and quick growing plant, with a soft and succulent stalk, a slight injury of which causes the plant to die. It still abounds near the Tigris. Méthehgh on second syllable before the tone, being a simple one. Accent gersháyim, double géresh, a disjunc-
	kī-kā-yō'n	

CH. IV.	VERSE 6.	tive of fourth class: occurring mostly at the beginning of verse or clause (129, 166) an attendant ally of r'bhíagh and pash'tá.
543	וַיַּעַל vay-ya'-ghal	·וַיַּעַל third pers. sing. m. fut. apoc. Kal of verb פ"ג gutt. and ל"ה, עָלָה, fut. יַעֲלֶה to go up: followed by עַל, אֶל, לְ, and ׀ of object. The perpendicular line after the word is ordinarily p'sik, פְּסִיק cessation, a disjunctive of the fourth class. It is also called פְּסִיקָה separation, and is accompanied by a conjunctive on the tone syllable (566): when, as here, the conj. is munách, the disj. accent is called l'gharmé, not p'sik.
544	מֵעַל mé-ghal	מֵ insep. prep. for מִן; usually מֵ, before gutturals מֵ (526) from. עַל pl. const. עָלַי prep. upon, above. מֵעַל from above, with respect to, upon any thing, over any thing. Accent munách, conjunctive.
545	לְיוֹנָה l'yō-nā'h	לְ insep. prep. to, in respect of. יוֹנָה prop. name, <i>Jonah</i> . (6.) Accent r'bhíagh, disjunctive, third class.
546	לְהָיֹת li-h'yō'th	Insep. prep. לְ with sh'va exchanged for chirík before simple sh'va. (495.) הָיֹת infinitive construct of subst. verb הָיָה to be. (2.) לְהָיֹת for being, to be. Méthegh after prefix to הָיָה. (522.) Stuart, § 87, d. Accent merkha, conjunctive.
547	צֵל tsel	Subst. generally m. a shadow, a shade. (534.) Accent pashtá, postpos. and disj., third class.
548	עַל-רֹאשׁוֹ ghal-rō-shō'	עַל prep. with makképh (3, b) upon, over. (492.) רֹאשׁוֹ third person s. m. suff. state of subst. m. רֹאשׁ (for רֹאשׁוֹ) the head, pl. רֹאשִׁים (rāshim) for רֹאשִׁים, once with suffix רֹאשִׁיו. רֹאשׁ בֵּית אָבוֹת the head or chief of a family. כֹּהֵן הָרֹאשׁ the head priest, high priest. Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class.
549	לְהַצִּיל l'hats-tsi'l	לְ insep. prep. to. הַצִּיל inf. const. Hiphil of verb פָּצַח, not used in Kal, to draw out. Hiphil הַצִּיל to pull away, to snatch, to deliver any one from danger. לְהַצִּיל for delivering, to deliver. Followed by מִן. Accent merkhá, conjunctive.
550	לוֹ lō	Insep. prep. לְ with third person sing. m. suffix. Here לְ is simply the sign of the dative, which נָצַל in this case takes. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.
551	מִרְעָתוֹ mē-rā-ghā-tho'	מִ prep. for מִן from; the usual מִ before gutturals and half gutt. resh becomes מִ. (512.) רְעָתוֹ third person sing. mas. suff. state of רְעָה, fem. of רָע evil. (452.) The asterisk

CH. IV.	VERSE 6.	
552	וַיִּשְׂמַח vay-yis-ma'ch	refers to Rabbinic note, where we find מְרַעְתּוֹ which places méthegh on third syllable before the tone, while in the text it is on the second. Accent athnách, disjunctive, first class. ·1 vav conversive. וַיִּשְׂמַח third per. sing. m. fut. Kal of verb ל' gutt. שָׂמַח and שִׂמַח to rejoice, to be merry, to be glad. הָיָה לְפָנָי וַיִּשְׂמַח to rejoice before Jehovah. Accent merkhá, conjunctive.
553	יוֹנָה yō-nā'h	Proper name, <i>Jonah</i> . (6.) Accent t'bhír, disjunctive, third class.
554	עַל- הַקִּיקְיֹון ghal-hak-ki-kā-yō'n	עַל (with makképh, 3, 6) prep. on, upon, over, on account of. הַ def. article. (15.) קִיקְיֹון subst. m. <i>gourd, palmerist</i> . (542.) Méthegh on second syllable before the tone, being a simple one. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.
555	שִׂמְחָה sim-chā'h	Subst. f. <i>joy, gladness</i> . Root שָׂמַח to rejoice. הָיָה לְפָנָי וַיִּשְׂמַח he rejoiced a great joy, with great joy. Accent merkhá, conjunctive.
556	גְּדוֹלָה: gh'dhō-lā'h	Fem. of adj. גָּדוֹל sometimes defec. גְּדֹל, const. גְּדוֹל and גְּדֹל <i>great</i> . Root גָּדַל. Dagh. lene rejected by gimél after a vowel at end of word with no disj. accent. Accents sillúk and soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.
VERSE 7.		
557	וַיִּמֶן va-y'mā'n	·1 vav conversive. וַיִּמֶן third person s. m. fut. apoc. Piel of verb לָמַן, מָנָה to prepare. (540, 53.) Accent mahpákh, conjunctive: it is the regular servant of pashtá; in monosyllables with cholém or shurék the connection must distinguish it from y'thibh which attends zaképh katón.
558	הָאֱלֹהִים hā-ēlō-hī'm	הַ the def. article הַ with kaméts, áleph not admitting dagh. forte. אֱלֹהִים pluralis excellentie of אֱלֹהִים <i>God</i> . (459.) With the article אֱלֹהִים, the true God is always signified. Méthegh is employed before all the composite sh'vas preceded by a vowel. Accent pashtá, postpos. and disj., third class.
559	תּוֹלַעַת tō-la'-ghath	Subst. fem. also תּוֹלַעַת. Masc. תּוֹלַעַת, pl. תּוֹלַעִים <i>a worm</i> . Root תָּלַע or יָלַע. Tau with daghesh lene after an implied silent sh'va. Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class.
560	בְּעֹלֹת ba-ghālō'th	בְּ insep. prep. בְּ with páthach. בְּ, בְּ, and בְּ before comp. sh'vas take the corresponding short vowel. עֹלֹת const. inf. Kal of verb פָּ"ג gutt. and לָ"ה עָלָה to go up, fut. יַעֲלֶה. (543.) בְּעֹלֹת in the going up. Beth with dagh. lene after implied silent sh'va. Méthegh before comp. sh'va preceded by a vowel. Accent merkhá, conjunctive.

CH. IV. VERSE 7.

561

הַשָּׁחַר

hash-sha'char

· הַ def. article. (15.) שָׁחַר segholate noun masc. A class, *dawn, morning*. Root שָׁחַר to break, to break forth. בְּוֶשְׁחַר son of the morning, the morning star. Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.

562

לְמַחֲרָתָּ

lam-mo-chorá'th

· לְ inseparable prep. לְ with pointing of def. article which is implied. מַחֲרָתָּ subst. fem. *the morrow*, const. מַחֲרָתָּ. מַחֲרָתָּ יוֹם tomorrow. לְמַחֲרָתָּ the morrow, the next day. The figure (,) is short o in a simple syllable, when the comp. sh'va chatéph kaméts (,) immediately follows. (Stuart, § 67, *et infra*. Ges. 9.) Accent athnách, disjunctive, first class. Méthegh before comp. sh'va preceded by a vowel.

563

וַתִּךְ

vat-ta'kh

· וַיְ conversive. (1.) תִּךְ third person sing. fem. fut. apoc. Hiphil of verb פָּיַן and לָיַח, וַתִּךְ to smite, to strike. Not used in Kal. Hiphil הִכָּה, imper. הִכָּה and הִךְ, future יִכָּה, וַיִּכָּה, and וַיִּךְ, masc. וַתִּךְ (fem.) and it smote. Accent merkhá, conj.

564

אֶת־

הַקִּיקִיּוֹן

eth-hak-ki-ká-yo'n

· אֶת־ (with makképh, 3, *b*) sign of acc. אֶת־ · הַ def. article. (15.) קִיקִיּוֹן subst. m. *gourd, palmerist*. (542, 554.) Méthegh on second syllable before tone, being a simple one. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.

565

: וַיְבֹשֶׁת׃

vay-yi-bhā'sh

· וַיְ conversive. (1.) יְבֹשֶׁת׃ third per. sing. m. fut. Kal of intrans. verb פָּיַן, וַיְבֹשֶׁת׃ to be dried up, to become dry. Páthach exchanged for kaméts, being in pause. Fut. יְבֹשֶׁת׃, pl. יְבֹשֶׁת׃, inf. const. יְבֹשֶׁת׃ and יְבֹשֶׁת׃. The root of a verb, which is the third person pret. sing. mas., has three different forms distinguished by the final vowels, páthach, tseré, and cholém. Ex. gr. פָּקַד to visit, זָקַן to be old, and יָגַר to fear. The form ending with páthach is *generally* active and transitive. Both the other forms are *generally* intransitive. The exceptions are not numerous. Accents sillúk and soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.

VERSE 8.

566

וַיְהִי

va-y'hi'

· וַיְ conversive, but not followed by dagh. forte, the preformative letter of the verb having simple sh'va. (1.) יְהִי third p. sing. m. fut. apoc. Kal of subst. verb הָיָה to be, to exist. (2.) Accent l'gharmé, disjunctive, fourth class, written perpendicularly in the line between words; and accompanied by munách conjunctive on tone syllable; with other conjunctives this accent is called p'sik. (543.)

567

בְּזֶרֶת׃

kiz-ró'ach

· בְּ adverb of time, *at*, with sh'va exchanged for chirík, because two sh'vas are inadmissible at the beginning of a

Ch. IV.	VERSE 8.	
		word. (Stuart, § 137.) Dagh. lene inserted in caph, because of the preceding disjunctive. וְרַח with páthach furtive construct inf. Kal of verb ל gutt. וְרַח , fut. וְיָרַח to rise, to scatter rays. (כְּזֶרְחַת הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ at the rising of the sun.) Accent munách, conjunctive.
568	הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ hash-she'-mesh	הַ def. article. (15.) שֶׁמֶשׁ segholate noun com. E class, <i>the sun</i> , a primitive word. שֶׁמֶשׁ תַּחַת under the sun, on earth. Accent r'bhíágh, disj., third class.
569	וַיִּמַּן va-y'ma'm	1 conversive, but not followed by dagh. forte when preformative letter of the future has sh'va. (1.) יִמַּן third p. s. m. fut. apoc. Piel of verb לָמַן , <i>to prepare, appoint, constitute, make ready.</i> (540, 53.) Accent kadhma, conj.
570	אֱלֹהִים é-ló-hi'm	Proper name, <i>God</i> . Root אָלַה to worship a deity, to adore. (541.) Accent géresh, disjunctive, fourth class. This accent is served by kadhma, which it sometimes takes as méthegh: it usually attends r'bhíágh, and in poetry only forms with it a compound accent.
571	רוּחַ rū'āch	Subst. fem., sometimes m. <i>spirit, breath, breeze, wind</i> , pl. רוּחוֹת and רוּחוֹתָא . Root רָיַח to breathe, to blow. Accent mahpákh, conj., the usual attendant upon the disj. pashtá; which serves to distinguish it in words like this from the similarly placed disj. y'thibh.
572	קְדָיִם kā-dbi'm	Subst. m. the part opposite, in front, <i>east</i> , the eastern quarter of the sky. קְדָיִמָה forwards: a person, regarding the points of the compass, being supposed to face the east. Accent pashtá, postpos. and disj., third class.
573	חַרְשִׁית chāri-shi'th	Fem. of adj. חָרַשׁ <i>silent, quiet, hot</i> , spoken of the east wind. חָרַשׁ to cut into, to be deaf, to be still. (Stuart, § 119, b.) Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class.
574	וַתִּכּוּ vat-ta'kh	1 conversive. תִּכּוּ third pers. sing. f. fut. apoc. Hiphil of verb פָּוַן and לָכַח , <i>to smite, to strike</i> , not used in Kal. (563.) Accent merkhá, conjunctive.
575	הַשֶּׁמֶשׁ hash-she'-mesh	הַ def. article. (15.) שֶׁמֶשׁ segholate noun com. E class, <i>the sun</i> , a primitive word. Accent t'bhír, disjunctive, third class.
576	עַל-רֹאשׁ ghal-ró'sh	עַל (with makképh, 3, b) prep. <i>on, upon</i> . רֹאשׁ const. state of subst. m. <i>the head</i> . (548.) Accent merkhá, conjunctive.
577	יוֹנָה yō-nā'h	Prop. name, <i>Jonah</i> . (6.) Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.
578	וַיִּתְעַלֵּף vav-yith-ghal-lā'ph	1 vav conv. (1.) יִתְעַלֵּף third p. s. m. fut. Hithpael of verb פ guttural, not used in Kal. Hithpael יִתְעַלֵּף to faint,

CH. IV.	VERSE 8.	
579	וַיִּשְׂאֵל vay-yish-a'l	<i>to languish</i> , with heat. Tseré or páthach exchanged for kaméts, being in pause. Accent athnách, disj., first class. וַיִּשְׂאֵל third per. s. m. fut. Kal of וְשָׂאֵל or וְשָׂאֵל <i>to ask, to demand</i> . וַיִּשְׂאֵל אֶת-נַפְשׁוֹ לָמוּת and he asked that himself or his soul might die. Accent mahpákh, conjunctive.
580	אֶת-נַפְשׁוֹ eth-naph-shō'	אֶת sign of the acc. אֶת. Makképh changes tseré into seghól. (467.) וְנָפְשׁוֹ third pers. sing. m. suffix state of segholate noun of the A class, נַפְשׁ <i>breath, life, soul</i> . (511.) Accent pashtá, postpos. and disj., third class.
581	לָמוּת lā-mū'th	לִּי insep. prep. לִּי <i>to</i> . Sh'va exchanged for kaméts before monosyllable. מוּת inf. const. of verb מוּת <i>to die</i> , pret. מוּת. Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class.
582	וַיֹּאמֶר vay-yō'-mer	וַיֹּאמֶר third per. s. m. fut. Kal of verb וְאָמַר <i>to say</i> . (10, 354.) Accent zaképh gadhól, disj., second class.
583	טוֹב tōbb	Adj. <i>good</i> . (514.) Root טוֹב <i>to be good</i> . Accent merkhá, conjunctive.
584	מוֹתִי mō-thi'	Subst. m. מוּת, const. מוּת, with suff. מוֹתִי <i>my death</i> . (515.) Accent tiphchá, disjunctive, second class.
585	מֵחַיַּי mē-chay-yai'	מֵ prep. for מִן; usually מֵ, before a guttural מֵ <i>from</i> . Also <i>præ</i> , in comparison of. חַי suffix state first person sing. of חַיִּים, pl. in sing. sense of חַי <i>life</i> . Root חַי same as חַיָּה <i>to live</i> . חַיִּי <i>my life</i> . Páthach exchanged for kaméts, being in pause. Méthegh on second syllable before tone, syllable being simple. (516.) Accents sillúk and soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.
VERSE 9.		
586	וַיֹּאמֶר vay-yō'-mer	וַיֹּאמֶר third p. s. m. fut. Kal of verb וְאָמַר <i>to say</i> . (10, 113.) Accent mahpákh, conjunctive.
587	אֱלֹהִים é-lō-hi'm	Prop. name, <i>God</i> . Root אָלַח <i>to worship</i> . (77, 459.) Accent pashtá, postpos. and disj., third class.
588	אֶל-יוֹנָה el-yō-nā'h	אֶל const. of prep. אֶל (with makképh, 3, b) <i>to</i> . יוֹנָה prop. name, <i>Jonah</i> . (6.) Accent zaképh katón, disjunctive, second class.
589	הֲהִיטֵב hā-hē-tē bh	הֲ interr. adv. הֲ, ה, and הֲ indicating a simple interrogation. (519.) Méthegh on second syllable before tone, the syllable being simple. הִיטֵב infin. abs. Hiphil of יָטַב same as טוֹב <i>to be good</i> , used as an adverb, <i>well, rightly, fitly</i> . (519.) Accent merkhá, conjunctive. The asterisk refers to Rabbinic note, where instead of merkhá conjunctive, t'bhír disjunctive third class is given.

Ch. IV.	VERSE 9.	
590	חָרָה-לָּהּ chā-rāh-l'khā'	חָרָה third per. sing. m. pret. Kal, <i>to burn, to be kindled, to be angry.</i> (482, 520.) Méthegh on second syllable before tone. Makképh, connector. (3, <i>b</i> .) חָרָה sec. per. sing. suffix state of insep. prep. לְ <i>to.</i> (521.) Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.
591	עַל- הַקִּיקִיּוֹן ghal-hak-ki-kā-yō'n	עַל (with makképh, 3, <i>b</i>) prep. <i>on account of.</i> (492, 3.) Const. עַלִי (poetical). הַ def. article. (15.) קִיקִיּוֹן subst. m. <i>gourd, palmerist.</i> (542.) Méthegh on second syllable before tone, being a simple one. Accent athnách, disj., first class.
592	וַיֹּאמֶר vay-yō'-mer	וַיֹּאמֶר third p. s. m. fut. Kal of וַיֹּאמֶר <i>to say.</i> (10, 113.) Accent zaképh gadhól, disjunctive, second class: it has no servant or attending disj., as it commences a verse or clause, mostly after zaképh katón; it is sometimes self-secutive. (582.)
593	הַיֵּטֵב hē-tē'bh	Inf. abs. Hiphil of יָטַב <i>to be good,</i> used adverbially, <i>well, rightly, fitly.</i> (519, 589.) Accent merkhá, conjunctive.
594	חָרָה-לִי chā-rāh-lī'	חָרָה third p. s. m. pret. Kal, <i>to burn, to be angry</i> (482, 520), with makképh. (3, <i>b</i> .) Méthegh on second syllable before tone, being simple. לִי insep. prep. לְ <i>to:</i> with first p. sing. suffix. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.
595	עַד-מָוֶת: ghadh-mā'-veth	עַד prep. <i>to, even to:</i> with makképh. (314.) מָוֶת subst. m. <i>death.</i> (515.) Accents sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.
	VERSE 10.	
596	וַיֹּאמֶר vay-yō'-mer	וַיֹּאמֶר third per. sing. m. fut. Kal of verb וַיֹּאמֶר <i>to say.</i> (10, 113.) Accent munách, conjunctive.
597	יְהוָה y'hō-vā'h	Prop. name, <i>Jehovah.</i> (4.) Accent r'bhíāgh, disj., third class.
598	אַתָּה at-tā'h	Sec. per. sing. masc. pron. <i>thou,</i> pl. אַתֶּם. (161.) Accent merkhá, conjunctive.
599	חֲסַתָּ cha's-tā	Second p. s. m. pret. Kal of verb חָסַם, fut. חָסַם and יָחַס, first per. חָסַם <i>to pity, to have compassion, to be grieved</i> on account of any thing. חֲסַתָּה עַל-הַקִּיקִיּוֹן Thou wert grieved on account of the palmerist. Accent pashtá, post-positive, disjunctive, third class, repeated on tone syllable.
600	עַל- הַקִּיקִיּוֹן ghal-hak-ki-kā-yō'n	עַל prep. <i>to, upon, on account of</i> (with makképh, 3, <i>b</i>). הַ def. article. (15.) קִיקִיּוֹן subst. m. <i>gourd, palmerist.</i> (542.) Accents zaképh katón, disj. of second class, with munách in place of méthegh on second syllable before tone.

CH. IV.	VERSE 10.	
601	אֲשֶׁר	Rel. pronoun, <i>who, which, that, what</i> . (454.) Accent t'bhír, disj., third class.
	āsher	
602	לֹא-עָמַלְתָּ	לֹא adv. of negation, <i>not</i> (and לֹא 35 times, according to the final Masora). עָמַלְתָּ second per. sing. m. pret. Kal of verb פ"ג gutt. עָמַל <i>to labour, to labour with weariness, to toil</i> . Fut. יַעֲמֹל. בְּכָל-עֲמָלוֹ שִׁיעָמַל of all the labour with which he toils. Followed by אֲ to labour upon any thing. Méthegh on second syllable before tone, being a simple one. Accent merkhá, conjunctive.
	lō-ghā-ma'1-tā	
603	בּוֹ	Insep. prep. אֲ <i>by, in, for</i> , with third p. sing. m. suffix. בּוֹ which for it, for which. Dagh. lene in בּ after a vowel at end of preceding word having a conjunctive accent contrary to usage. (Stuart, § 82, remark.) Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.
	bō	
604	וְלֹא	וְ cop. conj. <i>and</i> . לֹא adverb of negation, <i>not</i> . (602.) Accent munách, conjunctive. This is the most frequently used of the conjunctives, being the regular servant of several disjunctives; it is extensively self-secutive, and often becomes disj. by l'gharmé.
	v'lo	
605	גִּדְלָתוֹ	Second p. s. m. pret. Piel with third per. sing. m. suffix of verb גָּדַל <i>to grow, to become great</i> . Piel, <i>to cause to grow, to train, foster, nourish</i> . לֹא גִדְלָתוֹ which (it) thou hast not caused to grow. Dagh. lene rejected by gimél after a vowel at end of a word, having no disjunctive accent. Accent athnách, disj., first class.
	ghid-dal-tō'	
606	שֶׁבֶן-לַיְלָה	שֶׁ and שֶׁ contraction of rel. pron. אֲשֶׁר <i>who, which, that</i> . (53.) (This abbreviation is often found in the later Hebrew and in the Rabbinic.) בֶּן const. state of בֵּן, for בִּנְיָה (root בָּנָה), pl. בָּנִים, const. sing. בֵּן, rarely בֶּן (makképhi, 3, <i>b</i>) <i>son, grandson, boy, youth</i> . בֶּן-שָׁנָה son of a year, a year old. שֶׁבֶן-לַיְלָה הָיָה וּבֹרַח לַיְלָה אָבָד which was the son of a night, and (which) in a night perished. לַיְלָה subst. mas. לַיְלָה (once לַיְלָה), const. לַיְלָה, pl. לַיְלֹת. לַיְלָה generally with הֵּ paragogic לַיְלָה, and in pause לַיְלָה properly signified by night; but gradually it was used for the night time, and <i>night</i> itself. (274.) Accent merkhá, conjunctive.
	shel-bin-la'y-lāh	
607	הָיָה	Third per. sing. m. pret. Kal of subst. verb, <i>to be</i> . (2.) Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.
	hā-yā'h	

CH. IV.	VERSE 10.	
608	וּבֹן-לַיְלָה û-bhin-la'y-lâh	וַיַּבְיָח vav conjunctive, <i>and</i> , with shurék. (440.) בֹּן (with makképh, 3, <i>b</i>) const. state (commonly בֶּן) of בָּנָה, for בְּנָה. (606.) Dagh. lene omitted from בֹּן after a vowel. לַיְלָה subst. m. לַיְלַי night, with הַ parag. (274, 606.) Accent merkhá, conjunctive.
609	: אָבַד â-bhâ'dh	Third pers. sing. m. pret. Kal of verb אָבַד, אָבַדְתָּ <i>to be lost, to lose oneself, to wander, to be destroyed</i> . Fut. יֵאָבֵד; and at end of a clause יֵאָבֵד. Páthach exchanged for kaméts, being in pause. Accents sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.
	VERSE 11.	
610	וְאֲנִי va-âni'	וַיַּבְיָח vav conj. with páthach. Before comp. sh'va it takes the corresponding short vowel. (205.) Méthegh is placed before all composite sh'vas, preceded by a vowel. אֲנִי first personal pronoun sing. <i>I</i> . With distinctive accent אֲנִי. (212.) Accent pashtá, postpos. and disj., third class.
611	לֹא lô	Adverb of negation, <i>not</i> . (604.) Accent munách, conjunctive.
612	אָחוּס â-chû's	First p. sing. fut. Kal of verb אָחוּס, אָחוּסְתָּ <i>to pity, to have compassion, to be grieved</i> on account of any thing. (599.) Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class. וְאֲנִי לֹא אָחוּס עַל-נִינְוָה and I, shall I not have compassion on Nineveh?
613	עַל-נִינְוָה ghal-ni-n've'h	עַל prep. (with makképh, 3, <i>b</i>) <i>to, upon, on account of</i> . נִינְוָה proper name, <i>Nineveh</i> . (14.) Méthegh after long vowel next before tone syllable, and followed by sh'va vocal. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.
614	הָעִיר hâ-ghí'r	הָ the def. art. הַ with kaméts, because ע (guttural) does not admit of dagh. forte. (15.) עִיר subst. f. <i>a city</i> . (16, 524.) Accent munách, conj.
615	הַגְּדוֹלָה hag-g'dhō-lâ'h	הַ def. article. (15.) גְּדוֹלָה adj. fem. of גָּדוֹל and גָּדוֹלָה <i>great</i> . (17.) In general when a subst. has the article, the adjective agreeing with it has the article also. Accent athnách, disj., first class.
616	אֲשֶׁר âsher	Rel. pron. <i>who, which, that</i> . (454.) Accent munách, conjunctive.
617	יֵשׁ-בָּהּ yesh-bâ'h	יֵשׁ properly a substantive יֵשׁ (followed by mak. יֵשׁ) <i>esse, being, existence</i> . The most frequent use of this word is for the substantive verb, without distinction of number or tense. <i>There is, was, will be, may be, there are, were, will be, etc.</i> Root יָשָׁה (not used). יֵשׁ לִי there is to me, I have, Gen. xliii.

7. כָּל-אֲשֶׁר יֵשׁ לוֹ all that was to him, whatsoever he had, Gen. xxxix. 5. אֲשֶׁר יֵשׁ-בָּהּ in which there is, which has. Opposed to אֵין, אֵין, there is not, there are not; there was not, there were not, etc. בָּהּ insep. prep. בָּ with third pers. sing. f. suff. Mappík in בָּ shows that the letter is movable (sounded). Dagh. lene in בָּ after an implied silent sh'va. Accent pazér, disj., fourth class. This accent is served by munách, which it equals in self-secutiveness: it commences the verse or clause, often preceding t'lishá k'tannáh as if in alliance.

618 הַרְבֵּה
har-bé'h
Inf. abs. Hiphil of verb לָרַב, רָבָה, fut. יִרְבֶּה, apoc. יָרַב and יִרַב, imp. רָבָה, plural רָבוּ, part. רָבָה to be many. Hiphil הַרְבֵּה. Inf. abs. is used often as here adverbially, *much, more*. Accent t'lishá k'tannáh, postpositive and conjunctive.

619 מְשֻׁתָּמִים
עֲשָׂרָה
mi-sh'tém-ghes-ré'h
מְ for מִן; usually מִ, when followed by a guttural מ; rarely מ as here. Insep. prep. *from*. The comp. degree in adjectives is formed by using מִן (*præ*, in comparison of) after the adjective and before the noun with which the comparison is made. (585.) שְׁתֵּים-עָשָׂר cardinal numeral adjective, *twelve*. The asterisk points to Rabbinic note, where we read הַשֵּׁ רַבָּה, indicating that shin needs *raphe*, to show that dagh. forte is omitted from the שְׁ, contrary to the usual rule. Two or more métheghs may appear on the same word. (Stuart, § 87, note 2.) The first méthegh is placed after a short vowel made long by position. The second on second syllable before tone. Accent kadhma, conjunctive.

620 רַבּוֹ
rib-bó'
(For רַבּוֹת, the letter ת being cast away) subst. fem. *a myriad, ten thousand*. Dual רַבּוֹתַיִם two myriads, pl. רַבּוֹתַיִם. Accent géresh, disjunctive, fourth class.

621 אָדָם
ā-dhā'm
Subst. m. *man*. It has neither construct state nor plural form. It is used collectively to denote men, the human race. Accent r'bhiagh, disj., third class.

622 אֲשֶׁר
āsher
Rel. pron. *who, which, that*. (454.) Accent mahpakh, conjunctive.

623 לֹא-יָדַע
lō-yā-da'gh
לֹא adverb of negation, *not* (with makképh, 3, b). יָדַע third pers. sing. m. of verb יָדַע and יָדַע gutt. *to know*. (182, c.) Fut. יָדַע and יָדַע, inf. absol. יָדַע, const. יָדַע. Méthegh on second syllable before tone, being a simple one. Accent pashtá, postpositive and disj., third class.

624 בֵּין-יְמִינוֹ
bēn-y'ni-no'
בֵּין (with makképh, 3, b) const. state of prep. בֵּין interval, space, *between*. בֵּין אֶחָיִם between brothers. בֵּין עֵינַיִם between

CH. IV.	VERSE 11.	the eyes. ימינו subst. m. ימין <i>the right side, the right hand</i> , with third pers. sing. m. suffix agreeing with אדם. Accent munách, conjunctive.
625	לשמאלו lis-mō-lō'	ל insep. prep. ל, with short chirík before simple sh'va. שמאלו third person sing. mas. suff. state of quadrilateral word שמאל and שמאל <i>the left side, the left hand</i> . In Hebrew and cognate languages nearly all the root words are verbs which consist of three letters, and two syllables, thus:— מלך malákh, he reigned, ארץ the earth. A few biliteral words are found, and more rarely quadrilateral, and quinqueliteral. (Stuart, §§ 153-161. Ges. 30.) Accent zaképh katón, disj., second class.
626	ובהמה ū-bh'bē-mā'h	ו vav cop. with shurék. It takes shurék before ב, מ, פ; also before sh'va standing under a letter not a guttural. (434.) בהמה const. בהמת, with suffix בהמתו, בהמתה, pl. בהמות, const. בהמות <i>a beast, a large quadruped, domestic animals, cattle</i> opposed to birds and reptiles. Dagh. lene omitted from ה, because preceded by a vowel. Accent tiphchá, disj., second class.
627	: רבה rab-bā'h	Fem. of adj. רב, in pause רב, pl. רבים (root רבב) <i>multus, much, many</i> . Dagh. forte indicates that its root is a word עע. The asterisk refers us to the margin, where we read עד כאן, which means, <i>usque ad huc</i> , thus far, even to this; and indicates the end of the Haphtorah, or prophetic section. Accents sillúk with soph pasúk. Pause at end of verse.

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